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NEW YORK, FIFTH-DAY, AUGUST 31, 1854.

WHOLE NO. 532.

STULTIFYING THE SCRIPTURES. BY W. M. FAHNESTOCK, M.D.

The monks of St. Jago, we are informed have a tradition among them, which relates, that Satan once appeared to a popular youn preacher of their order, and offered to do great things for him-make a Bishop of him or, perhaps, a Cardinal—provided he would commit one of three things: 1, violate his and second, he assented to the last named, regarding it as a mere peccadillo-a venial sin. Reeling home the next night, he at-

fidels, we know how to understand their assaults; but when the Father of Lies instigates the professed friends of the Bible, to tamper with the vain conceits of men-"their philosophy falsely so called"-whose ulterior object is to circumvent the Word of God, and destroy its credibility, then, truly, we have to be chary, very chary indeed, even of those whom we would fain believe to be the honest, firm, undaunted friends of the Most High; but who first delude themselves, and afterward delude others, by compounding with error, and thereby wrest the Word to their own de-

There are many methods to stultify the Scriptures, and make void the Inspired Word, through the disaffection of its avowed supporters; but none more so, than pusilanimous too often bandied about like a foot-ball, by its own professed friends. Integrity of faith toward God-strict, tenacious adherence to all that he has revealed for our instruction, as well as for our comfort, is the only Sheet-Anchor of Christian consistency; yea, implicit obedience and submission to His expressed will concerning all things, is the sine qua non of the Christian's profession. Many learned men, who set out with stout pretensions of not forfeiting the claims of that Sacred Book, in pandering to popular science, yet compromit the Word of the Majesty of Heaven, by hugging to their bosoms the astute. treacherous speculations of the enemies of truth and righteousness.

One distinguished divine, whose character we have always revered, ever since we were capable of estimating worth, Dr. Chalmers, boldly asserted, fifty years since, that "there is a prejudice against the speculations of the Geologist, which I am anxious to remove. It has been said that they nurture infidel propensities. the origin of the globe to a higher antiquity than is assigned by the writings of Moses, undermines our faith in the inspiration of the Bible, and all the animating prospects of the immortality which it upholds. This is a false alarm. The writings of Moses do not fix the antiquity of the globe." With all due deference to so good a man, and so gigantic an intellect, we shall test that position by the fruits

of his own folly. On a former occasion, I remarked, that there were two ways to destroy, unwittingly, the very best cause, namely, by exposing to its enemies its vulnerable points, and then by frittering away every vestige of its foundation as unimportant, non-essential, until every thing to facilitate its overthrow is conceded and this worst of all stabs; is ever, and can only be inflicted, by its professed friends. The indiscretion of professed friends of a good cause, may wound it more vitally, a thousand times more effectually, than can, possibly, be perpetrated by the halbret of an enemy; and in not any controversy does this obtain with greater celerity, and to greater extent, than in the culpable concessions made by the professed friends of the Bible, to geological specu-

history of the creation of the Universe, and or worse blunders, in attempting to bring the that from the mouth of the great Creator Mosaic narrative into harmony with what is himself, we have, in modern times, those who. aiming at being wise above what is written, deride its explicit details, and set about to in- vet nibbling at geological representations, he ity, and, eventually, to destroy its influence of Revealed Truth. Adam was pure, and,

With the Infidel, geological speculations, among that class of irreverent thinkers, than from any real scientific interest. Geological revelations—delusions—are a mass of assumed postulates, which cannot be tested in one, or two, or more generations, and, therefore, we have good right to distrust their bold, hasty conclusions, when put in opposition to the Inspired Word of the Almighty; which takes certified by higher authority than mere human

surmise. The progress of the infidel mind, from simhas been graphically delineated by X. B.

most lustily, "Great is Diana of Ephesus!"

a Scriptural day—a day of Creation—was not it betrays a faithlessness to their sovereign, a "natural day," but "undefined ages!" And the mighty Jehovah. upon what grounds? Vague surmises. Yes, reader, nothing more than vague surmises. more than it expresses—yea, infinitely more. | frail mortals. cringing to the assumptions of geological specu- It was a shrewd remark of the redoutable Joe The folly of Dr. Chalmers' scheme, as seen lations. The great defection of the professing | Smith, the founder of the Mormon fraternity, | by those who were capable of detecting

God. Great, unwarrantable license is, un- and mean what it says." It would be well has not deterred others from following in the blushingly, taken with that precious Word of had he, and others who profess the same like path of equivocal distinction, in comproaxiom, which is truly a correct one, and the miting Revealed Truth. In this class we find Christian geologists, like the Mormons, who surb position, certainly, in which man can have added a new book of their own concoct- place himself, as the sequel will show. In the ing, must append a new chapter of "geolo- analytical language of Hugh Miller, which gical fact," which not only mars the consist- will suit my purpose better than the author's ency, but stultifies the original Scriptures

> To be more specific in regard to geological eye view of his "scheme:"vagaries and delusions, I proceed to notice the dubious foot prints assumed by their most orthodox authorities, or rather as endorsed by prominent disciples of the Lord; not by disciples, however, who are content to walk by from on high, but those who stalk forth on the creations, to which the human species belongs. rickety crutches, and loom out on hazardous

It has been alleged, that geology, by referring point out all their inconsistencies; were that the descendants of which continue to exist. The treatise my object, I should take for my subject, the of Dr. Pye Smith was published exactly a quarter of Difficulties of Geology; but as my aim is, century posterior to the promulgation, through the press, simply, to expose the fallacy and the danger of the argument of Dr. Chalmers; and this important of tampering with geological speculations, a 1837 and 1839, seems to have been made to suit the mere glance at a few glaring absurdities, which ingulf the faith, or at least the consistency of believers in Revelation, by making void the Word of God, when led into the bog of Infidelity, by this ignis fatuus, and left there to be overwhelmed by their folly; for I candidly regard geological speculations as the greatest ignis fatuus of modern times-the most specious and the most potent lever to counter, or to tamper with, even by the most bait, pride of science; for it is my abiding conviction, after nearly two score years of

science—the vanity of vanities. intimated, led the van among Christian philosophers, of the present age, in this matter, and Not content with the oldest and most au- by the force of his talents and character, enstyled the present "geological fact." Not wishing to compromit the Scriptural account, or revelations, as he dubs his own vague fan- and offered him knowledge which his Creator cies, conflict with the teachings of the Bible, thought proper to withhold, Adam nibbled at and, for sooth, a production thick conflicts the bait, and fell; likewise so great a man as with his own crude notions of Nature, must Dr. Chalmers, in wishing to be wise above the ciliation? be a false system; and, in many instances, Written Word-harmonize Revelation with this conclusion is arrived at, more to effect the | man's subtleties—has perpetrated a folly of al-"consummation so devoutly to be wished," most if not of equal magnitude. Hugh Miller, in a recent Lecture, delivered in London, before the "Young Men's Christian Association," says:-

"Dr. Chalmers' scheme teaches, and teaches truly, that between the first act of creation, which evoked out of previous nothing the matter of the heavens and earth, and the first act of the first day's work recorded in Genesis, periods of vast duration may have intervened; but further, the days themselves were but natural days upon itself, as the Oracle of God, to declare of twenty-four hours each; and that ere they began, the all the necessary knowledge on that subject; earth, though, mayhap, in the previous period, a fair for the conclusions of the Geologist cannot be residence of life, had become void and formless, and the sun, moon, and stars, though, mayhap, they had before given light, had been, at least, in relation to our planet, temporarily extinguished. In short, while it teaches which, at the Divine command, was penetrated by light that the successive creations of the geologist may have and occupied by dry land, and ultimately, ere the end ple doubt to absolute disloyalty to the moral found ample room in the period preceding the creation of the creative week, became a center in which certain government of the Architect of the Universe. to which man belongs, it teaches also, that the record plants and animals, and finally man himself, were created. in Genesis bears reference to the existing creation, and And this scheme, by leaving to Geologists in this coun-

ciola, or the Prisoner of Fenestrelle, from the | Clear as mud, certainly! What child's conflict with the facts educed by geological discovery. | peared, from where Melville Island now spreads out its | selves, that God'is resting a six thousand year simple initiative, "Chance is the Parent of play for a man professing his faith on the field."

It virtually removes Scripture altogether out of the field." Creation," up to the climax of reckless hardi- Word of God! It is absolutely, to all intents hood and insensibility, "Death is an eternal and purposes, denying the Written Word; sleep;" so in geological speculations, the first and is only equaled by the defection of Peter, assumption is, "The writings of Moses do not if not that of Judas. When man leaves the gars all conception of human presumption distant planets earth must have shone through the enfix the antiquity of the globe;" the next is to Fountain of Truth, and dabbles in the filth at and human folly. The Lord perpetrate such contradict the philology of the 351e; and the bottom of broken cisterns, he virtually de a cheat, and enact such a puppet-show farce? then to deny the integrity of its inspired Pen- nies his Master, and bedaubs his first love; man. This-"the writings of Moses do not and no one more emphatically than the profix the antiquity of the globe"-yielded, the fessed friend of Revelation, tampering with poor, heavenless wanderer, is let loose at sea, geological assumptions, and attempting to rewithout sail or rudder, to grope his way over | concile the puny, clumsy deformities of man's shoals and reefs, enveloped in thick fog, and vague speculations, with the imperishable lation with his own crude and incongruous speed dart-like athwart our landscapes, and in the great sister; 2, murder his father; 3, or get drunk. is driven by every whiff of wind, to encounter monument of Creative Power. God, in the vagaries; and when a bolder adventurer ascloud-enveloped vessels that darken the lower reaches of your noble river, and rush in foam over ocean and any disaster that may await his presumptuous first act of the first day, create the matter of sumes a bolder front, and defies the Almighty of your noble river, and rush in foam over ocean and temerity. But while the simile holds good the heavens and earth, yet periods of vast du- with a more brazen face, the Christian Geolorespecting the awful vortex into which it hur. ration may have intervened!—may have been gist—poor, vain, deluded man—sets about, ries the hapless wanderer from the counsels a fair residence of life, but become void!— again, to form some other "new scheme," to tempted his sister, and his father coming to of his Maker, God, yet geology fails, and and the source of light, mayhap, have been compromit his Maker, to the presumption of her assistance, was struck a fatal blow. The falls immeasurably behind the former, in not temporarily extinguished! Was ever such a the impious creature. It is not a whit better leading its wayward votary back to God by ridiculous piece of clap-trap imposed on the than the building of the tower of Babel; and, the reader will be able to make the proper the discovery of His handy-work, as it does credulity of man by any vagabond Juggler, unquestionably, it will prove not any less discovery of His handy-work, as it does credulity of man by any vagabond Juggler, unquestionably, it will prove not any less in the former, by the contemplation of an in- to hoodwink his audience to one of his tricks disastrous in its results. It has already proarticle, without any comments from my pen significant plant; for the Geologist, embold- of legerdemain? Was there ever such a duced a confusion of language among Geological fact." The significance of the singular, yet appoened by the seeming incongruities in the useless waste of time, and such a trifling with gists, in many points of their "geological fact;" site Spanish proverb: "Heaven preserve me "two records," the Mosaic and the Geologi- creative energy, sported to so little purpose? while the Christian philosophers, who atfrom my friends; I will take care of my cal, clings to the latter, and repudiates the "Mayhap"—(I thank thee, good Sir, for that tempt to reconcile their geological vagaries, enemies"—is daily becoming more apparent, former, as erroneous and fabulous. Filing off word)—neutralizes the whole force of the have reduced themselves to the dilemma of in every pursuit of life, social, literary, from their leading point, namely, "the writ position. "She that doubts is lost." Mayhap the foolish virgins, who went out to meet the scientific, and theological. While opposition ings of Moses do not fix the antiquity of the is a beautiful auxiliary to the assumptions of bridegroom, without oil in their lamps, and globe," they set about to fix it themselves, from the Geologist! Genuine geology rarely, if were left in the dark, and cut off from the their own crude imaginings of probabilities ever, deals in "mayhaps;" none but sickly marriage feast. They have but the husks of whales, not, however, as now, of the mammilian, but and possibilities, far beyond their own ken, bantlings, cowardly spawns, do it. Geology the Infidel geologists to feed upon. and raise up the golden calf, vociferating, has grown too old for such qualifications. It nost lustily, "Great is Diana of Ephesus!" stooped at first; now it wields a sceptre. Next to denying that the writings of Moses Mayhap, in Hugh Miller, or Dr. Chalmers,

> How unremittingly poor worms of the dust strive to dethrone the Almighty—to inflate Finding some strata in one position, contain- themselves and assume some short-lived iming some extinct vegetable tribes; then find- portance; and how sad the end of their vain ing some extinct animal tribes in another; and | philosophy-their unfortunate attempt to be some other fossil remains in another, which wise above the Written Word. To what a they vaguely surmise must mark distinct pe- ridiculous position-ineffable folly-can tamriods, far beyond the Mosaic Record, they pering with the vain conceits of men, reduce assume that the Record must mean something the most elevated and the most venerated of

in the present day, unquestionably, in his account of that order, when he declared: absurdity, yet, itching to tinker and patch a is, want of profound faith in the Word of "We believe the Bible to say what it means, better one, to obtain some eclat in vain science, only correct one, acted out the sentiment like another distinguished writer-no less a perhonest believers in it; we should then have sonage than Dr. John Pye Smith, who, also, much less wrangling among Christian sects, has entered the lists in the vain attempt to and among vain Christian philosophers. But serve both God and Mammon: the most abdetail, cramped as I am to a few columns of a weekly paper, we have the following bird-

> "The scheme propounded by the truly admirable Dr. Pve Smith, and since adopted by several writers, differs from that of Dr. Chalmers in but one circumstance though an important one. Dr. Smith held with the great northern divine, that the Mosaic days were natural days: that they were preceded by a chaotic period; and faith, reposing confidently in the Wisdom that the work done in them related but to the last of Further, he held, in addititon, that the chaos of darkness and confusion, out of which that creation was called, was but of limited extent, and that outside its area, and It is not the design of the writer to review during the period of its existence, many of our present lands and seas may have enjoyed the light of the sun, and been tenanted by animals and occupied by plants, more advanced state of geological science, at the time. The scheme of reconciliation perfectly adequate in 1814, was found in 1839 to be no longer so."

Mirable dictu! The Mosaic account—that nose of wax—must be altered, to adapt it to geological progress!—to infidel assumptions

But to proceed:— "It is a great fact, says the same commentator, nor most specious and the most potent lever to fully established, in the course of geological discovery, overthrow all confidence in Revealed Truth; that between the plants, which in the present time cover and, therefore, the more dangerous to en- the earth, and the animals which inhabit, and the ani mals and plants of later extinct creations, there occurred no break or blank, but that, on the contrary, many expert polemics, and the profoundest theolo- of the existing organisms were contemporary during gians, who leave the Written Word, as their the morning of their being with many of the extinct guiding star, and are tempted by the delusive ones during the evening of theirs. We know further, [no mayhap, now,] that not a few of the shells which now live on our coasts, and several of the wild animals which continue to survive, amid our tracts of hill and forests, unremitting research, in many departments of were in existence many ages ere the human race began. science, that all speculations which tend to Instead of dating their beginning only a natural day, or invalidate Revealed Truth, are the vainest at most two natural days, in advance of man, they must have preceded him many thousand years. In fine, in consequence of that comparatively recent extension of The celebrated Dr. Chalmers, as already | geological fact, (? assumption,) in the direction of the later systems and formations, through which we are led ruptly from the preceding one, but that on the contrary it dove-tailed into it at a thousand different points, we are thentic Record, which professes to give the listed hundreds of others, to perpetuate like led also to know, that any scheme of reconciliation which ces, by a chaotic gulf of death and darkness, is a scheme which no longer meets the necessity of the case. Though perfectly adequate forty years ago, it has been greatly outgrown by the progress of geological discovery, and is, as I have said, adequate no longer; and it becomes vent fine-spun theories, to subvert its author- was soon caught in the wily net of the enemies a important matter to determine the specific scheme that would bring it into completest harmony with the course of creation as now ascertained by the geologist unquestionably, wished to walk uprightly be- and that brief but sublime narrative of its progres fore his Maker, but when the Tempter came which forms a meet introduction, in Holy Writ, to the history of the human family. The first question to which we must address ourselves in such an inquiry is of course a very obvious one, What are the facts, scientifically de-

corded in Genesis, as an event which took place about six thousand years ago; both describe it as begun and completed in six natural days; and both represent it as cut off from a previously existing creation by a chaotic period of death and darkness. But while, according to Chalmers, both the Biblical creation and the previous period, of death are represented as coextensive as the globe, they are represented, according to Dr. Pye Smith, as limited and local. They (death and darkness) may have extended, it is said, over only a few provinces of Central Asia, in which, when all was light and life in other parts of the globe, there reigned for a time only death and darkness amid the welterings of a chaotic sea; and Saintine, in his inimitable nouvelette, Pic
Saintine, III and the preceding ones, and the preceding ones

What mockery! What straining at a gnat What a humiliating picture of human purblindness, and how derogatory to Omnipotent Wisdom! The creature, emulous of outstripping the Creator, has found a scheme of his own, by which he can reconcile God's reve- in the long dusky trains that, with shrick and snort, "The middle, or great period of the geologist—that of the Secondary division—possessed, like the earlier Who can imagine a greater absurdity, or

a greater imposition on the credulity of poor, megalosaurus, and iguanodon—creatures some of which short-sighted mortals, than to admit, that the more than rivaled the existing elephant in height, and fix the antiquity of the globe, they insist, that displays a sycophancy to men of science, while earth, teeming with light and life, had existed centuries before the Mosaic period, and yet, with a little exercise of juggling, a small space of "limited extent" was enveloped in the horse or the camel. We are thus prepared to dedarkness, for the Lord to play off a trick on silly man, and deceive the sons of earth in regard to his creative power? Shame, shame, on such puerile philosophy. This is so per- in meet consideration of the fact, we find that the fectly absurd, that Hugh Miller, the admirer second Mosaic period with which the geologist is called of Dr. Smith, acknowledges, that he has stum- to deal, was a period in which God created the fowl that bled at it; and no wonder. But hear him: "I have stumbled at the conception of a merely local and limited chaos, in which the darkness would be so complete, that when first penetrated by the light, that

its precincts, could yet be thoroughly void of life. A local darkness, so profound as to admit no ray of light, seems to have fallen for a time on Egypt, as one of the ten plagues; but the event was evidently miraculous; and no student of natural science is entitled to have recourse, in order to extricate himself out of a difficulty. to supposititious, unrecorded miracles. Creation cannot take place without miracle; but it would be a strange should we have to hold, that the dead, dark blank out of which creation arose, was miraculous also. And if ral, we find that the local darkness dependent on known causes of which we have any record in history, were always either very imperfect, like the darkness of your London fogs, or very temporary, like the darkness described by Pliny, as occasioned by a cloud of volcanic ashes; and so altogether inadequate to meet the demands of a hypothesis such as that of Dr. Smith."

Bulwer, in the very best of all his numerous nently remarks, in reference to the amount days-but the Geologist, not finding any of church funds expended, and the listless, "record in the rocks" of but three, is therefore heartless preaching supplied in return for it : | willing to make the whole creation in three 'It often happens, when we compare the periods, with this slight difference, he delargeness of the living with the apathy of the mands "undefined ages" to each period-Preacher, that we cannot but exclaim with some six thousand years for each period. It the Prince of Conti, Alas! our good God is would certainly take all that time for man to pher, who would desire to rob God of his but very ill served for his money." How do it; but God is competent, and has accomshamefully, I would add, is the Almighty re- plished it all, in six natural days, or falsifies, quited for his goodness in giving unto man stultifies his own Record. Surely, all the his Written Word, to be a lamp unto his feet acumen of pseudo-Christian geologists, howand a light to his path; which professes to be ever learned, or however good men they may sults of their tampering with a speculative given by inspiration of God himself, and be, is needed to make the writings of Moses which is declared, by the same authority, to conform to such presumptuous assumptions; be profitable for all things unto the Church. they do not, and were not intended to, qua- syntheses respond and correspond, in reducing O, shame, shame, where is thy blush? Why drate with the ever changing philosophy of a substance to its elementary constituents, and will not man take the Lord at his word? | man-with the philosophy which the Scrip-Why continue to tinker at His perfect work, tures style "falsely so-called." They can no and succor its enemies in their attempt to longer, we are boldly told, meet the necessity overthrow that precious treasure, the sure of the case; and new concessions are demand testimony of God?

But let us try another of the redoubtable champions of geological speculations, who at maw which can never be filled or satisfied, tempts to bolster the falling fortunes of his until it has ingulfed the ever-standing monufavorite theologico geological dreamers. See | ment of God's testimony to his own omni- ted to the test of certain experiment, and not ing and feeling the absurdity of both the schemes | potence. of Dr. Chalmers and Dr. Pve Smith, and with the profession, that he believes the Bible, Hugh Miller sets out to spin a theory to re- great luminaries, Chalmers, Smith, and Mil- it has only one greater folly, no plant he proconcile the "Two Records," the Mosaic and ler; save the lengthened periods—some give fessed friends of Revelation par to their Geological; and let us see how he harmonizes a thousand years to each period—instead of assumptions—evincing a cringing period to their

"Waving, however, the question as a philological one, and simply holding with Cuvier, Parkinson, and Silliman that each of the six days of the Mosaic narrative. in the first chapter, were what is assuredly meant by lengthened periods—I find myself called on. as a geologist, to account for but three of the six. Of the period during which light was created: of the period during which a firmanent was made to separate the waters from the waters, or of the period during which the two great came visible from the earth's surface, we need expect to find no record in the rocks—[the Infidel Geologists Oracles.] . . . The sun, moon, and stars, may have been created long before, though it was not until this fourth period of creation that they became visible from the earth's surface.

"The Geologist, in his attempts to collate the divine with the geological record, has, I repeat, only three of the six periods of creation to account for-the period of plants, the period of great sea-monsters and creeping things, and the period of cattle and beasts of the earth. He is called on to question his systems and formations. regarding the remains of these three great periods, and these only! And the question once fairly stated, what, these only! And the question once fairly stated, what, I ask, is the reply? All geologists agree in holding, that the vast geological scale naturally divides into three great parts. There are many lesser divisions—divisions into systems, formations, deposits, beds, strata; but the of its single point of difference, to steer clear of the difficulty. Both schemes exhibit the creation corded in Genesis again. Palæozoic, or oldest fossiliferous division; the Secondary, or middle fossiliferous division; and the Tertiary, or latest fossiliferous division.

"In the first, or Palæozoic division, we find corals, crustaceans, molluscs, fishes, and, in its later formations a few reptiles. But none of these classes of organisms give its leading character to the Palæeozoic, they do not constitute its prominent feature, or render it more remarkable as a scene of life than any of the divisions which followed. That which chiefly distinguished the Palæozoic from the Secondary and Tertiary periods, was its gorgeous flora. It was emphatically the period of plants, "of herbs yielding seed after their kind." In of the reed-like calamite—the tall tree-fern—the sculp-tured sigillaria—and the hirsute lepidodendron. Wher-

ice wastes, under the star of the Pole, to where the cross of the south-[no mayhap now, but very poetical] this extraordinary age of plants, we have our cheerfi our chimneys, when we pile up the winter fire, in the brilliant gas that now casts its light on this great assemblage, and that brightens up the streets and lanes of sea. The geological evidence is so complete as to be patent to all, that the first great period of organized being was, as described in Mosaic record, peculiarly a period of herbs and trees, "yielding seed after their

one, its herbs and plants, but they were of a greatly less luxuriant and conspicuous character than their predecessors, and no longer formed the prominent trait or feature of the creation to which they belonged. The period had also its corals, its crustaceans, its molluscs. ts fishes, and, in some one or two exceptional instances its dwarf mammals. But the grand existences of the age-the existences in which it excelled every other creation, earlier or later, were its huge creeping things -its enormous monsters of the deep, and, as shown b the impressions of their foot-prints stamped upon the rocks, its gigantic birds. It was peculiarly the age of egg-bearing animals, winged and wingless. Its wonderful celiosaurs must have tempested the deep; its creeping lizards and crocodiles, such as the teleosaurus greatly more than rivaled him in bulk, must have crowdperiod; and we know that foot-prints, of at least one of its many birds, are fully twice the size of those made by monstrate, that the second period of the geologist was peculiarly and characteristically of whale-like reptiles of the sea, of enormous creeping reptiles of the land, and of numerous birds—some of them of gigantic size; and flyeth above the earth, with moving [or creeping] creaures, both in the water and on the land, and what our translation renders great whales, but what I find rendered in the margin great sea-monsters.

"The Tertiary period had its most prominent class of penetration could be described as actually a making, or existences. Its flora seems to have been no more concupy a very subordinate place; but its beasis of the field were by far the most wonderfully developed, both in size and numbers, that ever appeared upon the earth. Its mammoths and its mastodons, its rhinoceroses and its hippopotami, its enormous dinotheriam and colossal megatherium greatly more than equaled in bulk the hugest mammals of the present time, and vastly exceeded them in number. . . . Truly this tertiary age -this third and last of the geological periods-was peculiarly the age of great beasts of the earth after their kind, and of cattle after their kind. Man came into being as the last born of creation, just ere the close of the sixth day—the third and terminal period of

organic creation-to which the great mammals belong."

There, reader, you have the great "geological fact," PAR EXCELLENCE, the geological sesame," and make a ninny of Moses. to ed to reconcile them with geological facts, "scientifically determined." Geology has a

ing. The scheme of Hugh Miller presents Sabbath! He, like others, before him, is while surrounded by his disciples, at his own caught in his own net—has fallen into the pit board: "He that eateth bread with me lifteth he himself hath digged. This predicament up his heel against me;" and David, in the was clearly pointed out and irrefragibly estab- same tender strain, bemoans the treachery of lished by Faber, and there can be no exten- his professed friend: "Yea, mine own familiar uation for his blunder. Indeed, he seems to friend, in whom I trusted, which did eat of be fully aware of the dilemma into which he my bread, hath lifted up his heel against me." has gotten himself, for he labors lustily, in a Heaven, forfend thy disciples from vain, premost bungling way, to extricate himself from sumptuous philosophy.

There is very little if any serious clashing in

the foregoing geological schemes of the three

"It has been urged, however, (says he,) that this scheme of lengthened periods is irreconcilable with that Divine reason for the institution of the Sabbath, which he who appointed the day of old, has in his goodness menced his work of creation—as, on the contrary, man seems to be the last formed of creatures—God may be know not how to diversing still. The presumption is strong, that his Sab-God, in judgment." bath is an extended period, not a natural day; and that the work of Redemption is his Sabbath day's work,"

his unenviable position:-

Sabbath, and that we are really enjoying a perfect Sabbath of that extended period, without knowing it, what kind of a Sabbath is it? -and what kind of a Sabbath have the nations of the earth been observing for some thousands of years past? Bloodshed and carnage have followed in the train of main ever since he has entered upon that extended Sabbath bloodshed and carnage, which have rendered the earth one vast, overflowing aceledama. Good Lord, deliver us from such "continued rest," of such an "extended period." | Who can imagine a greater absurdity? What does science, and, more particularly, what does religion, gain by such vague speculations? Better let God be true, though it make all men liars.

If not with professed believers on the Bible. yet it unquestionably is the sole purpose of Infidels, to stultify the Word of God, that many of those vague speculations are promulgated; and sad is it to behold so few theologians, who once get an itching for geological speculations, ever discover their first illadvised step, until they become involved in innumerable and inextricable blunders. No one, certainly, but an avowed Infidel, would set out with the purpose of destroying the authenticity of the Scriptures, and no one, I am sure, who respects Revelation, has the most distant idea of such a designi, until he becomes intoxicated with the vain conceits of men: and then he is left to the "delusion to believe a lie." In taking this position against such a popu-

lar delusion, I am quite sensible that I may

incur the imputation of being unscientific, behind the age, opposed to progress and developement; and I am prepared to bear it imperturbably, because that is ever the reward a man gains by setting his face against fashionable follies. I still profess to be the friend of advancement, in every legitimate department of knowledge, but not the friend or defender of arrogant assumptions, in science or religion. In science I yield to all that science can establish without becoming presumptuous; but in theology, I accept not any thing for which we have not a "thus saith the Lord;" and when both science and theology enter into the estimate, I never adopt the postulate of man for the revelation of the Almighty. To His unlimited Wisdom and Power, I bow unreservedly; believing that He can see the end from the beginning, and has ordered all things "sure and right." That for which man requires ages of geological development to accomplish, God can speak into perfect existence, in an instant-that which geologists may regard as chance, or the progressive work of unknown ages, I believe, for the Scriptures so teach me, was the fiat of Omnipotent Power; and whose fiat could speak creation into existence as perfect as it is now presented, in the twinkling of an eye. If he could not, he would not possess discoveries, which are to be the perfect "open | power to create an atom of matter out of which the mass is formed; and if he did it glorify the vain conceits of man. Moses de- for wise and benevolent purposes, why would writings, "England and the English," perti- scribes six periods of creation—six natural he waste so many ages for secondary causes to accomplish that which all wisdom and true benevolence would prompt with the least pos. sible delay? I can readily comprehend why Infidel cavilers would procrastinate the work for thousands of years, but I cannot comprehend the detraction of the Christian philosoprerogative to create and destroy, as is clearly

> foregoing writers, but only challenge the rescience. A certain science, one whose results are uniform and fixed—whose analyses and recomposing them again, we may rely upon -may repose implicit confidence, and not entertain the slightest apprehension that it will eyer conflict with the word of God, with the Author of Nature, and the Author of the Bible; but I cannot attach any importance to the vague, incongruous assumptions, or postulates, of Naturalists, without being submitleft to be determined by mere s crise. Creation was a miracle; and nature so is not competent to fathom, or controv all natural days. But that is not all the clash- of which a Believer ought never bye guilty. How careful, how exceedingly careful, a far greater and an infinitely more glaring should the friends of he Bible guard against absurdity in its application. Having chimed any cause for imputations which threaten to so far in geological speculations, he is thrown, invalidate the credibility of that precious of necessity, into the predicament of other of Word of Truth, and not inflict a fatal stab on his predecessors, who have claimed lengthened its integrity. It was one of the most touchperiods, and, by a natural sequence, has en- ing passages in the checked life of the cumbered himself with a six thousand year lowly Jesus, which induced him to exclaim.

set forth in his Written Word.

I do not arraign the motives of either of the

AN EFFECTUAL REBUKE.

A Christian King of Hungary, being very sad and pensive, his brother, who was a gay vouchsafed to man. God the creator, who wrought courtier, was desirous of knowing the cause during six periods, rested during the seventh period; of the sadness. "O, brother," said the king, and as we have no evidence whatever that he recom- "I have been a great sinner against God and "I have been a great sinner against God, and know not how to die, or how to appear before

The brother making a jest of it said, "These work of Redemption is his Sabbath day's work." are but gloomy thoughts." The king made what absurdities, and what paradoxes, no reply, but it was the custom of the country does being wise above the Written Word that if the executioner came and sounded the lead man into. If it be an extended Sabbath rumpet before any man's door, he was prethe Lord is now enjoying-religiously observ- sently led to execution. The king, in the ing-mankind should be exercising the same dead of night, sent the executioner to sound sacred rest; for our obligation on that point the trumpet before his brother's door; who, arises from the circumstance of His example hearing it, and seeing the messenger of death, of His resting on or during it. He enjoins sprang into the king's presence, beseeching no other age did the world ever witness such a flora. six days work, and to rest on the seventh day, him to know in what he had offended. "Alas is (no mayhap;)—the youth of the world was peculiarly a green and umbrageous youth—a youth of dusk and tangled forests—of huge pines and stately araucarias—thirty-six thousand years, to gain a rest of one of the reed-like calamite—the tall tree-fern—the sculp-

cin advance. Subscriptions of the year, will be liable to 50 cents. A little scknowledged in the little scknowledged in the little to which they reach that little trearneges are paid the publisher. Spruce-st., New York who take Periodical

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Che Sabbath Recorder.

New York, August 31, 1854.

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OUR OBSCURITY.

Why is the Seventh-day Baptist denomina tion so little known to the world? Comparatively few are aware of our existence, notwithstanding it is more than two hundred years since the first churches of our order were planted in America. Yet "a city that is set on a hill cannot be hid." What then Are we not set on the hill of God? Something very high and sublime is the Christian life, to which we cannot attain without great pains. It elevates believers above the level of worldly men, so that they necessarily beargues unfavorably of our piety?

us, who deny the fact that we are obscure. are about as well known as other orders of in this. But we have so often met with those week as the Sabbath, and so many fresh inences from the fact are not particularly flat-

They spend weeks in this manner, and the "week," why may not baptize mean time, never receive the least hint of their faith in regard to the Sabbath. Perhaps, when they come to take their departure for home, it is the Sabbath day; but that makes no difference. As they have already transgressed in have adopted the Syrian Calendar? one form, they find it easy to do so in another; and so, from the time of their leaving home to their return, nobody has ever seen any thing in their lessavior, which would create the least suspicion that they were a God fearing, Sabbath-keeping people. Is it any wonder that we are not known?

in the lack of evangelical piety amongst us. tity of cinders and dust, and destroyed a house True, we have some in all our churches, to within ten feet of ours. A respectable shop- your last, I cannot entertain them for a mowhom Christ is precious in all His names and offices; and nothing affords them greater de- taken from him some time previously, by the at issue (and the only one) which I have light than to dwell upon His love. Indeed, we hope well of large numbers of our people, he came to me with an expression of unfeign- favor, and admitted by me; while, on the con but we cannot resist the conviction, that that ed anxiety, which I shall never forget, to ask trary, I deny, most emphatically, that a person religion which makes Christ all in all is had for shelter under my roof. Of course I was exposes himself to temptation in organizing in too little practical esteem. A moral people, happy in being able to give him substantial a so-called "secret society," any more than in the popular sense of the term, our brethren proof of the real sympathy which I felt for any other having the same objects in view. certainly are. We believe there is no class him, and as he has since conducted himself of religionists, who are more just in their well, I have never regretted it. dealings, temperate, industrious, and free from gross vices. And certainly, without this should by] w known?

We can conceive of reasons why it would be better for us to be unknown than to be better had for a long time before. known. And it might be a wholesome inquiry, though a humiliating one, to ask whether our hither to comparatively unknown condition has not been a wise provision, in Providence, when we can no longer defer to make some to keep our Sabbath-breakings, and other in- provision of house room for our two families. deration. When the proposition was made consistencies, shut up from the observation of Rent is hardly to be obtained at any price. to hear what might be said in their favor, he the world. We have had scarcely any ex- So we have concluded to build a shelter for istence in cities, and other large places. Even our country locations have been measurably in that direction. Mr. Cunningham, former secladed and unimportant. In the present United States Vice-Consul, learning our in- of all the rules of argument, as well as of the it should be so. We are not yet prepared to two hundred dollars to assist in the work. in debate, and, acting upon that assumption, "ride upon the high places of

Indian Missions.—A letter to the Congregational Herald, dated Stillwater, Minnesota, July 18th, says that Rev. Mr. Treat, Secretary of the American Board, has recently paid prospect that our family will occupy the house a visit to the Indian Missions in Minnesota, after peace is restored, so I build the house, and has discontinued the Ojibway mission at and expect to do it mostly upon borrowed

"The fact is, our missions among the Into Christianize them are so much labor and could avoid it. I have already brought from our

and his education has only so much the more increased his power for evil. There are now many evidences still existing of the good accomplished by the mission schools fifteen or wenty years since, before the whites came in contact with the Indians. But since the whites came, and government furnished the Indians with regular annuities, missions have still lower and lower in degradation. But very few years longer will government have need to pay them annuities, for they will all be gone. As long as the government continues | Mr. Roberts is still in Shanghae. its present policy in dealing with the Indians, there is emphatically no hope for them, and while the world is everywhere calling, our Mission Boards had far better send their money and men where some good can be effected in the name of the Lord.'

LETTER FROM MR. CARPENTER.

29, 1854, we copy the following paragraphs of general

Mr. Goddard's Chinese version of the New Testament is completed, and on some accounts come conspicuous. And why is it not a justi- I like it better than any I have seen; it is fiable interence, that our obscurity as a people more literal, in a style more diffuse, and consequently more easily understood, though not We are aware that there are those among so much admired by the literati as the Delegates' version, previously given out. But in All things considered, they suppose that we the translation of mia toon sabbatoon, none of them are literal, and I fear none are correct. people, and that we are exerting, proportion- By comparing scripture with scripture, I see ally, as great an influence. It would be a no good reason for, but every reason against, will at the close of this article. But as to great pleasure, if we could agree with them the common rendering. It appears that in doffing my humility, I do not know as I ought our English New Testament the word mia in to spare any, or that I have assumed any who had never heard that there was a sect of all the 68 passages in which it occurs, is trans-Christians observing the seventh day of the lated "one," or something equivalent to one, stances of this kind are continually coming to And in that one other—viz. Titus 3: 10—the our knowledge, that we cannot help feeling difficulty is only imaginary. The authors of hold on to it, ever ready to give a reason for that we are more unknown to the world than the Septuagint did in some 30 instances, out we ought to be, and that the natural infer- of nearly 700, imitate the Hebrews in using the ordinal in the place of the numeral. But that I have failed entirely to obtain a solution One thing that helps to keep us in such ob- have followed them in this. The term for scurity, is that so many of our number are Sabbath in Hebrew and Greek occurs about ashamed to confess their faith. If they go | 107 times in both the Testaments, and with | what pointless." If it be so, it strikes me i from home, and circumstances render it neces- the exception of the passages translated "first is not for the want of points on your part, (as sarv for them to pass the Sabbath in a Sunday- day of the week," and one other, I think it is in your last two articles I believe you have laid keeping community, they are ashamed to always rendered Sabbath, and never week. down eleven,) but because the first point has make an exhibition of their principles, but go And the passage rendered, "I fast twice in not been met, on which must turn the whole on with their business as on other days. The the week," has been shown to deserve a bet-Sabbath makes no interruption of their buying ter translation. The usus loquendi of this and selling, or of their pursuits of pleasure. word being thus established, if it may mean people, arrhoug whom they are passing the "sprinkle," and repentance "do penance?" Scripture in such a case as this, or should we take the statement of Horne as sufficient authority, saying the Evangelists all appear to

A. M., we observed a fire in the city, in the tricity were passing over our heads, and direction of our house, and at 10 o'clock I sufficient number of points (being good con Another reason of our obscurity is found flames threw upon our premises a large quan- philosophers to decide. keeper across the street from us had his goods rebels, and now his house being destroyed, sought a solution of has been decided in your

their religious profession would be but a sa- of the quiet of the foreign community here, tire upon the sacred name of God. But if and some of the results of it. The part acted morality is all that a people have to character- by foreigners will appear to some at a distance ize them, they will never become conspicuous as rash and unjustifiable. I am heartily sorry as a city set on a hill. We can become in- that as a community we have not so much fluential, and consequently well known, only moral power as to render a resort to physical by preaching Christ as the Lord our Right- force unnecessary. If holiness to the Lord to you, and the principles on which they pro-Both our words and our lives were written upon the life of every foreignpreach Him; for this being the way | er, I believe we might safely dispense with God has chosen to save sinners, we most of our warlike preparations, and hostile the years that you can claim in the service of ourselves wofully disappointed, if demonstrations. For a heathen people, I the church, and who has grown gray indeed at to make an impression upon the think the Chinese are peculiarly susceptible in her service, that the organization was emiany instrumentality, or agency, of the influence I refer to. But as society not make the Great Atonement | here is at present constituted, we had arrived | any wonder then, that we are not better loss, the result has shown that the lesson was a salutary one to the imperialists. The community has enjoyed more quiet since, than it

of September. And the time has fully come ourselves, and have already taken some steps With it we have already bought a lot contain. ing two Chinese acres ($\frac{1}{3}$ of an English acre) for one hundred and twenty dollars, and fenc- black where he can not see anything but white ed it. We have also bought some material if he trusts his own eyes. and set about the work. As there is some labored twenty three years. The letter says: it without any extra appropriation from the Board. As soon as we get into the new house, dians of the North-west are almost entirely a Mrs. C. expects to take charge of two or three intercourse with the whites, all the attempts this prospect, we should not build now if we

tend at present to expend upon the new house more than about seven hundred dollars.

Our Commissioner has taken the great steam-ship Susquehannah and the tug-ship As far as we know, they do not intend to go to Nankin, but to a place this side of Ching been useless, and the tribes have been sinking | Keang, and not to visit the patriots but a high officer of the imperial government. Dr Bridgman and Mr. Culbertson are on board

> The last time I saw the mother of Chung, deceased, she was more inclined to listen to the word than I have known her to be before Still it may be nothing but an appearance Affliction may do her good.

Some time ago, when our cook Le Chong made us a visit, I was gratified to learn from him, that in his own house and in the midst of From a letter of Mr. Carpenter, dated Shanghae, May his own family he had erected the family altar to the Most High. I have now called him back to his wonted duties in assisting us Yours in Christ, S. CARPENTER.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

To My Rev. Bro. N. V. H:

In your last article, you say, "Please doff your humility, and don your legitimate character, or down with the quill." Perhaps I ought to comply with so reasonable a request, so far as to lay down the quill, and think I more than properly belongs to an humble seeker after truth, who is more accustomed except in the disputed passages and one other. to handling the hammer than the "quill," but who, believing that he has found truth, would the hope that is within him. I am the more roady to lay down the quill, from the fact, the New Testament writers do not appear to of the great question from which has originated this somewhat rambling discussion.

You say, "Our discussion may seem some question of the right or wrong of secrecy, in and of itself, or when used and enjoined by an association "organized for the purpose of perance, and elevating our characters as men,' Now, must we use Scripture to interpret and governed in the use of secrecy by the gospel principles of "temperance, benevolence, and brotherly love." But perhaps, in laying down so many points, you may have had in mind the fact asserted by some philo-On the 31st of the 3d month, at 2 o'clock sophers, that if a cloud charged with elecwent to the spot and found that our house ductors) were presented, the electricity would and chapel barely escaped. The street on which so gradually pass off that no one would be our house is located was traversed by the fire injured, and there might not be even any refor a considerable distance. The devouring | port. How true this may be, I shall leave for

As to the several propositions laid down in ment, as they assume that the very question

You say, you think it can be shown, from testimony the most reliable, that a Christian From the papers which I now send you is as much out of place in a secret society as regularly, you will learn about the disturbance in a gambling hall. I do not know what your opinion of gambling may be, but it must be very different from that of other "Christian ministers," or you have been most grossly deceived as to the objects and interests of one society, at least, which you are pleased to call secret. You have had the object of the organization of Sons of Temperance presented pose to accomplish their object, and the tes timony of such men as the venerable Di Lyman Beecher, who has spent nearly double nently worthy of the support of the ministers of the gospel. The late Rev. Charles Van Loon, of Poughkeepsie, said that there was down upon and smile. This testimony may not convince you, but, added to my own opinion and observation for the last eight the insurgents who took possession on the 7th in an error on this subject, were not your declarations too much like a certain good deacon's in a church meeting, when the sub iect of "secret societies" was under consisaid he did not want to hear anything on the subject; he had made up his mind more than twenty years ago, and no power on earth could alter it. Now, I hold, that in violation have handed over your poor lay brother to the buffetings of satan, until such time as he shall, on the faith of your convictions, see

I will pass over your remarks in which you attempt to convict me of deception in the matter of "society secrets" and "secret societies," and where you ask me never to attempt to deceive again. Now, my dear might possibly be the one who would deceive yourself, if not others, in supposing that the Sons of Temperance are in reality a secret society in a logical sense? Is not the object, money and time entirely lost. And even worse than that, for the educated Indian will invariably return to his Indian habits again, as can be safely spared from it. I do not in-the logical difference." &c. invariably return to his Indian habits again, as can be safely spared from it. I do not in- the logical difference," &c.

Do not understand me as attempting to con- our denomination, merely to gratify a notion to labor. The idiots, and the maniacs vict you of error in supporting Missionary, or whim; and while I admire and respect chains, were objects of great attention. Tract, and kindred Societies; on the contrary, their usage in this thing, as the result of their believe you do well to do it, and that you honest conviction of right, yet I must not lose are acting on the principles of the gospel; Confucius and gone up the Yang toz Keang. and yet there is no positive "thus saith the or sink my individuality in the denomination Lord" for their organization. Nor is there or mass. Nor is it owing to any want of reany thing in the Scriptures, that I have ever seen, to prevent their being organized as a secret society," or as much so as some which are so-called. And yet I cannot infer any thing else from your argument, but that you would oppose them on the ground of being a tions of each of the writers if necessary; alsecret society," even if they had the same though, if I thought no exceptions would be

bjects in view that they now have. You seem to think it would be lost time to investigate the subject personally, and that you can derive sufficient knowledge of the working of these societies from the "goats" ed out. I can truly say, that I love the church who were once of the fold, but who are now of God, and feel anxious that it should berunning at large. I doubt not but what you can obtain information even from these, but perhaps it would be more reliable if it came from "goats" who were less fond of "horns;" and allow me to say still further, there are Christ, and embodying those principles of re evidently some "goats" who were never in the fold, who might possibly be benefited by becoming so, even if they have no "horns." I would not by any means advise the brother to go where the rich man did to learn to the language of another, I am "growing old, preach to sinners, not only on the account and wrinkled, and blind," in this search. May that he mentions, but for fear that he might not get back safe and sound.

I will pass over your remarks in which you perhaps inadvertently place a temperance institution and its supporters side by side with the institution of slavery and slaveholders, and do not profess to see any difference, because, for sooth, the temperance institution is

a "secret society." You ask me if I believe St. Paul would, if ne were on earth, join the Masons, &c., that he might save some? I believe, that if St. Paul were on earth at this time, he would preach "temperance, benevolence, brotherly love;" and that he would do now as then, 'make himself all things to all men, that he might save some;" and I believe further, that if those who have been called to follow in the footstops of St. Paul would labor as zealously church was what Paul would have it to be, there would be far less need of any society, secret or open, to do the work which she ought to do.

And now, in conclusion, dear brother, as one who loves the church, and who would sacrifice much to see her prosper and become as a city set on a hill;" as one who also loves the temperance cause—who has suffered much indirectly from the evils of intemperance; as one who has vowed unceasing war to the following sentiments: against the use and traffick in intoxicating drinks, and conscientiously believes that the here pledge ourselves to total abstinence from all that can stitution known as the Sons of Temperance is well if not the best calculated to effect this great and philanthropic object; and who, from an experience of eight years, can say with an honest heart, that there is nothing required by this institution in any of its workings inconsistent with the Christian character: as one who has looked with pain on the unholy persecution by the church of some of its best members, not for any moral wrong, but because they dared to differ with some of their brethren in matters of a personal character, and in which they supposed themselves to be the best judges; as one who holds to liberty of conscience-I protest against the demolition of the church at your hands, by the laying on of burdens and requirements about which ye received no commands. In that great and terrible day of the Lord, when we shall all stand at the bar of God, that no lost soul shall rise up and say, "I might have been saved from a drunkard's grave, and a drunkard's hell, but for the influence of Christian ministers against the means God has blessed to the saving of many," is the earnest desire and prayer of your unworthy

LAY BROTHER.

COMMUNION.

I now proceed to show that the true Christian unity is an acknowledged belief in God, and Jesus Christ, the Son of God, as the Saviour of the work, connected with a life of practical love to God and love to man. Such patiently and charitably wait for that more full and perfect unity of faith and practice, which will one day cause the whole body to grow up into the stature of the fullness of Christ. The church, therefore, which is the body of Christ, embraces all who give evidence of having exercised "repentance toward God, and faith toward our Lord Jesus Christ," and love our Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity. All such persons, living in any locality, are the church in that place. All first and last. Our people, as a general thing, at a period when a demonstration seemed call- nothing in the private ceremony of the Order such Christians are entitled to the privileges do not make Christ prominent enough. Is it ed for. And though attended with serious which the angels in heaven might not look of Christ's house. I say Christ's house, for I repeat, there may be a great discrepancy between the sectarian organizations and the real years, deserves at least the consideration of body of Christ. I admit the right of a sect the unprejudiced Christian. I might adduce to control the internals or externals of its The city of Shanghae is still in the hands of further proof to convince you that you may be particular sectarianism; but I deny its authority to oppose a barrier between a real A. M., and thence went in a procession of some Christian and a duty or privilege, imposed or sixty carriages about four miles to the coungranted by his Head, while there is a full ad- ty alms-house. We were kindly received by creature, who has forfeited his first estate mission of his being a Christian. The Lord's Mr. Fithian (the superintendent of the house,) Supper is a Christian institution, given by and much pleased with the order and neat- pristine form with his Maker—not to become Christ to Christians, or Christ's disciples. ness that universally prevailed. While the his co-equal, or incorporated with the Majesty And all such are not only permitted but re- assembly were convening in the front yard, of Heaven-the Universe. To claim mor quired to eat of it. It is true, that a man is the juvenile choir saluted the inmates, who than acceptance through Christ Jesus, is no to "examine himself," so as not to "eat un- appeared at the windows, with "Childhood's only presumptuous, but blasphemous; but it low state of our piety, perhaps it is better that tention, has made us the princely donation of gospel, you have assumed the very question worthily," and also, I would suppose that Song." true child of God, desires in all sincerity to hansey Creek, and Delaware river. It is form. Lord save us from such blind guider Crow Wing, where Rev. Sherman Hall has capital. But we hope to be able to pay for brother, did it ever occur to you, that you If sufficient evidence exist of personal Christ- contains the furnaces for warming all of the at nought my brother, as we both will stand ed rooms, on either side of a spacious hall. Friendship by express train at 8.37 A. M., of nullity, as far as any permanent good influence more children, for which service she expects time and place of meeting public? Are not before the judgment seat of Christ. Such I There are large folding doors crossing the by mail train at 2.20 P.M. Fourth-day. The expected.

As long as the tribes have free. is expected. As long as the tribes have free to be liberally rewarded. Notwithstanding their Constitution and By-Laws and Rules believe to have been the course pursued by the hall on each story, separating the house into press train does not ordinarily stop at Friends. of Order all public? Then how, as a society, Apostles and primitive Christians. Whether male and female departments. We were

I have no desire to innovate the practice of us, and the apparent comfort of those unable few days beforehand.

spect to those who, differing from me, have published occasional articles, that I have not ly 300 children: referred to them. I preferred advancing my own views first, and then examining the objectaken by my opponents, I would prefer not further to encroach upon the columns of the Recorder, lest more valuable matter be crowdcome the true light of the world-a pure holy church, without spot or wrinklechurch built up on the teachings of Jesus generation whereby the race of man can only be saved. To ascertain what those principles are, has been the chief object of my life. In "What is Truth?" ever be my motto.

JUVENILE TEMPERANCE PIC-NIC ANI CELEBRATION.

The young Misses and Gents of this village, (Clarksville, Brookfield, Madison County, N Y.,) between the ages of ten and fifteen years, held a Temperance pic-nic and celebration, August the 2d, with the following exercises.

They met at the Hotel of Mr. Keith, (who kindly opened his house for their reception, formed themselves into a procession, and were conducted by an excellent band of music to a beautiful grove a short distance from the vil to preach "Christ and him crucified," and the lage, and listened to a brief and appropriated address from Rev. Wm. H. Card. From thence they were conducted to the table, which was neatly decorated with flowers, and abundantly supplied with cakes, sweetmeats, etc., and excellent lemonade. After the repast they gathered around the table with their glasses illed with cold water-" sparkling and bright as the liquid light "-and drank in merry glee lowing:-

> 1st. The Temperance Reform-We approve it, and das a beverage, and will use our best efforts to speed on that day when drunkenness shall not be seen in our streets, or known in our midst.

2d. The Orator of the Day-Our sincere thanks to him; may his life long be spared to deeds of usefulness and may he witness many such happy gatherings as this. 3d. Our Musicians-We tender to them our sincere thanks; may their future lives be as pleasant to them as their music has been agreeable to us.

4th. Our Parents and Friends-May their future days be as joyous to them as the present is to us; may we ever love and obey them in return for the present, and the many kindnesses that we are daily receiving at their

The first was followed by three hearty cheers of approval. The second ditto, attended by an earnest call upon the speaker for a response, and complied with in a beautiful and appropriate manner. The last sentiment was drank to, and welcomed by three times three cheers heartily bestowed.

was again formed, and marched back to the hotel, where the first sentiment was adopted as a pledge, and signed individually by the whole company except three; after which of man, made in the image of God? No! they separated, when the smile of satisfaction was seen beaming from every countenance. Their "fete" had passed off harmoniously, joyously, with nought to mar or disturb. When they separated, some of the young The dynasty of the future is to have glorified gents procured teams and had a ride, (of man for its inhabitant; but it is to be the dy course some of the young misses were with nasty-"the kingdom"-not of glorified m them.) During their excursion, they stopped a faith, and such a practice, ingenerate in the at a hotel some five or six miles from the heart, will so unify all who possess it, as to place, and called for lemonade. When asked (by the publican and great sinner) if they dynasty is to be peculiarly the dynasty of Him would have some wine or other liquor in it they promptly responded, "No sir! we have just signed the temperance pledge."

> Would it not be a fine thing for every vil lage and hamlet in the land to follow suit Would not the influence of such exercises, properly conducted, benefit the rising generation, who will soon be actors in the grea lrama of life, both moral and political?

SABBATH-SCHOOL CELEBRATION.

The Shiloh and Marlborough Sabbath Schools united in a very interesting pic-nic celebration on Fourth-day, August 2d. They met at the session-room in Shiloh, at 9 o'clock

each disciple must be his own judge whether The house is pleasantly located on a rise teach, sinful rebels, by the teachings "of the he is or is not qualified to participate. Yet of ground that commands an extensive view fables in stones," are to become coequal will wherever and whenever the Christian, the of Bridgeton, the country bordering on Co. the great Jehovah! Pantheism in its worst remember his Lord in this way, who may as | magnificent and spacious, having been recent- such blind guides. sume the responsibility of forbidding him? I ly erected of brick, at a cost of about \$12,-To his own Master he standeth or falleth. I 000, and now contains about fifty inmates. have yet to learn that any such responsibility | The basement is neatly arranged, for purposes was imposed on me, either as a laic or cleric. of washing, baking, cooking, and eating. It ianity, however I might advise or admonish, upper rooms. The second, third, and fourth I quite doubt the jurisdiction to judge or set stories are arranged into large, well ventilat-

After a full survey of the house and inmates we assembled in the session-room and hall and the choir sung "The Happy Meeting." "Here we suffer grief and pain," &c.; when the house resounded with the chorus by near

> "Oh, that will be joyful, &c., When we meet to part no more."

Then Dr. E. Buck, of Bridgeton, their at tending physician, offered the following i behalf of the assembled youth:

"Whereas, God hath chosen the poor of this world." rich in faith, as heirs of the kingdom of heaven, therefore, Resolved, That we will ever be kind to the poor remembering our Saviour's instructions, that inasmuc as ye have done it unto these the least of my disciple e have done it unto me.'" His remarks were very appropriate and

humorous, contrasting our present advantages with those of former times, illustrating very happily by the interest in erecting such splendid house for the benefit of the poor, the practice of spending our holidays under moral and religious influence, instead of tending military parades, as formerly, nearth grove where we were to assemble for dinne He spoke feelingly of the accidents of life and of the possibility of needing the same at tentions that were given to the inmates there and of the responsibilities of youth. In conclusion, he expressed much pleasure in meet. ing so many youth-that it appeared to him that he was growing younger, not in intellect. but in feeling.

We then took leave of our friends who had entertained us so pleasantly, and repaired to the grove near Bowentown, where we found tables loaded with choice victuals, and swings arranged for the gratification of the children The woods were made vocal with the iov of this festal occasion. About five hundred dined, and then arrangements were made for intellectual feast. The following, with appropriate and impressive remarks, was presented by Eld. Clawson:-

Resolved, That we have great cause of thankfulness to God, for another year's prosperity, for giving us kind-friends and teachers, for conferring upon us his sacred Word, and providing for us a way of salvation.

After singing, Eld. Gillett offered the following

Resolved. That the Sabbath-School Teachers, next b the parent and pastor, are God's chosen means of bring. ing children to Christ for salvation.

exercises; and after prayer by W. B. Gillett the assembly left the grove, pleased with the occasion, but regretting its termination.

J. C. West, J. C. Bowen, Superintendents.

NOTE TO "STULTIFYING THE SCRIP. TURES."

Afraid of overrunning a full page, I omitted to add the concluding remark of the Lecture of Hugh Miller, with a single comment; yet having an important bearing on a full exposi of the tendencies of geological speculations, I avail myself of this opportunity to add it:

"In the history of the earth which we i habit, molluscs, fishes, reptiles, mammals, had each in succession their periods of vast dura-After a pleasant "tete a-tete" the procession tion; and then the human period begun—the period of a fellow-worker with God, created in God's own image. What is to be the next advance? Is there to be merely a repetition of the past?—an introduction a second time The geologist, in the tables of stone, which form his records, finds no example of dynaties, once passed away, again returning There has been no repetition of the dynasty the fish-of the reptile-of the mamm made in the image of God, but of God him self, in the form of man. In the doctrine the two conjoined natures, human and divin and in the further doctrine that the terminal in whom the nations are united, we find the required progression beyond which progress cannot go. We find the point of elevation never to be exceeded meetly coincident with the final period never to be terminated—the infinite in height harmoniously associated with the eternal in duration. Creation and the Creator meet at one point, and in one person. The long ascending line from dead matter man has been a progress Godwards, not a asymptotical progress, but destined from the beginning to furnish a point of union; and occupying that point as true God and true man. as Creator and created, we recognize the adorable Monarch of all the Future!"

What is this progress but pantheism? pantheism in its worst form?—in a phase destroy all true, vital, individual responsibility ity? If my reading of the Scriptures is or rect, man is a creature, a dependent creature, at the disposal of the Almighty—a sinfi and whose only hope is the restoration to hi stead of the retribution which the Scripture

To the Anniversaries.—Bro. T. B. Brown informs us that for persons attending our Arniversaries, conveyance from the railroad st Friendship to Little Genesee (a distance of twelve miles) will be provided by the brethren of the latter place. Those leaving New York at 6 o'clock on Third-day evening, will reach ship, but will probably do so to accommodate

ots, and the maniacs in f great attention. of the house and inmates. session-room and halls. The Happy Meeting," ief and pain," &c.; when i with the chorus by near-

till be joyful, &c., geet to part no more k, of Bridgeton, their atoffered the following in oled Youth:

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URES."

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of the earth which we innes, reptiles, mammals, had their periods of vast durahuman period begun—the worker with God, created e. What is to be the next to be merely a repetition introduction a second time the image of God? No! the tables of stone, which finds no example of dynasdaway, again returning. repetition of the dynasty of reptile—of the mammal future is to have glorified ant; but it is to be the dylom"-not of glorified man of God, but of God himman. In the doctrine of natures, human and divine, doctrine that the terminal culiarly the dynasty of Him ns are united, we find the on beyond which progress and the point of elevation ded meetly coincident with ver to be terminated—the armoniously associated with ration. Creation and the ne point, and in one person. line from dead matter to ogress Godwards, not an ess, but destined from the th a point of union; and int as true God and true dcreated, we recognize the of all the Future!'

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Bro. T. B. Brown ersons attending our Anince from the railroad at e Genesee (a distance of e provided by the brethren Those leaving New York rd-day evening, will reach train at 8.37 A. M., or P.M. Fourth-day. The ex-P.M. Fourth-day. The cordinarily stop at Friend-live do so to accommodate the seas. It might help to seas, if those intending a seas. in those interiors in the state of the state

W. M. F.

MINISTERIAL SUPPORT.—The Christian Advocate & Journal, the organ of the Methodists in New York, treating of the lack of ministers | ceived. to supply the destitute churches, says:---

to be. What is the reason? One reason at halt for the present. Simultaneously with least is apparent. The church is, to a great this announcement is a telegraphic statement, extent, niggardly to the preachers. When the that 3,000 French troops have effected a church was poor, God sent them men who lodgment in the island of Aland, and that were willing to partake of their poverty and an equal number have landed on the Isthmus their penury. They gave liberally, and God of Perekop to prevent Russian reënforceblessed them and their preachers together, ments from reaching the Crimea. Sir Charles Now the church is comparatively rich, and Napier was to attack Bemarsund "next day," God expects them to share his bounty with and a formidable expedition against Sevastothe preachers. The church should gladly pol was making ready to embark on board share its comforts with those who minister to the fleet of transports that had assembled in them in holy things. The whole population | the bay of Varna. of the country has increased its physical comforts; those of the ministry should be increased by the Russians, and is now occupied by in proportion. We do not wish to be under- 36,000 Turks and French. The Turks are stood to say, that the preachers should be able at Babadagh, and are said to be under orders to live in luxury, or to amass money. Com- to attack Tultsha, while the French are to paratively with men of equal education, and attack Galatch. ability, and refinements, we would have them always provided for rather humbly than other- lished by the Russians at the Sulina mouth, wise. It is infinitely better that the employ- which was already partly dismantled, is said burned down. ments of the world should draw away covetous ministers from the church, than that the employments of the church should draw away covetous people from the world. But we would have preachers made comfortable; we would save them from care for worldly things; we would save them from the horrors of hopeless debt; we would save them from the most frightful of all prospects-penury in old When God sent Elijah a billet upon a poor widow, the man of God was bound to content himself with the widow's fare; but when Elijah went to the house of the rich Shunamite, he had a right to expect other

treatment, and indeed was cared for with all

woman did, she would have found that He

treated with neglect and contempt with im-

punity. We do not believe that God will bless

Success in Foreign Lands.—While a religious dearth spreads over this and other nominally Christian lands, very cheering news comes to us from heathen lands. At a recent meeting of the Executive Committee of the American Tract Society, a letter was read in Madras." Rev. Mr. Doty writes from Amoy, China, that "twenty-seven persons have recently been received by the London Mission and our own to church fellowship; others are inquiring." Rev. Amos Sutton, of Orissa, India, gives information of the baptism of twenty-seven native converts, and furnishes an affecting narrative of the death of Erun, a native Christian, more than 100 years old, who honored his profession in the trying hour, and when beset with heathen scoffers. "I shall soon be in heaven," he ex- bled according to announcement, and after "and shall then meet the Lord He clasped his hands with the exclamation, "Blessed Lord!" and so passed to heaven in the attitude of prayer.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Three out of the four orders or houses of the Swedish Diet have voted in favor of allowing Jews to settle in every town of the kingdom. This is a step in the right direc- throughout California, generally ruled dull, tion. Another one will be the repealing of and prices for the leading articles of produce the law forbidding any Protestant subjects of | had suffered a decline. Sweden to change their religion, under pain of perpetual banishment from the kingdom. There are at present two Swedish ladies threatened with that penalty.

Dragonetti, the celebrated double-bass player, left a considerable sum of money in trust for masses and requiems for his soul, and for the souls of the poor of St. Mark's, Venice; but the vice-chancellor has decided that such were superstitious uses, and therefore void. The money consequently falls to the next of kin, who was discovered in Venice.

Rev. William Goodell, of Constantinople who was awarded the degree of D. D. by Hamilton College, on the same day received last United States Census:the same degree at Columbia College. He has translated the entire Bible into Armeno-French, the Turkish, the Armenian, and the Papal. In Louisiana there are 223 Protes-

Rev. E. Baird, who has had a brief taste of editorial life in connection with the St. Louis Presbyterian, says: - "He expects, Providence permitting, to continue at his post-till the first of October, and thus finish out two years of the most oppressive labor he ever underwent, and the worst requited."

We learn from the Savannah Republican. that Dr. William Terrell, of Sparta, Ga., has made a donation of \$20,000 to the Franklin College, at Athens, Ga., for the purpose of endowing a prefessorship of agricultural

The total number of persons who have been connected officially with Union College, in the fifty-nine years of its existence, is stated Doty, of the American Board of Missions, at 4850, of whom 4309 were students. It is baptized ten individuals, and the missionaries Dr. Nott's presidency, the graduates were 81, the writer, "is free to call it a 'revival,' be ed. The powder had been introduced under. In New York the drouth seems to prevail which is his present age.

The next annual meeting of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions is to be held in Hartford, Conn., commencing Tuesday, September 12th, at four o'clock P. M., and will continue till the following Friday. The Rev. Dr. White, President of Sources of help, have begun to use them for sources of help, have begun to use them for inches. The pews were thrown into perfect sources of help, have begun to use them for inches. The pews were thrown into perfect nople state that the Wabash College, is appointed to preach the annual sermon.

Rev. George R. Noyes acknowledges, in the Christian Register, that the Divinity School, in Cambridge, has received from Mrs. volumes of theological works, being part of the library of the lib

mally resolved (says the Buffalo Express) give his name, he stated that he had previousthat no more honorary degrees shall be grant- ly given what he intended as his contribution ed by that institution.

with unabated interest.

The war news, although brief, is important. "We want preachers. Our church is suffer- | On the 9th Prince (Alexander) Gorchakoff an ing for the want of them. We want members. | nounced to the Austrian Government that Our church is crippled in her energies, and Moldavia as well as Wallachia will be immeimpeded in her progress, and chilled in her diately evacuated. Consequently the Austrian soul, and faint in her spirit, because the Word troops on their way to Gallicia, the Bukovina is not successful as it ought to be—as it used and Transylvania have received orders to

On the 16th of July, the little town estabto have been completely destoyed by the English steamers Spitfire and Vesuvius, no buildings having been spared except the lighthouse and the church.

In the White Sea, the English have effected Onekaia and destroyed a village.

On the 9th of August the carriage in which the King of Saxony was driving was overturned at a place called Imst, near Innapruck. The King was thrown among the horses' feet and received a kick which fractured his skull. He died half an hour afterward.

The Queen of Spain has been indicted becare. Had she attempted to act as the other | fore the Cortes on a charge of treason.

Five prisoners were executed at Parma on who could cause his preacher to endure famine the 4th, for having taken part in the recent with patience, would not permit him to be insurrection

> A letter published in the London Times makes public the very important information which the Hudson's Bay Company enjoy, from the date of June 1, 1840, for a specified period, the exclusive use of the Russian American coast from 54° 40' north to Cape Spencer, near 58° north, in consideration of

California News.

received, from which the following items are gleaned:

A great fire had occurred at Marysville. Five squares of buildings were destroyed, and the loss reached \$250,000.

The State Democratic Convention assemgreat disturbance a regular split occurred and two tickets were nominated.

The trial of the City Marshal of San Francisco for official misconduct has resulted in

continues encouraging, and several new discoveries are reported.

Trade in San Francisco, and indeed

The papers continue to warn parties in the Atlantic cities against further and excessive shipments of merchandize.

William B. Sheppard had been hanged for the murder of Henry Day.

The Wheat crop had been all harvested. The yield was very large, and great quantities were being exported.

GROWTH OF ROMANISM.—A cotemporary argues that there is less danger of Catholic ascendancy in our country than is apprehended. He gives the following figures from the

tant churches, and only 55 Papal. In Texas there are 164 churches, only 13 of which are Papal; and at the present time, the Protestant is greatly the predominant influence in California. The census just published reyeals the fact that in all the country the Papists have but 1,112 churches, accommodating 621, 000 persons, which is not one-eleventh of the Method:st churches; scarcely one-eighth of the Baptists, and not one-fourth of the Presbyterians. The Protestant population of the United States is to the Catholic population as

dated April 18th, brings cheering intelligence from Amoy. A few Sundays before, Mr. images.

A GOOD EXAMPLE, -A few days since a gentleman came into the rooms of the American Board in this city, (says the N. Y. Evan table, requested one half to be paid over to the library of the late Rev. Dr. Francis Parkman.

table, requested one half to be paid over to another Society, and the remaining half to be received as a donation to the treasury of the late Rev. Dr. Francis ParkThe Trustees of Union College have for
Roard He was a stranger and declining to husband's fate. Mr. Starkey was a man high-The Trustees of Union College have for Board. He was a stranger, and declining to to foreign missions for the year; but on The missionaries of the American Board, seeing the announcement of an apprehended laboring among the Nestorians, writing on deficiency in the receipts, and considering the atonica, was struck by lightning on Saturday, at a landing on the Mississippi River a few April 18th, say that the revival was going on uncertainty of the times, he felt impelled to Aug. 12th, killing him and four of his child-days since, and the captain and three others do something more.

THE GREYTOWN AFFAIR.—The London European news to Aug. 12th has been re- News, in noticing the destruction of Greytown gentleman well known to all dealers in imby the U. S. ship Cyane, gives the following proved stock and rare fowls, sailed last week statement of the origin of the difficulty:-

> Mosquito shore was shot in a quarrel which cially to visit Germany and France, in order took place between himself and an American captain, named Smith. On the news of this birds and domestic poultry, particularly 54 a 56c. for Jersey, 56 a 57c. for Western mixed, 87 a 88c. for round vallow. proceeded to arrest Smith, who had then ar- perfection, it is said, than any where else in rived at Punta Arenas, on his ascent up the the world. river to St. Juan. Mr. Borland, the American Consul, who was on board a contiguous vessel, went on board Smith's ship and found him keeping his assailants at bay. The Consul immediately interposed, telling the Marshal that the American Government recognized no authority existing at Greytown to interfere with any American citizen, and ordered him and his men away. The same evening an attempt was made to arrest Mr. Borland; he was wounded in the face with a missile, and kept prisoner in the consulate all night. On receipt of intelligence communicating these facts, the Government of the United States dispatched the Cyane, man-of- drouth. In sections of Missouri, Illinois, Inwar, to the spot, to demand redress for the diana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York, Verinsult offered to their Consul. The authori- mont, and New Hampshire, it is destructive ties and residents refused to make the slightest to all growing crops, and has exhausted feed apology, and the town was bombarded and and water for cattle to such a degree that

HUMAN BODIES FOUND AT SEA .- Capt. Klockgether, of the ship Hindor, which arriva landing on some point on the Coast of over. When forty days at sea, the weather Cotton wood; hitherto considered one of the a large family of children to mourn the loss of a kind words, skeletons, as the flesh had been en- of Alton, Illinois. tirely stripped from the bones. The boat was filled with water, but being of a light, airy structure, had continued to float for days, perhaps months, upon the turbulent deep. In the boat were a large number of fish, which no doubt preyed upon the bodies. A few remains of clothing were found in the frail bark, but so much torn as to preclude the possibility of telling whether they bea people who are unjust and ungenerous to- that a treaty exists between the Hudson's Bay longed to seamen or passengers. There can Company and the Russian Government, by be no doubt that the bodies were those of some of the many unfortunates who were wrecked in some of the missing vessels.

arrangement it is understood that Britain can and Nebraska. He says the act of Congress from Rev. J. N. Herod, Royapooram, India, found a claim to present actual possession of gives pre-emption only in such of the lands in which he says: "Two Sabbaths ago, eleven the coly really valuable portion of the Russo- ceded by the Indians as are not required first native converts were baptized in the Hall of American coast, and will thereby interpose to be offered at public sale; that the lands the Free Scotch Church. One was a Moham- an effectual stop to the negotiations at present ceded under the condition of being first offerpending for the sale of that territory to the ed at public sale are no more opened to preemption by act of Congress than was the Military Reservation at Fort Leavenworth; that those lands cannot be taken up by settlers California papers to August 1st have been under a claim of pre-emption; and that such claims will be void in law, and confer no

> BANK FAILURES .- Four Banks failed last proper application of specific fertilizers. week, namely, the Bank of Carthage, N. Y., the Drover's Bank of Ogdensburg, N. Y., Bank of Memphis, Tenn. Several others From the different mining regions the news | were thought to be in danger of breakingamong them the Sackett's Harbor Bank and Rev. Lemuel Porter of Pittsfield, Mass. the Bank of Lewis County, N. Y., the Bank of Castleton and the South Royalton Bank,

SUMMARY.

The papers of Monday, Aug. 28th, have accounts of two very disastrous fires. One destroyed a large portion of the village of Waldoboro, Maine, including every store, two or three ships, two banks, the Custom-House and the Post Office. Loss probably more than a quarter of a million. The other | Cleveland, Ohio, Aug. 24th, which adopted a made sad havor in the City of Troy, N. Y., platform favorable to the segregation of the dred buildings along the river; among them sioners, and reported a plan for issuing "In Maryland, there are about 800 Pro- the freight depot, machine shop and car quarterly periodical, to be called the Colored testant churches, and only 65 Papal. Out of houses, and several cars of the Hudson River Turkish, speaks the Italian language, the 152 churches in Florida, there are only 5 Railroad, a large chair factory, a bell foundery, and an immense amount of lumber. The

disastrous fire that Troy has yet known. night, was the scene of an occurrence so at any moment for several weeks. heart-rending that it has thrown a gloom over the whole neighborhood. In the absence of Mr. Abraham Simpson, his dwelling house took fire, while his wife and five children were asleep within. So rapid was the spread of the flames, that ere the inmates could make their escape, the whole building was envelopjuries of the most shocking nature; while, in the boat at the time were drowned. horrible to relate, her five children were

a curious coincidence, that in each of the of the London Society seventeen. There house in West Orange (Irvingsville) was Boston, to pay the tuition of forty students years 1844 and 1854, the last two decades of were also many inquirers. "Mr. Doty," says blown up with powder, and completely ruin- annually for five years. cause of the unusual interest in the preaching neath the house through an aperture in the the most severely in those counties affected of the Gospel." At a place fifteen miles from underpinning. It was evidently in a keg as last year and year before; that is, Chau-Amoy, where Mr. Burns, of the English the fragments remain. The explosion took taugue, Allegany, Jefferson, and St. Lawrence Presbyterian mission, has been laboring for place about 2 o'clock. The underpinning In Tompkins and Yates counties also, it has fuel, and cook their rice with the wooden ruin, the rafters unlocked, and, in short, the

company with his wife and another lady, was seized with a fit. drove his horse into a stream, ly respected, but had for some time been that the No License law had undoubtedly subject to fits.

The Chicago Tribune of Wednesday, says that the dwelling of Mr. Merchant, near Picren. Mrs. Merchant and one child escaped. were drowned.

Mr. John Giles of Woodstock, Conn., a for England and the Continent, for the purpose of procuring specimens of the best cattle Some time back a native captain of the and sheep that can be found, but more espe-

The white inhabitants on the shore of Lake Superior are agitating the question of forming a State, and apart from the present organization, taking what of Michigan lies west of Lake Michigan, and the points of Wisconsin and Minnesota bordering on the lake, and naming it the State of Superior. The formation of this new State has been recommended by the Wisconsin Legislature, and is much esired by those interested from geographical and political reasons.

We receive accounts from all parts of the country of the prevalence of the most severe they have to be driven outside of the drouth- DALL, both of Voluntown, Ct. parched region for subsistence.

One of the greatest triumphs of the invened at New York a few days since from Bremen, tion for cutting staves out of solid blocks of wife of Joseph Lawton, in the seventy-second year of met with quite an incident on the passage timber that cannot be split, is the use of her age. Sister Lawton has left an aged husband and being clear, an open boat was descried in most worthless, yet most common trees of the the distance with, as it was supposed, no one West, and one that grows more rapidly than the distance with, as it was supposed, no one in the distance with, as it was supposed, no one in the distance with, as it was supposed, no one in the distance with, as it was supposed, no one in the distance with, as it was supposed, no one in the distance with, as it was supposed, no one in the distance with, as it was supposed, no one in the distance with, as it was supposed, no one in the distance with, as it was supposed, no one in the distance with, as it was supposed, no one in the distance with, as it was supposed, no one in the distance with, as it was supposed, no one in the distance with, as it was supposed, no one in the distance with, as it was supposed, no one in the distance with, as it was supposed, no one in the distance with, as it was supposed, no one in the distance with, as it was supposed, no one in the distance with, as it was supposed, no one in the distance with, as it was supposed, no one in the distance with a supposed with the first Seventh-day Baptist Church in Verona, Garrisons, Cold Spring, Fishkill, New Hamburgh, N. Y. In 1848, she and her family came to Albion, Poughkeepsie, Hyde Park, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Oakhill, New Hamburgh, and the distance with the first Seventh-day Baptist Church in Verona, N. Y. In 1848, she and her family came to Albion, Poughkeepsie, Hyde Park, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Oakhill, New Hamburgh, and the distance with the first Seventh-day Baptist Church in Verona, N. Y. In 1848, she and her family came to Albion, Poughkeepsie, Hyde Park, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Oakhill, New Hamburgh, and the distance with the first Seventh-day Baptist Church in Verona, N. Y. In 1848, she and her family came to Albion, Poughkeepsie, Hyde Park, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Oakhill, New Hamburgh, and the distance with the first Seventh-day Baptist Church in Verona, N. Y. In 1848, she and her family came to Albion, Poughkeepsie, Hyde Park, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Oakhill, New Hamburgh, N. Y. In 1848, she and her family came to Albion, Poughkeepsie, Hyde Park, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Oakhill, New Hamburgh, N. to contain four human beings, or in other It is considerably used in the neighborhood

The entries of government lands in Iowa, at the present time, far exceed all former pre- Anna, daughter of John and the late (dearly beloved cedents, even the great speculative times of and much lamented) Mary Ann Vars, of N. Y., aged 1846. The gross amount of land entries in this State for the last thirty days, has not been this State for the last thirty-days, has not been far from 100,000 per day, and the receipts for the current year will be more likely to exceed than be less than seven millions of adorned his life with a Christian course of living, and

The papers announce the suspension of Messrs. Alfred Edwards & Co. Silk Goods Importers in Park-place, New York. They are understood to have imported \$300,000 PRE-EMPTION RIGHTS IN KANSAS AND NEBRASKA.—The Washington Union publishes worth of goods this fall, which probably involves considerable loss, and to have \$100,000 H P Burdick, Wm F Randolph. the payment of two thousand otter skins an- Attorney-General Cushing's opinion on pre. of Southern paper under protest. Nominually to the Russian Company. On this emption rights in the Territories of Kansas | nally the assets show a considerable surplus.

A dispatch dated Bangor, Me., Wednes- ER Brooks, New London, Ct \$2 00 to vol. 11 No. 52 day, Aug. 23, 1854, says: Fires are raging Jonathan K Rogers " to a terrible extent in every section of this Geo C Stillman county, and the damage to the woodlands and crops will be enormous. Buildings have John Congdon, Jamestown, R I 2 00 been burnt down in Corinth, Charleston, Wm Lanphear, Rocville, R I Garland, and other towns. In many places the entire population are engaged in fighting

There is perhaps more wheat grown this right on which to demand a patent from the year in Connecticut than in any year before L A Davis, Dewitt, Iowa Commissioner of Public Lands; moreover, during half a century. The yield is estimated it will be the duty of the President to main- from twenty five to thirty bushels per acre. Anna Buten tain by force the plighted faith of the United | This is very encouraging, and will probably stimulate to further efforts. There is no difficulty in growing wheat in that State, by the

versity, the degree of LL.D. was conferred the Bank of Milford, Md., and the Merchant's on Orrin B. Judd, editor of the New York Chronicle, and that of D. D. on the Rev. S. Dryden Phelps of New Haven, Conn., the Rev. J. L. Burrows of Philadelphia, and the

John Muller, who confessed that he mur-Vt., and the Erie and Kalamazoo Railroad dured a man about ten months ago by the Bank. The Bank of Carthage and the Dro- name of Meyers, in Burlington County, New ver's Bank have securities in the Controller's Jersey, died of typhoid fever in the county office which will probably redeem most of prison of Philadelphia, Aug. 25. It is not their bills. There may be a loss of 10 or 20 yet known with certainty whether he commit-

> It seems that the great victory at Greytown is to be overhauled before our Courts. Mr. Calvin Durand, a merchant of New York, held at Little Genesee during the season of Anniverhas caused the arrest of Capt. Hollins on a saries. charge of destroying his property at San Juan. The gallant Commander gave bonds in the sum of \$20,000.

A Convention of Colored Men was held at sweeping away between two and three hun- colored race, to establish a Board of Commis-American Quarterly.

The telegraph announces the death of the | O. P. Hull. Rev. Leonard Woods, D. D., of Andover loss is guessed at a million. It is the most Theological Seminary, father of the President of Bowdoin College. Dr. Woods was Beekman, Dutchess County, on Thursday 80 years of age. His death has been expected

> A correspondent of the Post announces the | Mrs. S. M. Spicer, Preceptress, and Teacher of Paint death, a few days since, in Pawtucket, R. I., of the mother of the world-renowned Sam Patch. She died a humble and faithful Christian, at the advanced age of 80 years.

A dispatch dated Boston, Tuesday, Aug. ed in the fiery mantle. Mrs. Simpson, after 22, 1854, says, The steamer Penobscot, from try, and other natural sciences, of a much improved almost superhuman efforts, escaped with her Portland, while coming up the harbor to-day, style and quality, has just been purchased at Boston. REVIVAL IN CHINA.—A letter from Canton, life, but in so doing sustained burns and in ran down a sailboat, and four men who were other teachers will be employed, and no pains will be

> The Massachusetts Legislature, at its last session, appropriated funds to the New Eng-On Sunday morning, Aug. 20, the meeting. land Female Medical College, located in

inches. The pews were thrown into perfect ruin, the rafters unlocked, and, in short, the house was so damaged as to render repairs very expensive, if practicable.

On Saturday afternoon, Mr. Niles P. Starkey, of Deep River, while riding in Essex, in company with his wife and another lady. was

Several commercial letters from Constantinoplestate from Constantinoplestate

Francisco and Sacramento, California, Edward J. Willis editor. The first number \$5 00; for Incidentals, \$ 25. Extras, per term—Penciling, \$1 00; Crayoning, \$2 00; Embroidery, \$3 00; Oil Painting \$7 00; Piano Music, \$10 00.

been largely sustained at the ballot-box by the people of that State. The steamboat Sylvester Webb capsized New York Markets-August 28, 1854,

Ashes-Pearls \$6 00: Pots 7 00. Flour and Meal-Flour 8 75 a 9 25 for State, 9.75 a 10 12 for common to good Ohio, 10 75 a 11 50 for extra Genesee. Rye Flour 6 25 a 8 37. Corn Meal

Grain-Wheat 1 70 a 1 37 for Western red, 1 90 a Provisions-Pork, 11 37 for new prime, 13 87 for ew mess. Beef 10 37 for city prime, 12 00 a 16 00 for mess. Lard 11c Butter 14 a 18c. for Ohio, 20 a to such as seek its quiet retreat for recreation or the 22c. for fair to prime, 23 a 25c. for Orange County, restoration of health.

A. UTTER. M. D. Cheese 9 a 104c.

Hay-65 a 70c. for River. Lumber-15 00 for Eastern Spruce and Pine. Potatoes—3 75 a 4 25 per bbl. for Jerseys and Pinkneys, 4 25 a 4 50 for Long Island Mercers. Seeds-Clover 11c. Timethy 17 00 a 19 00 for nowed, 21 00 a 24 50 for reaped. Flaxseed 1 70 a

Tallow-121c. for Butchers' Association. Wool-28 a 30c. for native, 42 a 45c. for American

On the 16th of August, by Eld A. W. Coon, Mr. ACOB WHIRLEY, of Dunkirk, to Miss Eunice Beyins. At Albion, Wis., Aug. 20th, Mr. FREEMAN J. ATWOOD

f Indiana, to Miss Sophia Williams, of Albion, Wis. In Hopkinton, R. I., August 21st, by Eld. P. S. Cran- York from the station corner Chambers st, and College dall, Mr. George S. Brown to Mrs. Sarah A. Ran- Place, at

public profession of religion some fifty years ago, and won a large circle of friends, who deeply feel their loss. She died with the fullest confidence in the religion she had long professed.

At Washington, Coventry, R. I., Aug. 12th, AMEY 4 months and 12 days.

In Fulton, Rock Co., Wis, in the 67th year of h died in the triumphs of faith, respected by all who knew him, and mourned by an afflicted family. v. H

LETTERS.

Varnum Hull, Edwin Burdick, W M Fahnestock, Davis, A W Coon, Jepthah F Randolph, L Wool-

RECEIPTS.

FOR THE SABBATH RECORDER: 2 00 T H Dunn, Meadville, Pa Samuel D Davis, Janelew, Va

Frederick Chase, Greenport, L 1 2 00 P L Berry, for Church at Waterford, Ct

At the Commencement of Madison Uni- Maria Fifield, South Otselic, vol 3

Our Anniversaries.

THE Eleventh Anniversary of the Seventh-day ■ Baptist Missionary Society will be held at Little Genesee, Allegany Co., N.Y., on the fifth day of the week before the third Sabbath in September, (14th day of the month.) The Anniversaries of the American Sabbath Tract Society and the Seventh-day Baptist the following day.

The Educational Committee appointed by the General Conference will hold a session at Little Gen esee during the Anniversary season. The Committee consists of T. B. Stillman, W. B. Maxson, W. C. Kenyon J. R. Irish, L. Crandall G. B. Utter, J. M. Allen, The next meeting of the Executive Board of

he Seventh-day Baptist Western Association will be

The Executive Boards of our Missionary, Tract, and ublishing Societies will hold meetings at Plainfield, N. J., on First-day, Sept. 10th.

Board Meetings.

North-Western Association. THE Eighth Anniversary of the Seventh day Baptist

North-Western Association will be held with the Milton Church, commencing on the fourth day of the week before the fourth Sabbath in September, 1854 at 10 o'clock A. M. Introductory discourse by Eld. O. P. Hull. V. Hull, Cor. Sec.

Milton Academy.

A. C. Spicer, Principal, and Professor of Mathematics and Natural Sciences. ALBERT WHITFORD, Professor of the Greek and Latin

ing, Penciling, French, German, and Italian.

First Term for 1854 commences Wednesday, Sept 6th-closes Wednesday, December 6th. A commodious academic edifice, constructed in the experiments in the departments of Philosophy. Chemisspared to advance the interests of pupils and patrons

New Market Seminary.

Absolute thoroughness of discipline is our aim.

THE Academic Year of this Institution, for 1854 A and '55, is divided into three terms, each fourteen

The Fall Term commences Sept. 5, and closes Dec. Dec. 13, " The Department of Instruction is in the care of Mrs. by competent teachers, as occasion may require.

Instruction.—The Common English Branches, Reading, Writing, Geography, Arithmetic, and Gram-Several commercial letters from Constanti- mar, will be taught each term. The Higher English

EXPENSES.—Tuition, per term—for Common English Branches, \$3 50; for Etymology and Book-Keeping, \$4 50; for Higher English Branches and French,

REGULATIONS.—No student is admitted for less than half a term. No deduction in price of tuition made for absence, except in cases of sickness. Nothing sectarian is taught or countenanced in the school.

A new and commodious building will be ready for the shood at the opening of the Fall Term.

DAYID DUNN, Pres. of Board of Trus. ISAAC H. DUNN, Sec'y. New Market, N. J., July 20, 1854.

Mountain Glen Water Cure and Summer Betreat, For the Reception of Patients and Boarders,

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

THE location of this establishment is peculiarly inviting, being on the mountain side, where fresh breezes always abound, and musquetoes never come. The buildings are nearly new; the water is soft and pure; the air is dry and healthful; and the scenery is pleasant walks or drives. The celebrated Washington Rock is only two miles distant. No pains will be spared to make the Glen a "home"

Central Railroad Company of New Jerney. THE cars will run as follows until further notice

Physician and Proprietor.

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 6.55 and 8.30 A.M., 12.20 and 5.10 P.M., passenger, and 7.30 P.M., freight. Leave Plainfield for Easton at 9.35 A.M., 1.40 and 3.35 P.M., passenger, and 6.20 A.M. freight; and for omerville at 7.30 P.M. Passengers will be required to purchase tickets before entering the cars, or pay fige cents in addition to the regular fare.

GEO. H. PEGRAM, Sup t.

Hudson River Railroad.

NTEW ARRANGEMENT.—On and after Monday, N August 14th, 1854, the Passenger Trains will run daily (Sunday excepted) as follows: Leave New 6 00 A M-Express Train for Albany and Troy, con-

necting with Northern and Western Trains. Through in 4 hours from 31st street. 7.00 A M—Poughkeepsie Way Passenger Train 8.00 A M-Mail Train for Albany and Troy, stopping at Peekskill, Garrisons, Cold Spring, Fishkill, New Hamburgh, Poughkeepsie, and all Mail Stations North

of Poughkeepsie.
9.00 A M-Peekskill Way Passenger Train.

Hudson, Stuyvesant, and Castleton, and connecting with the Express Train leaving Albany at 6.30 P M for Buffalo, and at Troy with Northern Trains for Saratoga and Montreal. 1.00 P M—Po'keepsie Freight and Passenger Train.
3.30 P M—Peekskill Way Passenger Train.
4.30 P M—Express Train to Albany and Troy, stop-

ping at Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Peekskill. Garrisons, Fishkill, Poughkeepsie, and all Time Table Stations North, and connecting at Albany with Western Ex press Train at 10.30 P M for Buffalo. 5 00 P M-Poughkeepeie Passenger Train.

5.30 P M-To Peekskill, stopping at all Way Stations. 6 30 P M-Emigrant and Freight Train for Albany nd Troy, stopping at all Time Table Stasions.

8.30 P M—To Tarrytown, stopping at all Stations.

Sunday Mail Train at 9 A. M. from Canal-st. for Albany, stopping at all Way Stations
OLIVER H. LEE, Superintendent.

New York and Eric Railroad.

TRAINS leave pier foot of Duane-st., New York, as Buffalo Express at 6 A. M. for Buffalo direct, without change of baggage or cars. Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M. for Dunkirk. Mail at 84 A. M. for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and allfin-

52 termediate stations. % Way Express at 12.45 P. M. for Dunkirk Night Express at 6 P. M. for Dunkirk and Buffalo. On Sundays only one express train, at 6 P. M. These Express Trains connect at Buffalo with firstclass splendid steamers on Lake Erie for all ports on

road for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicogo, &c. D. C. McCALLUM, General Sup't. The following figures from the time-table will be useful to our readers in Allegany County. A * indicates that the trains so marked do not stop at that

the Lake; and at Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Rail-

Trains moving Westward. Way Ex. Night Ex. | Mail. Dunk. Ex. Emig't. Hornellsville 2.57 12.46 *6.59 3.41 1.05 *7.15 Andover 10 02 Genesee 4.07 8.02 1.28 *8.10 1.42 *7,44 1.54 *7.51 11.11 7.57 4.40 2.06 Belvidere Friendship 4.52 *8.37 *8.05 2.20 11,46

Ar. Dunkirk 8.52 12.12 6.08 10.49 Trains moving Eastward. Cincin. Ex. N. Y. Ex. Mail. Night Ex. Stock Ex STATIONS. P. M. A. M. eave Dunkirk 9.30 12.45 6.42Friendship 7.11 Belvidere 1.21 1.31 Phillipsville 1.00 7.38 7.55 Andover 2.21 8.12 Alfred *2.41 2.54 3.05 " Almond

т. м. 7.32 P. M. A. M. 9.10 10.02 P. M. 2.55 Election Notice.

8.30

Ar. Hornellsville 2.20

" New York

TATE OF NEW YORK-SECRETARY'S OFFICE, AL-BANY, Albany Aug. 10, 1854.—To the Sheriff of the County of New York—Sir: Notice is hereby given that at the General Election to be held in this State on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday in November next, the following officers are to be elected, to wit: A Governor, in the place of Horatio Seymour; A Lieutenant Governor, in the place of Sanford E

A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Henry Fitz An Inspector of State Prisons, in the place of Henry

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day the United States, for the Third Congressional District, composed of the Ist, IId, IIId, Vth, and VIIIth Wards in the City of New York; for the Fourth District. the City of New York; for the Fifth District, composed of the VIIth and XIIIth Wards in New York, and the City of Williamsburgh in Kings County; for the Sixth District, composed of the XIth, XVth, and XVIIth Wards in New York; for the Seventh District, composed of the IXth, XVIth, and XXth Wards in New

York; and for the Eighth District, composed of the XIIth, XVIIIth, and XIXth Words in New York. County Officers also to be elected for said County: Sixteen Members of Asssembly: A Surrogate, in the place of Alexander W. Bradford; A Recorder, in the place of Francis R. Tillou; A City Judge, in the place of Welcome R. Beebe; A Mayor, in the place of Jacob A. Westervelt;

A Register, in the place of Garrett Dyckman; A Commissioner of Streets and Lamps, in the place of George G. Glazier, who was appointed to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Henry Arcularius: A Police Justice for the Second District, in the place of Daniel W. Clarke, who was appointed to fill a va-cancy caused by the death of John McGrath;

Two Governors of the Alms House, in the place of Gustavus A. Conover and William Pinkney, appointed to fill vacancies:

Yours respectfully, E. W. LEAVENWORTH, Sec'y of State.

SHERIFF's OFFICE. New York, Aug. 14, 1854. The above is published pursuant to the notice of the Secretary of State and the requirements of the statute in such case made and provided. JOHN ORSER. Sheriff of the City and County of New York.

All the public newspapers in the County will publish the above once in each week until the Election, and then hand in their bills for advertising the same, so that they may be laid before the Board of Supervisors and passed for payment. See Revised Statutes, volume 1, chapter 6, title 3, article 3, part 1, page 140. aug 21

JOHN ORSER, Sheriff.

Hiscellaneous.

Social bife in England.

We never remember to have read more pointed truth on the social phenomena of England, compressed in a small space, than don correspondent of the New York Express:

"The first thing that strikes an American in England is not alone the civility, but the servility of its population. The servility is too thinly. painful on whatever side, or on whatever class we look. The beggar begins-where beggar exists (for public beggary scarcely exists out of Ireland and the ocean frontiers of Scotland)—the beggar begins in this servility, and workman, peasant, farmer, gentry, nobleman, all follow on in graduation and in regular servile course, more or less. The nation, at once, to an American eye, seems to be a nation of castes-a nation of Hindoos -not Hindoos of the East, by any means, but Hindoos transplanted from the East into a northern, invigorating clime-and transplanted with their castes, their artificial organizations, and their social invincible prejudices True, English laws look upon all classes of men alike, and the principles of Magna Charta cover the low-born as well as the high-bornbut what the British subject has won in civil and political liberty he has altogether lost in social organization. He is not free-he i not equal. I do not mean to say he is not a political freeman, for he is now politicallythat is, in the eye of the laws-equal in almost all things, whatever his condition. But, nevertheless, he is a social slave. From royalty to peasantry there are castes, there are ranks, about as hard to overcome and about as unen durable as the castes among the eastern Hin doos. A lord is worshiped as is an idol in the East. To know my lord, to have shed on you the sunshine of his presence, is inspiring always. Hence one terrific, civil, social war seems ever going on here. True, it is not fought in field, as in Cromwell's day, but in saloon, in hall, in boudoir, in park, in equippage, in livery, with pretense or with insolence, or in pounds, shillings and pence. Money, though, makes no man, while blood makes a man of any thing; but money buys blood at times, and gold thus gets the guinea's stamp. The terrific struggle is for rank, for position, for social peace. The soap-man's daughter has bad bought for her a princess' education, and would be a princess; but the struggle is all in vain. What was born soap must die sone, anless it be through some mighty struggle in the priesthood or the bar. England; and the bubbles may have the violet, the bine, green, all the colors of the rainbow-but still it is soan. The grease, and the ashes, and the lye stick to it, and it always smells of soap. Despite all this, the astonishing thing is, that the lower Hindoo looks up and really reverences the Hindoo higher in castle as a superior, better made clay! Hence not only what the Queen is doing with her prattling babyhood, but what road she rides over, what hour she rides, what elements, of sunshine or of fog-damp are over her, what maids attend her, what clothing all have on, and such things, one and all, not in royalty alone, but throughout the allied ranks, have an interest for Squires and Squeers, as he reads them fully recorded in the Morning Post-such as might have the bombardment of Sayaatopol or the taking of Cron-

Mulching.

become extensively adopted only at a very geous to leave the surface bare and keep the soil well mellowed till near midsummer, and then to apply the mulching. For a covering of litter, while it promotes the humidity, also prevents the heating of the soil, and in this way may retard early growth if applied too soon. There are exceptions, however; one in the case of large, deeply rooted trees not affected by mulching, nor needing it; and the other where small plants, which are removed in summer, need the careful and constant retention of the moisture of the earth, We have succeeded, with scarcely one failure in fifty, in transplanting the strawberry in the drouth and heat of summer, by simply giving to me a gentle untying of the knot of life, ina striking illustration of this effect was fur- first loosens are the coarser ones most confin-

applied. succulent weeds of the garden or roadside, the most exhibitanting balance of its varied for it."

ticularly if cut short. A good watering upon and higher. it made it lay close to the ground. He found it excellent for strawberries. He had also found tree leaves excellent, if they had partly decayed, so as not to be likely to be blown is contained in the following, from the Lon- away. Old hot bed materials made of leaves and manure, had proved particularly fine. Several spoke of the ill effects of too deep a mulching; but we think the more common error is in spreading the covering of the soil

Mulching is a very easy and cheap practice and the season is now at hand when our read ers may prove by varying experiments, the best mode of performance.

[Country Gentleman.

Employment of Women in France.

for the sale of reserved places. The box- in a distance of thirty rods, and in twenty mals. establishments, as are naturally fitted to them, second time and with the same result as to these places the book-keeper is a woman, cars would have been stopped in about two- at which Mr. Sexton, the inventor of a new fenced in and separated from the rest by a thirds of the distance and time. ramework of glass.

are principally women. I have the pleasure ously afforded. While on its outward trip, of purchasing a seat daily of a good looking and going at the rate of twenty miles an young person of about 24 years. From ap- hour, several horses were suddenly discovered pearances, I should say she was engaged to on the track, entirely in front of the engine, the conductor of the 4 o'clock train. Women and by applying the brake the train was even guard the stations and some of the less almost immediately stopped. By the old frequented crossings. Women cry the rate plan, it is admitted, that it would have been of exchange, every afternoon, after Bourse impossible to have stopped it in time to avoid hours; and more numbers of the Presse and running over them. Before the brakemen the Mousquetaire are disposed of by women could have been at their posts the mischief than by men. I never yet saw a newsboy in would have been done. This is one of the France. In the porter's lodges of the city benefits that must result from Miller's inventhere are as many portresses as porters; and tion. The engineer can apply the brakes to a landlord would prefer to take, for this ser- every wheel in the train before he could vice, a woman without a husband than a man give the alarm to brakemen. Another adwithout a wife. In small houses, where one per- vantage it possesses is in the great saving of son only is required, that one person is a woman, car wheels. It operates upon every wheel Omibus conductors submit their waybills at equally and with the same power. Again, in the transfer offices, to women, for inspection case of danger, the first impulse of the brakand ratification. Women book you for a men is self protection, and he never fails to Soap may from up, and it may bubble in seat in the diligence. Women let donkeys jump from the car when there is a reasonable for rides at Montmorency, and saddle them probability of a collision or other accident ture, agree with you as to price, and you find brake by this invention is but a work of an them quite as responsible as men.

> what a number of avenues are open to fe- or looks out for his own safety by flight, the males here, which in America are closed. power continues to be exerted upon the brake At home, nearly all the situations obtainable all the same. Steam never becomes frightenby them, are either menial or involve subordi- ed or deserts its post. This is a most impornation. Women are either servants, clerks, tant consideration in its favor, and one that operatives, waiters or type-setters. The cannot fail to have great weight with railroad foreman is rarely a woman, if I may be all companies. lowed the expression. Here, however, females hold positions of authority, responsibility and consideration, in the various employments of overseers and book-keepers, and even as heads of establishments. It has not been found that the weakness of the sex cally asserted, or obedience to be less soil. promptly rendered.

There are other capacities in which women are employed in France, which I trust and This process, although known and practic- believe would never be accepted by women ed for many years by a few cultivators, has at home; a brigade of street sweepers con- in the absence of a cheaper source of supply, tains an equal number of males and females. late period. It seems peculiarly adapted to There are female chiffoniers, and old clo' our hot and dry summers, and operates chiefly women. A complete establishment of a fruit in the habit of plowing under turnip tops in preserving the moisture of the surface, and or vegetable pedlar, consists of a small cart, before sowing to wheat in the autumn. In in preventing the growth of weeds. The a man to shout and sell, and a woman and a moisture write surface of the earth from rains | dog harnessed into straps, to drag. In the and dews is quickly dissipated under a hot country, women labor in the fields, and thresh sun; and if this surface is allowed to become and winnow in the barns. I might say that covered with a dense growth of living grass from a motive of pity, I employ an old grandand weeds, these pump out of the soil and mother to weed an alley, tend a strawberry phere, as such will give a greater amount of throw off into the air a much larger 'quantity bed, and hawthorn grove, in which I take an carbon to the soil, and such also as are apt to of moisture than is evaporated by a bare sur- unnatural interest—considering that they be deep rooted plants, thus bringing inorganface of earth only. But if this surface is cov- grow on land not my own. American women ered with a few inches of old straw, hay or were not born for such occupations are these; leaves, the moisture is retained in the soil, but I think there are many employments yet Field peas are often used for this purpose, and the growth of weeds prevented. As a monopolized by men, to which their labor general rule, we have found it most advanta | might be usefully and conveniently diverted.

Consumption.

Journal, has closed his series of interesting freezings and thawings, thd plowing under of papers from "Idlewild." He has for months been an invalid, yet in the series has written these ridges, is an admirable practice; for several articles on the preservation of health. which have been widely copied. In his last the freezings of the ridges during winter, the and closing letter, speaking of consumption, spring finds the soil not only freer to work,

Consumption, mourned over as it is, seems the surface a mulching of two inches of barn stead of the sudden and harsh tearing asunmanure, and on which the watering was pour- der of its threads by other disease-a tendered when necessary. Indeed, there is nothing ness in the destroying angel, as it were, which that better prevents the ill effects of baking greatly softens, for some, his inevitable errand by surface watering, than a covering of this to all. It is a decay with little or no pain, sort of a moderate depth. Mulching will, insensible almost in its progress, delayed, however, promote moisture in the soil, even sometimes, year after year, in its more fatal when neither artificial nor natural watering approaches. And it is not alone in its indulis given, simply by arresting such as rises gent prolonging and deferring, that consumpupwards through the earth. In one instance tion is like a blessing. The cords which it nished during a very long season of drouth, ing to the mind. The weight of the material which injured and threatened to destroy a senses is gradually taken from the soul with hue, and in some instances growth had re- their secondary place and play. With illness logue ensued: commenced. But in no kind of tree is mulch- enough for this, and not enough to distress or "S'pose you had pretty hard times down ing more necessary than on newly transplant- weaken-with consumption, in other words, South-lickings a plenty?" ed cherry trees. Thousands of these are lost as most commonly experienced—the mind every season, after they have commenced becomes conscious of a wonderfully new growing, by the drying heat of mid summer. freedom and predominance. Things around and the evil is sometimes increased by super- alter their value. Estimates of persons and ficial watering. A deep mulching will gen pursuits strangely change. Nature seems as erally prove a complete remedy if seasonably newly beautiful as if a film had fallen from the eyes. The purer affections, the simpler servant." Some interesting facts on this subject were motives, the humbler and more secluded restated, and valuable suggestions made at one liances for syspathy, are found to have been fine ?" of the Conversational Meetings of the Massa- the closest linked with thoughts bolder and chusetts Horticultural Society. S. Walker freer. Who has not wondered at the cheer-

He found tan and sawdust to be useful merely proportions. Death is not dreaded where by retaining the moisture. D. Haggerston there is thus such a conscious breaking had found sedge from salt marshes best, par- through of the wings of another life, freer

An Important Invention.

On one or two occasions recently we have referred to the invention of our fellow-citizen, Henry Miller, Esq., for braking cars by the use of steam from the locomotive. For some time past this invention has been in operation spectacle presented is like a dream of enupon the Pontiac train of cars. The apparatus, as we described in a previous notice, consists simply of a steam pipe extending from the locomotive to a cylinder attached to member a case or estaminet in the city the an hour, and the train was brought to a dead counter of which is not presided at by a stop in a distance of fifteen rods, without reopeners and audience-seaters are women, seconds of time, the train was again brought And not only do women act as sellers in such to a dead stand. This was repeated the but even in groceries, hardware stores, wood- time and distance, and again without revers-

But perhaps the best practical test of the The ticket-sellers at the railroad stations great importance of the invention was previ-Women undertake the moving of furni- that might hazard his life. But to apply the instant on the part of the engineer; and then, .Without multiplying instances, you will see | no matter whether he continues at his post [Detroit Advertiser,

Green Manures.

In answer to the inquiries of O. W., we would suggest that the profitable use of green manures is, as he supposes, dependent in causes the empire to be any the less energeti- part upon the condition and character of the

> Soils that are wet and sour, are not improved by the plowing under of green crops, but for soils properly under-drained, or which are dry, and are deficient of organic matter, green manures may be profitably used; and in England, with such soils, the farmers are this country clover or buckwheat is more generally used, and in some cases the ordinary field pea. Those green manures of course should be selected, which receive the largest amount of their constituents from the atmosic constituents from the sub-soil, and depositing them by their decay in the surface-soil and we have known Indian corn stocks to be plowed under with admirable effect, particularly in soils fairly charged with clay.

In heavy clay soils, where ridging and back furrowing are used, leaving these ridges for Mr. Willis, one of the editors of the Home disintegration during winter, by frequent green crops so as to occupy the center of as they decay they leave channels for atmospheric circulation, and with the addition of but in lively heart for earlier vegetation-and this is particularly true when a sub-soil plow is run between the ridges in early spring to a great depth, afterwards splitting the ridges with a two way plow.

As we have before remarked, where muck of a good quality can readily be procured. it is cheaper, after proper treatment, for the renewal of organic matter in the soil, than the plowing under of green crops, as most such crops have a value greater than the cost of decomposed muck, and therefore should be sold or fed in preference to being used as [Working Farmer.

A SITUATION VACANT.—Some years ago a row of newly transplanted apple trees. Their the lightening of their food and the lessening black man called on a clergyman in Western leaves had all endy begun to turn yellow, and of their strength. Probably, till he owns New York, avowed himself a fugitive slave, growth had coased, but on coating the ground himself an invalid, no man has ever given the and asked for food and shelter, which was butter. about them with a crop of mown weeds, a wings of his spirit room enough—few, if any, freely accorded. Two or three persons because the butter over twice to free it from thange was soon effected, and in three weeks have thought to adjust the ministerings to ing cognizant of the fact, called in to see the buttermilk and brine, before lumping and the leaves had returned to their deep green body and soul so as to subdue the senses to "runaway nigger," when the following dia- packing.

> "No-I never was whipped." "Wasn't !- Well, you had to work awful

"My work was very light."

"Guess your clothes wan't very nice?" "I was always well clothed-I was a good

"Reckon your victuals wasn't uncommon "As good as I desired."

The Mississippi by Night.

By night the scene is one of startling inter-

lights are glancing in different directions, from the villages, towns, farms, and plantations on shore, and from the magnificent "floating palaces" of steamers, that frequently look like moving mountains of light and flame, so brilliantly are these enormous river leviathans illuminated outside and inside. Indeed, the chantment. Imagine steamer after steamer coming sweeping, sounding, thundering on, blazing with these thousands of lights, casting Declaration of Independence from the bel long brilliant reflections on the fast rolling tower of Independence Hall, in which that each car of the train, and in which there is a waters beneath. There is often a number of piston that operates upon the brake by means them, one after another, like so many comets of an iron rod. This apparatus is extremely in Indian file. Some of these are so marvelsimple, and is under the absolute control of ously and dazzlingly lighted, they really look the engineer. The power can be applied to like 'Aladdin's palace on fire, (which it, in in the morning the old bellman had been in the brakes almost instantaneously upon the all likelihood, would be in America,) sent the steeple. He placed a boy at the door I am imduced to say a word upon the very first indication of danger. Yesterday a short skurrying and dashing down the stream, below to give him notice when the announcenumerous employments open to females in trip was made upon the Pontiac road for the while, perhaps, just then all else is darkness ment should be made. As hour susceeded France, which are not open to them at home. purpose of giving the invention a practical around it. I delighted too, in seeing, as you hour the grey-beard shook his head and said The books of nine-tenths of the retail shops test. The brake was first applied while the very frequently do, the twinkling lights in the They will never do it! they will never do in Paris are kept by women. I do not re- train was going at the rate of twenty miles numerous cottages and homesteads dotted it!' Suddenly a loud shout came up from here and there; and you may often observe below, and there stood the blue eyed boy large wood fires lit on the banks, looking like clapping his hands and shouting 'Ring! woman. The box-offices of all the theatres versing the engine or causing the slightest merry-making bon-fires. These I believe, are ring!' Grasping the iron tongue of the old are tended by women—not only those of jar. It was next applied while the train was usually signals for the different steamers to bell, backward and forward he hurled it a the evening, but those open during the day going at the rate of thirty miles an hour, and stop to take up passengers, goods, and ani- hundred times, its loud voice proclaiming

of business men, at the auction rooms of M. | illuminations, the patriots held a glorious | yards, fruit stores, butcheries, &c., &c. In all ing the engine. If this had been done, the N. Croft, Court street, Brooklyn, New York, carnival that might in the quiet city of Penn." plan of iron buildings, explained his system. He constructs the frame-work of his build- Josiah B. Grinnell, lately of New York City, ings entirely of cast iron, in sections, which has, with a number of other eastern people, are made to interlock by very close-fitting emigrated to Iowa, purchased a large amount just received—January, 1854—the FIRST PREMIUM and ingenious joints, secured by keys. This of land—some 30,000 to 40,000 acres—in (a Silver Medal) of the World's Fair in New York method of building avoids the labor of drilling one spot, and commenced the work of build- over all others, several from this country and Europe. and bolting, which has been a great inconveling up an enterprising, moral, and religious nience of iron buildings. It also allows the town. It is located between Iowa City and house to be taken down in sections, and re- Fort Des Moines, in Poweshiek Co., is named moved at a very little expense. He covers Grinnell. A large portion of the land is set furnish to order Chines of any number of Bells, or the frame-work on the outside with plates of apart for educational purposes; teetotalism is key, and can refer to several of their make throughout the States and Canadas. Their Hangings comprising iron, by a similar system of interlocking, one of the principles of the place, and good without any bolts or other fastenings, the industrious mechanics who will build this Cast Iron Yoke, with moveable arms, and which may joints being packed with gutta-percha, so as to exclude water under hydraulic pressure. heard of several like cases at the West, where To finish the dove-tailings of the joints, he temperance is secured to a new settlement or has invented a machine that can perform the town, and apparently forever, by a few parwork of forty men. The walls are made ties, the founders of the village, obtaining poshollow, and the enclosed space is filled in session of all the land embraced in its limits with a non-conducting composition of beach and neighborhood, and incorporating in every sand and other substances, so that, as Mr. deed of sale an entire prohibition of the sale Sexton observed, his house becomes, when or use of intoxicating liquors upon the land finished, a perfect fire-proof safe.

> frames, resembling heavy window sashes, the the monster rum is fairly and legally hooted personally or by communication, are respectfully so interstices being occupied as in the case of windows, with plates of glass, of any required thickness and transparency. The glass used is not our common glass, but is in itself a new inch of the Gulf of Bothnia but we have and valuable invention, being called malleable crossed over; it is a very strange place; the glass, from its wonderful property of tough- effect of the irregular refraction is very singuness, allowing it to bend freely without break- lar; the other morning we saw a lighthouse

> are said to be commencing the manufacture appear when they are nearly a day's sail from to the Healing Art. A vast trial of its virtues throughof piano and violin strings from this material. them, now with three hulls, now without sails, out this broad country, has proved, beyond a doubt, Mr. Sexton handed round a piece of this glass in a moment with a cloud of canvas, now known, can so surely control and cure the numerous string for inspection. It was as small as the turned upside down, and half a dozen ships varieties of pulmonary disease which have hitherto E string of a violin, and could be bent around are over the other, all as large as the biggest swept from our midst thousands and thousands every the finger, or tied in a knot, apparently like three-decker; when you come up with her year. Indeed, there is now abundant reason to be-

The cost of roofing with this material is seven- when there we shall see the sun at midnight. ty-five cents per square foot. The walls inside can be covered with plaster, or finished with iron or glass, at the option of the builder. All the interior ornamentation, such as man- tables which is easily injured by poor cooktel-pieces, pannels, &c., may be of malleable ing, and may be made really unpalatable by

rapidity with which it allows of construction. a pearly lustre. It should be put into boiling It effects a saving of one-third the cost, and water, in which a little salt has been thrown, three-fourths the labor, over every other and allowed to boil fifteen or seventeen minmethod. Mr. Sexton stated that he could utes. The water should then be drained off days. Second, the variety of style and finish heat of the fire—when it has steamed in this tant. A feeling of the deepest gratitude prompts me combinations of the same pattern. The in- ly soft, of snowy whiteness, and each kernel discovery, my little boy would now have been in anventor remarked that in the constructing of will retain its individuality, and not be lost in the whole Crystal Palace, but six different one solid mass of paste. A pint of rice may patterns were required. Third, the facility be boiled in three quarts of water. with which such a building can be taken down and removed. Fourth, its security from damage by fire or lightning-thus saving all of that State, for the love of posterity, to rethe expense of insurance. Other incidental form their nomenclature, and to show their say of it is not too much for the good it has done. advantages are, its durability, freedom from present taste in the matter, he says the recent take pleasure in selling it, because I know that I am vermin', &c. New York Leader.

Rules for Butter Making.

at the result of their experience:

The air must be fresh and pure in the room | Ready, French Corral, &c. or cellar where the milk is set.

The cream should not remain on the milk over thirty-six hours.

Keep the cream in tin pails, or in stone next remove. The tendency has been furpots, into which put a spoonful of salt at the ther and still further rearward, and the next beginning, then stir the cream lightly each change, Punch thinks, will carry them off the morning and evening; this will prevent it from head entirely; so he represents the next everywhere. moulding or souring.

much oftener as circumstances will permit. Upon churning add the cream upon all the rying the bonnets on a waiter. Use nearly an ounce of salt to a pound of

Be sure that it is entirely free from every

particle of buttermilk, or coagulated milk and it will keep sweet as long as desired. In Scotland, a syphon is sometimes used to separate the milk from the cream, instead of skimming the pans.

BATHING.—Sir Astley Cooper was a great believer in the efficacy of bathing. He says: "Immediately on rising from bed, and having talk a great deal, but say nothing. all previously ready, take off your night dress, then take up your earthern pan of two gallons of water, a towel, quite wet, but not the use of books." The student must learn "Well! I should give it as my opinion that dripping; begin at your head, rubbing hair by commencing with mankind to reduce his remarked that he had used tan, sawdust, lit- fulness of consumptive persons? It is be- you was a mighty big fool for running away and face, and neck and ears well; then wrap speculations to practice, and accommodate his ter, leaves, &c., but he believed short, newly cause, with the senses kept under by invalid from such a place as this, just for the sake of yourself behind and before, from neck to chest, mown grass one of the best things. He had treatment, there is no "depression of spirits." shirking for yourself."

your arms and every portion of your body. It is said there are two words, and two your arms and every portion of your body. With careful regimen and the system purified "Gentlemen! my place down South is Remand your towel into the pan, charge it only, in our language, which contain all the regular order. They are close to the soil. He also recommended the and disciplined, life, what there is of it, is in vacant. Any of you can have it by applying afresh with water, and repeat once all I have vowels in their regular order. They are mentioned except the head, unless that be in "abstemiously" and "facetiously."

a heated state, when you may do so, and with advantage. Three minutes will now have est and magical splendor. Hundreds of elapsed. Throw your towel into the pan, and then proceed with two coarse long towels to scrub your head, face, and body, when four minutes will have you in a glow; then wash the Sabbath-School Visitor, bound together in cloth; and hard rub your feet, brush your hair, and price \$1 00. We have also on hand several sets of the complete your toilette, and trust me that this

will give new zest to your existence. A mile

of walking may be added with advantage.

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.—The fol lowing story of the first annunciation of the momentous'document was signed, is told in Lossing's Field Book of the Revolution :-

"From the hour when Congress convened Liberty throughout all the land unto all the inhabitants thereof.' The excited multitude in the street responded with loud acclama-We attended recently an informal meeting tions; and with cannon peals, bonfires, and

A NEW ENGLAND COLONY IN IOWA.—Rev. season are promised a lot gratis. We have be turned upon the Bell; Spring acting upon the Clap sold. In case of violation of this provision, routes, in all directions, either Railroad, Canal or Riv. The roofs and floors are made of cast-iron the property reverts to its first owner. So er, orders can be executed with dispatch, which, either

> THE GULF OF BOTHNIA.—There is not an she is some insignificant little coaster. We [Letter from an Officer in the Napier Fleet.

To Boil Rice.—Rice is one of those vegea little over boiling. Rice should be careful-The advantages claimed for this style of ly looked over, and thoroughly washed in two building are, first, its great cheapness, and the or three waters. The kernel will then have complete an ordinary dwelling-house in forty | - and the kettle set back from the violent that can be obtained at small cost, by different way about fifteen minutes, it will be perfect- in addressing you these lines -- but for your important

A California paper calls upon the people localities as Whiskey Creek, Jackass Gulch, Humbug City, One Horse Town, One Mule Town, Drunkard's Bar, Murderer's Bar, Shirt The Massachusetts Committee on Dairies Tail Canon, Lower Humbug, Negro Hill, Your Committee having had much experi- demned Bar, Grizzly Flat, Mosquito Canon, ginsville, Mad Muletown, Sucker Flat, Rat-The newer and sweeter the cream, the tlesnake Bar, Yankee Jim's, Peppermint Bar, sweeter and higher flavored will be the butter. Mad Canon, Humbug Canon, Rough and

The last number of Punch contains a pictorial guess at the distance at which ladies' bonnets will be worn from their heads at the fashion by two young ladies in full dress and Churn as often as once a week, and as bare-headed, sailing along the street, with a footman walking some ten feet behind, car-

> Thomas and Jerusha Bacon, of Ware, Mass., who have recently deceased, the former at the age of 90 years, the latter at 84, joyed their matrimonial life sixty-six years They had twelve children, fifty-nine grand children, and ever so many great grand children, one of whom, aged fifteen years, is already married, and the mother of a child of the fifth generation. Thomas Bacon was

> There are two classes of people who find their way through the world without eliciting serious notice-those who say too little and talk too much. There is still another classa fusion of the above mentioned classes who

knowledge to the purposes of life.

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 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 of these books is limited, those wishing them should end their orders without delay.

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For the rapid Cure of Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchilis, Whooping-Cough, Croup, Asthma, and

MONG the numerous discoveries Science has made ing. It can be drawn out into threads of any up in the air, and ou looking at the chart it of human existence, none can be named of more real fineness, and so strong and flexible that they proved to be fully 50 or 60 miles off. Ships value to mankind than this contribution of Chemistry lieve a remedy has at length been found which can be relied on, to cure the most dangerous affections of the Plates of this glats being let into the frame are within a couple of degrees of the Arctic lungs. Our space here will not permit us to publish work of the floors, the whole is then covered Circle; the sun does not set until 10 P. M., any proportion of the cures effected by its use, but we over with a peculiar transparent cement of and rises about 2; we have broad daylight would present the following, and refer further inquiry. Mr. Sexton's invention, which makes the whole floor look like one solid plate of glass. and rises about 2; we have broad daylight to my American Almanac, which the agent below are going on up to the head of the Gulf, and are full particulars, and indisputable proof of these statements.

Office of Transportation, Laurens R R., S. C., 1

J. C. Ayer, Dear Sir, - My little son, four years old, 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. I gave him a tea-spoon full every three hours, commencing 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 a child from a premature grave, and relieve the anx-Throat and Lungs, I believe it the best medicine ex-I am yours, with great respect, J. D. POWELL, Supt. Trans., L. R. R. 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 cough remedy we have ever sold. It is spoken of in terms of unmeasured praise by those who have used election has brought to light such delectable I feel gratified in seeing the benefit it confers. Please send me a further supply, and believe me Yours, with respect, JOHN C. WHITLOCK

Windsor, C. W., June 26, 1852. J. C. Ayer, Sir, -This may certify that I have used Fiddletown, Coon Hollow, Jay Hawk, Con- is my sincere belief that I should have been in my grave ere this time if I had not. It has cured me of a ence in butter making, offer the following rules Poverty Bar, Mule Canon, Greenhorn, Mug- dangerous affection of the lungs, and I do not overstate my convictions when I tell you it is a priceless Yours very respectfully,
D. A. McCULLIN, Attorney at Law.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Sept. 28, 1850.

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