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# ille Sabbath Recorder.

HISTORY OF THE CHANGE OF THE SABBATH.

BY JAMES A. BEGG, GLASGOW.

Prefatory Remarks.

Under a deep sense of responsibility does the author enter upon the discharge of what he esteems an important duty. And, at the outset, he is desirous to prevent if possible all misconception of the nature of his meditated office. The idea he entertains, then, of what is needed, imposes upon him no necessity of attempting to furnish a new general Ecclesiastical History. .That at which he aims is rather to present, as God may enable and afford opportunity, such of the results of his investigations as are calculated to elucidate the means and the manner by which was at first intro duced, and afterwards consummated, the existing declension of the Church from the observance of the Seventh Day as the Christian Sabbath. As one of the means of recalling those who fear the Lord to a remembrance of the only sanctified and blessed day, by the correction of erroneous ideas that prevail as to the circumstances which led to such general departure from the commandment of the Lord, he has long contemplated seeking to bring more prominently into view, and into proper relation, some of the acknowledged facts which seem fitted to serve that purpose.

But, although satisfied of the truth of what

he shall be called thus to present, the author

is very conscious of the great imperfection chargeable upon the manner in which this will be effected. As qualifying for the proper accomplishment of the object sought, he claims few special advantages beyond a love of truth and a desire that his Saviour may be glorified. He has indeed turned up many a volume; but makes no pretension to having had access to peculiar sources of information. In such a case, especially, as an inquirer, he must be principally indebted for his information to the writings of those who have been in no degree favorable to the views here sought to be ad vanced, but who, led to a preference for the opposite, have themselves taken part in the apostacy bewailed, and whose connection in church communion, in most instances, had already induced them to regard with preference the first day of the week, as that which is to be sanctified. Yet, with all their prepossessions and imperfections, he conceives that patristic remains and early Ecclesiastical History exhibit with considerable clearness, when viewed from the Sabbath stand-point the important facts which enable us to trace, with some degree of certainty, even the manner and progress of the deplored change. The conviction of this, on the part of the writer, has often occasioned the more his regret that full use has not been made of the materials so furnished, by brethren more competent for the task-a regret which he expresses the more decidedly from a consciousness that his efforts are very far from having exhausted the subject. He has not even done what, in other circumstances, and with more leisure than his present avocations admit, he might fairly have hoped to accomplish. For he has not been enabled to realize aright his own conception of what might be achieved. For no inconsiderable period has his attention been directed to this department of Sabbath inquiry; still, to very many of the works he could have wished to consult he has not had the means of access. Generally, indeed, where his object has been attained, it has been chiefly by a more minute examination, in its connection, of information supplied by authors accessible to those disposed perseveringly to seek to elicit the truth from that by which it is overlaid. While, therefore, expressing regret at the disadvantages under which his inquiries have been prosecuted, he may be allowed to remind the impartial reader that whatever evidence is derived from such sources as those already indicated, must necessarily be regarded with less suspicion than if they had been received through a medium more favorable to the Sabbath cause. References will generally be given, that the bearing of the evidence adduced may be the more easily scrutinized, and that the legitimacy of the conclusions the space allotted to this subject. drawn may be determined; and in cases where matters of fact founded upon are likely to be questioned, the source from which such

occasion to himself lasting sorrow. believe, to use whatever gifts they may have piness; and he trusts that any such will not now dwell upon its surface. Add to these cajoled themselves into the belief that they become cocked, will be walked up garret. behind the door, to be as much out of sight those countries must have had a tendency to be less disposed to de themselves into the belief that they become cocked, will be walked up garret.

in all cases for the accuracy of what is ad-

vanced: and any failure in this respect would

upon the Church the guilt of forsaking one evils of war. of the commandments of the Lord, the author | We will first notice the Assyrian Empire. will not be satisfied with pointing to the fact, | Nimrod, its founder, an ambitious aspirant or with exhibiting the evidence thereof; it after power and military renown; was the will be his endeavor to trace the evil to its first after the deluge to rear the bloody standto present and personal account. It is thereselves may be taught more effectually the whatever of it is perceived to have found a place unobserved, and in no spirit of imagined superiority, that we shall proceed to the painful investigation.

GLASGOW, April 14th, 1354.

For the Sabbath Recorder. UNIVERSAL PEACE—NO. 1.

BY C. ROLLIN BURDICK. War and its Consequences.

To aid his fellow men in physical, moral and intellectual development, is the true province of the writer of the nineteenth century Light is streaming from above and all around, teaching men a holier and better way than

has been pursued, almost universally, by nations in the adjustment of their political difficulties. To collect and condense, as in a sun-glass, some of these rays of light, and to bring them to bear upon a part of the human race, is the object of this essay. This light comes up from past history, gle annals of present times, pours form its full beams from the constitution of man and the economy of human society, and shines with still brighter rays from the pages of revela tion. Peace and good will to men is written in pencilings of this glorious light, on the broad canvas of God's dispensations to man both spiritual and temporal. It only remains

war will soon cease. In view of the evils of war, it is truly pain ful to contemplate the fact that it has been the aim of many, and the result of still more of the works of both ancient and modern writers; in the language of the poet Virgil, To arouse warriors with the brazen trumpet, and kindle up the battle with its blast." But such is not my ambition. I enter upon a more pleasing and glorious theme—the contemplation of peace—a hush from the din and con-

summation of war, after its clangor has rung throughout the world for so many centuries. Tis true, that the pictures of war which I shall present will be revolting, but we must ook the evil in the face before we can

Man has been prone to blood and carnage, ever since Cain bathed his hands in fraternal blood. The world's history presents us with little less than one continual battle-field, from the beginning until the present day-contending parties fighting for the mastery-clan exterminating clan-petty state despoiling petty state-nations annihilating nationsempires swallowing up empires—cities sacked, and God's beautiful earth transformed into a gloomy and sterile desert, by the folly and wickedness of man. To present a full and complete history of war and its atrocities would be little less than giving a full and complete history of man; and such a history would fill many hundred tomes. Therefore only a bird's-eye view can be presented in

Before the flood rolled its waters over the globe, and buried humanity in one common watery grave, we find man engaged in war encourage others capable of higher efforts to teen thousand millions of human beings have ing war-horse and thundering war-chariot no better results in the work of the same Lord perished on the battle-field—enough to people more dash out from their brazen gates.

be known, or by correcting where he may and we swell the aggregate enormously. We and murder humanity, was Xerxes, the may safely say, that the suffering and misery proudest and weakest man that ever stood up The nature of the work, and the object of humanity have been increased four-fold by as an inglorious way-mark of the past. Had which the writer has in view, will necessarily this curse of war. When we take into conbring before the reader more of the failings sideration that all the mighty nations and than of the faith of some who on many ac- empires that rose in ancient times, and many suade ourselves that such a man could livecounts are worthy of being held in Christian of modern times, gained their power by ag- a man so utterly forgetful of everything but esteem and grateful remembrance. But, gressive war, held it by the same agency, and self-a man who esteemed the lives of his while we cannot but grieve over the obvious | finally were blotted out of the catalogue of | men of no more value than the lives of the aberrations even of those in whom may have nations by war waged by more successful dogs that followed his camp, only so far as been, in no inconsiderable measure, the image | rivals, we are irresistibly led to conclude that of Christ, and while we use as beacons their the above estimates, to say the least, are not blemishes, we must not be unmindful of the too great. As further proof of our assertions, peculiar temptations under which they may we will enter more minutely, and at some gress of humanity. They have grasped the have fallen. And, especially, in charging length, into statistics, &c., illustrating the sabre, and plunged it into the hearts of men.

source, often unimportant as at first it might and of war, and wave it in triumph over the be deemed. For History is read to little fallen carcasses of his fellow men. In his purpose, if it be regarded only as a record of steps have followed troops of hungry jackals, the doings of those of the days gone by, with- foul hyenas, and blood-thirsty tigers in human out seeking to turn the lessons thus afforded form, driving the ploughshare of destruction over the ruins of fallen cities, towns, and once fore with the hope and desire that we our- fruitful fields. He, first inflamed by his success against the wild beasts, turned his necessity of watchfulness to prevent the begin- prowess against humanity, founded the empire nings of sin, as well as instantly to remove of Babylon and its dependencies, entrenched himself on the plain of Shimar, a plain of inexhaustible fertility, and became the terror of surrounding nations. Babylon and Nineveh, girt about by their impregnable walls, and vastly enriched by their incalculable resources, held undisputed sway in the East for many decades. They were almost constantly treasure. engaged in war. Armies after armies were poured out from their gates, bearing desolation and death wherever they pursued their successful course, and devoting themselves to slaughter wherever they were unsuccessful. As an instance of the scale of their warfare, was a determined opposer of the truth. and the number engaged in some of their wars, we have only to revert to the account given in sacred writ, where the angel of death shook his wings over the hosts of Senacherib, encamped before Jerusalem, and 270,000 men lay dead upon the plain the next morning. The hundreds of thousands of besiegers who fell under the walls of these cities before their capture, come in also for their share in the ever accumulating testimony against war. Babylon and Nineveh, notwithstanding their great strength, were destined to fall, and millions were slaughtered during the numer perienced, and at their final overthrow. After Babylon had been subdued by the Medes and Persians, it remained a long time in their hands, but it finally rebelled. Darius sat for men to read it there, and to make a practical application of it, and the necessities of down before its walls, to reduce its inhabitants to submission. It had already laid in provisions enough to enable the people to endure a twenty years siege. But in their timidity they thought it best to take measures to meet the exigencies of a siege protracted longer. They barbarously decreed that all the women, except the mother and best beloved of each family, should be put to death. This unparalleled decree was executed. The running blood of hundreds of thousands of helpless women, shed by the hands of hus bands, brothers, and fathers, must have presented a scene too appalling to look at, or even to contemplate at this late period. Yet such scenes are but the legitimate progeny of war. It blunts all the finer feelings of human

nature, and leaves the affections but a gloomy and sterile desert. Darius having failed in every attempt to enter Babylon, finally brought about by stratagem what he could not effect by open force of arms. He concerted a plan with one Zophyrus, a Persian noble, and after having flogged him and cut off his ears and nose, he sent him to the Babylonians as a deserter, he showing his mutilated condition as the reason of his desertion. He gained their confidence by several successful sallies against the Perguardianship of the walls, which enabled him | Him." to open the gates to Darius. This event shows what spirits are nourished by war. Zophyrus was a treacherous deceiver, and Darius was a coolly calculating murderer; for he had pre-arranged what men should fall in the sallies of Zophyrus, and he thus murdered seven thousand of his own men.

At the sack and conflagration of Selencia, by the Romans, three hundred thousand vicspecial information is derived will be the and depredation, murder and carnage—"vio-time were sacrificed to the demon of war. succeeded or not, the writer has been anxious sition was one of the grand causes of man's demon continually. Devastation, ruin, utter destruction by the deluge. But this tremen- overthrow, are the food upon which it feeds. dous outburst of indignation did not cure this Babylon and Nineveh, with their temples and war and aggression on those that were weak- swarming people, the shriek of the owl is received in earnestly coming to the help of er. Plunder, and a thirst for military glory, heard in her desolate habitations. The last the Lord, it is the author's desire, from time have ever been the chief causes of war—the dying wail of murdered men and women has to time, and according to the ability divinely active agents in pouring out enough blood to gone up and died away into a sullen calm. vouchsafed, to contribute to the maintenance submerge the whole of the American Union. Death, launched from their high walls, no of His Sabbath cause. Either to aid or to It is estimated, on good authority, that four more falls upon besieging foes, and the snort-

be less disposed to do their part by supplying the numbers that have perished by famine and were something more than mortal, and conse-

we not been furnished with numerous instances of similar men, we could hardly perthey ministered to his ambition. Yet such wretches have been the means of nearly all the bloody wars that have retarded the pro-What but the mad ambition of the Czar of Russia, has involved Europe in a war which threatens to be universal, and incalculably serious in its consequences? Xerxes collected the most numerous army that ever sallied forth to battle, with the intention of annihilating Greece, which did not number, in men, women, and children, more than his retinue. His land and sea forces numbered more than three million men, and in the wake of this numerous host there followed women and sutlers enough to increase the aggregate to more than five millions. He led his army across the Hellespont—sent them to battle; nine tenths of them were destroyed, and the remnant, unsuccessful, retreated with their inglorious monarch, with great precipitation. Such was the fate of this expedition. The cost in blood and treasure cannot be estimated. Five millions engaged in destructive war for two years must have consumed incalculable

SHILOH, N. J., June 4, 1854.

#### BIBLE ANECDOTE.

I had a striking example of the power of the Bible on the mind of an unbeliever, who

At the house of a nobleman, where a large party had assembled, I conversed with a captain of the navy, and a surgeon; the conversation was extremely painful to me, as they argued and cavilled angrily. I answered them from the Bible which I held in my hand. Our host having listened to us for some time, said, 'It appears to me necessary, before answering these gentlemen from the Bible, that you should declare to them what it really is, because I am aware that your antagonists are not convinced of the divinity of this book." What! my Lord," replied I, "if I were to draw the captain's sword, and wound him herewith, would it be requisite to make him sensible that he was wounded, that this genous captures and re-captures which they ex- tleman (the surgeon) should testify—1st. That the sword is of good steel; 2d. That the blade has a keen edge; 3d. That the muscles and voins being cut, this gentleman is obliged to feel? Is not the proof of a sword being a sword, demonstrated by its point and edge? And think you that the Everlasting God, who has spoken this word, which he declares to be sharper than any two-edged sword, has not riven to it a sufficient efficacy to strike and enetrate the conscience of one of his creatures, a man, a sinner? No, gentlemen, continued I firmly, (several of the rest of the company were now around us, and listened with apparent interest)—"no, I do not believe that the truths contained in this holy volume must affix the seal of his approbation, or that the true and living light cannot enlighten the understanding of a mortal until the fætid and ascillating flame of the lamp of reason is

> united thereto." Upon this the captain withdrew to the ecess of the window; whilst I answered several questions concerning faith and its consequent peace. The captain appeared agitated; and after some minutes had elapsed, he returned and said to me with visible emo-

"Pray tell me, if the habitual joy and security which you now possess are results of the principles which you hold?"

"Sir," replied I, affectionately. "whenever expose myself to the rays of the sun, I receive not only light but heat therefrom. In ike manner, whenever I read or meditate on the word of truth and life, I experience the same effect on my soul, because it is impossible to contemplate by faith, Jesus the Son of the Father, and the brightness of his glory, without having a deep sense of the vivifying sians, and he was finally entrusted with the light which emanates from and beams in

## DON'T PAY YOUR MINISTER.

used to. Learn a lesson of me, all ye genhe came to. A rusty and an humble heart the Gospel is never preached in vain." always go together. Brethren, you never knew it to fail. Mean clothes, an unfilled and just before you addressed the small flock pocket, a failing heart, and the graces of a of my German brethren and neighbors, Bensermons tried with fire, if you hate discourses | Church at Ephrata, who was much annoyed, more carefully intimated. Whether he have lence filling the earth." Indeed, this dispocan't stand it without paying him, why, then strong, troublesome man, in all his dealings,) pay him; but O, I beseech you, be careful called on him purposely to urge him to attend how you do it! Let that salary come in pru the meeting. deep-seated propensity. As soon as man palaces and lofty domes are now leveled in dent little dribblets, and don't say anything Esteeming it as incumbent upon all who gained a little power, he began to use it in dust. Instead of the noise and busy hum of about it beforehand; if you do, your minister will know what a day or a week will bring again. forth, and he'll thank God and take courage before the time. Yes, he'll go a little ahead of his blessings. And his wife, too, happy any idea of paying up, ten chances to one, there who can understand English." she'll forget to make new tea of the old stood the storms of seven winters, and finally Kurtz was as good as his word, but sat sure that in all times the minds of men in

what he may have omitted that is needful to pestilence, the legitimate sequents of war, quently had claimed the prerogative to rob into church all covered with gay morocco, and contempt for the service by keeping his hat that dear little baby, three years old, will hold on during all the exercises. up her feet and look at her little red shoes when father is preaching. So, don't let father and mother, or any of the children, get an what do you think of that preaching inkling of the step you are about to take. If your pale, toiling minister looks as if he'd like his salary, anticipate his petition, and tell him there is nothing like the clerical profession to abase pride and exalt humanity, Then, for fear that flesh and spirit will fail, and give out altogether in the operation, cheer him up Kurtz, "no I wasn't." a little by paying him a little.

[National Era.

## HE DOETH ALL THINGS-WELL.

I remember how I loved her. When a little guileless child, As I saw her in the cradle, And she looked on me and smiled: My cup of happiness was full, My joy no words can tell,
And I blessed the glorious Giver,
Who doeth all things well.

Months passed—the bud of promise

Was unfolding every hour;

I thought that earth had never smiled Upon a fairer flower; So beautiful, it well might grace The bower where angels dwell, And wast its fragrance to His throne, Who doeth all things well. Years fled—that little sister Was dear as life to me,

And woke in my unconscious heart A wild idolatry! I worshiped at an early shrine, Lured by some magic spell, Forgetful of the praise of Him Who doeth all things well.

She was the lovely day-star That round my pathway shone, Amid this gloomy vale of tears
Through which I journeyed on! Its radiance had obscured the light Which round his throne doth dwell, And wander far away from Him, Who doeth all things well. That star went down in sorrow!

Yet it shineth sweetly now, In the bright and dazzling coronet That decks the Saviour's brow; She bowed to the Destroyer, Whose shafts none may repel; But we know, for God has told us, He doeth all things well. I remember well my sorrow

As I stood beside her bed, And the deep, heartfelt anguish, When they told me she was dead: And oh! that cup of bitterness!-Let not thy heart rebel-He gave-He took-He can restore--He doeth all things well.

### From the Christian Index. PREACHING NEVER IN VAIN.

Ephrata is an irregular village, built and occupied by a society of Seventh-day German Baptists, on the Cocalico creek, in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. It contains several very ancient and singular buildings, the principal of which are The Brothers' House and The Sister's House. These two houses are very large, and are four stories high, each containing a chapel.

interior of the State, with a view to health. One of these ministers ceased from his labors a few years after. The survivor has received

BORDENTOWN, N. J. April 23d, 1854.

Recall the visit you and dear brother J. you both, to preach, in the old "Saal" attachthat you made the following remark: "It would be much more agreeable to me to spend preach to a people, (Germans,) few of whom that would fill any one with swe. will be able to understand us." Bro. J. re-Don't pay your minister. I don't now, but plied: "Bro. D., a Gospel Sermon is never preached in vain. Let us try and be faithful; erous parishioners. I paid and overpaid my and although we may never hear of any good minister once, and I can't begin to tell what from our effort, the last day will reveal it;

Towards evening on the day you arrived lowly mind, are inseparable; and if you want jamin Konigmacher, the Deacon of the your minister low; but if you love him, and (an infidel, and withal an exceedingly head-

"It's for no use, Benjamin," Kurtz replied,

"We don't know that until we hear them," the Deacon retorted, "they are ministers from Philadelphia, and they may give us then will be that beautiful embellishment of about. At any rate, it will be a satisfaction of the starry firmament, that he could hardly some fresh ideas to think about and to talk the pastor's home? If you hint that you have to me if you attend. I want some persons suppress a notion that these bright objects

Next morning the deacon met him, and accosted him kindly: "Well, neighbor Kurtz, "I don't know what to think of it," he muttered slowly.

"I could not expect more from you, for you were asleep all the time," replied the

"Asleep, Benjamin, asleep!" exclaimed "Why," retorted the descon, "you were

nodding all the while Mr. D. was preaching, and all near you saw it." "Did I? If I did." he added. "it was not because I was asleep, nor sleepy, neither:

"What then ?" interrogated the deacon. "Why—why—Benjamin," he reluctantly resumed, "if I nodded, I was unconscious of it; but I could not help it could not help took saving to myself, It is the truth-but I didn't mean to show it."

Late in the fall of 1834, I returned to Ephrata on a visit, and on entering Benjamin Konigmacher's house, I found Kurtz there arranging some old standing business affairs, with the deacon's son-some distracted accounts they had always differed about whenever they attempted to settle them. Now all was mildness and gentleness. So great a\* contrast in a man's manner and disposition. I have never witnessed. Instead of blustering and wrangling, whenever they had an item before them, on which any difference of opinion had, heretofore, been entertained, Kurtz was as yielding as a lamb, and uniformly replied to all such matters: "Make it as you think right; I do not wish any thing that I cannot take with me into eternity

After he left the room, I asked, in amazement. "What is the meaning of all this, in old Kurtz?" I was informed that from the time you preached, on that occasion, at Ephrata, he became a thoughtful, a changed man; and about one year afterward, was baptized and united himself with the First-day German Baptists. He was then, (1834,) as exemplary a man as might be bund in the neighborhood, and maintained a consistent walk during the remainder of his days; which terminated some years since.

We left Ephrata soon after your visit to us; but I acknowledge that I ought to have apprized you of the above circumstance, soon after I became acquainted with the foregoing facts. I now pen it to relieve myself from the promptings of a duty, which has frequently pressed on my mind, to encourage you, and any other of your ministering brethren to whom you may show it, to sow the good seed, whenever an opportunity presents, even when enfeebled in health, and weary from the fatigues of travel, assured of the truth of good Bro. J.'s position, that no gospel sermon is ever preached in vain—the word shall not return

W. M. F. Very truly, yours, &c.

## A BEAUTIFUL INCIDENT.

We witnessed a beautiful sight yesterday. In 1831 this village, on the invitation of a It was this. Away from the crowd, and seatmedical gentleman, then residing in its vicinity, ed upon the plank which makes the dock, sat was visited by two ministers of the gospel a matronly German dame, and around her from Philadelphia, who were traveling in the were six small children. The mother was one of that class of humane looking females into whose mild eyes it is refreshing to look. for there you see kindness and a loving, meek, the following letter, which he offers for publowly expression. She was poorly clad, her lication, with the hope that it may be useful clothes being of the coarse, stout texture to some of his brethren in the ministry, who which emigrants, and especially the poorer may be called to labor when worn with fatigue class, are compelled to wear. Her children, and drooping in spirits. It may encourage for such we took them to be, sat around her, them not to be weary in well-doing, because evidently expecting something, for ever and require, that to be recognized as such, man in due season they shall reap, if they faint anon they would turn their heads towards the street, as if somebody was to return to them. Ah! see yon sturdy German, with his blue My DEAR SIR,-For a number of years smock and heavy boots. Notice the grateful past, I have intended to communicate an in-smile that plays across his sunburnt features, teresting incident to you, with which you and notice the loaf of bread which he bears yourself were personally connected, although in his hand. Surely, he is the father of the it is very probable that you remain ignorant children, and 'tis the bread which they have of any agency in it to this day. So it may be been expecting. Our conjecture was true, in innumerable instances with the hard-work- for the man seats himself beside the female. ing, self-sacrificing ministers of the gospel, and the children huddle around their parents who toil on until their strength is spent in the in eager haste, while the younger and more vineyard of the Lord, and only become ac impatient lift their tiny hands in supplication quainted with the results of their labors, to for the staff of life. 'Tis a pretty sight! But win souls, when the crown of their jewels is look again, the father has spoken, and see the presented to them in the bright courts of the loaf is laid aside, the sturdy sire, the matronly dame and the children all are on their bended knees with uplifted hands addressing the made to us at Ephrata in the summer of 1831. throne of grace, offering up their blessings to On that occasion I had an appointment for the giver of all good for his care and goodness. It was indeed a sublime sight. There. ed to the "Sisters' House," without having in the open air, there among the busy world, consulted either of you. When we were among the noise, bustle and confusion of busiabout to go to the meeting, you may recollect, ness, this devout family of strangers were offering up their prayers to a beneficent God, and returning blessings for the many favors the evening in the quiet of the family than received from His hands. It was a scene [Albany Transcript.

> PRAYING TO SAINTS .- Adam Clark thus comments on the account of the rich man calling upon Abraham . " He cried and said, Father Abraham have mercy on me," &c. There was a time when he might have prayed ... to the God of Abraham, and have found mercy: now he dares not approach that God whom in his lifetime he had neglected, and he addresses a creature who has heither the power nor authority to bless. This is the only instance in the Bible of praying to saints; trine which states it to be necessary and available, let it forever be remembered, that it was only practiced by a damned woul, and speeringly, "it will be the same old song over then without any success."

WORSHIP OF THE HEAVENLY BODIES. - Mr. Wood says, that when traveling in the deserts, he found himself so struck with the beauty were animated beings of some high order, and "Well, well, Benjamin, I'll go, to please were shedding important influence on this earth. From this effect upon himself, he was

The state of the same views

About out insertion, The South of the State of the S

Ocessional Editorial Contributors

M. ALLEN (\*)

British Correspondent—JAMES A. BEGG.

Elder Thomas B. BROWN having removed from New York to Little Genesco, Allegany Co. N. Y., requests his correondents to address bilm accordingly

## THE SLAVERY QUESTION.

dividing the American Union is seriously S. S. Griswold, the Western by N. V. Hull talked of by and ades, who, a few years and the North-Western by A. W. Coon; beago, derided the cought. We do not, for sides whom there were present from a disourselves, suppose that such a thing will take tance several brethren not delegates. place; but the fact that it is now a topic of discussion among many northern people, pied the morning of Fifth-day, was preached who are not, like their southern confederates, by James R. Irish, from Galatians 2: 19, 20, in the habit of bullying their neighbors with threats which they do not mean to execute, is one of the note-worthy features of the Secretaries. present time. It shows that the moral sentiment of the North, in regard to slavery, is hearing the letters of the churches, and the fast acquiring a strength which will not longer reports of the Executive Committee and be trifled with. It shows that the time is near, other officers and committees appointed last when the government which, above all others, | year. These reports were all presented in claims to be the home of freedom, must make writing, and gave a very clear and encourage good its claim, or consent to take its place ing view of the manner in which the officers among those which are great engines of op- had fulfilled their several trusts.

freedom and slavery is approaching a crisis. been supplied with preaching by Eld. Chris-In what is called the Eastern Question is topher Chester a part of the year; that Eld. involved the great conflict between oppressed | James Summerbell had visited the churches humanity on the one hand, and the arroga- at Verona, Watson, South Richland, and tions of despotism or the other. And while Pinckney; that Eld. Joshua Clarke had come for God to destroy them that have de- Newport; and that Eld. Lebbeus M. Cottrell nate. stroyed the earth, it would also seem, that had been employed to labor in Preston, Ot-God is determined that this government shall selic, 2d Verona, and Newport. continue to answer the end for which He designed it, in giving encouragement, in the way of sympathy and example, to those who, in the coming struggle, shall fight for the inalienable rights of man. Southern slavery has, hitherto, neutralized the influence of our government in this respect, to a very great extent; and with such an abomination still cleaving to us, our example would be little been generally a good state of feeling. One the powers of darkness appear to be steadily better than a burlesque, and our pretended person has been added by letter, and others gaining ground. "While men slept, the sympathy for the oppressed masses of the Old have expressed a desire to receive baptism World but mockery.

Simultaneously, therefore, with the gathering of the storm in the Old World, the crisis approaches here. Slavery becomes more rampant, more exacting, more outrageously oppressive; but this must needs be, that the true nature of the system may become manifest. It has been looked upon as an evil, but not as so intrinsically wrong but what it might be tolerated to a certain extent. Hence, " compromises" have been resorted to, in the hope that, scripped of its worst features, what remained of it would be innocuous. But its recent exactions have demonstrated that its name is total depravity. The system is abomination throughout, embodying not a cation; the only right way of dealing with that this, its true nature, be made manifest; otherwise, we had the on compromising with iniquity, till the theory of equality so nobly had been forgotten, and the benefit of it lost

We are not discouraged, therefore, at the present aspect of things. The encroachments part of the friends of freedom, but not de- years, and that the church was in a discour spondency. They are but the legitimate result aged state; but he visited from house to house, of concessions heretofore made, and the plain appointed a covenant meeting, which was lesson which they teach is, that Slavery and Freedom cannot live together. It is not be- tism and the Lord's Supper, and had a pleascause Slavery feels secure in its power, that because it has an instinctive dread of the gathering strength of Freedom. The cloud that Supper. He was absent on this tour 11 days, was no bigger than a man's hand, is fast filling traveled 100 miles, made 26 family visits, all the heavens, and Slavery howls in fearful apprehension of the destruction which awaits it.

The final struggle must come, however. Convulsions may come with it, and it is even possible that the Union may be sundered. But man's right to himself and to the avails of his labor, and his right to worship God, free and unrestrained, must be vindicated. thereby accumulate wealth, must be made The oppression which robs the black man of this dominion, and vests it wholly in the white, is such direct and positive interference with God's government, that it cannot always continue. A system which ignores, nay, denies, the black man's personal responsibility,

The right must triumph in this struggle. The theory of government developed by our James Summerbell delegate to the Western interests of the young. And in view of the political forefathers was the dawning of day Association, and Joshua Clarke delegate to Publishing Society, we as a Committee would masses of the old world, struggling for delivmittees on the State of Religion, on Educathe churches and members of the churches and members of the churches of the Association, the contemwhere I cried to take away our as the landsman would call them; and then,
as the landsman would call them; and then, freedom is but an abstraction, never to be ing a series of resolutions for discussion. One practically realized. They must not be left resolution protested against Secret Societies, under the dejecting idea, that oppression, in and exhorted members of the churches to some form, is the inevitable destiny of man- keep aloof from them; another expressed superintend the missions in South Australia, intend to carry with them an iron chapel, fit-

we cherish the conviction, that the aroused moral sentiment of the North will not slumber, till the last vestige of slavery is banished from our land.

## THE CENTRAL ASSOCIATION.

The 19th annual meeting of the Seventl day Baptist Central Association was held with the 2d Brookfield Church, commencing on Fifth-day, June 8th, and closing in the afternoon of the following First day. The delegation was large, and represented nearly every church connected with the body. It is a significant fact, that the project of The Eastern Association was represented by

The Introductory Discourse, which occu James R. Irish was chosen Moderator, and J. B. Wells and D. P. Curtis, Recording

The afternoon of Fifth-day was taken up in

The Executive Committee reported, that un In the Old World, the struggle between der their direction, the 2d Verona Church had

> Reports in detail were also presented by each of the above-named brethren.

Eld. Chester's report says: "I have supplied the 2d Verona church with preaching once a week from the first of June to the first of October, 1853, and once in two weeks from that time to the first of April, 1854. During my labors with the church, there has the wicked are growing stronger in sin, and be shipped the next day, as the vessel was to and unite with the church."

Eld. Summerbell reported that on his visit to Richland he found but one family in which the Sabbath was observed. "Some have moved to the West; and others, finding it inconvenient to observe the Sabbath, have fallen in with the multitude to keep the tree is known by its fruits." To bear no Sunday." Regular meetings have not been sustained for more than two years. There is now little or no prospect of sustaining church at Richland, nor is the field considered particularly inviting for missionary labor. Brethren residing there were advised to remove to the neighborhood of some of our societies, where they can with less difficulty keep the Sabbath. At Pinckney, Bro. Sumsingle atom of good. It admits of no purifi- merbell found only five or six professors of religion who keep the Sabbath; meetings it, is to destroy it entirely. It was necessary have been held only occasionally for two or three years; the former preacher and several members have moved West, and other members have joined the Independent; Church at developed in our Declaration of Independence Adams Center. As a missionary field, this place is considered about like Richland.

Eld. Joshua Clarke visited the church at Preston; found that though meetings for preaching were sustained, the Lord's Supper of the Slave-Power demand vigilance on the had been administered only once in several tolerably well attended; administered bapant and profitable season with the church. He it fills the air with such roarings, but rather then went to Otselic, where he visited from house to house, and administered the Lord's conversed with 75 persons on the subject of religion, attended one covenant meeting, preached two sermons, and administered baptism to one caudidate.

Eld. Lebbeus M. Cottrell had preached at Otselic three times, and visited twelve families. At Preston he had spent four Sabbaths, preached six times, and visited twenty-one families. At 2d Verona he visited seventeen God has no attribute that can espouse the families, and preached three discourses. At wrong side of this controversy. The grant Newport he preached twice and visited eight every family in our country, for the perusal of dominion over the earth, to subdue it, and families. About two months had been occupied in these labors. One result of his visit good to the black as well as to the white man. to these societies was a conviction that the

want of discipline. The ordinances had not been enjoyed by them regularly for several

-On Sixth-day morning, the first business and assumes to determine to what extent he the coming year. John Maxson of DeRuyter all the members of the Association, as worthy of their patronges. The Committee would was the appointment of standing officers for and we would recommend this publication to me yet." During our stay at Bro. Langmay consecrate himself to his Maker, can be was appointed Treasurer; James C. Rogers founded only in the wisdom that is earthly, of DeRuyter, Corresponding Secretary; Willard D. Wilcox, Eli S. Colgrove, and families, the Sabbath-Sohool Visitor, as well thing of the trials of a missionary." The weary hours. The sight of books and the Total, 1,482. Besides these, there are em-Russell G. Burdick, Executive Committee; calculated to promote the moral and religious scenes of the past ten years, the sundering thought of study, were far from agreeable. ployed, 191 assistants, and 2,028 native assistants, and 2,028 native assistants.

act only with such as favor freedom; another urged Ramily Prayer; another approved the plan of a denominational building in New York, &c. These reports and resolutions we shall probably print in full.

The afternoon of Sixth-day was taken up in considering the reports of standing and special committees; one of which related to the difficulties existing among Sabbath-keepers residing in Jefferson County, N.Y. The letters of the 1st, 2d, and 3d Brookfield and Lincklaen churches called attention to those difficulties, and requested the Association, if possible, to do something for their settlement The subject was referred to a special committee, which advised the appointment of council to visit Jefferson County, with a view of aiding in a settlement, and that the churches and brethren there be requested to cooperate. A council was appointed, consisting of T. B. Brown, Joseph Potter of Hopkinton, George Greenman, T. E. Babcock, Leman Andrus, John Maxson of DeRuyter, and J M. Allen. The Corresponding Secretary was instructed to communicate with the churches, and on receiving assurance of their co-operation, to notify a meeting of the council on the first Fourth-day in January, 1855. It was also voted, that the day preceding be observed throughout the Association as a day of fasting and prayer.

On First-day there were two sessions for ousiness, which were mostly taken up in discussing the resolutions presented by the Business Committee.

of First day, to meet again at DeRuyter on Fifth-day preceding the second Sabbath in June, 1855. James Summerbell to preach the it would seem, the time had well nigh visited the churches at Preston, Otselic, and introductory discourse; Elias Burdick, alter-

#### Report on the State of Religion,

Your Committee on the State of Religion would respectfully submit the following re

The letters from the churches, compared with those of former years, evince that we are standing still, rather than advancing in religion. Our last year's report would well describe the condition in which the present year finds us, with the exception, that while we are standing still, time is rolling on, enemy came and sowed tares among wheat, and went his way." We have great reason to fear, that the wo pronounced on those that are at ease in Zion, is coming upon us. How far family worship, prayer and covenant-meetings are sustained, we have no means of knowing; but we fear these wellsprings of love, union, and spiritual prosperity, are sadly neglectd among the churches. "A fruit, is to be a bad tree. We earnestly entreat our churches to apply the great moral lever of prayer in their families and among their neighbors; then, at our next annual gathering, the good news will roll in from every direction, that the moral world, so long upside down, is being turned right, sinners are flocking to the Saviour, and churches being built up and strengthened. "Men ough always to pray, and not to faint." We entreat our churches to review their walk during the past year, and now begin, in the strength of God, to "go forward." We are glad that we can refer to the letters from some of our churches as an evidence that there is yet faith on the earth, and that God is yet on the giving hand. Some report revivals and refreshings; these cheer our hearts, like the gushing spring in the desert the heart of the weary traveler. It is time for us to awake out of sleep, and with renewed energy and zeal engage with our whole hearts in the work of God in the salvation of the perishing. Then shall our churches be reunited and strong. Like Mount Zion, they shall never be removed. May we act upon the principle, that for us not to make advancement is in reality to go backward. Report on Publications. The Committee on Publications have had

under consideration the subject referred to them, and submit the following report:

The Committee considers the interests of he denomination so far identified with the perations of the Publishing Society, that its progress and extension will be much influ-Society receives from the churches and individuals composing the Seventh-day Baptist denomination. The Sabbath Recorder, as weekly publication devoted to the best interests of the churches, is well worthy of an extensive patronage, and no family in the denomination should be without it. We as a Committee consider the Sabbath Tracts pubished by the Tract Society as forming the best Sabbath Manual extant, and would recommend them, particularly in their volume form, of their children and friends; and we look forward in hope that the contributions to this department of religious benevolence will soon enable the Society to increase the extent and esteem the Seventh-day Baptist Memorial as a very valuable quarterly. It is rescuing from oblivion a great amount of historical matter, which will increase in value as time advances; of their patronage. The Committee would commend to parents, especially, for the use

LETTERS FROM PALESTINE-NO. 1 Getting ready for Sea-High-st. Church, Charlestown-

The Parting-Life on the Ocean-Sea-sickness-Our BARK ROSE POOL, Second-day, 2 4 P. M., 4th month 24, 1854.

We are now about fifty miles south-east of the island of Pantalaria, and 90 miles from Malta, in the Mediterranean, or Great Sea of the Bible, and sailing from one to five, and sometimes eight knots, as the breezes happen to favor us. The day is fine, the weather pleasantly warm, with a slight swell, and o course but very little motion to the vessel From twenty to twenty-five sail are in sight of which two are English transports, or wa vessels, bound up the Mediterranean. Th Captain, whose eye is the keenest through the glass, says that the men are habited a le Turque—a pretty sure sign that they have ar object ahead; and perhaps are this momen ruminating on the glory with which they hope to robe themselves on the battle-field. Would that, on reaching the Bosphorus, if indeed they be bound there, their hopes might be cu short in finding nothing of that sort to do. Before proceeding further in relating mat

ters and things around me, I will return to my native land, and speak of things more in the order in which they have occurred. My time being wholly devoted to the missionary work, it will not be expected that I shall write many letters, save those written for the Recorder. These will be written, first, to answer the special request of hundreds in the denomination with whom it has been m The Association adjourned near evening pleasure to become acquainted; and, second to furnish news from the "Old Land"—th Land of the Bible, in which all are supposed to be interested. I shall aim to give you dear friends, a plain, unvarnished and truthful account of my labors, incidents of travel daily occurrences, news, &c., for the sole object, by this humble means, of continuing and increasing the missionary spirit, and thus glorifying our Lord and Redeemer.

Although it was expected that we should have sailed in the early part of the winter, it was not till the 6th of March that we began in earnest to move towards the ship. Word was received at 6 P. M., that our freight must sail the day following. Through the kind aid of brethren in Westerly, R. I., (which place we had made a rendezvous for some weeks previous,) all our goods were taken to the depot by 10 o'clock that evening. At 2 A M. I took the cars for Boston; arrived at 51 and occupied the day in errands and shipping the goods. The 8th was rainy and unfavorable for going to sea. My family, Bro. S. and family, accompanied by several brethren and sisters from 1st Hopkinton, Westerly, and New London, arrived at an early hour Walked twice to Providence depot, to the bark, to the shipper's office, and attended to errands. In the evening attended a prayer and conference meeting with the High-st-Baptist Church, Charlestown, Eld. Hiram Hutchins, pastor. Found them enjoying revival; several young converts were present whose expressions gave evidence of a hear full of love and joy, and strong in faith, giv ing glory to God. It was the writer's privilege, when he first sailed for Hayti, to spend some weeks with this people. They were then holding a protracted meeting; the church newly constituted, had to labor under trials and against opposition peculiarly the lot of heritage of reformers in all ages; yet goodly number were added to them; precious indeed were the seasons we enjoyed together. From them he afterwards received material aid for the mission. The present religious interest, the renewing of old acquaintances, and being about to depart again for a foreign field, made the meeting one of thrilling interest. We all could adopt the language of the Apostle: "It is good for us to be here." Many were the words of cheer and good wil they expressed for my encouragement. Said an aged sister, with much fervor: "I feel enced by the support and encouragement the that God will be with you; therefore, go in His strength, and fear not. The vessel's

The pastor is a member of the Free Mission About noon of the 9th, we held a farewell meeting on the quarter-deck. Then came the trial-the sad parting; for the steam-tug was at hand to tow us into the stream. thought I should bear the separation without greatest hindrance to their prosperity is the variety of their Tracts, until they will em- the voyage during two days and three nights, having fatigued me beyond measure. But the agony of soul which M. exhibited was more than I could bear unmoved. "O, uncle worthy's she had learned to call him uncle Said Eld. L. of Chelsea: "I perceive, broafresh of tender ties, and an unknown future, Recollecting my claim to the name of Yankee, sistants. Of the missionaries, 375 are from came up and passed in review in a moment. I went to whittling playthings for the children, anguish of mind, and reconcile our little one as strength increased, to walking the decks to the final adieu to her friends and privileges. This last exercise I practice daily, rain or Rev. Messrs. Fletcher and Poore, Inde- Presently, a well known voice called to us from shine, storm of calm, and find that it essenpendent Ministers, who are about quitting the wharf: "Come up on deck, and show us tially relieves giddiness, head ache, weakness,

cargo of rum and tobacco will not harm you,

if you 'touch not, taste not, handle not;'

go and preach the gospel to Jew and Gentile

and the Lord be with you." This church is

kerchiefs. These, too, were soon lost in the play, just as the feeling induced by the weather distance. So fare you well, dear friends. happens to come over them. The children Long, long shall we remember your features, come in for their part of reading the Bible, your standing on the wharf, the anxious, studies, jumping the rope, whirling the top, tearful look and commendation to God; your dressing dolls, and going to tea parties. pains and expense to accompany us from your homes to the ship, and your many acts of personal kindness and unbounded hospitality.

"Now," said M., "I am not going to cry any more," and true to her word, she always speaks with a smile of her dear good friends and playmates in Westerly, Plainfield, Shiloh, and other places where we have traveled. Rest assured, children and young friends, you are and often will be spoken of and rememand altar, as also in the house of prayer. Seldom a day passes without a few household words of good times enjoyed in this and that family and society; then the little tokens of remembrance, old and young, public and private interviews; each comes in for a share, and all to sweeten life, yea, sometimes even to make us fancy ourselves in your very

Not sailing that day, as we had expected went ashore for a few things; but returning too late for the small boat, I walked to Charlestown and tarried with Bro. Jonathan Howe, by occupation a printer. The 10th was very stormy, and so long as the weather continued thus, we could not hope to put to sea. Bro. H. presented me with an umbrella and some stationery; value, \$3 72. He is ever known as diligent in his Master's cause doing good unto all as he has opportunity; liberal with his own earnings, and withal very humble. Though nearly eighty, he walks or rides to his office in Boston, and there from morning to evening he employs himself reading proof, (without glasses, I believe,) and performing perhaps an equal amount of labor with any of his fourteen hands. God ha blessed him with a pious family, who shine as lights in the world. "I wish to work as long as I live. When I can be of no more use in the world, then may the Master call me to himself. When I awake in the morning, my prayer is: Lord, may I do something this day to advance thy glory." Such were some of this good man's last words to me whose prayer is, Lord, sanctify me through thy truth; thy word is truth.

Among other notions wanted by our little company was the last Recorder. But think you, reader, that the Recorder could be found in Boston? Perhaps you wonder how any one, under the circumstances, could expect to find a copy of a Seventh-day Baptist paper be even so. After visiting several offices, I called upon Mr. Garrison; but, like the others, he had mislaid it; expressed his regret; said it was a well conducted paper, and n lieu thereof gave me a bundle of his latest exchanges. Determined to have it, I walked to Charlestown, and succeeded at Eld. Hutchin's. A little more running about, calling upon and parting with old friends, the last of whom were Elds. O. E. Ayers, E. R.

Warren, and H. Hutchins, finished the week's labor. Went aboard just as the Sabbath drew on. By this time the weather looked more favorable, and as there was some prospect of sailing by early morn, Elder A. B. Burdick thought it best to leave us. "Farewell; farewell; trust in God; we commend you to God and to the word of His grace;" were words of parting, deeply felt and full of meaning. May our lives show that we daily realize their import.

Sabbath morning, the 11th, came in with a came aboard at 7 and left us at 8. In a few hours we took the last view of our native land, and that, too, in a plight quite unsuited for prayer or praise, poetry or prose; for by this time, the breakfasts of most of us were scowlingly and spitefully given to the fishes, followed by dreadful struggles to do more of the same sort. A most unpleasant feeling is sea-sickness-what a hanger-on, and how inplague of the sea, from one day to three weeks. Even then, hardly a day passes that

warmly enlisted in the reforms of the day. be seen, in a life on the ocean. When poets two Irish, thirteen English, one Canadian, and amateurs of song treat of the poetry of and seventeen were born in Lancashire, one life on the ocean wave, I am reminded of the in Devonshire, four in Yorkshire, three in saying that "distance lends enchantment to the view," and sometimes am wicked enough to wish them as severe a trial as it has been my lot to experience. Colton, in his "Ship and Shore," speaks very truthfully of seasickness, as the "persecuting plague of the ocean, foul and ghastly as Milton's personification of sin at the portals of the lower world where the poor wretch has every thing of death but its insensibility, \* \*

a rankling, broiling, clinging nest of torture. As I began to feel better, I looked anxiously kind. A refutation of that idea must be furregret on account of the passage of the Nest nished them in the disenthralled condition of braska Bill, and advised Christians to abandon as well as several houses. The chapel will be at daily reading and study. The passen-

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Our home (the bark) is a vessel of 284 tuns burthen, 107 feet in length, 231 breadth, and 12 feet hold; was built at Eastport, Me. and named after the builder's daughter; was launched 12th month, 1852. She is freighted with logwood, coffee, tobacco and rum. Expects to return freighted principally with wool. Fifty barrels of the fire-water is on the main deck. We have proved the bark to be a fast sailer, but a few hours being required to come bered, as we come around the family board up with and pass all the vessels, ships, barks, brigs and schooners; and scores of them we have left far behind. Even the Wild-Fire. which sailed ten days before us, was passed off Malta. It is now the 27th. So much for boasting. I could say something of the nar rowness of our accommodations, but as they are endurable, and we have lived through rough and smooth thus far without accident, save a few bruises, I will say we have no wish to complain of them. We are all contented in this respect, and happy. The Rose Pool is clipper built, and in a storm or stiff breeze lurches and plunges, then jumps to meet the foaming billow and answers her helm with quickness that shows her determined to go ahead and outride the waves. Could our friends ashore be with us at the table in rough weather, or in a calm with a heavy swell, they would see some strange sights, and perhaps feel as strangely too. Imagine us at meal ime, sitting at all sorts of angles; the soup hot gruel, (for corn meal gruel with the sick s all the go at sea,) tea or chocolate, or sauce, perhaps two or three of these at once, spilling unceremoniously into our laps-the dishes rattling on to the floor-away goes the bread -the stools slip. and carry us leeward, and the steward, who has just entered with the tea-pot or some savory dish in one hand and a mug to each finger of the other, fetches up against or in one of the state-rooms, with open eyes and mouth, and uplifted hands, somewhat after the manner of the Mason's grand hailing sign of distress; and you will have a rough sketch of a most rough, unpleas. ant, ludicrous reality. I had not thought of closing this number with a table scene at sea, but as my two sheets are full, and the epistle longer than I wish it, I bid the readers adieu till another week.

> WM. M. Jones. THE JEWS IN JERUSALEM.—The present

Jewish population of the Holy City amounts where none of the people live. Yet it may to 5,000 souls of the Sephardim Congrega tion, 2,000 of the Russo-Polish, and 70 of the German-Dutch Congregation. All taxes are paid by the Sephardim, the others being considered as strangers, who enjoy the protection of European Consuls. Heavy taxes are paid for the permission to pray in sacred localities and ruins. This congregation has 31 syna gogues and colleges. The Chief Rabbi, who must be confirmed by the Sultan, is elected by the members of the congregation. He has o superintend everything, and is responsible for everything. At least three-fourths of the congregation live upon charity, and the congregation is deeply in debt. This year every thing is exceedingly dear, so that the fate of he poor is very melancholy. Everywhere one sees pale, emaciated faces. A measure of wheat, which formerly cost 8 piastres, is not paid for with 20 piastres, &c.

OBITUARY NOTICES.—There are some persons (says the Connecticut Courant) who think they fail in their duty to the memory of deceased friends, if they neglect to connect with the public announcement of the death a verse of poetry or some declaration of their air wind and fine clear weather. The pilot private worth. The simple announcement of a death is always proper and in good tastemore than that, unless the deceased person has been a public man, is generally the reverse. Such announcements are interesting only to the friends and relatives of those who have died, and such generally know whether deceased persons lived in "love and charity with their neighbors," and in the daily discharge, to themselves and their families, of all the duties of life. If they did, it is unnecessary to speak of it-if they did not, all the curable, except as it cures itself. We severally newspaper paragraphs in the world will not have been more or less afflicted with this make those believe it who know to the con-

MATERIALS OF WESTERN CHURCHES.-In a myself and mine do not suffer from nausea, town in Illinois, thirty-seven persons were head-ache, &c. Ah! there is but precious recently received into the Baptist church. little of pleasure to be taken, or of beauty to Of these, three were Norwegians, one Scotch, London, one in Kent, one in Somersetshire, and one in Wiltshire. Of the Americans, one was born in New Hampshire, one in Vermont, one in Massachusetts, one in Pennsylvania, six in Virginia, two in Connecticut, one in Michigan, and four in Illinois.

> Missionary Statistics.—There are now supported by the Protestant Missionary Societies, in Great Britain and the United States, in North America, 147 missionaries; exclusive of those in the domestic field, in South America and the West Indies, 367; in Africa, 229; Western Asia, 41; Burmah and Siam, the United States, and 679 from Great

At the recent sitting of the North Carolina Diocesan Convention of the Protestant Epis copal Church, a letter was received from Rev. Dr. Forbes, of St. Ann's (Roman Catholic) Church, in New York, offering to refund the money which the late Bishop Ives received

duced by the weather them. The children freading the Bible e, whirling the top, Lto tea parties. is a vessel of 284

n length, 23} breadth milt at Eastport, Me. ilder's daughter; was 562. She is freighted oacco and rum. Exprincipally with wool. water is on the main dithe bark to be a fact ing required to come vessels, ships, barks. d scores of them we Even the Wild-Fire. before us, was passed ie 27th. So much for something of the nar-

odations, but as they have lived through ar without accident. Lsay we have no wish We are all contented y. The Rose Pool

atorm or stiff breeze jumps to meet the ers her helm with a er determined to go waves. Could our at the table in rough ha heavy swell, they sights, and perhaps Imagine ds at meal

angles; the soupgruel with the sick chocolate, or sauce, hese at once, spillour laps—the dishes way goes the bread ry us leeward, and st entered with the dish in one hand, of the other, fetches e state-rooms, with and uplifted hands. ner, of the Mason's ress; and you will nost rough, unpleashad not thought of

a table scene at sea. full, and the epistle id the readers adjeu WM. M. JONES. EM.—The present Holy City amounts hardim Congrega; colish, and 70 of the ion. All taxes are e others being connjoy the protection savy taxes are paid in sacred localities

tion has 31 syna-Chief Rabbi, who Sultan, is elected regation. He has and is responsible ree-fourths of the rity, and the con-This year everythat the fate of ly. Everywhere ces. A measure ost 8 piastres, is . &c.

re are some per-Courant) who to the memory eglect to connect ent of the death claration of their innouncement of in good tastedeceased person renerally the reare interesting es of those who y know whether love and charity the daily diseir families, of all id, it is unnecesdid not, all the world will not now to the con-

HURCHES.—In a persons were aptist church. ms, one Scotch, one Canadian, ancashire, one hire, three in Somersetshire. Americans, one one in Verne in Bennsyla Connecticut, Ilinois.

here are now :: lissionary, Soi United States, aries ; excluiadesin South 67 in Africa, 641 and Siam, 8,69; South E Jews, 44. liere are emnative asa we from from Great

orth Carolina ofestant Epis ved from Rev.) un Catholie refund the is received race for .. tu s Come les sont to ston makes tiet Mr. ic

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

The London Record says that the large receipts of the religious societies in the past year show that the first want, at the present moment, is not of money, but of that which money connot supply. Human agents whose lips the live coal from the altar has touched, are chiefly needed. From the willingness of the people to give, larger sums could be raised than are at present, if the Societies could but say, "We have found the right men-do you provide us with the necessary money."

Revivals of religion are reported in the Baptist churches in Deerfield, N. H., Elks-Since the beginning of 1850, there have been moved toward the immediate theater of hosadded to the last named 333 persons. The tilities. Presbyterian Church in Wilson, N. Y., is also being revived, as is that in Pittsburg,

the support of Rev. Mr. Schauffler, of Con- down from the mountains and took possession stantinople. At their recent annual meeting of all the posts which the Russians had octhey determined to disband, and leave their cupied, making prisoners of 1,500 men, whom mission in the hands of the American Board they surprised at Sukkum-Kaleh. of Foreign Missions.

ninety-two monks and members of religious orders, one thousand six hundred and ninetyeight nuns, and five hundred and thirty-seven ecclesiastical pupils.

fifty-two members were added by baptism; at Elbin, fifty-six; at Rozengath, five; at Stettin, eighteen; at Heilbroun, twenty-nine; at Wettingen, ten; at Halsbeck, six; at Jever, twenty; at Oldenburg, three.

We are (says the Asmonean) informed that the people of Jerusalem, through their chief Rabbi, have addressed a circular letter to the Rev. Dr. Lilienthal, the Rev. S. M. Isaacs, Dr. S. Abrahams, and Mr. H. Moses, requesting that the \$50,000 bequeathed by the late Mr. Touro of New Orleans, may be transmitted to them without delay.

A Mr. Beaumont, of Holmfirth, England, has erected, at his own cost, as a thank offering for his success in business, a neat church tist church of that place, and which was vateer under the Russian flag, as soon as the opened with appropriate services on the 4th final declaration of war shall have reached January last. Are there not many Christ- there.

was some £8,225 more than any previous of acres. year. The issues of the Society were 1,367,- Silas E. Burrows, a wealthy citizen and

and Home Missionary Societies.

before the Court of Common Pleas in Hamp. den county, Mass., to recover the value of a note given on account of the Roman Catholic Church in Springfield.

The wife of Dr. Ives, late Bishop of North Carolina, was admitted into the Roman Catho. lic Church, in Rome, on Good Friday. This lady is the daughter of the late Bishop Hobart, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of the Diocese of New York.

ed to about five hundred and seventy-three thousand dollars, being an increase on the

preceding year of about \$45,000. Rev. George A. Perkins, an accepted misto the Armenians in Western Asia, was or- he made the following confession:dained at Farmington, Me., on the 25th ult.;

sermon by Rev. Dr. Shepard, of Bangor.

tist missionary in India, recently returned to open upon the second story hall of the main this country, accompanied by her eight building. The last door upon this hall was they consider worth noticing." children, and a Santal convert.

The Tunkers, a German sect, held their annual meeting near Ashland, Ohio, from the 1st to the 4th inst. About 40,000 persons "Nicholas, what are you doing here? What were present on Sunday.

Liberia, have returned to this country.

king, is expected soon to arrive in this coun- struck at me with it; I caught the handle as ly, with one of his daughters.

ton, Vt., and Rockville, Ct.

The London City Missionaries number one to every 500 families. The income the past year was £27,484.

a Methodist paper, says: A lay brother thinks that Mrs. Wickham was getting out of the ed them. Perhaps so. We know a preacher kitchen garret, and fastened the door after for two months. who makes it a point to see some one memme; went down stairs, through the parlors, ber of his charge, and have a talk on religion, and up the stairs of the main building to the every day of his life, except when sick or providentially hindered. He is a successful the window open. Findingthey had escaped, preacher, and the Lord blesses his labors I tried to get down stairs, but could find no

the Pacific Railroad Bill, but really listen-

European News.

European news to May 31st has been received; of which we give the substance. The most important news is that of the position of Austria and Prussia, which has

The latest advices from the Baltic state that Gustavsvara was bombarded on the 22d of May by the allied fleets, but without effect, and that the attack would be resumed on the

The French and English troops remain near their place of embarkation on the shores town, Va., Cambridge, Mass., Plymouth, N. of the Bosphorus, and no indications are yet Y., and Laight street Church in this City. given that they are to be very suddenly

The Russians, unable, on account of the blockade, to defend the seaboard of Circassia, had evacuated all their positions from Batun Some Boston ladies have for the last forty to Anapa—a distance of 200 leagues. They vears maintained a Society to give the Gos- burned all their own forts and retired to Kupel to the Jews. They have contributed to tais, in the interior. The Circassians came

#### California News.

The California mails to May 16th were received in New York on the 8th inst.

The steamers from Aspinwall and San Juan brought nearly three million dollars in gold dust. The accounts from the mines continue to be encouraging.

Walker, the fillibuster, and the remains of his party, had arrived at San Francisco, and given themselves up for trial.

A destructive fire had laid the town of Yreka in ashes.~

It is asserted that a vessel in San Francislifice, which he has presented to the Bap- co harbor was being fitted up to act as a pri-

Bible Society, during the past year, amount- ed to educational purposes in California to or near the beach." ed to the munificent sum of £126,665, which amount to more than seven and a half millions

528 copies; the total issues amount to nearly formerly a prominent merchant of New York, 28,000,000 copies of Bibles and Testaments. | sailed from San Francisco on the 11th inst., The will of Mrs. Jane Wilson, of Steuben- in the clipper Lady Pierce for Japan, on a ville, Ohio, contested on the ground that she peaceable and private mission to the Empewas of unsound mind, has been broken, thus ror. Mr. Burrows took with him a quantity giving her relatives some \$214,000, which she of fine goods for presents, and declared his had bequeathed to the Presbyterian Foreign intention to present his vessel to the Emperor if he was well received and permitted to re-The Roman Catholic Bishop of Boston was main. The vessel took no goods except mulcted in the sum of \$2,000, in a suit brought stores and presents, and no passangers except Mr. Burrows and his son.

## A Treble Murder.

Between 12 and 1 o'clock on the morning of Sabbath-day, June 3d, a man named Wick ham, together with his wife and a negro boy, were murdered near Greenport, L. I., by a man named Beheehan. Wickham was a retired New York merchant, and Beehehan The contributions to the English Wesleyan was a foreigner who had been employed by Missionary Society for the year 1853 amount him for a year or two, but discharged a few sionary of the American Board, and destined murderer was discovered and arrested, when I started from Greenport at about 8

o'clock on Friday night, for Cutchogue, and the one in which the murdered courle slept.] On opening the hall door, Mrs. Wickham opened the door of her room and asked, "Who's that?" and added immediately, do you want?" Mr. Wickham sprang to the The veteran missionary in Greece, Rev. Dr, fist; Mr. W. got the ax out of my hand and it descended, and struck him twice again with Revivals of an interesting character have my fist; the third blow knocked him down; taken place in Easthampton, Mass., Castle- Mrs. Wickham was crying out, "Don't kill me she tore off my shirt; I struck Mr. Wickupon the floor, and had struck Mrs. Wickham PASTORAL DUTY.—The Christian Advocate, several blows with the ax in the scuffle;

ed upon the railroad, thinking to get upon some distance from the depot. I passed into Mo., suddenly disappeared, and the supposithe bushes and remained there during the tion was that he had been murdered. His assumed a more unfavorable aspect toward day, and at night went to the house of Mr. estate was settled by the Courts, and his wife Thompson, an Irishman, and asked for a and family returned to her father's roof, I. Crandall to Sarah J. Randolph, all of Scio. drink and some food. Mr. Thompson said: where they have since remained. To the Wickham, are you not?" I replied, "Yes." to his home last week, and accounts for his Thompson then stepped between me and the leaving home by supposing that it was during door, and presented a gun to my breast, say- a period of mental alienation. He has been ing, "You are the murderer; then you can't in Mexico, and from thence to New York, pass out of here; if you do, I shall shoot and has now returned to Missouri. you;" I drew a pistol and said, "I have murdered, and have not done yet; if you stop ing to Mr. John Ryle, are situated near the me I will shoot you." Thompson saw several banks of the Passaic and close by the Falls.

fore did not dare to attempt it. I then walk-

and ordered to stop by some one, who snap- sand dollars. ped a gun or pistol at me; I turned and ran to the woods again, chased by several men, Considerable alarm is felt at St. Petersburg, o'clock Sunday morning, without food. On of any required size with coarse, heated Rome, as it appears from a recent census, and great preparations are making for the Sunday morning, three different men, who gravel which must be cemented by gless pourcontains a population of 175,000, divided defense of the city. It is also reported that were on my track, passed within a few feet of ed upon it and cooled gradually. He beinto fifty-four parishes, and amongst them a large portion of the City of Riga has been me, but did not see me. Soon afterward I lieves that in this way a cheaper, handsomer, covered, and returned to the bush, pursued now in use would be afforded. The operations of the Greek rebels by land by the people. On Sunday night I made and sea are receiving energetic treatment at another attempt to get west, toward the City, a letter to J. C. Holmes of this city, says that the hands of both the English and French, and was stopped, and shot at by three men; he raised last year on 16 acres of land, at morning I saw the people searching the woods, but did not change my position. I laid still until they come within a few feet of me, and I saw they had discovered me. I then took a razor from my pocket and cut my

> which we extract the following melancholy only \$1,500." intelligence :--

throat. I was then taken.

"This afternoon, as several persons, (Irish laborers at the Beaver Meadow wharf,) were melancholy to relate, four persons were drown- eling towards their realization. ed. The boat came to the surface bottom ian merchants who might go and do likewise? The Governor states in a message to the ing their escape, one by climbing upon the boat, the other being forced by the current on

curred at Port Royal Mills on Saturday, 27th River. ult., resulting in the death of three young ladies. It seems that Miss Adams, Miss Madden and Miss Picket, in company with Mr. S. Weatherford, were attempting to cross Red river in a canoe, when it struck a snag and precipitated them all into the stream, Every effort was made to save the young ladies, but all in vain, and Mr. Weatherford was nearly exhausted in his attempt to save them, before he reached the shore.

STOPPING PAPERS.—The following, from the Boston Post, contains suggestions which

" When will men, women, and postmasters, learn that it is of no use to return papers days previous to the commission of the awful or in some corner of New England? We crime. After a search of two days, in which might find out in one or two hours, if we had from abroad were present. nearly a thousand persons took part, the the time to throw away. And perhaps not above-named on our books. So the paper continues to go, and the publisher gets a sound scolding once a week.

"Worse still; many order their paper Rev. C. W. Guillard and wife, sailed from arrived at Wickham's house by 11 o'clock. stopped, after it has run four, six, or eight New York in ship Shooting Star, on the 9th I got the post-ax from the wood pile, and got weeks over the time, and not a word said of April, for Canton, as Missionaries under into the house through the kitchen window, about arrearages. This might be borne now he appointment of the Southern Board. Mr. and passed up into the kitchen garret where and then, but such a leakage the year through the negro boy slept. I struck him three or would sink a bigger ship than ours. A busi-Albany, have made up a purse more than did not kill him, owing to the lowness of the care of small sums; and at the risk of being sufficient to pay a mortgage upon his dwelling roof, which prevented his swinging the ax. thought unfair and unaccommodating, we house of three thousand dollars, and present. The garret was situated on a level with the must conclude to send the paper until full floor upon which Mr. and Mrs. Wickham payment is made. Those who are not wil-Mrs. Phillips, wife of the Free-Will Bap- slept, and communicated by a door which ling to pay little sums, can remain on our books till the subscriptions amount to a sum

THREE DAYS AND THREE NIGHTS WITHour Food.—A young woman from Bremen arrived in New York, scarcely able to speak a word of English, and proceeded directly to another article, by mistake swallowed a dose Rev. Messrs' A. D. Wilson and William door at the same moment, and I attempted to to visit a brother residing there. Having fin-Wisconsin, in company with an acquaintance, of bed-bug poison, and was soon a corpse. strike him with the ax. Mr. W. grasped it, ished her visit she started back with her friend, and I then struck him in the mouth with my who understood our language well. On the way, in the confusion incident to hastily changing cars, she missed her friend. On she came, however. Not only was she unable to speak a sentence of English, but she was without persons, from the age of eighty down to ten a cent of money. The conductor came for years, have been the subjects of a late revival him, Nicholas; take any thing you want, but her fare; she shook her head, and—possi- in Castleton, Vt. bly on account of her good looks-he let her pass. She had too much pride to beckon for Berkshire, Hampshire, and Franklin Counham several times with the ax while he lay food, and so she continued on without any. ties, Mass., on the night of the 3d inst., but Three days and three nights she went without little damage was done. a mouthful to eat. She became sick at her stomach, and could not retain on it the cold Amboy, N. J., have just declared a second if preachers generally would attend to pasto- window; I pulled her back by the feet, and sensation of hunger, which became powerfulwater which she drank. She describes the dividend of 40 per cent., payable at the State ral visiting, they would suffer less in regard then finished her with the ax; I can't tell ly intensified, as "gnawing" and horrible in to their pay; that is, they would, as a general how many times I struck Mr. Wickham, but the extreme. At the end of the three days thing, get most, if not all of the salary promis- he got up three times, and I hit him several she arrived in New York. She was taken blows each time; I then passed back into the suddenly sick with fever, and lay on her bed Evening Post.

AMERICAN D.D.s.—A protest has been made against the recognition of degrees from wherever he goes. He gets also, we believe, door, though I had a light with me, so that I sons in Great Britain. At a meeting of the was obliged to pass into the second story hall Established Church Synod of Angus and and through Mr. Wickham's room to the Mearns, upon an intimation that the minister THE PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS last week window. I threw my ax and lamp out of the of Fordoun was now designated Dr. Buchan, were nearly devoid of interest. The Senate window and then dropped out myself. I went Mr. Whyte, of Fettercairn, objected to that was in session only one day. The House back to Greenport; got there at 2 o'clock in style being accorded him-urging that, as a was in session five days, nominally discussing the morning, and went to bed and slept till Church Court, they had no right nor power morning, intending to leave by the steamboat to acknowledge a title having a foreign origin. for New London in the morning. But on No decision was come to, it being stated that bers wanted to talk about. Three ships went ashore on the Jersey looking out of my window I saw many persons whom I knew, moving about, and there-

SUMMARY.

the cars and go to New York; so I walked In 1844 or 1845 a merchant by the name Charles R. Head, M. D., to Miss Seraphine Potter, along thinking to stop the train and get on of Cordell, doing business at Jefferson City, "You are the man that lived with James surprise of all parties, Mr. Cordell returned Mr. Warren A. Bundy to Miss Electa J. Lee.

The silk mills in Paterson, N. J., belongpersons with guns near his door, and turned They are said to be the most extensive Silk still living in that town. to call them to his assistance, when I jumped Mills in the United States. They employ out of the window and ran for the woods; I 700 hands, and produce weekly about 1,600 friends, to whom she greatly endeared herself by her got there ahead of them and escaped; I then pounds of silk, viz.: Tram, organize, sewing, affectionate and obliging disposition. At home and in society, she was presimently modest, unobtrusive, crossed the woods to the Railroad bridge to embroidery, spool-silk, and silk-twist—the agget to New York, on foot; I was then hailed gregate value of which is about sixteen thou-

An enterprising American proposes to do one of whom shot at me as I entered the away with stone and bricks as a building mawoods, but without injuring me; I laid down terial, and build glass houses in all coming in the woods, and laid there until 8 or 9 time. He proposes to fill an empty mould twenty-nine bishops, one thousand two hun- leveled to the ground, in anticipation of an started off to the westward. I was again dis- and more durable building material than any

and have been very essentially abridged, if some of the shot passed through my sleeve, Ontonagon, 2,500 bushels of potatoes, worth The missionaries in Germany of the Amer- not entirely suppressed. Four pirate ships the rest over my head. I went back to the \$2,500, and 16 tuns of oats in sheaf, and hay ican Baptists Missionary Union were much have been captured by one French vessel of woods again, and laid down. On Monday worth \$400; making the total value of the products of the 16 acres \$2,900. The expense of raising this crop did not exceed \$500.

Wheeling, Va., lately chose a Temperance Municipality, which refused to license. The Legislature of Virginia overruled this than others, which might be set forth for imitation and action; whereupon, the Board granted licenses at the following rates: "For the Spring retiring and self-distrusting disposition, it would be SAD ACCIDENTS .- The Mauch Chunk (Pa.) House \$4,000; M'Clure \$2,000; for each Gazette issued an extra on the 9th inst., from seller by wholesale and retail, \$5,500; retail affecting, because they seemed to come from a heart

Darius Davidson, a celebrated naval architect of Boston, proposes to construct an immense steamship, 800 feet in length. She is to be driven by 16 separate engines, having engaged in unloading a dirt scow just above a total of 5,000 horse power, at the average the dam at this place, the line by which the speed of 25 miles per hour, and to have berths boat was held was broken by the force of the and state rooms for 3,000 passengers. These current, the boat went over the dam, and, figures seem large ones, but we are fast trav-

A large elephant attached to a Menagerie, while on the way to Fall River, got beyond the control of his keeper, and killed three and was attended by a large circle of mourning friends. horses on the road, and smashed the wagons, | Sermon preached by Eld. Alfred B. Burdick. w.c.w. and seriously injured two men, who were in The Springfield (Tenn.) Intelligencer re- the wagons. The elephant was finally capcords a most distressing accident, which oc- tured near Slade's ferry, and taken to Fall

> of the Declaration of Independence at the perity of the Redeemer's kingdom on earth, particu-South, especially calculated for that latitude. The following is said to be the beginning of the precious instrument: "White men are structive workings of disease, sending forth many inborn with considerable freedom and endowed with inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of niggers!"

The second annual meeting of the Women's New York State Temperance Society was held in Utica, Wednesday, June 7. The attendance was quite large. The proceedings were conducted with much dignity and good deserve consideration from every patron of a taste, and were characterized by the utmost unity of sentiment.

June 6, 1854, says: The funeral of the late without designating the place from which they Judah Touro, of New Orleans, was solemnizcome? "Job Ficklemind wishes his paper ed to day in the Jewish Synagogue, with imstopped," says the marginal reading. And posing ceremonies, and with every demonstradoes this Mr. F. live in Nova Scotia, Texas, tion of respect, in which the city authorities and public bodies joined. Many Hebrews

The Boston Traveler says that in New then; for it is likely there are several of the England generally, so far as heard from, the prospect for grass and grain crops is very promising. There is much apprehension however, about fruit. The Portland Argus says that in that State the crop of fruit promises to be very abundant.

A dispatch dated Louisville, Saturday, June 10, 1854, says:-Mrs. Dennistown, daughter of ex-President Tyler, and wife of A few members of Dr. Sprague's society, four blows over the head with the ax. [He ness that depends on small sums must take the Rev. Mr. Dennistown, Rector of St. Paul's Church in this city, died on Thursday, after

A gentleman residing at Fort Wayne, Indiana, under date of June 2, writes that the locust trees in that city and vicinity are being destroyed by a worm which bores into the trunk, making a hole similar to that produced by a gimblet.

Mr. Henry Quinn, who kept a boarding house at Nashua, N. H., on Monday morning intending, as is supposed, to take a nipper of

On Sunday, May 21st, while a street preacher was holding forth in the New York Park, a row occurred, during which several persons were stabbed.

It is stated that more than one hundred There was a slight frost in various parts of

The Receivers of the Commercial Bank, of

Bank at New Brunswick, on demand. The injunction against the Cochituate Bank of Boston has been made perpetual, and its affairs will be wound up.

The Chicago Democrat thinks the population of that city, by the 1st of January next, Russell G Burdick, DeRuyter will be one hundred thousand.

A new Bank has just commenced business at Hornellsville, on the Eric Railroad, called the Bank of Hornellsville. Charles Hinman, of Lockport, N. Y., is Edward Whitford

It costs about \$5 an acre. On the 18th of May, the apple blossoms Sarah A Williams were at the full in Massachusetts. It is seldom that they blossom earlier.

MARRIED.

In Clarence, N. Y., June 3d. by Eld. Rowse Babcock, Mr. Rowse Burdick, of Royalton, to Miss

In Wellsville, N. Y., June 4th, 1854. WASHINGTON At Andover, N. Y., June 4th, by Eld. N. V. Hull, At East Hounsfield, Jefferson Co., N. Y., June 1854, by Eld. Enoch Barnes, Mr. A. Judson Wells of DeRuyter, Madison Co., to Miss Adelaide E. Utter,

of East Hounsfield.

In Waterford. Conn., April 26, 1854, HANCY A., wife f Thomas S. Rogers, in the 27th year of her age. She was born in Truxton, Cortland Co., N. Y., and was the daughter of Elijah E. and Catharine Benjamin, who are

early gathered about her in that place a circle of choice and amiable in her habits. In her youth, this prominent trait of mind nourished in her a reliance upon the pure, the good, and the beautiful for happiness and instruction; and gave to her acquaintances the decided promise of future usefulness, by developing in her heart the love of the truthful and a strong interest in difference to the claims of piety, and encouraged to seek pleasure in the mirthful and giddy throng, she always exhibited that sedateness and unassumed candor, which belong to those accustomed to heed seriously the monitions of conscience, and possess strong convictions of the sinfulness and lost condition of their own souls. So religiously disposed was her mind, that she felt an abiding necessity laid upon her, in order to live contentedly or happily, to embrace Christ and practice piety.

In the winter of 1848, she was married and removed

to Waterford, Conn., where she continued to reside until her death. Immediately after settling with our people in this place, she embraced conscientiously the Sabbath, and in a few months publicly professed faith in Jesus Christ and united with the Waterford Church. The universal testimony is that she lived a Christian, and by her godly conduct adorned and comforted the church of which she was a member. She exhibited no particular deficiencies or excesses in her religious experience, but in her was developed an interesting symmetry of graces, so becoming a child of God. I there be in her Christian character any one point, more which seems to have been readily engrafed upon her her habit of practicing constant and quiet self-denial

ich with devotional feeling and the grace of God. About six years previous to her death she had severe attack of the measles, which so deranged he constitution that she never fully recovered her health She had been declining in strength for several months; but a few days before her death she appeared to rally and her complaint, the congestion of the liver, which was probably accompanied with the quick consump tion, gave her friends less cause of alarm. But at clock in the afternoon of the 26th of April, she suddenly died; and so unlooked for was the event to herself, that death gave no opportunity for a pang to be added to her departure from earth, where she left a child then eight months old and a husband who wes absent on a voyage to the West Indies.

The funeral took place on t At Green Brier Run, Va., June 2d, 1854, of nervous fever, after an illness of five weeks, MARY, consort of William F. Randolph, aged 50 years. The deceased early life. She was ever a faithful attendant at the house of God, and by her labors, prayers, and solicita-It is thought they have got a new edition tions through life manifested much anxiety for the proslarly for the conversion of her children, friends, and acquaintances. During her last illness, while the body was racked with excessive agony, caused by the devoluntary groans, entire resignation pervaded the mind. She was sensible to the last, her conversation was calm and affectionate, evidencing that the departing spirit was nearing that peaceful shore where the dead

In Arcadia, Richmond, R. I., after an illness of 2 years and 3 months, of consumption, HANNAH T., wife of Ira S. Brown, and daughter of Benjamin Tillinghast, Esq., of West Greenwich, in the 29th year of her age. The uncommon kindness of friends and neighbors did much to relieve the tediousness of her last sickness, which she ever bore with more than ordinary Christian fortitude and resignation. Her sympa-A dispatch dated Newport, R. I, Tuesday, thy was very strong for the poor. despised and opof the Free-Will Baptist Church of Warwick, and leaves a husband and two small children, and a large circle of relatives and friends to mourn their loss, which all believe to be her eternal gain.

In Wellsville, N. Y., May 4th, 1854, SARAH ANN Nobles, aged 15 years. The deceased was believed a subject of saving grace, and died in hope of immortality and eternal life.

In Scio, June 2d, 1854, CHARLES H., infant son of William and Louisa Benjamin, aged 7 months and 9

days.		•		
RECEIPT	rs.			
FOR THE SABBATH	RECOR	DER		
John S Smith, Chaumont	\$2 00			1 No.
Elias I Maxson, West Genesee	2 0		1	
P B Vars, Scio	. 20		î	
R Smith "	20			1
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P Larkin, Alfred Center	2.00		1	-,
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osiah Bee, New Milton, Va	2 00	)	11	-
Vm Jeffrey "	1 00		11	
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John D Bee, Oxford, Va	2 0	) .	1	L
C Lewis, Ashaway, R I	2 00		11	. ′
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Wm Satterlee, Berlin	2 0		11	L
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Benj W Crumb "	2 00		11	
L P Babecck, Homer	2 00		11	
H L Burdick, Scott	2 00		10	and the first
P Knight, Little York	2 00		10	
R G Witter, Durhamville	1 00		11	

FOR THE SABBATH-SCHOOL VISITOR: J M Allen, Alfred Center C A Osgood, O A Babcock, 25c each FOR SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST MEMORIAL:

Daniel Pierce, Jr \$1 00 Mrs M Randolph 1 00 Joseph 8 Crandall 1 00. Ethan Stillman C C Lewis 1 00 Lewis Bassett 2 00 Geo B Clarke James C Rogers trying the experiment of hoeing drilled wheat. R G Burdick 50 E Whitford 1 00 Delos Rogers D P Curtis 1-00 1 00 Betsey Holt 1 00 James Hubbard WILLIAM M. ROGERS, Treasurer.

Western Association—Executive Board. THE Executive Board of the Western Association will meet at Alfred Center on the morning of June 22, 1854. previous to the opening of the Association.
All communications designed for the action of said. Board should be forwarded to the Secretary as early as practicable, that the Board labor under no embar-

rassment in making their annual report. E. R. CLAPKE, Clerk.

Water Cure. MOUNTAIN GLEN WATER CURE AND SUM-MER RETREAT, at Plainfield, N. J. A. UTTER, M. D., Physician and Proprietor. If beauty and variety of scenery, pureness of air and water, personal professional attention, neatness, cheapness, and good cheer, are requisites of such an institution—these are combined at the Glen.

Clothing Establishment,

THE subscribers, under the firm of Titsworths & Dunn, have opened a Clothing Establishment at No. 22 Dey-street, New York, where they intend to keep constantly on hand, in large quantities and great variety, coats, pants, and vests. Country merchants desirous of introducing ready-made iclothing as a branch of their business, may here obtain a supply on the most favorable terms. Individuals who desire to renew their wardrobes on short notice, may here he fitted with complete suits without delay; or, if they prefer it, may select their cloths and leave their orders, which will receive prompt attention. An examination of our stock and facilities will, we trust, religious associations. Although taught fashionable in- convince those who give us a call, that they can please themselves at No. 22 Dey-street as well as at any other place in the City of New York.
WILLIAM DUNN, A. D. TITSWORTH, Jr.
JOHN D. TITSWORTH, R. M. TITSWORTH.

Bound Volumes.

N hand, and for sale at this office, the first and second volumes of the Seventh-day Baptist Memorial, bound together, in cloth and leather. Price in cloth \$2 50; half roan \$2 75; half calf \$2 87; half morocco \$3 00. Also, the first and second volumes of he Sabbath-School Visitor, bound together in cloth; price \$1 00. We have also on hand several sets of the Sabbath Recorder, vols. 2 to 10 inclusive, which will be bound to order for those wishing them, at \$2 00 per volume and the cost of binding. As the number o these books is limited, those wishing them should send their orders without delay.

Central Railroad Company of New Jersey. THE cars will run as follows until further notice commmencing Monday, April 10, 1854:-Leave New York at 8 A M , 12 M., and 4 and 6 P.M. Leave Plainfield for New York at 7 and 8.30 A.M. 2.50 and 5.10 P.M., passenger, and 7.30 P.M., freight. Leave Plainfield for Easton at 9.35 A.M., 1.40 and 35 P.M., passenger, and 6.30 A.M. freight; and for omerville at 7 30 P.M. Pussengers will be required to purchase tickets be-

ore entering the cars, or pay five cents in addition to the regular fare. GEO. H. PEGRAM, Sup t. New York and Eric Railroad.

RAINS leave pier foot of Duane-st., New York, as Buffalo Express at 6 A. M. for Buffalo direct, with ut change of baggage or cars. Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M. for Dunkirk.

Mail at 84 A. M. for Dunkirk and Buffelo, and all inrmediate stations. Way Express at 12.45 P. M. for Dunkirk. Night Express at 6 P. M. for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant at 6 P. M. On Sundays only one express train, at 6 P. M. These Express Trains connect at Buffalo with first-

class splendid steamers on Lake Eric for all ports on the Lake; and at Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicogo, &ce. D. C. McCALLUM, General Sup't. Hudson River Railroad. CUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Trains leave Cham-D bers-st. daily for Albany and Troy as follows:

Express Train, 6 A. M., through in four hours, conecting with Northern and Western Trains. Mall Train, 9 A. M. Through Way Trains, 12 M. and 5 P. M. Express Train, 4 P. M. Accommodation Train at

For Tarrytown at 11 P. M. For Poughkeepsie-Way Passenger Trains at 7 A.M. and 4.15 P. M. from Chambers st.; and Way, Freight and Passenger Train at 1 P. M. from Chambers-st. For Peekskill at 10 A. M., 3 and 5.30 P. M. The Tarrytown, Peekskill and Poughkeepsie Trains

Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher, 13th and 31st sts. Sunday Mail Train at 3.40 P. M. from Canal-st. for Albany, stopping at all Way Stations EDMUND FRENCH, General Sup't.

Great Western Mail Route. SIXTY MILES DISTANCE SAVED—MICHICAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE. The Railroad is now open to the Mississippi River. Running time to St. Louis 561 hours.

Passengers can leave New York by the NEW YORK AND ERIE and HUDSON RIVER RAILROADS, at 7 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M., arriving same eve SHORE RAILROAD, and reach Chicago next evening at 91 o'clock, where a comfortable night's rest may be obtained, and proceed at 8 o'clock next morning by the CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD for La Salle, Bloomington. Springfield, Alton, and St Louis, all the way by RAILROAD. Also connecting at Chicago with trains on the CHICAGO AND GA LENA RAILROAD, to Rockford, Freeport, Galena, and

Passengers by this line have the privilege of stopoing at any point and resuming seats at pleasure. And they will not be subjected to the numerous and vexatious delays occasioned by LOW WATER, as by other

For Through Tickets, or any further information, apply at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, JOHN F. PORTER, General Agent.

Regular Mail Line via Stonington for Beston. DROVIDENCE, NEW BEDFORD, and TAUNTON. L. Iuland Route, without change of cars or detention

The steamers C. VANDERBILT, Capt. Joel Stone, and COMMODORE, Capt. John G. Bowne, in connec tion with the Stonington and Providence, and Boston and Providence Railroads, leaving New York daily (Sundays excepted) from Pier No. 2 N. R., first wharf above Battery Place, at 5 o'clock P. M., and Stonington at 8 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of the mail train which leaves Boston at 5 30 P. M. These steamers are unsurpassed for strength, safety,

peed, comfort, and elegance. The officers are ex-The natural advantages of this route are superior to my other. Baing shorter and more direct, the trip is more pleasantly and expeditiously performed, while passengers can always rely on reaching their destina-

The COMMODORE, from New York - Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. From Stonington-Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. The C. VANDERBILT, from New York-Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. From Stonington-Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

ion in advance of those by either of the other routes.

P. S. Almost any number of certificates can be ent you, if you wish it.

To Printers. NEW EDITION OF THE SPECIMEN BOOK A OF BRUCE'S NEW YORK TYPE FOUNDBY was published in September, 1853, and will be given to those proprietors of Printing Offices who will send for it, or it will be forwarded to them by mail on re-ceipt, in advance, of fifty cents for the postage. In it are exhibited many articles never before shown; there have been added to the Foundry new varieties of Roman Types from Nine-line Pica to Pearl, various imitations of Writing, a great number of fancy founts, borders, both plain and illuminated, labor-saving rules. \$6 00 and a complete foundry of German.

The types now manufactured are cast from a new 50 combination of great durability, and are usually kept on hand in large quantities. Every fancy fount is sold by weight, and at the printed prices, which are from ten to twenty-five per cent less than those of some other foundries. All other printing materials are furnished at manufacturers' prices, either for cash or credit. Printers wishing to open accounts with me, or whose dealings have been long suspended, are requested to accompany their orders with city references to prevent delay.

Printers of newspapers who choose to publish this advertisement, including this note, three times before the 1st of August, 1854, and send me one of the pa-Dea. Wells K. Green requests his manufactures selected from me one of the personal p

GEORGE BRUOE, 13 Chambers st., New York.

Oc. If home you have toured that if

Miscelluneaus.

Gladly now we gather round it, For the toiling day is done, And the gray and solemn twilight Follows down the golden sun; Shadows lengther on the pavement, Salk like giants, through the gloom, Wander past the dusky casement. Oreep around the fire-lit room.

Draw the curtains!-close the shutters! Place the slippers by the fire!
Though the rude wind loudly mutters, What care we for wind-sprite ire? What care we for outward seeming?

Fickle Fortune's frown or smile? If around us love is beaming, Love can annova se beguile! Neath the cotteme renf and palace, From the peasant to the king, All are quaffing from Life's chalice, Bubbles that enchantment bring. Grates are slowing-music flowing From the lips we love the best; Oh! the joy the bliss-of knowing There are nearts whereon to rest Hearts that throll with eager gladness-Hearts that echo to our own-While grim Care and Haunting Sadness

Mingle ne'er in look or tone. Care may tread the halls of Daylight-Sadness hauns the Midnight hour-But the weird and witching Twilight Brings the glowing Hearth-stone's dower. Altar of our holiest feelings! · Childhe d's well-remembered shrine; Spirit-yearnings-soul-revealings, Wreaths immortal round thee twine!

#### Process of Haymaking.

In haymaking, it object of the farmer is ing. to preserve the hay for winter use in the conwe may thus fix upon the propertime for mow- to the correct principles laid down?

ed in it. And that period is not, generally sunset; from one acre to an acre and a half speaking, when the plants have shot into seed; according to the bulk of the crop, being of carbon gradually becomes more consider- thinly and evenly as it crosses the field. able, the sugar and soluble matter at first inlattermatic, if it be cut when in flower. "It

these useful qualities in the hay.

and make some progress towards decay."

the functions, rather than as being truly nutrifood in constant motion.

of 28 parts soluble in hot water, and 5.06 showers, the smaller kind of hay cocks, made dependent, if he so chooses. There was to the best advantage. So it is with the roots having on an average fifty five flowers. instead of 84 parts soluble in cold water. A by rolling up the windrows, with forks into never yet a time when the mechanic and arti- of the plant that ramble about the soil for sustive matter of the grass has obviously disap. The next morning, or as soon as the their genius and industry could not find, by a we hill up the plants at hoeing time, we cover this plant yields a most grateful perfume. imate the soft, juicy and tender grass to to insure the hay being sufficiently well woody fiber, by washing out or decomposing dried; and it will then be ready for loading. The men of trades—the real creators of pand a portion of its energies to overcome war, from 1803 to 1815, inclusive, amounted whatever is most essential to the necessities this unnatural state, forced upon it, which of to £1,159,729,256, or close upon five thougreat cause of this deterioration is the water ly guided by any given rules for haymaking; ed with; they, above all others, whatever tubers, and consequently gives a lighter crop, the last years of that war, the expenditure sition of the sugar is induced by the presence of the albuminous matter of the grass; and the result is, that the sugar is converted into and carbonic acid; and that alcohol and carbonic acid; and that alcohol and carbonic acid; and that alcohol are produced in a heated haystack, in many is to presence the sugar is induced by the presence of the sugar is induced b

entire is by means of artificial heat.

The quantity of water, or volatile matter, early period of its growth, as much as 81 at any | being repeatedly spread. perature considerably under that of boiling being turned; this will preserve the color method of making hav are sufficiently obvi- culent herbage. ous. By this means all the constituents of the grass are retained in a state of integrity; the sugar, by the absence of water, is protected from undergoing decomposition; the coloring matter of the grass is comparatively little affected; while the soluble salts are not exposed to the risk of being washed out by the rains, as in the common process of haymak-

From the above chemical observations, dition most nearly resembling the grass in its | made by Dr. Thompson, in its recent reperfect state; and in order to accomplish searches upon the food of animals, we learn this, it is necessary, in the first place, to know the theory of haymaking; the inquiry now is when the grass has reached that state, that | -how, in practice, can we best approximate

It is an essential point that the mowers Chemistry informs us that, of the various should be good workmen, and perform their ingredients which compose grass, those por- work neatly and evenly, making the scythe cut tions which are immediately soluble in water as near the ground as possible, in order to are the most fitted for purposes of nutrition; insure the greatest bulk of hay, and facilitate and, therefore, it should be cut at that period the springing up of the young shoots of the when the largest amount of gluten, sugar, eddish or aftermath. They generally begin and other matter soluble in water, is contain- work before sunrise, and remain until after for the principal substance is then woody fair day's work for a man. A soon as the hind part of the head. Toward the end of fiber, which is totally insoluble in water, and dew is off, the mowmen should be followed by the fourth day, the two auricles, already visitherefore unfitted for being assimilated in the men and women with forks, who shake and grass first springs above the surface of the surface of the meadow; or this may be most

way to the deposition of woody substance;" being turned; for by thus doing, the upper seen before. The seventh day the brain be-soil is well underdrained and subsoiled, pota-ing bagged as many quails and partridges as the saccharine juices being in the greatest part becomes brown and withered, whereas gins to have some consistency. At the hun- toes planted below the surface, without any I cared about shooting, I whistled lustily to abundance when the grass is in full flower, it is desirable to keep it as green as possible. dred and ninetieth hour of incubation the bill hilling, succeed the best. In such situations, the honey bird, and gave him chase; after but before the ed is formed. During all All the grass which has been tedded and the latter part of the process of fructification, turned during the day, ought to be thrown in four hours more the breastbone is seen; through the earth, leaving its ammonia and mile, through the open glades adjoining the of human existence, none can be named of more real mile, through the open glades adjoining the of human existence, none can be named of more real value to mankind than this contribution of Chemistry the formation of the seed, &c., the sugar rap- together the same evening in "windrows;" eidly decreases in quantity, and when the that is, long rows throughout the field, gath forming from the back, and the bill is very the growing plants, while in the dryest weath- crocodile, who was laying with his entire steeds have arrived at maturity the stem and ered together by the haymakers working in visible, as well as the gall bladder. The bill er the roots of the plants search their food so body concealed, nothing but his horrid head leaves begin to decay; so that if the grass is opposite directions, the two outside women, or not cut when in flower, a great amount of boys, using rakes, the others forks; the hay thirty-six hours; and if the chicken be taken a vigorous condition. nutriment will be wasted. Many of the gradually accumulating, whilst thus being natural pasture grasses, however, are exception from one to another, towards the place The feathers begin to shoot out toward the tions to this rule; some possessing a greater of the intended row, until it forms from a nutritive value when the seed is ripe than at party on each side, a double row, and two the time of flowering. \* \* It is obvious, men follow, putting these two into one comfrom the foregoing remarks, that nearly every pact "windrow," about five feet wide and species of grass -no matter whether it con- three bigh. Or, the hay may be put together fect. At the three hundred and thirty-first tains most nutriment when flowering or when into small heaps or "footcocks," the former the spleen draws over the stomach and the of our plants, he adds :- "Hence we require method being preferable for expedition, and lungs to the chest. At the end of three hunaffording sufficient protection from heavy dred and fifty-five hours the bill frequently has, indeed, been proved that plants of near- dews, the latter more secure from the injury opens and shuts; and at the end of the eightly all sorts, if cut when in full vigor, and after- of rain, and may be adopted if the weather eenth day the first cry of the chicken is heard. wards carefully dried without any waste of prove cloudy or adverse. The following It afterwards gets more strength and grows their nutrative juices, contains nearly double morning, or on the return of suitable weather, continually, till at length it is enabled to set the quantity of nutritive matter which they the whole must again be thrown out, so as to itself free from its confinement. do when allowed to attain their full growth, secure the greatest possible benefit from the sun's rays and drying winds; and the grass The proper season for mowing the grass, mown on the preceding night, and early that so as to secure the largest amount of nutrient morning, may be tedded when the dew is off, formed on the fifth day, it is founded on the properties within it, being thus determined, and afterwards turned; and provided it be the next consideration is—the preservation of fine drying weather, the first day's hay will the changes that were to follow. No part of soon be sufficiently made—that is, it will have the body could possibly appear sooner or Experiments show, that out of the various lost most of its moisture, the chief part of its later, without the whole embryo suffering; constituents of which grass is composed, the natural juices will remain, and as it has been and each of the limbs become visible at the mucilage, starch, gluten, and sugar (which well scattered about and frequently turned, fit moment. How astonishing must appear are soluble in water) are alone retained in this will have been effected without some to an observing mind, that in the substance of the body of an amimal for the purposes of portions of the grass being too much withered the egg there should be all the vital principle life, the bitter extractive and saline matters and others still too succulent. It still retains of an animated being! that all the parts of being considered as assisting or modifying its fine light green color, and the farmer's aim an animal's body should be concealed in it now is to secure it with the greatest possible and require nothing but heat to unfold and tive parts of the compound, and being voided haste. For this purpose, the hay is gathered with the woody fiber. The woody fibre together into rows, and the rows divided and serves only to give bulk to the food, and collected into "hay-cocks;" which may be therefore distension to the stomach, which, done by forking, but if the sky is overcast, when moderately filled, brings those muscles and threatens rain, the large windrows should into active exercise which tend so much to be drawn up into large cocks by horses, two batched is heavier than the egg was before! promote healthy digestion, by keeping the horses walking, one on each side of the row, dragging a rope after them, which passes The principal object, then, which is to be round the end of the row; two men ride aimed at in haymaking is, to retain the solu- upon this rope, and as the horses proceed, ble portion of the grass in perfect integrity. the hay rises up between them, forming a This cannot be completely accomplished, heap; and this, having slid far enough to acbecause of the imperfection in our present cumulate a sufficient quantity, the rope is mode of haying, and the many casualties lifted up, the hinder portion of the mass attending it. From various experiments pulled up on to the top, and another cock ler of liberty and shield of freemen, nothing their tubers differently. While some kinds made by Dr. Thompson, it has been found commenced. Care should be taken that the is more essential to the independence and are huddled together and near the surface, that 371 parts (by weight) of grass form only cocks are "made up" neatly and well, to prosperity of our country than that every others are deeper in the soil and more scat-100 when made into hay. This amount of keep out the rain, and the horse or handrakes man should have the mastery of some useful tered in and around the hill. If left to itself, of the Wistaria sinensis. This splendid grass contains of matter soluble in hot water must be kept going during the whole time. trade. Better have any than none; though, in good and generous soil, the plant sets its plant, which is considered the finest speci-28.13 parts, and in cold water 8.21 parts; but All the hay must, in due course, be made as a general rule, the choice of a trade should tubers at their natural distance from the surinstead of this amount, the equivalent quantity and cocked after the same manner. Unless not be left to chance nor to the caprice of a face, and in that position where they will reof hay, or 100 parts, contains only 16 instead the aspect of the sky betokens approaching moment. With an honest trade, a man is in- ceive the elements necessary for their growth the present time there are about six thousand the present time there are about six thousand the same of flowers on it each

peared in its conversion into hay. The result weather permits, they may be well thrown little care, prompt employment and fair re- the roots and the incipient tubers to an unof the process has therefore been to approx- out in "staddles" of a few yards in width, muneration.

which may be present, either from the incom- in this operation he has to depend upon a repute they may be held in by their more if it does not indirectly aid in the development run thus: £103,421,538 in the year 1812; plete removal of the natural amount of water very fickle and changeable power, namely, fastidious fellows, must work at the oar of of the "rot." in the grass by drying, or by the absorption the influence of the weather, and he must human progress, or all is lost. Be they The practice of the writer has been, in 1814; and £116,491,051 in 1815—in which of this fluid from the atmosphere. "Water, vary and modify them to suit circumstances. tailors, shoemakers, carpenters, masons, black-planting his potatoes, after the ground was last year the campaign commenced in April The object to be simed at can alone be ex- smiths, or of any other vocation, they are ploughed and smoothed with a harrow, to and finished at Waterloo, in June. sources, will induce fermentation, a process hibited to his view, and a model method equally necessary to the wants and enjoy- drop the potatoes, in pieces or whole, accordpointed out for him to imitate as closely as ments, as well as to the independence of all ing to size, directly upon the surface, or ents of the grass, namely, sugar, will be de- he can. The description given of the chemi- communities. But few brown handed trade slightly below the surface, and then to cover,

cases, may be detected by the similarity of the water washes away the soluble salts and other any rate, a trade. With this he can always derdrained and well subsoiled, this method is odor disengaged to that perceptible in a matters, and, when in the stack, will cause defy temporal want, and he can more easily perhaps preferable, one season with another, report was debated and finally agreed to. The process of haymaking, then, is the redestroying some of its most valuable proper the trade. More easily, simply because, deep planting, and perfectly flat culture, is only, in our language, which contain all the

evaporated.

capable of being removed from hay at the favorable, the less it is disturbed the better, it were better that he should be ignorant in temperature of boiling water varies consider- and the longer it will retain its native powers. his independence than ever so much educatably; the amount of variation during his ex- Hay has been found to preserve a great ed and miserably dependent. periments being from twenty to fourteen per amount of its nutritive qualities for many But in our free country, there can be, ordi cent. If the lower percentage could be at- days, nay, even weeks, when mown wet, or narily, no difficulty in securing both education tained at once by simple drying in the sun, when saturated with the rains whilst lying in and a trade to every youth, thereby fitting the process of haymaking would probably ad- the swath; if, therefore, the weather be him to enter the ranks of manhood defiant of mit of little improvement; but the best new- unfavorable, it will be better not to tedd the those obstacles which intimidate so many made hay that he has examined contained hay at all, nor even turn over the swath. If tradeless, professionless, young men. Such more than this amount of water, the num- repeatedly dried and wetted again, it soon are the peculiarities of fortune, that no mere bers obtained verging towards twenty per becomes valueless; this error of meddling outward possession can be counted on as cent. When it contains as much as this with hay amidst frequent showers must, if absolutely secure or protective to man. it is very liable to ferment, especially if possible, be avoided, for it is far better to Hoarded thousands and millions may be it should happen to be moistened by any acci- have it somewhat tainted in the hay cock than swept away in a day, and their once possesdental approach of water. Rye grass, contains, thus exhausted of its nutriment, and spoiled, by sor be left with no means of livelihood or

be removed by subjecting the grass to a tem- long under the hot beams of the sun without at ordinary misfortune. water; but even with a heat of 120°, the and fragrance of the grass; so that, without greater portion of water is removed, and the baking it too much, (thus destroying its or be cut off from their prospective inheritation on a neighboring branch, anxiously grass still retains its green color—a charac- virtues,) it may be so dry that as little heating ance. They murmured, yet obeyed the de- awaiting its share of the spoil. When the ter which appears to add greatly to the relish or fermentation as possible shall occur in the with which cattle consume this kind of pro- stack, remembering also that coarse grass does trade to learn, took to basket-making. In first stupifying the bees by burning grass at vender. The advantages attained by this not require so much "making" as fine, suc-Cyclopedia of Ag.

## The Progress of Incubation.

The progress of the incubation of the

From the Rural New Yorker we extract the following:-

chicken in the natural way, is a subject curi ous and interesting. The hen has scarcely set on the egg twelve hours before some lineaments of the head and body of the chicken appear. The heart may be seen to beat the end of the second day; it has, at that time, somewhat the form of a horse shoe, but no blood yet appears. At the end of two days two vesicles of blood are to be distinguished, the pulsation of which is very visible; one of them is the left ventricle, and the other the great artery. At the fiftieth hour, the auricle of the heart appears, resembling a noose foldin the ventricle. At the end of seventy hours the wings are distinguishable; and on the head two bubbles are seen for the brain, one for the bill, and two others for the fore and out of its covering, it evidently moves itself. two hundred and fortieth hour, and the skull becomes gritty. At the two hundred and six ty-fourth hour the eyes appear. At the two hundred and eighty-eighth the ribs are per-

In the whole of this process, we must remark that every part appears exactly at its proper time; if, for example, the liver is preceding situation of the chicken, and on quicken them! that the whole formation of chicken should be so constant and regular; that exactly at the same time, the same changes will take place in the generality of eggs! and that the chicken the moment it is

# Give Your Son a Trade.

The following sensible article appeared in the New York Mirror. We commend it to the perusal of all parents:-

san had naught to do-never a time when tenance for the whole plant. Hence, when In addition to the pleasure given to the eye,

2d. Bear in mind that, if the weather is undent, and, for his own present and after peace, gives the easiest way to conquer the weeds.

independence. Let such an one have but per cent. of water, the whole of which may 3d. Take care not to allow it to remain some useful trade, and he can snap his finger

creed that his sons must learn useful trades, to it with its bill, and then takes up its posicree. The eldest prince, as the quickest honey is taken, which is accomplished by process of time he became king, and reigned the entrance of their domestic domicile, the in his father's stead. In time, also, revolution honey bird will often lead to a second and came upon him and overthrew him, and he fled companionless, save his wife and children, and wandered long disguised and unknown. During this period, by a recurrence ed sentences which they use on the occasion. to the simple trade learned in his youth, he | The wild bee of Southern Africa exactly cormade himself and his family independent; responds with the domestic garden bee of

The sons of the rich, as well as of the poor, should be strengthened by this possession. the western shores of Africa. If never used beyond the learning, no harm is done, while possibly it may be of incalculable good. It is a weapon, which, once secured, like education or knowledge, cannot easily be wrested from one's grasp. Only get the bent of a boy's mind and give him trade in accordance therewith, and, whatever ed down upon itself. The beating of the heart may be his after fortunes, he shall tell you is first observed in the auricle, and afterward from experience or observation that one of the wisest general provisions of life, is the securing to every young man some useful

Cultivation of Potatoes. The old practice of hilling up corn and remember on one occasion, about three years ble, draw nearer to the heart than before. potatoes, is discarded by the best cultivators. later, when weary with warring against the proper specifications being given. Old Bells taken in stomach. It has been shown that, "when the spread the swaths evenly over the whole The liver appears towards the fifty day. At Still, there are some who yet cling to the elephants and hippotami which roam the vast exchange The liver appears towards the fifty day. At Still, there are some who yet cling to the elephants and hippotami which roam the vast exchange Survey earth the chief constituent of its early blades is water, the amount of solid matter being of a tedding machine, drawn by a horse. is water, the amount of solid matter being of a tedding machine, drawn by a horse, the and numia change, where a necessity exists shot-barrels, I sought recreation in the humcomparatively trifling; as its growth advan- which will do the work of twelve or fifteen stomach become visible; and four hours after an moisture. But, in a climate like ours, bler pursuit of quail shooting. While thus er, orders can be executed with dispatch, which, either ant moisture. But, in a climate like ours, bler pursuit of quail shooting. this the intestines, the loins, and the upper where long continued droughts parch up the employed, my attention was suddenly invited jaw. At the hundred and forty-fourth hour earth, as they frequently do in many sections, by a garrulous honey bird, which pertinaci-And this must not be allowed to lie long two ventricles are visible, and two drops of the flat culture, with planting on or below ously adhered to me for a considerable time, creasing, then gradually diminishing, to give beneath the scorching heat of the sun without blood instead of the single one which was the surface, is the better plan. Where the heedless of the reports made by a gun. Havopens, and the flesh appears on the breast; the superabundance of rain passes down following him to a distance of upwards of a and in six hours after this, the ribs appear other fertilizing principles for the benefit of Limpopo, he led me to an unusually vast value to mankind than this contribution of Chemistry becomes green at the end of two hundred and deeply in the generous soil that they keep in being visible above the surface of the water,

> We find in the last volume of the "Transactions of the New York State Agricultural Society," some remarks of Prof. Coppock, before the Erie County Agricultural Society, that are worthy of consideration. In remarking that we need to husband by deep tillage, &c., all the moisture we can for the sustenance flat culture and flat or sunken garden beds, with a deep and permeable soil, that shall catch and oblige to pass through it every summer shower."

His method of cultivation he gives as folows:-"In the culture of potatoes, after the land is thoroughly ploughed, and harrowed familiar with the fact that beer drinkers in smooth, I plant with the spade, thus :-Strain London can scarcely scratch their fingers I gave him a tea-spoon full every three hours, coma line, if convenient, North and South: a man puts in his spade spit deep, say seven London beer drinker is one vital part. He inches; the first earth he scatters; he then wears his heart on his sleeve; bare to a steps back, and at about twenty inches he death wound even from a rusty nail or the a child from a premature grave, and relieve the anxputs in the spade to the same depth. The claw of a cat." Sir Astley Cooper, on one lety of many a fond parent. For all affections of the soil thus raised, covers the first planted, the occasion, was called to a drayman who had third covers the second, &c. A boy to drop received an injury in his fingers from a small in addressing you these lines—but for your important the cut potatoes, two eyes to a hole, will at splinter of a stone. Suppuration had taken discovery, my little boy would now have been in an tend very well to three lines. Thus you will place. This distinguished surgeon opened other world. perceive they are sure to be at equal depth the small abscesses with his laucet. On reand width, about three feet, and in a perfect turning he discovered that he had forgotten line. The field planted, a light harrow is his lancet case; going for this, he found his passed over it, and again in the course of patient in a dying state. "Every medical cough remedy we have ever sold. It is spoken of it eight or ten days, disturbing the first growth man in London," concludes the same writer, of weeds, and keeping the surface mellow. After the plants are up, run a cultivator through once in ten days, until they are in blossom, when, after that, they should not be disturbed. With such a culture I have had great success, and the cost has not exceed-

ed \$6 per acre, exclusive of seed." The hilling of potatoes, at the time of hoe-Next to education, which is the great buck- will have noticed, that different varieties set or about four thousand pair every week. Of course, the farmer must not be implicit- and welfare of mankind—cannot be dispens- course retards the full development of the sand eight hundred millions of dollars. In

the result is, that the sugar is converted into
the most eligible way of doing it:

sleohol and carbonic acid; and that alcohol
is produced in a heated haystack, in many
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is to preserve the hay from moval of this moisture from the grass; and ties; therefore, bring it into windrows, or while you may never impress him with the without doubt the best. At all events, those vowels in their registral order. They are

which succeeds in preserving grass perfectly open it in the morning until the dew has him with the conviction that a trade is essen- Coppock's plan a trial sufficient to make tial to feed, clothe, and render him indepen. satisfactory test. Such a method certainly

#### Instinct of the Honey Bird.

This extraordinary little bird, which is about the size of a chaffinch, and of a light be bound to order for those wishing them, at \$2 00 per gray color, will invariably lead a person folowing it to a wild bees' nest. Chattering and twittering in a state of great excitement, it perches on a branch beside the traveler, endeavoring by various wiles to attract his attention; and having succeeded in doing so, it flies lightly forward in a wavy course in the direction of the bees' nest, alighting every now and then and looking back to ascertain if the traveler is following it, all the time keeping up an incessant twitter. When at length it arrives at the hollow tree, or deserted white ants' hill, which contains the honey, We have read of a wise monarch who de- it for a moment hovers over the nest, pointing even to a third nest. The person thus following it ought to whistle. The savages in the interior, while in pursuit, have several charm-

> often had cause to wish it far enough, as, "sold," it being a well known fact, both among they often lead the unwary pursuer to danger, upon the den of the crouching panther. I of eight or ten large bull buffaloes, which, in of the river, were crackling through the dry reeds as they cautiously waded in the deep stream, and thus the scaly monster of the are full particulars, and indisputable proof of these river was disappointed of his prey.

[Cummings' Adventures.

# VARIETY.

"Medical men," says Dr. Gorden, "are without the risk of their lives. A copious "dreads a beer drinker for a patient."

The boys of the Ragged School Shoe-black Society in London, earned by cleaning shoes I feel gratified in seeing the benefit it confers. in the streets, during the year 1853, the sum of eight hundred and fifty-three pounds. Of this, four hundred and seventy pounds were paid to the boys, one hundred and ninety-two | your Cherry Pectoral for upwards of one year; and it pounds put by for them in bank, and one is my sincere belief that I should have been in my ing, is not only useless, but positively injuri- hundred and ninety one retained for expenses. ous. Injurious in warding off the moisture, The number of pair of boots cleaned during state my convictions when I tell you it is a priceless but more so in disarranging the economy of the year by thirty-six boys, was two hundred remedy. the plant. All who have harvested potatoes and four thousand seven hundred and fifty,

There is now in full bloom in the Liverpool Botanic Garden, a beautiful specimen

From Parliamentary returns, it appears £120,952,657 in 1813; £116,843,889 in

In the United States Senate, recently, the Committee on Agriculture made a report Smithsonian Institution or Patent Office. The sible for the payment until he returns the papers, or gives not to the Publisher that they are lying dead in the office.

Dr. Thompson has found that the only method make into footcocks at nightfall, and never necessity of the education, you can insure who have such land should give Professor "absterniously" and facetiously."

Bound Volumes.

N hand, and for sale at this office, the first and second volumes of the Seventh-day Baptist Memorial, bound together, in cloth and lember. Price in cloth \$2 50; half roan \$2 75; half calf \$2 87; half morocco \$3 00. Also, the first and socond volumes of the Sabbath-School Visitor, bound together in cloth price \$1 00. We have also on hand several sets of the Sabbath Recorder, vols. 2 to 10 inclusive, which will volume and the cost of binding. As the number of these books is limited, those wishing them should send their orders without delay.

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will leave New York every Tuesday, Thursday, and Steamer WORCESTER, Capt. Wm. Wilcox, will

leave New York every Monday, Wednesday, and Fri-Passengers by this Line arrive in time to take the

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For further information inquire of E.S. Martin, at the office, pier No. 18 N. R., foot of Cortlandt-st.

#### Bella! Bella! Bella!

FOR Churches, Academies, Factories, Steamboats, Plantations, etc.. made, and a large assortment kept constantly on hand by the subscribers, at their old established and enlarged Foundry, which has been and this is only an illustration of how neces- England. They are very generally diffused in operation for Thirty Years, and whose patterns and sity or misfortune may be overcome, and how throughout every part of Africa, beeswax process of manufacture so perfected, that their Bells have a world-wide celebrity for volume of sound and an honest, useful trade may always serve a forming a considerable part of the cargoes of quality of tone. The present Proprietors have recent. ships trading to the Gold and Ivory coasts, ly succeeded in applying the process of loam mould and the deadly district of Sierra Leone, on ing in Iron Cases to Bell Casting—which secures a perfect casting and even temper; and as an evidence of the unimpaired excellence of their Bells, they have Interesting as the honey bird is, and though just received—January, 1854—the FIRST PREMIUM sweet be the stores to which it leads, I have (a Silver Medal) of the World's Fair in New/York over all others, several from this country and Europe being in competition; and which is the 18th Medal when following the warm spoor or track of besides many Diplomas, that have been awarded them. elephants. I have often seen the savages, at They have patterns for, and keep on hand, Bells of a moments of the utmost importance, resign the variety of tones of the same weight, and they also spoor of the beasts, to attend the summons of furnish to order Chimes of any number of Bells, or key, and can refer to several of their make throughout. the bird. Sometimes, however, they are the States and Canadas. Their Hangings, comprising many recent and valuable improvements, consist of the Hottentots and tribes of the interior, that Cast Iron Yoke, with moveable arms, and which may be turned upon the Bell; Spring acting upon the Clap per, prolonging the sound; Iron Frame, Tolling Ham sometimes guiding him to the midday retreat mer, Counterpoise, Stop, etc. For Steamboats, Steamof a grizzly lion, or bringing him suddenly ships, etc., their improved Revolving Yoke, or Fancy Hangings in Brass or Bronze of any design furnished We can supply whose sets, or parts, of our Improved Hangings, to re-hang Bells of other construction, upon

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Bronchitis, Whooping-Cough, Croup, Asthma, and

MONG the numerous discoveries Science has made A mong the numerous discoveries of life in this generation to facilitate the business of life -increase its enjoyment, and even prolong the term to the Healing Art. A vast trial of its virtues throughout this broad country, has proved, beyond a doubt, that no medicine or combinations of medicines yet known, can so surely control and cure the numerous his eyes anxiously watching the movements varieties of pulmonary disease which have hitherto swept from our midst thousands and thousands every year. Indeed, there is now abundant reason to be seeking to quench their thirst in the waters lieve a remedy has at length been found which can be relied on, to cure the most dangerous affections of the lungs. Our space here will not permit us to publish mud that a recent flood had deposited along would present the following, and refer further inquiry any proportion of the cures effected by its use, but we the edge. Fortunately for the buffaloes, the to my American Almanac, which the agent below depth of the mud prevented their reaching the named will always be pleased to furnish free, wherein

Office of Transportation, Laurens R R., S. C., ?

J. C. Ayer, Dear Sir, -My little son, four years old has just recovered from a severe attack of malignant Scarlet Fever. His throat was rotten, and every person that visited him pronounced him a dead child. Having used your Cherry Pectoral in California, in the winter of 1850, for a severe attack of Bronchitis, with entire success, I was induced to try it on my little boy mencing in the morning, and by ten o'clock at night I found a decided change for the better, and after three days use he was able to eat or drink without pain. Its use in the above-named disease will save many

Throat and Lungs, I believe it the best medicine extant. A feeling of the deepest gratitude prompts me I am yours, with great respect,

J. D. PÓWELL, Supt Trans., L. R. B.

Rock Hill, (Somerset Co.,) N. J., July 21, 1852. Dr. J. C. Ayer, -Since your medicine has become known here, it has a greater demand than any other terms of unmeasured praise by those who have used it, and I know of some cases where the best they can say of it is not too much for the good it has done. take pleasure in selling it, because I know that I am giving my customers the worth of their money and Please send me a further supply, and believe me

Windsor, C. W., June 26, 1852. J. C. Ayer, Sir,-This may certify that I have used grave ere this time if I had not. It has cured me of a dangerous affection of the lungs, and I do not dver Yours very respectfully,
D. A. McCULLIN, Attorney at Law.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Sept. 28, 1850. Dr. J. C. Ayer, My dear Sir, -Your medicine much approved by those who have used it here, and reputation. I invariably recommend it for pulmonary affections, as do many of our principal physicians.

I am your friend. CHAS. STREATER, M. I am your friend, CHAS. STREATER, M. Prepared by J. C. AYER, Chemist, Lowell, Man.

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