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

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For the Sabbath Recorder. RELIGIOUS BELIEF.

There is, perhaps, no more common mistake than the vulgar opinion, that every person is entitled to his "belief," and particularly his "religious belief," irrespective of the grounds of his faith, but simply because it is his "belief"—whether it has any foundation in the of Truth, or not. It may be unpopular to deny such a fallacy; but while I question its soundness, I would be the last person to interfere with conscientious belief, if it be a conscience in some measure enlightened by the Word of God, and a belief presumed to be based on the requirements of the Almighty; even if not so, I should not, under any circumstances, persecute any individual for his belief, however erroneous that belief may be. Every person is entitled to his belief in one sense; even the Infidel has his rights, and there can be no legitimate authority on earth to coerce him from that belief, or that want of those who profess "religious belief," the Word is to be their judge, not sinful man; yet, the religious belief of those who profess to receive the Bible as their rule of faith, to obtain respect from those quickened by the Truth, must be founded on an express "thus saith the Lord."

I most unhesitatingly advocate the most enlarged liberty of conscience, and unreservedly denounce all meddling with the "religious belief" of any individual, whatever that belief may be, to coërce him into the belief of another. I may strive to enlighten him, by holding up the only infallible source of faith, ness? Liberty of conscience is a thing which hundred and ninety-nine of every ten thousand by exposing the fallacy of traditional belief; yea, may strive earnestly to repudiate all belief which is not founded, solely, on the explicit Word of God. This is the duty of gaged in, if they had not had hopes of liberty every one who professes to have been with of conscience, better than Episcopalians Jesus and learned of him-who has "received the law from his mouth"-from his Record; but in doing so, we must be careful that we ourselves, are not tinctured with the traditions of men, and are ensconced in all our belief within that impregnable fortress, the sure testimony of God. It is, certainly, our duty, not only to "be ready always to give an answer to every man that asketh you a reason of the hope that is in you," but we are to contend, valiantly, for the faith once delivered to the saints, as recorded in the Inspired Word: and we are equally admonished. to "prove all things;" but in doing it, we have but one guide, and but one rule to determine all these matters, namely, 1, "What saith the Scriptures," and 2, "Thus saith the Lord." When, therefore, we encounter belief which cannot or will not come to "What saith the Scriptures," and be tested by the "Thus saith the Lord," we may have much reason to question that belief, and feel "a great necessity laid upon us," to strive to overcome that darkness which has led a fellow immortal creature into "the delusion to believe a lie." Still, our only plan must ever be suasion—the sword of the Spirit—an exhibition of the Truth; and we must not feel it our duty to condemn and crucify him have inserted them, with the above explicit We are not compelled to fellowship him; approval, that what I have to add may not neither need we denounce him, as an indiv be misconstrued into a disposition to infringe dual, nor as an integral part of a communion, though we cannot approve the source nor the details of his "belief." But that does not release us from the responsibility laid upon us, as the disciples of the Lord Jesus, to protest against error, and not to blink at perversions of the Truth. We are called upon, not only to bear our testimony to the truth as it is in Christ Jesus, but against delusions, errors, and all the crafty inventions of men While I contend, and contend earnestly, for the integrity of the unadulterated Word of God, and the consistency of Protestants in their integrity towards that Word of Truth, I concede the fullest liberty of conscience to others, whether that conscience is a mere natural conscience, or a religious conscience: for I recognize two distinct consciences. or rather, two distinct conditions of conscience which virtually makes two distinct consciences namely, a natural conscience, which is of earth, earthy, and an enlightened, religious conscience, which is of the Spirit, spiritual. I therefore endorse, most cordially, the big thoughts of Dr. John Walker, and the liberal doctrine of Oliver Cromwell, on this subject: which I may have presented to the readers of cated young lady of New England, now the Recorder before, but which cannot be too frequently reduplicated, for they deserve to be printed in letters of gold, and hung at the hearth-stone of every family throughout the some works on the subject to her; which I

it. Both are despotisms. The one assumes

liberty with conservative restraint:-

iberty of conscience which he claims is not for the service of himself, but of his God. mortal Being who is worshiped. Toleration, original Sabbath. therefore, places itself, not between Church and Church, nor between one denomination of religion and another, but between the the seventh day, are keeping the Sabbath set where being who worships, and the Being who is worshiped; and by the same act of assumed bath." Belief, religious belief, to be abiding, authority, by which it tolerates man to pay must ever be founded on the Word of God, his worship, it presumptuously and blaspheonly legitimate source of faith, the Fountain mously sets itself up to tolerate the Almighty to receive it. Were a bill brought into any Parliament, entitled, 'An Act to tolerate or or pushing forward again in the time of the grant liberty to the Almighty to receive the worship of a Jew or Turk,' or 'to prohibit and challenge the whole world to prove it. the Almighty from receiving it,' all men would be startled and call it blasphemy. There would be an uproar. The presumption of toleration in religious matters would then present itself unmasked; and the presumption is not the less, because the name of man' only appears to those, for the associated idea of the worshiper and the worshiped can not be separated. Who then art thou, vain falls flat-foot to the ground. Respectable dust and ashes, by whatever name thou art theologians are too chary of their scholarship called, whether a King, a Bishop, a Church or State, a Parliament, or any thing else, that obtrudest thy insignificance between the soul belief. God is his judge, not man. So with of man and its Maker? Mind thine own concerns. If he believe not as thou believest, t is a proof that thou believest not as he believest, and there is no earthly power can de-

termine between you." "So long (remarks Oliver Cromwell) as there is liberty of conscience for the Supreme Magistrate to exercise his conscience in erecting what form of church government he is satisfied he should set up, why should he not give the like liberty to others? Liberty of hath been one of the vanities of our contest. Each sect saith, 'O, give me Liberty!' But it to any one else. Where is your ingenuousupon such an account as they have been engranted them, or that would have been afforded them by a Scot's Presbytery, or an English either. This, I say, is fundamental. It ought to be so. It is for us, and for generations to come. And if there be an absoluteness in the imposer, without fitting allowances and exceptions from the rule, we shall have the people driven into the wilderness, as were hose poor and afflicted people, who forsook their estates and inheritances, here, where they lived plentifully and comfortably, were necessitated for enjoyment of their liberty, to go into a waste howling wilderness in New England, where they have, for liberty's sake, stript themselves of all their comfort, embracing rather loss of friends, and want, than be ensnared in bondage!"

"Men who believe in Jesus Christ are answerable to that faith,—men who believe in Jesus Christ, who live upon the grace of God. are members of Jesus Christ, and are to him the apple of his eye. Whoever hath this faith. let his form be what it will, he walking peaceably, without prejudice to others under other forms, it is a debt due to God, and Christ, and he will require it, if that Christian may not enjoy his liberty."

I repeat, that I endorse the foregoing most cordially, and, perhaps, would go a little further, for even a more expanded liberty; and on the most enlarged liberty of conscience.

On a former occasion I defined "religious conscience" to mean, the active exercise of the monotorial principle of the soul, enlightened and quickened by the Spirit of Grace; which impels man to do the bidding of the Father of Spirits, at all times, and under all circumstances, derived from a profound and abiding conviction of such duty being founded on the Word of God, and the requirements of his Maker-an impelling conviction, which prompts him to fulfill, at all hazards, the express will of his Lord and Judge; and not to leave undone, from any consideration what ever, anything He has required at our hands It is likewise a principle which constrains man to contend, and contend manfully, for the integrity of God's holy law: a law which is wounded, deeply wounded, by any impediment to the free exercise of God's truth, or any coercion to compel him to submit to the

commandments of men in his religious duties. More recently I have had to define and expound Religious Belief, to a private correspondent, under the following circumstances. My correspondent, a bright, well-eduprofession, expressed a desire to examine the Sabbath question, and requested me to send

iarly appropriate in combining wholesome "Toleration (says Dr. Walker) is not the many good and learned men, who had inves- Harlots," and the "Whore of Babylon." opposite of intolerance, but is the counterfeit of tigated the subject, having defended the first may use some earnestness, if not warmth, I going there," replied his visitor. "Other viewed in a much stronger light. Man wor- taining, pertinaciously, equal or greater errors precious."

fessor Lee's newly-vamped scheme, namely, | "intolerant," I am aware that I am frequent- been a providential one, for no sooner had the city; and that, wherever the inhabitants mortal who renders the worship, and the im- the observers of Sunday are now keeping the and carrying it out also in writing:

My reply was as follow: You say you apart at the creation, and not the Jewish Saband not on the sophistry of man. Where guage of the accomplished authoress of does the Bible teach you this setting back of the Sabbath in Moses' day, and its restoration Saviour? Nowhere, I confidently assert, It is a ridiculous fallacy, an imposition, vamped up, over and over again, by astute quibblers, to throw dust into the eyes of the credulous. Its very originators became ashamed of so gross a folly, and abandoned it years ago. I am aware that that silly subterfuge has been revived, lately, by Professor Lee; but it is scarcely reiterated, until it to endorse it. You are not posted up, dear friend, but seem to be deep in the mud at the bottom of the O-hi-ho! Think you not that Christ knew which was the true Sabbathnot the "Jewish," for there is no Jewish nor 'Christian Sabbath" named in the Bible, The Sabbath of the Lord—the only Heavenppointed Sahhath-was instituted twentyfive hundred years before there was a Jew in the world. Christ, who knew all things, recognized and observed the seventh day, now called Saturday, and ordained no otherneither He, nor his Apostles. There has not been the loss of an hour since his day, and conscience is a natural right, and he that therefore we are fully certified of what He would have it, ought to give it. Indeed, that understood to be the Sabbath. Poor, vain dust and ashes, art thou wiser than HE? You are behind, far behind the true state of the give it him into his power, he will not give question. Sunday—the first day of the week -is kept expressly, by nine thousand nine ought to be very reciprocal. I may say it to and advocates for that day, because it is the you, I can say it: All the money of this na. first day of the week, and not the seventh, the tion would not have tempted men to fight original Sabbath—as the "Resurrection-day,"

The world, but more especially sectarians, have a strange idea of "intolerance." The masses think that all persons must possess a the remission of sins through the blood of surplus stock of "Christian Charity," to slur over all differences of opinion, however vague geneous views of divine truth, from earthly, broken cisterns, and claim the same respect of God, or you are "intolerant," a "bigot." Do such persons, generally, exercise a like liberality toward the Roman Catholics? 1 wot not. My fair correspondent complained of my definition of Religious Belief, and pronounced the writer as being "intolerant;" which elicited the following defense of the

hath spoken: hear ve Him.

position I had taken. My dear friend, all I said on "religious pelief," is nothing but fair, legitimate, Protestant principle, and what every true Protestant theologian, who is true to his cause, and true to himself, would endorse, unqualifiedly, apart from any special application to in our preconceived views or practice. Were

we true to ourselves, as Protestants, none would ever complain of my definition of reamounts to warmth; but never, if I know myself, to any thing like "intolerance." I have ever been thought, by all classes of Christians, with whom I am in constant intercourse, as remarkably liberal in my Christian sympathies. They respect my zeal for Bible truth. By some of my strait jacket, or hide-

bound brethren, I am regarded as entirely too lenient. The bed of Procrustes, unfortunately, is too uniform a guage with most sects. I never "unchurch" persons for their "belief," whose aspects were, in every respect, dis- their foolish hearts were darkened. however erroneous that belief may be, on couraging. Going into the study of a city some points, provided they possess the im- pastor not far distant, he mentioned his in- quity of Nineveh and the Assyrian empire industrious and to gather. What I then learnresiding in Cincinnati, and a Presbyterian by puted lineaments of the crucified Redeemer. tention. The pastor expressed some surprise. I even have temerity enough to admit, that The licentiate was quite talented, very ener- of Nineveh. The Scriptures date the buildthe Roman Catholic Church, though a way- getic, and was blessed with unusually pleasant | ing of the city not long after the flood; and ward, a froward, and a dangerous member, social qualities. is, still, a member of the Christian family; land, for daily contemplation; and are pecul- complied with promptly and most cheerfully. which shocks some of my Baptist and Pres- have chosen that forlorn place?" said the that ancient buildings have been placed on the The force of truth, evidently, confounded byterian friends; yet, they cannot force me pastor. "The prospects there are very un-ruins of those still more ancient, and other her; yet, not willing to be convinced, she to be "intolerant" enough to exclude her in promising, so much so, that they have been unmistakable indications, the conclusion is planted herself behind the circumstance of so toto, as the "Man of Sin," the "Mother of unable for years past to prevail upon any one made clear, that the city had all the antiquity Ligion.—Mrs. H.S. Herschell beautifully says:

to itself the right of withholding liberty of That being easily knocked away, by showing fessing Protestants, for hanging to the ragged conscience, and the other of granting it. The that such investigations are, generally, un- skirts of the "Romish Church;" but Lord one is the Pope armed with fire and faggot, dertaken against their will, and not to see the and faggot, dertaken against their will, and not to see the largest and faggot, dertaken against their will, and not to see the largest and faggot, dertaken against their will, and not to see the largest and faggot, dertaken against their will, and not to see the largest and faggot, dertaken against their will, and not to see the largest and faggot, dertaken against their will, and not to see the largest and faggot, dertaken against their will, and not to see the largest and faggot, dertaken against their will, and not to see the largest and faggot, dertaken against their will and not to see the largest and faggot, dertaken against their will and not to see the largest and faggot, dertaken against their will and not to see the largest and faggot, dertaken against their will and not to see the largest and faggot, dertaken against their will and not to see the largest and faggot, dertaken against their will and not to see the largest and faggot, dertaken against their will and not to see the largest and faggot, dertaken against their will and not to see the largest and faggot are largest and faggot and faggot are largest are largest and faggot are largest and faggot are largest and faggot are largest are largest are largest are largest and faggot are largest are and the other is the Pope selling indulgences. truth, but to justify a dogma, by the most spe- writing must not be hastily condemned, for The former is Church and State, the latter is cious pretexts; and by exhibiting the follies men cannot contend coolly and without affec-

Separation and series of pate in Paris and in Marie and in the artifaction of proving the series of contract

that in the time of Moses the Sabbath was ly thought satirical. Well, I suppose that the earnest, faithful laborer entered on his should resort to the strong holds, these would In this case, therefore, we must necessarily put back one day, which was restored by may be the case, sometimes, for I cannot help work, than the neglected vine began to re- be burnt. Now, the ruins show just this rehave the associated idea of two beings; the Christ to the original period, and consequently emulating the sentiment of Alexander Pope, vive, and soon brought forth fruit to the glory sult; that some parts of the city were destroy-

> "Whether the charmer sinner it or saint it, When folly grows romantic, I must paint it."

"Faith enters in Fancy's masquerade, Accoutred for religious revelry,"

as it is forcibly expressed in the terse lan-Passion Flowers."

It is a false and a disingenuous position, in which Sabbatarians, who are not mealy-mouthed enough to take a sop of flattery, to silence their zeal, are ofttimes placed, when denounced for making too much of the Sabbath question. In like manner, our Baptist friends are often charged with making baptism too prominent a topic, yea, even sometimes twitted with making it a "saving ordinance," for their strenuous adherence and irresistible advocacy of it? Does that make it less true, or them greater bigots? By no means. Neither should Sabbatarians ever refrain from "crythe Lord's holy day is upheld by professing Protestants—a violence to the law of God, and a dishonor to their profession.

Feeling that many young, inexperienced Sabbatarians, may be thrown into a like position, at any time, I have deemed it worth advertising them of my mode of meeting it in this instance; peradventure, it may suggest something to them to have in readiness to repel a matter so much calculated to confuse one who is not prepared to contend against such a restraining influence as being denounce ed "intolerant." There can be no intoler ance in demanding a "thus saith the Lord" for religious belief, and no intolerance in resisting the presumptuous inventions of men, designed to supersede the explicit commandments of the Almighty. Bordentown, N. J., Sept. 3, 1854.

BLESSED POVERTY.

in contradiction to the original Sabbath-of them and plenty crowns their board are sadly which there is no proof that the resurrection | grieved when their comforts are withdrawn; really occurred on that day; and if it did, it yet it is then, in the day of adversity, that they has not anything to do with the observance of consider. On a Saturday evening, one of the repentance will not bear scrutiny, for they the Sabbath, as it was never connected with Missionaries of the New York City Tract | are not built on Christ. I have seen what it, in any of the prophecies respecting the Society listened to the piteous tale of a wo-Messiah. Sunday is kept purposely to re- man. She was a widow, and had one child, pudiate and oppose the original Sabbath. a boy about five years old. She was in a You have no right to believe in opposition to very delicate state of health, but so far from which deceived. So of all reference to the solemn declarations of the Almighty, on having the nourishment her condition requirany subject—without an explicit "thus saith ed, was altogether destitute of food, even of the Lord," to revoke or annul a former in the coarsest kind, and, instead of a comfortable junction. The inventions of men will not bed, the floor was her only resting-place. stand in the great day of trial. Thou canst The weather was cold, and she was shivering; deem them all false; while I deny not the not kick against the pricks. Human reason, but she had no fire, or fuel, or money with in opposition to an express scriptural declar- which to procure it. Her state was indeed ation, for belief, is no testimony. It must be distressing; her prospects were dark; she a "thus saith the Lord." When you find knew not God, and self-destruction presented that, let me have it. "To the law and the testimony." Build not on sand. The Lord from her sorrow; and upon this mode she reflection, and all the other concomitants as she not been checked by the sight of her dar, except by implication, to the eleventh hour ling boy, whom she feared to leave an orphan exposed to the world's buffetings. Thus it was when the missionary entered her room. It was doubtless the Spirit of God that taught and confounded their opinions may be-must him what to say, for his words were seasonadmit the privilege to embrace any hetero- able, and she felt them. Food was speedily provided: but the bread of life also was presented to her attention, and now it is believed for them as if founded on the ungarbled Word that she not only enjoys the bread that perisheth, but feasts upon that which endures to everlasting life. In the day of adversity she

Here is another case: A daughter called upon a missionary, and asked him to visit her mother. He did so, and found her sick. Her husband had become intemperate, lost his employment, left his family, and now, from far away, had made known where he was, and that he also was sick and destitute. The temporal condition of this family very much resembled that of the woman above described; for the absolute necessaries of life were wanting. But this was a woman who once enjoyed any of his own inconsistencies. I repeat, that religion and the fellowship of an evangelical in the sight of the Scriptures, I have no right, church; she had back-slidden, and lost her revou have no right, and no one else has any ligious enjoyments; adversity had been sent right, to "religious belief," for which they to admonish her. She was thus taught to conhave not a "thus saith the Lord." A simple sider her ways, and to the miseries of poverty scriptural truth must not be denounced as was added the torture of a wounded spirit. 'intolerant," because it may pinch us a little Doubly acceptable to her, therefore, was the visit of the missionary. God made him the means of relieving her temporal wants and of leading her soul to Christ: and not many days elapsed before she visited him with a In enforcing scriptural truth against popish glad heart and cheerful countenance, glorifyerrors, many of which have been, unwittingly, | ing God for having healed her back-slidings, retained in the Protestant Church, I may at and restored her to the joy of his salvation. times display a zeal, which, apparently, This was the end divine grace would accomplish by sending her adversity; and now, her feet again treading the ways of God's testimonies, the stream of domestic comfort has again begun to flow.

CHOOSING A FIELD.

A young licentiate, on leaving the Theo-

to settle there." "That is the reason I am which the Scriptures ascribe to it. ships not himself, but his Maker; and the in other matters. She then fell back on Pro- While I do not admit the charge of being cited his admiration. The call proved to have would obtain easy access to some portions of its lowest and most revolting forms."

of God. The congregation increased to a ed by fire, and others escaped. respectable size, the house of worship was But a more striking confirmation is found repaired, many souls were converted, and, in in the fact, that inscriptions, on the ruins of believe that you, and not the observers of And in not any thing is it more needed than a few years, when the church had attained one of the palaces, give the records of the such a degree of prosperity that somebody military career of Sennacherib, with just such else "would have" it, the young minister ac- a series of conquests, and just such boasting cepted a call to a wider field, and is now the of them, as the Scriptures ascribe to him. For pastor of a city church. The time spent with instance, the Bible tells us that Hezekiah rethis cast-off people was the means of building belled against the king of Assyria; that in them up, and at the same time gave him a the fourteenth year of Hezekish's reign, Senbetter preparation for the wider field upon nacherib came up against all the fenced cities which he has since entered.

DEATH-BED REPENTANCE.

I have come to the conclusion that it is best to be decided, as far as the denunciation of this subject is concerned.

currence that one is truly converted at the capital city; and because Hezekiah still reclose of life, for the following reasons:-

providence in life. The design of God is to Jerusalem, with thirty talents of gold and ing aloud," so long as a palpable infraction of try men for eternity in this life, and that they eight hundred talents of silver." This agrees mature a character for eternity. Now if a with the Bible account, except in respect to man who has been tried, and has matured a the quantity of silver. As to this, the one wrong character, by a death-bed repentence account may describe what was delivered by can slip off so very easily his character and Hezekiah, and the other the whole product enter heaven, it is clear that it contravenes of his plunder. the law of God's usual providence. Now God does not often break his own laws; and sents, in sculptures and inscriptions, the siege hence it is clear that men can not often thus of the Jewish city, Lachish. The king is repent, for they are beyond it when about to sculptured, in royal pomp, on his throne, and

sions, and only one or two who were saved | before the city of Lachish; I give permission when about to die. And these (that one or for its slaughter." In the Scriptures, the two) were not those who had often heard the destruction of the city of Lachish is repre-Gospel, but those who, when about to die, sented to have been his most difficult work; heard and embraced it at once. So I can not and, of course, it was a victory on which he conclude that the repentance of those who would most plume himself, as the sculptures have often heard the Gospel is worth a single | show that he did. straw; while I may hope that he who never | Another instance appears in this, that in heard a word about repentence and faith in the historical sculptures there are marks of Christ, until on his death bed, may repent, sudden and final interruption of the work, Worldly reverses are often blessings. They Now the latter case I may never meet with, such as would naturally follow from the violent who forget God while the world smiles upon so it is not probable I shall ever witness, or death of the king as described in the Bible. ever have seen a genuine death-bed-repent-

2d. Most of the supposed cases of death-bed was called sorrow and forsaking of sin. and resignation; but in all these cases it was the forced admission and the compelled quietude Christ, it was apparently because they could not deny his name and be saved, and not the leaping of a pious heart to one loved in and of himself. So that from this time forth I must power and truth of a few, very few cases indeed, on the whole globe since the Christ-

I might add the influence of pain and deitself to her view as the only mode of escape rangement, lassitude and medicine, want of would probably have rashly ventured, had well as the fact that the Bible has no promise, of sickness, did I need further confirmation. THE OLD PARSONAGE.

CONFIRMATION OF SCRIPTURE.

After all the attention which has been given Layard's discoveries among the ruins of Nineveh, we doubt whether the public mind in general is fully aware of the nature and extent of the confirmation which they bring to the truth of the Scripture history. It may | " I do not know what you know about Misbe useful here to set out, in the briefest form, specimens of some of the general results of

They show, in conformity with the tenor of Scripture, that the earliest ages were not, as many think, barbarous ages; but that the race of men, originally enlightened from a divine source, had, at first, a high degree of general knowledge, which they gradually lost through their defection to idolatry. It has been demonstrated by these excavations, not only that a high state of the arts existed in Nineveh a thousand years before Christ; but, also, that in the earliest ages of that city, dating but a few centuries from the flood, their sculptures were the best. In this remarkable result the Egyptian and Assyrian antiquities

It is also proved, contrary to the general mpression, that idolatry was introduced when men had a better knowledge of the true God than afterwards prevailed: that it did not grow up as a religion of nature by the ineffectual attempts of man to find the true God. But it was introduced as an expedient of men. in order to obscure what knowledge of God they possessed, because they did not like to retain God in their knowledge. This is shown in the fact, that the earliest representations of God, found in these sculptures, are the best, and immeasurably exceed every thing of the kind existing in after ages; especially in their approach to the true idea of God. So that idolatry came in not for want of light, but by an abuse of light. Men knew logical Seminary a few years since, accepted God, and yet not willing to glorify him as an invitation to a very feeble congregation, God, became vain in their imaginations, and

The Scripture accounts of the great antiagree with these records dug out of the ruins | ed I have followed out to this hour." by the fact that the same marble materials "How, my friend, does it happen that you have been used in successive structures, and insect to rest in the winter of your life, and to

The monuments also bear upon them the day of the week as the "Christian Sabbath." confess, in treating some of the follies of pro- churches have invited me to become their records of the fulfillment of prophecy. Naminister, but all of them can easily get some hum prophesied that the city would be plunone else; indeed, they are rather in demand. dered of all its treasures so that none would lectual occupation is, but that where intellect I think that is reason enough why I should tions, nothing in the form of gold or silver; a slays its thousands. I have seen among the cast in my lot with them." The pastor could fact which is remarkable, if the city had not children of religious parents, who have been Church and Traffic. But intolerance may be of other good and more erudite men, in mainspirit rebuked him, and at the same time ex- burnt. The prophet foretold that the invaders world, an eager grasping after worldliness in

of Judah, and took from Hezekiah three hundred talents of silver, and thirty of gold. Now, compare this with the historical inscriptions on Sennacherib's palace : "Because Hezekiah, king of Judah, did not submit to my yoke, I took and plundered forty-six of his strong fenced cities and innumerable I can not believe that it is a frequent oc- smaller towns, but I left him Jerusalem, his fused to pay homage, I attacked and carried 1st. It is contrary to all the plans of God's off the whole population which dwelt around

One chamber of Sennacherib's palace prego to that world for which their character is over his head is this inscription: "Sennach-already decided." erib, the mighty king, king of the country of The Bible tells us of thousands of conver- Assyria, sitting on the throne of judgment

In the ruins of Babylon there is no sculpured marble. The city was built of brick. Yet the bricks often have characters stamped on them. In one instance a huge palace is formed of bricks thus stamped; and the same characters repeated, upon one and another; and these characters exhibit the name of "Nebuchadnezzar." The prominent characteristic of Nebuchadnezzar was his pridesuch as was revealed in that speech: "Is not this great Babylon that I have built, by the might of my power, and for the honor of my majesty?" Now, these ruins of the palace. in every brick of them, give just the echo of that boasted speech. Thus, after so many centuries, God has brought forth, from the ruins of these cities, voices in response to what the inspired penman has recorded so many centuries before.

WHAT A SAILOR THOUGHT OF MISSIONS

At the anniversary of the London Mission-

ary Society, Rev. Mr. McLeod related the following incident: Twenty one years ago he had read in the account of some voyage things to the discredit of the missionaries of this society. Shortly after, meeting with the captain of a ship that voyaged to the South Seas, I inquired of him, he said, "Do you think that Missions have done much good in the South Seas?" He looked at me and said. sions, but I will tell you a fact. Last year I was wrecked on one of these islands, and I knew that eight years before, an American whaler had been shipwrecked on the same island: that the crew had been murdered: and no doubt you may judge my feelings, when we anticipated that we should either be dashed to pieces on the rocks during the night, or if we survived to the morning, subjected to a dreadful death. As soon as the day broke, I saw a number of cances, manned. pulling away between the island and the ship. We prepared for the worst consequences. Judge of our amazement, when the natives came on board in a European dress, and spoke to us in English. In that very island I heard the gospel on the Sabbath day, and sat down at the communion table, and sang the same psalm that I sang in Scotland." He added. I do not know what you think of missions. but I know what I think of them."

AN ALLEGORY.

A venerable old man was toiling through the burden and heat of the day in cultivating his field with his own hand, and depositing the promising seeds into the fruitful lap of the yielding earth. Suddenly there stood before him, under the shade of a huge linden tree, a divine vision. The old man was struck with amazement.

"I am Solomon," spoke the phantom, in a friendly voice. "What are you doing here,

"If you are Solomon, "replied the venerable laborer. "how can you ask this?: In my youth you sent me to the ant; I saw its occupation, and learned from that insect to be

"You have only learned half your lesson." resumed the spirit.

"Go again to the ant, and learn from that enjoy what you have gathered up."

MENTAL CULTIVATION NO FOE TO RE-The experience of many years has disabused me of early prejudices. I have had ample proof, not merely that frivolous gaiety is a greater enemy to spiritual religion than intel-

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of-Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, ng-Cough, Croup, Asthma, and us discoveries Science has made to facilitate the business of life

ie can be named of more real his contribution of Chemistry vast trial of its virtues through has proved, beyond a double binations of medicines yet ontrol and cure the numerous busands and thousands every now abundant reason to b eth been found which can b will not permit us to publish res effected by its use, but we wing, and refer further inquiry

pleased to furnish free, wherein ad indisputable proof of these ation, Laurens R R., S. C., ? og 4, 1853.

My little son, four years old a severe attack of malignant at was rotten, and every per-orounced him a dead child. re attack of Broughitis, with iced to try it on my little boy. full every three hours, comand by ten o'clock at night

for the better, and after thre eat or drink without pain. imed disease will save many grave, and relieve the anxnt: For all affections of the eve it the best medicine ex deepest gratitude prompts me lines—but for your important would now have been in anurs, with great respect, WELL, Supt. Trans., L. R. R. erset Co.,) N. J., July 21, 1852. iter demand than any other ever sold. It is spoken of in ise by those who have used

for the good it has done. because I know that I am he benefit it confers. , John C. Whitlook deor, C. W., June 26, 1852. may certify that I have used upwards of one year; and i I should have been in wy ad not. It has cured me of

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en I tell you it is a priceless respectfully, ICOULLIN, Attorney at Law dear Sir,—Your medicine who have used it here, and as to insure and maintain it recommend it for pulmonary our principal physicians. CHAS. STREATER, M. I

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person to whom a Periodical least if he receives the paper, or meyer subscribed for it, or has diry in such a case is not to diry in such a case is not to les ar person with whom the Publisher that he does not wish the person to whom they have he person

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New York, September 14, 1854.

Editors-GEO, B. UTTER & THOMAS B. BROWN (T. B. B Occasional Editorial Contributors:

A SUNDAY ACCIDENT.

A terrible Sunday accident took place in Louisville, Ky., on the 27th ult. We were cans. The morning was bright and hot, very tempted, on reading the account, to start the hot. A trip down the Potomac is delightful. query, whether it was to be looked upon as a The quiet river, with groves of almost prijudgment for keeping the first day of the meval stillness bordering its banks, save as tauntingly ask, What could the North do clings to the latter, and repudiates the former week. We may have been wicked in so do | now and then the residence of some planter, ing; perhaps some will say, that our tempta- occupying some picturesque spot, broke upon tion was of the evil one. But all the justifi- the sight, presented a scene of placid beauty. cation we have to offer, is that our text has not we?

then it occurred to us, perhaps those eighteen around to the wharf for landing visitors... or twenty persons worshiping in the Third | Leaping ashore, the company proceeded Presbyterian Church of Louisville, upon along a plank walk that wound up the ascent, whom the building fell, and crushed them to shaded by the overhanging forest. On cominstant death, were not sinners above all ing to a level plat of ground, about half way

journeying a good deal, and even of making that he was a god. Acts 28: 1-6.

sure, then a foolish applause. The barbarians repose and quiet, save the sighing of winds, of Melita formed about as reasonable a judg- songs of birds, and the gentle tread and supment with regard to the Apostle Paul, as pressed voices of pilgrims that flock here. many people of the present day do of others the fact-at least, they seem to overlook it-Him best adapted to the purpose. The tor- any of the rooms except the sitting-room and it shall bring about the result, we are ignorant. Let us leave it with God; He is his own in- sticks, glasses, pictures, with a few specimens terpreter, and will make it plain.

man was involved in such trials as had not be- It was a fac simile of the account book kept in the Bible and in God's handiwork. I canfore happened to mortals, his "miserable com | by Washington during the war of the Revo- | not for a moment doubt the sincerity of the | forters" professed to find in it the evidence lution. We turned to the title page and writer in discarding geological facts. It that he had greatly offended his Maker, and read, "Accounts, G. Washington, with the U. teaches us charity, as we behold how differdarkened counsel by words without knowl- 1783-comprehending a space of eight years." found in all the earth; and his calamities were no proof that he was not one of the best found the closing of the balance sheet to be and a thousand others, no less zealous for of men. Job's comforters were of a class that finds its counterpart in this age of the expenditure of 8 years." world. They only did what thousands daily do-they misapprehended, the question at decay, about the whole plantation, and on Men's Christian Association in London; and I advanced, but their fault lay, chiefly, in the apparent. The spirit of slavery is the spirit eloquent of scientific lecturers, and most proand just views of the moral economy of God, given to many portions of the surrounding consideration of this subject by noticing the would not justify. The result shewed that, country the appearance of a barren wilder- peculiar impressions upon the slabs of sand though God was no less wise and good than ness. The inmates of the quarters appeared stone upon which he was engaged as a quarthey had represented Him, yet His wisdom as if Mr. Washington was an easy task-master, ryman in his native parish. Thus interested, was unsearchable, and His ways past finding as he undoubtedly is. At the door of the his mercurial nature could not rest, but his out, to men such as they were.

Seriously, we have no idea, that the Louisthe divine displeasure with those who keep enough of imported blood in his veins to give of his age, but a master of many sciences, and holy the first day of the week. Neither do a rich southern hue, looked up from amidst a public speaker of unrivaled eloquence. we suppose that a railroad accident, or a rags, filth, flies, and burning sunshine, and My greatest astonishment is, that in so steamboat explosion, or the capsizing of a with as bright sparkling eyes and intelligent long an article, so few arguments are found pleasure boat on Sunday, is any proof that face as we ever beheld in one of his years, against the alledged stultification of the Scrip-God is angry with those who refuse to keep gave us a most hearty welcome, evidently tures. They sum up as follows: "The conit holy. Neither in the one case, nor in the having an instinctive impression that he was clusions of geologists cannot be certified by other, are we authorized in passing any opin- addressing an abolitionist. The occupant of higher authority than mere human surmise." lamity befalls those who are making a secular in silent dignity. We inquired of the attend-sition which Good, Chalmers, and Smith, all his adherence to his position, if he does not

cant hint to those who have been in the habit of thus making capital for their favorite day of worship, and of frightening others into the ling the assurance, that as long as Washingtons observance of it.

MOUNT VERNON.

We took passage on a steamer running semi-weekly between Washington and Mount Vernon, distant fifteen miles, for the accommodation of pilgrims to this Mecca of Ameri-

The present proprietor, J. A. Washington, the Senate of the United States. Fillmore been furnished us by the keepers of Sunday was passenger on the boat. He is a relative themselves. Had they not been in the habit of Washington, and bears a faint resemblance of treating of Sunday accidents in this way, to him, but wanting in that noble figure and perhaps we should never have thought of bearing which characterized the Father of doing so. But they have done it; why should his Country, yet possessing a fine social nature-kindly and urbane.

We were indulging such reflections, when | After leaving Fort Washington, where the it occurred to us, that a Teacher, whose wis | boat stopped a short time to give the passendom is not to be disputed, had once made an gers time to reconnoitre, we were soon in allusion to a company of some eighteen per- sight of Mount Vernon, which is a promonsons, "upon whom the tower in Siloam fell, tory, jutting out into the Potomac, winding that they were perfectly legitimate. We left and slew them," and that he asked the signifi- gracefully at its base. The mansion stands the spot with the prayer that as Washington cant question, "Think ye that they were sin- on the summit, looking down from among ners above all men that dwelt in Jerusalem, trees upon the river, like an eagle looking because they suffered such things?" And down from its aerie. The little steamer swept

others, because they suffered such things; and up the ascent, we found ourselves standing that it might be well not to be too hasty in before the tomb of Washington, surrounded passing our opinion. Perhaps they were by his kindred. Mr. Washington, the provery good people who thus suffered-the very | prietor of the grounds, instinctively uncovered salt of the city; and conscience began to say his head—we could but imitate his example. to us, "Who art thou that judgest another A sense of awe rushed over us. We stood man's servicent? To his own Master he stand. by the most hallowed spot in America—a spot we had longed to see-a Mecca to bur While we were thus ruminating, another soul. The genius of American independence passage from an old writing came to our and American institutions perpetually hover mind. It was a little scrap of history about here. From the ashes of the Father of his a certain preacher, who was in the habit of Country, spring with perpetual life and growth the Mosaic account of the creation (as poputhe principles of national prosperity and larly accepted) did not satisfactorily account voyages by sea. That he was a good man, honor. The tomb is of brick. The front is for certain appearances as observable in the we have never heard it questioned. Well, open and defended by an iron railing. In the he was shipwrecked once, and being cast front chamber is a Sarcophagus, containing upon a certain island, he gathered some sticks the body of Washington, and another by its to make a fire. And there came a viper out side containing that of his wife, with simply of the heat, and fastened on his hand. Now their respective names engraved on the lids this was regarded by the people who saw it of each, and the arms of the country on that it as a certain indication that he was a mur- of the former. Back of these is a vault enderer, and that the vengence of Heaven was tirely enclosed, containing other members of overtaking him. But as no farther harm hap- the family. There are also two or three pened, they changed their minds, and said monuments erected to different members of the family. The spot is embowered in trees, We thought this story had a moral in it. and looks down in solitary grandeur upon the Here was, in the first place, an unjust cen- placid Potomac, with naught to disturb the that day. Foremost among them was Dr

On the top of the eminence, which Washupon whom some calamity falls. They both ington named Mount Vernon, after Admiral err in supposing that God in this life avenges Vernon, stands the mansion, with its accomthe insults offered to his law. They overlook panying slave quarters. The edifice is ninety- from having taken the ground they did. In six feet long, two stories high, with a piazza that judgment against an evil work is not extending the whole length on the side executed spendily; that not till death shall towards the river. It is built of wood, but have finished its work upon our race, will the so constructed and painted as to give it the day come for inquest into all the deeds that appearance of stone. Standing as it does men shall have done in the body. This life looking down upon the Potomac, with some is one of probation merely, and to render our twenty or thirty miles of its waters in view, ploys such calamities and trials as seem to liness. Visitors are not permitted to enter turning to the back part of the volume, we Good, Chalmers, Smith, Lyell, Hitchcock, "16,311 pounds, 17 shillings, and 1 penny- God's word than himself. His article appears

There was much truth in what they going to the slave quarters the reason was confess myself deeply interested in this most cabin nearest to the mansion, there were a research developed discovery after discovery, couple of cradles freighted with immortality. till, by much reading and extensive travel, he ville tragedy was intended as any token of The occupant of one of them, with just has become not only one of the first geologists Yet it is so common, whenever a ca- the other, carefully attended and shielded, lay In answer to this, I will only refer to the po-

but, it needed no questions to determine that, and we turned away with a heavy heart, feeland Slaves are cradled side by side on Mount Vernon, so long will America groan under the curse of slavery.

On returning by the tomb of Washington, we heard several Southernors, as they reclined in the shade of trees, fast by the grave of the the former, in not leading its votary back t that the least encroachments of liberty upon the present power and ascendancy of slavery, without the South? Chase, Seward, and ought to be hung, or, at least, expelled from and Douglas were affirmed to be two great self-sacrificing, pure-minded statesmen, and patriots too good to live North, and ought to come South, where they would be duly appreciated. Such sentiments sounded harsh and not perfectly jermane to the occasion and associations that one would like to have cluster around the hallowed spot; yet taking into account all of the circumstances and institu tions that surrounded us, we could but feel was the father of his country, so may this generation be her true sons. May we complete the battle of Liberty, so nobly commenced by our forefathers, and as they conquered all foreign foes, so may we conquer the great internal foe that is continually gnawing at the vitals of Liberty.

"STULTIFYING THE SCRIPTURES"

The appearance of an article under the above head, in the Recorder of Aug. 31st, by W. M. Fahnestock, M. D., led to a train of reflections, which must serve as an apology for the appearance of my name in your col

Half a century since, when the researches of certain persons led them to conclude that earth's rocky beds, a decided sensation was produced in theological and scientific circles. The infidel school of France seized with avidity upon this apparent discrepance be tween divine revelation and the deductions o geologists, and believers in the truths of the Bible found themselves called upon to vindi cate the very authenticity of the Word itself against the scepticism which fancied itsel greatly strengthened by geological pheno mena. This discussion engaged some of the

most brilliant minds, as well as devout men, of Good, (see his unanswerable exposition, in Good's Book of Nature,) and the later Dr Chalmers, whom the writer refers to with so much sarcastic severity. It is not shown that any of these men became less devout or less believers in the great truths of the Bible, deed, they took their position after much research and a careful collation of facts, as the only one tenable. For they knew, that facts | speculations, ever discover their first ill ad were stubborn things, and that if their anta- vised step, until they become involved in ingonists stood upon them, they could not hope numerable and inextricable blunders." even to silence, much less to convince them, without looking these facts in the face. Their ple that theologians, as well as others, have probation as complete as possible, God em- it presents a scene of quiet beauty and love- first business, then, was to investigate; and what Dr. Fahnestock terms geological speculations, delusions, they found to be physical weakness of the flesh, when they discover nado at Louisville, involving so many in sud- the drawing-room. The rooms, as well as truths, and were obliged to meet them as den affliction, was doubtless thus intended, the mansion, remain in the simplicity in which such. How triumphantly they did so, we brace it. Perhaps it was upon the same principle. though as to the particular manner in which Washington left them. They still contain the may judge by the fact that infidelity was ef- ciple that the theologians of the seventeenth same antique looking chairs, tables, candle- fectually silenced, and at this day geology is century, who got an itching for investigating not referred to as proof against Divine Reve- Galileo's speculations, never discovered their of mineralogy and conchology. In one of lation, except perhaps by a very few, who firstill advised step, but espoused the infidel doc-The case of Job and his three friends is a the rooms there was a folio volume that seem. have never given themselves the trouble to trine, that God had not "appointed the foundalesson of the same kind. When that good ed to attract much attention from the visitors. examine that Revelation, as vouchsafed both tions of the earth;" but that it was suspended that he was suffering on that account. But they | S., commencing June, 1775, and ending June, ently different individuals see the same thing | that the explanations of many physical phefrom particular stand-points. Nor have I a nomena are but partially understood. Yet drowned his voice; and after numerous in edge. They did not speak of God that which In the preface it was stated that Washington doubt that if the Doctor had been obliged to this cannot be a good reason for discarding was right. God himself had testified, that he made no charge of his services; but he kept meet the arguments that infidels put forth investigation, wherever the Creator has maniwas an upright man, fearing God, and es- an accurate account of all his expenditures, when the battle raged, he would have taken fested his power or goodness in creating a chewing evil, and that his like was not to be which were afterwards paid by Congress. On essentially the same grounds occupied by world or opening the tender flower. Truth to have been elicited by a recent lecture of principle involved in Mr. F.'s review, would There seemed to be a neglect, unthrift, Hugh Miller, delivered before the Young misapplication of truth, and in pressing their eating up and destroying Mount Vernon, the found of geological investigators; and the scripture, as we understand it, exactly corsentiments to au extent which real religion, fair home of Washington. It has already more so, as we view him first drawn to the responds with physical phenomena. This and reverence, lost to the world, need not be

use of the Sunday, to herald it to the world ing servants, if it was Master Washington, divines, and Silliman, with his compeers, were essentially modify his views upon Geological as "a fearful warning," "an awful judgment," and received an affirmative answer. We obliged to assume, in explaining them as Speculations.

and so/on, that we could not forbear a signifi- were about to ask if the other was his servant; facts, and so interpreting the Scriptures as to make them coincide!

> Second-In contrasting the interpretation of the Scriptures by geologists with the doc trine of chance, he says, "But while the similee holds good respecting the awful vortex into which it hurries the hopeless wanderer from the counsels of his Maker, God, ye geology fails and falls immeasurably behind Father of his Country, discussing the question | God, by the discovery of his handiwork, as of the dissolution of the Union-affirming it does in the former, by the contemplation of an insignificant plant. For the geologist, em boldened by the seeming incongruities in the ought and would result in dissolution, and it two records,' the Mosaic and the Geological as erroneous and fabulous." In relation to Sumner, were denounced as traitors, who the last part of this charge, his own position confutes itself; for instead of abandoning the Bible, geologists have endeavored to reconcile the "two records," and it is Mr. Miller's an gument for this very object, that he assails.

Whether the study of Geology leads other minds to infidel views, I cannot say; but to myself, no science has ever so forcibly impressed my own with the manifest designs of Deity in fitting up this earth for man's abode, and hence with a belief in his benevolence to man, as the study of Geology. How can i be otherwise? Contemplate the distribution of various rocks suitable for building, the accessibility of the precious metals and base ores, upon which civilization itself is depend ent; the formation of soils from whose dark bosom the earth is clothed with vegetation both for use and ornament; the deposit in the mountain depth of beds of coal sufficient to supply us with fuel for thousands of ages all which results have, in God's wisdom, been effected by a progression of events, each exactly suited to consummate the end desired.

Third-That the doctrine of the Sabbath is ignored, if we suppose the six days of creation and one of rest spoken of are extended and indefinite periods. To my mind as a Sabbath-keeper, I can see no difficulty in either supposition, whether the six days of creation were actually of twenty-four hours each, but at long intervals perhaps of thou ed on the seventh of what he called his days of creation, and in imitation commanded us to rest on the seventh of what we know are our days. Where is the difficulty? Besides, the doctrine of the Sabbath is so often reaffirmed in the Bible, that there is no possi bility of a mistake, more than there is that Thou shalt not kill."

One more objection appears: "That for which man requires ages of geological development to accomplish, God can speak into existence in an instant." No doubt of that, and no one who holds to the doctrine that the writer discards, doubts it. Yet he did not speak it into existence all in an instant. Six of the Presbyterian Church to Slavery, days, at least, were employed. Now, what which sets forth that the General Assembly of Greek and other nominally Christian subject special reason was there for employing just the Church has, in 1850-3-4, declared "that six days, of twenty-four hours? The fact, the holding our fellow-men in the condition funds. An appeal has been addressed to their of course, that he saw fit to do so, would be of slavery, except in those cases where it is Secretary, by one of the American missionaries reason sufficient; but if God saw fit to employ days of much greater length, is there

any good reason why he should not? Again—"Sad it is to behold so few theologians, who once get an itching for geological doubtless may be explained upon the princi-"an itching" for truth, and if prejudice or interest does not operate too strongly for the what they believe to be truth, are apt to em in space, and various other speculations equally repugnant to the accepted teachings of the Bible. Confessedly, we have much to learn in all directions, and nothing is plainer than never can suffer by comparing all of his handiworks, or by placing his written word by the side of his created works. To extend the destroy itself, by covering too large grounds For I understand him, by inference, at least, that "the first ill-advised step" must not be taken. Hence we must tread only where the would have crushed the germs of our present magnificent system of astronomy in its first development. The consequences to navigation, hence to the evangelization of the world, I need not portray. The exalted estimate of Deity impressed by the system of the heavenly bodies, and the deep lessons of humility

named. Akin to these, though perhaps in a subordinate degree, always dependent upon the taste and habits of the individual, are the pleasures derived from the study of geology. To indicate my good will in this article, I propose, that if Dr. Fahnestock will spend a few weeks with me in traversing the geological formations of central and northern New York, I will confess him most pertinacious in

GURDON EVANS.

IOWA AND MINNESOTA.

Far West, writes as follows in regard to Iowa respectable class of men would willing. and Minnesota as a field for Sabbath-keepers who desire a location at the West:-

"So far as I have been able to learn-and have taken some pains to inform myself, both by traveling and inquiry—Iowa and Minnesota present the best locations for settlement of any section so accessible. Without going into details, the land is very good, and the timber is good and convenient to the prairies. The country is well watered, by ment of the finances of the American Board rapid streams, with bold and hard banks, and of Commissioners for Foreign Missions stony or gravely bottoms. Springs of the purest water are also plenty. The timber on 1853, there was a balance in the treasury of the streams is thick and heavy, and the land \$4320.64. During the year which closed there is rough; but as soon as you leave the timber, the land is very fine, neither too level other sources; making the available funds nor too broken. I have in my mind one sect for the year, \$310,107.90. The expenditures tion of Minnesota which is specially inviting for the same period have been \$322,150.39 as a location for a settlement. It is on the making a balance against the Board of \$12, Zombro River, about thirty-five miles from the south line of Minnesota, and about sixty for 1852-3 and 1853-4 may be of interest miles from the Mississippi River, on a direct The total income of the Board, for the year line from Dubuque to the Big Bend of St. ending with July, 1853, was \$314,922.88 Peters, the most feasible route for a railroad Of this, \$269,899.42 were from donations connecting the two places. There is fine timber, plenty of prairie land, good water, 951,97, and the legacies, \$32,238.89. The and good water power. The land is not yet former year, \$12,842.18 in donations, and \$63 in market; but the Homestead Bill being in legacies, were received from foreign lands; passed, now is the time for young and old to the latter year, the amount from foreign lands secure them a home. Could you see this in donations, was \$9863.75, and \$134 in legal. country, I think you would be satisfied with Education Fund, in the former year, were its natural advantages. The country is filling \$7020.22, in the latter, \$6560.76. up rapidly, and those who desire to secure the best locations, should lose no time."

SABBATIC INTEREST.—A letter from Clarence, Erie Co. N. Y., informs us that for four or five weeks past there has been considerable interest upon the subject of the Sabbath ed man in this country. The Independent in that vicinity. It seems that the Seventh- gives the following sketch of the man:day Baptist preacher (Eld. Rowse Babcock) and the Disciple or Campbellite preacher each delivered a discourse on the subject, in compliance with requests from some of their members. The Methodists then sent for one of their ablest preachers, who discoursed on sands of ages, or whether they are regarded the subject. Subsequently, the Campbellite he remained two years, intending to enter as days signifying an indefinite age. God rest- reviewed Eld. Babcock's discourse; and at college in the fall of 1843. He was turned last accounts Eld. Babcock had an appoint. ment to review the discourses of the Methodist and the Campbellite, and also to preach returned to New York in Nov., 1845, and on the subject in other places. The letter says, "It is often conceded in my hearing, that the seventh day is the Sabbath: but it is one thing to convince men, and quite another thing to get them to practice according that institution with honor in May, 1849, hi to their convictious; although I heard it remarked yesterday, that if some one should break the ice,' many would follow."

> THE PRESBYTERIANS ON SLAVERY.—The Presbyterian Synod of Utica recently adopted a report by "the Committee on the relations unavoidable by the laws of the State, the ob- at Constantinople, on behalf of a Protestant ligations of guardianship, or the demands of church and community at Broosa, in Western humanity, is an offense in the proper import Asia, whose chapel and school-house were of that term as used in the Book of Discipline, some weeks since, destroyed by a fire which chap. i. sec. 3, and should be regarded and treated in the same manner as other offenses.' And further charges, that the reason why slaveholding members of the church have not been brought to discipline lies in the fact that the General Assembly cannot act in the way of discipline, except on appeal from an in ferior judicatory, or by way of review and control on inspection of the records of the next lowest judicatories.

SENATOR DOUGLAS AT HOME.—The author of the Kansas-Nebraska Bill has received a rebuke from his constituents, which he will not soon forget, and which ought to be a lesson to all pro-slavery politicians. For some time past he had been delivering addresse on Nebraska, in different parts of the country. Last week arrangements were made for grand meeting in Chicago, at which he was expected to vindicate himself from the various charges brought against him. A large concourse of people assembled on the occasion, but as soon as Mr. Douglas ascended the stand, an uproar commenced, which entirely effectual attempts on the part of his friends to restore quiet, he was compelled to leave the stand without a hearing.

Religious Liberty in New Jersey.—The Elizabethtown Journal says that it has been informed, that in consequence of the Romanists threatening injury to a Protestant Church in Woodbridge, on Sunday last, a large party of Americans went from Rahway for the purpose of protecting it and the congregation worshiping in it. The occasion of the disturbance was the renunciation of Popery by a young man whose father and friends station- Mr. Charlton, has administered the ordinance ed themselves at the church door, with the of baptism to eighty persons during the pa avowed intention of taking his life if he en tered the church. They afterward waylaid him and would probably have murdered him but for the protection given him by the Ameri-

KEEPING OPEN BUSINESS ESTABLISHMENTS on Sunday.—On the complaint of the Gov ernors of the Alms-House against Balch and others, keepers of Daguerreotype establishments in Chatham-st., N. Y., for violation of the law, as is alleged, in keeping open on Sunday and doing business, Justice Stuart before whom the matter came, has rendered a decision. He stated that keeping open such saloons on Sunday for the reception of visitors was a violation of the law; that the consequence of such a conviction was, to subject the parties to a fine of one dollar a piece, and work a forfeiture of all property exposed publicly for sale; that in these particular cases he had concluded merely to impose the biographer of Dr. Chalmers, is engaged fine, inasmuch as he believed that such a de- street preaching.

cision would be sufficient to induce the de fendants to observe the law hereafter; that A correspondent who has settled in the he could not expect that any considerable on violate the law or array themselves against i If, however, a continuous violation of the law occurred, and these defendants kept on in the same manner complained of, he would no hesitate to apply the additional remedy, by forfeiting all their goods which may be a tually exposed, provided the evidence is sufficient to authorize him in issuing the warrant

> FINANCES OF THE AMERICAN BOARD. The Journal of Missions gives the following state.

At the close of the financial year, July 31, July 31, 1854, \$297,190.86 were received in donations, and legacies, and \$8596.40 from

A comparison of the receipts of the Board and \$35,156.16 from legacies. The donations for the year ending July, 1854, were \$264. cies. The contributions to the Children's

A Colored Doctor.—Dr. DeGrasse, a colored physician of Boston, was recently admitted a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society-probably the first instance of such an honor being conferred on a color.

"The Dr. is a native of New York City where he was born June, 1825, and where he spent his time in private and public schools ll 1840. He then entered the Oneida Instiute, Beriah Green, President, and spent on year; but as Latin was not taught there, h left and entered the Clinton Seminary, where from this purpose, however, by the persuaing two years in a college in that country, he commenced the study of medicine with Dt. Samuel R. Childs, of that city. There he spent two years in patient and diligent study. and then two more in attending the medical lectures of Bowdoin College, Me. Leaving went again to Europe in the autumn of that year, and spent considerable time in the hos pitals of Paris, praveling at intervals through parts of France, England, Italy, and Swit-

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

The Turkish Missions Aid Society, recently formed in England to assist missions tout of the Porte, have already claims upon the spreading with great rapidity, caused the de struction of above 40 houses in its course.

Henry F. Landlate of the Newton The ogical Institution, was ordained pastor of the Baptist Society in New London, N. H., the 27th ult. It is said that this society, which was constituted in 1788, has never before ordained a pastor, that for a long period i was the only religious society in the town and at present is the only one that maintains public worship, and also that baptism was never administered in the town except according to the Baptist mode.

The results reached in the twenty-two years' existence of the American Baptist Home Mission Society are as follows: 1996 missionaries have been employed among the destitute; 22,000 have been baptized; 🐠 churches organized; 500 young men brought nto the ministry; 20,000 children gathered into the Sabbath-schools; and the Gospel preached in fourteen different languages.

During the Oberlin College commencement week (from the 14th to the 20th of August 600 students were examined. The literary performances of the young ladies are ver highly spoken of. Two students were buried on the 20th, and a very sweet young lady few days before. The graduates were twelft young men, and one young lady, who receive ed the degree of Mistress of Arts.

The Independent announces the death two eminent female missionaries; the first Mrs. Williams, of Rome, Oneida Co., in this State, who expired on her litter on the great Assyrian Plain, about 40 miles east of Mosuli and Mrs. Sarah Hodges Nutting, who depart ed this life on the 8th of July, at Aintab.

The Second Baptist church in Wilmingto Delaware, says the Christian Chronicle, is a prosperous condition. The pastor, Re few months, making the present number members more than four hundred.

The Richmond (Va.) Religious Heral says of Anthony Burns, "He is not an of dained minister of the Baptist Church. have no colored ordained ministers, in Est ern Virginia at least. They are permitted to exhort, but our State laws forbid their being recognized as ministers."

The Secretary of the Hawaiian Missional Society gives information that the sum \$1,000 has been appropriated by that Society toward missionary operations in Japan.

Of the 248 Unitarian ministers in this coul try, fifty, or more than a fifth were born in Boston. Indeed, it is highly probable that one-fourth have sprung from that city.

Street preaching has been revived in Great Britain to a considerable extent. No less person than Dr. Hanna, the son-in-law and

Foreign Missions: inancial year, July 31, lance in the treasury of the year which closed 190.86 were received in ies, and \$8596.40 from ing the available funds 1.90. The expenditures have been \$322,150.39 inst the Board of \$12.

he receipts of the Board 4 may be of interest. he Board, for the year 853, was \$314,922.88 were from donations. egacies. The donations July, 1854, were \$264,acies, \$32,238.89. The 48 in donations, and \$63 ived from foreign lands count from foreign lands. 63.75, and \$134 in lega. tions to the Children's the former year, were **\$6**560.76.

ron...Dr. DeGrasse, a Boston, was recently of the Massachusetts bably the first instance ng conferred on a coloritry. The Independent etch of the man :--

ve of New York City une, 1825, and where he rate and public schools entered the Oneida Insti-President, and spent one was not taught there, he Clinton Seminary, where ears, intending to enter 1843. He was turned wever, by the persua-France; and after spend. llege in that country, he ork in Nov., 1845, and of medicine with Dr. f that city. There he tient and diligent study, n attending the medical College, Me. Leaving houor in May, 1849, he in the autumn of that derable time in the hosing at intervals through rland, Italy, and Swit-

NTELLIGENCE.

ins Aid Society, recently assist missions to the inally Christian subjeeady claims upon the s been addressed to their e American missionaries behalf of a Protestant y at Broosa, in Western and school-house were, stroyed by a fire which rapidity, caused the de-O houses in its course.

te of the Newton Theois ordained pastor of the W London, N. H., on I that this society, which 788, has never before it for a long period it s society in the town, only one that maintains also that baptism was in the town except ist mode. 🥆 🕕

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College commencemen o the 20th of August) camined. The literary young ladies are very vo students were buried y sweet young lady a graduates were twelve oung lady, who receive ress of Arts.

missionaries; the first e Oneida Co., in this Her litter on the great 40 miles east of Mosul; es Nutting, who departof July, at Aintab, in

church in Wilmington, ristian Chronicle, is in n. The pastor, Rev. ministered the ordinance persons during the past the present number of our hundred.

Yes) Religious Herald

He is not an or-Baptist Church. We Bed ministers, in East-They are permitted to

aws forbid their being

e Hawaiian Missionary ation that the sum of pristed by that Society ratione in Japan. ministers in this coun ministers in this countries in this were born in highly probable that from that city:

Seem revived in Great weatened No less a like some in law and these in engaged in EMIGRATION TO KANSAS.

much of the soil and mildness of the temper- Islamism. ature of Kansas. Its climate is in the average about the same as that of Baltimore, Pittsburgh, Washington City, Wheeling and Cincinnati. Much of the soil is a deep, rich, black prairie loam, hardly excelled. Timber is scarce in many parts of the Territory; but vest and plow again in August, so as to keep | armament! off the prairie fires from the young trees. In four or five years the Peach will bear fruit, settlers; in ten years from the start, the Peach trees should be cut out for fuel and leaving the slower Hickory to be cut last. Of course, an experienced woodsman may suggest species of trees preferable to some or all of these; but the thrifty, provident man who would leave a property to his children great Western prairies.

know none other equal to those proffered by the Princess Orbelian. The news had caused the deed was done, and the immediate cause about twelve months. the Kansas Emigration Society, having its a panic at Tiflis. \headquarters at Worcester, Mass. Its Secretary is Edward E. Hale, who will answer fall reasonable inquiries by circular or letter. hundred and eighty houses were totally de- not transpired. The Indians are reported to We believe he is also compiling a small book, stroyed, with a great quantity of provisions be extremely hostile, and the fort was congiving information respecting Kansas and belonging to the French army. practical directions as to the best means of reaching that Territory. The cost of passage per head is \$25 from Boston or New York to the Kansas line, which does not include provisions. Emigrants can make arrangements beforenand to join at almost any point

any Emigrant Society pays part or all of the ten days later from China arrived at New passage of the wishing to emigrate to Kan-We know York on the 8th inst. She brought 450 pasno such, and trust there is none. There are sengers, and over one million dollars in gold for years been covered with sand until this few persons unable to pay their passage to dust on freight. Kansas who would be able to fight their own battle after reaching that Territory, and the settlers should not, must not, be loaded down in the infancy of their enterprise with paupers. No one should go to Kansas these five years who has not proved his ability to make a fair living and something over in the States.

4. There is a "Union Emigrating Society" organized for Kansas by the Anti-Nebraska Members of Congress at Washington City, whereof the Hon. J. Z. Goodrich of Berkshire Co., Mass., is President. The formation of Auxiliary Societies in towns or counties throughout the Union is recommended. Members pay \$1 each per year, to promote the general objects of the Society.

THAT VANDALISM.—Several weeks ago we copied from the London Athaneum a paragraph in relation to the destruction of sacred places in Palestine. Soon afterward we were re- on all the different routes traveled. quested to print a denial of the statements of that paragraph, which we thought best to de- become one of so much importance as to at · lay until the facts were known. In the Inde- tract the attention of nearly all classes of compendent of last week we find the following State are clamorous for legislative interferarticle on the subject, credited to the New York Observer:—

teered a denial of a statement made by the a breach of the U.S. Passenger Laws, in British Consul at Jerusalem, to the effect that overcrowding his vessel. His passengers a man named Jones, an American, had been were Chinese, of whom 100 died on the pasguilty of shocking Vandalism in robbing mo- sage from China to San Francisco, and about numents and venerable ruins in Palestine. 50 after the vessel arrived there. We are mortified to be under the necessity of withdrawing our denial, and of leaving our | Angeles County, and a company have comcountryman to meet the charges made against menced its manufacture. There is said to be him. We have received such evidence on the | no limit to the quantity in which this article | subject as convinces us against our will, and may be procured. we now fear that this Jones, an agent of the Society for Meliorating the Condition of the not believe to be entitled to the support of the Christian people of this or any other country We had hoped to be spared the necessity of going into this subject, but we are abundantly prepared to give our reasons for entertaining this opinion.

of the alumni, one of the speakers stated that the first fact in the great revival enjoyed in Hamilton, a year ago last winter, was like this: A young man, not pious, entered the Carpenters receive from \$4 to \$5 per day, that port for the United States. They lodge Scilers, Hook and Ladder Democrats, and University. On taking his room, he observed blacksmiths the same, day laborers from \$2 to temporarily in a large emigration house, many others. in a niche in that room the name of his own \$3, and our farmers are paying as high as \$3 under circumstances favorable for exerting a father, inscribed by the hand of that father per day for hands to harvest. himself, who, twenty years before, had occupied the same room as a student. This fact the lower Willamette River. The Willadrew after it such a train of solemn reflections mette is about half the width of the Ohio as to lead him at once to penitence and prayer. River. It is navigable eight months in the An officer of the University was passing by year, 80 miles above Oregon City, for steamhis room, and hearing his sobs and supplica- boats of large size. tions, entered, and ascertained the real facts of the case. It was the beginning of an Islands has been established. A joint French will thus again become subject to private of Aug. 24th) the negro Tom, belonging to T Saunders South Hampton Ill. extensive revival. Rev. S. S. Day, of the and English fleet had visited Honolulu, and entry at \$1 25 per acre, or to location with interest in nursuance of the act. Orville A Williams New Lon Teloogoo mission, was the father of the young again put to sea. Annexation to the United land-scrip. This is important to be speedily jury of slave owners, in pursuance of the act Orville A Williams New London 2 00 land-scrip. This is important to be speedily jury of slave owners, in pursuance of the act Orville A Williams New London 2 00 land-scrip. This is important to be speedily of the formula again put to sea.

interesting circumstance occurred at Salonica that the insurgents had captured the city. last year, in the conversion to Christianity of the disturbed districts are between the Bogue a respectable Moslem merchant, with his wife, Forts, at the mouth of the Canton River, and four children, and sister-in-law. He had for the city. The large town of Toon-koon is in some years been reading a Bible given him possession of the rebels, and there were ruby an Armenian convert to Protestantism, and more that Canton would be invested, alholding Christian worship in his family. Feel- though the foreign residents expressed a good ing, at last, conscientiously bound to avow, at deal of confidence in their position. all risks, his change of faith, he removed with The Governor-General had decapitated his whole family to Constantinople, and applied to the American missionaries for baptism. The high fanatical excitement caused by the knowledge of his intention among the Mostern Association of the city, endangering their population of the construction of discourse the previous fortnight, last fine public newspapers in the County will publish the above once in the U. S. Army, and of the construction of dwelling houses, with a view to terrify the insurgents.

North-Western Association will be held with the construction of dwelling houses, with a view to terrify the insurgents.

The barks Hygeia and Topaz were wreck-list of supporting their population of the construction of dwelling houses, with a view to terrify the insurgents.

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lives, he removed to Malta, where he and his family were baptized, and two of his sons In answer to numerous letters relative to have been received as free pupils into the the soil and climate of Kansas, the means of Malta Protestant College. The father, who of San Salvador by an earthquake were exreaching it, and the aid afforded by the Emi. is a man of good ability, is attending, also, gration Societies, the N. Y. Tribune says:— several branches of the course of the first fruits 1. There is no question as to the fertility of reaped by Christianity from the ranks of

European News.

One week later dates from Europe have been received since our last.

We have particulars of the destruction of every one who goes thither for the next year | Bomarsund. It was one of those mysterious or two can locate in the midst or along the episodes in which the present war abounds. edge of a forest if he sees fit. But timber | Eight thousand French soldiers disembark on will be scarce in Kansas unless planted very the Aland Island on the 8th; the Russians soon; and probably no better investment offer but a slight resistance and retire into the could be now made than in taking up prairie fortress without any serious loss; the bomlands away from any timber, plowing forty | bardment of the two outworks is commenced acres here and there, and planting with Lo- on the 13th; no trenches are dug, no breach cust, Hickory, Peach, &c., in the fall and with is battered, but one of the outworks is taken Corn the following spring. Plow around and on the 15th, and the garrison, above 2,000 around the outside of this plantation the next | men, surrender on the following day at disfall, so as to keep out the fires; plant the cretion, and give up the fortress of Bomarsund, Corn early in the spring, harvest in Septem- with all the stores of provisions and ammuniber, plow and sow with Wheat; which har- tion, sufficient for one year, and the heavy

There is reason to believe that the Turkish which will always be wanted by the newer A Vienna dispatch states, but without date, that Gen. Bebutoff had attacked and siglight fencing, leaving the roots to send up under the walls of Kars. The Russians say fresh and vigorous shoots; and by this time they killed 3,000 Turks, took 2,000 prisoners, the Locust will begin to be worth cutting, including 84 staff and other officers, and captured 15 guns, with an immense amount of an emigrant train, close to Fort Laramie. conveyed between Alexandria and the Nile,

can hardly invest his money and labor better ed by a son of Shamyl, made a razzia into Corporal McNulty, and twenty privates, were The most tedious part of the journey through of Genesee, or safer than in tree-planting on any of the the province of Tiflis. They sacked several sent to receive him. Lieut. Fleming subse- Egypt is now avoided altogether. The whole 2. As to the means of transportation, we off a Russian General's wife and her sister

On the 10th Aug., at 7 o'clock in the evening, a great fire broke out at Varna. One the killed, but the total number killed had

From all parts of Europe come reports of have been ordered to Fort Laramie. a most abundant harvest.

California and China News.

mportant. Miners were doing pretty well. From every section of the State we have wheat to the Atlantic States is seriously contemplated. Fruits of many kinds, as melons, pears, figs and apricots, are abundant and father with his child 21 years old, passed about a young girl to whom Short was en- through which flowed the pure streams of benevocheap. The grape crop promises to be very through Owego, N. Y., recently, for Canada, gaged.

of Bidwell, on the Yuba River, and in one hour the town was totally destroyed, except- offered \$125. He himself appeared, it is

Immigrants are arriving in all parts of the State, by way of the Plains. They are gen erally in good condition, as well as their stock; and they report an abundance of grass

The subject of Chinese immigration has

Capt. Maloney, of the bark Libertad, has "In our paper two weeks ago, we velun- been fined \$200 in the Recorder's Court, for

A lake of salt has been discovered in Los

there is nothing of consequence. The great Jews, is no better than the rest of the persons stories about the Coquille gold mines were all employed in the so-called 'Agricultural Mis- moonshine. The Hon. John W. Davis has sion in Palestine, an enterprise which we do resigned the Governorship of Oregon, and came to New York in the Star of the West.

John Davenport, Esq., had just returned at about \$80,000. from a visit to the States, and has brought with him a hive of honey bees, an enterprise ORIGIN OF A REVIVAL.—At the late meeting hitherto supposed impracticable. The bees

There are now eight steamers running on

The most important news by this arrival is special action in them. from China. An insurrection had broken

Destruction of San Salvador.

A correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune says

that the first accounts of the recent destruction aggerated as regards the loss of human life. Not more than 150 are known to be lost, though of course there may be many more of whom nothing is or will be known until Time yields up his records to Eternity; but, as in the time of the deluge, God ave them timely warning, and all those who heeded it escaped with life. Nearly all those who perished in the ruins were of the poorer classes, who prospect but an oldage of beggary and the Wilbur, Superintendent of the Institution, cold hand of charity to smooth their dying was the first speaker, and was followed by couches. But the reports as to the entire the Hon. Washington Hunt, who gave destruction of the city are sadly confirmed; history of the movement. and up to the last accounts the motion still continued, and even the remnants of the walls to the ground.

army in Asia has met with a decisive defeat. Louis, Friday, Sept. 8, 1854, says the following highly important dispatch has just been received in this city, by special express from Fort Leavenworth :-

Lieutenant Fleming states that on the 18th buy grain at present high rates! of August, a Sioux killed an ox belonging to military stores. The shattered remains of the The head chief reported the fact to him, a distance of 66 miles, by rail. The first From Odessa, August 15, it is stated that offender, whereupon brevet 2d Lieut. Grat. 4th of July, with the passengers who arrived a band of Caucasian mountaineers, command- tan, with the interpreter, Sergeant Favor, on that day by the Ripon and the canal. places, put some persons to death, and carried quently learned that the whole detachment of this line between Cairo and Alexandria, of Porttville, to Sarah Smith, of Wirt. were massacred, without exception. How 140 miles, will be completed, probably, in of the attack, was not clearly known at the time the express left. It however had been

SUMMARY.

Gathering coal in the bed of the Ohio river The steamer Star of the West, with two on the bars opposite Cincinnati, is just now 3. We have been asked to state whether weeks later news from the Pacific coast, and a profitable business for a large number of men and boys, who have quite a fleet of wood the result of a belief that the general confla- of his constant and successful practice in the same boats and skiffs employed. The Gazette says the bars that are now yielding so well have speedy ending of the world in accordance of the profession have shared more leading to the same communities bears the most conclusive and commendatory testimony to his skill and eminence. Few indeed of the profession have shared more leading to the profession have shared more leading to the profession have shared more leading to the same communities bears the most conclusive and commendatory testimony to his skill and eminence. season. The floods of last winter bared the From the Gold Region, the news is not treasure. Men are said to be making \$10 per day taking out boulders-quite as much Sept. 5, 1854, says: A young man named as is made on the California placers. They Short, clerk in a dry goods store in this city, have to work in water from two to three feet and a young lawyer named Peacock, from Saunders, in the fifty-ninth year of her age. Sister the most cheering accounts of abundant crops deep, and look from a distance like flocks of Chicago, fought a duel in Kentucky yester.

The immediate cause of their flight from On the 2d Aug., a fire broke out in the town Maryland was the dread of being separated Lancaster's long-range gun the other day on passion. These evils he patiently endured, but the dread of being separated from his little son winged his flight from the land of bondage to the home of the oppressed.

Charles Preuss, long and favorably known as a man of high scientific attainments, who was connected with Colonel Fremont in his expeditions in the capacity of surveyor, and shared with him his dangers in making explorations of the new and unbroken country Hanover, Germany, aged 48, and leaves a notwithstanding the severe drought, wife and five children residing in Washing-

A dispatch dated Rochester, N. Y., Thurslay, Sept. 7, 1854, says: This afternoon the engine-house of the New York Central Rail-From Oregon and Washington Territory located in the eastern part of the city. It was and shortening the columns, and not by de-160 feet in diameter, and 480 in circumfer-creasing their number. ence; was built of brick, and had an immense dome and roof fixed upon an iron frame-work. Seven locomotives were destroyed, and four or five hundred cords of wood burned. The Apples are selling in Portland at \$41 a fire took from the engine of the sawing-machine at the wood-pile. The loss is estimated

The Committee of the American Tract residence of G. P. R. James. Society have commissioned Mr. Charles Schafare apparently in good health, and not less Germans in Indiana, and now connected with in numbers than when hived for the journey. the German Mission in this City, as a Colpor-The Portland Times says the demand for teur for Bremen and Bremerhaven, Germany. good influence upon them.

restore to "market" all the land withheld from sale on account of the contemplated rail- da, Jamaica, Autigua, Barbadoes, St. Lucia, roads running through or near them, except, and Demerara. This is a measure of preof course, in cases where Congress has actually made the grants for railroad purposes Steam communication with the Sandwich asked. A large body of very desirable land

A dispatch dated Savannah, Wednesday, September next. FIRST MUSSULMAN CONVERTS.—A deeply out around Canton, and there were rumors Sept. 6, 1854, says: In this city, the interwere from yellow fever. The interments for will no receive the notes of the Farmers' and Hannah Rogers, Williamsburg ments yesterday were twenty-three—thirteenthe week were one hundred and twenty-three stores are closed up, having suspended busi- of the bank.

Mrs. Fish, whose death was recently re-S. Senator, and widow of the late Col. Nicho- liles with them.

A letter in the Newark Advertiser says that,

population has sought refuge shewhere, there

have been over 300 deaths daily for a week

past. Some 35 cases are daily reported at

Leghorn, but the mortality is not very great.

A dispatch dated Syracuse, Friday, Sept. remained in the hope of gaining reward for 8, 1854, says: The corner stone of the new rescuing the property of the wealthy. Alas! Idiot Asylum was laid at 12 o'clock to-day, they are not the first who have lost their lives on the grounds at Geddes, formerly owned by the temptation of gold. Poor creatures! by Secretary Levenworth, who did the honors. need enough they had of it; for though the After prayer by the Rev. Mr. Ashley, Rector for redemption, in order to facilitate the depoorer classes of this country work like of St. Paul's Church, and music by Miller's tection of the perpetrators of the late fraud slaves, they seldom gain more than a daily band, the stone was laid by Allen Monroe, in upon the Bank, who, it appears, received subsistence, and have nothing for their future the absence of Governor Seymour. P. R. \$14,000 in that denomination of notes.

A merchant in New York discovered, not that escaped the great shock are now leveled long since, in his cellar, a well-filled bag, which excited his suspicions, and on examining said it belonged to the carman. The carman were wounded, was called in. He had purchased the article from a lot of boys, who had obtained it by begging in Brooklyn. He intended to feed his horse upon it, which was cheaper than to

The passengers to and from India are now (Lieut. Fleming,) and offered to give up the departure from Alexandia occurred on the

In the Court of Common Pleas, at Green ascertained that the Indian chief was among H. Moorhouse was convicted of being a comand 15 days. Doctor Perry, the oldest son of Georg field, Mass., Judge Bishop presiding, John mon seller of spirituous and intoxicating H. and Abigail Perry, was born in Whitestown, N. liquors, and was sentenced to pay a fine of on the 14th day of June, 1789. At the tender age of sidered in great danger. Reinforcements to violate the law for one year, and in case of Baptist Church of Hopkinton which is now 3d Hopfailure to perform said sentence, to be im- kinton. Subsequently he removed his membership prisoned sixty days in the county jail.

cinity of some of the burning forests quite a number of persons, chiefly females, have nature, which rendered his society highly instructive become insane, in consequence of excitement, and interesting to all. As a physician, the forty years with the prediction of the Millerites. Some fidence of their patrons, for such a period. As a of them have been taken to the State Asylum. Christian, he professed a catholic spirit towards others

A dispatch dated Cincinnati, Tuesday, day. On the second round Short was fatally

from his child, for which his master was board a vessel near the Isle of Wight with a surprising result. One was sent 4,000 yards ing about six or seven houses, which were said, to have suffered severely from the infludistance, and reached the top of a cliff 500 distant from the main street. Estimated loss ence of this patriarchal institution, a brutal feet high. It was calculated that in a tranquil overseer having knocked out an eye, and sea, so that good aim could be taken, a mark Hoxie, Esq., of Charleston, aged eighty-seven years otherwise mutilated him, in a fit of drunken 7,000 yards distant might be hit by this gun. That branch of the Democratic party in

New York called soft-shells, met at Syracuse last week and nominated the following State ticket to be supported at the forth-coming manifested a firm reliance in the merits of her Re-

For Governor-Horatio Skymour, of Oneida. For Lieut. Gov.-WM. H. LUDLOW, of Suffolk. For Canal Com'r.-JASON CLARK, of Jefferson. For St. Pr. Insp. - W. R. Andrews, of Livingston.

The Abington (Va.) Democrat says: "Rethrough the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific cent rains have taken the curls out of the shore, suddenly left his friends in Washington, corn, and relieved a good many farmers of while laboring under a fit of insanity. A re- the wrinkles on their faces. The corn crop ward was offered for his restoration, when he is not altogether so hopeless as was expected. was found dead near Bladensburgh, having | Wherever the land was ploughed deep, the hung himself. The deceased was a native of prospects for a tolerable crop are good,

The New York Tribune has reduced th size of its sheet, "owing to the present calamitous depression in all kinds of business, and the consequent diminution of the space occupied by advertisements in its columns." road was destroyed by fire. The building is The reduction has been made by narrowing

Lenox, in Massachusetts, says an excharge, is probably the most literary country town in America. It is at present the residence of Henry Ward Beecher, Oliver W. Holmes Herman Melville, G. W. Curtiss. Nathaniel Hawthorne, Miss Sedgwick and Fanny Kemble Butler. It was also, till recently, the

The political parties of Maine consist of fer, for many years a Colporteur among the Fusion Whigs, Anti-Fusion Whigs, Fusion Democrats, Morril Temperance Democrats, Nebraska Wild Cat Democrats, Anti-Nebraslabor in that Territory exceeds the supply. Some 60,000 emigrants embark annually at Morril Democrats, Free Soilers, Fusion Free

We learn by the last mail from England, that the Government has chartered ships to The Secretary of the Interior is about to convey arms and stores for defense to Halifax, St. Johns, N. B., Quebec, Montreal, Bermucaution against the United States.

On Saturday last, (says a Mississippi paper man, and responded with a father's emotion to the prominent topic of discussion. This is important to be speedily of 46, for burning a stable belonging to his Elizabeth F Brown Leonardsville 2 00 master. The case was a clear one, and he S P Crandall Jr, Little Genesee 4 00 was sentenced to be hung on the 15th of Bzekiel Crandall

> From Baltimore, we learn that the brokers Amelia Green, Berlin Mechanics' Bank of Kent County, Md., as -seventy-four from the fever. Ninety-six they were not redeemed there by the agent Two hundred and seventy-three persons Jona Maxson

have emigrated from New Bedford to Calicorded, was the mother of Hamilton Fish, U. fornia. Many of this number have their fam-

At a Jubilee of the "Turners," a German the cholera continues to prevail at Genoa, company, held in Philadelphia last week Leghorn, Naples, and some smaller places in there was a general row. The Police fired Italy, without diminution. The cases at their revolvers, wounded several Germans, Genoa have averaged over 120 daily, and 90 and many more were badly beaten with deaths during the week past, though the pop- billies. One of the officers was stabbed, ulation is greatly diminished by death and another severely injured by the blows desertion. In Naples, though one half the which he received.

> On the 6th inst, the barn, wagon house, and crib of Dea. Marke Moore, of Marlboro, N. , was burnt, together with some thirty stacks of hay, wheat in the sheaf, and corn in the to such as seek its quiet retreat for recreation on the crib. Loss between one and two thousand dollars. Supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

The Chemical Bank desires the holders of A dispatch dated Cincinnati, Friday, Sept.

I, 1854, says: The United States Express Company was robbed of between \$30,000 Reading, Writing, Geography, Arithmetic, and Gram-In Newark, N. J., on the 5th inst., there

was a deplorable riot, in which Irish Catholics INDIAN MASSACRE.—A dispatch dated St. bread, from a half-loaf down. The porter batants. One person was killed and several whenever desired.

In Bridgewater, N. Y., Aug. 13th, by Eld. W. B.

Extras, per term—Penciling, \$1 00; Crayoning, Maxson, Mr. Oscar Soule to Miss Caroline M. Rose, \$2 00; Embroidery, \$3 00; Oil Painting \$7 00; In Clarence, N. Y., on the 5th inst., by Rev. Rowse Babcock, Mr. Harvey W. May, of Lancaster, to Miss half a term. No deduction in price of tuition made for

On the 7th inst., at Bridgeton, by the Rev. Mr. Corn well, Mr. H. J. Mulford to Miss Marian Jefeers, all By Eld. Leman Andrus, in Genesee, on the 5th inst.

WM H. STILLMAN, of Richburg, to SUSAN J. TANNER

On the 7th inst., by the same, GEORGE G. HAMILTON

In Pomfret, Ct., Aug. 29, 1854, very suddenly,

14 years, he made a profession of faith in Christ, and to the 2d Hopkinton Church, in which he held the Accounts from Maine state that in the vi- panion, he was affectionate and faithful. As a parent, kind and indulgent. As a man, he was possessed of quick mental perceptions, and of an eminently socia yet was ever distrustful of his own heart, and con-

In Berlin, Rensselaer Co., N. Y., after a long and painful illness, Sylvia Saunders, wife of Lodowick Saunders was a member of the Seventh day Baptist Church in Berlin, where for nearly thirty years she A fugitive slave, or rather two of them, a wounded in the left breast. They fought christ. Many and deep were the consecrated channels ence from the exhaustless fountain of her heart. She bore with becoming patience allingering sickness, and Shells weighing 100 lbs. were fired from in the close of life the shadows of the sepulchre were dispelled by the dawnings of a brighter day. She fell asleep in Jesus" on Thursday, the 24th of Aug. Asleep in Jesus-blessed sleep!

At her residence in Hopkinton, R. I., August 19th of consumption, Mrs. MARY Hoxie, relict of Edmund plary member of the church of Christ; twenty years of which time she has been a widow. She bore with Christian fortitude and resignation the gradual though Albany, stopping at all Way Stations sure and fatal progress of the disease which finally terminated her pilgrimage. During her last sickness she deemer, saying, "All the days of my appointed time will I wait, till my change cometh."

On Sunday, the 3d inst, at Little Genesee, N.Y. James B. Maxson, in the 26th year of his age. The eceased was walking about, in his usual health, only two or three hours before his death. The suddenness of his death has cast a gloom over the circle in which

At his residence in Watson, on the 14th of August f dropsy, Benjamin Davis, in the 82d year of his age. The subject of this notice was born in Farmington Verona, and lastly to Watson, Lewis Co, where he died, leaving to his friends and acquaintance an evi dence of his hope of a blessed immortality. He left a widow (his third wife) to mourn his loss, together with 19 children, 36 grandchildren, and 19 great-grand-

LETTERS.

John Whitford, D Clawson W P Langworthy, D Edwards, L C Rogers, E R Davis, W M Fahnestock L Andrus, B F Rogers, P C Burdick, Rowse Babcock W B Maxson, C M Lewis, Joshua Clarke, N V Hul J E Potter, A G Boss, J B Maxson.

RECEIPTS.

Sophia Maxson, Westerly, R I

Jonathan Maxson Mrs J Maxson VH Langworthy 2 00 Charles Vars Dorrville, R I Nathaniel Drake John T Davis Shiloh N J John S Bacon Nathan Tomlinson'' Robbins Ayars H W Stillman, Ozaukee Wis. 2 00 Lewis J Coon 2 00 11 Ira J Burdick 11

> FOR SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST MEMORIAL: 1 00 C C Stillman

> > 1 00

1 00

Geo Gavit Chas Maxson 1 00 John T Davis 1 00 H W Stillman J P Stillman 1 00 L C Rogers, b'd vol. 2 50 WILLIAM M. ROGERS, Treasurer.

North-Western Association.

PLAINFIELD, N. 1

THE location of this establishment is inviting, being on the mountain side, where free breezes always abound, and musquitoes never come The buildings are nearly new; the water is soft and romantic and beautiful. In every direction there are pleasant walks or drives. The celebrated Washington Rock is only two miles distant. No pains will be spared to make the Glen a "home

A. UTTER, M. D. Physicianand Proprietor.

New Market Seminary.

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. 8

Dec. B. Spring " Mar. 23, " " July 4. The Department of Instruction is in the care of Mrs. R. H. WHITFORD, Preceptress, who will be assisted by competent teachers, as occasion may require. Branches taught as follows :- In the Fall Term, Chemstry, Geometry, and Book-Keeping; in the Winter, Natural Philosophy, Physiology, and Astronomy; in the Spring, Botany, Geology, and Moral Science. Alge-

vhenever desired. EXPENSES .- Tuition, per term-for Common English Branches, \$3 50; for Etymology and Book-Keeping, \$4 50; for Higher English Branches and French. \$5 00; for Incidentals \$ 25

Piano Music, \$10 00. REGULATIONS.—No student is admitted for less than

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. DAVID DUNN, Pres. of Board of Trus. ISAAC H. Dunn, Sec'y.

NEW MARKET, N. J., July 20, 1854. Central Railroad Company of New Jersey. THE cars will run as follows until further notice Leave New York at 8 A.M., 12 M., and 4 and 51 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 6.30 A.M.' freight; and for Passengers will be required to purchase tickets before entering the cars, or pay five cents in addition to the regular fare.

GEO. H. PEGRAM, Sup t.

Hudson River Railroad.

TEW ARRANGEMENT.—On and after Monday, August 14th, 1854, the Passenger Trains will run daily (Sunday excepted) as follows: Leave New York from the station corner Chambers-st, and College

6 00 A M-Express Train for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western Trains. Through 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 9.00 A M—Peekskill Way Passenger Train. 12.00 M-Way Train for Albany and Troy, stopp at Yonkers, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Crugers, Peekskill, Garrisons, Cold Spring, Fishkill New Hamburgh, Poughkeepsie, Hyde Park, Rhinebeck, Tiyoli, Oakhill,

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, stopping 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-Emigrantiand Freight Train for Albany and 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

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.

Mail at 8 A. M. for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and all intermediate stations Way Express at 12.45 P. M. for Dunkirk. Night Express at 53 P. M. for Dunkirk and Buffalo.

On Sundays only one express train, at 6 P. M. lass splendid steamers on Lake Erie for all ports on the Lake; and at Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicogo, &c. D. C. McCALLUM, General Sup't.

Election Notice.

C'TATE OF NEW YORK-SECRETARY'S OFFICE, AL-D BANY, Albany Aug. 10, 1854 .- To the Sheriff of 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 A Representative for the Thirty-fourth Congress of 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. composed of the IVth, VIth, Xth, and XIVth Wards of the City of New York; for the Fifth District, composite ed 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

XIIth, XVIIIth, and XIXth Wards 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;

York; and for the Eighth District, composed of the

A Register, in the place of Garrett Dyckman; A Commissioner of Streets and Lamps, in the place f George G. Glazier, who was appointed to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Henry Arcularine: A Police Justice for the Second District, in the place

of Daniel W. Clarke, who was appointed to fill a va-52 cancy caused by the death of John McGrath; Two Governors of the Alms-House, in the place of to fill vacancies;

13 A District Attorney, in the place of Lorenzo B.
Shepard, who was appointed to fill a vacancy caused
by the death of Nathaniel B. Blunt; A Civil Justice and a Police Justice for the Seventh Judicial District, composed of the XIIth, XIXth, and 52 XXIId Wards;

A Police Justice for the Eighth Judicial District, 52 composed of the XVIth and XXth Wards. 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 pub

Miscellaneaus.

A Word to Young Men.

There are multitudes of young men who are "hired out" at \$12 to \$16 a month, to work upon farms. They are active, intelli gent, and enterprising, and are earnestly desiring to get shead in the world, but they do not quite know how to set about improving their condition. Let us say to such, that we have known many just in their condition, who are now flostishing, well-to do farmers.

Indeed, we can point to more than one of our present subscribers, who, twelve years since, were working for \$12 a month, and now they own farms of 100 to 200 acres, valued at \$30 to \$60 per acre. But how did they accomplish this? We will relate briefly the blands of one, which will indicate the course painted by the others. George, as we famil-

in the western part of this State. In 1840, 30 min., thus running through seven and a half for \$126. Whe end of the year, he engaged four or five times as much territory as is conwith the same man for two years longer at tained in the State of Ohio. Almost the whole \$300. During these three years, he pursued of this is about equally divided between oak a course of strict economy with regard to openings and fine rolling prairies, the whole in beauty between a handsomely shaped tree, clothing and other expenses, and managed to well watered with numerous rivers navigable make \$195 forer his entire outlay. In 1843 for steamboats, and beautiful lakes of fresh he wen to Michigan, and with \$200 paid for water, all abounding in the finest fish. 160 across of government land, and commenced work. During the first year, he cleared and planted about five acres, besides working out two months at the season of highest wages. At the end of the year he had put up a convenient log dwelling, and returning to New York State, he took to him- St. Paul. From information received from the graceful and beautiful in nature. self a help mote-a poor, but healthy, enterprising girl, who had, with a little aid from that I am justifiable in saying that the whole home, saved enough to purchase a cow, seven

sheep, and a supply of plain furniture.

We will not stop to detail all the particu-

lars of their future course—how they spent and bir a lace of his children."

Our friend and informant, who has been for twenty years tossed upon the busy sea of They have good sleighing through all the speculations and has accumulated \$40,000, or winter months, snow falling to the depth of more, remarked to us with a good deal of eighteen inches. In short, such is the healthisituation. with George C- " "Yes," said he "I would throw in the odd \$30,000, to exchange children with him; that is, to see Ohio winters, are strangers in Minnesota; mine a healthy and vigorous as his are."

Now we shall be told that George Cwas "fortuncie," "had good luck," &c., but than the steady, temperate economical young men who en tered upon a farmer's life fifteen to twenty years since. Siet it be kept in mind, that the savings of the first years are the foundations of success, di George C-, like a majority of young men, had spent half or more of his earth as in carousals, parties, fine clothes, Same has might still have been only a farm had instead of an employer.

[American Agriculturist.

mailon of an Aeronaut.

The Prophurg (Va.) Intelligencer of Au gust 28th, gians the following account of an optical illusion seen by George Elliott, in a recent battoon ascension from that city:-

After his namended about 3,000 feet, he disclude all lore strial objects from his view, and than this. of course he was lost to all observers below. These discharges of ballast were distinctly seen by his visitors, and on the first occasion some one explaimed that the balloon had While among the clouds, he says it seemed

to him as if he was in the midst of a large ground glass globe, some two or three hundred feet in diameter, against the side of which opposite to the sun, the shadow of the balloon restal, some five or six times larger than the corporeal one. About half way bet con him and the shadow, which which are considered No. 1. The Island is seemed as if resting on the glass wall, another 9 miles long, from 3 to 4 wide, and contains balloon was seen of a size between the shadow and and real one, resting as if in a vacuum, which displayed every color faithfully of the about 30, and from Montauk Point about the original. He then saw another Elliott, clad same distance. It has no harbor where vesand with features like himself, and seemingly sels can lie in security, but there is a small self-like. He then extended his own fingers, Bay on the East side where the landing is when he was mimicked by this image; and made, and most of their craft lie. These are whether he extended one finger or more, or built something in the shape of a whale-boat, whatever he did, this figure duplicated exact-only longer, and have two masts and two ly. Whom he would cause his balloon to os- sails, which they brace out, one on each side, cillate, this be loon would move exactly like when going before the wind, and sail very rising with him; and when he arose above the land, out of the reach of the surf. For hanna, which they had called Cherry Valley. substitute for either.

found it so warm as to cause him to perspire the Island. It has a Salt Pond near the outpost of Christianity and civilization in the while the opposite result was clearly manifest ings of freedom, died at Sharon Springs on freely, a state of heat never before experi- center, which is deep enough for large vessels, wilderness. Cut off in the war of the Revo- in others which were kept up, and supplied the 23d ult. Mr. Landon was born at Litchenced at this light, nearly twenty-four thou- and would accommodate 300 vessels if an lution, at the commencement of peace, the ex- only with hay. If we are so situated as to be field, Conn., in the year 1760, and was theresand feet, where the air is very rarified and entrance could be made from the ocean. iled inhabitants, who survived the war, returnsured to supply of cured food fore, at the time of his decease, in the 94th valve for the purpose of descending, and as appropriation from Congress for a number of graves pledged themselves to renew their gant and ruinous outlays of cash, it is perhaps joined the army, and marched to the City of tions, he fell as if he had entered an ice-house.

and a cold chill seized his whole person. Here he again met his mimic aerial voyeger, whom he kept in company for some time, from philosophical motives. Whenever he moved side ways this mum gentleman would move in the same direction. But when he moved up or down, the duplicate would move au un. There is not a tree on the Island, was received there with open arms, and was allowed to feed late in the fall. The forma-

basket ascended out of sight.

of the public.

Minnesota.

A correspondent of the Western Christian Advocate, communicates to that journal the following interesting facts in respect to Minnesota Territory:-

THE FACE OF THE COUNTRY.

The territory comprises an area of 160,000 square miles, or 106,000,000 acres. It exiarly called him, was the son of poor parents, tends from latitude 50 deg. to latitude 42 deg. he was 27 years old, and hired out for a year | degrees, a distance due north of 500 miles-

THE CLIMATE.

As regards the climate I cannot speak exsome of the most reliable citizens, I believe ous than that of Minnesota. In the coldest weather, when the mercury ranges from 18 to 25 degrees below zero, men perform as their hones much labor out of doors as at any other time and rife, and how they worked along for in this city, informed me that he has frequentviz., that Mr. ... has now a convenient inconvenience from the cold, and that he had dwelling well in the state of cleared known men to freeze dead upon their horses, land, well are ed and bearing good crops, in Illinois and Wisconsin, with the mercury short of 2000 in the market, and that he did would be intolerable in a more southern clition to leave the scenes of his first hardships, and Ohio. It continues pleasant till winter commences, which is about the first of December, and closes about the last of March. w gladly would I exchange ness of the climate that physicians have but little to do. Not a case of ague has ever been bloom of a freely growing, uncrowded plant known in the territory, and colds, the bane of no consumption, unless contracted before coming to the territory, and in many such cases the sufferer in this climate has recoverwe think his success has not been greater ed. Muddy roads would be a strange sight in this country.

I have frequently heard the inquiry made Ohio, whether any thing could grow in the appearance of the crops as they now stand him. His manners were not boorish; his clouds, were so dense as to wholly ex- adapted for grazing purposes or stock raising regard which he wished for, he made honora-

Block Island.

Times gives the following description of Block Island, at the eastern extremity of Long Island, midway between Point Judith and Montauk Point. The correspondent says:-

Block Island is notorious in Hartford as being a place where the British procured supplies during the last war. It is now famous for its Codfish, or "Cape Cod Turkey," about 27 square miles. The distance from Stonington is about 31 miles, from Newport

naut still standing in it as if in a basket at- hands full of business. They have two tached to nothing. He still kept looking until Light Houses, built close together; to distinhis head was Robespierred, and finally, piece guish them from others, they are called by by piece, his body, and at last, his feet and sailors the "Sisters." Their light is welcomed by mariners coming on the coast the most eloquent and promising men of the and takes only what the plants can spare as Prof. Elliott says that he has been up a They have two good public houses, one kept day. He was soon after transferred from the well as not. hundred and one times, but never saw any- by Capt. Card, and one by Capt. Rose. Church to the Presidency of Union College. thing in the form of an illusion like this he- They are well patronized, and have some fore; and he asks the opinions of the scientific boarders from New York and other places, and learned as to the probable cause of this to pass the season. Their means of commuremarkable phenomenon, for the information nication are very limited, as they only have a packet from Stonington twice a week, and a mail boat from Newport once a week. When that arrives, which it usually does on Friday afternoon, a great many come from different parts of the Island to see if they have any friends, to get letters if they have any, and to hear the news. It is the most important gathering they have, and, to see it, reminds one of Columbus discovering America. The Island is said to contain 1,400 inhabitants, and is called "New Shoreham Township," and is always the last election district heard from in Rhode Island.

From the Albany Cultivator. Shaping Trees and Shrubs.

Who has not observed the great difference and one of uncouth or distorted form, of the same species? How often do purchasers of ornamental shrubs and trees, anxiously search for symmetrical specimens-forgetting, or not knowing, that the most irregular may be easily pruned into any desired shape. If the perimentally farther than this, that last Satur- Dutch gardeners display so much skill in day, the 8th of July, was about as hot a day training vegetable growth in peacocks and as I ever experienced—the mercury rose to hedgehogs, American gardeners may find an ninety-six degrees in the shade in this city- appropriate exercise of their skill in imitating

At the present season, or during the commencement of vigorous growth, this desirable world cannot produce a climate more salubri- object may be most easily accomplished. By occasionally removing needless shoots, but more frequently shortening back such as are overgrown or pinching in those that threaten few conveniences; how their food at first in the year. Rev. David Brooks, presiding to induce dormant buds to push where was chiefly furnished by the cornfield, cow, elder of the Minnesota district, now residing branches and foliage may be deficient, a denearly ten yours; but this much we learned ly rode all day with the mercury standing 25 of comparison with that of the artist who from a trieval who visited them last month, degrees below zero without experiencing any developes a beautiful statue from a shapeless block of marble.

Even small plants, which otherwise would and has sife of \$45 an acre for his farm. ranging from 12 to 15 degrees below zero. a bushy and thick appearance, by pinching We also leave I that he has a healthy family When the weather is at its coldest in Minne- off the ends of the leading shoots while they of child con wing up around him; and that sota, the air is still as death, the smoke from are young. The English gardeners have acbeing and liverious and moral man withal, the chimneys falls to the ground, and every quired a skill in managing in this way their and one the first settlers, he holds a station human body creates around itself an atmost pot plants intended for public exhibition, that of no lettle influence in society. On being asked "if 580 00 cash, would buy him out of of the atmosphere, and the vigorous health the rich and symmetrical masses of flowers important closer communication with the At-

not suppose he could better himself with mate. Frost does not appear in Minnesota flowering plants are placed in the open \$10,000 in hand; at least he had no disposi- as early by two weeks as it does in Illinois ground, by crowding them too closely together, weeds. They are much the best when every plant is allowed full room to expand. When crowded, the flowers are fewer and more imperfect, and the plants and foliage slender, and greatly inferior in beauty to the dense and rich mass of well developed leaves and

Countess of Exeler.

yet there is one belonging to Burleigh House, of which I happen to know some of the particulars. The late Earl of Exeter was divorced from his wife, a woman of fashion and of somewhat more gaiety of manners than 'lords who love their ladies' like. Minnesota. From actual observation I am He determined to seek out a second, in an now prepared to answer the inquiry, that humble sphere of life, and that it should be 000,000 are lost; while by a Pacific railroad things can grow in Minnesota. I have seen one who, having no knowledge of his rank, there would be a saving of over \$48,000,000 better crops during the last two weeks in this should love him for himself alone. For this per annum-equal to the annual expenditure territory, than I ever saw in the finest portions | purpose he went and settled incognito, under | of the Government. Colonel Fremont, one of the Miama Valley. I give the average the name of Mr. Jones, at Honet, an obscure number of bushels per acre of the staple pro. | village in Shropshire. He made overtures | district, and whose topographical surveys on ducts, as I have received from the most reli. to one or two damsels in the neighborhood, able farmers in this country, and judging from but they were too knowing to be taken in by upon the ground, I know they cannot be far mode of life was retired; it was odd how he wrong. Corn, 50 to 60 bushels per acre; got his livelihood; and at last he began to be wheat from 35 to 40 bushels. I cannot give thought to be a highwayman. In this dilemthe average of barley, but judging from the ma he turned to Miss Hoggins, the eldest charge come five pounds of his ballast, when present crop, I know they can beat Ohio; daughter of a small farmer at whose house he he show enward and upward with amazing oats, 75 bushels per acre; flaxseed, 12 to 15 lodged. Miss Hoggins, it would seem, had rapidity and the began to approximate the bushels; potatoes, 500 bushels. All kinds of not been used to romp with the village no impediment, and that the route is entirely Plaintiffs had shipped flour to New Orleans, clouds. He then discharged about five garden vegetables can be produced in abun- clowns; there was something in the manner practicable for the railroad. [Lon. Mer. Gaz. pounds more of sand, the remainder of the dance. I saw several specimens of fine grape of their quiet but eccentric guest which she bag, when he again darted upward among the vines growing. There is no country better liked. Having inspired her with that kind of ble proposals to her, and at the end of some months they were married, without his letting her know who he was. They set off in a A correspondent of the Hartford Daily post chaise from her father's house and traveled across the country. In this manner they arrived at Stanford, and passed through the town without stopping, till they came to the entrance of Burleigh Park, which is on the outside of it. The gates flew open, and the chaise entered and drove down the long avenue of trees that lead up to the front of this fine old mansion. As they drew near to it, and she seemed a little surprised at where they were going, her husband said: 'Well my dear, this is Burleigh House; it is the house I promised to bring you to; and you are the Countess of Exeter! It is said that the shock of this discovery was too much for the young creature, and that she never recovered from it. It was a sensation worth dying for. The world was worth making, had it only been for this. I never wished to have been lord, but when I think of this story."

Dr. Nott's History.

the clouds into the rays of the unclouded sun, this reason they build no vessels, and if they There they had organized a Church and escould have a secure harbor it would be the tablished a Classical School. For nearly to feed late in autumn, in well set, luxurious that gallant band to whose devotion, gallantry In the rays of the sun above the clouds he greatest benefit that could be conferred on forty years before the Revolution, it was an pastures of after-math, actually lose in weight, and sufferings we are indebted for the bless-The inhabitants have been trying to get an ed to their former homes, and over their fathers' during the winter, without incurring extraval year of his age. When 17 years old he covenants, and rebuild their houses of worship. better, on the whole, to restrict our stock- New York, where he was stationed until the The people are very primitive, or old- Again they reestablished a Classical School, with the exception of sheep and cows in milk, Americans were compelled to evacuate; fashioned, and seldom leave the Island unless and erected a spacious edifice for its accom- as much as possible, to cured fodder. of them have never been to the mainland. Of course they are a good ways behind the age, and many of them speak in such a way that it is difficult to understand them. For in and many of them speak in such a way that Albany, made his way on horseback along even if they are supplied with grain. Sheep, finally, at the conclusion of the war, he was it is difficult to understand them. For instance, when they say noon they pronounce it mu-un. There is not a tree on the Island. Was received there with open arms and was allowed to feed lete in the Great Western Turnpike, then just openthey are supplied with grain. Sheep, finally, at the conclusion of the war, he was place of deposit, and are not taken by the person to whom however, are of all animals, perhaps, the most one of seventeen, from a full company, who sible for the payment until he returns the papers, or gives to the Publisher that they are lying dead in the office.

After a few years' residence in Cherry Val- | them bare and exposed to frost. But the ley, he was called as pastor of the first Pres- cow can effect little damage in this way. She byterian Church in the city of Albany; and is not so rigid an economist, or perhaps I there immediately took his place as one of should say, is far less greedy and voracious.

The diseries of New York.

The Journal of Commerce, speaking of the miseries and destitution of New York, re-

"A number of hetels and restaurants make practice of distributing the fragments of ood, collected from the tables, to the poor, a egular hours, every afternoon. By observing how this is done, any curious person can readily obtain some insight into the miseries of the city. By the same process, a partial cue may be had to the so-called "mysteries of New York, which have always afforded a prolific theme for scribblers. The place where these bounties are to be dispensed, is indicated some time in advance by the throng of wretched-looking people who eagerly crowd around, with baskets, aprons, etc., in which to bear away the expected gifts. The bloat ed inebriate, tottering creatures enfeebled by disease, as well as many young girls, acting as agents for others who remain in their ow garrets and cellars-all are represented. O he first appearance of the provisions, which form a complete chowder of bread, meats pastry, lobster, fish, and vegetables, a general rush is made, which has often to be forcibly repelled. With a large scoop, broken plate or something of the kind, a quantity of the mixture is thrown into each vessel or other receptacle extended to receive it, with all possible rapidity, the crowd, meanwhile, pressing closer and closer, until again forced into the background. Every device is resorted to, in order to secure a double portion. A common trick is, to have a basket placed on one side, in which each fresh installment is deposited, until no more can be procured. Another will have a capacious apron, or bag, suspended from the waist, secure from observation, while the contents of the extended ed. Some, in this manner, obtain the lion's share, while the weak, sick and decrepit, are turned off empty. The scene would bear to be transferred to canvas with an artist'

American Settlements.

house and foliage which they are thus enabled to important closer communication with the Atlantic cities. The long sea voyage will be obviated by smoother and secure routes across the continent, through their own territory. The Hudson's Bay Company, as we have giving them too much the appearance of already shown, is adverse to the existence of a free population in its territories. It seems that the transportation of the mails, and army and navy supplies, to California, costs the nica, Winnebago Co., Ill., on the 14th ult., American Government annually about one says: million sterling. The amount of gold transmitted to the Atlantic States, from California, since its acquisition, is \$300,000,000 (£60, 000,000,) and the last year's supply was \$80,-000,000-a sum equal to the whole specie basis of the Union in 1836. The resources "I am no teller of stories," says Hazlitt, of California are proved by the fact that she exports more of her own natural products than the entire Union did twenty years ago. It has been shown that by the present slow and devious way of carrying on the trade between the Atlantic and Pacific States of America, in comparison with the facilities offered by a railroad across the continent, \$70, of the most experienced travelers over this behalf of the American Government are so well known, has just published the result of a winter's journey through the continent. He reached California in the close of April last, having gone through by the central route, near the head-waters of the Merced, and followed the same parallel of latitude nearly the Telegraph Company, for damages sustained whole way. He has clearly established that in consequence of the non-delivery of a disthe winter condition of the country constitutes patch sent over the line of the Company.

Feeding Mowing Lands.

I am not disposed to regard the feeding of grass lands in the fall, by farm stock, as so decidedly injurious as many seem to suppose. Perhaps there are cases where the future crop has, to a certain extent, been diminished by the excessive feeding of the stubble in the fall; but that in nine cases in ten, perhaps in nineteen out of twenty, the growth of the grass is increased by the consumption of the after-math of the previous year, I have no manner of doubt. When the land is low, and saturated as low lands almost always are late in the fall, there is no question that the trampling of heavy cattle is a very decided injury, not only to the soil, which it renders rough and uneven, but to the roots of the grass, which are broken and destroyed. I have thought that so far as the value of fall feed is concerned—unless where a scarcity of several degrees above the horizon, droop their winter or cured feed is threatened, our estimate is generally too high. When animals are allowed a free range in mowing meadows or-fields, after the hay crop has been removed, and the after-math allowed to get a good start, they are never much inclined to partake of drier and more retentive feed; it has a In the early part of the last century, a small | tendency to satiste the appetite, and to create | ing leaves tell him that midnight is at hand, his. When there is an easterly storm they body of Scotch-Irish Presbyterians had found- a disrelish for hay, and sometimes even for vate himself, this figure sank down instead of have to take cattle and haul their boats up on ed a colony on the head waters of the Susque- meal and grain, without being a competent the north.

I have known animals which were allowed | Ebenezer Landon, one of the very few of

in a directly opposite way; and when he concluded to descend, the image moved upward until the tri colored flask was out of sight when he could see the car and the car and the could see the car and the could see the car and the car and the could see the car and the car and

Germantown Telegraph.

A BETROTHED YOUNG WOMAN SHOT BY HER LOVER.-We are called upon (says a Cincinnati paper) to record another deplorable accident, resulting from a criminally careless use of fire arms. On Sunday night, Daniel McArthur was sitting in the same room, in No. 314 Seventh-st., with Catharine Desmond, a young lady to whom he was engaged. Catharine was sitting at a small stand, reading a book, and her lover was teasing her and trying to transfer her attention from the book to himself, by extinguishing the candle. Finally, all of his fond efforts having failed he took a double barreled shot gun, which stood in the corner, put on a cap, and pulled the trigger, intending to blow out the candle with the air forced out of the gun by its explosion of the cap. Unfortunately, the gun was loaded, and the horror-stricken man heard a loud report, and saw his betrothed sink to the floor, bleeding and dying. A full charge of shot entered her right breast, and New Hampshire and Vermont. in spite of the efforts of the physicians who were called, she died. The unhappy young man is of course almost distracted. He surrendered himself, and was examined in the Police Court. The testimony showing no criminal intention, he was discharged. The kept constantly on hand by the subscribers, at their dead and the living were to have been married in about two months.

A MICROSCOPIC WORLD.—The City of Berlin is situated in the midst of a broad, flat ing in Iron Cases to Bell Casting—which secures a plain, and is built upon both sides of the perfect casting and even temper; and as an evidence sluggish river Spree. Beneath the city there is a deep bog of blackpeat, through which begings for water have frequently been solved. borings for water have frequently been car-over all others, several from this country and Europe ried. Professor Ehrenberg, a gentleman being in competition; and which is the 18th Medal whose explorations into the mysteries of microscopic life have attained for him position among the scientific men of the age, says that furnish to order Chimes of any number of Bells, or this peat at the depth of 50 feet swarms with key, and can refer to reveral of their make throughout infusorial life; that countless myriads of mi basket or dish are slyly thrust into it unnotic- croscopic animals live there and die. The Cast from Yoke, with movemble arms, and which may perpetual motion of these little animals causes | be turned upon the Bell; Spring acting upon the Clap the whole mass of peaty matter to be in a per, prolonging the sound; Iron Frame, Tolling Ham state of constant, though generally imperceptible movement. In Berlin the houses, how- Hangings in Brass or Bronze of any design furnished ever, are wont to yawn and crack sometimes | We can supply whole sets, or parts, of our Improved in an exceedingly curious manner, even though built on apparently stable foundations; and Prof. Ehrenberg believes this to be owing oftentimes disastrous movements of the surface, resulting in the injury or ruin of the buildings above.

> A FAMILY KILLED.—A correspondent of the Detroit Free Press, writing from Pecato

I witnessed, yesterday, one of the most to the Healing Art. A vast trial of its virtues through melancholy scenes I ever beheld. In the out this broad country, has proved, beyond a doubt town of Lysander, one mile south of Pecato. nica dépôt, there lay enshrined in five coffins varieties of pulmonary disease which have hithere Mr. Merchant, two sons and two daughters, swept from our midst thousands and thousands even all of whom were struck with lightning during year. Indeed, there is now abundant reason to be thunder shower, about 2 o'clock A. M. leaving in the family only the wife and one lungs. Our space here will not permit us to public son about eight years old; they both being any proportion of the cures effected by its use, but w much injured by the shock, the woman remaining mentally deranged, continually bemouning the loss of her family. The circum- are full particulars, and indisputable proof of these stances of their deaths ought to be a caution statements. to the public to manage differently from what they did. The night being very warm, they took off their beds and placed them on the floor in a cool room, where stood a stove, and Scarlet Fever. His throat was rotten, and every perthe lightning, coming down the stove-pipe, son that visited him pronounced him a dead child Having used your Cherry Pectoral in Galifornia, in the divided on the stove hearth, and struck the whole family of seven, of whom only two sur- entire success, I was induced to try it on my little hop

SUIT AGAINST A TELEGRAPH COMPANY. -- A firm in Indiana has recovered recently, at the Court in Madison, the sum of \$345 55, against a child from a premature grave, and relieve the and the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and Louisville liety of many a fond parent. For all affections of the with instructions to the consignees to sell when flour was five dollars per barrel. Flour went up to \$4 60, and plaintiffs telegraphed to consignees to sell. In consequence of the non-arrival of the dispatch, they held on to the flour until they received a letter from the plaintiffs to sell immediately, take pleasure in selling it, because I know that I am when they sold, flour in the meantime having giving my customers the worth of their money, and declined from fifty to sixty cents. The action was brought for the loss sustained by the decline, and the verdict from a special jury was as above stated.

THE SLEEP OF ARCTIC PLANTS.—M. Seemann, the naturalist of Kellett's Arctic Expedition, states a curious fact respecting the state my convictions when I tell you it is a priceless condition of the vegetable world during the remedy. long day of the arctic summer. Although the sun never sets while it lasts, plants make no mistake about the time when, if it be not night, it ought to be, but regularly as the evening its composition is such as to insure and maintain hours approach, and when a midnight sun is leaves and sleep, even as they do in sunset in more favored climes. "If man," observes M Seeman, "should ever reach the pole, and be undecided which way to turn when his compass has become sluggish, his time-piece out of order, the plants which he may happen to meet will show him the way; their sleepand that at that time the sun is standing in

thereby fatally injuring the roots by laying and at the head of the list stands the Bible !

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J. D. POWELL, Supt. Trans.; L. B. R.
Rock Hill, (Somerset Co.,) N. J., July 21, 1852.

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