VOL. XI.—NO. 17.

at this office, the first and

Streethood Boots Me-cloth and leather. Price in \$2.75; half calf \$2 87; half

bound together in cloth; on hand several sets of the to 10 inclusive, which will

white wining them should

apany of New Jersey.

follows until further notice:

Lay April 10, 1854;—

S.M., 12 M., and 4 and 51 P.M.

W. York at 6.55 and 8.30 A.M.

Senger, and 7.30 P.M., freight.

Laton at 9.35 A.M., 1.40 and id 6.30 A.M.' freight; and for

aired to purchase tickets be.

pay five cents in addition to GEO. H. PEGRAM, Sup t.

nice, Factories, Steamboats.

by the subscribers, at their ed Foundry, which has been the subscribers, and whose patterns and

perfected, that their Bella rity for volume of sound and

sent Proprietors have recent

the process of loam mould U. Casting—which secures a

temper; and as an evidence lence of their Bells, they have 1854—the FIRST PREMIUM

World's Fair in New York rom this country and Burope and which is the 18th Medal.

that have been awarded them.

and keep on hand, Bells of a

ame weight, and they also

eral of their make throughout

Their Hangings, comprising le improvements, consist of yeable arms, and which may

Spring acting upon the Clap I, Iron Frame, Tolling Ham

to. For Steamboate, Steam.

d Revolving Yoke, or Fancy nac of any design furnished.

or parts, of our Improved soil other construction, upon

given. Old Bells taken in

sof all descriptions, made and

onnection with the principal ither Railroad, Canal or Riv-

d with dispatch, which, either

inication, are respectfully so. LYS SONS, West Troy, N. Y.

t of Duang-st., New York, as

M. for Buffalo direct, with-

ctars. inkirk and Buffalo, and all in-

onnect at Buffalo with first

n Lake Erie for all ports on

k with the Lake Shore Rail-

anati. Toledo, Detroit, Chi-

OALLUM, General Sup't.

K—SECRETARY'S OFFICE, AL-9, 1854.— To the Sheriff of

Sir: Notice is hereby given in to be held in this State on

e first Monday in November

are to be elected, to wit:

in the place of Sanford E.

in the place of Henry Kitz-

risons, in the place of Henry

e will expire on the last day

e Thirty-fourth Congress of

Third Congressional District, IIId, Vth, and VIIIth Wards

the Fifth District, compos-

h Wards in New York, and

in Kings County; for the

of the XIth, XVth, and

k: for the Seventh District,

h, and XXth Wards in New

District, composed of the

h Wards in New York.

e elected for said County:

esembly; of Alexander W. Bradford

of Francis R. Tillou; ice of Welcome R. Beebe;

f Jacob A. Westervelt;

of Garrett Dyckman:

of John McGrath;

ets and Lamps, in the place

o was appointed to fill a va-mation of Henry Arcularius; Second District, in the place was appointed to fill a va-

ims-House, in the place of

William Pinkney, appointed

the place of Lorenzo B

B. Blunt; Slice Justice for the Seventh KlXth, and

of the XIIth, XIXth, and

e Eighth Judicial District, id XXth Wards.

ENWORTH, Sec'y of State.

ew York, Aug. 14, 1854.

requirements of the statute ided. JOHN ORSER,

and County of New York.

in the County will pub

week until the Election

for advertising the same,

st. See Revised Statutes,

John Orser, Sheriff.

Recorder.

list Publishing Society,

EET, NEW YORK.

the Board of Supervise

of Horatio Seymour;

d Erie Railroad.

P. M. for Dunkirk.

on Notice.

and a large assortment

Bella! Bella!

at delay.

NEW YORK, FIFTH-DAY, OCTOBER 5, 1854.

WHOLE NO. 537.

# Sabbath Recorder.

For the Sabbath Recorder. GEOLOGY AND THE BIBLE.

Does the Mosaic Account fix the Antiquity of the Earth?

Since science and revelation treat of the of revelation, correctly interpreted. If it be urged, that scientific men often put forth conregarded with distrust, it may be urged with equal truth, that theologians often put forth between the first creating fiat, and the first contradictory interpretations of the revealed Now, when the light of science is let in interpretations are to be regarded with distrust. The danger is not all on one side, and doubt. I am sure that revelation has been subject to s many false interpretations as nature has.

When science affirms that the sun is stationary with respect to the earth, it affirms what writer accommodates his language to the common notion respecting the celestial phenomena to which he incidentally alludes. If he had used the strict language of science, he would have defeated his own object, since he could of the earth, called stratified rocks, are the not have been understood. Science had not yet announced the fact that the motion of the sun is only apparent, while the real motion is that of the earth.

When science affirms, that the earth is more than six thousand years old, it affirms what the Bible does not deny. When it incidentally refers to the facts of geology, it uses language adapted to the common understanding is not to stand in the way of human progress, because it appears to contradict the well-es tablished truths of science. It does not in Adamic creation was the introduction of man upon the earth; hence the narrative all clusters around this event, and conters in it. By a series of stupendous miracles, the earth was fitted for its new tenant, while the heavenly orbs were appointed rulers of day and night. This fitting up of the earth, and peopling it with its present races of animals, with man at their head, and the subsequent instituting of the Sabbath, is the theme of the first chapter of the Mosaic account. Introductory to so sublime a narrative, it was fitting to announce, that "in the beginning God created the heavens and the earth." My full conviction is, that the verse just quoted was placed by the hand of Inspiration at the opening of the Bible, as a distinct and independent sentencethat it was the Divine intention to affirm by it, that the material universe was primarily originated by God out of nothing—and that this will say that six thousand years is adequate religion. They are, and always have been, originating act was quite distinct from the acts included in the six natural days of the Adamic creation; and further, that a long period intervened between this originating act and the act of the first of the six days work subsequently described. Now, since the inspired record neither affirms the brevity nor denies the length of this interval, we are at full liberty to predicate our conclusions on such data as we may find elsewhere. But I am not quite sure but that this view may be sustained by considerations connected with the sacred record itself, independent of the teachings of science. I am at least sure, that many leaders of the church, eminent for learning and piety, have adopted this view, long before geology was developed as a science, or claimed to affirm anything on the subject. Among the most ancient of these, I may mention Gregory Nazianzen, Justin Martyr, Basil, Caesarius, Origen, Augustine, Theodoret, Episcopius, and others. In more modern times, but prior to the discoveries of geology, this same view has been maintained by such judicious and learned men as Calvin, Bishop Patrick, and Dr. David Jennings. Now this view of the subject was arrived at by these learned divines, independently of all geological considerations, and in the entire absence of evi dence from this quarter. This interpretation was made on biblical grounds alone. This view, then, is not chargeable to geology alone, but, happily, geology illustrates and con-

Now let us see if this view is entirely groundless, when referred to scripture testimonv alone. Certainly, the above-named commentators must have found some evidence of their belief in the sacred record. No one. certainly, will claim that the phrase, "in the beginning," fixes the date of the creating fiat, for nothing could be more indefinite as to time except a few hundred species, mostly of sea when. Nor will any one versed in biblical shells, in the uppermost rock, correspond lore attribute any importance to the fact that with the species now living on the earth. So the conjunction and connects the first three differently are these different groups of aniverses of the account. They do not therefore mals constituted, that they could not have second and third verses. This word rendered earth. They must, therefore, have existed and in our text, (Hebrew, vau) has great lati- and passed away before the creation of the as in the next chapter, verse 17. It is the which there is not less than ten or twelve, opinion of the most able philologists, that it lived on the earth long enough for immense should be thus rendered at the beginning of the deposits of their remains to accumulate, which second verse of the first chapter of Genesis. sometimes constitute entire mountains. Now. Hence the elder Rosenmuller translates it can any reasonable man, acquainted with these thus, in connection with the first verse: "In well-established facts of science, believe that late," &c. So, also, Dathe, a cautious and ju. earth? If he can believe it, then he is bound

ning of the third verse, denoting that what tion, and the difficulty all vanishes. precedes the third verse is independent of it. Passing over the other and not less striking it is also to be observed, that with the createvidences of the earth's antiquity, to be found the earth, and that a period of time elapsed produce.

upon this interpretation, its truthfulness assumes a certainty, too clear for reasonable

It will be sufficient to present some of the eading points of evidence which geology affords of the great antiquity of the earth, although, to the student of geology, these evisents the sun as rising and setting, and the geological science, these evidences may not earth as immovable. In this the inspired appear, and on being presented may not be be cautious of their affirmations. The first important conclusion at which

every careful observer will arrive, is, that the rocks of all sorts which compose the crust result of second causes; in other words. they are not now in the condition in which they were originally created. Some have been melted, and reconsolidated and crowded in between others, or spread over them Others have been worn into mud, sand, and gravel, by atmospheric and aqueous agencies, and again consolidated, enveloping myriads of animals and plants, which now lie embedded in all states, from the animal or plant scarcely changed at all, to the perfect petrifaction, lying of those to whom it was addressed, as in the at all depths, from the surface to the bottom case of astronomy. Such a use of language of the fossiliferous rocks, a distance of not less than seven miles. Thus it appears, that chemical and mechanical agencies have been at work to bring rocks into their present state, the point at which fossils disappear, thus making a depth of about ten miles of rocks which appear to have been formed by particles worn from the unstratified, by the action of air and water, and conveyed into oceans and lakes, and there deposited, as the same process is now going on. The animals and plants which died in the waters sunk and were embedded in the mud; next, this deposit was hardened into stone, and finally raised out of the water, so as to become dry land. This process of forming rocks is very slow, so that the accumulations at the present time do not exceed a few inches in a century. That this process has been thus slow through all past time, (as the general rule,) is shown by the perfect state of preservation in which the re mains of plants and animals are found in most of the formations, and the even and regular manner in which the beds are laid down Now, when we consider that rocks ten miles in thickness have been thus deposited, who for the work? During the six thousand years which have elapsed since man came upon the earth, not more than one or two hundred feet of earth has thus accumulated, as is clearly shown by the fact that neither the works nor the remains of man are found at a greater depth than that. Below the upper part of the superficial deposit, called alluvium, not one vestige of man's existence has been found But if man had lived while the deposits below this were being formed, no possible reason can be given why his bones, and the fruit of his labor, should not be found, along with those of other animals, which are so abundant n the rocks below, to the depth of seven miles. In the second place, during the deposition of these stratified rocks, hundreds of changes occurred in the materials of which they were

> tinents are being laid bare by the retreating ocean, while others are being submerged by the slow approaching element. Most of our vast continents give indubitable evidence of having once been for a long time under the waters of the ocean. In the third place, numerous races of plants and animals must have occupied the globe. and successively passed away, previous to the present race. Not less than thirty thousand different species of fossil animals and plants have been dug from the earth, of which none,

The state of the section of the sect

and the second of the second control of the second control of the second of the second

composed, all of which implied great changes

in the water by which they were deposited-

between the first act of creation and the first at some time since the Adamic creation than of the six days' work. It is also found, that similar causes now operate. The difficulty in some old editions of the English Bible, in of such a task is insurmountable. But, admit which the chapters are not divided into verses, a long period between the "beginning," when a break occurs at the end of what is now the God created matter, and the first day, when second verse, and a figure (1) at the begin- he began to fit up the earth for man's habita-

same subjects only incidentally, we ought only ing process of the third day, a new formula in the stratified rock, I remark, finally, that to expect that the facts of science, rightly un- of expression is adopted, showing its non- the unstratified rocks out of which the stratified derstood, should not contradict the statements | identity with the originating act. From such | were formed, give evidence of having passed considerations, connected solely with the text through numerous changes, effected by the itself, such learned fathers of the church as I agency of heat, prior to the erosions of their have referred to, have concluded that the surface by the air and water changes, too, tradictory hypotheses, and therefore are to be Mosaic account does not fix the antiquity of which vast ages alone would be adequate to

Now, with such facts as these before us, can it appear strange, that every man who has candidly and understandingly examined the rocks of the earth's surface, should believe in the antiquity of the earth's origin? It were folly in him to believe otherwise, especially since revelation, rightly interpreted, op poses no obstacles to the belief. To disbelieve it, were to repudiate all the laws of evidence by which men ever arrive at conclusions in dences present themselves at every stroke of science or religion. When one meets a man the Bible does not deny, although it repre- the hammer. To those unacquainted with with bent and wrinkled form, silver locks, trembling hand, faltering voice, and dimmed vision, he feels no hesitancy in affirming that appreciated, and of course such persons will he has met an old man-for the effects of age are upon him-and there is no counter evidence. When the naturalist meets the earth all covered with evidences of age, it is not infidelity to call it old.

A celebrated American divine truly observes, concerning this view of the question, that "this interpretation of Genesis is entirely sufficient to remove all apparent collision between geology and revelation. It gives the geologist full scope for his largest speculations concerning the age of the world. It permits him to maintain, that its first condition was as unlike the present as possible, and allows him time enough for all the changes of mineral constitution and organic life, which its strata reveal. It supposes that all these are passed over in silence, by the sacred writers, because irrelevant to the object of revelation, but full of interest and instruction to men of science, who should afterwards take pleasure in exploring the works of God." It supposes the and that an immense period has been required six days work of creation to have related truth contradict them. The great event of the to produce the effects we behold. The stra- only to the fitting up of the earth for its pretified rocks extend some three miles below sent inhabitants. Since such an opinion is proven by the unmistakable foot-prints of antiquity on the earth itself, and does not in the least infringe on the literalities of the Bible, it is not at all strange, that geologists universally. and eminent divines generally, should have adopted it. It will stand the test of the severest criticism; and although the Pope of Rome should thunder an annual bull of excommuni cation from the Vatican against geologists, as he now does against astronomers, the eternal truths of science will laugh at the puerile missile, and the Bible be redeemed from false interpretations, as well by the light of geology

as by that of astronomy and chemistry. I hazard nothing in predicting, that Di Chalmers, and Dr. John Pye Smith, and Hugh Miller, although they may have enunciated some incorrect theories, will hardly be classed with infidels and traitors and atheists by men who know what infidelity and treason and atheism mean, and who know what these eminent men have done for the Bible and its the giant champions of revelation and religion. Hugh Miller alone will inherit immortal fame, as the champion of science and religion, when his detractors shall pass from human memory. Infidelity and skepticism have already learned to tremble beneath his well-directed blows. 'Honor to whom honor."

D. E. MAXSON.

#### For the Sabbath Recorder. LET THE HEART BE BEAUTIFUL.

The mind loves to linger upon scenes of

beauty, and the heart forgets its sorrow in contemplating them. Nature has scattered with lavish hand everything that should please the eye, elevate the mind, or rejoice the heart. Art, too, has exerted her skill in imitations of nature, for the same purpose—the enjoyment of man, the noblest work of God-a being such changes, indeed, as must have required different oceans over the same spot. Such possessing faculties for appreciating and enjoyevents could not occur except by alternate ing these beauties, capable of deep feeling than the two or three young girls who accomelevations and subsidences of large portions and generous sympathy—aye, and more beauof the earth's crust, nor could these have haptiful than either the animate of inanimate obpened without vast periods of intervening jects around him-beautiful in form, symtime. That like changes are now taking place, is known to every one at all acquainted metry, gracefulness, and beautiful in heart, with the facts of physical geography. Conwhen possessing pure motives, noble principles, and a holy zeal for the right. We are attracted by the brilliant color and faultless form of a flower; and if it is fragrant, too, we value it highly. So we admire the beauty of the human form; but we are shocked by want of sense, or feeling—disgusted by selfishness; and when we find these combined with the most beautiful forms, are indeed saddened. On the other hand, a mind filled with glowing thoughts, a soul warm with sympathy, at once commands our love and respect. What though the individual may be homely in feature, or uncouth in appearance? If he but possess a noble heart, it is enough; he is identify the event of the first with that of the been contemporaneous inhabitants of the beautiful. The beauty of form may fade, the eye lose its lustre, the cheek its bloom, but tude of meaning, and is often translated but, present races. But each of these groups, of the beauty of the heart can never die. It poor, whether his complexion be black or commercial and moral prosperity of his dowhite, if he only cultivate the nobler part of minions, she established in Turin two factohis nature, and love virtue and truth. For ries; one of cloth for the army, and another of beauty consists in goodness, and a beautiful the best silks and ribbons. Thanks to her three the beginning God created the heavens and all these changes have taken place during the form without it, is the most disagreeable thing the earth; afterwards the earth was deso six thousand years of man's existence on the in nature. Yes, let the heart be beautiful, an honest and comfortable livelihood, and gentlemen, who were of the party, asked slave, who received his freedom as a reward.

#### For the Sabbath Recorder. "I HAVE NO TIME TO PRAY."

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

"No time to pray?"—no time to thank
The Giver of each good, For every thing which you receive, For life, and health, and food?

"No time to pray"—to Him who gave
His precious life for thee; To purchase thy redemption, and thou su to set thee it.

"No timeto pray"—or ask His aid To guie thy erring feet, While in his world beset with cares. To Jess' mercy seat?

"No timeo pray"—when blessed each day With a that Heaven can give? Remembe, 'tis God's kindness That enbles thee to live.

"No time to pray?"—will this be heard When a thy dying day Thou shal approach His sight who bids All motal beings " pray?

No! thenthy answer will not be, "I hat no time to pray:" Thou'lt sy, "Oh! spare me now, and I To The henceforth will pray.

> LIVIS OF HOLY WOMEN. ROSA GOVONA.

The following interesting life of Rosa Goona we take, with a few slight alterations, from Julia Kavanagh's "Women of Christ-| ianity :''---

On the Northern side of the Ligurian Apenines, in the basin formed by the Upper Panaro, extends the district of Mondovi, a province of the Sardinian States. Surrounded by a fertile tract of land, rich in corn, vines, mulberry trees, and cattle, rises the chief town. Mondovi. It is built partly on the bank of the Ellero, partly on a hill which rises above the river.

In this quiet place there lived, in the course of the last century, a young orphan girl of the name of Rosa Govona. She excelled in respect. needle-work, her only means of support; she never cared for pleasure, and thought not of marriage; grave, mild, and silent, she lived alone, in the dignity of labor and the honor of womanhood.

Toward the year 1746, Rosa, being then in her thirtieth year, happened to meet a young girl, an orphan like herself, who was destitute, and without the means of earning a livelihood. The sight grieved her comp sionate heart, and shocked her feminine delicacv. She took home the young stranger and addressing her in language of Scriptural simplicity, "Here," said she, pointing to her numble dwelling, "here shalt thou abide with me; thou shalt sleep in my bed; thou shalt drink from my cup, and thou shalt live by the labor of thine own hands." This last clause, comprising independence and self-respect, was one of the most cherished points in the creed of Rosa- Pleased with the docility and ndustry of her young guest, she conceived the project of a female association, based on the principles of labor and mutual aid. Ere long, the young girl of Mondovi was sur rounded by a society of young and unprotected single women, who dwelt beneath the same roof, and labored diligently for their

So novel an establishment in Mondovi was t first warmly attacked, but the prudent sience of Rosa and her companions, and above all their blameless life, at length prevailed over calumny, and they were able to live and labor in peace. Nay more, the authorities of Mondovi at length offered Rosa, whose abode had now grown too narrow, a house in the plains of Carcassona. This she readily ac cepted, and was soon surrounded by seventy young girls. She obtained another and larger house in the plain of Brao; but extending her views with her means, Rosa no longer confined the labors of her friends to the common tasks of needle-work; the house of Brao became a real factory for the manufacture of woolen stuffs. Five years had now passed away since Rosa first took home the orphan girl. She might well have rested satisfied with what she had done; but consulting only her zeal and anxious wish of spreading the good effects of her system, she set off for Turin in the year 1755.

Rosa Govona entered the capital of Piedmont with no other protection than her own strong faith, and no higher accommodation panied her. She simply explained her project, and asked for an asylum. The fathers rooms for the "love of God," and the milisatisfied, and establishing themselves in their new abode, they cheerfully set to work.

The fact became known, and attracted at tention. On the suggestion of his financial minister, Count of Gregory, Charles Eman uel III. assigned to Rosa and her companion huge buildings belonging to a religious broth erhood, recently suppressed. The house was soon filled with forsaken orphan girls. The king read and approved the judicious rules laid down by Rosa, and ordered the factories of the establishment to be organized and registered by the magistrates appointed to superintend commercial matters. From that time the Rosinas, as they were called in honor of their foundress, enjoyed the special protection of the Sardinian government.

Rosa Govona felt deeply grateful for the favor her plans had received from the king. as she had begun, and to contribute to the

of going over the provinces of Piece by her labors, she died at Turin. Her re- ing establishment, and a large family, amid which covers them may still be read the following epitaph: "Here lies Rosa Govona of Mondovi. From her youth she consecrated herself to God. For his glory she founded in her native place, and in other towns, subject of religion. His wife was pious, and piety and labor. During an administration about to retire to rest, knelt down by his admirable charity, and of unshaken firmness. prayer. When he rose from his knees he She entered on eternal life on the 28th day turned to his father, with a seeming consciousof February, of the year 1776, the sixtieth of ness that he had performed a duty, and ad-

she was. She appears to us through her yet be said of him, "Behold, he prayeth." good works, thoughtful, and ever doing; a serious and beneficent apparition. A plain were too big to pray. I knew a young man, cap, a white kerchief, a cross in her bosom, a college student, of brilliant talents and fasand a brown robe, constituted the attire of the cinating manners. Yet he would sometimes foundress of the Rosinas. One of her biog-sneer at piety and pious men. He was conraphers calls her sister Rosa; but it does not sidered a model by a certain class around him. appear that she took any vows, or sought to In a revival meeting, the Spirit of God reached impose any on her community. The Rosinas his heart. He saw his danger and resolved to are bound by no tie; they can leave their reform. Then he thought of his companions abode, and marry if they wish; but they who had witnessed his past life. They would rarely do so. There will always be a certain say he was weak minded and fickle. He number of women whom circumstances or would lose their respect. He could not come private inclination will cause to remain un down from his high position. He could not married. Rosa Goyona was one of these: take up the cross through good and evil reand for them she labored. She wished to port, and his serious impressions passed away, shut them from vice, idleness, and poverty; perhaps forever. He was too big to pray. to present to them unsullied the noblest inheritance of human beings-dignity and self-

only income; all work assiduously, save the old, who are supported by the younger com-

complete; whatever they manufacture, they do with their own hands from beginning to end; | tical in the doctrines of the Bible. | He witthey buy the cocoons in spring, and perform every one of the delicate operations which silk undergoes, before it is finally woven into gros-de-naples, levantines, and ribbons. Their silks are of the best quality, but plain, in heart was not subdued. He could not humble order to avoid the expense and inconvenience himself at the foot of the cross is Me was too of changing their looms with every caprice big to pray. of fashion. They also fabricate linen; but only a limited number of Rosinas can undergo the fatigue of weaving; their profits are moderate but sufficient. The house in Turin alone spends eighty thousand francs a year; and it holds three hundred women, of whom fifty, who are either old or infirm, and consequently unable to work, are supported by the

One woman, poor, obscure, and unlearned, but strong in her own faith, and, above all, in her love for her orphan sisters, accomplished

# ACHIEVEMENTS OF MEMORY.

"Paschal knew the whole Bible by heart and could at any moment cite chapter and verse of any part of it." [Harper's Mag. An extraordinary attainment in any age! but it is at least more rare, in these days of many books and superficial reading. I remember one instance of it, in the case of a

man, who, in the ordinary affairs of life, was regarded as approaching to "a natural," but of them, likely—and they will be along in due who yet displayed not only the deepest feeling of religion, but an unusual acquaintance cares and anxieties of the present time. You with the truths of revelation. He earned a scanty living for himself and an aged mother by weaving; a living which latterly was eked out to a frugal comfort, by the bounty of the late George Buchan, Esq., of Kelloe.

Jemmy was a punctual attendant on all great religious gatherings, and especially on sacramental occasions, throughout a circle of parishes in the Centre of Berwickshire, Scotland. Those preachers were especial favorites with him, whose discourses were abundof the oratory of St. Philip gave her a few antly enriched with scripture quotations; and flect on goodness, can you not anticipate goodthese, as fast as the preacher uttered them, ness? Has not God laid a noble basis for tary posts sent her litters and straw mattress. though without giving any reference, Jemmy confidence in all his faithfulness? es. Rosa and her companions were quite would at once turn up with unfailing accuracy, 5. Because it will needlessly augment prein his well-thumbed Bible. He often tested sent trouble. Are you so well out of trouble

The late Ex-Consul Buchanan, during his to present troubles. It makes all present residence at Niagara Falls, desired to express | burdens heavier, while Christ and reason bid his high esteem for my friend, the Rev. W. you do no such thing. W., then pastor of the Baptist Church at | 6. Anxiety about the future can do you no Drummondville, by presenting him with a possible good. It cannot better fit you to Bible. He embraced the opportunity of the meet it; but contrariwise. It will not change visit of Alexander Campbell, of Bethany anything that is appointed to overtake you. College, Virginia, to invite Mr. W. to meet a few friends, and receive the intended token of friendship. Mr. Campbell presented it tease and trouble your soul about what the in the name of the Ex-Consul, and, in a brief ad- future shall disclose. Do your duty, and dress on the preciousness of the book, and trust in God-then, come what may, all will be Knowing that the most effectual mode of the importance of an accurate study of it, well. showing her gratitude would be to continue stated that he had been led, in early life, to commit it to memory so perfectly, that he could repeat the whole of the New Testa- largest diamonds now known in the world, ment verbatim; and, if I am not mistaken, has, within a few months, been deposited in could even repeat it backward, from the Re- the Bank of England for safe-keeping. Its velation to Matthew. He stated, moreover, value is estimated at one million three hunhundred women, without dowry, without any that he could repeat any verse of any chapter, dred thousand dollars. It was found in the resource, save their own labor, they earned in any order and at any time. Two military mines of Brazil, South America, by a negro Let us lose no opportunity of speaking gentle provided in youth for the wants of old age. leave to test his power; and procuring each How many who read this will think of that Houses depending on that of Turin were a copy of the Scriptures, gave, in rapid sucpearl of infinitely greater value, yes, above all the neavens and the earth; but afterwards the stablished at Norazza, Fossano, Savigliano, Chiéri, and St. Damian of Acti. Over the New Testament, which Mr. C. cited with the bondage and burdens of sin, and makes the entrance of every house which she found the eather the eather the she could be eather the eather the eather the she could be eather the eather the eather the eather the eathe

mangerai col larora delle tue mani." "Thou | it was to be found, which Mr. C. always anshalt live by the labor of thine own hands." swered with equal readiness. This attainment Rosa devoted twenty-one years the mark lis the more remarkable, if we consider the and life of active labor, and frequent controversy, founding asylums for the unprotected and in- the multiplied cares of pastoral and editorial dustrious poor of her sex; until, exhausted charges, of a professorship, a farm, a publish-

## TOO BIG TO PRAY.

I tarried for the night with an old friend. who had always seemed indifferent on the retreats opened to forsaken young girls, so endeavored to impress the minds of her childthat they might serve God; she gave them ren with proper views of God and eternity. excellent regulations, which attached them to Her little boy, of two or three years, when of thirty years, she gave constant proofs of mother, and reverently repeated a child's her age. Grateful daughters have raised this dressed him: "Father, I have said my praynonument to their mother and benefactress." ers, have you said yours? or are you too big But little is told of Rosa Govona, person- to pray?" I thought it was a question that ally; we know more what she did than what would reach the father's heart, and it might

I have since noticed many, very many, who

I knew a man who had passed the middle age of life. His children had grown up around him, while he had been careless and According to an interesting account publunconcerned about their eternal welfare. A lished in Paris a few years ago, the Rosinas change came over him, and he felt that duty are still in a prosperous and happy state; they called on him to pray in his family. But how are admitted from thirteen to twenty; they could he assume such a task before his housemust be wholly destitute, healthy, active, and | hold, which would be astonished at such a both able and willing to work. They are strange event. He shrank from the effort. patronized by government, but labor is their and finally relaxed into his former position and

in his profession. The urbanity of his deport-The labors of the Rosinas are varied and ment, joined with an intelligent mind made him a pleasant companion. But he was skepnessed the happy death of one who triumphed in the last trying hour, and his infidel opinions were shaken. "Almost, he was persuaded to become a Christian." But the pride of his

I knew a man of great learning and great worldly wisdom. He became a disciple of Christ, but he mistook the nature of prayer. Instead of praying in the "simplest form of speech," he often used "great swelling words," and lofty rounded periods. His prayers were

not edifying. He was too big to pray. How many thousands there are around us. who have been elevated to high places in our land, who would not dare to be seen upon their knees, supplicating the Majesty of Heav-

en. They are too big to pray.

# DON'T BE ANXIOUS ABOUT THE FU-

1. Because all the future is in God's hands. An infinitely wise and good being is sovereign over all its events. Not one of them can escape his notice, or elude his control.

2. Because you have no right to put into one day what belongs to another. The future will have its own cares and anxieties-plenty time. But they have no business lamong the must not put them there.

3. Because it is ill-treatment of the best advice. Just read the following advice, and think who was the Adviser: "Wherefore, take no thought for the morrow, for the morrow shall take thought for the things of itself. Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof."

4. Because it implies want of confidence in God. Has he not hitherto dealt with you? Could you have taken as good care of yourself as he has taken of you? If you can re-

his memory in conversation, and found that, now that you need some by way of variety? without any apparent effort, he opened at the Or would you like more than you now have? Do you wish a new stroke of the lash on a I have known one other instance of a sim- place already sore? Go into fidgets, then. ilar attainment, by a person in very different about the future, and you can get accommocircumstances, and of very different character. dated. But all this is a superfluous addition

Therefore, all these voices in your ears proclaim to you, that it is very poor business to Puritan Recorder.

The state of the late of the l

# nadvance. Subscriptions Ocenta. Ilibe acknowledged in the since to which they reach suntil arrowings are paid be publisher. ge and remittances sheeld Spruce-st., New York he take Periodicalisation of take Periodicalisation of the receives the paper of th

**Main** a baid story<sup>04%</sup>

# Che Sabbath Recorder.

New York, October 5, 1854.

Editors-GEO. B. UTTER & THOMAS B. BROWN (T. N. V. HULI. (N. V. H.) A. B. BURDICK (A. B. B.)

# A TRACT PROPOSED.

It was resolved by the Tract Society, at its late Anniversary, that the Board issue a Tract ligion." We like this resolution; but would like still better, if there were no necessity for such a publication. The resolution was adopted in view of the well-known fact, that multitudes who profess to be Christians are more ready to follow established custom, than to inquire what is the will of God. Not that they mean to disobey God, deliberately, but it is so pleasant to imagine that to be God's will, which the community have decided to be so, and which has received the sanction o thousands of good men in former times, that they give themselves no trouble to ask whether it has actually the sanction of the Bible, or not. "O, it must be sanctioned by the Bible, if good men have lived and died in the practice of it," say they; "so many good men cannot have been wrong. Would God have suffered them to continue so long in darkness? Can it be that they have all erred in their interpretation of the Scriptures?" In this, or in a similar manner, are all attempts to ex-

We hope that a good Tract will be prepared on this subject, for certainly it is needed. for the work by a season of fasting and prayer, and would pray earnestly over every page, much good fruit.

O, it is amazing, since life is so short-since the judgment is so near-since nothing but truth can stand in the great day of trialconcern themselves so little to know what it is, or when they know it, to give obedience to it. Certainly, there can be no error small enough to do one any good. Were it otherwise, then would that error cease to be an error, and would become a truth. Yet, from the time that the first lie entered into the world, men have been infatuated with the idea, that something worth the sacrifice would be gained by giving up more or less of the truth of God. Would that such infatuation affected only the irreligious portion of the world! But alas! the Church of Christ, that body which claims to be "the pillar and ground of the truth," groans under the evil.

This is the evil which keeps Christians asunder; which fences them off into different persuasions, and renders it impossible for them to coalesce. For there is no cementing power is a none in anything else but the And facts have abundantly proved that whenever the experiment has been made The a little truth—no matter how little-for the sake of effecting a closer alliance between different Christian sects, increased disunion has been the result. The first lie uttered to man was the seed of strife and alienation of hearts. Enmity was established between the serpent and the womanbetween his sched and her seed-not so much because God arbitrarily ordered it so, as because that great lie necessarily made it so Cain quarreled with Abel. At a later day those who were of their father the devi quarreled with Christ. In both instances was a conflict of error with truth. And a this day, what over be the profession of men it is certain that, in striving to uphold their errors, they quarrel with their Saviour, and perpetuate disunion among his followers Christians will never be united—sectarianism will never cease—the church will never ar pear as one body, animated by one spirit, confessing "one I ord, one faith, one baptism, till its members learn to obey the dictates of truth and conscience in all matters of religion.

But it is not only in the sectarian aspect of this question that we feel interested. The proposed tract would be defective, if it did the Tractarians who were unwilling to be not read our own people, as well as those who differ from us, a solemn lesson. Why do not yet it is generally believed, that the resignathose Seventh day Baptists who travel about from one place to another, obey truth and their well-enlightened conscience, by refusing to The fourth son of Wilberforce is the Bishop iourney on Sabbath days? Why do not Seventh-day Baptist farmers obey truth and conscience, by refraining from cheese-making, and every other business, which violates the the resignation of his preferments. How caretist lumbermen obey truth and conscience, by dren closely to adhere in all things to the would best suit their interest. withholding their hands from the labor of preparing for their shipments and sales on the Sabbath? Why do not Seventh-day Baptist from those partnerships, which involve themreach home by the time that Sabbath com- in service six ordained ministers, two licenmences on Sixth-day evening, instead of clipping an hour or two from this sacred season, or pleasure, is at the bottom of these trans-

are more excellent, being instructed out of the law-people who know what the Fourth Commandment means, when it says, "the seventh day is the Sabbath, in it thou shalt not do any work," are themselves breakers of the law, choosing to consult self interest, and get rich, rather than to practice the obedience to truth and conscience, which they are so ready to inculcate to their First-day brethren Let the Tract be written; we go for it, heart and soul. But it will do no good, till w learn to obey it ourselves.

#### BRITISH CORRESPONDENCE.

religious instruction on other points do not, better. we seem to see divine preservation from error, encouraging us to hope that they seek and find the guidance of a gracious Saviour. With thankfulness, therefore, do we learn from Brother Carpenter's communication in the Sabbath Recorder last received, that notwithstanding of Ta-ping-wang's invitation to Mr. Roberts, and the desire of the latter to accept it, he did not find his way to Nanking by | fined than the Chinese, and much more so pound to them the way of God more perfectly the Susquehanna. From a letter dated Shanghae, June 25th, and therefore nearly a month later than that of Bro. C., we learn that nations, which knowledge they obtained "they received the American missionaries chiefly through the Dutch. Education seems If the one who writes it would gird himself very scornfully, and bade them 'recognize the to be generally diffused among the common new revelation, and bring tribute to the Celes- people, and they show no indisposition to learn tial King.'" We suppose Dr. Bridgman and and over every paragraph, so that it might be Mr. Culbertson, who were on board the Susseen that the whole thing had been steeped quehanna, to be the missionaries referred to: in prayer, it would be all the better. A Tract and with the knowledge of the fact that most thus prepared might be expected to produce of those who take interest in missions, have shown such aversion to the Chinese observing But how much the article is cultivated by the real Sabbath rather than that which in Christendom has been allowed to usurp its place, we shall not be surprised to learn, that Dr. Taylor's house, outside the north gate, by since the soul was created for the truth, and those missionaries had been endeavoring to incan be blessed by nothing else—that men will duce the Chinese to forsake the old and only authentic revelation of God upon the subject, with foreigners, on account of its proximity His own inspired word, and that the scorn spoken of was the expression of surprise that a new and unwritten tradition had been per- in, and many others have struck near by mitted to make that word void! It is stated, There does not seem to be much danger in that the British steamers Rattler and Styx had living here, except when an attack is made also, and, as we suppose, more recently, visited upon the city, and we can at such times keep Nanking, with Mr. L. Bowring, on a mission connected with Chinese revenue matters Mr. Medhurst went, acting as Secretary, so that we may expect some further account of the present views and feelings of the chiefs on spiritual subjects, as well as on those which relate to revenue, to be given shortly. It may not be easy for the missionaries who observe the Sabbath of the Lord to obtain a personal interview with Ta-ping-wang; but we may be assured that by tracts means will be sought to encourage the heart and strengthen the hands of those who have inculcated upon their people a reverence for God's holy day. And if received as more faithful on this point, our brethren may yet be enabled to be serviceable in correcting other errors which Yang, the Eastern King, is more especially supposed to entertain. In none of the more recent accounts is anything said of Pekin, but 40,000 men had lately been sent north from Nanking to aid the army of the north, so that the fall

> The family of the celebrated William Wilberforce have disappointed the Protestant expectation of his country. One of them has been for some time a member of the Church of Rome; the wife of another is so also; another, an archdeacon in the Church of England, has just sent in the resignation of his preferments to the Archbishop of York, by whom it was expected he was about to be taken to task for the unscriptural and Romish doctrine contained in a work published above year ago on the Eucharist. The archdeacon indeed professes to resign on account of difficulties which he feels on the subject of the Queen's supremacy in spiritual things; but however just such a ground would have been for renouncing connection with the establishment, and known as it is, that a number of years ago he took prominent place among controlled in their movements Romeward, tion now has been tendered to escape the condemnation he was expected to receive. towards Rome, is well-known. Consistency demands that he should follow his brother in Word of God! J. A. BEGG.

of the capital may shortly be reported.

merchants, and manufacturers, stand aloof five years of its existence, this mission numbered only one minister and two teachers. selves and others in the guilt of Sabbath- Within the second five years, three other breaking? Why do not men of business ministers engaged in the work, two of whom among us, arrange to shut their shops, and were fruits of the mission. There are now tiates, ten teachers, and three colporteurs. There are four churches, into which 370 conevery week? Have truth and conscience no notwithstanding the losses occasioned by voice in regard to such things? There is but death, exclusions, and emigrations to the them, and get to the door of their office first, the greater portion of the empire, renders it ed on both sides. one answer to all these questions. Self-interest, United States, the number embraced in them where, by beating a drum, he may obtain an not very probable that he can easily be induced in them interest. is now 200. Many others have been brought interview with the officer himself. Or, he now to change the practices which he has gressions. Our own people—people who as 1,000 have abandoned the errors of popery, to a saving knowledge of Christ, and as many know God's will, and approve the things that and come under the influence of the gospel.

# MISSIONARY CORRESPONDENCE

Since my return from the Anniversary, I China. The letter from Bro. Wardner,

though lengthy, is unusually interesting, and the friends of the mission. The letter of Bro. Jones gives but little ad-

ditional information to what has already been communicated in the Recorder. He asks for one thousand dollars to buy a small garden also asks for a variety of articles for his own The telegraph intimates to-day the arrival ter of raising money to buy land will be benote is brief, but significant: "Great agitation | rangements will be made for securing the prevails around Canton. The insurgents necessary funds and all other articlesneeded have taken some places in the neighborhood, for the successful prosecution of the hission. and have killed the authorities." As the Bro. Jones proposes to inquire still further struggle manifestly approaches to a close, it before making a permanent location. He is becomes the more a matter both of interest spending a portion of his time in leaning the and importance, how the conquerors shall Arabic language. He preaches twic on the guide the movement. In the knowledge that | Sabbath, and on First-day when he cal secure they sanctify God's Sabbath, while those to a congregation. He writes that Bro Saunwhom their leaders have been indebted for ders has been quite ill of a fever, but s now J. BAILEY, Cor Sec.

#### Letter of Mr. Wardner.

SHANGHAE, June 21st 1854. DEAR BRETHREN: On the 27th of April, I had a short interview with an officer of the Susquehanna, who gave a very flattering account of Japan and its inhabitants. He regards them as much more intelligent and rethan he expected to find them. He said they seemed to be theoretically acquainted with all the arts and sciences possessed by civilized from others. On seeing the electric telegraph operate, they immediately sent off to Jedd to have wires made for extending it. The country is rich, productive, and beautiful. The tea shrub is used for hedge fences; and the quality of the tea they drank there was superior to any he had ever tasted in China them, he could not say.

On the 2d and 3d of May, we moved into invitation from his colleague, Mr. Cunningham, who soon followed suit. The house had to the imperial camps. It now shows 174 ball holes as evidences of Chinese workmanout of their reach. I expect to pay some thing for the use of the rooms we occupied

On the 4th, we (Mr. Cabbings and myself) finished distributing alms publicly outside the city, having used up our portion of the money ppropriated for that purpose.

On the 16th, I distributed eleven dollars among some poor families in the city, which had been put into my hands for the purpose. In one house which I visited was a poor soldier, who had been so shockingly burned by the explosion of a bag of powder, that his appearance was really frightful. There have been several serious accidents of the kind, owing to carelessness, to which the Chinese are not a little prone.

The impression which seems to be gaining ground, that the corruptions and oppression practiced by this government are very much owing to errors in its feligious system, will doubtless tend much to hasten its downfall. The common people, who compose the bone and sinew of the nation, have great reason to detest it. The power, and abuse of power exercised by the police, is sufficient of itsel to produce such results, and may serve as very fair specimen of Chinese politics under the Tartar rule. Whoever has a case to bring before the magistrates, must present it in writing to the police, who guard the first door leading to his office, by whom it is examined, and a demand made for money before it can be allowed to pass to the next. The same takes place at each door, costing the applicant, generally, at least ten dollars. Should the magistrate take notice of his complaint, (which may depend on the value of the bribe offered,) and give orders to seize the person complained of, the police then go and inform

can be exercised without producing riots, to effect the change.

adopt either of these methods, is quite sure to | tion. And even if he made no such pretension, | baskets of charcoal out of pay dear for it.

will be read with great satisfaction. We give long since, that he had seen men at Canton popular one;" or that "the fourth commit be tortured to death.

and build a house for himself and family, and state of their morals, nationally, but also the called it the Sabbath; or "that it is not best thus to pass along without having some sysservile spirit of the people, both of which to be squabbling for a day;" or that the earth tematic operations in progress. I have theretend to sink them lower and lower in the is round, and that by coming to China from fore opened a school of boys in the chapel being of humanity. But as the common people the United States via Cape Horn, a man which commenced yesterday, though with a are the chief suffers, these developments tend would lose a day; or that the Sandwich Is- small beginning. If this succeeds, I can have of the Overland Mail. As regards China, the fore the Board at its next meeting and ar- to lessen surprise that the revolutionary move. landers keep one day, and the Society Island- at least a small congregation to talk to and ment has been so successful. And as the re- ers another; or that "Sunday is more apt to catechize, and having this nucleus, shall be ligion of the country has so intimate a con- be pleasant weather than other days;" or any more likely to get adult hearers. Providence nection with the government, the anxiety to such like doctor of divinity arguments. be rid of the one naturally tends to weaken their attachment to the other.

the truths they have already embraced.

beyond the latter place.

could not be attended to till the next day.

and be liable to be influenced by the sophistry counsel, and says to us, "Be still, and know residents in the East, that complaints have of Romanists, or the vague plea of "popular that I am God." What he has wrought in been often presented from various quarters practice." It is much to be feared, that the China is so astonishing, that worldly men will against his conduct. He pretends to decry new Emperor will, if he succeeds, enforce not believe that it is anything but a satanic the mercenary disposition of a Mr. Jones, his religion by law, and that persecution will delusion. No doubt Satan is doing what he when it is his daily and hourly desire to feel be the result. Still, even this may be for the can to corrupt them, yet God may be speak- the pockets of his own countrymen, as well best, in consequence of the exceeding great ing, as declared of old: "Behold, ye despisers, as speculate on the feelings and sympathies apathy which prevails almost universally and wonder, and perish; for I accomplish a of travelers of other lands. among the people in regard to every thing work in your days, a work which ye will by At one time the imposition practiced by like religion, Christian or pagan. It may be no means believe, though one declare it to this man on Americans journeying to Jerusathe only thing that can arouse them. But you." Christ is preached, and will be preached, and Lovers of truth have no time to be idle. though it may be done through strife or vain King Jesus seems now to be beating louder and unjust recall has surprised his countrymen glory, we may well rejoice in that He is for volunteers than ever before, and such as here, and will call for further remarks herepreached; knowing that even the stubborn- fear neither labor, suffering, nor death; for after,) remonstrated with him strongly, and ness, pride, and wrath of man will all be turned the world appears to be just reeling into the sent notice of the fact to our Legation at to the praise of God's glory, and the remain- pit of her final overthrow, while Satan seems Constantinople, or rather its representatives, der of it restrained. It is a cheering fact, making his last and desperate struggle to making a formal complaint of the unworthy that they are printing and disseminating the thwart the purposes of God and ruin souls. Scriptures, without note or comment.

One of the most mysterious providences as all their religious instruction, so far as we

independent of them. If a man has courage thus inspired, and that their success is the re- towards us. There was not much execution the efforts which you and the South are so enough, he may, by watching his opportunity, sult; and the fact that he has established his re- done at the west gate, but outside the north well able to make, and in very many direcwhen the police are off their guard, rush by ligion and the observance of the Sabbath over gate, quite a number were killed and wound-tions are making, to benefit the race of your may hand in his complaint when his excel- thus established, and by so doing acknowledge that live in my out buildings informed me to diminish our obligations and accountable that live in my out buildings informed me to diminish our obligations and accountable. lency may be riding through the streets in his to his subjects and the world, that his pretentian to the race, as fellow heirs that on the preceding day, the imperialists ness with regard to the race, as fellow heirs sedan. But whoever has the presumption to sion to supernatural guidance is all a decepcame and took four bundles of wood and three of future, endless retributions."

it hardly seems probable that he would now The coal I could not find.

But though these arguments may fail, others of a more compulsory kind may succeed. Shanghae is fast ridding herself of her Whether their use is thought of, you may idols, both in and out of the city; and Amoy, form some idea from the leading article in the as I learned recently from a missionary of that last North China Herald, (June 17th.) I place, is in advance of her. He mentioned, any man could influence him by the first class among others, the case of an old lady, who of arguments, circumstances seem to have split up her household god to cook her dinner placed Mr. Roberts in the most favorable powith, and remarked afterward, that her rice sition of any missionary in China. He was tasted unusually sweet and good. There not only his spiritual teacher, but has now seems but little chance for doubt, that with under his guardianship an own and an adopted the fall of the Tartar dynasty, idol worship in son of the Southern King. This was not China will come to an end. Though the con- known to any except the first-day Baptist quering party may be infected with bigotry mission till recently. The adopted son fought Jones alluded to was our missionary of that and many glaring errors, still, their religion in Tä-ping-wang's army during the first year name. It was not, however, Wm. M. Jones, is such an approximation towards true Chris- of the rebellion, during which time he emtianity, that every lover of it can but pray for braced Christianity. After the army had left their success, and for Divine interference to Quang-see, he was sent back to look after thwart the designs of all who would check some domestic affairs, which having done, he their progress, or seduce them from any of found his way hedged up so as to prevent his in question, is pretty well known to have proreturning again to the army. He then with You will see by the North China Herald, his brother (by adoption) went to Canton, and that the United States steamer Susquehanna learning that Mr. R. was coming up the coast, has lately visited Nanking and Voo-hoo, about applied to him, and both came nominally as 65 miles beyond. It is said that the insur- his servants. Nothing in particular was gents have got possession of nearly 400 miles known of his religious sentiments till some time after his arrival, though he was observed upon Mr. Finn, and shows who are the "van-By the concurrent testimony of all who to be very sedate and attentive to his Bible. have visited the insurgents since the fall of Happening to be present at one of their com-Nanking, the fact is established beyond the munion seasons, he requested the privilege of possibility of a doubt, that they sabbatize on partaking with them; and being questioned, the veritable seventh day of the fourth com- he was found to be orthodox on most docmandment. The Susquehanna reached Nan- trinal points, and had acquired quite an exking after noon on Sabbath day, when a distensive knowledge of the Scriptures. He patch was sent off to the officials. But the said he had been baptized and belonged to this date by referring to an article which apmessenger was sent back with the answer, the Tä-ping wang church. But being told peared in the New York Observer of July 20, that it was the Sabbath day, and such business that his baptism was not valid, because not headed "A Yankee Vandal." performed by a proper administrator, he re- I heartily concur in the remarks made by Capt. Dearbon informed me, that he saw quested to be rebaptized, which was granted, that paper with regard to the conduct of the stagings built up in different locations about and he became a member of their church. British Consul at Jerusalem, in thus malicithousands could listen to one speaker. All uncontrollable will. "He will have his own of desecrative vandalism against the American who have been connected with them any way." He explains away many of the pecu- nation. The said individual is well known length of time, can repeat the Ten Command- liarities and apparent absurdities found in for his jealousy of and petty bickerings with ments and the Lord's Prayer, even down to their books, as merely figurative. The fact those Americans resident within the confines small children; and when they meet a foreign- of Mr. R.'s befriending these young men, of Syria; and under cover of an attack on er who could do the same, (intelligibly to may give him access to the leaders of the new the supposed acts of one man, he vents his them,) they would take him by the hand, and dynasty, and perhaps much influence over carefully-gathered spleen in the face of our salute him with the title of brother. The them, in addition to what he may have in con- whole nation. only ground of complaint found against them sideration of his former relation to the leader. He has opened an insignificant battery of was their haughty spirit, consequent, most | The amount of his influence at court, I aplikely, upon their extraordinary success. prehend, will depend somewhat upon the time shots from time to time; but as this is un-But what body of men, professing human that he is permitted to get among them. He pleasant to the passer by, we think it opporweaknessess, could, from such beginnings, in has now been detained here nearly a year, tune to bring forward a few heavy guns and so short a time, accomplish what they have, waiting and watching for an opportunity to demolish his position. and not be to some extent affected by it? go to Nanking, but without success. No ar-It is, however, much to be lamented, as it guments or entreaties could prevail with the can say, with honest indignation, that no one will render them less willing to receive in officers of the Susquehanna to take him, has done more to annoy the American travelstruction from those better acquainted with though they took two other "missionaries," er, and to render his stay in that city as short the Scriptures than themselves. But, on the and one of them (Dr. B.) out of the very and unpleasant as possible, than this incumbent other hand, it will tend to make them more house in which he lives. God orders all of the British Consulate. His impositions tenacious for such truths as they have imbibed, things according to the riches of his own and ill-treatment are so well known to the

On the morning of the 10th, I went to my house and found (or it was so reported) that concerning their religion, is, that they should a party of imperialists had just been there and have chosen the correct day for their Sabbath, broke through a window door and took out a know, came to them through first-day mission- dow of my wood room, and wrung off the aries, personally, and by the Scriptures, per- pad-lock that was on the door. Three, of verted as they seem to have been in many them were sitting just outside my gate when the defendant, and propose to sell him off for if not all cases to favor Sunday, and some of I went in, and I soon saw others lurking a specified sum. If he pays it, they then in. them accompanied with notes in which great around and calling to their comrades. I sent form plaintiff, and make a new demand. If pains has been taken to guard that point, be- out for coolies to bring away a part of what he refuses to comply, his case is disposed of, sides the thousands upon thousands, if not I had left there, but none could be got. This and they report to the magistrate that defend. millions, of Sunday tracts and calendars, was so unusual, that I supposed their hesitan ant is not to be found. But if he complies, which have been for several tens of years cy was caused by their fear of the imperialists they then repeat the same process again, and scattered broadcast over the country, which So I loaded myself with as much as I could continue to repeat it as long as a dollar can must have found their way as far at least as conveniently carry, and returned; and with be extorted from either of them; and he who any portion of the Scriptures has evertraveled, guard and eight coolies, went back, thinkin pays the last bribe gains the day. In case the It hardly seems possible, that they should that with such protection there would be n accused is brought before the magistrate, the have made such a choice ignorantly. On the difficulty in getting any number desired. Bu result may still depend upon which pays the contrary, these publications may have had on sending my teacher out, my neighbors relargest bribe. Not unfrequently, when prison- some influence in leading them to adopt the turned word, that if I would move back ers are acquitted or set at liberty by the course they have; for there can hardly be a again, they would do my coolying gratis. But magistrate, a ransom is demanded by the po. stronger evidence of the erroneousness of a if I was determined to leave them, I must lice, and he is retained in prison till it is paid. sentiment, than to see its advocates contradict- move without their help. They seemed to When their business is not as brisk as they ing themselves and each other in their efforts think that if I lived among them, I could pro would like, they hang about tea shops and to maintain it. But I am more inclined to tect them from much of the annoyance to of Oxford, whose Tractarianism, or leaning wine shops, or saunter about in the streets, think they got it from their ancestors, as re- which they were subjected by the imperialist and if they see any quarreling, or anything ported by the officers of the French steamer, soldiers. We then concluded to load what that might be construed into disorderly con- who visited Nanking last winter, which agrees coolies we had, and send them on to the west duct, they seize and put the actors into cus- with what Dr. Gutzlaff told me at Hongkong gate, and leaving their loads under the protecsacred rest? Why do not Seventh day Bapful ought we to be in the training of our chiltake them before the magistrate, as they think observed by the ancient Chinese. God, no they left, a supply of coolies came in and offered sentiment Dr. A. comments as follows: doubt, has a hand in this matter, and He has their services. But before we could get start-As the magistrate is always from another encouraged us to hope that the times and laws ed, the imperialists came out by thousands of some other order of beings than man. province, and ignorant of the dialect and peo- which should be given into the hand of the from the various camps and made an attack You, Sir, and we, and that race, are hasten-GRAND LIGNE Mission.—During the first ple over whom he rules, and as his police are beast for a season, shall again be restored. upon the city. The rebels came out and met ing to the bar of God, where your question his interpreters, and the only medium between And it is a singular fact, that He is using the them at the west gate, when they approached will be answered in behalf of the race of your him and the governed, they possess almost same instrumentality, (except in person.) to within a few yards of each other. The soldiers slaves, by their Redeemer and yours; and if absolute power over the people, so far as it accomplish the restoration, which the beast did and coolies were completely surrounded by you shall, in any way, have shut up the king you shall, in any way, have shut up the king what will you do them, and were obliged to shield themselves dom of heaven against them, what will you do which is to a surprising extent, owing to the To say nothing of the correctness or reason- from their bullets as best they could. No when God riseth up? and when he visiteth. apathy and forbearing temper of the people. ableness of Ta.ping-wang's pretensions to in- harm, however, happened to them. Large what shall you answer Him? I beg that you There are two ways in which a person may spiration, the fact that he makes such preten- numbers of the imperialists collected around will reflect upon your question, and consent sometimes get a case before the magistrate sions, and that his followers believe him to be my house, but showed no hostile disposition that all your fellow men, who will, should aid

Forced confessions, also, are sanctioned by set about overthrowing a custom which he over some rubbish, after they had handed out have received intelligence from Palestine and the law. A person suspected or accused of himself has made national, so far as he has "all of the wood" for the coolies, I found the crime, though he may be ever so innocent, gained power, simply because some one might four bundles, which they had evidently taken may be tortured until he confesses himself tell him, that "it is non-essential which day some pains to conceal, which very naturally guilty. I heard a missionary remark, not is observed as the Sabbath, provided it be the led me to suspect that the imperialist had more credit than they deserved. Since the it entire to the readers of the Recorder and carried to the block to be beheaded, whose ment only enjoins the observance of a seventh city has been taken, there has been so little legs had been crushed between sticks of timber portion of time indefinitely and indifferently," travel on the street where our chapel is locatmake them confess the charges brought or "the seventh day of an hebdomadal cycle;" ed, that we have not made much effort to col. egainst them, which few Chinese would not or that it is probable that the Apostles held lect congregations there; and since our charity prefer to do, and die at once, rather than thus religious meetings on the first day, notwith- funds have failed, and we can no longer asstanding it is certain that they met habitually semble the poor to preach to, I have felt that These things not only show the corrupt on the seventh day for worship, and always my life was becoming too much like a blank. has furnished me with the means to begin, and if God is pleased with the effort, I trust He will provide for its continuance.

### WHO ARE THE VANDALS?

Not long since, an article went the rounds of all the papers, charging the crime of van. dalism upon an American by the name of Jones, who, it was asserted, had defaced the tombs of the Kings in Palestine, and had sold the relics to gratify his pecuniary appetite. &c. Some have been led to suppose the Mr. but S. W. Jones, Esq., a correspondent of the American Society for Ameliorating the Condition of the Jews. The article, however, ceeded from the pen of the British Consul at Jerusalem, who has not been backward in his efforts to defeat the American agricultural operations in Palestine. The N.Y. Daily Times of the 29th of Sept. turns the tables dals" in Palestine, not to say any thing of the Elgin robbery of Grecian temples at a former

Constantinople, Friday, August 25, 1854. Permit me to open my communication of

two or three guns, and has been casting chance

In the first place, the visitor to Jerusalem

lem, became so glaring that Mr. Smith, our worthy Consul at Beirut, (whose unexpected conduct of H. B. Finn, British Consul at Jerusalem. The matter was brought before the British Embassy, and the promise obtained, that the gentleman's future behavior would

With these few remark may wes, be allowed to hold up to the scorn and reprobation of the American world, the ignoble and pettifogging representative of Her Britannic Ma-

Refl

shire

Mase

Sout Pare Keni

New

willi

esty at Jerusalem. Concerning the supposed vandalism of our countrymen visiting the East, I have never yet seen any approaches to it; and mingling, as I have done, among travelers of all nations, would just say, that the nation least addicted to the desecration of the remains of antiquity, is that of the United States. If our tourists carried off the quantities of poached curiosities which I have seen in the hands of some others, the whole world would be flinging stones at us. It is necessary that I should make these remarks in behalf of my countrymen, lest, as silence gives consent," it were thought easy to bring any charges against us.

Am I my Brother's Keeper?—The Rev. Dr. Adams of Boston replies with some vigor to the letter on slavery of Mr. Henry Wise. That gentleman had said that Mr. Adams had no more business to care for another man's slave, than for his ox or his ass; and on this

slaves. We must not interfere with your On the 12th, I went again and got away private relations to those slaves, but you have most of what was left. A neighboring family acquired no such 'property' in that 'race' as

store room. by turning y had handed out olies, I found the il evidently taken in very naturally imperalise had ved. Since the as been so little ur chapel is locatmuch effort to coldaince our charity can no longer»asle, I have felt that much like a blank. having some sysress. I have there. ys in the chapel. av, though with a ucceeds, I can have on to talk to and s nucleus, shall be arers. Providence means to begin; the effort, I trust

itinuance. TANDALS? went the rounds. the crime of vanby the name of l, had defaced the lestine, and had sold pecuniary appetite, to suppose the Mr. missionary of that r, Wm. M. Jones. orrespondent of the liorating the Conarticle, however, known to have pro-British Consul at en backward in his erican agricultural The N. Y. Daily t. turns the tables who are the "vansay any thing of the

ly, August 25, 1854. ommunication of in article which ap-Observer of July 20. remarks made by the conduct of the

temples at a former

T. B. S.

n, in thus maliciand unjust charge ainst the American Mal is well known tty bickerings with within the confines r of an attack on man, he ventš his n the face of our

mificant battery of een casting chance but as this is unwe think it opporwheavy guns and

sitor to Jerusalem guation, that no one le American traveln that city as short than this incumbent His impositions ll known to the it complaints have various quarters pretends to decry of 🌶 Mr. Jones, rly desire to feel intrymen, as well s and sympathies

sition practiced by irneying to Jerusaat Mr. Smith, our whose unexpected sed his countrymen er remarks hereim strongly, and our Legation at s representatives, of the unworthy hish Consul at Jeis brought before he promise obtainre behavior would

ind reprobation of troble and pettier Britannic Ma-Military reput that vandalism of our at! I have never it; and mingling, ders of all nations, ation least addictremains of antiquiites. If our tourists ouched curiosities ds of some others, inging stones at hould make these intrymen, lest, as

ay wes, be allow-

FPER !- The Rev. with some vigor dr. Henry Wise. t Mr. Adams had n another man's sa: and on this as follows :-spirit and feelings ... ings? than man.

were thought easy

te your question the race of your put yours; and if the king what will you do when he visiteth, I beg that you ion, and consent he South are 🕫 : ery many direc: se race of your, serie with your, a sout you have that race as d accountable

s fellow heirs

Proportion of Church-Goers.—The editor of the Congregational Journal, who has been for many years Secretary of the New Hampshire Home Missionary Society, in referring recently to the religious statistics of attend habitually upon divine worship. We country. The facts are very suggestive :-"We have been in every town in the State

except a few in Coos county, and in nearly all of them where there are churches of our faith, and in some where there are no such churches, we have preached more or less. the regular and occasional attendants upon tributed for all purposes, \$2,036,723. public worship. But the habitual attendants we believe do not amount to more than onethird of the population, after abstracting for reading the Bible, or even for being susand infirm. There are multitudes in our towns who attend public worship only occasionally. If a man is not seen in the sanctuary oftener than once a month, or not more than a dozen times a year, he cannot with any the work of the priests, and are not popular upon public worship. True, were we to take the prima facie evidence of the statistics furnished by the U.S. Census for 1850 as correct, we should believe that nearly threefourths of the population attended public worship; but nothing can be a more deceptive basis of reasoning than such statistics."

THE AMERICAN BOARD.—The 45th annual meeting of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions was held recently at Hartford, Ct. From the report of the Treasurer, presented on the occasion, it \$12,042 49; permanent fund, \$58,650 32; their pastor. do. for officers, \$39,840. The annual report of the Prudential Committee stated that forty- paper will be commenced at St. Anthony's, missions in Turkey, has been established in Ames, of the Free Baptist Church. England, intended merely to supply funds for the purpose of furthering those missions. The tour in Southern India, says that there is now scarcity of that aliment so necessary to peo-The Choctaw Council having passed a law prohibiting the instruction of slaves and their children, the Board resolved to withdraw its teachers and patronage from the Choctaw schools, but to continue its preachers at their posts so long as they give utterance to a pure bering seven in all, sailed from Boston on ties, and one or two ships could always be large portion of her machinery will be lost

BAPTIST HOME MISSION SOCIETY .- The question whether the Baptist Home Mission Society shall accept rooms in the new Bible House is likely to be an important one. A meeting to consider the subject was held in New York on the 14th September, at which that provision be made for him in this respect. numerous petitions and protests against the measure were presented. The President, Dr. Cone, stated that he could never go with a worthy and generous hearted man. The the Society to the Bible House. The correspondent of the Watchman and Reflector

"One fact, I think, cannot be overlooked, namely, that this wide-spread opposition to removal, if it be wide spread, is an opinion that has been most industriously manufactured these officious and most undesirable efforts, no 000 belonging to this singular sect. ed or felt by the mass of those who now complain, and the Board would have been left to different States to the American Mission do its own work, without interference, and Board, during the month of July, were, Masnearly all would have been satisfied. If a sachusetts \$7,657 85; New York \$6,432 57 few of those manufacturers of opinion, to New Jersey, \$1,172 40; Maine, \$1,070 93. gether with their like in every connection, could be persuaded to go on a mission to Central Africa, they would deserve the thanks of the denomination, and might possibly ben-

by others, and will enter the Territory two Government patronage. hundred strong. The party which passed through Albany was composed mostly of

the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions. ive rights of the parties in this "strange, B heim to the Barnes are from Kentucky, Mr. eventful history," will be adjusted, remains which amounted to \$1,265,445 18.

The steamship Locust Poir being the son of Rev. Dr. Barnes, minister to be determined. the Presbyterian church of that State, Mr. Leavitt is from Ohio, and is the son of Hon.

# RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

A correspondent of the Christian Chronicle, who writes from Enon, Pa., alludes to a revival in that place in connection with the protracted services beginning August 6th and the census, gives the following striking facts continuing twenty-four days. "Never in my

among any people. The little church, num- before Sevastopol on the 10th. apprehend that the same sad result would be revived, numbers came forward from time to elicited by the examination of any part of the time for religious instruction and the prayers of God's people, conversions followed each and Knerson, and some thousand men are thunder storm on Friday of last week, near

During the year ending May, 1854, the number of ordinations in the Presbyterian From the observations and inquiries we have Church, in this country, was 83; installations, been able to make the past seventeen years, 160; partoral relations dissolved, 108; church- sund and the departure of the French troops we are fully persuaded that not more than es organized, 92; ministers received from for France is confirmed. one-third of the people of New Hampshire other denominations, 23; ministers dismissed are regular attendants upon public worship to other denominations, 11; ministers deon the Sabbath. Could an investigation be ceased, 41; churches received from other made, it would probably appear, that at least denominations, 9; churches dissolved, 11; one-half of the population are embraced in members added, 13,433; whole amount con-

Many persons in Tuscany, of both sexes and all ages, have been thrown into dungeons pected of it, or connected with those who are suspected. Many have been confined among felons, on so slight grounds that the government have been unable to sustain any among the mass of the people.

New Mexico, with an area of 210,774 square miles, and a mixed population of barbarous Catholics of 61,547, where Popery has utterly failed, is now open to the labors of Protestant missionaries. Here is a field where many may enter and labor, and there is scarcely any place where there is more need for reformation in respect to morals and in-

ppeared that during the past year the entire manent fund of at least \$12,000, the income ; and their receipts, \$310,099 43; debt gregational churches to establish libraries for

A thorough-going Freesoil and Maine Law one missionaries have been sent out during the 1st of October, called the Minnesota Rethe mission in India. A society auxiliary to and will undoubtedly make its mark in the wood, water, and such other articles as the at that point did not recognize him at first. the A. B. C. F. M., especially in respect to Territory. It will be edited by Rev. C. G. country could furnish. The singular abstemi-

in the Choctaw churches, was very decisive. a Branmin in the Judge's Count, and outcome pie of the western nations. It is the Madras University, who gained the bable, however, that they will hereafter be prize for the best essay on the evidences in better prepared to meet the demands of the remains a heathen!

A most interesting missionary band, numvitt, Miss Newton, and Miss Jamieson.

Dr. Dick, the world-renowned astronomer and philosopher, now nearly four score years, is seriously indisposed. His pecuniary resources are represented to be inadequate to his wants, and an appeal has been put forth

Mr. Donald Maclaren, banker, who died at Callander, on the 6th ult., aged 69 years, was Free Church, of which he was a member, has received from him contributions to its various schemes amounting together to up-

It is computed that the Mormons in Great Britain number about 60,000, in Utah 54,-000, and that not less than 40,000 are scatterby a few party leaders; and that without and other Western States, making in all 150,-

The largest amounts contributed by the

which bids fair to rival the British Exhibition or in a cover or wrapper open at the ends or of 1851. The Palais d' Industrie, which is sides, so that their character may be deternow in course of completion for the Exhibi- mined without removing the may be under-BAPTIST MINISTERS.—The Watchman and tion, covers a space of ten acres. In addition not prepaid, the postage under three thousand not resume for the present, but the notes are Reflector says that Maine has one hundred to this, the French Government are erecting miles is one cent and a half, and over three more churches than ministers; New Hamp- a supplementary building, which will occupy thousand miles in the United States, three shire, sixteen; Vermont, thirty-six; while in a space of about seven acres, and present a cents an ounce. Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island, frontage on the Seine of about three-quarters A correspondent writing from St. Paul's the West. They are sent out by the "Chil-Also, Sept. 2d, 1854, by scalding, Clara Sarplina, doubter of Ira S and Span Witter and Span Witt there are few more ministers than churches. of a mile in length. The Government is also Bay, describes a sad accident that occurred at dren's Aid Society." Most of them are The disparity in New York is small. In the at present engaged in completing the Louvre, Isle-aux-Coudres, Canada. It seems that two orphans gathered from the street, who can great States of Ohio and Pennsylvania, it is and the new portion of the building is to be children of Mr. Bernard Tremblay—the tell strange stories of their old ways of life. considerably larger, reaching in the former occupied by the works of living artists, con-eldest only 8 years of age—were amusing over one hundred and thirty, and in the latter sisting of paintings, statuary, drawings, pho- themselves setting off fire-crackers. Near one hundred. In the South-west and the tographs, &c. With respect to the principal the children were two barrels of powder, South, the number of the churches, as com- building itself, it is not like that erected in which ignited from the sparks and exploded fund is estimated at five millions of dollars, pared with the ministers, is much greater. London, that at Sydenham, or the one in in a fearful manner, killing the children, Kentucky, North and South Carolina, Geor- New York. It is of the Corinthian order, built maiming their mother, and entirely demolish- \$150,000. The State debt is limited by the gia, Virginia, even, have but about an average entirely of stone, and is to be covered in with ing the building, which was afterward cona glass roof of three circular compartments. sumed. A pecularity in the construction of the build-Another "Band of Freemen" off for ing is that all the staircases are formed outsons of the North, from Massachusetts and of a great unobstructed square. The building New York, proceeded westward from Albany, is erected by a joint stock company, who are

STRANGER THAN FICTION. -- Forty-two young men-vigorous, enterprising and de- years ago a young man belonging to Salem, termined. They will scatter the seeds of Mass., enlisted in the army and marched to Freedom broadcast over the vast Territory the frontiers, leaving a wife, and a child about which they are about to enter. They a year old. No tidings being heard from him. bear with them the prayers and good wishes he was given up as dead, and twenty-four est honors. Mr. Wing is a young Chinese dred miles from Detroit. Ten thousand of millions of true men. Prosperity attend years after his disappearance his supposed for his age and has been sight and great learning bushels have already been taken out, and it for his age and has been sight and provided the rate of five hun-A farewell missionary meeting of more than it is said, been residing in Canada West for like supposed widow married again. The soldier recently for his age, and has been eight years among is now being mined at the rate of five hundred bushels per day, and sold at the rate of the first time. A farewell missionary meeting of more than it is said, been residing in Canada West for his friends for the first time. ordinary interest was held in the First Pres. many years. His daughter, whom he left an byterian church, New York, on the 3d Seplember, in connection with the departure of family. His wife and her second husband has been rendered to the Post-Office Debeing well harvested. It is said to be not Wells Crumb, lember, in connection with the departure of a large company of missionaries about to sail for Northern India, under the direction of the Post-Office Department, dispersion of the Post-Office Department and payments into the Treasury.

# European News.

London dates to Sept. 16th have been re-

news is of the departure of the expedition respecting the small proportion of population, liferhave I been permitted to witness a clear- on the 4th Sept, and was composed of 74,000 er manifestation of the Divine presence troops and about 700 ships, which would be

Prince Menchikoff personally conducts the defense of Sevastopol. He attaches great of ships are being converted into fire-ships.

Gen. Krusenstern has ordered the inhabitants of Odessa to reduce the city to ashes if the allies should attempt to take it, and then retire to Tiraspol. The proclamation concludes, "Woe to those who remain behind, or attempt to extinguish the fire."

The cholera continued its ravages in London, the deaths from that disease during the three weeks ending on the 8th Sept. reaching

At last accounts, there was great confusion at Canton. The Insurgents have taken several places near by, and threaten Canton. Foreigners are placed under the protection of the Factories' ships.

#### Commerce with Japan.

Under date of Harbor of Hakodadi, Island of Jesso, Japan, May 30, 1854, Commodore Perry writes to the Secretary of the Navy at Washington, as follows:-

I have examined the ports or Simoda and Hakodadi, which are to be opened to the vessels of the United States, and am happy The American Congregational Union is to inform the Department that, with respect to making an effort which, if successful, will do geographical position, convenience of ingress much good, directly and indirectly, for a long and egress, and commodiousness for all the time to come. They propose to raise a per- purposes required, they cannot be surpassed. expenditures of the Board were \$322,141 of which is to be expended in assisting Con- harbors I have ever seen for vessels of all This is one of the safest and most convenient

The authorities and people of the towns vessels visiting the two parts. Poultry and fish, and, at the proper seasons, fruit and veg-

and on fishing and shooting excursions, visit- abandoned. ing the shops, the temples, and other places of interest, without the slightest hindrance or molestation, and are everywhere treated with kindness and respect, and especially by the country people.

# SUMMARY.

The Albany Evening Journal publishes a careful, and no doubt correct statement, of the terms on which the annexation of the Sand- traveler, arrived in New York recently, and Gregg, the agent of the United States at is her first visit to New York, though she is Honolulu, and the Government of his majesty now on her second voyage around the world. Kamehameha II. The islands are to come She came here from Canada, and after spendin as a State, with all the public buildings ing a few weeks in this vicinity, will sail for and claims on foreign powers, worth in all England. some two millions; and in consideration we are to pay some three or four hundred thousand dollars a year in annuities to various chiefs and nobles, including the King and his sons. It is estimated that these annuities will last some forty years.

Books not weighing over four pounds may be sent in the mail, prepaid, at one cent an ounce any distance in the United States under

The N. Y. Tribune of Sept. 27th says: The KANSAS.—One hundred and thirty stalwart side, so that the inside presents the appearance fast. The arrivals are large, and buyers are only taking lots for immediate consumption. females who are now chargeable to their Sept. 27, on their way to Kansas. They to have its use for thirty years, when it reverts holders are anxious to realize. Flour has will be joined at various points on the route to the Government. The whole affair is under declined \$1 per bbl. in two days, State being quoted at \$7 50 a \$8. Wheat is 10 a 15c. rowsmith, of Bristol, received at their estabper bush, and Corn 3 to 5c. per bush, lower.

The Washington Star of Sept. 26th says:

The account of the New York Post-Office

Mr. T P. Shaffner, the agent of the Atlan-From the seat of war, the most important America, via Greenland, Iceland, and the preaching and for prayer were numerously

souls were made joyful and happy converts tinual reënforcements arrive at Odessa and a mile south of Winnebago Station, and four pass on. 60,000 men are said to be in camp, of his children, were instantly killed by a besides a full garrison in the city. A number stroke of lightning. The father, mother and five children (comprising the whole family) were lying upon the floor in a bed together, and the mother and one child only remained

A dispatch dated Pittsburgh, Tuesday, Sept. 26, 1854, says: The steam boiler in Hall & Spear's plow factory at Manchester exploded this morning. The boiler was thrown two hundred yards into an adjoining lot, destroying a stack and passing between two houses, which were slightly injured. The boiler-head was thrown in the opposite direction, unroofing and nearly destroying an engine-house. Four men were hurt, but not

In Newington, Conn., on Saturday, the 23d ult., Elijah Whiton was brought before Justice Roger Welles, Jr., charged with drunkenness and profanity. He was found guilty on both charges, and refusing to disclose where he obtained the means of intoxication, he was fined \$20 and the costs, amount- cident occurred near Crawfordville.

The over issue of stock by Schuyler, the President of the N. Y. and New Haven Railroad Company, is likely to lead to a thorough investigation of the condition of Railroad Companies, and the introduction of new checks upon fraud. Some of the lawyers think the New Haven Company is not responsible acres of land were sold at the Chillicothe for Schuyler's frauds, and advise repudiation of the fraudulent stock.

J. C. Ivison, Esq., of Auburn, was killed recently by the accidental discharge of his journed from Saratoga Springs last month, classes, and it is sufficiently capacious to hold on the Seneca River. His lifeless body was State Ticket was adopted, not with entire gun, while hunting ducks at Musquito Point, reassembled last week at Auburn. The Whig found just outside of his boat, (which was unanimity, but with very general concurrence. moored,) and partially in the water. The and their vicinities have manifested much charge entered under the chin, and passed kindness and attention. The ships have been upward, doing the work of destruction so efthe year. A deputation has been sent out to publican. It will start under good auspices, promptly supplied, at reasonable prices, with fectually that a friend who was to meet him

never made it necessary for them to rear and give some facts, showing that seven eighths of ing seven persons was capsized in the Hudson who have already been long suffering from sons were drowned. organic disease, as of the liver, lungs, etc., and who could not live long under any circumstances. This is shown by post mortem examinations made in almost every instance.

The steamship "Franklin" has been given gospel. Resolutions affirming this action Tuesday, the 5th Sept., to join the Lodiana provided with a sufficiency for their wants. with her; as soon as she breaks up, it will At both places the officers and those of the bury in the sand. \$30,000 were offered for ern India. They were Rev. Messrs. Newton crews who have been permitted to leave the raising her, and two wrecking companies did and Barnes, with their wives; Rev. Mr. Lea. ships go freely about in town and country, their best, but at the last gale, all effort was

> The screw steamship City of Philadelphia, which sailed from Liverpool on the last day of August, went ashore on the 7th Sept. on Cape Race, New Foundland. Her passengers and crew got safely ashore, and 540 of them reached Halifax. It is thought that the vessel and a good portion of her cargo

Madame Ida Pfeiffer, the distinguished wich Islands has been arranged between Mr. took lodgings at the house of a friend. This

> We learn from the Scioto (O.) Gazette, that Mr. Seymour of Bainbridge, Ross Co., Ohio, sold a few days ago a quantity of corn in the field at \$25 per acre. It was bought by some gentleman from Kentucky. This is doubtless the highest price ever paid for standing corn in Southern Ohio.

The Albany Atlas states that the affairs of LOTTE G. COON, of Brookfield, N. Y. three thousand miles; and at two cents an the Bank of Carthage are in process of ar-ANOTHER WORLD'S FAIR.-Preparations are ounce over three thousand miles, provided rangement, and the redemption of its notes making for an Industrial Exhibition at Paris, they are put up without a cover or wrapper, will probably be resumed next week. The Erie and Kalamazoo Railroad Bank continues to redeem at its counter. The Farmers' and considered to be eventually good.

Forty children, boys and girls, were start

The young State of Wisconsin is repre sented to be in a highly prosperous condition. and the revenue from it alone this year is Constitution to \$100,000.

The Irish journals state that the poor-law commissioners have received the authority of the treasury to appropriate £10,000 sterling, the 1st Seventh-day Baptist Church, thence he removto assist in the emigration to Canada of young ed to Alfred, and there united with the 2d Seventhparishes. 1500 will be dispatched this year.

A day or two since, Messrs. Evans & Arlishment a sheet of paper weighing 3 cwt., and measuring 2784 feet in length, or more

gold mine for Michigan.

The present wheat crop of Great Britain is Catharine Sisson, Leonardsville, 2 00

From exchanges, and reports of Fairs in field, gat Baltimore, Sept. 20, from Boston, various sections, we get favorable accounts of reports having picked up, in lat. 39° 16', lon. The valuation of Boston, as just given, is the product of apples. Those offered for 72° 85', a life-preserver, with Glasgow No. udge Leavitt, of the District Court of the \$225,000,000—half as much as that of New sale are superior to the general run of apples 2 on it; probably belonging to the missing Plainfield, N. J., on First-day, Oct. 15, commencing at personally or by communication, are respectfully so-

Mr. Thompson, who has charge of the Mountain Glen Water Cure and Summer Retreat, tic and Newfoundland Telegraph Company, church at Kaw-Mendi, Africa, reports a deephas obtained a patent for the construction of ly interesting work of grace in progress there a line of telegraph from the coast of North at the time he wrote. Their meetings for Faroes, to Norway and Denmark. This attended. The members of the church aproute, we understand, does not involve the peared much more than usually earnest in necessity of laying any submarine wire for their desire to know and do all the will of more than 500 miles in any one section, and God, and to secure for others an interest in on that account will probably supersede the the great salvation. Many of the impenitent line projected to the coast of Iceland from St. manifested conviction for sin, and quite a number professed conversion, and applied No pains will be spared to make the Glen a "home" to such as seek its quiet retreat for recreation or the

The Janesville (Mich.) Telegraph says that five slaves passed through that village on Wednesday night last, to Canada. The citizens passed round the hat and got up a good contribution and sent them on their winding way rejoicing on the underground railroad, The slaves were from Kentucky. Two negroes belonging to Mr. Fort of

tween them, and next morning both were found dead, they having killed each other in The Grand Jury in New York last week presented true bills against Mayor Westervelt and two other members of the Excise Board for illegal rum-licensing, and against more than eleven hundred persons for selling liquor

A dispatch dated Baltimore, Sept. 23d, says: The up passenger train on the Georgia Railroad ran into the down freight train last night, killing the engineer and fireman of the passenger train, and one of the passengers; absence, except in cases of sickness. Nothing secta-

without license.

A dispatch dated Boston, Saturday, Sept 23, 1854, says: On Friday morning, the Free-Will Baptist Seminary in North Parsonfield Maine, was entirely destroyed by fire. No

During four days of last week, about 8,000 Land-Office, at 121 cents per acre, under the provisions of the new law of Congress.

The Anti-Nebraska State Convention, ad

The official statement of the United States Treasury Department shows that there were \$25,628,000 in the various Sub-Treasuries subject to draft on the 28th ult.

River, near New York, and three of the per-Apples are plenty at the West in several

States, and if they rule high in this market the hardy varieties will be sent forward. The capital invested in the hotels of New

York is estimated at over \$12,000,000.

New York Markets-October 2, 1854. Ashes-Pearls \$6 25; Pots 7 00 Flour and Meal-Flour, \$8 00 for Canadian. 7 00 B

25 for common to good State, Ohio, and Michigan, 8 00 a 9 25 for extra Genesee. Rye Flour, 5 00 a 5 50 for fine, 5 62 a 6 12 for superfine. Corn Meal 4 37 a leave New York every Monday, Wednesday, and Fri 4 50 for Jersey. Buck wheat 4 00 per 100 lbs. Grain-Wheat, 1 40 for good new white Canadian 68 a 1 70 for good white Southern. Rye 1 18 Barley 1 15 a 1 20. Oats, 46 a 53c for State, 47 a 49 for Jersey Corn 76c for Western mixed.

Provisions-Pork 11 75 a 11 87 for prime, 13 75 for mess. Beef 11 00 a 11 25 for country mess. Lard 11 a 111c. Butter 13 a 171c for Ohio, 18 a 21c for State, 23 a 26c for Orange County. Cheese 9 a 10 lc. Hay-80 a 90c per 100 lbs.

Lumber-16 00 a 17 00 for Eastern Spruce and Pine. Potatoes-Pink-eyes and Mercers, 2 75 a 3 50 per bbl. Sweets 3 37 a 3 62 Seeds-Clover 11½ a 12c. Flax-seed 1 65 a 167.

# MARRIED.

In Petersburg, N. Y., Sept. 25th, by Elder Azor Estee, A. A. Lewis, M. D., of Alfred, N. Y., to Miss MARY C. SAUNDERS, of the former place. In DeRuyter, Sept. 24, by Charles H. Maxson, Esq., Mr. Joseph Bailey to Miss Mary D. Tripp, all of the These steamers are unsurpassed for st

In Adams, N. Y., August 31st, by Elder Alexander Campbell, Mr. Alpheus S. Wakefield, of Smithville to Miss Ann Elizabeth Bliss, of Adams Center. In Groton, Ct., Sept. 25, by Elder D. Coon, Mr. JYRUS H. MAXSON of Stonington, Ct., to Miss CHAR-

In Alfred, Sept. 26, by Elder J. Kenyon, Mr. PAUL WITTER, of Alfred, Allegany Co., to Miss Susan Thursday, and Saturday. ADELIA DAVIS, of Wheatville, Genesee Co., N. Y.

# DIED,

VHITFORD, aged 87 years, 11 months, and 29 days. In Plainfield, N. Y., Sept. 18th, Victor L., son of Clarke and Harriet Whitford, aged 7 months and 1 day In Willing, Allegany Co., N. Y., August 13, 1854, o lysentery, ALZINA ARMINDA, daughter of Ira S. and daughter of Ira S. and Susan Witter, aged 2 years, 11 months, and 21 days. In Verona, N. Y., on the 31st of August, Mrs. SARAH

SATTERLEE, consort of Clark Satterlee, aged 76 years and 9 months. She was a worthy and exemplary member of the 2d Seventh-day Baptist Church of Verona, and has left to her aged companion, her children, and the church, a pattern worthy of imitation, and the cheering hope that she has gone to reap the reward of her virtues, in the land of the blessed.

In Alfred, Allegany Co., N. Y., Sept. 27, 1854, in the 68th year of his age, PAUL WITTER. Bro. Witter had been afflicted for many years with the lung complaint, of which he died. He was formerly of Brook field, and there professed religion, and united with day Baptist Church, with which he continued until called to exchange his standing from this to the Church in Heaven. He died in the triumph of faith, having waited long for his exit, and rejoiced when it came.

In Hartsville, Steuben Co., N. Y., Sept. 9, 1854 SARAH Angelia, daughter if Ephraim and Roxanna Emerson, aged 1 year, 4 months, and 4 days. J. K.

#### LETTERS. John Parmalee, Daniel Coon, W. B. Maxson, Chas.

Rowley, H. W. Clarke, E. D. Spicer, D. E. Maxson, J. Kenyon, D. P. Curtis, L. Allen, H. W. Stillman, P. F. Davis, W. A. Rogers, C. D. McGill, J. Whitford, C. H. Maxson, Alex. Campbell.

#### RECEIPTS. FOR THE SABBATH RECORDER:

Betsey Saunders, Berlin,

Board Meetings.

The quarterly meetings of the Executive Boards of the Seventh-day Baptist Missionary, Tract, and Pub- routes, in all directions, either Railroad, Canal or Riviishing Societies, will be held in the meeting-house at er, orders can be executed with dispatch, which, either 9 o'clock, A. M.

For the Reception of Patients and Boarders, PLAINFIELD, N. J.

THE location of this establishment is peculiarly I inviting, being on the mountain side, where fresh breezes always abound, and musquetoes never come. pleasant walks or drives. The celebrated Washington Rock is only two miles distant.

A. UTTER, M. D., Physician and 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.
Winter "Dec. 13, " Mar. 20. The Department of Instruction is in the care of Mrs. Pickens, Ala., one evening recently went out R. H. WHITFORD, Preceptress, who will be assisted o settle a dispute that had long existed beby competent teachers, as occasion may require.

Reading, Writing, Geography, Arithmetic, and Grammar, will be taught each term. The Higher English Branches taught as follows:—In the Fall Term, Chemistry, Geometry, and Book-Keeping; in the Winter, Spring, Botany, Geology, and Moral Science. Algo-bra, Etymology, and Rhetoric taught all terms in the year. Classes in French and the Extras will be taught whenever 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. Extras, per term-Penciling, \$1 00; Crayoning, \$2 00; Embroidery, \$3 00; Oil Painting \$7 00; Piano Music, \$10 00

REGULATIONS.—No student is admitted for less than three others had their legs broken. The ac- rian is taught or countenanced in the school. A new and commodious building will be ready for he shoool 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.

N hand, and for sale at this office, the first and morial, bound together, in cloth and leather. Price in the Sabbath-School Visitor, bound together in cloth; price \$1 00. We have also on hand several sets of the Sabbath Recorder, vols. 2 to 10 inclusive, which will be bound to order for those wishing them, at \$2 00 per volume and the cost of binding. As the number of these books is limited, those wishing them should send their orders without delay.

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

On Sunday, Sept. 24th, a row boat containing seven persons was capsized in the Hudson 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 be-

fore entering the cars, or pay five cents in addition to GEO. H. PEGRAM, Sup t.

#### Norwich Line to Boston,

WORCESTER, Lowell, Fitchburg, Nashua, Concord, Bellows Falls, &c. Via Norwich and Wor cester, Worcester and Nashua, Boston and Worcester New London and Willimantic, and Palmer Railroads. Passengers by this Line leave pier No. 18 North River, foot of Cortlandt-at., every day, at 5 o'clock, M., (Sundays excepted.) Steamer CONNECTICUT, Capt. J. W. Williams

will leave New York every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

Passengers by this Line arrive in time to take the early trains out of Boston. Passengers taken at the lowest for New London, Norwich, Willimantic, Stafford, Munson, Palmer, Worcester, Boston, Fitchburg, Lowell, Lawrence, Nashua, Concord, Bellows Falls, and other places in Northern, New Hampshire and Vermont.

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

The steamers C. VANDERBILT, Capt. Joel Stone, and COMMODORE, Capt. John G. Bowne, in connection with the Stonington and Providence, and Boston and Providence Railroads, leaving New York daily (Sundays excepted) from Pier No. 2 N. R , first wharf above Battery Place, at 5 o'clock P. M., and Stoning ton at 8 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of the mail

These steamers are unsurpassed fer strength, safety, speed, comfort, and elegance. The officers are exerienced and attentive.

The natural advantages of this route are superior to any other. Being shorter and more direct, the trip s more pleasantly and expeditiously performed, while passengers can always rely on reaching their destinaion in advance of those by either of the other routes. The COMMODORE, from New York - Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. From Stonington-Tuesday, The C. VANDERBILT, from New York-Tnesday, Thursday, and Saturday. From Stonington-Monday,

#### Wednesday, and Friday. New York and Eric Railroad.

RAINS leave pier foot of Duane-st., New York, 40 Buffalo Express at 6 A. M. for Buffalo direct, without change of baggage or cars.

Mail at 84 A. M. for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and all in-Way Express at 12.45 P. M. for Dunkirk. Night Express at 51 P. M. for Dunkirk and Buffelo. Emigrant at 6 P. M.

On Sundays only one express train, at 6 P. M. These Express Trains connect at Buffalo with firstclass splendid steamers on Lake Erie for all ports on the Lake; and at Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chi-D. C. McCALLUM, General Sup't, cogo, &c.

# Bella! Bella! Bella!

FOR Churches, Academies, Factories, Steamboats, Plantations, etc., made, and a large assortment kent constantly on hand by the subscribers, at their in operation for Thirty Years, and whose patterns and process of manufacture so perfected, that their Bells have a world-wide celebrity for volume of sound and quality of tone. The present Proprietor have recent ly succeeded in applying the process of loam moulding in Iron Cases to Bell Casting—which secures a perfect casting and even temper; and as an evidence of the unimpaired excellence of their Bells, they have iust received-January, 1854-the FIRST PREMIUM (a Silver Medal) of the World's Fair in New York over all others, several from this country and Europe being in competition; and which is the 18th Medal. pesides many Diplomas, that have been awarded them. They have patterns for, and keep on hand, Bells of a variety of tones of the same weight, and they also furnish to order CHIMES of any number of Bells, or key, and can refer to several of their make throughout the States and Canadas. Their Hangings, comprising many recent and valuable improvements, consist of Cast Iron Yoke, with moveable arms, and which may Hangings in Brass or Bronze of any design furnished We can supply whole sets, or parts, of our Improved Hangings, to re-hang Bells of other construction, upon proper specifications being given. Old Bells taken in exchange.

Surveyors' Instruments of all descriptions, made and kept on hand. Being in immediate connection with the principal A. MENEELY'S SONS, West Troy, N. Y.

# Miscellaneous.

Lowly Pleasures.

BY BARRY CORNWALL. Methinks I love all common things; The common air, the common flower; The dear kind common thought that springs From hearts that have no other dower, No other wealth, no other power, Save love; and will not that repay For all else fortune tears away?

Methinks I love the horn'y hand, That labors until dusk from dawn; Methinks I love the russet band, Beyond the band of silk or lawn: And oh! the lovely laughter drawn From peasant lips, when sunny May Leads in some flowery holiday!

What good are faucies fair, that rack With painful thought the poet's brain? Alas! they panner bear us back Unto our happy years again!
But the white rose without a stain Bringeth times and thoughts of flowers, When youth was beauteous as the hours.

E'en now, were I but rich, my hand Should open like a vernal cloud, When it casts its beauty on a land In music sweet but never loud; But I am of the humble crowd; And thus am I content to be, If thou, sweet muse, wilt cherish me.

#### The Deaf and Dumb.

A Convention was recently held at Hartford, Ct., to celebrate the erection of a monument to the memory of Thomas H. Gallaudet, the distinguished founder of the system of public instruction for the Deaf and Dumb in this country. A writer for the Tribune takes

behalf of this class of sufferers prior to the children should be trained from infancy, to middle of the sixteenth century. The an- awaken their minds and prepare them for cients generally thought it impossible to in- instruction, &c. All pupils are taught to struct them; and Pliny has mentioned as a labor at trades which will support them in remarkable fact of his time, that one of the after life. Cæsar family, who was mute from his birth, became an eminent painter in Rome. Pedro some of whom are mutes. The majority of Ponce de Leon, a Spanish monk of noble them have engaged in this profession for life, give it body and firmness. Those sheets defamily, born in 1562 at Valladolid, was the and several have been teaching for thirty first to successfully instruct deaf mutes; and vears. They have held several Conventions, he was succeeded by Juan P. Bonet, who in I though they have not yet formally organized 1620 published at Madrid the earliest treatise an association. The first was to have been on the art. But it was reserved for the Abbe | held in New York in 1849, but was postponde L'Epee to found at Paris, less than a cen- ed to 1850, on account of the epidemic then tury ago, the first Institution for them; and prevailing; and the third, appointed at Coby devoting to it his life and fortune, to ac lumbus in 1852, was also postponed a year quire the title of "Father of the Deaf and for the same reason. The Conventions ac-Dumb." He was succeeded by the Abbe tually held have been as follows: The first, at Sicard, who systematized the instruction, and New York, August 28-30, 1850; the second, became its most distinguished teacher. The at Hartford, August 27-29, 1851; and the ber is hardened. great renown of the Paris Institution led to third, at Columbus, August 10-12, 1853. he foundation of ten or twelve others in Europe during the last century; and their the last Wednesday in July, 1855. Their amounting, including America, to about 200, phlets, and in the "American Annals of the rials is lost. The scraps of rubber are re- the latter live as long as her grand-mother, having nearly 500 teachers and over 7,000 Deaf and Dumb," issued at Hartford, and pupils.

in the United States was brought about in distributed among the several Institutions, 1817 by Thomas H. Gallaudet, and by Dr. according to the number of their pupils, &c. M. F. Cogswell, also of Hartford. The latter had a daughter who at the age of two years, (as well as of kindred subjects,) have been or in 1807, became deaf from spotted fever; much complained of for their inaccuracy, and, in 1809, also lost her power of articula- which is acknowledged by the Census Buendeavored to impart some knowledge to the the Assistant Marshals, who would frequently child, and with such partial success that Dr. return the deaf persons, and combine their Cogswell and several others commissioned aggregate number with that of the deaf and him to visit Europe for the purpose of quali- dumb. The Census Bureau, however, has fying himself to become a teacher of the Deaf revised the returns, and made the best of and Dumb in this country. He departed them, and they are as follows:-May 25, 1815, studied under Abbe Sicard, and returned Aug. 10, 1816, accompanied by Mr. Laurent Clerc, a deaf mute, Professor and graduate at the Paris Institution. During his absence the friends of the project had been reparing for the establishment of deaf, of which number doubtless a considerathe Asylum, and obtained its incorpora- ble portion are dumb. tion in May 1816, with a grant of \$5,000 for opened for pupils, April 15, 1817, and seven the opinion is generally entertained, that this December following it had 30 pupils and three instructors; and at the close of its first year 50 pupils, requiring two additional teachers. At its commencement, Mr. Gallaudet became its Principal, and held the office wife is also a deaf mute. By act of March 3, 1819, Congress granted to the Asylum a his way onward—regardless of virtue's call township of land, from the sale of which with the Asylum as an instructor for thirty- tribution comes.

The New York Institution, now the larges in the Union, was founded in April, 1817 through the exertions of Controller Flagg and others, and was opened in May, 1818, with four pupils in a hired room. The next year the State gave it \$10,000; and in 1822 is provided for the support of thirty-two pupils each for three years. On Oct. 19, 1827, the less admirers, and flatters herself that she is laid, which was opened in 1829. Dr. Peet, ing a line of livid palor upon that glowing its President in the year 1831, and still fills that office. In 1852 the City Corporation opened a street through the grounds, which opened a street through the grounds, which caused the Trustoes to sell them, &c. A new site of 371 acres having been purc'nased breast. And soon a marble block will mark on Washington Hights, on the banks of the Hudson, nine miles from the City Hall, the mired of herself is lain—and the inscription corner-stone of the new edifice was laid with upon it perhaps will bedue ceremonies on 22d Nov., 1853. The pro- "Tis ever thus! 'tis ever thus, with all that's best ceeds of the sale will net \$324,000, and the below;

The dearest, fairest, loveliest, are always first to go; new site having cost \$115,000, a fund of The bird that sings the sweetest, the pine that crowns \$169,000 was left for the buildings, which will cost, when finished, \$225,000. The The glory of the garden, the flower of the flock." main edifice is of ornamental and imposing Again, see that ambitious man marking his put up for winter for three or four years past, ed; let it cool, and then add one-third of a On Tuesday night, Sept. 5, the house of the cool, and then add one-third of a Dallie of the country N V design, 150 feet front by 55 feet deep; it will course in blood. See that visionary marking beside all we used in the family of five, and cup of yeast. This forms a sponge, which Mr. Baldwin, at Moriah, Essex County, N, Y.,

from the opening 1,165.

their opening:

April 15, 1817. 1. Hartford, Conn. May 1818. 2. New York, N. Y. November 1820 3. Philadelphia, Pa. April 27, 1823. 4. Danville, Ky. November 1829 5. Columbus, Ohio Jan. 1, 1840. 6. Staunton, Va. 7. Knoxville, Tenn. November 1848 8. Indianapolis, Ind.

**1849.** 9. Jacksonville, Ill. **----** 1849. 10. Raleigh, N. C. Jan. 22, 1849. 11. Cedar Spring, S. C. 12. Cave Spring, Ga. Nov. 1, 1851, 13. Fulton, Mo.

July 1852. 14. Delevan, Wis. 15. Robinson's Sp'gs, Ala. **——** 1852. Dec. 1, 1852. 16. Baton Rouge, La.

We may also reckon in our account the Michigan Asylum established at Kalamazoo, by act of the Legislature, in 1848, but which has not commenced operations. Most of the States which do not have an institution of their own, have made provision for the education of their mutes in that of some neigh- an interesting article on the manufactures o boring State. By the plan usually adopted, Connecticut, gives the following account of each State supports those mutes who are in- the manner in which India rubber shoes are digent for a term of years, defraying the average annual charge of \$130 for board and tuition. In Indiana and Illinois, however, all mutes of those States are admitted free of any charge. The total number of pupils in not melted, but is passed through heated iron the sixteen institutions, is about 1,200, being about one-third of those who are of suitable tons, and thus worked or kneaded, as dough age for instruction. The majority of the inthe occasion to furnish the following informa- stitutions receive pupils between the ages of cured from the mouth of the Amazon, in tion relative to the institutions of the kind ten and twenty years, while the average age Brazil, to which point it is sent from the in of twelve years is regarded by experienced terior. Its form, upon arrival, is generally instructors as the most favorable for commenc- that of a jug or pouch, as the natives use clay We have no account of any attempts in ing instruction. But it is very desirable that moulds of that shape, which they repeatedly

The number of instructors is about 120, The fourth is appointed at Staunton, Va., on number has since rapidly increased, now proceedings have been published in pamedited by Prof. Luzerne Rae. The edition The introduction of Deaf-Mute Education is of 750 copies, costing about \$550, and is

The census statistics of the deaf and dumb

Total. Population of U.S. 12,866,020 17,069,453 981 1840 6,684 28,191,876. 1850 9,136 667 And for 1850 there are also reported 3,050 as

# "Every Man makes his Mark."

"Every man who comes into the world until April, 1830, when he resigned in order makes some mark upon it." Yes, every man to act as Chaplain of the Retreat of the In- makes his mark! and a "sorry" mark it is, sane. Mr. Clerc has continued as first assist- that many make! Look at that young man ant teacher to the present time, flourishing in whose early youth and helpless years were a vigorous old age, having four children all guarded with the tenderest care, by the angel in full possession of their senses, although his hand of an affectionate mother, and the kind care of an indulgent father! See him wind and amhitious of vice's applause. See him \$278,100 has been realized, and its perma- rush like a heedless, mindless enthusiast, into nent fund now amounts to \$307,000. This dissipation, prodigality, and crime. He is endowment induced a change in the corporate making his mark. Ah! what a mark! Trace name of the Asylum, from Connecticut to its dark outlines in the haggard brow and fur-American, and for many years it received rowed cheek of his parents. He has written pupils from all parts of the Union; but it is care upon their features, premature old age now patronized only by the New England upon their locks, and sorrow upon their States. It has lately made additional provis- hearts. He has marked out their path of life ions for the instruction of an advanced class of among thorns, and their grave among the pupils, and now has a building in preparation " early dead." And upon himself—what a for children under ten years of age. Many mark-perhaps of the drunkards age; it may of its graduates and teachers have gone to act be of Cain. He has made upon himself a as instructors in other institutions. Its pre- mark which can never be erased, which will sent number of pupils is 193; whole number distinguish him as long as his abused and since opening over 1,100. The present Prin- ruined body will bear him over the earth, and cipal, Mr. W. W. Turner, has been connected will mark him out when the great day of re-

Look at that young lady, sporting and flit ting like the butterfly, in the bright sunlight of gaiety and fashion. The rose is on her cheek, the diamond in her eyes, music in her voice, and gladness in her heart. She sparkles in the merry crowd, blazes in the hall of revelry, chases with airy fleetness the rainbowbubble pleasure, casts piercing glances indischeek; she is marking a path for burning tears from those now sparkling eyes. She is gaged as a trader, and had a country store to destroyer, consumption, within that throbbing

the rock,

accommodate 450 pupils, and is to be opened his hopes in the sand which are destroyed by we have used them freely, all we wanted, till should remain in a moderately warm place was burned down, and himself, wife, and four next summer. The number of pupils on Jan. the first passing breeze. See the self-important time to gather the winter apples.

an object of dishonor. thropist makes in society a shining mark. It now give us all the pears we want, for they half to three-quarters of an hour to rise, then may be traced in glowing lines through the have borne well for about four years. From divide into pans, where it should remain say Those of exalted stations are not ashamed to testify various windings of society. The good man the pear trees to the house, I filled the space fifteen minutes, care being taken that it does to its virtues, but deem it a duty and a pleasure to marks his way with smiles. Light and joy with flower-beds, and have had many varieties, not rise too much and crack; then put the attend it in its various course. The states say twenty kinds, of roses, and nearly one loaves into a quick oven and bake, say three man makes his mark upon the records of his hundred kinds of flowers; I have planted on quarters of an hour. If the oven is not hot country, and it glows in letters of living light, the south side of my buildings, next to the enough, the bread will rise and crack; if too to be read with pleasure and profit by after passage to the barn, plums, peaches, and hot, the surface will harden too rapidly and generations. The student or philosopher grapes. The peaches have not succeeded confine the loaf. makes his mark in the heavens above, in the well, nor the plums, so I cut the plum trees earth beneath, and on the indestructable tablet off, and grafted them with the green and purof human intellect. And last, though not ple gage, only three or four years ago, and gives an account of the orchards of Austin least, the Christian makes his mark upon the now I have plenty of the finest plums I ever "Lamb's Book of Life," there to withstand saw, so that I have had to prop the small has for several years past devoted himself to the "wreck of matter and the crash of worlds," and to shine unceasingly, while the ages of I had about a bushel, and I should think I more particularly of peaches, for the best vaeternity roll their ceaseless round. [Bordentown Register.

# Rubber Shoes.

The New York Journal of Commerce, in

"Contrary to the general impression, India rubber, in the process of manufacturing, is rollers, the heaviest of which weighs twenty is at a bakery. The rubber is nearly all prodip into the liquid caoutchac, till a coating o the desired thickness accumulates, when the clay is broken and emptied out.

The rubber, after being washed, chopped girls in the flower department. And as Goldfine, and rolled to a putty-like consistency, is smith says, "We make every rood of ground mixed with a compound of metallic substansupport its man." ces, principally white lead and sulphur, to signed for soles of shoes, are passed under rollers having a diamond figured surface. From these the soles are cut by hand, and the east, Putnam Co., N. Y., a family of five several pieces required to perfect the shoe are generations, as follows: Jerusha Paddock, put together by females, on a last. The nat- aged 99; her daughter, Jerusha Smith, aged ural adhesion of the rubber joins the seams. 79; her grand-daughter, Rebecca Crosby, an oven capable of holding about 2,000 pairs, Denton, aged 32; and her great-great-grandand heated to about 300 degrees, where they daughter, little Miss Denton, aged 6. The 20, 53,824 pass 40, 37,998 pass 60, only 9,remain seven or eight hours. This is called lady of 99 appears as though she might con- 382 pass 80. Consequently, 33,939 never the "vulcanizing" process, by which the rub- siderably overtop 100 in her earthly account

# Railway Life.

the London city merchant lived within the die of another century-1946! Verily, a stillness that follows." city, and even locked himself up within the good long life is not such a fleeting thing, walls; and long after the city gates were after all. thrown open, the city mansion of the rich banker and trader was not only a house of business, but a home. Those were the times when city men were perhaps in reality what the caricaturists now describe them; but those days are over, and now perhaps there is no class of men in the world who see more coun-Of late years much has been written on try than the chief citizens of London. They its support in a few months afterward. It was the possibility of curing deaf muteness; but live in the country; they keep their dogs and their horses in the country; they have their were received during the first week. In is utterly out of the question, as every experi- fields, their gardens, their sheep, and their oxen, and they know as much about rural affairs as the rustics themselves. The cockney caricatures are no longer a reality. Even the clerks and the shop-keepers' assistant have got beyond the elements of rustic education. The sea-coast town of Brighton is upwards of 50 miles south of London; but that is not at all alarming to a city man; he transacts business within the walls daily, and sleeps at Brighton nightly. There are about 250 season tickets out for London and Brighton alone, at 50 guineas per annum; and express trains run daily, Sundays excepted, for the accommothe metropolis there are similar places of resort of various degrees of rusticity in which the families of metropolitan men of business are reared, whilst they themselves daily undertake a journey of from ten to a hundred miles, with as little thought of distance as if they were provided with wings, or with sevenleagued boots.

## What can be done in a Garden. A correspondent of the New England Far-

Thirty years ago I purchased an establishment consisting of a dwelling house, barn, carriage and wood-house, calculating to make it a permanent residence. There was attached a little land for a garden, on which were just five apple trees, and in front of the house were three trees of the balm of Gilead; the trees were all about six inches in diameter at that time, but two of the apple trees were hollow, and I cut one of them down, after trying to make it do something and finding I

Well, all the apple trees bore something for fruit, but so crabbed and sour they would make a pig squeal. At this time I was enbut as time went on, and stage-coaches and railroad cars succeeded one another, I had The Rhode Island Society for the promo more time; for I can now travel as far in tion of Industry gave the first premium or four hours as I could then in two entire days domestic bread to Mrs. Hiram Hill, of Provi with my team. Well, for amusement I grafted dence. The following is Mrs. Hill's receipt than are dollars and cents, or fluctuations of all the four apple trees gradually, or year by for making the bread exhibited by her: year, cutting off the old branches and grafting For two loaves of the ordinary size, take two russets, Baldwins, &c., &c., all the best kinds quick until quite soft, then mash to a fine I could find. Now for results: I have had pulp, and add. little by little two cuerts of I could find. Now for results: I have had pulp, and add, little by little, two quarts of taken Themselves off! The slaughter was about ten barrels of good apples annually to believe the papers, or gives notice to the Publisher that they are lying dead in the office. about ten barrels of good apples, annually, to boiling water, stirring until a starch is form. very great."

every object in nature, and who has the mor- forty feet square, in front of which are two of little sour, it is of no consequence. When tification to see the character he is endeavor- the balm of Gilead trees before mentioned, the 'sponge' is ready, add flour, and work it ed notice of each American institution, we ing to make mar in the hand, like the clay which are now large trees, and I have left until you have formed a stiff, firm mass. The will give a list of them, with the dates of of the potter, becoming, instead of an honor, them outside of the front fence; but inside of longer and more firmly this is kneaded, the throat and lungs. The exalted in learning and pow. the fence I set out, about ten years ago, three better the bread. But there are fairer marks. The philan- pear trees of the common summer pear, which

> ally raised cucumbers, water and muskmellons, summer and winter squashes, one or two this. hundred pounds of each; eight hundred or one thousand pounds of pumpkins. All this has been raised on less than half an acre of ground, including buildings and drive way, and I have had more vegetables for years in my family, than some men that cultivate one hundred acres, and all on poor, gravelly New Hampshire land, without any help but my

#### Longevity.

There is now living in the town of South-The shoes are next varnished and baked in aged 52; her great-grand-daughter, Eliza of years, and her daughter of 79 looks fully enter the third age (40-60;) 62,002 never at-"A large quantity of cotton cloth and cotton competent to take her tea regularly and enjoy tain the fourth age (60-80;) and 99,998 never have found my preparation an article of great public. flannel is used to line shoes, and is applied to the evening of life a round score of years yet; see the last year of the possible natural life- utility. the surface of the rubber while it is yet in while the grand-child of 52 has a countenance time of Englishmen. sheets. Not a particle of any of these mate- expressive of true enjoyment of existence. If melted, and the bits of cloth are chopped up and we see no reason why she should not, she with a small quantity of rubber, and rolled has forty-seven long years left her in which a man. Kites rise against and not with the out into a substance resembling pasteboard, to taste the sweets of earth. She is now, in wind. Even a head wind is better than none. to form the inner sole. The profits of this her pilgrimage, just about where many sink | No man ever worked his passage any where business have been somewhat curtailed of late, down and give up the hope of traveling fur- in a dead calm. Let no man wax pale, by the high price of rubber, which has varied ther; yet, judging from the hale appearance therefore, because of opposition. Opposition within a year from twenty to sixty cents per of her ancestor, she may yet go on as far is what he wants, and must have, to be good D BANY, Albany Aug. 10, 1854.—To the Sheriff of pound. The demand, however, is very large. ahead as she has already come. But skip- for any thing. Hardship is the native soil of A species of rubber shoes lined with flannel, ping over the young mother of thirty-two, manhood and self-reliance. He that cannot and, in low, also lost ner power of articula- which as acknowledged by the Country as a substitute for the lestbern shoe? the great interested in the Deaf and Dumb, and he carelessness and incompetence of many of cestor. Let us see-ninety-three years add- ten. He who but braces himself to the wind, ed to the number that now sit lightly upon to struggle when the winds blow, gives up The time was (says an English paper) when that curly head, would carry her into the mid- when they have done, and falls asleep in the

Interesting Discoveries at Naples. The extraordinary amount of antiquarian treasures constantly brought to light in the system in Great Britain. The penny postage classical sites of the modern kingdom of the system went into operation in 1840, and it is ed of the VIIth and XIIIth Wards in New York, and Two Sicilies, would keep the British archeological world in a state of excitement almost | 500 per cent. between 1839 and 1853, viz.: dangerous. The antiquary of the north is a being 82,000,000 in 1839, and 410,000,000 much more excitable animal than his brother in 1853, and the increase is still going on. of the "sunny south." "Here," writes a cor- The figures for 1853 are as follows: Estimatrespondent of the Morning Post, "you will ed number of letters, 410,817,489; net revobserve a group of the curious 'assist' at an enue after deducting cost of management, excavation in Pompeii with as much stoic £1,173,727; cost of management, £1,400,679. placidity as if the workmen were digging for There was a profit in the Money Order Office potatoes, instead of art-objects 2,000 years old. Department of £14,149. marble statue, produces no flutter among the that your cares and troubles and anxieties are things, and a sort of unexpressed contempt suffered by commercial men. If your chances illustrates the old proverb." Within the last to become rich are not so inviting and profitfew weeks another public bath house has able as those of the tradesman, bear in mind been discovered at Pompeii. Nothing beyond | that the dangers of being very poor and destithe frigidarium is at present cleared; but tute are far less. Famine and abject poverty there is reason to suppose that the building seldom overtake the farmer, or haunt him in dation of these men of metal. £12,000 per in question is more extensive than that con their ghostly visits. taining the circular bath discovered in 1024, with its six entrances, vestibule, atrium, &c. Signor Abbate, who painted the Roman interior of the Crystal Palace, is employed in making drawings of the portions of this building already laid open. In connection with Pompeii, a glass has been discovered about give the worms and bugs of the nineteenth the size of a crown piece, with a convexity, "snapping them up." which leads one to suppose it to be a magni-

the seventeenth century. But, without a quarters; and another, three feet eleven and magnifying glass, how did the Greeks and a half inches in length. Romans work those fine gems which the human eye is unable to read without the assistance of a glass? There is one in the Naples Royal Collection, for example, the legend of which it is impossible to make out, with what he does not know. There cannot unless by applying a magnifying power. The be a greater folly in the world, than to supremarkable fact is, that the glass in question was found with a stone ready cut and polished for engraving thereon, which stone is now also to be seen in the Museum of Naples. It sidered impolite for gentlemen to go into the would appear, therefore, that a worker of presence of ladies in their shirt-sleeves, while paper so as to indicate the times to which they reach gems used this instrument.

# Making Bread.

for ten or twelve hours, or over night, until children, were burned to death.

1, 1854, was 278; and the whole number man, who would fain make his mark upon I have a yard in front of my house about it becomes very light and frothy, even if a

Let the kneaded mass remain say from a

A FINE ORCHARD.—Moore's New Yorker Penney, Clarkson, Monroe Co., N. Y., who branches. My grapes began to bear last year; the collection and planting of fine fruit, and might get double the quantity this year. I rieties of which he has ransacked the whole have set out some quince trees, but they do not United States. The editor of the New Yorker states that he has 28 acres occupied with fruit to his private secretary at the palace, and you will Beside the tree and grape vines, I have anteres, of which there are 3000 peach trees, doubtless hear from it in due season. That you were potatoes, six or seven bushels of beets and been set out about three years. They are carrots, some English turnips and ruta-bagas, stated to be exceedingly thrifty and healthy, Minister Plenipotentiary of the U.S. A. to Turkey. and a few cabbages and onions, as many as many of this year's shoots being four to five our folks wanted to use. We have also had feet long. The land was subsoiled before beans, peas, and corn, what we wanted to use planting, and heavily manured with a comgreen, and I have annually had about three post of yard manure and muck. The soil is or four bushels of dry corn, say two bushels kept mellow by cultivation, but no annual common yellow corn, one bushel of pop-corn, crop is admitted, except an occasional crop and sweet corn enough to plant myself and of beans in the peach orchard. No wonder supply all my neighbors. Also, I have annu- these orchards should be so widely celebrated for their thriftiness, with such treatment as

Onions for Fowls.—Scarcely too much can be said in praise of onions for fowls. They seem to be a preventive and remedy for various diseases to which domestic poultry is liable. Having frequently tested their excellencies, we can speak unhesitatingly. For gapes, and inflammation of the throat, eyes, and head, onions are almost a specific. We would recommend feeding fowls, and especially the young chicks, with as many as they will eat, as often as twice or three times «a week. They should be finely chopped. A small addition of corn-meal is an improve-Farming Mirror.

DURATION OF LIFE.—If 100,000 children, born at the same time, are followed and numbered at equal intervals on the journey through life, it is found that, according to the present mortality in England, 66,061 pass the age of reach the second age (20-40;) 46,176 never

Opposition.—"A certain amount of opposition," says John Neal, "is a great help to

# VARIETY.

In recent Parliament papers we have a full exhibit of the workings of the cheap postage

The finding of a bronze, a terra cotta, or a Remember, you who are tillers of the soil, lookers-on. They are familiar with such few and far between, compared with those

A live toad, in a torpid state, was recently dug out of "hard pan" at Rutland, Vt., some 15 feet below the surface, where he must have reposed for centuries. On being laid upon the grass, he soon revived, and hopped off to century a specimen of antediluvian skill in

A correspondent of the Boston Journal, Now, it has been said that the ancients writing from Northborough, Mass., says, that were not aware of this power, and the inven- a Mr. Vernis Streeter, of that place, has in his tion is given to Galileo by some, to a Dutch-garden a cucumber four feet one inch in length, man in 1621 by others, while the compound lifteen inches in circumference; also, two microscope is attributed to one Fontana, in others, three feet eleven inches and three-

> Never be ashamed of confessing your ignorance; for the wisest man upon earth is ignorant of many things, inasmuch as that which By the Seventh-day Baptist Publishing Society, he knows is a mere nothing in comparison pose we know everything.

The question has been asked, why it is conit is considered in every way correct for the ladies themselves to appear before gentlemen without any sleeves at all.

Death, though certain, and the most tremendous event that can ever occur to man. is, notwithstanding, far less thought of by him than are dollars and cents, or fluctuations of the stock market.

The London Diogenes, alluding to the Russian evacuation of the Principalities. uses is, notwithstanding, far less thought of by him the stock market.

# Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

"Wisdom shall bow down to it, and the great of N ever could this be said with more truth, than it now applies to this remedy for affections of the and the great can feel its benefits. The liberal-minded among those skilled to cure, are free to own its mastery over distempers which have baffled their art. thus hold out the lamp of their experience to their suffering fellow men.

Witness the following translation:-VERMILLIONVILLE, La, April, 1853. Mons. le Dr. J. C. Aven :- I have of late made frequent use of your Cherry Pectoral in my practice, and am happy to inform you that in no case yet has it failed me. I have made some signal cures of La. ryngitis and Bronchitis with it, and have completely cured one case of Asthma, which had withstood every other medicine I could employ. Accept, Sir, the assurances of my distinguished

consideration. JULES CLAUD GOUGUET, M.D., Late Surgeon of the Royal Marine, France. Extract from a letter of our Minister at the Court

the Sublime Porte. Legation of the U.S. A., Constantinople, Turkey. DR. J. C. AYER-Dear Sir: The Cherry Pectoral received from you for the Sultan has been delivered nually raised about ten or fifteen bushels of and 2700 dwarf pears. Most of them have so kind as to send me has been given to friends, who Yours, respectfully, GEO. P. MARSH,

> Curacoa, March 5, 1852 DR. J. C. AYER: - I use your Cherry Pectoral, daily in my practice, and am satisfied it is a remedy which must meet in every country the highest approbation. C. W. JACKHEER, M. D. Resident Court Physician.

personal experience and knowledge of the wonderful cures, and immense usefulness of the Cherry Pectoral n their sections, we may mention-Boughton & Co., of the Federal Union, Milledge-L. Patton, Christian Advocate, Knoxville, Tenn.

Among the eminent Editors, who testify to their

J. B. Dobson, American Presbyterian Greenville. J. B. Samson, Democrat, McConnellsburg, Pa.

J. Russ, Jr., Shelbyville News. Tenn. Harvey, McKenney, & Co., State Gazette, Burlingon, Iowa. J. Knabb, & Co., Journal, Reading, Pa.

Raymond, Harper & Co., New York Times. S Cobb, Christian Freeman, Boston. Wm. B. Jacobs, Christian Chronicle, Philadelphia. Hon. J. Wentworth, M. C., Democrat, Chicago, Ill. Rev. E. G. Reese, Methodist Protestant, Baltimore. W. M. Wightman, Christian Advocate, Charleston,

J. M. Magennis, True Delta, New Orleans. T. M. Donnell, Daily News, Savannell, Ga. Geb. D. Prentiss, Louisville Journal, Ky. Hon. Schuyler Colfax, M. C., South Bend Register,

A. Commings, Christian Mirror, Portland, Me. M. H. Bartlett & Co., Republican, Hartford, Conn. Chaddic & Berry, Banner of Peace, Lebanon, Tenn. Thompson & Co., United Empire and Patriot, To-

Charles Cook, Democrat, Danville, Pa. M. Hannum, Democrat, Allentown, Pa. Sherman & Harron, State Gazette, Trenton, N. J. Wright & Haven, Prairie Farmer, Chicago, Ill. These gentlemen have not only certified to these, statements in their papers, to the public, but have

gent below named will furnish my American Almanac.

ars, and indisputable proof of these statements. Prepared by J. C. AYER, Chemist, Lowell. Mass. Sold at wholesale in New York by A. B. & D. SANDS; retail by Rushton, Clark & Co., and by all Druggists,

## Election Notice.

CTATE OF NEW YORK-SECRETARY'S OFFICE, AL-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, 11d, 11Id, Vth, and VIIIth Wards in the City of New York; for the Fourth District, the City of New York; for the Fifth District, composfound that the letters mailed have increased the City of Williamsburgh in Kings County; for the Sixth District, composed of the XIt., XVth, and XVIIth Wards in New York; for the Seventh District composed of the IXth, XVIth, and XXth Wards in New York; and for the Eighth District, composed of the XIIth, XVIIIth, and XIXth 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; A.Register, in the place of Garrett Dyckman;

A Commissioner of Streets and Lamps, in the place cancy caused by the resignation of Henry Arcularius; A Police Justice for the Second Districts in the place Two Governors of the Alms-House, in the place of Gustavus A. Conover and William Pinkney, appointed

to fill vacancies; AA 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 A Police Justice for the Eighth Judicial District, composed of the XVIth and XXth Wards.

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 lish the above once in each week until the Election, so that they may be laid before the Board of Supervisors and passed for payment. See Revised Statutes, volume 1, chapter 6, title 3, article 3, part 1, page 140. aug 21 JOHN ORSER, Sheriff.

# The Sabbath Recorder.

NO. 9 SPRUCE-STREET, NEW YORK.

\$2 00 per year, payable in advance. Subscriptions not paid till the close of the year, will be liable to an additional charge of 50 cents. Payments received will be acknowledged in the

No paper discontinued until arrearages are paid except at the discretion of the publisher. Communications, orders andremittances should he directed, post-paid, to

GEO. B. UTTER, No. 9 Spruce-st., New York. Limbilities of those who take Periodicals.

Rates of Advertising. For a squ re of 16 lines or less—one insertion

each subsequent insertion, six months, For each additional square, two-thirds the above, rate