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Bells! Bells!

The Sabbath Recorder.

For the Sabbath Recorder. UNIVERSAL PEACE—NO. 3.

BY C. ROLLIN BURDICK.

War and its Consequences.

ence, she was but twice at peace, and then views of the destruction of life by war. only for a short time. The tramp of her between Suctonius and Boadicea, in Brittain, 80,000. Eleven hundred thousand Jews perished at the siege of Jerusalem by Vespasian, and in the reign of Adrian, five hundred and eighty thousand more. At Cyrene there fell by the hands of Jews 220,000 Greeks and Romans. In the reign of Trajan 240,000 were slain in Cyprus and Egypt.

Rome has furnished her quota of men.

permitted to say, that all men who lead their legions to slaughter in aggressive war, are relentless murderers of the blackest dye, although when not in battle they may lay just claim to common humanity. The man who can bathe his hands in the blood of a fellow man, save in the defense of his heaven-derived rights-the man who can remorselessly tramof a brother with his heel, or drive the ironshod steed over his fallen carcass, is worse mortal combat with their own species. Yea, race, fell a victim to the same kind of injustice | must have perished during those eighty battles that she had been inflicting for so many years which we have not mentioned. upon other nations. The wild inhabitants of the North, many of whose forefathers had terrors of the battle-field, we will revert to been slain in battle by the Romans, collected their numerous hosts, and came rushing down upon enervated Italy, like an Alpine avalanche, into the heart of the Russian dominion. The overturning everything in their way, until Russians had fled before him, but they had they finally knocked at the gates of Rome for entrance. At those fearful knocks Rome shook to her very foundation, and her inhabitants trembled with mortal fear, even as her victorious army had formerly made other people tremble. Her gates yielded, and Rome became the vassal of northern barbanumber slain was appalling, and degrading mighty forces, resolved to withstand the to the human species. According to Procopius, there fell of the Goths during the twenty | land, and save their beloved city. The French years war carried on by Justinian, 15,000,000; and in Africa, by this same prince, 5,000,000 perished. These are terrible, and appear into consideration that Europe was then densely populated, and that war was one of miles within the territories of an enemy, with the chief employments of men, they will not the prospect of a severe winter before them, must have perished during the campaigns of of sustenance, and conscious that defeat would Napoleon, and the spirit of lenity to the conquered which characterizes modern warfare,

and during the invasion of Milan by the Goths, Greek church entered their camp, clothed in this young and growing society.

not enumerated enough? These details are Next looms up to our view Rome, once the sickening to dwell upon. But we must look mistress of all the known world. What into the depths of the wound, and probe all fountains of human blood has she caused to its parts, before we can apply any effectual ing the dawn. The morning of the 7th at flow! During a thousand years of her exist. sanitary measures. These are but bird's-eye length dawned upon the sleepless hosts. The

War is the sum of all cruelty. Its atrolegions was heard in the frozen North, in the cities are unspeakable. The outrages of man sunny South, in the East, and even up to the upon his fellow man, inflicted by the license pillars of Hercules. Although she can boast of war, are horrid beyond description. It of having produced many of the noblest men | puts out the generous fires of our nature, and | by the cannon-shot. The two armies fought and women, yet she was ever driven by that makes us perfectly callous to the sufferings under a canopy of smoke which shut out the mad spirit of war, which at first gained for of our fellows. Hence we need not wonder light of the sun, and left them no other light her power, but at last hurled her headlong if we find monsters in human shape, in an than the flashes of cannon and musketry. from the pinnacle of her glory into the vortex age when war is considered an honorable The sabres of forty thousand dragoons met of a miserable overthrow. The multitudes employment, and even made the means of that perished in her wars are truly appalling. elevating men to the highest offices of the bayonets bristled through the dense and sulfell in battle; and the next northern campaign | political difficulties. We see in them but the witnessed the slaughter of 140,000 Cimbri. picture of what we ourselves are tending to, In one battle between Pyrrhus, one of the more or less, in every warlike movement we quenched in blood and tears.

Among the scourges of the human race, this man. The man who has stood, a blazing the head of these stands Julius Cæsar. He meteor leering through the storm of battle, was a relentless murderer: for I must be and threatening annihilation to his species, needs not that his infamy be heralded by a humble scribe. He is well enough known already. But to illustrate still further, we will look at the statistics of slaughter in some of his battles. In his first battle at Monte Notte, across the Alps, 1,000 of the enemy were slain; at Millesimo and Biastro, at least 15,000 perished; at Ancoler, during three ple in the blood and mar the sacred visage battles, on three successive days, 12,000. Four or five thousand perished in the naval battle at Aboukir, and 15,000 in the land batthan the brutes, for they are seldom found in the at the same place some months after: at the battle of Austerlitz, at least 16,000; at that man is a devil incarnate. Julius Cæsar | the battle of Jena, as many as 10,000; at the has been lauded to the skies, by those who battle of Eylau 50,000; at Landsberg, 5,000; have been deceived by the false glare of in the battles of Lonato, Castiglione, and military glory; and yet he could do all that Midola, 30,000 or 35,000; about 12,000 at a man can do to work the extermination of Bassano; at the defense of Saragossa, 12,000 his race. Gaul, Brittain, Germany, Italy, and or 15,000; and when, at last, in another siege, Spain, bled profusely under the stroke of his the French succeeded in taking the city, they To the Editors of the Sabbath Recorder :-falchion. The bones of millions slain by him, | did it at the dreadful sacrifice of 20,000 hulay whitening for many years on a hundred man beings. At the dreadful battle of Borobattle fields, as grim testimonials, heart-sick-dino, 80,000 were left dead on the field. Na. cation-(it is written in French)-which, ening monuments, of his depraved ambition. poleon entered Russia with an army of 500,-As an example, in one battle in Germany, 000 men, and in that disastrous campaign he now, on account of a press of business conunder his leadership, four hundred thousand lost 450,000! At his last struggle on the of the enemy perished. What kind of praise | field of Waterloo, 65,000 must have been is due such a man, and how can he meet the slaughtered. We have contemplated but pale ghosts of those murdered men in the twenty of Napoleon's battles. He is called spirit world? Rome, after running her bloody the hero of a hundred battles. Millions more

For a more minute contemplation of the one battle, viz. the battle of Borodino. Napoleon had marched his army victoriously was spurred on to make more active exertions for the preservation of his army. He was marching towards Moscow, and already within a few days march of that city. The Rusdreadful torrent that was sweeping over their praises of the Lord of missions, came up, and 300,000 men prepared to mingle in one of the most dreadful conflicts that ever shook the earth. The battle could not almost doubtful estimates, but when we take have been otherwise than awful in its consequences. The French were nearly a thousand During the thirteenth century, arose Jeng- and a safe return to France. Behave yourperished. During the Crusades, those mad, walls of Moscow." On the other hand, the fanatical expeditions to wrest the holy sepul- Russians were fighting for their hearth-stones, chre from the hands of the infidels, several their altars, and everything that was dear to millions perished by the sword, the pestilence, them. Their wives, their children, stretched

300,000. One hundred thousand fell in the their priestly robes, and exhorted the soldiers battle of Fontenay, 150,000 at Yermouk, and to deeds of daring against their haughty in-250,000 in a battle between Charles Mentel vaders. The unmitigated evils which Napoand the Mohammedans. In the siege of leon had heaped upon Europe and the world, Vienna, in 1683, 70,000 perished, and in a were recounted to them, and safe entrance battle in Persia, in 1734, 60,000. Have we into paradise was ensured them if they perished bravely fighting for their rights. Thus prepared, the two great armies lay encamped on the night of the 6th of Sept., 1812, awaithour came for fight, and the thunders of two thousand cannon were the prelude to the dreadful din. The tigers of war were let loose, and the commotion was indescribable. Whole regiments were swept away at once

In one battle between two nations of Gaul State. We are made to shudder by the atro- phurous vapor which rolled over the combat-(now France) and the Romans, 200,000 per cities committed by our American Indians; and the earth drank the blood of thouished, and the bones of the victims were yet their atrocities are but the legitimate sands pierced by them. The earth smoked afterward used by the inhabitants to fence sequents of that system which, even in the with human blood; dissevered heads, disjointtheir vineyards. About the same time, full blaze of this nineteenth century, the civ- ed limbs, the brains and entrails of men and 80,000 Teutones, one of the above nations, lilized world clings to as a means of adjusting horses, lay heaped together and scattered around in promiscuous and horrible confusion. The groans of the dying, the unheeded prayors of the maimed and helpless, pleading to Grecian kings, and the Romans, 25,000 were make. War is degrading, anti-progressive, be spared from being crushed to death by the slain; in a battle between Scipio and Asdru- retrogressive; and the more a nation indulges tramp of horses, or the grinding wheels of bal, brother of Hannibal, 40,000; in a battle in it, the sooner will its sun set in a night of heavy ordnance, and the curses and imprebarbarism, or be put out in its mad career, cations of the infuriated combatants, mingled family. together in more horrid and sickening din We are not in lack of overwhelming evi. than the vollied thunder of a thousand French dence. We have only commenced murder cannon, answered in harsh discord by the statistics. We could fill a volume with the discharge of an equal number on the part of same bloody catalogue. Napoleon Bonaparte the Russians, and the breaking crash of ten nœuvres of the landlords of those parts. Far cheering power of the gospel. Sister Young they were having a revival, and offered to go furnishes enough testimony to make a world thousand muskets. The battle continued be it from us to accuse the generous English lived among us two years or more, a lovely with me, and attend the service. It was a sick of war, were they not strongly infatuat. throughout the day, and night threw her sable of being accomplices in the revolting acts of example of the power of the love of Christ. Baptist church, and some ten to twelve huned. We need not descant on the character of mantle over the bodies of 80,000 dead and dying. On the next day full 25,000 horses lay scattered over the field. "But the most horrid spectacle was the interior vines. Almost all the wounded who were able to drag themselves along, had taken refuge there to avoid the shot. These miserable wretches, heaped one upon another, and almost suffocated with blood, uttering the most dreadful groans, and invoking death with that the Rev. Thomas le Sauvage, a native of piercing cries, eagerly besought us to put an the isle of Guernsey, preached in Port au

> The above delineation is no exaggeration. On the contrary, it falls infinitely short of what has been re-enacted a thousand times upon this sin-cursed and war-trampled earth In view of such horrors, what but the most outrageous depravity and mad ambition can plunge nations into war?

Shilon, N. J., June 25, 1854.

end to their torments."

EVANGELICAL MISSIONS IN HAYTI.

The following article was received last sequent upon preparing to leave for Palestine The writer is a Haytien, a young man of ex cellent attainments, a convert from Romanism and from Infidelity. For some months he was a very faithful and acceptable teacher in my school at Port de Paix. While there, he was awakened to see his lost condition as a sinner, and to give his heart to God. He is now a member of the Baptist Church at Jacmel. Could I transfer the beautiful style, both of language and of penmanship, in which the article is written, I should feel that I was presenting something worthy the attention of comfort to the French troops. Napoleon was of a missionary meeting at Port au Prince in by him to appease the popular effervescence rendered desperate by these distresses, and 1851, and contains matters of interest in the history of Haytien Missions to that time Since then, as before, God continues to bless the labors of his servants. O Hayti! my desires often go up to the mercy seat, that all rians. But the struggle was fearful, and the sians halted at Borodino, and collecting their thy children may receive the gospel, and thy mountains soon be made vocal with the

Wm. M. Jones.

The voice of Wilberforce, of Clarkson, and for the suppression of the African slave trade and of slavery. It was their eloquence which appear so incredible. A number of millions destitute, in a great measure, of the means ed population had just broken their chains, and declared themselves free, powerful, and be their utter destruction. Napoleon exhort- independent. In 1817, two Wesleyan mised his soldiers thus: "Soldiers, here is a sionaries, Messrs. Brown and Catts, visited at Constitution of 1843-All religions are to require additional statement. He said he makes battles far less bloody than they were battle you have longed for; it is necessary, sident of the Republic of the West and South, fess his religion and worship in freedom, profor it brings us plenty, good winter quarters, [terms for the departments of the west and vided he does not disturb public order. The tunities have occurred, to exhort in their just let nothing be said about salary or money, hiz Khan, a most bloody and tyrannical despot. selves so that posterity may say of each of gave them a cordial welcome, invited them to 32, (the last being under the Empire,) are to a knowledge of the Redeemer. His mas- like giving, without letting the right hand During his wars, 14,470,000 are said to have you, he was in that great battle under the preach in his own palace to his officers, soldiers, and guard, and gave them assurance of of 43. perfect liberty to travel through the country,

Henry Christophe, ever powerful in the factory. His preaching has been abundantly African, force which was to be furnished him also military stores of the first quality were Towles has a large field of labor at Port au if he had not been away." He was sensible

the ranks of his army. Means were adopted to make the English er at Aux Cayes. the national language. English schools were opened at Cape Haytien, under the direction of a Rev. Mr. Morton and his family. Chrisophe, a distinguished officer in more than one respect, appeared willing to accomplish six months fell a prey to the yellow fever. heart to go forward to the encounter. any thing by the shedding of blood. He had sent some young Haytiens to a college in and clashed in this dreadful gloom. Countless | London, where some of them squandered away their time in idleness. Complaint havng been made to him, to this effect, he wrote to the president to cut off their heads, which of course was not put into execution.

The Catholic churches in the Department of the North were nearly all closed, and the priests assassinated, with the exception of Corneille Brelle of the Cape. Christophe spared him, that he might obtain from him the secrets of the confessional, but afterwards imprisoned him, gave him a slice of bread and puttle of water, and abandoned him to his fate-starvation. This too was at the moment when the priest thought to have escaped to a foreign land, where he might enjoy the treasures he had gleaned from more than one

island of St. Christopher, one of the Little could speak of them as I wish. We think of do with it?" Antilles. During his youth he had served in them as those who have left home and loved an English hotel, and being English by birth, he had there learned all the tricks and ma. in the darkness of death, the awakening and people just assembling for worship, where the infernal policy of this rebellious chief! She possessed a noble and generous heart, but dred negroes, mostly slaves, were present. his interests, that government, mighty as it of life. While we lament her absence, we was, and favoring Christophe's views, seemed trust she is with Jesus. The pious efforts of the Southampton insurrection, to have none to ignore the horrors committed in the Nortli. and even left other parts of the island in gnorance of the same. No! The noble and and exhortation will ever be remembered by minister gave up the services to the brethren, majestic diadem which to-day encircles the brow of the young and virtuous Victoria, is not that which then domineered over England. It was in the midst of this state of things

Prince against war, proclaiming peace and

good will, prayer for and love to our ene

mies; and, in short, that we should do good

to them who despitefully use and persecute These sentiments, proclaimed among people to whom the gospel was an impenetra gospel in their churches. only in an unintelli induce rulers and intriguing politicians to every child of ten years was taught to look upon his existence as inseparably connected with a glittering bayonet, whose heart grew were expanded at the smell of powder; these the preacher was regarded as a secret agent | Port au Platt, Wesleyan, 190 communicants multitude surrounded the house of the meshowever, has not been complied with till | legal authority were rendered nearly power-The people called themselves republimay, the young man, truly penitent, was condemned to die. As might be expected, this melancholy affair added still more to the fury of the populace. I am happy to add, that country. Protected by the authorities, the teem of numerous respectable citizens of the country. Shortly after, the Wesleyan Missionary Society of England accorded to Pierre André a magnificent Bible, in token of destroyed everything that could give aid or the reader. It was written for the occasion the loyal and generous assistance rendered

> The gospel has been preached in Hayti since 1817. For the safeguard of Religious Liberty our own social compact has in its different revisions thus expressed itself: Constitution of 1805, Empire of Hayti, Art. 50-The law admits of no governing religion. Art. 51—The liberty of worship is tolerated. Art. 52—The State makes no provision for the support of either worship or minister. Constitution of 1806, Republic of Hayti, Art. 35—The Roman Catholic Religion being the religion of all the Haytiens, is the religion of It shall be especially protected, as each minister the extent of his spiritual administration. These ministers cannot under any pretext form a body of State. Art. 37-If hereafter other religions are introduced, awakened the attention of evangelical mis. no person shall be restrained in the exercise sionaries to the wants of Hayti, whose color- of the religion of his choice, provided he men, I conversed with him for half an hour conforms to the laws. Constitution of 1816, relative to his early history, his escape, his had been preaching for the church through Art. 49—All religious worship is permitted | trial at Boston, and his return. in the Republic conformably with the law. south in the western part of the island, who Constitutions of 1846 and 49, articles 33 and meetings, and try to lead his fellow servants any way; let each one give what he feels expressed in the same language as that ter, he told me, was not a member of any know what the left hand doeth. That's what

North, (another department of the western blessed in the conversion of sinners. The portion of Hayti,) under the title of "King Rev. M. B. Bird, president of the Wesleyan fare, and his smoking cigars with the officers, of the State of the North," planned the ruin Haytien District, completed the meeting. he said laughingly, that "he needed the of Petion and of his young republic, by rais- house commenced by Mr. Hartwell in this cigars to keep his spirits up;" and when place—has built a large school-house in which asked if he wanted to go back to Boston, he he has a school in successful operation. The said "he should like just to let them see that by the governors of the neighboring English labors of Mr. Bird are very constant, and he was alive yet." islands, with munitions of war and gold, ne- have been fruitful in gathering in many a To the question what he thought his mascessary for the conquest of the whole island- wanderer from the error of his ways. The ter would now do with him he said that "he all to form a colony under the name of the Rev. Mr. Bishop has succeeded in the erect- expected to be sold, and made a lion of." Kingdom of Hayti. The crown, institution ion of a chapel at Jeremie, and in opening a When asked if he would like to go back, and of the nobility, arms, public instructors, were school. Mr. Bayard, a native Haytien, is live with Col. Suttle, he hesitated and replialready received from England; from which preacher and teacher at Gonaïves. Mr. ed, "not without he could be treated just as

imported, and many of her officers served in Platt, in the Spanish part of the island. The that he had lost caste, where he had always

fervor and success, but in the brief space of and had neither the power to flee, nor the He was succeeded (at Jacmel) by Rev. Mr. Webley, who feels that he has reason to thank God and take courage for the tokens of mercy impossible to do otherwise, as it is the topic already manifested. Rev. Wm. M. Jones la- of the day. There is a general exultation at bored at Port au Prince over two years, and the result, for George R. Latimer escaped afterward at Port du Paix and St. Louis du from Norfolk in 1843, and a great effort was North. He has now left for his native land, made to recover him from Boston, which much to the regret of the people among whom failed; as did also the more recent effort to he labored. Rev. Wm. L. Judd is an active bring back Shadrach, who belonged to a Norand successful laborer among us. We would folk gentleman. But now that the law has also mention the visits and preaching of been sustained, I think there is a strong feel-Messrs. Treadwell, Tyndall, Cushman, Niel, ing here, in favor of sending him North, or Cardy, and others, who for a brief space have of dealing kindly with him. lent a helping hand in this work of righteousness. The Roy. J. W. Morton labored us a eighteen months.

those young sisters in Christ who have dared Christophe was a black Creole from the might lead souls to heaven. Would that I rid of it as fast as possible, but what can we ones, to bring to our people, carelessly asleep she was a flower harvested in the spring-time | short discourse was first delivered by a white-Sister Howard have been apparent here, at but white ministers, and to close all their Port du Paix, and at Jacmel. Her example meetings at sunset. After the sermon, the us. I would also instance the indefatigable and a more lively or exciting scene I have labors of Sisters Harris and Clarke of the seldom witnessed than that which followed for

and call them blessed. We say it to their

To the glory of the gospel be it said, several Haytiens have been called into the ministry, and give us reason to hope much of them in the future. Bauduy is at Aux Caves: Lilavois at Port au Prince; Faure at St. Marc: Warren at Dondon: Clairville was at the quence in preaching was most masterly, triwarm at the roar of cannon, and whose ideas | umphant; but the yellow fever and death have taken him from us. Our loss is his gain. sentiments, I say, were heard with scorn, and At this date we reckon ten missionary stations: Cape Haytien, 42; Gonaives, 12; Aux-Cayes, 22; Jeremie, 22; Port au Prince, 176; (also Am. Methodist, 50;) Baptist church, 30; Dondon, 00; Saint Marc, 25; Jacmel, 25 The Haytien, raised amid the dangers which threaten his liberty, is naturally of a proud cans; their will was dominant. An aged and independent spirit; jealous of his rights mother was killed in her attempts to keep her to respect, he feels keenly the first intimations of prejudice against him on account of his color—a prejudice which weighs heavily upon his race in some parts of the world: yet in proachable, free and affable, and of a marked hospitality to strangers. It is our hope, yea our prayer, that the hearts of our people wil especially the missionary of the cross. ligence and labors will abound in this vine yard of the Lord, to His praise and glory in

the salvation of souls. Dorvelas Dorval. (The American Baptist will please copy.)

THE FUGITIVE BURNS, &C.

While confined in jail for safe keeping at Norfolk. Va.. after his arrival there from Boston. Burns was called upon by a gentleman from this city, who writes to the Boston Traveler giving an account of the interview

Yesterday a gentleman called on me, and when alluding to the case of Burns, inquired if I would like to see him. On my answering in the affirmative, he said he would walk over io the Jail, and as he was well acquainted with the jailer, he presumed we might be admitted to his cell. I was introduced as "a Boston Merchant," and was politely conducted to the private apartment of the fugitive, where, in the presence of four other gentle-

His history is too familiar to our readers church.

A respectful notice, on this occasion, is due He can read and write, and is quite intelli- fathers did, and the preachers were supportto preach and build churches where it best the servants of the Lord who have hitherto gent for one of such limited education. He ed well," The pastor agreed to it. The suited them. In seeking thus to favor Pro- and are still laboring for the conversion of has a nobleness of carriage and truthfulness year passed on. At the close he found he

Rev. Mr. Bauduy is preacher and school-teach- lived, and knew not how to hold up his head again there; and yet greatly dreaded the al-Honorable mention should be made of the ternative of being sold to the South. Poor laborers among us of the Baptist communion. fellow! He reminded me of Christian, in The Rev. E. J. Francis labored with great the Pilgrim's Progress, when he met Apolyon,

> I have conversed very freely about his case with many persons here; indeed, it is quite

One of the gentlemen who was present during my interview with Burns, and whom preacher and school-teacher in this city during I did not know, was severely censuring the course of the Abolitionists, when I said to We cannot conclude without referring to him, "All New England, sir, is anti-slavery now." "And so is all Virginia," was his reto brave the waves of the ocean, that they reply. "We hate slavery, and want to get

> After leaving the jail, my friend informed me, that there was a congregation of colored preacher, as they are required by law. since

ed the altar, and the brethren kneeling among a youth will doubtless rise up in the judgment them, offered repeated prayers for their conversion, which were responded to audibly praise, that their labors, in season and out of throughout the house. Between the prayers season, have been characterized with great a hymn was lined off, and sung in a manner which ought to satisfy the most strenuous advocate for congregational singing, at least so far as a union of all the voices is concerned.

About half an hour before they broke up they suspended prayer and the singing of hymns, and commenced on what they term "spiritual songs," these are merely the repetition of some thrilling religious sentiments, in a lively air, rising, and keeping time with the motion of the body, not unlike the dance, without a change of position. Thus, for more than half an hour, the whole audience continued standing on the seats of the pews, filling the aisles, pressing around the altar, singing in a quick movement, with the shrill African voice, their song of victory. The convert was borne along in his experience, from the submission of heart at the cross, to his final crown of glory. Occasionally one of the "mourners" would be brought out, on the announcement of which, new bursts of song

Whatever the fastidious may think of such worship, wild as it is, it is more true to nature, more in sympathy with man's moral wants, and recognizes with more clearness and simplicity the ground of the Christian's hope than the most exact and impressive service of the

I was particularly touched with the appropriateness of one of Watt's old hymns to their condition, which was lined off, and sung, early in the service, wherein the reign of Christ is anticipated. In the good old tune of Mear every voice rolled out in hearty tones,

" His own kind hand shall wipe the tears, From every weeping eye, And pains, and groons, and griefs, and fears And death itself, shall die.

How long, dear Savior! oh, how long Shall this bright hour delay? Fly swifter round, ye wheels of time, And bring the welcome day!"

neart, finding expression for its confidence that "Jesus the master," as they termed him in their prayers, would at length give them glorious deliverance from slavery, and from sin, and bestow on them the liberty of the

PREACHING ON CHARITY.

"Why can't you do as our fathers used to do?" said a good old deacon to the pastor of one of our country churches. The pastor the year, once a month, for which they agreed to give about seventy dollars. His year was out, and the church was about to call him for I call preaching on charity; it's the way our millions perished by the sword, the pestilence, and famine. At the defeat of Atila, king of the Huns, 800,000 were slain; by the Saratens in Syria 60,000; and in Spain, 37,000; of thousands of them. The priests of the case New York, July 6, 1854.

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British Correspondent—JAMES A. BEGG.

THOUGHTS ON ORDINATION—AGAIN

We have no great objection to the practice of laying hands on newly-ordained ministers, done for the sake of ratifying a divine institution, and that the essence of ordination does not consist in it. As a mere form, not inter fering with, nor making void, any commandment of heaven, it would not be worth while to pass any strictures upon it. The only thing we are anxious about, is that ideas perfectly scriptural shall prevail. Were we called on to make one of an Ordaining Council, we might possibly comply with the general practice; but we should do so, under the presumption that our views were well understood, and that neither candidate nor witnesses would regard our compliance as any admission of the necessity of the thing.

But the essence of ordination lies in the vote of the church, of which the candidate is at the time, a member. His election by the church to the work of the ministry is his ordination. If a church be destitute of a pastor, and by its vote call one of its members to discharge the office, that vote, or election, is his ordination to the work, and his voluntary acceptance of the trust consummates the relation. The Sermon, Charge, Ordaining Prayer, and Imposition of Hands of a Presbytery, may be super-added, but his ordination is complete, and valid, without them For the satisfaction of other churches in fellowship, and the community at large, some public ceremony is proper enough; but that which is particularly called for, on such an occasion, and far more necessary than the Imposition of Hands, or any of the other formalities above mentioned, is the recogni tion, on the part of the members of the church, of their choice and call of their pastor and his renewal of his acceptance of the trust

The idea that a man must pass under the

hands of a Preabytery, before he is properly authorized to preach the Gospel to the world, is not only destitute of scriptural sanction, but is at war with the spirit of Christianity. The Word of God describes the disciples of old as attending to this thing without asking the consent of any man, or set of men; and speaks of the practice as being the duty of every disciple, wherever situated. Shortly after the ascension of Christ, we find some who were indeed church officers, but the duties of whose office did not embrace this work, zealously engaged in preaching the Gospel; for instance, Stephen, the wisdom and the spirit of whose speech mone were able to resist. Acts 6: 10. Stephen was a deacon, but every well informed person knows, that it is no part or parcel of a deacon's work to preach. He acted, not as a deacon, but as a disciple, and seemed to feel it his privilege, as such, to hold forth the Word of Life. After Stephen's martyrdom, a great persecution arose against the church at Jerusalem. The consequence was, that they who were scattered abroad went every ween preaching the word. Acts 8: 4. Who were they that were thus scattered, and that preached the word? Not the Apostles, for they abode still at Jerusalem Acts 8: 1. Nor is there any thing in the record, which shows that they were ordained elders. Some of them were deacons, it is true, and had received the imposition of the Apostles' hands; but "some of them were men of Cypress and Cyrene, who, when they were come to Antioch, spake unto the Grecians, preaching the Lord Jesus." And, as if to honor lay preaching rather than that of titled men, "the hand of the Lord was with them; and a great number believed, and turned to the Lord." Acts 11: 19-21.

We hope that our remarks on this point will not be misunderstood. When we say that the primitive disciples held forth the word of life without asking the consent of any man, or set of men, we speak of preaching. in the strict and scriptural sense of the term The term merely denotes a proclamation, like that which a herald, or public crier, makes when sent out to announce some piece of intelligence to the community. Applied to the gospel, it means a proclamation of the good news, that Jesus Christ is risen from the dead, with power to save; and it is expected that the love which burns in the hearts of all true disciples will prompt them to haste in publishing this good news, simply because i is too good to be kept shut up in their own breasts. The conventional restrictions which would shut it up there, till they can go forth with gown and certificate, is not in accord- us all things that pertain us all things that pertain ance with that free and overflowing goodness, through the knowledge of through the knowledge of which says, 'Publish my grace to every crea. him that hath called us to him who called us by glory devolved upon pastors or elders, is not what we now speak of. And we do suppose, that by these ye might be par-es, that by these ye might those early disciples, "who went every where become partakers of the having escaped the corruption that is in the worlded from the corruption that publish the fact of Jesus' resurrection, to through last. gether with such first principles of religion as ing; all diligence, add to son also do ye, contributing were necessary to bring their hearers to an your faith, virtue; and to all diligence, furnish in your acknowledgment of Christ's sufficiency, without attempting to impart instruction in the higher branches of Christianity. To be patience, godliness; control, patience, and in self-control, patience, and in qualified for such work, needs no other train-

more than the practice of it to such an extent ful in the knowledge of our ful as to the knowledge of as is consistent with due attention to other Lord Jesus Christ.

lawful callings. It does not suppose an exclusive consecration to the work. Is it not the duty of some, however, to devote themselves wholly to the work? Are they not called to do so by the Head of the Church? And are they not called to it antecedently to, and irrespective of, any election of them by particular churches as their pastors? And if so, is not some ceremonial of ordination necessary, which shall designate them as an order of persons set apart to the work of the ministry? These are important questions, and it becomes us to be careful how we anprovided it be well understood, that it is not swer them. We shall make them the subject of discussion in a future article.

PALESTINE MISSION.

A few days since, letters from brethren Saunders and Jones were received, bearing date May 23d. These letters give an account of their stay in Smyrna, their passage there from to Jaffa, their safe arrival and kind reception in the land of their future labors. Our last intelligence from them left them in Smyrna, where they had arrived in fifty days from Boston. They remained one week there, and then took passage for Jaffa. They arrived in Jaffa in about ten days. The next day after their arrival, they went ashore and took lodgings at the American Consul's house. The day after, they went to Mrs. Minor's who lives about two miles from the town. They immediately set about securing a temporary home, and looking out for a place for them, by a large majority of cases, men permanent location. Bro. Saunders remains for the present at Mrs. Minor's, and Bro. Jones at the American Consul's. Bro. Jones has secured a teacher of the Hebrew and Arabic, for five piastres or twenty-two cents per day. Some small pieces of land had been offered them for a small price. They have, however, made no purchases, and intend traveling somewhat to select an eligible place before purchasing. They are obliged to pay in advance for all they purchase. Those who have set their hands to this mission would do well to remember this.

Our brethren see before them a wide field for usefulness, and enough to do. The first Sabbath spent by them was at Mrs. Minor's. There were fifteen Sabbath-keepers present. How very different from the first Sabbath ing requiring the foundation of secret socispent by our missionaries in China. Bro. Saunders speaks in high praise of the country and its fertility, and thinks money invested in not fail of calling my attention to it. N. V. H. land would constantly increase in value. On account of the war, provisions are now very high, and thefts and robberies by runaway soldiers are frequent. The health of the missionaries was good, with the exception of Sister Saunders, who was somewhat debilitated, from the unpleasant accommodations on the passage from Smyrna to Jaffa.

Our missionaries are now in Palestine. What has long been a problem is now solved. The mission is commenced. Many in the denomination have looked to this event as one of greatest interest to us as a people, and have regarded the establishment of a Christian mission in the Holy Land as the great mission of Sabbath-keepers. But it remains yet to be seen whether God will own and bless such labors as ours. If God does not go with them, it is in vain that they have gone. And

"They have gone to the land where the patriarchs rest May God bless them in the labor, or return them again to us.

A more detailed account of their voyage &c., will be received and published soon. J. BAILEY, Cor. Secretary.

THE SCRIPTURES REVISED.

Scriptures, with Notes." This volume charged upon us. contains the 2d Epistle of Peter, the Epistles of John and Jude, and the Revelation. A note accompanying it informs us that the revision is not final, but "is circulated in the expectation that it will be subjected to a thorough criticism, in order that its imperfec- o'clock, unless some important business protions, whatever they may be, may be disclos- longs the session, but always close before ed and corrected." About half of each page | ten o'clock. Our meetings are opened by is occupied with King James' version, the singing and prayer, or reading a chapter from Greek text, and the revised version, in parallel | the Bible, at the option of the chaplain, and columns; the remainder with notes stating in closed by prayer. It has been stated, that brief the translator's reasons for varying from | nothing can be said on the subject of religion, the common version. The time necessary to or that the person leading in prayer must not give this work a thorough examination—such pray for sinners. This is not so. Sectarian an examination as would enable us to speak confidently of its value-is not now at our command, and may not be for some weeks to come. Meanwhile we give the translation of a familiar passage, which will enable our readers to judge something of the character of the

King James' Version Revised Version. vine power hath given unto vine power hath given unto unto life and godliness, unto life and godliness, glory and virtue: and might. is in the world through lust. faith fortitude; and in forvirtue, knowledge 6. And to knowledge, titude knowledge;

temperance; and to tem- 6. And in knowledge, control, patience; and in 7. And to godliness, bro patience, godliness; therly kindness; and to 7. And in godliness, broing than what every new-born soul has re-brotherly kindness charity. therly kindness; and in 8. For if these things be brotherly kindness, love. But this kind of preaching supposes nothing make you that ye shall net yours, and increasing, ren-

our Lord Jesus Christ

SECRET SOCIETIES.

I trust "A Layman" will take no offense when I say, that his communication in the Recorder of June 22d, addressed to me, indicates that he did not thoroughly read my article on "Secret Societies," on which he offers his criticism. I have two reasons for saying this. First, He is too conscientious to purposely fail of giving me a fair repre sentation, which he has done by quoting only a part of a sentence, the whole of which i necessary in order to understand my position Second, He is too capable to have read the article carefully, and then to have supposed his scripture quotations, of which he asks ar exposition, to have been at all in point. ask, therefore, the attention of "A Layman' to the following points.

1. My objection was not to secrecy, sin ply or by itself.

2. My objection was not to secrecy, enjoined by the divine government, whether as found in the laws of nature, or as revealed and enjoined for any purpose by the Re

3. My objection is to secrecy out of place -secrecy unnecessitated by any law of nature or revelation, but where it, by its position, necessarily increases the power of temptation to evil. And this I affirm of "Secre Societies." Does any sane man doubt, that the establishing of societies over the country sympathizing with each other, containing in unsanctified hearts, and these shielded by the law of secrecy, does expose them in an imminent degree to the overwhelming power of the tempter? I go further, and assert, that it would be cause of instant alarm, should even the Christian church, in her several branches, add as a necessary law of her character and existence, the law of secrecy. It would excite against her the suspicion and distrust of the civilized world.

While, then, I respectfully decline the exe gesis asked, I do it only on the ground of inapplicability in the passages presented to meet the case. But that I may not discourage the pious labor of "A Layman," in "searching the scriptures" for his edification, I will say, that should he find any thing in his readeties, such as "Free Masons," "Odd Fellows," "Sons of Temperance," &c., I hope he will

SECRET SOCIETIES.

To the Editors of the Sabbath Recorder :--Since writing my former article, I have read some extracts from the Minutes of the Eastern Association, and an article from the pen of N. V. H., who seems to think that no person can employ that part of our Saviour's prayer, which says lead us not into temptation, and then attend a meeting of a Secret Temperance Society. I cannot see the force of his argument. I cannot see any temptations in the meetings of this Society, that do not exist in any meeting that can be got up.

I have also attended the session of the Central Association. A resolution on Secret Societies was offered by the Committee on Resolutions. I listened to the discussion of this resolution, and must say, that there was no argument adduced that would not apply with equal force against all organizations, not excepting the church. They professed fear that some injury might be done, but did not attempt to show that any had been done, except that a brother thought that he had lost an office by his opposition to Secret Societies, although he admitted it was contrary to their rules to interfere with the political opinions We are indebted to the Secretary of the of others. It was contended, by some, that American Bible Union for a quarto volume their advantages for doing evil were greater of 254 pages, entitled "Revised English if they felt disposed; but no offense was

We are accused of holding our meetings in the night. So do most of the societies hold evening meetings. Our meetings always commence as soon after sun-set as consistent -say within an hour-and close at nine and party subjects only are excluded.

We are charged with controlling the votes of our members. This is not so, for last fall the candidates for Senator and Assembly in this district were members of the Sons of Temperance—the first a member of our Division -but I did not vote for either, and no complaint was ever made, for all these societies pledge themselves to every member, not to interfere with his political or religious opinions, be they what they may. These societies of things, from the shadows to the light, and are made up of members of all the different from the creation of material things to the denominations of Christians, and those who

But it is claimed by some, that there is no necessity for any organization but the church for any purpose. But Societies have been formed for the spread of the Bible, and to advance the cause of missions, and all the benevolent operations of the day, and have proved efficient aids to the church. We fully believe the temperance cause needs such helps, and no person need deny that much good has been done where such societies have existed for any considerable time. Homer and Cortland give good proof of this.

refers to secrecy, we ask in all candor, have ceased sister in the Lord. She had, with July 9th, commencing at 9 o'clock A. M.

we not a right to adopt some test to know who are the true friends of temperance! In former organizations, we often found ourselves betrayed and imposed upon by wolves in sheep's clothing. Many attended the meet ings to hear something to report to the ene mies of temperance. Others attended who were not willing to bear any of the expenses. These are both kept out; for every person must pay his dues in order to get the password, which is all the secret of the order, and without it he cannot be admitted. Al organizations have suffered by these intruders, whose only object is to hinder the advancement of the cause.

In regard to our right to unite with these societies, I say in the language of Paul, "Why is my liberty judged by another man's conscience?" We are often told, You have no right to do any thing that will injure my feelings. So said the Scribes and Pharisees; but the Apostle says, "Whether it be right in the sight of God to hearken unto you more than to God, judge ye." If the feelings of others are thus to be our criterion, where will it end; for there is an endless variety of feel ings, and the spirit of dictation has not appeared now for the first time. That Secret Societies have been formed for objects that were not commendable, we admit. But should this hinder us from forming societies for good objects? Certainly not. These temperance organizations boldly publish to the world their owe service or labor to any other person object, and all their members are at liberty to withdraw at any time, and can have a card if they choose. No improper influence is used to retain them. I have now been a member for hearly four years, and have not seen any reason to regret my connection with them. have been a member of every temperance organization that has existed in the vicinity where I have resided for the last twenty-three years. I feel this to be my duty, both for my own safety and for the benefit of the human family; and I am ready to unite with any society that may arise promising more good than those now existing.

LUKE P. BABCOCK. Homer, N. Y., June 18th, 1854.

THE SUNDAY IN PERU.

In Peru, as in most Catholic countries, the Sunday is a holiday, given up to shows, fairs, and follies. This has generally been consid. and be imprisoned five years in the Connecered a natural consequence of the low ground taken by Romanists, who for the most part discard the strictness of the Fourth Com- any offense described in any section of this desk a pen-wiper, which assumed the shape mandment, and treat the Sabbatic Institution act, and upon such complaint or information and color of a cockade. His books and paas a mere church festival. But it seems that a reform is proposed by Catholic priests in Peru. Long ago the public markets of the city of Santander were held on Saturday, the shall aid such accused person in escaping ment, and the keeping and charges of his milseventh day of the week; but it was thought from the pursuit of such officer, shall be immore convenient to have them held on Sunday, and accordingly they were transferred to that day. Lately the priests have come out against this custom, and have addressed a petition to the "Paroquial Cabildo" for the restoration of the old custom of holding the markets on Saturday-the Sabbath. The ground which they take in advocating this change is remarkable for Catholics. Indeed, the manner of stating the Old Testament argument, and the confidence with which, without a shadow of scriptural proof, they say that "the Lord's day was substituted for the of the Church, urging them to yield. But Sabbath, by institution of the Apostles," would not discredit a Protestant of the Sabbath-Manual school. We copy a couple of to the Bishop in spiritual matters, they were paragraphs on these points:-

"All may know, that the Sabbath (which in the sacred language means rest, because on that day the Almighty ceased from creating his wonderful works) was instituted by God himself, in order that man, after six days of labor and sweat, might rest on it; not, assuredly, that they should abandon themselves to idleness, to gain, and to criminal pleasures: but that, recognizing his supreme dominion, they should adore him in spirit and truth, and perform works of beneficence and charity toward their species. It would be very easy for us, if we were not addressing a Christian cabildo, to cite here all the texts in the Old Testament in which it is proved that the Lord sanctified that day, that he reserved it for himself, and that under the heaviest penalties | same time and in the same mail-bag with those he prohibited servile works; and finally, that for Hopkinton; the latter are received on he offered the most precious and magnificent day before the former." All we know about rewards to those who keep it. Thus it was that the patriarchs, the prophets, and all the just, celebrated the Sabbath in honor and memory of the creation, consecrating to its for the mail is sent to the post-office before divine Author the most appropriate and three o'clock in the afternoon of that day, in agreeable homage of their piety and gratitude, time for the evening mails. As this arrangeand teaching the people to sanctify it, as most important duty of religion.

"It is also well known, that the Lord's day was substituted for the Sabbath, by institution of the Apostles, as an eternal memorial of the resurrection of our Lord Jesus Christ; and in observance of its sanctification, it forms, in the entire course of the year, a solemn and perpetual octave of that most sacred mystery! a day on which so many miracles have been wrought, and which deserves to be incompar-Jews, as it goes from the form to the reality only has been consecrated by the councils, the Church, but which also has been, in a certain manner, canonized by Christian le gislators; a day, in short, of which certain true philosophers have said that, if it had not been ordered by the powers of the Church to indispensable to give a day of rest to weary bodies, in order to repair equally the powers of the mind, and thus to attend to the mutu- to this office. al duties of society."

And so it seemed to us, (says a correspond- Seventh-day Baptist Missionary, Tract, and But some say, It is the unfruitful works of ant of the Christian Advocate and Journal,) Publishing Societies, will be held in the meet- now have conference auxiliaries. The Liberary darkness, and must be put down. If this in handling the clothing and bedding of a de- ing-house at Plainfield, N. J., on First-day, ria Conference in Africa is the only one where

great care, caused her wardrobe to be inventoried before she went hence, and gave special directions as to the mission to which she lad of thirteen years, named Henry Merri would have it sent. It was like a sacred work to put up and send abroad this expression of the pious love of Christ's members for his poor friends, and those for whom his mis- well as one of the most extraordinary case sionary servants are toiling. May the time of suicide ever committed in this country speedily come when all hearts shall be taken Henry was a devout Christian. He had lost up with the one only work for which we a little sister who belonged to the church were created and have been redeemed-to This sister had given him a prayer-book on glorify God on the earth, and find our way her death-bed, and desired him to use i

AN ACT FOR THE DEFENSE OF LIBERTY.

the Legislature of Connecticut. If it does not effectually stop kidnapping, and even slavecatching, in that State, we shall be mistaken. for all the Free States:

Section 1. Every person who shall falsely every man became as it were a child. The and maliciously declare, represent, or pretend, verdict of the jury was, that the child came to that any free person entitled to freedom is a his death from the influence of the above facts, slave, or owes service or labor to any person causing religious insanity." or persons, with intent to procure, or to aid or assist in procuring, the forcible removal of such free person from this State as a slave, shall pay a fine of \$5,000, and be imprisoned five years in the Connecticut State Prison.

Sec. 2. In all cases arising under this act, the truth of any declaration, representation, or pretense that any person, being or having been in this State as a slave, or owes or did shall not be deemed proved except by the testimony of at least two credible witnesses testifying to facts directly tending to establish the truth of such declaration, pretense, or representation, or by legal evidence equivalent

SEC. 3. Every person that shall willfully and maliciously seize or procure to be seized any free person entitled to freedom, with intent to have such free person sold into Slavery shall pay a fine of \$5,000, and be imprisoned five years in the Connecticut State Prison.

SEC. 4. Upon the trial of any prosecution arising under this act, no deposition shall be admitted as evidence of the truth of any statement in such deposition contained.

Sec. 5. Upon the trial of any prosecution arising under this act, any witness who shall, in behalf of the party accused, and intending to aid him in his defense, falsely and willfully, in testifying, represent or pretend that any person is or ever was a slave, or does or ever did owe service or labor to any person or persons, such witness shall pay a fine of \$5.000 ticut State Prison.

Sec. 6. Whenever complaint or information shall be made against any person, for for wearing a white hat, and having in his a warrant shall have been duly issued for the pers were all seized, and submitted to examarrest of such person; any person who shall ination; but after three days' detention he hinder or obstruct a sheriff, deputy sheriff or was liberated, and his papers restored, upon constable in the service of such warrant, or the payment of the expenses of his imprison prisoned one year in the Connecticut State

A CATHOLIC CHURCH QUESTION .- By rule the Bishops of the Catholic Church hold the title to all church property in their respective dioceses. A church in Buffalo, however, declined to make over its valuable real estate t the Bishop. Hence a long controversy; to settle which, in part, Archbishop Bedini visited this country from Rome. The Archbishop's decision was in favor of the Bishop, and in rendering it he addressed the people vident Society." Its object is to enable they still held their ground, contending that while they were ready to pay all due respect convinced that in temporal affairs there was no duty of religion that could require them to obey his directions; and, above all, they were not ready to give him the control of the lands belonging to their particular society. The matter has remained in this state until week before last, when the Trustees took occasion publicly to state anew their determination; whereupon the Bishop proceeded to put them under the ban of the Church, by imposing the extreme penalty of excommunication.

MAIL MATTERS.—A business letter says I am requested to ask you to answer through the Recorder, whether the paper for Potter Hill and Ashaway are sent at the the matter is, that our paper goes to press on the morning of Third-day, and that everything ment has not been interrupted a dozen times in five years, we presume that the delay spoken of is chargeable upon the post-office department.

EASTERN ASSOCIATION FINANCES.—We are requested to say, that at the recent meeting of the Eastern Association, the Financial Committee apportioned among the churches the ably more respected than the Sabbath of the amount necessary to pay for printing the mi nutes, and to meet a deficiency in the receipts of last year for missionary labor, &c. Most regeneration of souls by means of the blood of the churches paid their apportionments at of the immaculate Lamb; a day which not the time; but some, probably from oversight or the absence of delegates, have not yet paid the sovereign pontiffs, and by the fathers of The following are behind: Berlin \$2 92 for Minutes, \$4 08 for deficiency; Petersburg 97c has been called to the subject, perhaps, by for Minutes, \$1 35 for deficiency; 3d Hopkinton \$2 09 for Minutes, \$2 92 for deficiency; Shiloh \$3 50, and Marlboro \$1 65, for deficisanctify it, it doubtless would have been by ency. These sums should be forwarded at those of the age, inasmuch as it is absolutely once to the Treasurer, A. M. Babcock, Westerly, R. I., or, if more convenient, may be sent

BOARD MEETINGS .- The regular quar-"AND THEIR WORKS DO FOLLOW THEM."- terly meetings of the Executive Boards of the

Suicibe or A Box.—The Louisville Journal relates the facts concerning the suicide of man, ten miles from that city.

"This is one of the most mysterious a He had become so interested in the book, and on the subject of meeting with a dear sister. that it was a subject of daily conversation and prayer with him. He appeared desirous to Such is the title of an Act just passed by be with her. His mother had told him that he would meet his sister in heaven after death. He prayed nightly and daily to see her, and in his fit of religious insanity, he upon his knees, cut his throat from ear to ear. Five thousand dollar fines and five-year im- severing both jugular veins. This was truly prisonments are rather formidable penalties a sorry sight to look upon-a heart-broken for kidnapping. Here is the Act—a model mother, afflicted father, and distressed relatives—it was a scene to dissolve a heart of stone. Every one present was in tears

> RECEIPTS OF THE AMERICAN BOARD.—The Journal of Missions states that the contributions to the Board for the first nine months of the present fiscal year, were \$3,847 32 be yond those of the corresponding months of last year. With this increase, those, of the remaining months should have averaged \$40,000 a month, to equal the anticipated expenditures of the year. The contributions for May, however, fall short of this by more than \$9,000; and short of those of the corresponding month of the previous year, by nearly \$7,000. This has brought down the receipts of the first ten months of the year to almost \$3,000 less than those of the same months of last year.

> MISSIONARY AID .- Rev. Cuthbert Young. of North Shields, has devoted himself with admirable diligence to raising a feeling of sympathy in England with American and other missionaries, laboring for the conversion of the Armenian, -Greek, and Latin Christians within the limits of the Turkish Empire. A succession of meetings have been held by the friends of these missions. for the purpose of establishing a "Turkish Missions Aid Association."

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

The Rev. Dr. Raffles, of Liverpoel, one of itary guard.

The Roman Catholic bishop of Albany said in a recent discourse, that in a church extending through centuries, it was to be expected there should be found bad men and bad women, bad monks, bad friars, bad nuns, bad priests, bad bishops, bad popes, and acknowledged that there had been five popes who had been proved beyond dispute to be bad men; thus destroying by his confession the boasted infallibility of the Romish church

Among the many charitable societies in England is a new one, formed in London on the 4th of May last, called the "Clergy Proclergymen to insure a weekly allowance, not exceeding two guineas, in time of sickness, or when incapacitated for the discharge of their public duties, and for assisting the clergy whose net incomes are below \$1500 per annum in the payment of the premiums necessary for such an insurance.

The Boston Vigilance Committee having transmitted to Messrs. R. H. Dana, Jr., and C. M. Ellis, through Wendell Phillips, checks for \$200 each, "not as a compensation, but as a grateful acknowledgment" of their services as counsel for the fugitive Burns, those gentlemen, while expressing their thanks for such an evidence that their labors were appreciated by the friends of freedom, respectfully but firmly refused to receive the money

It is said that there are thirty thousand o the Chinese in California. They have not yet erected any idol temples-but some "ancestral or spirit-tablets" are to be seen. A Chinese Mission house has been erected, in which there is a school, a library, dispensary, chapel, study, parsonage, and all under the control of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions. There are four Chinese members

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THE PROPERTY OF THE SECTION OF THE S

The University of New York City/ which has been greatly embarrassed in its finances, is announced free from debt. The Chancellor, Dr. Ferris, states that upwards of \$70,000 have been raised, which, with some condition al subscriptions secured by this sum, makes the amount about \$37,000. This completely relieves the Institution from all debt, and gives promise of a new era of prosperity.

The missionaries in Germany of the American Baptist Missionary Union were much blessed in their labors last year. At Memel, fifty-two members were added by baptism; at Elbin, fifty-six; at Rozengath, five: a Stettin, eighteen; at Heilbroun, twenty-nine; at Wettingen, ten; at Halsbeck, six; at Jever, twenty; at Oidenburg, three.

The Missions of the American Board in Turkey have awakened a deep interest among many Christians in England, who propose give them their assistance. Their attention the war, and their hearts have been cheered by the report of the work of God among the Armenians.

The Connecticut Colonization Society recently held its annual meeting at New Haven. Its receipts during last year were \$4,515. Over \$1,000 more have been subscribed. In contributions for this object, Connecticut ranks the fourth State in the Union.

The work of organizing the tract enterprise throughout the conferences of the M. E. Church in the United States, is at last complete. All the conferences on the continent the cause has not been formally organized.

Louisville Journal the suicide of a d Henry Merri

most mysterious as ed in this country leidni He hadlose red to the church m a prayer-book on ired him to use it. ily conversation and pheared dearnus to as had told him that ster in heaven after atly and daily to see eligious insanity, he, front from ear to car. ins. This was truly ion-a heart-broken and distressed relao dissolve a heart of sent was in tears: were a child. The hat the child came to ite of the above facts,

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ELLIGENCE.

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hat in a church exes, it was to be exfound bad men and bad friars, bad nuns. bad popes, and achad been five popes eyond dispute to be ng by his confession of the Romish church aritable societies in ormed in London on ed the " Clergy Proobject is to enable seekly allowance, not in time of nickness, or the discharge of their

below \$1500 per an-

he premiums neces-

Committee having H. Dana, Jr., and adell Phillips, checks a compensation, but ment" of their serugitive Burns, those sing their thanks for eir labors were apof freedom, respecto receive the money. thirty thousand of . They have not yet but some "ances. are to be seen. A as been erected, in a library, dispensary, and all under the an Board of Foreign

W York City, which assed in its finances, by The Chancellor, pwards of \$70,000 with some conditionby this sum, makes 10. This completely from all debt, and ra of prosperity.

ir Chinese members

armany of the Ameri-Union were much st year. At Memel, added by baptien; Rozengath, five: at lbrous, twenty-nine; sbeck, six; at Jeyer, Smerican Board in

desprinterest among de who propose to Pteir attention have been cheered of God among the

Atkation Society re-Subg at New Haven. Year were \$4,515.

leen subscribed: In diplet. Connection:

See Union.

Selling the Later Connection:

Selling the Later Connection:

Selling the Later Connection:

Selling the Sellin

General Intelligence.

Abstract of Proceedings in Congress.

SECOND-DAY, JUNE 26. In the SENATE, Mr. Clayton introduced his bill for the prevention of the African slave trade by American ships. The Boston petition against the Fugitive Slave law was then taken up. Mr. Jones of Tennessee vehemently denounced it, as he did the Anti-Nebraska address lately published by members of Congress. Mr. Reckwell and Mr. Sumner replied to him, the latter comparing the Fugitive Slave law with the Stamp Act of 1766. Mr. Butler retorted upon Mr. Sumner in a personal and undignified manner. Mr. Mason followed with a defense of the Fugitive law. of Arab, Tabiassi or Abdul Medjid, or at

In the House of Representatives, the day was devoted to the discussion of the Gadsden violation of the privileges of the House, treaty, on the ground of its violating the prerogative of the House by giving to the Execsuch sum as that we propose to pay for it, the great Prince Danilo. Mr. Bayly replied.

THIRD-DAY, JUNE 27.

from the House, changing the time of the goons meeting of Congress from the first Monday in December to November, was taken up and

In the House, the Gadsden Treaty came | Heavy rains had much damaged the prosup. Mr. Jones of Pa. spoke in favor of the pects of the crops throughout France. treaty. A dry debate followed. Mr. Peckham made a strong speech against voting the money asked for the Mexican Treaty without having a look at the correspondence upon FOURTH-DAY, JUNE 28.

In the SENATE, the bill to aid Minnesota passed. The motion to refer the Boston pe- West, and appearing to be a truthful person, iition for repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law, was taken up. Mr. Sumner made an able speech against the Fugitive Slave Law. After a warm debate, which lasted until 5

the bill providing for the establishment of a weekly line of steamers between the Atlantic States and San Francisco, which was tabled Treaty, was then taken up. After considerable debate, and under the operation of the previous question, the bill passed by a vote of FIFTH-DAY, JUNE 29.

In the SENATE, Mr. Fessenden presented a petition, signed by over 300 voters of the town of Milton, N. H., the birthplace of President Pierce, praying for the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law-referred. The bill to establish a line of steamers between the ports

of San Francisco and Shanghae, in China, was then taken up, when Mr. Seward supported the bill in an earnest and forcible speech, and when he concluded, the bill was laid aside to take up the bill appropriating \$10,000,000 for the ratification of the Mexia vote of 34 to 6,

of postage. After a brief debate, the bill arm, having lost the other while employed in passed by a vote of 105 to 55. The House a carding-mill. She suffers greatly, owing to then proceeded to consider the resolution the cruel manner in which her arm was amfixing the time for the adjournment of Con- putated. She states that after the loss of her refused to concur in the Senate's amend- wich." ment-so the House still adheres to its original design to adjourn on the 14th August.

SIXTH-DAY, JUNE 30.

In the SENATE, very little business of public interest was transacted, the day being devoted to the consideration of the private calendar. The resolution for adjournment on the 14th August was returned by the House, ment, and asked for a Committee of Confer- | well nigh impossible. ence. Six private bills were then passed. and at 3 o'clock the Senate adjourned.

In the House, various reports were made from Committees—among them was one from the Committee on Judiciary, authorizing the President of the United States to purchase a site for a prison and procure estimates for building the same in the City of New York. This prison is intended for United States prisoners, and sailors and others held as witnesses, for persons detained under the Extradition Treaties, fugitives from service, &c. A Committee was appointed to confer with the Senate Committee on disagreeing to the amendment to the resolution fixing a day for the adjournment of Congress.

SABBATH-DAY, JULY 1, "

of school lands in certain cases was taken up a special election. and passed. Mr. Bright reported back the Texas creditors bill, with a substitute therefor.

of long-pending difficulties between himself by leaf into another, will convey a sufficient Navy, but before he had concluded, the Senadjourned till Fourth-day, or herebers

The House agreed to adjourn on the 4th August, at noon, and then went into Committee on a private bill and debated it only. Adjourned till Fourth-day.

Buropean News.

By the steamer Europa, we have European dates to June 17th.

Advices from the seat of war in Turkey brought by the Europa, contain no report of later than our previous intelligence—the Rus-Mr. Petitt also indulged in a tilt at Mr. Sum- least had carried only the former, after repeated defeats, and with very heavy loss.

The Times contains a most important editorial, which gives some hints about the ultitreaty. Mr. Benton proposed a series of re- mate aim of the present war. This is the solutions to the effect that the treaty was a taking of Sebastopol and the occupation of the Crimea, as the only means to prevent He made an elaborate speech against the Russia from recommencing the war at her

From Montenegro we are informed that utive the control of the national purse as well since the proclamation of Prince Danilo the as of the sword, and also on the ground that chivalrous robbers have made different raids the land ceded by Mexico is utterly valueless and inroads into the Herzegovina, carried off for any use to which we can put it, and that 700 head of sheep and goats, 100 bulls and the abandonment of the obnoxious article of 15 horses, having killed 22 Turks and Albathe Gaudelupe Hidalgo treaty is worth no nians, whose heads have been presented to

In the Senate, the claims of the State of lantic, about 200 miles from the English death of Wilson and the sad condition of the Maryland for interest on money advanced coast. At the time she had on board 62 poor little boy, however, have given to the during the last war with England occupied dragoons and 57 horses. The loss of life by other injuries less prominence. some portion of the time. The principal was the burning of the transport Europa was Col paid long ago, and the bill to pay the interest | Moore, Dr. Kelly, four sergeants, twelve priwas adopted by a vote of 36 to 7. The bill vate men, and one woman, of the 6th Dra-

Sir Charles Napier has destroyed some

Distressing Case.

Frederic Douglass' Paper, of Ruchester, which the treaty is based. Without coming tells a story of a colored woman named Adato a question, the House, at a late hour, ad- line Peterson, representing herself to be a in constructing a railroad, was taken up and herself to be a fugitive from slavery from the and as such obtaining aid from friends in Rochester. Her story is as follows:-

ration of which time they went with the same son from whom he received it." family to New Orleans. Here they remained consideration of the bill to increase the rates then to Rochester. The woman has but one onment in the Penitentiary.

Gerrit Smith's Resignation.

Letter to His Constituents.

you had shown me. I did not until within a few weeks fully decide not to return to Congress at the next

to look around you for my successor.

A Horse's Foot.—The foot of a horse, to be increasing. There are immense tracts estimated at three millions of dollars." The report of the Conference Committee on says Macculloch, is one of the most ingenious of swamp land in that State well adapted to adjournment—in favor of adjourning on the and singular pieces of mechanism in the ani- the growth of this crop. There is land enough 4th August—was agreed to.) The House bill, mal structure, and scarcely yielding to any in along the Lafourche to grow more than all establishing the offices of Surveyor-General regularity, and in complexity of parts, and the rice plantations of South Carolina, which of New Mexico, Kansas, and Nebraska, and simplicity of design. The hoof contains can be easily watered from that branch of the granting donations of land to actual settlers series of vertical and thin laminæ of horn, so Mississippi. Good rice land will produce therein, was passed. A bill to vest in the numerous as to amount to about 500, and from 60 to 112 bushels of paddy (rough rice) a pro-slavery paper in Kansas. several States and Territories the title in fee forming a complete lining to it. Into this are to the acre, and a bushel will yield on an of the lands which have been, or may be, cer- fitted as many laminæ belonging to the coffin average twenty-nine pounds of clean rice, phet, Joseph Smith, died at her residence, occupied three hours in personal explanation. The edge of a quire of paper, inserted leaf meal will pay for hulling.

and Commodore Moore, late of the Texas idea of this arrangement. Thus the weight of the animal is supported by as many elastic ate went into Executive Session, and then springs as there are laminæ in all the feet, 28th on the Michigan Central Railroad, about the ante have cleared their holes nicely, and

> SAD ACCIDENT .- A most singular, sad and fatal accident occurred at New Boston Village 28, 1854, says : A terrible accident occurred on the 25th of June. Just as the people were coming home from church, which his daughter out, hurting her badly. The horse started on a full run with the carriage hit his carriage and tipped it over, throwing him and his wife into the street, badly bruising after, the same horse ran against a boy, about tories. six years old, son of Mr. Mark Todd, the forward wheel hitting him with immense 25, 1854, says: A lad about 12 years of age,

[Manchester (N. H.) Mirror.

Allison. About 10 o'clock the Steward and Adams, 14; Josiah Cole, 13; Thomas Todd mangling the bodies of both in a horrible Tyler, 22. Total, 195. manner. Mrs Allison had both her arms blown off and her skull fractured, while Mr. Worcester County, Md., was bitten on the A. was dreadfully mangled. The furniture, end of his fingers by a copper head snake, tered to atoms. The indications are that the day. Immediately after being bit he drank freeborn native of Norwich Landing, Conn., box contained a bomb shell of about six inches a large quantity of whisky, thinking it would who lately came to Rochester, representing in diameter." A second dispatch says: "The counteract the effect of the poison, but, un-Allisons are both dead. Mr. A. made a fortunately, it had no such effect. When he statement before his death, which will proba- died, the whole of his arm, and a portion of bly lead to the detection of the guilty parties. his body, the Shield says, were perfectly His subject is Slavery and its Aggressions. It is said that a fellow named Conwell com- green. mitted a murder some time since, and that "Six years ago, she, in company with an Allison was acquainted with the facts; con-The House resumed the consideration of proceeded with the family to New York, by the latter of Conwell answers that given

by a vote of 84 to 70. The bill appropriating Mr. D. then turned out a miserable, degraded of the Circuit Court, Sumter Co., Ala., Hon. ed them in Virginia. The younger of the hand; he seized his gun, shot her in the leg two was purchased by a wealthy gentleman just below the knee, rendering amputation for his paramour; but one day the keys of necessary. The Court charged the jury, that the money-drawer being accidentally left on if they believed from the evidence, that the the table, she helped herself to \$1,300, the defendant intended, unlawfully and maliciousamount she brought under the hammer, and ly, to disable the leg of the slave, he was decamped to parts unknown. She and her guilty of the charge; that the master had reported among the citizens. companion were then in Louisville, Kentucky. not absolute dominion over the slave, and to She was fortunate enough to secure the aid authorize a resort to such extreme force he has made its appearance among the workmen of an abglitionist in Kentucky, who shipped must show that he acted in self-defense, or at the Glendon Iron Works, and that five her to Norwich. After her arrival, she had that the slave was in a state of rebellion, and deaths occurred there last week, four of which can Treaty, which was received from the a letter written to her benefactor, who in- the means used absolutely necessary to re- were in one family, and several more are re-House. The bill was immediately passed by formed the remaining woman, offering her at duce her to subjection. After the retirement ported since Monday morning. the same time aid and comfort, which she of some five or ten minutes, the jury returned gladly accepted. She arrived safe in Cincin- a verdict of guilty. The defendant was son The House at an early hour resumed the nati, whence she was forwarded to Buffalo, tenced by the Court to eleven years impris-

More Destruction of Liquor by Wo-MEN.—The Niles (Mich.) Republican furnish. gress. Mr. Orr proposed to strike out the arm, she was whipped most unmercifully, whisky establishment at Berrien, in that es the particulars of the destruction of a Senate's amendment, which provides for a being kicked about, and, to use her own lan- State. It seems that James Green recently recess from the 17th July till the 16th Octo- guage, 'treated a great deal worse than the opened a grocery store in that village, and to ber, and substitute a sine die adjournment on dogs she had to feed every day.' She is now complete his stock in trade, rolled in a barrel the 31st July, which was agreed to, and also on her way to her brother and sister in Nor- of whisky and a quantity of bad brandy. The women of the place held a meeting privately, organized and passed resolutions, selected their leaders, and marched, armed with axes Lawrence, arrived at New York the other about thirteen years old. He was to some extent a and hammers, to the grocery, which they day from Liverpool, with nine hundred and Bible reading, praying youth, and remained a member entered. Miss Peck read the resolutions to forty-five immigrants. This, we believe, is of the church to the time of his death; yet it seems he was sometimes led in a degree to partake of the To MY Constituents: My nomination to Mr. Green, and then asked him what he would the largest number that has yet been brought light, vain manners ever too common amongst him Congress alarmed me greatly, because I be take for his barrel of whisky. His reply was to New York in one vessel. lieved that it would result in my election. \$100. This they refused to give, but would To separate myself from my large private give him a fair price for it. The leaders then they having disagreed to the Senate's amend- business for so long a time, and to war for took possession of the whisky barrel, rolled ment for a recess from July 17 to Oct. 15. so long a time against the strong habits form- it out, cut off the hoops, and the earth drank The Senate agreed to insist on its amend. ed in my deeply secluded life, seemed to me it. Mr. Green seized one or two jugs and left. The women numbered 41, girls 8, and My election having taken place, I conclude comprised nearly all in town. They gave ed that I must serve you during the first ses- Mr. Green notice, that if he persisted in sellsion of my term. Not to speak of other ing liquor there, the next time they visited reasons for such service, there was at least so him they would give him a coat of tar. The much due to you in requital for your generous boys then obtained the bier, gathered up the me. I could not do less, and yet make a placed them on it, marched round the town, N. J., on the 12th of July. decent return for the respect and partiality tolling a cow-bell, and finally down to the river and deposited them in the water.

The New York Central Railroad contract session. I could not know but that something ed, last winter, for the manufacture of seventy unforseen might demand such return. I now pleasure cars, to be made after a model and feel at liberty to announce my purpose to delivered before the first of August. About resign my seat in Congress at the close of the twenty are now on the track, supplying sevpresent session. Why I make the annuncial eral of the express trains. These cars are tion so early, is that you may have ample time twelve inches for each seat wider than the them as "on Post Office business." old care; there is more room between the In 1850, the number of post letters deliver-In the SENATE, Mr. Summer presented a I resign my seat the more freely, because I seats, and a cushion for the arm beneath the ed in Great Britain was 347,500,000; in 1851, memorial, numerously signed, praying that do not thereby impose any tax upon your time. window—a necessary item for the comfort 360,500,000; in 1852, 379,500,000; in 1853, the Fugitive Slave bill be repealed; and gave You will fill the vacancy at the general elec. of the sleeper—while the window is so far in 411,000,000. notice of his intention at the same time to tion. Indeed, I should have been entirely front of the seat that whoever cares to sit by urge its passage. The bill allowing exchanges unwilling to put you to the pains of holding open window may have the air to himself,

The culture of rice in Louisiana appears on, he has become the possessor of a fortune tified to them, was also passed. Mr. Houston bone; which sets are clastic and adherent, worth one dollar, while the broken rice and Great Salt Lake, on the 14th of February Rhoda Drake, Plainfield, N J, vol 3

SUMMARY.

amounting to about four thousand, distributed three miles from Wayne, in consequence of piled the dirt up high, it seldom fails to bring in the most secure manner, since every spring the locomotive running against a carriage, in a clear day to the farmer, though it may be is acted upon in an oblique direction. Such which was a gentleman, his wife and child, cloudy till ten or eleven o'clock in the foreis the contrivance for the safety of an animal who were all instantly killed. The locomo-noon. Spider-webs will be very numerous destined to carry greater weights than that of tive and several cars were thrown off the track about the top of the grass and grain some romantic and beautiful. In every direction there are its own body, and to carry those, also, under and smashed. No one in the train was killed, cloudy mornings, and fifty years observation passengers, were more or less injured.

this morning at Niagara Falls. A little girl any decisive event either at Silistria or else- is situated on a high steep hill, the forward of the precipice known as the Devil's Hole, is situated on a high steep hill, the forward axletree of Mr. Samuel Marden's wagon broke, at the top of the precipice known as the Devil's Hole, broke, at the top of the hill, throwing him and broken to pieces, the first and four passenger cars were demolished, and the cloth and teacher. Price in but losing her hold before assistance could thus twisted over, and as he attempted to pass feet. She still survives, but her recovery is About seven others were injured, some fa-

A Convention of those who propose themher. That horse started on the run too, and selves to emigrate to Kansas and Nebraska, both rushed with a terrible velocity down the as well as of those who are desirous of en hill; the first horse running against Mr. Ste. couraging the emigration of freemen, is to be phen Wilson and throwing him head foremost held at Worcester, Mass., on Thursday, July against the wall, smashing his head all up, so 6, for the purpose of forming complete orthat he lived but three hours. Mr. Wilson ganizations, and providing means and measwas a lame man, 39 years old, and on account ures to aid in the work of preventing the esof his lameness was a pauper. In a moment tablishment of Slavery in either of the Terri-

A dispatch dated Stamford, Thursday, June timated at \$2,500,000,000. power, so that he was picked up senseless. attending school at Mamaroneck, and whose The other horse ran against the carriage of parents reside in New York, was killed by a The transport-ship Europa, on her way to bruising her much, but not seriously. Several He was trying to see how near the engine he Turkey, was burned on the 31st, on the At- other persons were hurt more or less, but the could cross while the train was in motion, when he was struck by it, thrown a distance of several rods, and instantly killed. The engineer had no time to stop the engine.

In Wayne Co., Penn., in a circle of seven A FIENDISH ACT.—A dispatch dated Cin- miles, there live thirteen families, which boast cinnati, June 27th, says: "Last evening a the aggregate number of 195 children. They box was sent to the Marine Hospital, corner are distributed as follows: Jonathan Adams, gunboats in the Bothnian Gulf at Brahestadt, of Longworth-st. and Western-row, and de- 18; Jacob Kellum, 14; John Kellum, 10; posited in the room of the Steward, G. H. David Eaton, 15; Eben Brown, 15; James his wife being alone in the room, opened the 29; John Phillips, 12; Oliver Bullings, 13 box, when it exploded with terrific force, James Brown, 10; William Tyler, 10; Amos

On the 12th ult., Purnell Jackson, of windows, ceiling of the room, &c., were shat- from the effects of which he died the next

o'clock, the motion to refer the petition was other girl, was employed by a family in Nor- sequently it is supposed that Conwell desired the following, as copied from the ancient of a boat, while catching lobsters off that wich Landing, as a traveling maid. They to take Allison's life. The description given Town Records of South Reading Mass.: harbor. "1667—This year the town contained 59 where they remained six months, at the expi. by the boy who delivered the box of the per- dwelling houses. It was ordered that every dog that comes into the meeting-house in time of service shall pay sixpence for every time

fellow, and under the pretense of taking them | Alex. B. Clitherall presiding, Richard M. the office of Postmaster (or rather mistress) home to Connecticut, he went to St. Louis, Eskridge, a planter of Sumter County, was in the United States, is 128. They are ap-Missouri, where he sold them. They both indicted for mayhem, in disabling a leg of a pointed, give bonds, are commissioned, and protested against being sold, and asserted negro woman slave in his possession. The receive the same compensation for their sertheir freedom, but were only laughed at, as defendant was intoxicated, and about to whip vices as other Postmasters. Unmarried the inhuman villain declared he had purchas- the slave; she retreated with an axe in her females only can hold the office of Postmaster.

The Rochester Advertiser states that there were five deaths from cholera at Lewiston. Niagara County, on Monday, the 26th. They were all immigrants who came up the Lake on some of the steamboats. No cases were The Easton (Pa.) Argus says the cholera

John Mitchel has been invited to address

the students of the University of Virginia at the approaching commencement, and has accepted the invitation. The Richmond Enquirer says this is a distinction never conferred on any but the most eminent men of the country.

A Presbytery of the Cumberland Presbyterians, in Tennessee, have declared it a breach of Christian morality for members of the church to play cards, drink ardent spirits in public, or to engage in buying or selling nervous fever, after an illness of about six weeks, negro slaves for gain.

Erie Railroad Company, has been much the departure of his mother, (whose death was noticed over-estimated. It will not, we understand, in the Recorder of 15th June,) under the influence of exceed \$25,000. The earnings of the month will be about \$400,000 against \$325,000 last was dropping into the grave, and his mind became anxious and prayerful. "I have lived too regardless;

the certificates issued by them, at the Memuch due to you in requital for your generous boys then obtained the bier, gathered up the the certificates issued by them, at the Meticipated about as long as he had strength of voice sufforgetfulness of party obligations in electing fragments of the barrel and broken bottles, chanics and Manufacturers Bank of Trenton, ficient to be heard, which was up to near the expiring During a late thunder-storm at Washing

ton, the house of Senator Douglas was struck by lightning in half a dozen places, doing much damage. The proprietor was not at

It is ruled by the Post Office Department that postmasters, on returning papers to pub lishers not taken from the office, must frank David Rogers

A western paper says, "About thirty years GERRIT SMITH. and not discommode those who sit behind him. the heart of Detroit, and, by simply holding

> The Washington correspondent of the N.Y. Times says it is stated there that Senator Douglas has procured a press and other material for a newspaper office, with which he is about to send a young man out to establish

Clarissa Smith, widow of the great pro- Geo Irish, Jr., West Genesee 4 00 last, aged 62 years.

In a cloudy morning, it is a matter of im. Mountain Glen Water Cure and Summer Retreat, portance to a farmer to know whether it will but the engineer, fireman, and ten or twelve has shown the writer of this that these little weather-guessers seldom fail in their predictions of a fair day.

The train of cars that left Detroit on Tuesday morning, June 27, at 9 o'clock, within ed; for an instant she clung to the bushes, baggage cars broken to pieces, and many morocco \$3 00. Also, the first and socond volumes of ing on the platform was instantly killed. price \$1 00. We have also on haud several sets of the

> from the earth the past ten years can not be ess than \$500,000,000. Of this amount California alone has produced about one half Australia one fifth, and the remainder in smaller quantities has come from almost every space of time, the whole previous stock of precious metals has been augmented about branchof their business, may here obtain a supply on the most favorable terms. Individuals who delivered earth up to the present time is, therefore, es-

S. T. Bailey, of Macon, Georgia, wrote to the Telegraph last week, that one of his negro boys was badly bitten by that most poison. ous reptile, the copperhead moccasin snake Says he, "I immediately made him drink raw whiskey, and soaked the wound with harts horn. He has suffered no inconvenience ex cept a bad sore upon his leg.".

A number of Boston ladies have presented Mr. Joseph K. Hayes, the captain of the Police, who resigned his office rather than assist in the rendition of the fugitive slave Burns, a purse containing \$153 as a token of respect for his course in the matter. A gold watch and chain has also been presented to the same gentleman, by citizens of Plymouth,

Russia is the greatest unbroken empire for extent that ever existed. It occupies vast regions of Europe and Asia, and forms nearly one sixth of the habitable glube. It is forty-one times the size of France, and one hundred and thirty-eight times that of Eng-

Cassius M. Clay is to address the people of Chicago, Alton, Quincy, Springfield, and other places in Illinois, in the course of July.

Two boys of Mr. John Bass, of Schuate Hayward's Massachusetts Gazeteer gives were drowned the other day by the upsetting

The cholera has made its appearance on several plantations in Louisiana. A Mr. Samden lost twenty-three slaves by the dis-

New York Markets-July 3, 1854.

Ashes-Pearls \$5 50; Pots 5 81. Flour and Meal-Flour, 6 87 a 7 12 for Western mixed, 7 00 a 7 50 for common to straight State, 8 25 a 9 25 for fancy Génesee. Rye Flour 5 50 for fine. Corn Meal 3 87 for Jersey.

Grain-Wheat, 1 70 a 1 81 for Western mixed, 1 95 a 2 10 for Ohio. 2 20 a 2 35 for white Genesee. Rye 18 a 1 20. Barley I 00. Corn 78 a 80c. for Western mixed, 81 a 84c. for round white, 86 a 87c. for yellow. Oats 54 a 56c. for Jersey, 57 a 59c. for River and Canal. White Beans 1 25 a 1 56. Provisions-Pork 11 00 for prime, 12 50 for mess

Beef 12 00 a 13 00 for country mess. Lard 9 a 10c. Butter 13 a 17c. for Ohio, 19 a 21c. for Orange County. Cheese 6 a 9½c. Hay-65 a 70c. per 100 lbs. for old; 94c. a 1 00 for

Lumber-16 00 for Eastern Spruce and Pine. Potatoes-2 00 a 2 25 per bushel for new Long sland; 7 00 per bbl. for Bermuda.

or mowed and reaped. Wool-33 a 36c. for native American, 42 a 45c. fo Merino, 49 a 53c. for American Saxony Fleece.

MARRIED.

At Berlin Center, N. Y., May 5th, by Eld. Wm. O. Near New Milton, Va., June 21st, by Eld. Ezekiel

Bee, Mr. Thomas D. Leeson to Miss Rosetta Davis, all of the above named place. DIED.

June 22d, 1854, at the residence of his father, of EZRA: son of Wm. F Randolph, aged 24 years. The decreased professed faith in Christ and united with The packet-ship Joseph Webster, Capt. the Seventh-day Baptist Church at Lost Creek when The loss by the Engineers' strike, to the death at so early a period in manhood. Witnessing the disease that was now rapidly destroying his own have sinned: I have need of prayer; I want my The Receivers of the New Hope Delaware evidences brightened, that I may die in the full tr Bridge Company give notice that they will umphs of faith," was his language. It was his delight pay the preferred claims and 50 per cent. on up to hear religious reading, prayer and praise in his room up to the hour of his decease. In the latter he parmoment Many friends were present to hear hi dying words, and witness bis peaceful end.

LETTERS. F F Randolph, Geo Brown, O A Burdick, C M

Lewis, E.G. Champlin, T.R. Green, J. M. Allen, J. F. Wells, Jos Goodrich, 88 Griswold, J P Livermore, 1 L Berry, H W Babcock, Clarke Coon, John Parmalee I H Dann, A G Coon, C R Burdick, 8 8 Griswold, N V Hull, Elias Burdick, J R Oleveland (rec'd July 3d,

RECEIPTS. FOR THE SABBATH RECORDER:

Edmund Darrow "	2	00 11 5
D B Irish		00 11 5
Green Rogers "		00 11 5
T R Green, Phonix, R I		00 11 5
T P Lanphear	2	00 11 5
Nathan Babcock "		00 11 5
C'B Cottrell "	2	00 11 5
W Whitford "		00 11 5
J E Orandali	-	00 11 5
Edwin Johnson		00. / 11. 55
Lucy Green, North Stonington, Ct		
Wm D Wells, Westerly, R I		00 11 5
Geo A Babcock		00 11 5
Mary E Maxson		00 11 2
Zeruah F Randolph, Plainfield, NJ	â	
Joseph Goodrich, Milton, Wis		
Jonathan Maxson "		00 11 5
Wm Hardiker, New York		00 11 2
Will Datuker, New York	2	00 10 5

FOR SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST MEMORIAL: \$1 00 WILLIAM M. ROGERS, Treasurers

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

plensant walks or drives. The celebrated Washington No pains will be spared to make the Glcs.a "home" to such as seek its quiet retreat for recreation or the A. UTTER. M. D.

Physician and Proprietor.

Sabbath Recorder, vols. 2 to 10 inclusive, which wil The whole amount of gold and silver dug these books is limited, those wishing them should om the earth the past ten years can not be send their orders without delay.

Clothing Establishment. THE subscribers, under the firm of Tirsworths &

L Dusy, have opened a Clothing Establishment at other nation on the globe. During this short keep constantly on hand, in large quantities and great No. 22 Dey-street, New York, where they intend to the most favorable terms. Individuals who desire to renew their wardrobes on short notice, may here be fitted with complete suits without delay; or, if they prefer it, may select their cloths and leave their orders, which will receive prompt attention. An examination of our stock and facilities will, we trust, convince those who give us a call, that they can please themselves at No. 22 Dey-street as well as at any other place in the City of New York WILLIAM DUNN, A. D. TITSWORTH, Jr. JOHN D. TITSWORTH, R. M. TITSWORTH,

Central Railroad Company of New Jersey.

THE cars will run as follows until further notice, comminencing Monday, April 10, 1854; Leave New York at 8 A M , 12 M., and 4 and 6 P.M. Leave Plainfield for New York at 7 and 8.30 A.M., 12.50 and 5.10 P.M., passenger, and 7 30 P.M., freight. Leave Plainfield for Easton at 9.35 A.M., 1.40 and 3.35 P.M., passenger, and 6 30 A.M. freight; and for

Passengers will be required to purchase tickets be-Passengers will be required for entering the cars, or pay five cents in addition to the regular face.

GEO. H. PEGRAM, Sup t.

New York and Eric Railroad. TIRAINS leave pier foot of Duane-st., New York, as Buffalo Express at 6 A. M. for Buffalo direct, without change of baggage or cars.

Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M. for Dunkirk.

Mail at 84 A. M. for Dankirk and Buffalo, and all inermediate stations. Way Express at 12.45 P. M. for Dunkirk. Night Express at 6 P. M. for Dankirk and Buffalo.

On Sandays 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. McOALLUM, General Sup't.

Hudson River Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Trains leave Chambers-st. daily for Albany and Troy as follows:— Express Train, 6 A. M., through in four hours, consecting with Northern and Western Trains. Mall Train, 9 A. M. Through Way Trains, 12 M. Express Train, 4 P. M. Accommodation Train at

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

The Tarrytown, Peekskill and Poughkeepsie Trains stop at all the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher, 13th and 31st sts. Sunday Mail Train at 3.40 P. M. from Canal-st. for

Albany, stopping at all Way Stations EDMUND FRENCH, General Sup't.

Great Western Mail Boule. CIXTY MILES DISTANCE SAVED—MICHICAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE. The Railroad is now open to the Mississippi River. Running time

Passengers can leave New York by the NEW YORK AND ERIE and HUDSON RIVER RAILROADS, at 7 Seeds-Clover 8c, Timothy 13 00 a 21 00 per tierce o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M., arriving same eve ning at Dunkirk or Buffalo, and connecting with LIGHTNING EXPRESS TRAINS On the LAKE SHORE RAILROAD, and reach Chicago next evening at 91 o'clock, where a comfortable night's rest may be obtained, and proceed at 8 o'clock next morning by the CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD for La Salle, Bloomington, Springfield, Alton, and St Cushing, Mr. Reuben Main to Miss Esther Davis, Louis, all the way by RAILROAD. Also connecting at Chicago with trains on the CHICAGO AND GA LENA RAILROAD, to Rockford, Freeport, Galena, and

Passengers by this line have the privilege of stop ping at any point and resuming seats at pleasure. And they will not be subjected to the numerous and vexatious delays occasioned by LOW WATER, as by other For Through Tickets, or any further information,

apply at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner of Dey-st., to
JOHN F. PORTER, General Agent. Regular Mail Line via Stonington for Beston,

DROVIDENCE, NEW BEDFORD, and TAUNTON. Inland Route, without change of cars or detention, carrying the Eastern Muil. The steamers C. VANDERBILT, Capt. Joel Stone, and COMMODORE, Capt. John G. Bowne, in connec-

tion with the Stonington and Providence, and Boston and Providence Railroads, leaving New York daily (Sundays excepted) from Pier No. 2 N. R., first wharf above Battery Place, at 5 o'clock P. M., and 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 experienced and attentive.

The natural advantages of this route are superior to any other. Being shorter and more direct, the trip is more pleasantly and expeditionally performed, while passengers can always rely on reaching their destination 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,

To Printers. NEW EDITION OF THE SPECIMEN BOOK A OF BRUCE'S NEW YORK TYPE FOUNDRY. was published in September, 1953, and will be given to those proprietors of Printing Offices who will seed for it, or it will be forwarded to them by mail on ze-P L Berry, New London, Ct \$2 00 to vol 11 No. 52 ceipt, in advance, of fifty cents for the postage. In it are exhibited many articles never before shown

of Roman Types from Nine-line Pica to Pearl, various imitations of Writing, a great number of fancy founts, borders, both plain and illuminated, labor-laving rules, and a complete foundry of German. The types now manufactured are dast from a new combination of great durability, and are usually kept on hand in large quantities. Every facey fount is sold by weight, and at the printed prices, which are from

ten to twenty-five per cent less than those of some other foundries. All other printing materials are furnished at manufacturers' prices, either for cash or credit. Printers wishing to open accounts with me, or whose dealings have been long suspended, are requested to accompany their orders with city references to prevent

delay.

Printers of newspapers who choose to publish this advertisement, including this note, three times before the 1st of August, 1854, and send me one of the particle of t 52 pers, will be paid for it in type when they purchase five times the amount of their bill from me, of my own manufactures, selected from my specime

GRORGE BRUCE 18 Chambers et., New York.

Iron Suspension Bridges.

The Buffalo Democracy has no faith in iron bridges, and for the following, among other

iron that will forever make it an unreliable | verely. material for Bridge Structures of the Suspension form. It suffers a gradual loss of tenacity under use. The very best brands of iron, from this defect. When constantly subjected eruption of a volcano, are hastening away." to concussion, tension and vibration, the metal granulates. It loses in a greater or less degree that peculiar relation and arrangement of its constituent particles, which gave to it the quality of tenacity. So that an iron suspension bridge which, when new, would sustain an almost unlimited weight, will at length probably become unsafe—though not a trace of weakness would be discovered in any of its piers of a tound fastenings.

roaders that the vibration produced by the they performed well. The next winter marching of a part of a regiment of infantry stabled them, fed plenty of good hay, and in the neighborhood of Paris caused it to somewhat older than I, said 'they were too in the river by platoons—a monster calamity! I began to work them; they laughed me out in the world.

The Great Western Railroad is to be con- spring. nected with the New York Central line by an iron suspension bridge at Lewiston, now nearly completed under the direction of Mr. Roebling.

The City of San Salvador.

people of Salvador. On that unfortunate oxen. One man, in my opinion, with three his was possessed of a most wonderful bird, for the occasion, Brahmins throwing flowers night our happy and beautiful capital was good horses, will plow more, and with less that he should much like me to see and hear. into the stream, an imposing display of troops, made a heap of ruins. Movements of the expense, than two men can with two yoke of earth were fell on the morning of 'Holy oxen, even though one man is a boy. My to view the prodigy. On entering the house aries preaching to the crowd, racing in sacks, Thursday, preceded by sounds like the roll. friend Tyrrel, of Wyoming, very properly rereferred to, and on presenting my card, I and the like—formed a melange that could like distant thunder. The people were a the most work in hot weather; whereas, in little alarmed in consequence of this phenom- New England, teams can have more rest in enon, but it did not prevent them from meet- dog days.' This may bring horses more in ing in the churches to celebrate the solemni- requisition here than there. If men must and confidence was restored. The people ers will not keep oxen. It is said, that ox of the neighborhood assembled, as usual, to teams are driven at the west, twenty miles. celebrate the Passover. The night of Satur- with a load, and back again the same day, day was tranquil, as was also the whole of without inconvenience. It must be conceded Sunday, The heat, it is true, was considerable, but the atmosphere was calm and serene. For the first three hours of the evening nothing unusual occurred; but at half-past nine a severe shock of an earthquake, occurring without the usual preliminary hoises, alarmed the whole city. Many families left their houses and made encampments in the public squares, while others prepared to pass the night in their respective court yards.

premonition of any kind, the earth began to they do hot potatoes or cold eggs, but should heave and tremble with such fearful force sweat before heading them up in barrels. And so it did. I stood riveted to the spot, river, having a water way of 750 feet. This dry. The clock tower of the Cathedral car- preserving fruit. Fruits are generally de- gale from its very earliest infancy, and not fall. The towers of the church of San Fran-cranberries may be kept a long while in pure ter in song. Indeed, he put him down and that you care for them. The whole world is cisco crushed the Episcopal Oratory and part cold water. In making current and other silenced him altogether. In this case, the like the Miller at Mansfield, "who cared for of the palace. The church of Santo Domingo | jellies, boiling is an error. The syrup should | robin retained no one single note of his own, | nobody-no, not he-because nobody cared lege of the Assumption was entirely ruined. the sugar, till it is all dissolved. The new and beautiful edifice of the Univer- Fruit may be dried in a chimney, say 30 sity was demolished. The church of the feet in height, equipped at its lower end with Merced separated in the center, and its walls drawers, and cloth of latticed bottoms for the fell outward to the ground. Of the private reception of the substance to be dried, whethhouses a few were left standing, but all were er fruit or corn. A small fire is built at the rendered uninhabitable. It is worthy of re- bottom, and the moisture of the articles is mark, that the walls left standing are old ones; expelled through the chimney. A fan-blow- caves; no pure air is breathed by the unfor- preference in every little enjoyment at the all those of modern construction have fallen. er may be added to increase the strength of tunate inmates. The food is of the worst The public edifices of the government and the current. city shared the common destruction.

The devistation was effected, as we have said, in the first ten seconds; for although the succeeding shocks were tremendous and then halved and stoned. Unripe fruit is fre- mitted to see any friend or relative. These that your first care is for yourself, and you accompanied by fearful rumblings beneath quently preferred, on account of its white- jails may be compared to hell on earth; the will resp the solitude of the Upas tree around our feet, they had comparatively trifling re- ness. They are then put into a rough sort of keepers are cruel, and without any feeling.

people clustering in the plazas, and on their markets. Arrived in these cities, the good a nephew to the illustrious Crusader of Italy, seed of love can never grow but under the mercy, or in agonizing accents calling for ments, simmer the burnt sole-leather five min- for five years. Being reduced by tortures and affectionate manners. Vivacity goes a paper any longer." To which the editor retheir children and friends, whom they beutes in a pot, when, after sprinkling the mass privations almost to a skeleton, the physician great way in young persons. It calls attended, its present length suits me very well." lieved to be buried beneath the ruins! A with sugar, it is considered ready for the teas applied to the Cardinal-Vicar to grant him a tion to her who displays it, and if it then be did; its present length suits me very well." heaven opaque and ominous; a movement of table. All this is a stupendous mistake from more healthy abode, asserting that the poor found associated with a generous sensibility, the earth rapid and unequal, causing a terror the beginning to the end; but the greatest youth could not live longer in his present its execution is irresistible. On the contrary, it consecrates and preserves all our acquisiindescribable; an intense sulphurous odor mistake of all is, that anybody should be hired prison. filling the atmosphere, and indicating an ap- to eat it. proaching eruption of the volcano; streets Dried peaches—would that good ones were night of February 1st, the patient grew worse; adverse one. Attend to this, my daughter. knowledge. filled with ruins or overhung with threatening oftener prepared |—should be gently stewed the doctor was called for, who, on examining It flows from a heart that feels for you all walls; a suffocating cloud of dust almost rentwelve hours. It would be a blessing to the thy languishing patriot, exclaimed that all was that a parent can feel, and not without the

not exceed one hundred and of the wounded be corrected and improved by a very expenfifty. Among the latter is the Bishop, who sive addition of Stewart's best. received a severe blow in the head; the late President Seno Duenas: a daughter of the President, and the wife of the Secretary of "There is an inherent and latent defect in the Legislative Chambers-the latter se

"The movements of the earth still continue, with strong shocks, and the people fearing a or swords, the plan adopted in Kordafan? general swallowing up of the site of the city, It is as follows:and the most carefully made, are not exempt or that it may be buried under some sudden

Oxen vs. Horses for Farm Work.

Hugh T. Brooks, of Pearl Creek, N. Y. is writing for the Rural New Yorker a series of interesting articles under the heading, 'Conversations on Agriculture," from which we extract the following:-

Speaking of Oxen: "When I commenced It is within the recollection of most of our farming, I bought two good yoke of oxen; under arms across a French suspension bridge worked them very little. My father, who was break down at one end. The soldiers sank fat.' I was disposed to risk it. In the spring So of the suspension bridge at Broughton, of countenance." (The writer will explain near Manchester, in the year 1831. It was for the benefit of city readers—the oxen open broken down by the march of a single com- ed their mouths, breathed short, quick and pany of sixty soldiers. The whole of them hard, protruded their tongues-not venomous were precipitated into the river. More than at all-perspired freely and looked anxiously one-third of the suspension rods of the cele- for some "deep, umbrageous wood.") "Subbrated Menai Bridge were broken by a storm sequent experience," continued my friend, of the 7th January, 1839. Both of its carriage- who is one of the best and most successful ways were roadered impassable-some 200 farmers in Wyoming Co., "has taught me feet of them being torn out. The chain bridge that there is little danger of oxen becoming in Morneth, Northumberland, fell down in too fat if the flesh is worked on. An ox may 1830, under the vibration produced by the be uniformly kept so as to make good beef crossing, in a dense body, of a crowd, return- (if a sudden emergency should require him to ing from the exhibition of mountebanks. The | be slaughtered) without detriment to his workwell-known chain pier in Brighton, England, ing qualities. Be sure and find business durhad several of its suspending rods broken in ing the winter for your oxen, even if you have a storm in October, 1853, and a considerable to drive them to mill and meeting, as people portion of its roadway in two of the divisions did when I was young. No animal can sudcarried away. Last week, May 18, during a denly change its habits without detriment; storm of wind and rain, the suspension bridge this should be a warning against idleness to across the Ohio River at Wheeling was com- all oxen, and to all asses. Regular habits, pletely blown down and flung a wreck into some labor and some rest, should go through the water, bottom side upward. Its massive the year. Long intervals of repose for man cables were twisted off and its abutments in |or beast, interspersed with great and unusual iured. The bridge was considered in this efforts, are in the highest degree injurious. country to be a model of architecture, and Leave nothing to be done in the spring which among the very best of the suspension class can be done in the winter, and nothing for the summer that can be accomplished in the

"My own opinion is, that horses are constitutionally adapted to warm weather in a greater degree than oxen, but one reason why they are prefered for 'standing the heat,' is bering no less than three hundred and sixtythat, being admitted to a wider range of duties, they are more regularly employed, and better The night of the 16th of April, 1854, will fed and groomed than oxen. Much has been ever be one of sad and bitter memory for the said of the comparative value of horses and ing of heavy artillery over the pavements, and marked, that 'grain growing districts require ties of the day. On Saturday all was quiet, have horses for all road purposes, small farmthat horses can not do much better.

Fruit-its Preservation.

for saving the Union, may yet feel an interest | indeed surprisingly eloquent. "What a in the preservation of fruits, we will let the nightingale!" ejaculated I. The rapid uttersubject at one of the useful meetings of the to all around him, caused me to involuntarily nel navigable throughout, including the trunk American Institute. Farmers should not exclaim with Coleridge,-Finally, on minutes to eleven, without only handle their winter apples as gingerly as that in ten seconds the entire city was pros- Burying fruit in ashes, charcoal, or cotton, is knowing how seldem nightingales in a cage trated. The crashing of houses and churches not the thing; the good flavor is extracted, so deported themselves. After listening some stunned the ears of the terrified inhabitants, together with the moisture. Earthern pots, time, and expressing my astonishment at the while a cloud of dust from the falling ruins unless the glazing is very perfect, will absorb long repeated efforts of the performer, so enveloped them in a pall of impenetrable the peculiar odor of the fruit. None but the unusual, I asked to be allowed a sight of him. darkness. Not a drop of water could be got best double refined sugar, from which the Permission was granted; the curtain was to relieve the half choked and suffocating, for gum, that causes fermentation and decay, is raised, and I saw before me-a robin! This the wells or fountains were filled up or made extracted, should be used in the process of bird had been brought up under the nightinried a great part of the edifice with it in its stroyed by moisture, while gooseberries and only equalled, but very far surpassed its maswas buried beneath its towers, and the col- be heated to a simmer only, then poured upon | whereby the finest ear could detect him,

place, the fruit is taken unripe and unpeeled, compelled to eat like brutes, and are not per the witchcraft of women. Let the world see are both larger and taller than himself. sults, for the reason that the first had left but kiln, and there smoked, and befouled, and Here are chained hundreds of political crimiburnt; then these acrid, tough, and bitter nals. Solemn and terrible was the picture pre- strips of singed leather are taken away, and A young man from Bologna, full of genius, sented on that dark, funeral night, of a whole packed up for the New York and Newark and of promising success, called Gavazzi, and ments, but she can never be beloved. The knees crying with loud voices to Heaven for housewives seize upon them as choice condi- had been imprisoned in the Baths of Diocletian warm and genial influence of kind feelings

dering respiration impossible. Such was the nation, could it be prevailed on to eat more lost, and there was no more hope of saving hope which constitutes the parent's highest which, if you will sit down quietly, may alight spectacle presented by the unhappy city on fruit. Such is the desire of many a well- his life. that memorable and awful night.

A hundred boys were shut up in the college, many invalids crowded the hospitals, and the barracks were full of soldiers. The within the financial reach of the people?

The poor victim smiled at the idea of his physician, and said, 'if the body is lost, the soul within the financial reach of the people?

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The poor victim smiled at the idea of his physician, and said, 'if the body is lost, the soul within the financial reach of the people? hefallen them cave noignanes to the first mo. Would you have them devour, for example, to read the prayers. But Gavazzi refused to has lately been found here, which is from one befallen them gave poignancy to the first mo-such dried and preserved peaches as have confess, and would not listen to any advice to seven feet high, with a leaf resembling that ments of reflection after the earthquake was been just described? Or would you have a or threatenings of eternal damnation. This of a pear, and the trunk and branches those by scandalizing others, might as well ait down. over. It was believed at least that one-fourth man in summer, or in autumn, pay down for mournful news reached the ears of the Holy of the orange. The upper side of the leaf is part of the inhabitants had been buried bethe ordinary consumption of himself and fammeath the ruins. The members of the gov. ilv one dellar half and famTather, who, professing to desire that one coated with gum, of the consistence of oil, himself. meath the ruins. The members of the govily one dollar a half peck (containing three Gavazzi' at least should die in the bosom of and it is highly fragrant, the odor resembling Under the head of "Pretty Good," the least should die in the bosom of and it is highly fragrant, the odor resembling Under the head of "Pretty Good," the least should die in the bosom of and it is highly fragrant, the odor resembling Under the head of "Pretty Good," the least should die in the bosom of least should die in the least should die in th

found that the loss of life had been much less cannot be expected. So that, unless enor- firm unbelievers. But even this prelate prov-

Dueling in Kordafan.

Would it not be a good plan to substitute for the modern custom of dueling (under the miscalled "code of honor") with pistols, rifles brought by the Tribunal of the Sacred Con-

When a gentleman of that nation considers himself aggrieved, he sends the offender a formal challenge, which, it is presumed, is always accepted. The duel takes place on Diocletian. some open plain, and all the friends of the combatants assemble as spectators.

An agareb, or couch, is then brought forth and the two combatants place a foot close to the edge of the couch, the breadth of which alone divides them. A formidable whip made of Hippopotamus leather, is then placed in the hands of each, and renewed attempts are made by their friends to reconcile them. If, however, they are bent on carrying out blow, then inflicts as hard a lash as he can on

They thus continue, 'turn and turn about,' o flog each other's backs and shoulder, (the head must on no account be struck,) while the blood flows copiously at every stroke. equally mute. This continues until one of the combatants, generally from sheer exhaustion, drops his instrument of torture, where upon the victor immediately does the same.

The rivals now shake hands, declaring tha they have received sufficient 'satisfaction; their friends congratulate them on the recondry jugs of 'merissa,' the national beverage, provided beforehand, are produced, and emptied by the spectators in honor of the gallant opponents.

This seems to be administering "equal and

Effects of Education on the Robin.

The most remarkable instance that I ever remember to have met with of a young pupil woe be to him; his doom is sealed. not only imitating, but far surpassing his tutor, was about nine years ago, in Jermyn-st., Haymarket. At that period I revelled in the undisturbed enjoyment of a large aviary, numsix inhabitants, all first rate songsters; and was opened by the Lieutenant-Governor of my fame as an amateur had spread widely. Agra on the 8th of April. The scene at the Among the multitude of my visitors was a opening, as described by the local papersgentleman, who informed me that a friend of English clergymen reading a form of prayers I took the address, and went at an early day a general distribution of sweetmeats, missionwas at once ushered into a drawing-room. 1 there saw two cages-nightingale cages-suspended on the wall. One of them, with a nightingale in it, had an open front; the other had a green curtain drawn down over the front, concealing the inmate. After a little conversation on ornithology, my host asked me I I should like to hear one of his nightingales sing. Of course, I was all expectation. at a whistle from his mester, broke out in a succession of strains that I never heard sur-As some, who are indifferent to measures passed by any nightingale. They were public know what Messrs. Mapes, Solon Rob. ance of the bird, his perfect abandon to the inson, and Pardee thought and said upon that inspiration of his music, and his indifference

Martyrdom at Rome.

A correspondent of the New York Crusader writing from Rome, gays:-

and damp. No daylight shines into these little acts and attention-giving others the

ernment, however, hastened to ascertain, as practicable, the extent of the catastrophe, and to quiet the public mind. It was lence, to recommend it for the table? This reputation of being able to convert the most of the section of the catastrophe, as it is an evergreen."

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It was lence, to recommend it for the table? This reputation of being able to convert the most of the section of the s

found that the loss of life had been much less cannot be expected. So that, unless enorthan it was supposed, and it now appears mous prices shall be paid, the crabs and runts ed of no avail. When he spoke to the young N. Richardson, of North Adams, Mass, died
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on the spoke to the spoke to the spoke to the spoke to the young N. Richardson, of North Adams, Mass, died
on the spoke to the spoke probable that the number of the killed will of nature abandoned entirely to herself, must man of Christ, the patient answered that he believed in Him, but Christ never persecuted or taught his ministers to persecute his felor taught his ministers to persecute his tor-low-creatures. Young Gavazzi died on the who makes the following statement concern the Sabbath-School Visiter, bound together in cloth night of the 2d of February last. His body ing the case :- control bas , was burned, as that of a heretic, outside of the graveyard, and buried with lime!

I am informed that the principal charge sulta against this young man, is that of having, with no unpleasant sensations except the during the Republic of Rome, stormed, at the head of his soldiers, the beautiful Villa Patrizi, which was the earthly paradise of the ferocious Patrizi. For this he was sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment in the Baths of

by the Gaboon river, more to be feared than artificial respiration was immediately comthe African boa; it is the wild man of the menced, when she gave two or three short day, woods-not the orang outang, though an im- respirations; then to all appearance life was mense ape-always acting on the offensive, extinct without a struggle or motion of any and ready to attack man. The bones of his part of the body, and all within two or three extremities are longer than those of an ordi- minutes from the first symptoms of alarm. cester, Boston, Fitchburg, Lowell, Lawrence, Nashua their affair of honor, the signal for battle is nary sized, full-grown man. I have examin- Still artificial respiration was continued. The Concord, Bellows Falls, and other places in Northern at last given. He who is entitled to the first ed them here, and whilst contemplating the physicians were called in, but all to no effect. New Hampshire and Vermont. ed them here, and whilst contemplating the physicians were called in, but all to no effect. For further information inquire of E.S. Martin, at skull, the jaws, and their terrible apparatus, Dr. Babbits, the first one in, had no hesitation the office, pier No. 18 N. R., foot of Cortlandt at. his opponent, who stands perfectly still to really experienced a sort of shuddering. The in pronouncing her dead at first sight, and no receive the compliment, and then prepares to canine teeth are upwards of two inches long, power on earth could raise her in about five and of proportionate bulk. There is a ridge minutes after the alarming symptoms came. running from the top of the nose backwards Still, for the gratification of the friends and L Plantation, etc., made, and a large assortment over the crown of the head; to this is affixed the people present, a battery and other means kept constantly on hand by the subscribers, at their a muscle, by which the living animal draws were resorted to, but without any possible in operation for Thirty Years, and whose patterns and backwards and forwards a most frightful crest hope of raising her. Signs of death were too process of manufacture so perfected, that their Bells Not an acknowledgment of pain escapes the of stiff hairs; when enraged, or purposing to apparent to be mistaken." lips of either, and all the spectators remain inflict injury, he erects them and draws the crest forwards over his large eyes, and utters most hideous yells at the same time.

[Doctor Prince.

Opening of the Ganges Canal, in India. only have been presented in British India. Though the great trunk of the canal has been thus formally opned, the branches required All grave-yards in other lands show some year. Indeed, there is now abundant reason to be for the distribution of the water will not be fully complete for some years. By the time small, the rich and the poor; but in that ocean lungs. Our space here will not permit us to publish they are so, the work will have cost a million and a half; and it is thought that the direcnet return will be at the rate of about 7 per cent. on the outlay, and the indirect return Placing me beneath the cage, and drawing up arising from the increase of cultivation and their honor. Over their remains the same land revenue is estimated at about the same storm beats, and the same sun shines; and sum. The results of the canal, in preventing there, unmarked, the weak and the powerful the recurrence of the famines that have invariably followed the failure of the monsoons in the districts it traverses, and in creating numerous lines of easy and economical transit connected with the great rivers of the Doab, are incalculable. The total length of chanand terminal lines into the great branches, is very nearly 800 miles. The principal engineering work is an aqueduct over the Solani work cost £300,000, or about nine times as much as Telford's aqueduct over the Dee. at Pont-y-Cysyllt, which is half as long again, and nearly three times as high, but with a much narrower channel.

Witchcraft of Women.

I want to tell you a secret. The way to make yourself pleasing to others is to show for him." And the whole world will serve you so, if you give them the same cause. Let every one, therefore, see that you do care for them, by showing them what Sterne so happily calls "the small, sweet court sies in which there is no perade, whose voice is still to tease The prisons of Diocletian are deep, narrow, and which manifest by tender looks and table, in the field, walking, sitting, or standyou, in the same way, by the emanation of a poison which kills all the juice of affection in happiness. May God protect and bless you. [Wm. Wirt to his daughter.

A Mr. Brooks, writing from Olympia,

DEATH BY CHLOROFORM, -Mis. Harriet a few days since from inhaling chloroform, administered to her by Dr. C. E. Streeter,

the breathing easy and the pulse regular, prickling of the hands, which is no uncommon thing. As soon as insensibility was produced, I commenced the operation. I extracted four cester, Worcester, and Nashua, Boston and Worcester, teeth, and was about to remove the fifth, when New London and Willimantic, and Palmer Railroads suddenly the breathing ceased, the pulse could not be felt, the face became deadly pale, the P.M., (Sundays excepted.) eyes vacant, the lips livid. Instant dissolution appeared inevitable. The face was wet, will leave New York every Tuesday, Thursday, an There is another inhabitant of the woods fresh air admitted by raising the windows,

The N. Y. Tribune has received from Chas. perfect casting and even temper; and as an evidence of the unimpaired excellence of their Bells, they have Nothing seems to intimidate him. Some- F. Stansbury, an American resident in Lontimes he advances with boughs of trees broken don, a letter to this effect: The Society of (a Silver Medal) of the World's Fair in New York off for the purpose of concealing his approach Arts, Manufactures and Commerce of Lon- over all others, several from this country and Europe and attack, and suddenly grasps the legs of don, of which Prince Albert is President, and being in competition; and which is the 18th Medal the human being, brings him instantly to the which reckons among its prominent members | besides many Diplomas, that have been awarded them.

They have patterns for, and keep on hand, Bells of a ciliation; their wounds are washed, and sun- ground, breaks his bones by blows of his the most zealous and active social reformers variety of tones of the same weight, and they also mighty arms and hands, and tears the flesh of England, will hold this summer, commenc- furnish to order Chines of any number of Bells, or by his monstrous teeth. The native huntsman | ing on the 20th June, an Exhibition illustra | key, and can refer to several of their make throughout who goes in search or meets with him, whilst tive of the state of popular education in the pursuing less formidable animals, has learned various civilized countries in the world. Mr. Cast from Yoke, with moveable arms, and which may that the safest way to engage is to act quite Stansbury has been appealed to by the Secre- be turned upon the Bell; Spring acting upon the Clap exact justice;" and the "style" is like the on the defensive; to let the monster draw tary of the Society to aid in carrying out its per, prolonging the sound; Iron Frame, Tolling Ham play of "cutting jackets," by which country of the muzzle of the gun, (ready cocked and boxs sometimes test each other's prowess.

| on the distribution and the "style" is like the local point of the muzzle of the gun, (ready cocked and of the Exhibition, and accordingly has underpresented,) between his teeth. Instantly it taken the task of a correspondence calling We can supply whole sets, or parts, of our Improved must be discharged; if the man either delays the attention of his countrymen to it. His Hangings, to re-hang Bells of other construction, upon till the ape has compressed the barrel so as wish is that our Common School system should proper specifications being given. Old Bells taken in to close it, or fails to give a mortal wound, be worthily illustrated at the Exhibition in question, both for our national repute and the kept on hand. weal of the various States of Europe. The Exhibition will embrace plans and models of er, orders can be executed with dispatch, which either school buildings and rooms, and examples of personally or by communication, are respectfully so The Ganges Canal, the greatest public work school furniture of every description, togeth- licited.

A. MENEELY'S SONS, West Troy, by the communication, are respectfully so the communication. er with the books, apparatus, maps, &c., used in imparting instruction to the young. Along with these the Society will be glad to receive written memoirs upon the Common School system of the United States, its moral, social and political results, together with descriptions of any new and successful methods of teach-

VARIETY.

The sea is the largest of the cemeteries, and its slumberers sleep without a monument. symbol of distinction between the great and lieve a remedy has at length been found which can be cemetery the king and the clown, the prince and the peasant, are all alike undistinguished. The waves roll over all—the same requiem to my American Almanac, which the agent below the plumed and the unhonored, will sleep on until awakened by the same trump, when the Scarlet Fever. His throat was rotten, and every person will give un its dead.

Laffitte said that he had never been a winter of 1850, for a severe attack of Bronchitie, with worshiper of Napoleon; but then he had an entire success, I was induced to try it on my little boy. opportunity of convincing himself that the I gave him a tea-spoon full every three hours, com-Emperor possessed, in the highest degree, the art of popularity. "He was very confidential with me," said Laffitte, "spoke without reserve, and once made a striking remark concerning our nation. To govern the French," said he, "one must have arms of iron and gloves of velvet."

The mortality in London for the week ending April 1, was 1487, which was 167 above the average. Of this number 237 died of tubercular diseases, 175 of diseases of the brain, nerves and senses, 61 of diseases of the heart and blood vessels, 236 of diseases of terms of unmeasured praise by those who have used the lungs and other organs of respiration, 49 it, and I know of some cases where the best they can were sudden, and 175 of violence, privation, say of it is not too made it, because I know that I am cold, and intemperance.

The longer we live in this world of roses and thorns, the more we learn to revere those philanthropic axioms: "Bear and forbear:" "Live and let live;" and to reverence a faith J. C. Ayer, Sir,—This may certify that I have used whose Christian founder has made it a condition of having our trespasses forgiven that grave are this time of the I should have been in my we should forgive the trespasses against us.

there is a western boy in that city who is Geen years of age, and measures six feet kind, and better victuals cannot be obtained ing." This is the spirit that gives to your eight inches. He is as straight as a tall Lake They have a coarse, and careless way of drying peaches at the West. In the first place, the fruit is taken unrine and unrealed composited to controlled to c

In New York, the number of deaths for the week ending April 24, was 428. The population of London is 2,362,236; of New York about 650,000; the former city, even in the its neighborhood. Such a girl may be ad- increased mortality of the week mentioned, is healthier than the latter.

> A subscriber writes to the editor of 3 Western paper :- "I don't want your little By the Seventh-day Baptist, Publishing Society,

if it be found in alliance with a cold, selfish tions. whether moral or intellectual—and The favor was refused. At last, on the heart, it produces no further effect, except an memory itself is little more than habitual paper so as to indicate the times to which they resign to find the paper discontinued until arrearages are paid to this, my daughter. knowledge. Happiness is a butterfly, which, when pur-

sued, is always just beyond your grasp, but be directed, post-paid, to upon you. There would be few enterprises of great

labor or hazard undertaken, if we had not power of magnifying the advantages which we persuade ourselves to expect from them.

morial bound together, in cloth and leather. Price in cloth \$2 50; half roan \$2 75; half calf \$2 87; half morocco \$3 00. Also, the first and socond volumes o g the case :—

"The amount of chloroform inhaled was be bound to order for those wishing them, at \$2.00 per about two thirds the usual quantity, and the volume and the cost of binding. As the number of time of inhaling it was much less than usual, send their orders without delay.

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A in this generation to facilitate the business of life -increase its enjoyment, and even prolong the term value to mankind than this contribution of Chemistry to the Healing Art. A vast trial of its virtues through out this broad country, has proved, beyond a doubt that no medicine or combinations of medicines yet known, can so surely control and cure the numerous swept from our midst thousands and thousands every any proportion of the cures effected by its use, but we would present the following, and refer further inquiry named will always be pleased to furnish free, wherein are full particulars, and indisputable proof of these

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world. I am yours, with great respect,
J. D. POWELL, Supt. Trans., L. R. R.
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Yours very respectfully.
D. A. McCULLIN, Attorney at Law. Wilkesbarre, Pa., Sept. 28, 1850.

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