al in my practice,

BO case yet has mal cures of La-

have completely

d withstood every

my distinguished UGUET, M. D.,

Marine, France.

nister at the Court

inople, Turkey. Cherry Pectoral as been delivered

ace, and you will

n. That you were

ven to friends, who dingly useful. O. P. MARSH,

S. A. to Turkey. March 5, 1852.

rry Pectoral, daily

Court Physician.

ho testify to their e of the wonderful

the Cherry Pectoral

Union, Milledge

yterian, Greenville,

Tenn. ite Gazette, Burling-

nicle, Philadelphia.

mocrat, Chicago, Ill.

rotestant, Baltimore.

yocate; Charleston,

irnal, Ky. outh Bend Register,

an, Hartford, Conn.

eace, Lebanon, Tenn .

re and Patriot, To

tte, Trenton, N. J.

y certified to these

he public, but have

the effect that they

ticle of great public

ionials here, but the

y American Almanac,

rein are full particu-

ist, Lowell, Mass.

and by all Druggiets,

RETARY'S OFFICE, AL-

To the Sheriff of

otice is hereby given

held in this State or

Monday in November be elected, to wit:

place of Henry Fitz-

in the place of Henry

expire on the last day

ty fourth Congress of

ongressional District.

b. and VIIIth Wards

the Fourth District,

and XIVth Wards of

da in New York, and

ioga County; for the

ne XII., XVth, and

the Seventh District,

d XXth Wards in New

ict, composed of the

exander W. Bradford;

Welcome R. Beebe;

d Lamps, in the place appointed to fill a va-tof Henry Arcularius;

d District, in the place

appointed to fill a va-hn McGrath;

louse, in the place of

in Pinkney, appointed

place of Lorenzo B. bill a vacancy caused

ustice for the Seventh

he XIIth, XIXth, and

th Judicial District,

ORTH, Sec'y of State.

ork, Aug. 14, 1854.

rements of the statute JOHN ORSER,

County of New York.

eak until the Election,

advertising the same,

he Board of Supervis-

See Bevised Stafutes, icle 3, part 7, page 140. HN OBSER, Sheriff.

Recorder,

Publishing Society,

ance. Subscriptions

m which they reach til arrograges are paid publisher.

Mesesti; New York.

the Periodicals.

The whom a Periodical is the receives the paper, or is subscribed for it, or has in such a case is not to person with whom the their that he does not wish.

Store or tavers, or other the person to whom they the papers or given before it is called in the called.

15 This instrict; of the control of

West with The Co

- miterly States.

NEW YORK

th Wards.

A. Westervelt;

rrett Dyckman;

de in New York.

ed for said County:

aer, Chicago, Ill.

Knozville, Tenn.

nnellsburg, Pa.

ling, Pa. York Times.

vagnah, Ga.

Portland, Me.

is a remedy which

VOL. XI.—NO. 18.

NEW YORK, FIFTH-DAY, OCTOBER 12, 1854.

WHOLE NO. 538.

The Sabbath Recorder.

BE TRUE TO YOURSELVES. An Address delivered before the Ladies' Literary Society Mfred Academy, July 3, 1854, by Miss E. E. KENKON.

Another year has flown over as a swiftbestowed one common blessing upon us all. Our interests have been one—our aims have stance shall bear us forever apart, it cannot score years and ten. controll the affections. Our hearts will still beat in unison—the interest of one shall still for yourselves. Have not your minds the ed temple. All my hopes and anticipations for your future well-doing center in these few evening-BE TRUE TO Yourselves.

You are about to assume new responsibili-

ties-duties will devolve upon you which can-

utmost diligence and watch-care. See, therenot thoughtlessly assume new responsibilities, upon that subject, and no other. Take it, and ter. Agents and managers of societies may the proper mode, of Baptism. Holding that There have been talents given to each of you candidly, and without prejudice, carefully, for improvement—to some two, to others five. and with perseverance. You will be sur-Be sure that you have a just estimate of these | prised at the power of the mental capacities talents. Wrong not yourselves, nor show ingratitude to the Giver, by undervaluing the powerless. The reason why we know so litgift. Neither injure yourselves nor impose the of life's great truths, is because we think upon others by an over-estimation of your so little. We are too apt to give credence to powers. Weigh in the balance, and be con- other people's beliefs, without knowing the tent with the weight. Repine not, though why. This should not be. Because others others may be entrusted with more. Do you have thought before us, and have given us the justice even to that which you have? Why then ask for more? Many a fine intellect has remained undeveloped through lack of appre- make us think less, they are a detriment ciation on the part of its owner-many an rather than an advantage. Their proper other through supposed lack of inducement office is to improve our judgment, and enable to development. Be ye not thus foolish, sis- us to think more comprehensively. ters. You have ability-you have inducement to improve that ability. What though to be carried through the world upon the you may never be called upon to become an backs of other people. This indeed might do orator, a statesman, a judge, or to occupy the for children and idiots, but you who have presidential chair-are these the only motives | grown to the stature of women are (or should that should prompt to effort? True, these are | be) able to sustain yourselves anywhere. great inducements to most minds, and often supply untiring industry and unwearying patience to votaries of worldly fame. But to human family; and to act a certain way beyou, who have not these inducements, the true motive still remains—the motive that should actuate every human being-infinitely higher | ence to others' views, even if your convictions and purer than worldly honors can offer-it compel you to act alone-even if they draw is the full development of our being. "Be ye perfect, even as I am perfect," saith the Holy One—an express command to each of you to develop your intellect, your heart, your whole being; for you cannot be perfect with only an intellect—neither with only a heart. Then falter not from supposed lack of motive. Waste not your youthful hours in idle daydreams-in sinful repinings; nor seek to satisfy those aspirations of your soul for something it has not by offering to it the hollow attainments of fashion and folly. When it asks for substance, will you give it the shadow? When it pines for sunlight, will you shroud it yourselves, you will be true to others; in

Were humanity only inspired by the right motive, what a difference would there be in would we be governed by rulers, ambitious to us for applause, or legislators sell their we shall be prepared to meet in the world of souls for money; nor would the strongest in- fruition. tellect be coupled with unholy ambition. The good would feel obligated to cultivate the intellect; and as the motive was purer, would not the energy inspired by that motive be more untiring, and the action more effective; and, consequently, would not the improvement be greater, and the intellect brighter? Never be satisfied with anything less than the highest degree of development you may obtain. The gifts of God are never unmeaning, and think when He intended the heart alone should be cultivated? Would He have given you high and noble aspirations, merely to taunt your ineffectual efforts toward their realization? Never. His justice forbids us to harbor such a thought. Do not be frightened by friends telling you that development is unnecessary, inasmuch as it cannot be made to subserve practical purposes; never fear; there are innumerable situations in which true women

to apply the key; and then, laborers will be Let no ridicule deter us from doing what is suppose you should not make practical appliwinged bird, and nestled away amid its com- This should be the object to live for. I am panions already past. Though swiftly passed aware this is not the prevailing opinion, as a Our young spirits have come up here to wor- all the advantages of a liberal education, ship together at the shrine of Knowledge; a founded upon just principles, and having imfew of us have joined hands in that worship, proved these advantages, and developed under common altar, and the God of Knowledge has angel of death snatched her away. What an outburst of grief, that her usefulness was gone! What a deal of lamenting, that so much money been one-our hopes and aspirations one. had been expended for nought-the result of Why wonder, then, that a tone of sadness is so much pains-taking lost—as if it was a matmingled with our rejoicings? We are about | ter of little consequence to prepare for a highto separate. As the autumn wind, sporting | er school—as if, when God had provided them in the forest, sweeps together the careless with means for her education, she should have leaves at one time, and at another scatters been returned to Him as undeveloped as when them forever in its ruthless gaiety, so have we entrusted to their care. I tell you, that young been borne together—so shall we be scattered. | lady came nearer fulfilling the design of God, | But though the capricious wind of circum- than many, very many, who live their three chusetts, at its last meeting; from which the

If you would develop your intellect, think be the interest of all. Often will we wander the same capability of thought as others? back in spirit to this pleasant Association, and Then why not make use of this capability, suffer our hearts to linger around this hallow- instead of depending upon others to think for you? It is a duty you owe to yourselves, hecause you are the one responsible for your words which I have chosen for my theme this | condition—a duty you owe to others, because no one else has just such a mind as yours, and you also receive the benefit of their thoughts—a duty you owe to God, because not be faithfully discharged except by the He commands you to "prove all things." If you would be original thinkers, when you fore, that ye be sufficient unto your task. Do commence to examine a subject, fix your mind but when a duty is required at your hands, retire into the hidden chamber of your soul, maintain the closest practicable economy, and the rite itself was instituted for perpetual celcome up bravely and discharge that duty, and there sit down, and reason concerning it, you have so often insulted by calling them result of those thoughts, is no reason why we should become thoughtless. If they tend to

Act independently. You were never made Remember, you are accountable to God for your actions, and not to any member of the cause another does, is no valid reason for such action. Act because it is right—without referdown upon you the contumely of your nearest friends. Can you not endure the sneers and taunts of mortals, when you feel an assurance within, that you have the approval of God? Remember, the present is the time for action. Days are too few, hours too fleeting, to be wasted in useless delays and idle amusements. Think deliberately, act promptly, and every effort will count among the useful. Let right motives rightly acted upon be your guides, and you will not only become noble yourselves, but your influence, your example, will tell for the good of others. In being true to being true to others, you will be true to God! That you may be thus true to yourselves, to others, to God, is my earnest wish; and the result of human actions! No longer should we never again behold each other's faces, or list to familiar voices, may we so only for power; no longer would orators speak | have lived in this world of preparation, that

CHRISTIAN COURAGE.

There is something noble and heroic in that disposition which can dare to be singular in the cause of religion and morality, which, with virtue to act above it, and against it.

are needed—besides, there are doors yet un-Let us oppose this working of evil within us, opened, that but wait for some skillful hands and crucify this affection and lust of the flesh.

[A. J. Morris' "Religion and Business."]

needed to explore these unknown places. But right, or avoiding what is wrong. Let us emulate the sublime example of the apostle, "We are fools for Christ's sake." This is cation of all your attainments here; remember, the noblest effort of human courage, the lofthere is another life to live, where all these tiest achievement of virtue—to be "faithful will be requisite, and the greatest thing we found among the faithless," and willing to bear can do in this life is to prepare for another. any contumely rather than act in opposition to the convictions of our judgment, and the dictates of our conscience. Infinitely to be preferred is it, to be scorned for doing what and faintly remembered, it has left an impress little incident will illustrate. A young lady is right, than applauded for doing what is upon our souls that time can never efface. of one of our Eastern States having received wrong. From the laughter of the wicked, you may find a refuge in the approbation of your conscience, and the smile of your God; but in what a miserable situation is that poor, cowardly wretch, whose dread of singularity has and offered our devotions together. Our in- their influence, bade fair for a long life of led him to sacrifice the convictions of his contellectual offerings have been laid upon one usefulness and distinction, when suddenly the science, and who has nothing to comfort him under the frowns of Deity, but the applause

Neither in little things, nor in great ones, suffer your dread of singularity to turn your feet from the path of integrity. Arm yourselves with this mind, to do what is right, though you can find neither companion nor [Rev. J. A. James.

SYSTEMATIC BENEVOLENCE.

A Report on Charitable Contributions was adopted by the General Association of Massafollowing is an extract:-

There is manifestly in connection with our benevolent institutions a great evil to be cor-

Some churches contribute almost nothing: others willing to give are overlooked by the collectors of funds, on account of pecuniary feehlenger, and in the three-loo bearing, large a per centage of the collections is required to meet the expense of taking them. There is also too much confusion, and inefficiency in the whole matter, resulting from want of system.

A remedy must be provided, or we expose our whole benevolent system to go by the

We look for the remedy in the pastors themselves. It can come from no other quarnities for wise action on these subjects. Nor is a church ordered aright until its benevothat our benevolent enterprises should be a large per centage of our people's contributions should be expended in collecting? Must matter, and act as agents in our own congre-

It is the opinion of your committee, that every church ought to do something annually, or as often as once in two years, for our prominent objects of Christian Benevolence. We do not expect those churches which are assisted by the Home Missionary Society; nor any church which has in it so much as a single poor widow who wishes a partnership in th world's conversion by giving those "two mites which make a farthing.

Among the reasons why every church should contribute something are the follow 1. Every church has a share in the gifts,

commands and promises of the gospel.

2. Bringing these subjects before a people for contribution increases their knowledge of the religious state of the world, and deepens their interest in its conversion. 3. It strengthens their faith and gives fervor

4. It cultivates the spirit of benevolence, which is the spirit of Christ.

5. It increases self-respect, making the Christian conscious that he shares with his brethren in the work of the Lord, and thus elevates the feebler churches.

6. It makes it easier to support the gospel at home. If a pastor wishes to starve himself out, let him allow no contributions to be taken among the people for general objects.

RELIGION AND BUSINESS.

It has been a mighty mischief that religion, has so often been divorced from the other modes and ways of men. Men have looked at it as something distinct and peculiar, having its own sphere and its own powers, and not as the fountain and father of all goodness and truth. The man of God has been separated from the man of science, the man of politics, the man of business. The world has helped the separation, and so has the church. An ignorant piety, a strong and shrewd impiety, have done the same work. The general exercises of the intellect, the common charities of the heart, the familiar proceedings of the life, have been too frequently regarded as provinces into which religion has no right to penetrate, or should only come when in vited, and be thankful to be treated as guest, and not expect to be honored as a mind conscious of doing right, can fight a sovereign. Hence literature, art, social life, single handed the battle of the Lord against wordly engagements, have been treated as the host of scorners by which it may be sur- things apart from godliness, and not as things rounded. It is not a part of virtue to be in- which godliness is to possess, and through different to the opinion of others, except that which it is to act and be seen. To borrow an opinion be opposed to the principles of truth expressive illustration, the partnership has you He would have given you an intellect and holiness; then it is the very height of been dissolved between religion and other business, and thus it has come to a disastrous Ridicule is not the test of truth, but it is bankruptcy. That it is so is apparent from one of the most fiery ordeals of that courage the fact, that there is a general disposition to by which the truth is professed and supported. regard immoralities connected with money Many have been vanquished by scorn, who matters in a different light from other immorwere invulnerable to rage; for men in gen- alities. The same standard is not applied, eral would much rather have their hearts re- the same measure is not meted out. There proached than their heads, deeming it less is more gentle treatment of the pecuniary disgraceful to be weak in virtue than deficient sinner than of any other sinner. "It is only in intellect. Strange perversion! the effect the way of business," covers a multitude of of that pride which, being injected into our sins. A man, in many circles, had better denature by the venom of the serpent in para- fraud his creditors than deny a single article dise, still continues to infect and destroy us. of the popular creed, or violate a single con-

The following beautiful lines from the Dublin University Magazine will remind the reader of the last scene in Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress:"

Sabbath Recursion

BEYOND THE RIVER.

Time is a river deep and wide; And while along its banks we stray, We see our loved ones o'er its tide Sail from our sight away, away. Where are they sped-they who return No more to glad our longing eyes? They've passed from life's contracted bourne To land unseen, unknown, that lies

'Tis hid from view; but we may guess How beautiful that realm must be; For gleamings of its loveliness, In visions granted, oft we see. The very clouds that o'er it throw Their veil, unraised for mortal sight, With gold and purple tintings glow, Reflected from the glorious light

And gentle airs, so sweet, so calm, Steal sometimes from that viewless sphere; The mourner feels their breath of balm. And soothed sorrow dries the tear. And sometimes list'ning ear may gain Entrancing sound that hither floats; The echo of a distant strain, Of harps and voices blended notes.

There are our loved ones in their rest; They've crossed Time's River-now no more They heed the bubbles on its breast. Nor feel the storms that sweep its shore. But there pure love can live, can last-They look for us their home to share: When we in turn away have passed, -What joyful greetings wait us there, Beyond the river.

BAPTISTS OF ENGLAND.

The following account of the Baptists of England is taken from that part of the late census of England which relates to religious worship. It is a part of the report presented to Sir George Graham, the Registrar General, by Mr. Horace Mann, who is highly praised which he has performed his task.

The distinguishing tenets of the Baptists

relate to two points, upon which they differ from nearly every other Christian denomination, viz., (1) the proper subjects, and (2) yet the costs of collection will make disheart. | ebration, Baptists consider (1) that it was ening inroads upon the amounts contributed. | meant to be imparted only on profession of It is moreover the proper business of pastors | belief by the recipient, and that this profesto see that the churches under their care are sion cannot properly be made by proxy, as provided with knowledge and with opportu- the custom is by sponsors in the Established Church, but must be the genuine and rational avowal of the baptized person himself. To lence is brought into system. Reform must illustrate and fortify this main position, they be immediately attempted. Are we willing refer to many passages of Scripture which describe the ceremony as performed on perabandoned or crippled? Are we willing that | sons of undoubtedly mature intelligence and age, and assert the absence from the Sacred Writings of all statement or inevitable imwe not take a personal responsibility in this plication that by any other persons was the ceremony ever shared. Adults being, therefore, held to be the only proper subjects of the ordinance, it is also held that (2) the only proper mode is, not, as generally practiced, by a sprinkling or affusion of the water on the person, but by a total immersion of the | and Gregory of Nazianzen, (A. D. 328-389, party in water. The arguments by which this proposition is supposed to be successfully maintained, are gathered from a critical examination of the meaning of the word baptism, from the circumstances said to have accompanied the rite whenever its administration is described in Scripture, and from general accordance of the advocated mode with the practice of the ancient church. These views are entertained in common by

all Baptists. Upon other points, however, differences prevail, and separate Baptist bodies have, in consequence, been formed. In England, the following comprise the whole of the various sections which unitedly compose the Baptist denomination:

1. General (Unitarian) Baptists.

2. General (New Connection) Baptists.

3. Particular Baptists. 4. Seventh-day Baptists.

5. Scotch Baptists.

(1, 2, 3.) The difference between the General" and the "Particular" Baptists refers to the doctrine of election, as described before. The General (or Arminian) Baptists hold that salvation is designed for men in general, without any preordination of special number; the Particular (or Calvinistic) Baptists hold that a particular portion of mankind has been from all eternity predestined to be saved. A sort of Synod of the Calvinistic-much the larger-section of the Baptists was convened in London in 1689, at which a Confession of thirty-two articles was | them to conform to the practice of the Church adopted, agreeing in all respects (except upon of Rome. It is probable that these opinions the single point of baptism) with the Confes- never wholly vanished from the country, but sion of the Westminster Assembly, and with were held, in conjunction with their more the Savoy Declaration. Previous Confessions | conspicuous tenets, by many of the religious to the same effect had been put forth by seven | reformers who from time to time appeared. London congregations of Particular Baptists | The Lollards, it is said, were much impregthe subject which commenced throughout the west of England in 1719; so much so, indeed, as to induce the secession of those churches Established Church. He embraced Arme- their will is law, and their very footsteps are which adhered to the orthodox doctrine of the nian doctrines, and his church, in consequence, walked into; and how those whom God has Prinity All General Baptist churches, therefore, which are Trinitarian, are now included in the "General Baptist New Connection." which was formed in 1770 for the purpose of maintaining the original tenets of the General Baptists, as received by their earliest English churches in the opening of the seventeenth century. These may now be said to be, respecting doctrine, "Evangelical Arminian." The principal founder of the Connection, in sembly at which it was originated issued, to considerably increased. In 1716, Neal re- Christ, but here is a favored spot on which articles of Religion, which declare, (1,) the alone (excluding Wales) to have been 247. You should pray in your family. [Leyburn. fall and depravity of man; (2.) the perpetual A computation made by one of their ministers obligation of the moral law; (3,) the divinity in 1772, gives 404 congreations in England,

regeneration by the Holy Spirit; (6,) the pro- this estimate did not apparently include the priety of baptism by immersion, on repent- Arminian Baptists, probably the number ance. Upon other doctrines, not embraced should be raised by about 100, or to 432. by these six articles, the General Baptist New In 1832, the Calvinistic Baptist churches are Connection is substantially agreed with other reported at 926, which number, by the addievangelical denominations.

in England and Wales.

of this body.

(5.) The "Scotch" Baptists derive their origin from the Rev. Mr. M'Lean, who, in kinds;) while in 1839 there were 244 congre-1765, established the first Baptist church in gations of Calvinistic Baptists. At the recent Scotland. Their doctrinal sentiments are Calvinistic, and they differ from the English Particular Baptists chiefly by a more rigid imitation of what they suppose to be the apostolic usages, such as love-feasts, weekly communion, plurality of pastors or elders, washing each other's feet, &c. In England and Wales there are but fifteen congregations

With respect to church polity and order, there is scarcely any difference between the Baptists and the Independents or Congregationalists. The churches of the former are as independent of each other as the churches of the latter body; and, in their discipline and order, Baptists are to the full as congregational as Congregationalists. Ministers and deacons are appointed by election of the churches, whose exclusive province it is also to decide upon the fitness of the candidates for baptism and communion—submission to

the fite invariably preceding, in the major nortion of the chiralian repudiation, also, is displayed of formal creeds or articles as adequate or proper tests of orthodoxy, and the same rejection of all interference with Christ's for the pains-taking and impartiality with spiritual kingdom on the part of any secular power. Like Independents, too, they have their county and other associations, and their aggregate "unions." The union of the Particular Baptist churches was formed in 1812, and consisted, in 1851, of 1080 churches. Each of these churches sends, or may send, | journey's end her white dress as spotless as representatives, both clerical and lay, to an annual conference upon the general interests of the body: though extreme solicitude to keep intact the fundamental principle of Independency, and apprehension lest a delegated body might, by imperceptible degrees, assume the functions of a synod, have prevailed to hinder many Calvinistic Baptist churches from appointing representatives. The yearly assembly of the New Connection of General Baptists is called an "Association," and is constituted in the same way as the "Union;' t consisted in 1851 of 99 representatives, deputed by 53 churches. 🦴 The Baptists, as an organized community

n England, date their origin from 1608, when the first Baptist church was formed in London: but their tenets have been held, to greater or to less extent, from very early times. The Baptists claim Tertullian, (A. D. 150-220,) as supporters of their views, and contend, on their authority, that the immersion of adults was the practice of the Apostolic age. Their sentiments have ever since, it is affirmed, been more or less received by nearly all the various bodies of seceders which from time to time have parted from the Church of Rome-as the Albigenses and Waldenses, and the other innovating Continental sects which existed prior to the Reformation. From the agitation which accompanied that great event, the opinions of the Baptists gained considerable potice, and the holders of them underwent considerable persecution. In 1533, a fanatical sect, which denied the Trinity, the Incarnation, the authority of magistrates, the lawfulness of oaths, and incidentally the practice of infant baptism, raised a tumult in the city of Munster, and committed great excesses From their views on Baptism—not the most conspicuous of their doctrines-they were generally spoken of as Anabaptists, or Repaptizers; and the obloquy which followed their misdeeds at Munster came to be attached to the name itself of Anabaptist, and has scarcely even yet, perhaps, entirely disappeared. The name is, therefore, reasonably ob jected to, as implying principles which Baptists, equally with other Protestant Churches,

In England, Baptist doctrines were main tained by the early British churches; and Augustine failed in his endeavors to induce of Christ and the universal design of his atonement; (4,) the provision of salvation for the year 1790 shows the number for the same all who exercise faith; (5;) the necessity of extent of territory to have been 332; but as mains at Maulmain.

tion (say of 200) for the General Baptists and (4.) The "Seventh-day Baptists" differ the New Connection, would be raised to 1126. from the other General Baptist churches In 1839, the Calvinistic Baptist congregations simply on the ground that the seventh, not were computed at 1276; and, allowing 250 the first day of the week, should be the one for the other Baptist churches, the total numstill celebrated as the Sabbath. They establiber would be 1526. These several estimates lished congregations very soon after the first relate exclusively to England, Wales, for introduction of Baptists into England, but at the periods for which accounts are extant, present they have only two places of worship shows that in 1772 there were 59 congregations, (of all kinds of Baptists;) that in 1808 there were 165 congregations (also of all census the numbers were:

> England. Wales. Total. General Baptists, (Unitarian,)

BAPTIST CONGREGATIONS.

General Baptists, (N. Connection,) 179 Particular Baptists, (Calvinistic,) Seventh-Day Baptists, Scotch Baptists, Baptists undefined,

THE PURE HEART.

In a discourse on the words, "Blessed are the pure in heart," Mr. Caughey once remarked, that it was impossible to sully a sunbeam. "And while that sunbeam," said he. "may dart down into the darkest hole of filth and illuminate it, it will soil nothing, and yet not be soiled itself. So the ray of heavenly life and love existing in the perfect believer's heart, goes into and comes out intocontact with the dark dwelling-places of iniquity and filth, and cheers, and enlivens, and encourages by its presence, but is always It is God that gives to the pure heart this great gift and distinction. It is He who can keep the heart in perfect peace. Suppose a white-robed female were walking along some turnpike road where the mud was flying, and where the horses and wagons, as they hurried and splashed along, at every turn and step increased the confusion, hemmed up the footpath, and threw the water and dirt. Suppose that white robed female should find at her when she was first robed - Would not this ha a miracle? Most surely it would. But a miracle it is that the Christian, in waging his course through this world, in fighting through trials and temptations, and in struggling with the fierce adversary, does not have some stain or mark of conflict on his garments. He cries out, 'Glory to God! free and unspotted too.' It is a miracle of grace—of the grace

of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ Praises be unto his precious name!"

FAMILY RELIGION.

If I may divert attention for a moment from he city to the country, it will be to notice a fact touching the question of religion or no religion in the family in the long run. Being on the farm of a good deacon, a few days since, some ten miles out, I asked him, as we were surveying his ample acres and rich harvests, whether his prayerless neighbors did not get as good crops as he, and prosper on the whole about as well. He answered, that they might for a season or two, but not on a long pull, and modestly stated the following facts: His own ancestors, six generations back, settled on that very spot, and bore a decidedly religious character, the male head being deacon of an evangelical church. The father of each succeeding generation had been a deacon of a similar church, and he, the sixth from the first, was a deacon of the orthodox church in that place, and at the head of a fine young family. They had all been families of prayer, firm supporters of public worship, the Sabbath, etc., and had all lived on the same farm, now one of the richest in the State, and consisting of four hundred acres. Now for the other side: In that very neighborhood three other families settled at the same time with his original ancestors, and with an equally good homestead, but without religion, and each succeeding generation had been without religion, and without the voice of prayer in their dwelling. Two of these families had run nearly out, there being but one or two representatives living, and they dispossessed of their inheritance; and of the third some had been in the State Prison, and all were badly off. I was left to make my own inference from these facts, and so are your readers, who, I doubt not, will conclude, that family religion, in one neighborhood at least, had something to do with good farms, good crops, good children, and all the other good things Independent.

PRAYER IN THE FAMILY CIRCLE.

Endearments bind together the members of the same household—sharers of the same in 1643, and by an assembly of ministers and | nated; and Wycliffe himself is claimed by the | flesh and blood, which are found of the same elders, both from London and the country, in | Baptists as an advocate of their ideas. In | kind and degree nowhere else on earth. The 1677. The General Baptists, towards the 1535, fourteen Dutch Anabaptists were put dwellers in this common home, too, have a comtermination of the seventeenth century, seem to death; and, in 1575, a congregation of the monshare in the blessings and trials which befall to have become impregnated with anti trini- same people and persuasion were discovered their habitation. They are fed at the same tarian sentiments, and these opinions gained in Aldgate, the whole of whom were either board, repose under the same roof, and the considerable influence in that portion of the brought to execution, or imprisoned, or ex- joys and sorrows of one are very much the Baptist body subsequently to the agitation on | iled. John Smith, the founder, as already | joys and sorrows of the whole group. What mentioned, of the earliest Baptist church in a place these parents hold, too, in this little England, (1608,) had been a minister of the, empire. How their words have power, and consisted of what are now denominated Gene- given them are prized beyond all earthly ral Baptists. The first Calvanistic (or Partithings, as the jewels of their casket. Where. cular) Baptist church was formed in London, where in all this footstool of the dispenser of in 1633, by an offshoot from an independent our mercies, should God be acknowledged, if congregation. The Puritan historian, Neal, not here? Shall not the voice of gratitude conjectures that, in 1644, the number of Bap- and praise ascend from that board spread with tist congregations in England was 54. The plenty, and around an altar reared for the Baptists suffered rigorous persecution in the morning and the evening's sacrifice of humreigns of the Stuarts; but they were at length ble and grateful hearts? You may not only relieved from most of their oppressions by burnish your own armor, and find refresh-1770, was the Rev. Dan Taylor. The as- the Toleration Act of 1688, and have since ment for your own spirit here, soldier of explain the grounds of their secession, six ports the number of their churches in England to train recruits to join the sacramental hosts. The Baptist Register learns that Rev.

The Zabbath Recarder.

New York, October 12, 1854.

Editors-GEO. B. UTTER & THOMAS B. BROWN (T. B. B Occasional Editorial Contributors: JAMES BAILEY (J. B.) BCOCK (T. E. B.)

N. V. HULL (N. V. H.)

A. B. BURDICK (A. B. B.)

British Correspondent—JAMES A. BEGG. T. E. BABCOCK (T. E. B.)

THOUGHTS ON MUSIC.

The God of Nature has not bestowed a who set their faces against the cultivation of the human voice will again become, when the noon recreation during the week. music are justly chargeable with infringing | ransomed shall sing the song of Moses and the upon the laws of human existence. The Lamb. The carols of the Sweedish Philomel. world cannot live without it. It is so natural so rich, so ravishing, that thousands "stood to express the joyous emotions in strains of entranced, and had no room for thought." music, that to forego and restrain the gratifi- have shown what one of Eve's daughters can cation seems like an unwillingness that such do. But richer, and more ravishing, must emotions should have place in the breast. have been the strains that waked Eden's bow-And who is he that would set himself up as an ers to praise, when the Mother of Mankind enemy to the indulgence of such emotions? lifted up her voice in song. Is he not to be looked upon with suspicion It is not to be wondered at, therefore, that the Bard of Avon has said,

". The man that hath not music in himself. And is not moved with concord of sweet sounds, Is fit for treasons, stratagems, and spoils; The motions of his spirit are dull as night, And his affections dark as Erebus: Let no such man be trusted.

found on the earth, that has no idea of this But into the aims and prospects of those imaccomplishment, or that does not cultivate it | mediately engaged, we enter not here. W in greater or less perfection. The savage as do not doubt, however, that the incidents a well as the civilized portions of the earth re- tending the conflict are having an influence sound with its charms. It is heard in the on the great question of the Sabbath of the the tents of the South. The North American African negro, and the untutored Australian, the restoration of Sunday to its rightful place all confess its soothing power; nor can there be found a class of beings having ears, and zens of Dublin, headed by the Rev. Dr souls, and human passions, who will not prove Gregg and the Rev. Mr. Minchin, waited on themselves to be more or less susceptible of the Police Commissioners in the Castle, on its impressions God made man musical, and the subject of Sunday observance in that city. only as he is un-made, perverted and de- After hearing the statements of the deputation, prayed, is he rendered unmusical.

poetic fancy, that represents our first parents | ble persons, appears to be to impress upon us as singing a hymn of praise to the Creator, in the necessity of putting in force an old Act of the garden of Eden. No doubt they sang; | Parliament; but we will require some time and though Inspiration has favored us with to consider before we give an answer, in or no particular account of the matter, we may der to see if matters can be made better with safely aver, that the melody of that song, as out the great difficulties which must ensu well as its harmony and rhythm, has never from putting so ancient an act in force. been equaled by any of their degenerate Yes, our Sunday friends may rest assured children. It was the song of those that were that the difficulties standing in the way o holy. The human voice had not then been putting old Acts of Parliament in force are in marred; it was just as it came from the creasing year by year, and the sooner they re Creator's hand, an organ formed and tuned by God himself. The shepherds of Bethlehem may have heard its equal, when the second man, the Lord from heaven, came down to rapt in ecstatic vision, heard the song of the terday in London. There was much differredeemed in heaven, may have heard strains ence of opinion as to the general policy of the that vied with, and even excelled, those of the Directors; but when Mr. Colquboun of Luss first holy pair. But surely, among mortals, whose voices are detremulous by the palsy- the Company be rested on Sunday, and that ing stroke of sur have never been heard no systematic, predetermined work be resounds of so sweet a tone. When the redeemed of the Lord shall have gotten the victory Mr. Clark,) only eight hands were held up over sin and the grave, the rich swelling har- for it, and the motion was negatived." The mony of paradise may be heard again; but same motion had been moved by the same till then, the sweetest cadences of mortal mu. gentleman at the meeting in March last, with sic will be but a faint approximation to the similar result. A Linlithgow correspondent strains that poured from the lips of Adam of the Scotsman, dating the 9th instant, says and Eve.

versary. The holy angels heard it, and were passengers—on the preceding Sunday, as oc glad. But the fallen angel, because he was casionally on the Sunday for the last two or fallen, resolved that such songs of gladness three years, a train of from 15 to 20 empty should cease. His purpose was effected carriages was seen on the line, passing Lin-The bowers of Eden were no longer resonant lithgow as people were going to church with the praises of the Creator. Sorrow was about half past 11 o'clock. On nearly all the appointed to Adam, and greatly multiplied other Railway lines, there are regular Sunday sorrow to Eve; and they sang no more, till trains, which have ceased to excite much atthe riches of free grace promised the bruising | tention. On some of the English lines, Sunof the serpent's head. Their children were day is one of the great excursion days; and not born musical, as they themselves had been in July, it was stated, there were on the doubt; especially, as the day is fast approachcreated musical. Cain and Abel could not | Windsor Railway alone 93 trains on a Sunday | ing. sing together. And though among Cain's descendants was found one, that was styled the other. Surely, in such circumstances, the "the father of all such as handle the harp and argument from universal observance of a day organ," (Gen. 4: 21,) and must, therefore, of human adoption, to the exclusion of that have possessed some capacity for the heaven- sanctified by God's word, loses much of the gifted art, yet even in him we recognize only force given, even illogically, unto it. It would a rude attempt at reviving what had been not be easy, perhaps, to ascertain correctly lost. We believe that Adam and Eve did the amount of our Railway Sunday observsing again after the glad news of salvation ance, but the extent of this and similar desthrough a Redeemer was announced to them; but they sang with impaired vocal powers. The instrument was untuned; the harp was unstrung; sin had struck it, and spoiled its Scriptures?" Kew Gardens were visited, on

of song is not utterly banished from the earth. had their proportions, and such observance of established." This then is an established Through the timely interposition of a Media- Sunday, if it be not soon universal, is at least truth, that the same Jesus which was crucipronounced upon our first parents were mitigated. In its original severity, it doomed the very ground to barrenness; but through the in the Report which we formerly noticed, -shall come again, in like manner as he was mediation of Christ, this barrenness is partly consider it "less excusable," that the National seen then to go into heaven. This evidence heaven, to render the earth so far fruitful as Museum, the Exhibition at Marlsborough and vince any reasonable Christian, that Jesus only two other items of business transacted, eater. (Isa. 55: 10.) So in regard to music, than even the Crystal Palace. As was to have if any want further proof, we will look at a the voice that gave utterance to the songs of been expected, that Report has excited much few more scriptures. The curse which doomed man's body to disease and death, took effect in his blood, and

BRITISH CORRESPONDENCE.

GLASGOW, September 22d, 1854 Cholera, spread more universally, more speedy in its issue, and in a much larger proportion of cases fatal, than on any former occasion, proclaims still, that the Lord is dis-So much is music in accordance with our pleased with the nations. War, also, with all nature, that it is cultivated by all classes of its dread accompaniments and melancholy con-There is not a nation, or tribe, to be sequences, is testifying the same solemn truth the South. The North American Lord. The development of this may yet be made matter of record; meanwhile we note Indian, the wandering Tartar of Asia, the the more obvious evidences of progress in

Yesterday week, a deputation of the cit

If God made man musical, it is not mere putation, which is composed of very respectaturn to the duty of giving obedience to God's

The telegraph announces the result of the Half-Yearly Meeting of the Shareholders o us. Or the Seer of Patmos, who, the Caledonian Railway Company, held yes moved the resolution, "that the servants of quired from them on that day, (seconded by that on the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway-Theirs was a song that disturbed the Ad- the Directors of which refuse to carry Sunday -51 running in the one direction, and 42 in ecrations of the church's day ought to narrow much the controversy, by making the question more exclusively to be, "What saith the the Sundays of the Summer of 1853, by 11. It is also said, that, "in the mouth of But, thanks be to our Creator, the melody 120,469 persons. Other places of pleasure two or three witnesses, every word shall be likely to be soon more general. The Select fied for our sins, and was raised again for our Committee of the House of Commons, arguing justification—all that constituted the person for the Sunday opening of the Crystal Palace, of Jesus that was then taken up into heaven Gallery, the British Museum, the Geological we should think would be sufficient to con-

fashioned so exquisitely, and tuned so perfect. allowed on Sundays after evening service. ly, and placed in the throat, just where the The Tractarian newspaper, the London Guarlungs, like the bellows of an organ, could fill dian, on the other hand, has been advocating Lord's death, till he come." This testimony with full power to receive the same from the it with richest melody, partook of the general | Sunday evening sports; and sees no harm in | clearly proves that the same person who died | disorder. It was a cracked and broken in- the clergyman, as well as the Squire of a strument, and was well nigh being laid aside parish, countenancing by their presence the as forever useless. But through the grace of Sunday recreations of the people, as the game | Christ, which before was preached unto you; the Messiah, there is already a partial re- of cricket, after having been at church. And whom the heavens must receive until the demption from this ruin, even as there is of the Times not only sees no harm in Sunday times of restitution of all things spoken by the earth from its sterility. Man's voice sights, but it continues directly and indirectly the mouth of all his holy prophets, since the vields to cultivation, as the earth does to till- to advocate the opening of the Crystal Palace | world began." Here we learn that the heaven age. And though no cultivation suffices to on that day. As one of the principal grounds must receive him until a given time or times, more charming gift upon man than the faculty restore its primitive sonorousness, just as no on which that advocacy rests, is, the few other and then that God will send him again. of combining and arranging sounds, so as to skill of agriculture restores the earth to its opportunities which the working men have make what we call Music. Designed for the paradisiacal fruitfulness, the extraordinary at- for such sights, the Rev. Dr. Cumming of you by the word of the Lord, that we which Agent, "to meet in the city of New York solace of our scrrows, and the improvement tainments of some, in this department, may London proposes that, in order to prevent are alive and remain unto the coming of the and examine thoroughly the financial operaof our joys is cultivation for these ends is in- be regarded as suggestive, in some degree, Sunday being interfered with, thirteen other | Lord shall not prevent them which are asleep. | tions of the Society since its organization, dicated as a duty. And as our earthly pil- of what the voices of our first parents were days be set apart as holidays, and that during For the Lord himself shall descend from and the General Agent's position in relation grimage alternates with sorrow and joy, those originally, and as faintly foreshadowing what summer large provision be made for after- heaven, with a shout, with the voice of the thereto, and give to the General Agent and

> still continue to be called "the insurgents." collect, who have communications open in the of good works." lirection of the head quarters of the rebellion, which occasion much anxiety. On the 18th scriptures, are sufficient to establish the cer July, the insurgents surprised a detachment tainty of the second personal coming of our of 1000 men, and killed some hundreds of Lord Jesus Christ. them, near the very gates of Canton, carrying off tents, matchlocks, and ammunition. On the 20th July, some skirmishing again took place, when two or three mandarins were killed, nd many of their troops, the latter retreating escape their pursuers. At the latest of these advices, fighting was again expected. "The plans for capturing Canton," says the Overland Mail, "appear to have been laid with much foresight and skill."

But there seems some ground for apprehension, and great reason for prayer, in behalf f the leaders of this mighty movement—a prehension increased by the fact that, beyond question, it is the Seventh Day they observe as the Sabbath. We formerly mentioned that the British vessels, the Rattler and Styx, with Sir John Bowring, had gone up the river for Nankin after the Susquehanna had returned The visit was most unsatisfactory, the British having been treated with more contempt than the Americans had been. They were denied admission to Nankin, where they remained ten days, and refused coal, although there were large supplies on shore. It is not this however, at which we are either grieved greatly or surprised. Remembering that even when the Hermes was most kindly entertained, they were expressly told that, until affairs were in a settled state, such visite would be inconvenient: and with the knowledge of the fact that the patriots were not ignorant that both Americans and British were in communication with the imperialists: we need be under no surprise that an indifferent reception should be given. But those vessels have brought down some additional books, one of which has been translated by Mr Medhurst, and three columns of the Times are filled with extracts. From these, there is reason to fear that the Eastern King has less respect for the pure word of God, and that he is arrogating titles, or receiving them, which truly belong only in their proper sense to the Holy Spirit. May that Spirit's guidance be vouchsafed. J. A. Begg.

THE SECOND COMING OF CHRIST—NO. 1 BY B. CLARKE.

"Unto them that look for him shall he appear the

That the doctrine of the second personal coming of Christ, so frequently taught by the Apostles, is now too much neglected by the ciety's business, but little progress had been home to the benevolent operations of the De would respectfully call attention to the cer- object is not lost sight of, and the present is tainty of his second personal coming; to the regarded as a favorable time to accomplish it. manner of his coming; and to some things In conclusion, the Report stated that the finanwhich he will do at his coming.

a cloud received him out of their sight; and June, was very encouraging, as at that time while they looked steadfastly towards heaven it "owed no man any thing," while it had acas he went up, behold two men stood by them | counts and property necessary for the transin white apparel; which also said, ye men of action of its business estimated to be worth Galilee, why stand ye gazing up into heaven? between two and three thousand dollars. this same Jesus which is taken up from you into heaven, shall so come in like manner as ensuing year:-Gore-House, are shut throughout the Sunday, will personally come again to this earth. But

bread, and drink this cup, ye do shew the will come again,

Acts 3: 20, 21—"And he shall send Jesus

archangel, and with the trump of God; and the Board certificates of the result of their The Overland Mail brings intelligence from the dead in Christ shall rise first; then we investigations, and make a full report of the China that leaves little room to doubt that which are alive and remain shall be caught up same to the Society at its next anniversary." Canton will soon be in the hands of those who together with them in the clouds, to meet the Lord in the air; and so shall we ever be with Some of the chief towns on the Canton river, the Lord. Wherefore, comfort [exhort, in the including Fat-shau (Fah-shau,) the key to the margin] one another with these words." Suretrade, a wealthy and populous city, by water ly, these are words of great comfort to the about 20 miles from Canton, and by land half believing Christian—this "lively hope" of that distance, was taken on the 8th July. The immortality, at the second coming of our imperialists have done little towards regaining glorious Redeemer. Well did the apostle call the city; maintaining a feeble and apparently it a blessed hope. Tit. 2:15, 16-"Looking an ineffectually blockade. The country all for that blessed hope, and the glorious aparound is rising, and the authorities and inha- pearing of the great God and our Saviour bitants are in great alarm. At the back of Jesus Christ; who gave himself for us, that the White Cloud Hills, and at other places he might redeem us from all iniquity, and north of the city, assemblages of disaffected | purify unto himself a peculiar people, zealous

It is our faith, that these, and other like

And now, dear brethren and sisters, permit me to add one word more: "And the Lord make you to increase and abound in love one toward another, and toward all men, even as we do toward you; to the end he may estab into the city of Canton only time enough to lish your hearts unblamable in holiness before God, even our Father, at the coming of our Lord Jesus Christ with all his saints." 1 Thes

THE PUBLISHING SOCIETY.

N. Y., on the afternoon of Sixth-day and the the conditional legatee. norning of First-day, Sept. 15th and 17th.

After the usual introductory exercises, reading the Constitution, appointing Commit-Society during the year ending June 8, 1854, It appeared to him a very desirable object-\$335 10) were \$4,500 26, leaving a balance cause. In view of these considerations, he of 90 cents in the treasury at the close of the had some thought of changing his last wil

ety's publications. The patronage of the a building might be secured, led him to leave Sabbath Recorder had steadily increased during the year, and was at its close larger than at any other time since the paper was established. The Sabbath-School Visitor had a will be made up by the sale of bound volumes, at once to secure the object which my hus of which a goodly number are on hand. The report stated that a volume of Hymns and typed, which would soon be issued; and that | point a Committee, or Board of Trustees, with would be issued as fast as the Board see occa- Benedict W. Rogers, grant the necessary sion and are furnished with facilities. In the discharges to his executors and legatees, and matter of securing a building in the city of invest the proceeds in a building in the city New York for the accommodation of the So- of New York which should furnish forever made, the Board having rather waived it for nomination, I would cheerfully second th a time on account of the extra effert required In briefly presenting this subject, I to establish the Palestine Mission; but the cial condition of the Society at the close of It is said that when "he was taken up, and the fifth year of its operations, on the 8th of

The following officers were elected for the

President-Lucius Crandall. Vice Presidents: David Dunn, Wm. B. Maxson, John A. Langworthy. A. B. Burdick Charles Potter. Stillman Coon, James Bailey, William Dunn. Recording Secretary-T. B. Stillman. Corresponding Secretary-Geo. B. Utter. Treasurer-Wm. M. Rogers.

Auditors-T. S. Alberti, H. H. Baker, and I. H. Managere-John D. Titsworth, Randolph Danham, Jonathan Maxson, Wm. M. Fahnestock.

1. On Sixth-day afternoon, Bro. David Dunn proposed the appointment of an apparadise, and made the first Sabbath a day of apprehension on the part of those who would Mat. 25: 30—"And they shall see the Son the condition and value of its property. Bro. praising committee, to report to the Society maintain the present Sabbath apostacy. The of man coming in the clouds of heaven, with Geo. B. Utter proposed as an amendment, British Banner (edited by a Congregationalist power and great glory." Rev. 1: 7—" Be- that the duties and powers of the Committee ly meetings of the Executive Boards of our minister,) thinks the proposals of the Select hold, he cometh with clouds, and every eye be enlarged, so that they shall, "before the Missionary, Tract, and Publishing Societies, in his bones, and in all his members and vital committee much worse than the Book of shall see him." Here we are taught that all first day of April, 1855, meet in the city of has been changed to Fourth-day, 18th inst., New York, and examine thoroughly the at 10 o'clock.

Cor. 11: 26—" For as often as ye eat this financial operations of the Society since its organization, and appraise all its property, General Agent, and grant him a discharge from all farther obligation in the premises." Bro. A. B. Burdick proposed to amend by striking out all after the word "property," and inserting, "and report the result to the Board of the Society." The proposition thus amended was lost on a final vote. On Firstday, after the election of officers, the subject was brought up again, and on motion of Bro Jas. R. Irish, a committee was appointed, in 1 Thes. 4: 15, 18-" For this we say unto compliance with the request of the General George Greenman, David Dunn, and Perry

B. Maxson, were appointed said Committee. 2. The Auditing Committee were by vote instructed to take an inventory at cash. value of all of the assets of the Society annually, and let the same form a part of their annual

THE MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

In our notice, three weeks ago, of the neeting of the Seventh-day Baptist Missionary Society, we printed the resolutions adopted in relation to the estate of the late Benedict W. Rogers. It has since been suggested to us, that those resolutions will be better undertood if read in connection with the letter to which they refer. Accordingly we this week orint the letter, and reprint the resolutions.

Letter to the Society. o the Seventh-day Baptist Missionary Society:

Brethren,-When my late husband, Benedict W. Rogers, in prospect of an early death, made a disposition of his property by will he wished in addition to what he hequeathed directly to benevolent objects, that to the Corresponding Secretary of the Sein case of certain changes which might take venth-day Baptist Central Association, which place in his family, one-third of his estate we expected to have seen published in the should go to promote the benevolent opera- Recorder some weeks past, agreeable to the tions of the Seventh-day Baptist denomina- proposition of said Association. But since tion; and as he considered the Missionary the above-named communication has not ap-The Seventh-day Baptist Publishing So- Society quite as likely as any other body to peared, the church has requested me to forciety held its fifth Anniversary at Genesee, use the property wisely, he made that Society ward a copy of the same to you for publica-

Subsequently, the proposition to have a building in New York for the accommodation of all of the Societies of the Seventh-day tees, &c., the Treasurer's Annual Report was Baptist Denomination, was brought to his presented. It showed that the receipts of the attention, and was the subject of consultation. were \$4,501 16; of which \$3215 31 was for one to which a bequest of considerable amount ciation in reference to the existing difficulties Sabbath Recorder, \$189 28 for Sabbath- might well be appropriated, inasmuch as it School Visitor, \$402 87 for Seventh-day would furnish forever facilities to conduct Baptist Memorial, \$63 05 for advertising, benevolent operations, and would allow the \$305 65 for job printing, \$20 for office room, small and regular contributions of the people \$5 for membership, and \$300 bequest of B. to go directly to the sustaining of current the proposed efforts for the settlement of our W. Rogers. The expenses (including a bal- expenses—a result alike favorable to the piety unhappy difficulties; and further, that we ance against the treasury at last report of of the contributors and the prosperity of the will bear our proportion of the expense. and testament so as to make that object the The Annual Report of the Board was then | conditional legatee. But the uncertainty when read. It gave a succinct account of the doings if ever, the contemplated changes might take of the Board and the condition of the Soci- place, and the possibility that before that time the matter as at first written

Since my husband's death, it has seemed to me desirable that the portion of his estate to which I have alluded should at once, without patronage barely adequate to meet the expens- reference to those conditions, be made availes of its publication. The Seventh day Bap- able for benevolence; and the object of this tist Memorial had 440 subscribers, a number communication is to express to the Society not sufficient to meet the expenses of issuing my willingness—indeed, my wish—to waive the work; but it is hoped that the deficiency | my personal claim to the use of it, in order

band so highly approved. If the Missionary Society views these sug-Music for Sabbath-Schools was being stereo- gestions with favor, and should see fit to apother works were in contemplation, which power to receive one third of the estate of measure. Yours, &c., ANN M. ROGERS.

Resolutions of the Society.

Whereas, the late Benedict W. Rogers, of Williams burg, did in his last will and testament leave his entire estate to his wife Ann M. Rogers, subject to a condition that in case of certain changes which might take place, one third of said estate should be paid over to the Sev enth-day Baptist Missionary Society, to be used under its direction; and whereas, the said Ann M. Rogers has by letter to this Society proposed to waive her claim to the farther use of said one third of the estate of Benedict W. Rogers, on condition of its being invested in a building in the city of New York, which shall furnish forever a home for the Benevolent Societies of the Seventh-day Baptist Denomination; therefore-Resolved. That this Society thankfully accepts the generous offer of Mrs. Rogers.

Resolved, That this Society appoint a Committee of five to inquire into all legal questions connected with the proposition of Mrs. Rogers; and if they find that there is no legal obstacle to the carrying out of said proposition, to take charge of all business growing out of it; and that this Society hereby clothes said Com. upon, which shall hereafter govern action in ttee with full power to receive the executors of the estate, the property alluded to, to sign on behalf of the Society all such papers as may be necessary to discharge her from future obligation in the premises, and to invest the proceeds in a building in the city of New York for the free use forever of the Benevolent Societies of the Seventh-day Baptist Denomination, taking the deed so as to hold the same in Ebenezer Halley, be a committee to open a trust for that object.

with the above resolution consists of Thomas | the general adoption of principles applicable B. Brown, James Bailey, Thomas S. Greenman, Wm. M. Rogers, and Geo. B. Utter.

BOARD MEETINGS.—By reference to the advertisement in another column, it will be seen that the time of holding the next quarter- pal Church for the diocese of Rhode Island.

PEOPLE OF COLOR.

At the meeting last year of the Cincinnati Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, a Committee was appointed "to inquire and report what can best be done to promote the welfare of the Colored People among us." That Committee reported at a recent meeting of the Conference, and their report "gives no countenance to anything which goes to deprive the black man of his full share in our common humanity, but hails him as a man and a brother, in accordance with that grand affirmation of the Bible, which must forever settle the unity of the human race, that God 'hath made of one blood all nations of men for to dwell on all the face of the earth." With their report, (which was unanimously adopted,) the Committee submitted to the Conference the following reso

Resolved, That it is of the greatest import. ance, both to the colored and white races in the free States, that all the colored people should receive at least a good common shool education, and that for this purpose well qualified teachers are indispensable.

2. That the religious instruction of the colored people is necessary to their elevation as well as to their salvation.

3. That we recommend, the establishment of a Literary Institution of a high order for the education of the colored people generally, and for the purpose of preparing teachers of all grades to labor in the work of educating the colored people in our country and else

4. That we recommend that an attempt be made on the part of the Methodist Episcopal Church to cooperate with the African M. E Church in promoting the intellectual and religious improvement of the colored people.

5. That we commend as soon as practicable the appointment of a general agent to carry out the objects proposed in the preceding resolutions, and to labor otherwise for the improvement of the people of color.

ADAMS CENTRE, Oct. 5th, 1854. To the Editors of the Sabbath Recorder :---

The following is a copy of a communication tion if you think proper.

ADAMS CENTER, Aug. 27, 1854. he Independent Seventh-day Baptist Church at Adams Center to James C. Rogers, Corresponding Secretary of the Sevent

DEAR BROTHER This is to inform you that this Church has taken into consideration the action and recommendation of the Assoamong us in this county, and at a special church meeting held August 20, 1854,

Resolved, unanimously, That we will acquiesce in and will cooperate with the recom

Resolved, That A. Campbell, Wm. Greene, and J. Saunders, be a committee to communicate the above to the Corresponding Secretary of the Association.

> A. CAMPBELL, Committee. WM. GREENE, J. SAUNDERS,

THE BIBLE UNION .- The fifth anniversary of the American Bible Union was held at the First Baptist Church in New York, on the 5th and 6th insts. From the report of the Treasurer, presented on the occasion, it appears that the receipts of the Union during the financial year just closed were \$40.538 19. all of which has been expended except a balance now in the Treasury of \$5,159 39. The Annual Report of the Board represented the Union as being in a highly prosperous condition. In the course of the anniversary exercises, addresses were delivered by the President, Spencer H., Cone, Rev. H. J, Eddy, Rev. Dr. Baker, Rev. Mr. Pendleton of Kentucky, Rev. J. A. Smith of London, and Rev. Messrs. Huntley, Bates, and Burnett. Before adjourning, it was agreed to hold a semi-annual meeting at Chicago, Illinois, in the month of-May next, under the direction of the Board of Managers, at which all the exercises of an anniversary shall be provided for, excepting those proceedings especially confined by the Constitution to the annual meeting.

Honorary Degrees.—We learn from the Schenectady Cabinet, that at the annual meeting of the Board of Trustees of Union College, on the 26th July last, the following sensible preamble and resolutions were adopted and ordered to be published:-

Whereas, The present method of conferring honorary Degrees is not calculated to promote high scholarship and eminent professional merit in so great a degree us is desirable; and whereas, it may be hoped that by corresponding with the authorities of other colleges, some general principles can be agreed

cases; therefore, Resolved, That this Board will confer no honorary degrees higher than that of Master of Arts during the next three years.

Resolved, That the Rev. Alonzo Potter, the Rev. J. Trumbull Backus, and the Rev. correspondence with the faculty and trustees The Committee appointed in accordance of other institutions, with a view of securing

> EPISCOPAL BISHOPS.—On Fourth-day of week before last, Rev. Dr. Thomas M. Clarke was elected Bishop of the Protestant Episco-On Sixth day, Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., waselected Provisional Bishop of the diocese of New York, in place of the late Rev. Dr. Wainwright.

Physician and Proprietor.

ir of the Cincinnati thodist Episcopal s appointed "to incan best be done to ie Colored People aittee reported at a onference, and their mance to anything black man of his humanity, but hails ther, in accordance n of the Bible, which inity of the human de of one blood all ell on all the face of

COLOR.

f the greatest importand white races in lithe colored people good common shool nis purpose well qualinstruction of the col-

report, (which was

he Committee sub-

the following reso-

to their elevation as I the establishment of a high order for ced people generally. eparing teachers of work of educating country and else-

d that an attempt be Methodist Episcopal th the African M. E. Sintellectual and re-he colored people. as soon as practicable neral agent to carry in the preceding reberwise for the imof color.

ENTRE, Oct. 5th, 1854. rdor :--- 🖟 . of a communication

ecretary of the Seal Association, which een published in the st, agreeable to the eciation. But since nication has not apequested me to for. e to you-for publica-

ENTER, Aug. 27, 1854. det Church at Adams Center, og Secretary of the Sevenths is to inform you,

n into consideration lation of the Assoexisting difficulties and at a special ust 20, 1854. That we will acate with the recom-

ion in reference to e settlement of our d further, that we t the expense. bell, Wm. Greene. mittee to communiresponding Secre-

Committee.

he fifth anniversary. ion was held at the w York, on the 5th eport of the Treasccasion, it appears Union during the were \$40,538 19, inded except a balof \$5,159 39. 'The d represented the prosperous conanniversary exdelivered by the Rev. H. J. Eddy, endleton of Ken-London, and Rev. Burnett. Before hold a semi-aninois, in the month ction of the Board e exercises of an d for, excepting

We learn from the the annual meetof Union Colhe following sensone were adopted

y confined by the

léeting.

nethod of conferring calculated to prominent professionee as is desirable ; ed that by correes of other colles can be agreed govern action in

nanthat of Master ee years. 66 years.
Alonzo Potter,
kuk and the Rev. a kittee to open s enity and trustees

rd will conference

view of securing nciples applicable mile to to dismi

n Fourth-day of homas M. Clarke rotestant Episcoof Rhode Island. otter, D.D., was the diocese of Rev. Dr. opened, that if

General Intelligence.

European News.

The steamer Canada, with European dates

phase of profound interest. An allied army, by can be taken off and carried upon the 58,000 strong, has landed in the Crimea, un. machine. It has no dragging side-draft. It to swell the invading force to above 70,000.

There is a report from Constantinople, that conditions of peace have been agreed upon, but it is a hoax.

Not a Russian remained in Wallachia on the 8th Sept. The Russians destroyed all the bridges after they crossed the Sereth.

On the 12th ult., a powder magazine ex-Russians, and damaging two of the allies' loads of powder was willfully fired by a dervish at Erzeroum.

The Turkish Government has promulgated a hatti-scheriff reprobating the corrupt prace tices of certain officials, and ordering a purer administration of the laws. The execution of the "tawzimat" is placed under the surveillance of a special council, composed of five Moslems, four Greeks or Armenians, three Roman Catholics, and one Jew.

The Minister of Marine had received accounts from the rear-admiral commanding the Mott and Horace Greeley, Esq. Mr. Gree-French naval division in the Chinese seas. ley thought that much attention should be The dispatch is dated July 18. It mentions given to the development of the human conan attack by a united French, Portuguese and stitution in a country where able-bodied men

the 18th, having met with severe weather; seventeenth child. She claimed a premium her masts carried away, decks swept, bul- on that ground. warks driven in, and leaky. Five passengers

A disgraceful outrage, having its origin in the wreiched Irish Catholic against Protestant feuds, has caused much indignation and horror. An excursion train, with 900 pas- thatsengers, including most of the Protestant gentry of the county, had been on a visit from the General Post Office Department for the ington Star says: We learn from a gentle-Emiskellin to Londonderry, and on return-current year disclose the fact of a rapid in- man who has just returned from Kansas, by huge blocks of stone placed so as to throw dead letter office. In the first quarter of the Territorial Government bill, that, so far, the cars over a precipitous embankment. 1852, the number of dead letters found by the no slaves have been carried into the Territory, Owing to the caution of Lord Enniskellic openers, which contained money, was 1,701—though many Arkansas and Missouri slave holders and other southern State citizens have driver, the train was proceeding at a very let and \$11,176; third quarter, 1,781 taken up "claims" there. Up to a very sons were killed and wounded.

the rebel movements in China. The North ble dead letters reached 2,323, containing views of this intelligent and usually well in held in that city on the 27th ultimo, at which China Herald of July 15 publishes extracts \$14,401. The second quarter yielded 2,487 formed gentleman, ere the next Presidential the fares were fixed on through and Eastern from the Pekin Gazette up to June 11, from letters, and \$14,325 in money. We have election comes off, Kansas will bave formed tickets at about 23 cents per mile, and short which we gather that the insurgents had cer- from the third quarter—ended 30th Septem- her State Constitution, and will be knocking and local fares at 3 cents per mile, all comtainly made no advance northward, nor had ber last-2,354 letters, in which were found at the door of Congress for admission into peting routes agreeing to the same fares over they gained any advantages in the few skirm- \$14,088 in cash. When it is recollected that the Union as a State. ishes that had taken place. Reports had these do not embrace the dead letters from reached Nganhwny of the capture by them foreign countries-which are all returned unof Kemum, and the murder in cold blood of opened—the progress of this branch of Govthe district magistrate and the chief military ernmental service is more apparent." officer, but the placewas retaken within a few

State Fair.

The New York State Agricultural Fair, held in New York City last week, was a very says that there is now confined in a Southern good show, and tolerably well attended. From prison, in one of the more moderate and less one of the daily papers, we clip the following fanatical slave States, a free native citizen of paragraphs in relation to it :-

The horned cattle upon the ground are nu- stances :merous and mery superior. The different breeds may be known by the following description: They are Durhams, or Short-Horns, applied to him for shelter, food and medicine, Devons, Herefords, Ayrshires, Alderneys, Her afflicted and desolate condition so wrought presented. The first are generally roan colored, white or red. The Devons always ly. He cured her of a violent and dangerous red. The Herefords dark brown or black, fever. About this time, her legal owner learnwith white faces. The Ayrshires are red and ed where she was, came after her, and took white; these are all large sized animals. The her home, neither paying nor thanking the Alderneys are smaller cattle, colored generally good Samaritan who had saved her life. Her pale red white. An excellent breed of cattle, cruel treatment was renewed, and became common in Westchester County, are "Dutch so intolerable that she fled again, and was and Durham." The standard color of the again treated with humanity by her former with the Durhams are variously colored. The

some as hogs can be. The black ones are about his business as coolly as if he had only called Essex or Berkshire, and most of the shot a thieving dog, nobody seeming to think white ones, particularly those without hair, any judicial inquiry necessary or proper; but Suffolks. We have never seen a display of the good Samaritan was thereupon arrested in this race of domestic animals has nearly on a charge of "harboring a fugitive slave."

The number of Sheep is very large, and labor in a State Prison for ten or fifteen years, the quality excellent. There are French as Torrey and other such criminals have been Merino, the largest of fine wool breed; Spanish Merino, medium size; and Saxony and Silesian Merino, some of which are very small. The fine wool Sheep all have a dirty black appearance, owing to the gum on the wool. The South Down Sheep all have smooth black faces and black legs. These are medium wool taught a District School in the town of Stan- Monday morning, that should free the work-Sheep, very smooth and handsomely formed, and afford the best mutton in the world. The long wool Sheep are very large; some of them weigh 300 lbs each, and have been fatted to and New Oxfordshire.

The world is coming to its senses, and the paroxysms of the hen fever are not as preva- Judge Dean charged the Jury that the teachbuilding appropriated to fowls for more, but right to correct a pupil, but in doing it he must for all practical purposes, there is enough.
All the varieties, from Bantam to Shanghai exhibit a parent's feelings—that he had no mon Council of New York had been receiving that Mr. X. Bazin, perfumer of that city, has All the varieties, from Bantam to Shanghai, right to use this privilege to gratify his own large bribes for procuring railroad grants, libeled the steamship City of Manchester for large bribes for procuring railroad grants, claim of \$10,000, the value of certain goods to lay in, so contrived that it takes the eggs what was necessary to preserve order, he

There is among the great show of mowing hands in violence or anger on a grown-up further. machines, a new one invented by A. M. Rus- girl. The Jury found a verdict against the sel, of Massachusetts, which we believe is the teacher for the sum of \$365, which we think seventieth one patented, and have not the meets with approval in the whole community. learn from the Occident, that after mature de-The cutting bar is attached to the frame of a pair of small cart wheels, and the motion given to the cutters by a cam driven by cogs on the Mountour Iron Rolling Mill, at Dansville, Pa.,

ble amount of friction. The cutting is different from any other without crank motion, the bar that holds the knives only sliding 21 inches, and yet the knives each have a drawing cut The Russian War has at last assumed a going a-field, or from farm to farm, the cutting

The National Baby Show.

A dispatch dated Cincinnati, Thursday, Oct. 5, 1854, says that the National Baby Show took place at Springfield, (Ohio,) to-day, and one hundred and twenty entries of babies were made. The first premium for the finest baby of two years old or under was a ploded at Perekop, killing a great many tea sett with a salver, valued at three hundred dollars. The second premium for the next ships. A Turkish magazine containing 36 best baby, was a tea sett valued at two hundred dollars. The third premium was two hundred dollars for the finest child under one year of age. The fourth premium was a Parian marble group. The first premium was awarded to Mrs. Romner of Vienna, Ohio; the second to Mrs. McDowell of Cincinnati; the third to Mrs. Arthur of Philadelphia; the fourth to Mrs. Henry Howe of Cincinnati. A letter was received from

"Fanny Fern" and read to the edification of all concerned. Letters were also received American force on 16 piratical junks, two of sold for \$500 to \$1,500 a-piece. Mrs. Mott thought that black babies should have been The steamer Petrel, Capt. Tims, with 111 admitted to this exhibition and had an equal that is at wholeseles this will make the passengers from Glasgow for New York, had chance with the whites. Among the exhibitput back to the Clyde, where she arrived on ors was an old woman who came with her

Money in Dead Letters.

A correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, writes from Washington, under date of Oct. 3,

crease in the business and importance of the where he has been ever since the passage of

We have no reliable intelligence about two years afterward—the number of valua- seems to have changed. According to the Railroads, centering at Indianapolis, was

The same correspondent states that seveneighths of the lost money is safely returned to its legal owners.

AMERICAN JUSTICE -The N. Y. Tribune

"A poor, forlorn, sick colored woman, flee-

upon his smypathies that he granted her represerver. The master pursued her, now favorite color of our native cattle is a dark red as soon as he came within reach of her, leveled his pistol and shot her dead where she Swine are very numerous, and just as hand- stood. From this deed the murderer went

was, that the teacher had a right to resort to Sabbath day."

[Poughkeepsie Tel.

Postmasters' Compensation .- Postmasters should remember, in making up their quarterly returns for the quarter to end on of 11 inch, and are so fixed that when one end the 30th inst., (says the Washington Star,) is dull, they can be changed end for end in that their percentage or compensation is to month of October, to settle the question struction of life and property by such an octo Sept. 23d, arrived at New York on the five minutes. They never clog, never require be different for that quarter from what they whether the Virgin Mary was herself conceived without sin and thus free by high to be backed out of heavy grass to start. In received for the last quarter. Thus they are ceived without sin, and thus free by birth to have hereafter as follows, viz.:-

On any sum not exceeding one hundred between the hours of nine o'clock at night been stoutly disputed within the bosom of the filled with interesting matter, mostly original, and five o'clock in the morning, may be al- Church itself; but it is expected by the more

On any sum over and above one hundred on all the faithful. dollars, and not exceeding four hundred dollars, fifty per cent. On any sum over and above four hundred

dollars, but not exceeding twenty-four hundred dollars, forty per cent. And on all sums over twenty-four hundred dollars, fifteen per cent.

BEER IN ST. Louis.—The St. Louis Republican says there are 24 Breweries in that city, every one of which stored nearly twice the quantity of "Ale" for the past summer that has been made in any preceding

one. The manufacture reached sixty thousand barrels-40,000 of "Lager," and 20,-000 of ordinary Beer. On an average count, one barrel of thirty gallons gives about three hundred glasses; thus we have about twelve millions of glasses of Lager Beer, and about six millions of common Beer, in all, eighteen million glasses of Beer drank in St. Louis, from the 1st of March last up to the 17th of September, the time the Lager Beer gave out. Common Beer is sold at five dollars that is, at wholesale; this will make the amount received by the Brewers for Lager Beer \$290,000, and for common \$100,000together, say, \$390,000. The retailers, at Just think of it. Nearly a million of dollars (\$900,000) spent in St. Louis, during one summer, for Beer! And that chiefly among the Germans themselves.

slow pace, otherwise the consequences must letter and \$10,869; fourth quarter, 1,842 recent period, the southern settlers greatly outnumbered those from northern States who "In the quarter ending 31st March, 1854— were going in there. Now, however, the tide A meeting of Superintendents of Indiana

> Sherbrooke, two ladies were riding in a chaise, cease entirely, even to railroad officers. when the approach of a railway train frightened the horse, which backed off a precipice. One of the ladies, whose name we did not learn, fell underneath the horse, and was crushed to death. The other, when taken up, was alive, and was conveyed to her home. Her mother, upon seeing the condition of her daughter, from fright and excitement, was a Northern State, under the following circum- seized with a fit and died. The other case occurred some distance above Sherbrooke. A boy engaged in fishing fell from a build ing into the rapids of the river. A Frenchman near by saw the accident and forthwith plunged in after him. The current was very swift, but he reached the boy, whom he placed under one arm, and with the other struck out for the shore. He had accomplished in this way over half a mile, when his arm struck a rock, which palsied his efforts, and both man and boy sank to the bottom and were [Boston Traveler, 4th.

> > SUNDAY-KEEPING IN BOSTON.—One of the Boston papers gives a doleful account of the way in which Sunday is kept in that city The following paragraph will serve as an

"It is a fact—perhaps not generally known moral and conscientious portion of an orderbetter hogs at any show. The improvement and imprisoned in a dungeon, to take his trial loving, virtuous community. During a few Sabbaths past, workmen have been busily em-He will probably be convicted and set to hard ployed in fitting up the interior of the theater building, without regard to the sanctity of the day, or the laws of God and man, enacted to enforce obedience to the requirements imposed by it, upon all. Last Sunday there HAS A SCHOOL-TEACHER THE RIGHT TO were fifty men at work, some of whom were FLOG A PUPIL ?—A case involving this ques- engaged in the quiet labors of putting down tion was tried at our September Circuit. carpets. At night the work continued until Hiram Wood, during, the last winter, the midnight hour announced the dawn of ford, in this county. Frances Germond, a men within the Tower of Babel from the and blue marks were left on her person for be the idol of the liberal citizens of Boston; weeks after the occurrence. The defense and more than this, holy time—that of the the Society have organized five hundred

lent this fall as usual. There is room in the er stood in the place of a parent, and had a ary, 1853, the Grand Jury found a presentaway and puts them in the closet, or perhaps was liable for assault and battery. He further has taken testimony on the subject from some adelphia. The goods were intended for the charged, that the means used to preserve order two hundred witnesses. The substance of City of Manchester, and insured as upon that Of Farm Implements and Agricultural should be adapted to the sex, age, and habits this testimony has been made public, and vessel, but being placed on board the City of Products, there is not a good show. Of the of the pupil—that what might be necessary shows an extent of corruption which is calrest. It is conceded to be just the machine the machine to pay the amount of the policy. rest. It is conceded to be just the machine female—and left it to the Jury to say whether in human depravity. As most of the persons most wanted upon a farm in such a drouth as any possible circumstances would warrant a implicated have been turned out of office, it man, whether a teacher or not, in laying his is doubtful whether the matter will go any

liberation, it has been decided that the bequest of the late Judah Touro for the benefit of the driving wheel, working into a small pinion, Oct. 6th, killing several persons and injuring ation of a Hospital and Synagogue in Jeruthe Erie and Kalamazoo Bank at Adrian, Plainfield, N. J., on Fourth-day, Oct. 18, commencing

SUMMARY.

Pope Pius IX. has summoned a grand con- Sept. 18th, and lasting until Thursday night, clave of the chief dignitaries of the Roman the 21st. It would be almost a matter of from every taint of human impurity and imperfection, and thus a divinity who may prolowed seventy per cent. on the first hundred | zealous adherents of the doctrine, that it will now be finally adopted and made obligatory

The Mormons continue to make great prothinks their religious services ought not to as remarkably pure. be protected by the laws. The British army in Turkey contains several branches of the Church. At Hamburg the authorities have prohibited their meetings. The Mormon emigration of next year to the United States

Some of the southern papers argue that Slavery is better than Freedom, because they say there are more paupers and insane in the Free States than in the Slave. On this ground a native village in Africa or among the Apaches, must be the most perfect thing in the world, for there neither paupers nor crazy folks exist. According to the reasoning of these journals, a tribe of South Sea cannibals offers a better state of society than can be found in South Carolina or Mississippi.

One of the steam-frigates ordered by Congress, and to be built at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, is called the Niagara, and will be the largest vessel ever built in this country. Her extreme length will be 345 feet; depth of the steamer Arctic, which sailed from Liver- by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United hold, 31 feet; breadth of beam, 55 feet; draft pool Sept. 20th, and had not been heard from five cents a glass, took in \$600,000 for Lager 5,500 tuns. Mr. Steers, the Superintendent, passengers. when loaded, 22 feet 9 inches; displacement up to Oct. 9th. She had on board about 200 Beer, and \$300,000 for the common article has contracted to give her a speed of 17 nautical miles per hour under sail alone, and a failed last week, and its bills are selling at 10 velocity of 16 nautical miles per hour under per cent. discount.

England, about which so much has been said in the papers, have purchased the principal hotel in the town of Kansas, Jackson County, Mo., at a cost of \$10,000, and they have also bought other property in Kansas needed in their colonizing operations. The "Association" are opening an important road from a 7 50 for Ohio, Michigan, and Upper Lake; 8 12 a Kansas out west, bridging the streams at the 9 25 for extra Genesee. Rye Flour 5 25 a 6 00 for cost of hundreds of dollars, and doing much valuable work toward improving the Territo-

all the lines. The tariff of freights was advanced about 20 per cent. This arrangement SAD FATALITIES.—We hear of two fatali- took effect last Monday. All runners are ties occurring lately in Canada, of an unusually dispensed with, and after the 1st of Decemmelancholy character. In the vicinity of ber, all free tickets and half tickets are to

There was a large Railroad Convention at Columbus, O., on the 21st and 22d of September, at which resolutions were adopted in regard to charges for mail service, express freight, &c., doing away the system of free passes and half fares, excepting to the officers and employés of the various roads over their own roads; to discharge all runners after the 1st of November, placing through fares at not less than 22 cents per mile, and local fares at 3 cents per mile; freight charges at not less than 2 cents per tun per mile.

Chas. H. Haswell, Esq., the well-known Engineer, a magnificent diamond ring, worth had worshiped principally with the Seventh-day Bapsional labors in the furnishing of drawings of of a Christian. A step-mother, she was known only steam machinery, including the engines of as a mother indeed, enjoying the confidence of all. the steamer Powhatan, which Mr. Haswell had designed for the U.S. Navy. The draw- Second-day we followed her remains to the grave. ings were made at the instance of the late Truly, "there is but a step between me and death." Mr. Bodisco, former Russian Minister to the

The steamship City of Manchester sailed from Philadelphia recently with 30 cabin and 150 steerage passengers; and the packet-ship last twelve years he has lived in Ohio. He has gone Tonawanda, for Liverpool, sailed the same day to rest, and leaves many friends to mourn their loss. with 204 steerage passengers. We have -that the new theater is being finished un- noticed of late frequent departures of large der auspices that reflect severely upon the companies of emigrants from this port, on their character of those who are supposed to be the return to the Old World. These occurrences Dayton, O., for interment. seem to indicate that a reaction to the exces-

gust, and none to wet the ground since May. less of consequences. He embraced, four weeks be The springs and streams are all dried up, fore his death, the Sabbath of the fourth command and large patches of timber on the mountain ment. He died as he lived, in hope of immortality sides are killed and present a yellow and leaving a wife, one child, and a large circle of friends seared appearance. The equinoctial season has come and gone, and still no rain, nor any

A gentleman of the City of Philadelphia, girl of 17, was among his scholars. For some imputation of sin. Every effort has been who anonymously contributed the sum of alledged disobedience, the teacher, with a whip made that could be, to have the theater finish- \$900 for the missionary service of the Amerialledged disobedience, the teacher, with a whip made that could be, to have the theater finish- sound four feet long, and nearly a half inch ed early; skill, talent, money, energy, and can Sunday School Union, received a letter of J M Allen, C A Burdick, Eli Forsythe, G W Maxson, 260 lbs of mutton. They are known as Bakein diameter, flogged her so severely that black strength, have been lavished upon what is to acknowledgment from Mr. A. W. Carey, their O Stillman, W B Maxson, P S Cottrell (sent regular agent at St. Louis, from which it appears that | ly,) Ira Hall, John Whitford. Sunday-Schools since last February, and four thousand in the last nine years, in his District, including Missouri, and parts of Illinois and

The Catawissa, Williamsport and Erie Railroad Company had an excursion on the 6th inst., from Philadelphia to Milton. The route is from Philadelphia by the Reading Road to Port Clinton, 78 miles, thence over Little Schuylkill Road to the junction, 28 1-4 miles, thence over Catawissa Road to Milton, 63 1-4 miles. Total 169 1-2 miles.

Thompson's Bank Note Reporter announces that the notes of the Ellsworth Bank, Maine, Michigan, was enjoined on the 4th inst.

Catholic Church, to meet at Rome during the impossibility to imagine even a greater de-We have before us the first number of the Herald of Freedom-a large, well-executed obstructed, and is marching on Sevastopol; is a decided improvement, for efficiency, ease dollars, sixty per cent.; but any Postmaster Hitherto this dogma has not formed an au- of Kansas. It is conducted by G. W. Brown, sheet-issued at Wakaruss, in the Territory at whose office the mail is to arrive regularly, thoritative part of the Roman creed, and has late of the Conneautville (Pa.) Courier, and

relative to the new Territory.

An English geologist named G. J. Phillips, now on a tour of mineralogical research in Berks County, Pa., is said to have discovered gold in a vein of quartz near Reading. The gress in Europe. All over England they are Gazette of the latter place, which has seen making converts, and the London Times several of the specimens, speaks of the gold

The receipts of the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad in September were \$60,233, and for the past nine months \$304,527. The Janevilles branch, eight miles, has added \$35,-139 to its revenue since June. The ladies of Rochester, including the

wives of fourteen clergymen, twenty physicians, and some 150 citizens, have addressed a scorching letter to Gov. Seymour on the subject of his veto of the Maine Law.

Movements are on foot to establish 'stake" for Mormon settlers in the Territory of Kansas, about 100 miles interior from the town of Kansas. The schooner Ontario, of Rockland, went

ashore recently on the "Devil's Rock," about three miles from Long Island, and four lives Considerable anxiety is felt in regard to

New York Markets-October 9, 1854. Ashes-Pearls \$6 12. Pots 7 00.

Flour and Meal-Flour 6 87 a 7 37 for State; 7 25 fine and superfine. Corn Meal 4 25 a 4 31. Buckwheat 4 00 a 4 25 per 100 lbs.

Grain-Wheat 1 40 a 1 50 for Western Red, 1 50 a 62 for Ohio, 1 78 for white Genesee. Rye 1 17. Barley 1 14 a 1 18. Oats 45 a 53c for State and Westfor new Northern.

Provisions-Pork 11 62 for prime, 12 87 for mess. Beef 11 00 for country mess. Dressed Hogs 6.a 64c. Lard 113 a 12c for new. Butter, 13 a 17c for Ohio, 18 a 21c for State, 22 a 25c for Orange County. Hay-80 a 25c per 100 lbs.

Potatoes-2 25 a 3 00 per bbl for Mercers and Pink Seeds-Clover 101 a 111c. Timothy 3 62 a 3 75 per bush, for reaped. Flax seed 1 65 a 1 70 for 56 lbs.

In Milwaukie, Wis., Sept. 4th, by Rev. J. J. Miter, ORMANZO ALLEN, of Plainfield, N. J., to ELIZA A. ALEXANDER, of Howard, N. Y. At the Irving House, New York, Oct. 4th, by the

Rev. Mr. Smith, of New York, Mr. John Ellis, of Schenectady, to Mrs. Arminda Cochran, of Plain At Marlboro, N. J., on the 5th inst., by Eld. D Clawson, Mr. Albert Davis, of Shiloh, to Miss Han-

NAH B. KEEN, of Columbia.

DIED. At Adams Center, N. Y., Sept. 10th, 1854, Mrs. CHARLOTTE CROSBY, widow of Dea. Daniel Crosby, in the 68th year of her age. Sister Crosby died very suddenly, of disease of the heart. A few brief hours The Emperor of Russia has presented to of sickness, and she experienced the agonies of dissolving nature. For a great many years she had been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, but some \$1,500, in consideration of his profes- tist Church of Adams. Her life was eminently that On Sabbath, the 8th of Sept., we heard her voice in prayer in the public congregation; on the following

> In Franklin township, Shelby Co., O., Sept. 27th, of a long-standing disease, Moses H. Ailes. He was born in New Jersey, and in early life removed to the State of Virginia. He there embraced the Sabbath,

> At Berlin, N. Y., Sept. 13th, Horace H., son of Jared B. Green, of Cincinnati, Ohio, aged 2 years and 3 months. His remains were taken by his father to

Sept. 28th, at his residence in North Brookfield, sive emigration of past years has commenced. N. Y., of orysipelas in the head, Mr. Alanson Marsh, The drouth is still prevailing in Pennsylva- aged 28 years. Brother Marsh was a worthy and the earnest day consistent with a proper examination much esteemed member of the Baptist Church in that and due regard to the rights and interests affected, it ia. The Miner's Journal of Sept. 29, says: place. He proved the genuineness of his attachment is earnestly requested that all parties note and com-We have had no rains since early in Au- to Christ and his word by his faithful research after all his truth, and his cheerful obedience to it, regard-

In Hopkinton, R. I., September 25, ADELIA HOLD-RIDGE, widow of the late George W. Holdridge, Esq.,

RECEIPTS. FOR THE SARBATH RECORDED

I TAGGARD MAN TO THE TAGGARD	MECUKDE	R	
D B Rogers, Plainfield, N J	\$2 00 t	o vol. 11 N	lo. 52
Peter Wooden "	2 00	11	52
Edgar Ayars "	2 00	11	52
V F Randolph "	2 00	11	52
Dudley Hughes, Montra, O	2 00	11	20
John Forsythe "	2 00	11	52
Eli Forsythe	2 00	11	52
C A Burdick, Springboro, O	1 00	11	42
D C Richmond, Albion, Wis	2.00	11	52
Abel Maxson "	2 00	11	52
John Carey, Oshkosh, Wis	2 00	11	32
V C Chapman, Fond du Lac, W	is 2 00	10	52
B Randolph, Berlin	1 00	11	43
S Greenman "	2 00	· 10;	52
B C Maxson, DeRuyter	2 00	11	. 52
L H Babcock	2 00	. 11	52
J H L Jones "	2 00	11	52
H J Wood, Stowell's Corners	2 00	1.1	52
E R Saunders, Alfred Center	2 00	₹ 11	52
Luke Green "	2 00	11	52
Benj. Vincent, Hamlet	4 00	12	52
FOR SEVENTH-DAY BAPT	IST MEMO	RIAL:	-
Daniel B Rogers, Plainfield, N J	Ţ	*	1 00

Board Meetings.

WILLIAM M. ROGBRS, Treasurer.

O D Green. Adams Center

The quarterly meetings of the Executive Boards of at 10 o'clock, A. M.

The coast of Texas was visited by a most Mountain Glen Water Cure and Summer Retreat, disastrous gale, commencing on Sunday, For the Reception of Patients and Boarders,

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

HE location of this establishment is peculiarly inviting, being on the mountain side, where free breezes always abound, and musquetoes never come The buildings are nearly new; the water is soft and pure; the air is dry and healthful; and the scenery is romantic and beautiful. In every direction there are pleasant walks or drives. The celebrated Washington Rock is only two miles distant. No pains will be spared to make the Glen a "home." to such as seek its quiet retreat for recreation or the A. UTTER, M. D.,

Bound Volumes.

N hand, and for sale at this office, the first and morial, bound together, in cloth and leather. Price in cloth \$2 50; half roan \$2 75; half calf \$2 87; half 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 hooks is limited, those wishing them should send their orders without delay.

To Persons out of Employment. BOOK AGENTS WANTED, to Sell Pictorial and

Useful Works for the Year 1855. WANTED, IN EVERY SECTION OF THE UNI TED STATES, active and enterprising men, to engage in the sale of "Sears' Great Work on Russis," just published, and some of the best Books issued in the Country. To men of good address, possessing a small capital of from \$25 to \$100, such inducements will be offered as will enable them to make from \$3 o \$5 a day profit.

The Books published by us are all useful in heir character, extremely popular, and command large sales wherevea they are offered.

For further particulars, address, (postage paid,)
ROBERT SEARS, Publisher,

Send for One Copy .- Just published, " The Guide to Health and Long Life, or What to Eat, Drink and Avoid," 125 pp., the best work on these subjects ever published. Sold at a price to suit every person. Single copies 37½ cts., or four for one dollar. Sent States. Address as above.

Central Railroad Company of New Jersey.

THE cars will run as follows until further notice; Leave New York at 8 A.M., 12 M.; and 4 and 51 P.M. Leave Plainfield for New York at 6.55 and 8.30 A.M., The "Emigrant Aid Association" of New in New York on the 2d inst. The meeting 3.35 P.M., passenger, and 6.30 A.M., freight; and for Passengers will be required to purchase tickets before entering the cars, or pay five cents in addition to

GEO. H. PEGRAM, Sup t. Regular Mail Line via Stonington for Beston, D ROVIDENCE, NEW BEDFORD, and TAUNTON.

I Inland Route, without change of cars or detention, carrying the Eastern Mail. The steamers C. VANDERBILT, Capt. Joel Stone, and COMMODORE, Capt. John tion with the Stonington and Providence, and Boston and Providence Railroads, leaving New York daily ern. Corn 77c for Western mixed. White Beans 1 25 (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 train which leaves Boston at 5 30 P. M. These steamers are unsurpassed for strength, safety, speed, comfort, and elegance. The officers are ex-

perienced 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,

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

New York and Eric Railroad. RAINS leave pier foot of Duane-st., New York, as

Buffalo Express at 6 A. M. for Buffalo direct, without change of baggage or cars. Mail at 84 A. M. for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and all inermediate stations.

Way Express at 12.45 P. M. for Dunkirk. Night Express at 51 P. M. for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant at 6 P. M.

On Sundays only one express train, at 6 P. M. These Express Trains connect at Buffalo with 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.

Supreme Court.

N the matter of the taking of lands for a new RE-SERVOIR, between 86th and 96th-sts. and the oth and 7th-ave., in the City of New York. To all wners, mortgagees, lessees, occupants, and other persons, in any manner, by judgment, decree, or othervise, entitled unto, or interested in the lands and premises above mentioned, or any part thereof: Noice is hereby given, that you are required to appear before the Commissioners of Appraisal in the above entitled proceeding, at their office, No. 293 Broadway, third story, front room, at 10 o'clock A. M., or any day, (Sundays excepted,) on or prior to the 21st day of October next; and to produce the evidences of your itle or interest therein. In default whereof, and in case the persons entitled or interested as aforesaid shall not be ascertained by or be known to the said Commissioners, or be fully known, the same will be reported to the Supreme Court as belonging to unknown owners. It being the desire to consummate this great improvement, and to present the report at ply with the preceding notice, as no other or further otice will be issued. Dated New York, Sept. 1, 1854.

EDWARD C. WEST, ABRAHAM TURNURE, Commissioners. DANIEL DODGE,

ROBERT J. DILLON, Counsel to the Corporation N. B.—All papers published in the City of New York are requested to publish the preceding notice until the 21st day of October next, once in each week, and to send their bills, with affidavits of publication, to the office of the Counsel to the Corporation, to be paid on the final taxation of the proceedings.

Bells! Bells! Bells! NOR Churches, Academies, Factories, Steamboats,

old established and enlarged Foundry, which has been in operation for Thirty Years, and whose patterns and process of manufacture so perfected, that their Bells have a world-wide celebrity forpolume of sound and quality of tone. The present Proprietors have recent ly succeeded in applying the process of loam mould ing in Iron Cases to Bell Casting—which secures a perfect casting and even temper; and as an evidence of the unimpaired excellence of their Bells, they have just received—January, 1854—the FIRST PREMIUM (a Silver Medal) of the World's Fair in New York wer all others, several from this country and Europe being in competition; and which is the 18th Medal, besides 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 be turned upon the Bell; Spring acting upon the Clapper, prolonging the sound; Iron Frame, Tolling Hammer, Counterpoise, Stop, etc. For Steamboats, Steamships, etc., their improved Revolving Yoke, or Fancy 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

Surveyors' Instruments of all descriptions, made and kept on hand.

Being in immediate connection with the principal

routes, in all directions, either Railroad, Canal or River, orders can be executed with dispatch, which, either personally or by communication, are respectfully so. A. MENERLY'S SONS, West Troy, N. Y.

Miscellaneaus.

The Canada Beaver.

stincts of this remarkable animal, is from an interesting episode in Thomas C. Keefer's recent lecture on "the Ottawa:"-

One cannot fail to be struck with admiration and astonishment on visiting the haunts of the beaver, nor can we wonder that the earnestly and understandingly, but one who red men should place him at the head of the animal creation, or make a Manitou of him, when Egypt—the mother of the Arts—worshiped such sold and disgusting deities. Whether you call it instinct, or whether it is to be called reason, one thing is certain, that if half of humanity were as intelligent, as provident, as laborious, and as harmless as the beaver, ours would be a very different may be set down as a very improbable tale world from what it is.

The beaver is the original lumberman, and the first of hydraulic-engineers. Simple and unostentatious, his food is the bark of trees, and his dwelling a mud-cabin, the door of which is always epon, but under water-conditions which secure retirement, and are favorable to cool contemplation. The single object of his existence being to secure bark enough for himself and family, one would suppose there would not be much difficulty in that; but as neither beaver nor any other animals, except man, are addicted to works of supererogation, we may be sure that the former, in alesas la orious arrangements-and those, too, which after the face of nature to such an important degree—does no more than is absolutely necessary for him to do. Cast in an inhospitable climate, nearly the whole of his labor is for the purpose of laying in his necessary winter supplies, and water is the only medium by which he can procure and preserve these. Too highly civilized for a nomadic life, he builds permanently, and does not quit his habitation till driven from it, like other respectable emigrants, by stern

We cannot better illustrate the habits of this interesting animal, than by accompanying a beaver family on some fine evening in May, in search of a new home. The papa beaver, with his sons and sons-in-law, wife, daughters, and daughters-in-law, and, it may be, grandchildren, sallies forth, "prospecting" the of easy navigation, and having an abundant | Here they are :supply of their favorite food, the silver birch and poplar, growing as near the river as possible. Having selected these "limits," the next step is to place their dwelling so as to as the character of the stream will permit. A pond of deep, still water being an indispensable adjunct to their dwelling, this is obtained by the construction of a dam, and few engineers could select a site to produce the required result so efficiently and economically. The dam and dwelling are forthwith commenced, the materials employed in both being sticks, roots, mud, and stones, the two former being dragged by the teeth, the latter carried between the fore paws and the chin.

If the dam is extensive, whole trees are gnawed down, the largest of which are of the diameter of an ordinary stove-pipe, the stump being left standing about eighteen inches above the ground, and pointed like a crayon. Those trees which stand upon the bank of the stream as the most experienced woodman; those which are more distant are cut up by their teeth into pieces which can be dragged to the water. These trees and branches are floated down to the site of the dam, where they are dragged ashore and placed so that the tops shall be borne down by the current, and thus arrest the descending detritus, and form a stronger I tight dam. Critical parts his work with the handle of his trowel. The habitation or hut of the beaver is almost bomb proof; rising like a dome from the crown. The only entrance is from a level of three or four feet under the water of the pond. These precautions are necessary, because, like all enterprising animals, the beaver is not without enemies.

The wolverine, who is as fond of beaver tail as an old Nor'wester, would walk into his madam," he replied, "it is a violation of hut if he could only get there; but having the the law to teach any colored person to read or same distasto for water as the cat, he must write, slave or free, and an act punishable by forego the layary. It is not, however, for imprisonment in the penitentiary." "Very safety that the beaver adopts the submarine well," I replied, "if they send me to the pencommunication with his dwelling, although it itentiary it will be in a good cause, and not in is for that he cestricts himself to it. The same a disgraceful one." Even this information, necessity which compels him to build a dam, which was the most profound news to me, and thus create a pend of water, obliges him to did not unnerve me at all; for I remembered maintain communication with that pond when that our Saviour was persecuted for doing the ice is three feet thick upon its surface. Living upon the bark of trees, he is obliged thought strengthened me to bear my own winter's consumption; and he must secure it at the season when the new bark is formed, and before it commences to dry; he must also store it up where it will not become frozen or dried up. He could not reasonably be expected to build a frost proof house large enough to contain his family supply; but if he did, it would wither, and lose its nutriment; therefore, he preserves it in water.

have not seen mentioned by naturalists. His of paper in the United States. pond we have seen must be deep, so that it from floating when in it, and thus becoming Number of mills, 750. frozen in with the ice? I said that in gnawing down a tree the top of the stump was left pointed like a crayon. The fallen tree has 000. woodman-wide at the surface, and meeting allowing 300 days to the year, 270,000,000. in an angle in the center—with this distinc. Value of this paper at ten cents a pound, plump, happy-seeming face of one month tion, the four legged animal does his work \$27,000,000. more uniformly, cutting equally all around It is estimated that one and a half pounds eyes that so shortly before we had seen dance Of all the deaths in New York last year, seeds of incidents, which, if only 30 per cent. were between the ages of incidents, which if only 30 per cent. were between the ages of incidents, which if only 30 per cent. were between the ages of incidents, which, if only 30 per cent. were between the ages of incidents, which, if only 30 per cent. were between the ages of incidents, which, if only 30 per cent. were between the ages of incidents, which, if only 30 per cent. were between the ages of incidents, which, if only 30 per cent. were between the ages of incidents, which, if only 30 per cent. were between the ages of incidents, which, if only 30 per cent. were between the ages of incidents, which, if only 30 per cent. were between the ages of incidents, which, if only 30 per cent. were between the ages of incidents, which, if only 30 per cent. were between the ages of incidents, which, if only 30 per cent. were between the ages of incidents, which, if only 30 per cent. were between the ages of incidents, which, if only 30 per cent. were between the ages of incidents, which, if only 30 per cent. were between the ages of incidents, which, if only 30 per cent. were between the ages of incidents, which, if only 30 per cent. were between the ages of incidents, which, if only 30 per cent. were between the ages of incidents, which if only 30 per cent. were between the ages of incidents, which if only 30 per cent. were between the ages of incidents, which if only 30 per cent. were between the ages of incidents, which if it is responsible for payment, life recovers the between the ages of incidents, which is the cent. If no new York last year, is responsible for payment, life recovers the between the ages of incidents, which is the cent. If new York last year, is responsible for payment, life recovers the between the ages of incidents, which is the cent. If new York last year, is responsible for payment, life recovers the between the ages of incidents, which is the cent. If new York last year, is responsible for payment, time placing them in a position in which the water has the least lift upon them, while he carefully apportions his different lengths of year.

In a number to the same upon each pound of paper manufactured, and gow had been seen off the Bahamas; this one of them the letters G. W. were engraved, less than 1273, or 35 per cent. Were under that false hope had brightened his counter as 1754, and they were about his person the less than 1273, or 35 per cent. Were under that false hope had brightened his counter as 1754, and they were about his person the less than 1273, or 35 per cent. Were under that false hope had brightened his counter as 1754, and they were about his person the less than 1273, or 35 per cent. Were under that false hope had brightened his counter as 1754, and they were about his person the less than 1273, or 35 per cent. Were under that false hope had brightened his counter as 1754, and they were about his person the less than 1273 to 150 the Publisher that they are lying dead in the office. water has the least lift upon them, while he carefully apportions his different position has been and rags united is \$19,575,000 a that false hope had brightened his counter as 1754, and they were about his person the

cumstances, the winter supply nicely cut and \$4,050,000. Adding this to the cost of rags been for some time in the Lunatic Asylum, ago, when riding over his farm he dropped it. stored away, the dam tight, and no indications and labor, we find that \$23,625,000 is the a raving maniac. May God reward him in The other day the gold seal, lost seventeen the earth, shall kneel before it. of a wolverine in the neighborhood, the pa- total cost of manufacturing paper worth eternity! The following sketch of the habits and in- triarch of the hut takes out the youthful green \$27,000,000, a measure of profit by no means horns to give them lessons in topographical unreasonable; and which might be codsiderengineering; and, in order to try the strength | ed small, were not the manufacture comparaof their tails, encourages them to indulge in tively free from those sudden changes that amateur damming. The beaver works always affect the manufacture of cloth and metals. by night, and to "work like a beaver" is a significant term for a man who not only works

works late and early. From what has been said, it will be readily seen, that the maintenance of the dam is a matter of vital importance to the beaver. Some say that the pilot beaver sleeps with his tail in the water, in order to be warned of the first mishap to the dam; but as there is no foundation for such a cool assertion, The Indians avail themselves of this wellknown solicitude to catch them; having broken the dam, the risk is immediately perceived by the lowering of the water in the hut, and the beaver, sallying forth to repair the breach, are slaughtered in the trenches.

As the supply of food in the vicinity of the dam becomes diminished, the beaver is oblig ed to go higher up the stream, and mor distant from its banks, to procure his winte stores; and this necessity gives rise to fresh displays of his lumbering and engineering re sources. In consequence of the distance, an the limited duration of the high water period favorable to transport, the wood is collected into a sort of raft, which, a lumberman asserts is manned by the beaver, and steered by their tails, in the same manner as Norway rats are known to cross streams of water. When the raft grounds, forthwith a temporary dam is thrown across the stream below the 'jam,' by which the waters are raised, and the raft floated off, and brought down to the dam, which is then torn suddenly away, and the small raft thereby floated over the adjoining shal-

Slavery as it is.

Our readers will remember that some time of teaching colored children to read and write. The circumstances connected with country for a good location; that is, a stream her arrest, will doubtless be interesting to all.

All was going on as peaceably as usual daily toil, when a loud knock was made at command the greatest amount of food. For my front door. I answered it myself, when the face of an officer presented itself, who the latter. this purpose they go as far below the supplies inquired who lived up stairs. I replied that I alone occupied the house. He then asked if Mrs. Douglass lived here. I told him that I was Mrs. Douglass. He said, 'You keep a school.' 'Yes sir,' was the reply. "A school demanded what business he had with them, or any thing in my house. He replied that most for the asking, this invention must prove he had been sent by the Mayor. "Very good, sir," said I, " walk in, and you shall see them;" and, without giving my daughter or the children any notice, I invited him up stairs into the school-room. Never will I forget the frightened state of those children, and the countenance of their young teacher. My daughter sat paralyzed, covering her face they contrive to fell into the water as cleverly I could restore order in the room. Some with her hands; and it was some time before were crying, some exclaiming, "Oh my! oh terror; but during the excitement, I never noble ship:lost my presence of mind.

As soon as I had restored quiet in the room, I inquired of Mr. Cherry, the City Constable, what he wanted with those children. He replied that he must take them before are built up "by hand," the sticks and mud, daughter and myself will accompany them. the Mayor. "Very well sir," said I "my when placed, receiving a smart blow from To my estonishment, he went to the head of the beaver's tail, just as a bricklayer settles the stairs and gave a loud rap with his club, when another officer made his appearance, entering from my back door. For the moment I thought that my house was surrounded ground on the margin of the pond, and some with officers, who perhaps fancied that they times six or eight feet in thickness in the had found a nest of thieves. They then noted down the names of the children, as well as those of their parents. When they had finished, I politely informed Mr. Cherry that they were all free children, and all, or nearly all, members of the Christ's Church Sunday School. "It makes no difference, persecutions for ten long months afterwards.

The Manufacture of Paper.

The New York Times contains an interesting article of some length on the manufacture of paper in the United States. That paper says:-

But the most remarkable evidence of his and from a careful comparison of data, the

Number of engines, 3,000.

the log, while the two-legged one cuts only of rags are required to make one pound of in the light of inward joy, were blood-shot, from two opposite, sides. Thus every stick paper. Adopting these data, we find that wild and glaring upon us with a maniac ex- Charleston, Va., communicates to that paper of provender cut by the animal is pointed at 402,000,000 pounds of rags are consumed in

Wood Gas. In 1851, Professors Pettenkofer and Ru land of Bayaria invented and patented a process for the manufacture of illuminative gas from wood. Since that time the new gas has been introduced and brought into general use in the cities of Basle, Ulm, Darmstadt, Cobourg, Baireuth, Altenburg, and Heilbronu. Mr. Emil Breisach, Chemist, of Bavaria, has recently introduced the process into the United States, and has demonstrated its utility and practicability by extensive and successful experiments at the Gas Works in Philadelphia, and also at the Manhattan Gas Works in New York. The process is exceedingly simple, differing from the method employed in the manufacture of coal gas only in the means used for the disintegration of the gas from the other properties of the vapor evolved from the wood; the former being achieved within the retort at a slight increase of temperature; the latter passing from the retort into a long shallow chamber above, where it becomes more heated, and passing thence into similar but shallower and wider chamber be neath the retort, where its heat becomes stil more intense. From this chamber it is conduct ed through a large tube into a hydraulic main where, being cooled, it leaves much of its tar and pyroligenous acid behind, and passes through another tube into a vessel through which fresh water is constantly flowing, where it is cleansed still further, and thence through a long tube into the purifier. There, by being brought into contact with lime, the gas is freed from its remaining tar, acid, vapor and other non-luminous properties, and is forced into the gasometer, ready for use.

By this process a single retort produces from 8,000 to 9,000 cubic feet of gas per 24 since, Mrs. Douglass was arrested and im- | hours, at an expenditure of no more fuel than prisoned at Norfolk, Va., for the great crime is required for the same time in the production of coal gas, while the product of the latter is only 3,200 cubic feet. This new gas burns freely, with a clear, sharp, steady flame, brighter than coal gas, and produces but little if any soot. Its smell resembles ether, or old and mellow cider, is by no means unpleasant, and I had taken my seat to commence my and possesses not a particle of affinity to that

valuable.

The heating process chars but does not consume the wood, leaving an excellent article of charcoal, while the tar is worth more than double that which is obtained from coal, and the pyroligneous acid is for many purposes in itself of great value.

The Steamer City of Glasgow.

The Jersey Blue has the following affecting my!" and some clinging around me in their story connected with the probable loss of this

> During the latter part of our career in the Philadelphia post office, we became acquainted, among the mass of human beings whose faces appeared daily at the "general delivery window," where we were stationed, with an intelligent, happy-looking Englishman, of about forty-five years of age, who came frequently to inquire for letters from home. He was a man of pleasing manners, and evidently had been well educated and accustomed to the refinements and elegancies of really good society. Being a stranger on our shores, he was glad to avail himself of an opportunity of conversing with us and spoke freely of his past and of his hoped-for future. He had come over to Philadelphia, bringing with him a little son apparently about twelve years of age, to select a residence for the rest of his family which he had left in England, and to make all the arrangements necessary to their comfort when they should arrive. He had accomplished this-had taken and furnished a house in Philadelphia, and was expecting letters from his wife informing him of her sailing with their children in the steamer City of Manchester.

> We handed him a letter—it spoke of her expectation to sail in that steamer, and he went away with such glad anticipations as might be supposed to fill the heart of a husband and father long absent from the wife

and were startled at his appearance. The the healthiest cities in the world.

When the family are in comfortable cir- ital, insurance expenses, &c., we find to be wretched man, and were told that he had fully preserved it until about seventeen years

Experiments with the Electric Telegraph.

fortnight been made at Portsmouth, with re- time the silver seal lost in 1754, just one hun- ed among those skilled to cure, are free to own its gard to this science, of a most important and dred years ago, was plowed up on the site in Those of exalted stations are not ashamed to testify remarkable character, and which would ap- which Braddock was defeated and in like to its virtues, but deem it a duty and a pleasure to pear to open up and promise to lead to fur | manner recognized from the letters "G. W." | thus hold out the lamp of their experience to their ther triumphs in electricity, equal in impor- So that in a very short time the companions suffering fellow men. tance to any that have already been achieved. | will be again united. I have this whole across a body of water without the aid of mementoes of his great ancestor. electric wires. The space selected for the experiment was the Mill-dam (a piece of water forming a portion of the fortifications,) at its widest part, where it is something near 500 feet across. The operating battery was placed on one side of the dam, and the corresponding dial on the other side. An electric wire from each, was submerged on their respective sides of the water, and terminating But we apply the term to any thing that doubtless hear from it in due season. That you were several messages were accurately conveyed across the entire width of the mill-dam, with accuracy and instantaneous rapidity. The apparatus employed in the experiments is not pretended to be here explained in even a cursory manner; this is of course the exclusive secret of the inventor. But there is no doubt of the fact, that communications were actually sent a distance of nearly 500 feet strike root and grow freely in the summer through the water without the aid of wires, or other conductors, and that there appeared every possibility that this could be done as easily with regard to the British Channel as with the mill-dam. The inventor is a gen- decaying vegetable matter. By judicious believe with some justice—to being the original inventor of the electric telegraph; but, from circumstances, he was unable to carry of strawberry; the plants werein bloom and out the invention to his own advantage. The experiments at the mill-dam were of a strictly private character, although they were carried out by Capt. Beatty and other engineering officers belonging to the garrison.

Farms Improved by Agriculture. Citizens of wool growing districts, are familiar with the rapid improvement of give a precise rule for the best time to cut 'Sheep farms," by sheep grazing alone. buckwheat. The grain continues to ripen It is the belief of many whose opinions have successively, and while most of the stalks rebeen formed by observations and experience, main green or succulent, the grain will not of coal gas. With gas from coal it readily that by placing as large a flock of sheep on a drop off. It is therefore best to let the crop assimilates, and is said to improve the light of farm as the land will sustain, and in five remain so long as the amount continues to inyears, without any other means, it will be crease by successively ripening portions. That it will ever come into general use in comparatively rich. Were this fact more But as soon as the plant loses its fresh apcities of any magnitude is unlikely, owing to generally known, it might change the the greater bulk of wood compared with coal, husbandry of considerable portions of this found to separate easily, no time should be sent me their personal letters, to the effect that they and the difficulty attending the getting of such State, the lands of which are better adapt- lost in cutting. The rule with some farmers quantities as would be required to supply a ed to wool growing, to say nothing of in the north, is to allow the crop to stand till for colored children?" I answered 'Yes.' city like New York with light, though as an the remoteness from produce markets. The the first night frost, and then to cut as quickly "I must see those children," said he. I then accessory it would be valuable; but for following quotations from the Transactions of as possible, before the shelling process comcountry towns, where wood may be had al- the Norfolk Agricultural Society, which we mences. But when frosts do not come early, lars, and indisputable proof of these statements. find in the Wool Grower, are worthy of con- it is cut before. As soon as the stalks are

"A man having a small farm, formerly kept forty sheep, four cows and one horse, and had food enough for them the year round. The price of wool falling, he sold his sheep, and for a number of years he kept other stock altogether. He now keeps but three cows, and one horse the year round, and pastures two cows extra through the summer, sells but very little hay-not half enough to keep another cow; he has the same amount of pasture and mowing land as his other stock, and yet his farm does not look as well as then. He used to raise turnips among the corn for his sheep to eat in winter, and gave them besides, a few bushels of grain. The lambs, however, more than paid for his extra feed.

"Another farmer for a great number of years kept about sixty sheep, eight or nine cows, (or other stock equal,) one pair of oxen and one horse. After keeping the sheep for a number of years, he found he could then keep as large a stock on his farm with the sixty sheep, as he could keep before; showing that they had improved the farm to fur nish their own support. To stock a farm entirely with sheep, would not be so profitable as to keep a limited number—yet it would pay as well as other stock. The object is to Zore-More, a large mountain near Apple keep enough to consume that part of vegeta- Cross, on the west coast, on being accidentally tion peculiary fitted to sheep, and which other stock will not eat, adding to the same time en- lime, within five feet of the surface; and on niching elements to the pastures and yards prosecuting the discovery by a further excaby their manures. It is the opinion of many vation, it was ascertained that the whole farmers, that pastures for other stock may be improved by keeping a small flock of sheep upon them a portion of the time, and the opin-lagricultural purposes. The hill appears to ion seems fairly supported by reason and ex- have been at one time a stupendous limestone. Shepard, who was appointed to fill a vacancy daused [Farm Journal.

Autumnal Fevers.

It has been observed that autumnal fevers and children whom he soon expected to meet | do not prevail with us to such an extent now, and embrace again. A few days passed, and as they did some years since; and those cases another foreign mail arrived, and with it a which do occur are of a milder type, and letter to our friend from his wife, saying that therefore more easily managed. We believe United States at this time is not less than she had not been able to make her arrange- the exemption from these fevers, as well as \$600,000,000, and this will be increased by ments in time to sail in the Manchester, but from much other disease, can be attributed any increase of the grass and grain crops that she should certainly sail in the Glasgow. in part to the healthful and abundant supply Some time after this, letters came, which she of pure water which is furnished our citizens. had mailed at the time of embarking in this As has been before ramarked in this journal, We have prepared from authentic sources, ship, and now he was unspeakably happy the water "runs through our sewers as clear of barley, 9,000,000 bushels of buckwheat, with the almost certainty of seeing his wife as a brook;" and so long as it continues to do 20,000,000 pounds of butter are made, 105,instinct, sagacity, or reason, is one which I following statistics relative to the manufacture and children in a few days, for the New York so, we can have no miasmas generating under 000,000 pounds of cheese, and 14,000,000 mail steamers generally make the passage ground, and producing disease and death. In tons of hay." These estimates do not include We find that there are in the United States but a few days sooner than our screw steam- many cities and large towns, no perfect sys- Indian corn, potatoes, beans, fruit, tobacco, will not freeze to the bottom, and so that he 750 paper mills in actual operation. Allow- ers. Soon he with many others, commenced tem of sewarage has been adopted, and some and various other products, equaling in value can communicate with his food and his dam, ing 4 engines to each mill, and calculating going down every day to Queen street wharf of them are deficiently supplied with water, those above named. in case of any accidents to the latter requiring that each engine will make 400 pounds of to look for the in-coming steamer.

The Executive Committee of the Home strange that in such places sickness to a constraint should prevail and at this strange that it is their desired. come? Day after day did he with many siderable extent should prevail; and at this the Home Missionary, that it is their desire thers on that sad walk, go down to the wharf season of the year especially, that continued and strain his vision to descry among the fevers should be of a malignant type. Our Number of pounds of paper per day, 900,- numerous vessels down the river, the anxi- city continues healthy; there is comparativethe same form; for the beaver cuts like a Number of pounds of paper in the year, the vessel had been some thirty days out, can with truth be said that Boston is one of ously expected steamer. We saw him when ly but little acute disease prevailing, and it Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.

REMARKABLE Coincidence.—A corre pression. He walked mopingly away, but the following series of incidents, which, if timber to the different depths of water in his The cost of manufacturing, aside from rags pond, so that the upper point of none of them and labor, estimated from adding together shall approach near enough to the surface with the cost of felts wind the cost of the c shall approach near enough to the surface to the cost of felts, wire cloth, bleaching powbe caught by the winter ice.

be caught by the winter ice.

be caught by the winter ice.

be caught by the winter ice.

baseless hope, as a drowning man to a straw. remained with the General until the day of the rine Arts. A good caught by the General until the day of the rine Arts. A good caught by the day of the rine Arts. A good caught by the winter ice.

We left the Post Office a few days after his death, and was then given by him to his might be followed in New York, with great this.* Yesterday we enquired concerning this nephew, a gentleman of Virginia, who care-advantage to the public.

years ago, was "plowed up," recognized from the letters "G. W." on it, and restored to the son of the gentleman to whom Wash- er, acknowledge its supremacy, while both the little Some experiments have within the past ington had presented it. At almost the same and the great canfeel its benefits. The liberal-mind. The experiments in question were for the statement from the most reliable source posourpose of ascertaining the possibility of sible, namely, from the gentleman himself, purpose of ascertaining the possibility of sible, namely, from the gentleman nimsell, and am happy to inform you that in no case yet has sending electric telegraph communications who has thus restored to him these precious it failed me. I have made some signal cures of La.

Mulching.

This term is so frequently used by horticulturists, that it would seem to need no explanation. Yet we question if there are not many who read the word, without knowing its true import. Mulch from the Hebrew. shades the ground around plants, whether it so kind as to send me has been given to friends, who be straw, leaves, tanbark, rocks, chips or have in many cases, found it exceedingly useful. planks. A plant removed in the summer should be mulched; it may sometimes be mulched with rocks, or plank to better advantage than with straw or leaves, as the in my practice, and am satisfied it is a remedy which rocks or plank will keep the ground around must meet in every country the highest approbation.
the plant moist longer than fresh applied C. W. JACKHEER, M. D. the plant moist longer than fresh applied leaves or straw. Cuttings of any plant will months, if properly mulched with rocks, bricks or planks. The advantage of mulch- in their sections, we may mentioning with straw or leaves is, that the ground is not only shaded but enriched by the tleman of great scientific attainments, residemulching, almost every vegetable, fruit or ling in Edinburgh, and lays claim—and we flower may be grown in perfection throughout our hottest, dryest summers. We had occasion last month to remove a new variety fruit, we carefully mulched each plant and have not lost a plant. The literal meaning of mulching is, to apply straw or leaves around, or among plants. But plants may be mulch ed with anything that will shade the ground without taking nourishment from it, and this is mulching too. Soil of the South.

TIME TO CUT BUCKWHEAT.—It is hard to pearance, and the first ripened portions are statements in their papers, to the public, but have ease, but not before; hence the reason that everywhere. when but partly dried, it is often found so difficult to thresh. At the north, it is usually sown during the early part of summer, some- BANY, Albany Aug. 10, 1854.—To the Sheriff of times nearly as late as midsummer; if sown the County of New York—Sir: Notice is hereby given too early, the grain does not set so well. [Albany Cultivator.

Culture of Strawberries.—The New York Horticultural Society, at a recent conversational meeting, arrived at the following when he kept the forty sheep in addition to conclusions in regard to the best method of cultivating strawberries:-

> " The best soil for the strawberry was stated to be a gravelly loam. The land should be well drained, and to every acre applied time to set out the plants. In doing this, pains should be taken to have them firmly XIIth, XVIIIth, and XIXth Wards in New York. rooted. The rows should be eighteen inches apart, and the plants a foot apart.

GEOLOGICAL.—In Scotland, an important geological discovery has lately been made. excavated, presented a substratum of pure mountain, except an average surface of twenty feet, consists of lime fit for burning or to fill vacancies; rock, which has been submitted to the action by the death of Nathaniel B. Blunt; of intense heat. On the summit of the mountain volcanic remains, vitrified stone, and lava, have been found.

It was stated by Professor Mapes, at a recent meeting of the Farmer's Club at Louisville, that "the value of live stock of the More, than 120,000,000 bushels of wheat are annually grown, 14,000,000 bushels of rye, 150,000,000 bushels of oats, 5,000,000 bushels

and purpose to occupy Kansas and Nebraska, as missionary fields, as soon as possible, and arrangements are being made by the Society with that end in view.

It seems that a wrong impression has obtained in regard to the physical condition of Mr. N. P. Willis. In the Home Journal of Saturday, he says: "I am in some danger of recovery, I believe, here and there a doctor thinking it not impossible."

Of all the deaths in New York last year,

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 throat and lungs. The exalted in learning and powmastery over distempers which have baffled their art. Witness the following translation:

VERMILLIONVILLE, La., April, 1853. Mons. le Dr. J. C. AYER :- I have of late made frequent use of your Cherry Pectoral in inypractice, 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

Legation of the U. S. A., Constantinople, Turkey. DR. J. C. AYER-Dear Sir: The Cherry Pectoral GEO. P. MARSH. Yours, respectfully, Minister Plenipotentiary of the U.S. A. to Turkey

Curacoa, March 5, 1852. DR. J. C. AYER: -- I use your Cherry Pectoral, daily Resident Court Physician.

Among the eminent Editors, who testify to their personal experience and knowledge of the wonderful cures, and immense usefulness of the Cherry Pectoral Boughton & Co., of the Federal Union, Milledge.

L. Patton, Christian Advocate, Knoxville, Tenn. J. B. Dobson, American Presbyterian, Greenville J. B. Samson, Democrat, McConnellsburg, Pa.

J. Russ, Jr., Shelbyville News, Tenn. Harvey, McKenney, & Co., State Gazette, Burling. J. Kuabb, & 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 Savannah, Ga. Geo. 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. have found my preparation an article of great public

Space will not admit full testimonials here, but the agent below named will furnish my American Almanac, gratis, to all who ask for it, wherein are full particu-

Prepared by J. C. AYER, Chemist, Lowell, Mass. Sold at wholesale in New York by A. B. & D. SANDS; dead or dry, buckwheat threshes with great | retail by Rushton, Clark & Co., and by all Druggiets,

Election Notice.

TATE OF NEW YORK—SECRETARY'S OFFICE, ALthat at the General Election to be held in this State on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday in November next, the following officers are to be elected, to wit: A Governor, in the place of Horatio Seymour; A Lieutenant Governor, in the place of Sanford E.

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

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next. A Representative for the Thirty-fourth Congress of

the United States, for the Third Congressional District, twenty bushels of unbleached ashes, ten bush- in the City of New York; for the Fourth District els of lime, and two or three pounds of salt. composed of the IVth, VIth, Xth, and XIVth Wards of The ground should be well broken up; ani- the City of New York: for the Fifth District, composed of the VIIth and XIIIth Wards in New York, and mal manures should be eschewed; leafmould the City of Williamsburgh in Kings County; for the is the best, and this should be carefully spad- Sixth District, composed of the XIth, XVth, and ed in. About the first of July is the best | 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

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 District, in the place of Daniel W. Clarke, who was appointed to fill a vacancy caused by the death of John McGrath; Two Governors of the Alms-House, in the place o

Gustavus A. Conover and William Pinkney, appointed A District Attorney, in the place of Lorenzo B A Civil Justice and a Police Justice for the Seventh

Judicial District, composed of the XIIth, XIXth, and XXIId Wards: A Police Justice for the Eighth Judicial District,

composed of the XVIth and XXth Wards. Yours respectfully, E. W. LEAVENWORTH, Sec'y of State,

SHERIFF'S OFFICE. New York, Aug. 14, 1854. The above is published pursuant to the notice of the Secretary of State and the requirements of the statute Sheriff of the City and County of New York.

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

JOHN ORSER, Sheriff.

The Sabbath Recorder. PUBLISHED WEEKLY By the Seventh-day Baptist Publishing Society

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 paper so as to indicate the times to which they reach No paper discontinued until arrearages are paid

except at the discretion of the publisher. Communications, orders andremittances should be directed, post-paid, to
GEO. B. UTTER, No. 9 Spruce-at., New York.

Liabilities of those who take Periodicals. The laws declare that any person to whom a Periodical is

one year, for each additional square, two-thirds the above rate