

# The Sabbath Recorder.

EDITED BY GEO. B. UTTER AND THOS. B. BROWN.

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

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## The Sabbath Recorder.

### BEST METHOD OF CONDUCTING SABBATH-SCHOOLS.

An Essay read before the Seventh-Day Baptist Eastern Association, May 25, 1854.

BY H. H. BAKER.

The fact that impressions made upon the minds of the young are lasting, though their existence is sometimes concealed for years, furnishes strong inducements to early impart religious instruction. It should be early, for then it can be communicated successfully. The observance of the Sabbath, and the bringing of our children weekly within the stated means of grace, vitally connects the Sabbath-School with the welfare of our churches, and the interests of our denomination. A system of religious instruction, adapted to the wants of children, and entrusted to careful instructors, will ever exhibit a majority of faithful and intelligent Christians, who had thus early become familiar with the doctrines and principles of the Bible.

The great object of every Sabbath-School should be, to present truth to the mind, and bring it to bear upon the consciences of those who may be early affected by its heavenly teachings. To accomplish this, a goodly number of faithful brethren and sisters must labor steadily from Sabbath to Sabbath, and thus by overcoming every discouragement sustain and build up this noble institution. In a word, a well-regulated Sabbath-School goes very far towards preventing the violation of the Sabbath; it also inspires a love for biblical study, and elevates intellectually and morally the great mass of the people.

#### Duties of Parents.

It is no uncommon event, that persons are led to reflect seriously upon their wayward course, and turn to the Lord, and embrace salvation, through the influence brought to bear upon them in the Sabbath-School, by their beholding the anxiety of many to sow the good seed of the kingdom, and bring forth the fruits of peace, love, and obedience. The influence of children over each other is also a consideration of no small magnitude, which can here be rendered effectual; here they form habits which will affect them in all the relations of life.

#### Duties of the Church.

Let us for a moment inquire what are the duties of the church in sustaining the Sabbath-School? That the members of the churches generally are much less engaged in the Sabbath-School than they ought to be, there can be no doubt; yet would they put give our School their presence, and thus practically show that they have an interest in its welfare, they would produce a salutary influence; it would encourage both teachers and scholars, and stimulate them to greater diligence. In short, we regard it as peculiarly fortunate, that in every Sabbath-School a place may be found, where the services of all may be employed in promoting the cause of our blessed Redeemer.

#### Duties of Parents.

Parents should not think that upon the Superintendent and teachers, alone, rests the responsibility of the attendance of their children. Very far from this; they are as parents bound to see that their children attend punctually and regularly. It must indeed be very mortifying to children, where any little inattention on the part of their parents is the cause of their coming late, or remaining at home. Parents should manage the duties in their families on the Sabbath, so that their children can be punctual; and if any good cause exists why they should be absent, the Superintendent should be made acquainted with the cause, that the children may not be censured, or considered negligent. "Remember the Sabbath day, to keep it holy," is the language of the fourth command; therefore accompany your children to the Sabbath-School; for how as parents can you expect God to bless you, if you neglect to train up your little ones "in the nurture and admonition of the Lord?" Let your children see that you love the Bible, and that you regard it as a precious gift, and are anxious for them to reap its advantages. As you prize your children, strive to secure for them the benefits of the Sabbath-School.

#### Organization.

It has been found necessary, in every well-regulated School, to have a Superintendent, who shall take the general supervision of affairs; a Secretary, who shall have charge of the records; and a Librarian; also a complement of Teachers to instruct the several classes. In fulfilling the duties assigned me, I trust it will not be deemed out of order to briefly advert to the duties and responsibilities of these several officers.

#### Superintendent.

The importance of this office, I fear, is but seldom felt. I have known Superintendents who did but little more than simply to open the School, and perhaps give some little direction to its exercises. The Superintendent must be regarded as the principal of the School, and once having the control, on him rests the responsibility of improving and pro-

moting its interests. He has an influence paramount to any other individual, and this influence is necessary for its benefit and support. The Superintendent should of course be a young man possessed of good natural abilities, of irreproachable character, as the School, in the estimation of the public, will be understood to partake somewhat of the standing of its presiding officer; his standing therefore in society should be good, and his Christian character fully established. Any injudicious appointment of a Superintendent is most severely felt by the teachers, and therefore to them should be entrusted the selection, rather than to those who merely compose the congregation. And allow me here to say, that the pastor should be exempt from this service, for I am of the opinion; that in nine cases out of ten, the prosperity of the School would be better secured in other hands. The term of office, I am inclined to think, should be annual, the Superintendent being subject to reelection. It is to be expected, that the Superintendent will lead in the devotional exercises, and the more interest he takes in the School, the more his influence will be felt, and the stronger will be the bond which unites the teachers and scholars to himself and each other.

What an interest it should awaken in the church, to see the superintendent and teachers laboring to bring within its pales those little ones of whom the Saviour said, Suffer them "to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of heaven."

#### Teachers.

All Sabbath-School teachers should feel, that their labors are designed not only to improve the habits of the children, and store their minds with truth, but to persuade them early to embrace the Saviour, that in the end they may have everlasting life. The teacher should never be weary in well doing, for the influence which they exert, under God, may be the means of saving a soul from death, and hiding a multitude of sins. The duties and obligations of a Sabbath-School teacher are of no ordinary character, and it is to be feared, that teachers may think lightly of their station. Perhaps some take no time through the week to prepare, and leave all for the Sabbath, while others may come before their classes without any preparation at all, feeling satisfied with simply coming to the church at the appointed time, hearing their classes recite what they had learned, and returning when the school was dismissed. No, dear teacher, if you think this all, you entirely mistake your duty; it is your business to induce children to love and serve God. Teachers should be punctual, always in their places, and they are not at liberty to attend or not, as their convenience or comfort may suggest, as no apology will be felt for neglect; for what is seen in the teacher is seen at once by all the scholars in the class. Should the recitations close before the school is dismissed, the teacher ought to fill up the time with the class with some comments of a practical nature, for a teacher truly must be indifferent, who can find nothing with which to interest children for a few minutes.

Before I dismiss the teachers, I wish to say, that the display of gold chains, or numerous finger rings, or superfluities of any kind, in my humble opinion, must prove detrimental to the spiritual interests of children; and above all, the use of tobacco is greatly to be deplored. With what care should we regulate our conduct as teachers, so as not to cast a stumbling block in the way of others, or offend one of these little ones.

#### Classification.

In arranging the classes, inequality in age and size, as far as practicable, should be avoided, for where any great difference exists, the larger are very likely to feel disaffected. The number in each class must vary, of course, according to circumstances, but there ought not to be more than eight in any one class where there are a number of classes, and, circumstances permitting, I would never allow more than five. To avoid everything like giving precedence, I would suggest, that the youngest class be called the first, and be seated in front; the next older the second, and so on; and also that when a scholar is transferred from one class to another, it should be done by the superintendent, and the reasons for so doing stated.

#### Bible Class.

During the eventful period of from fourteen to eighteen, we find it very difficult to enlist young ladies and gentlemen in the Sabbath-School unless as teachers; therefore, in every church there should be a Bible Class in which they can become interested, for during this period, their characters generally become fixed for life, and in many cases for the spirit world.

#### Religious Exercises.

As every moment of the time is precious, the opening exercises should be conducted by the Superintendent in a short and impressive manner. The usual exercises are singing and prayer. At this time every teacher and scholar should be in his or her seat. In singing, the tunes selected should be plain and easy to be understood, that with them every

child may soon become familiar; and in no case should tunes be introduced and sung when only a few can participate.

It would be well, we think, in teaching music as a science, that the school should frequently convene for that purpose, as prudence would dictate, that learning music should not be allowed to conflict with the teaching of the great truths of the Bible.

During prayer, each teacher should see that every member of his class is in a suitable posture, and observes perfect silence. The prayer should be short, and in such language as children can comprehend; for if the prayer is tedious, the consequences are always injurious.

#### Instruction.

The teacher's duty consists mostly in explaining and enforcing the lesson, as every lesson contains truths which should be carefully presented; and yet I have known schools, in which the whole exercises consisted in simply reciting portions of the Scriptures. The scholar should be taught to reflect and apply, as well as to commit to memory the language of the Bible. The asking of questions, properly arranged, is probably more profitable to children than any other mode of instruction. The teacher, in most cases, can interpose questions of his own with those that are printed, and thereby increase the interest of the exercise.

Teachers should not let any subject pass without being fully understood, for every precept, example, or promise, should be used to communicate useful instruction. The teacher should lend all his energies to make the lesson interesting and useful, and the interest will grow as the knowledge increases.

I would here suggest the propriety of having the scholars in each class sufficiently advanced, present and read an essay on some Bible subject selected by the teacher; this would aid them materially in remembering those portions of scripture about which they write.

#### Discipline.

Each teacher, as well as others, must aid in the observance of good order by strictly obeying the rules themselves, as they can materially assist by setting a good example. The teacher should strive to keep every one of the class interested in the subject of the lesson during the time of school, and no scholar should be permitted to leave his seat, without liberty from the superintendent.

#### Time of Attendance.

From an hour and a half to two hours may be profitably spent on each Sabbath; and where schools can consistently meet in the exclusion of an afternoon service.

In many places the Sabbath-School is discontinued in the fall of the year, at the very season generally considered best for instruction. I know that it is said, "the days are short, and traveling unpleasant," but if our common and other schools are better attended at this season of the year, then why should it not be so with the Sabbath-School? Would not the same reason that would suspend a Sabbath-School, hold good in suspending public worship during the same time?

#### Records.

The records of every school are of great importance, and should be kept by the Secretary with great care. The name, age, residence, &c., and also the names of the parents, should be made a subject of record. The general transactions of each Sabbath, embracing the exercises, the number present and absent, names of visitors, with any other incidents worthy of note, should be recorded. If such a record had been kept in all of our schools, and continued to future generations, it evidently would be very interesting to look back and see in what school and by whom our fathers and mothers were early instructed in the truths of the Bible.

#### Books.

Those books which bring the scholar in direct contact with the Bible, I should think the most valuable, and there ought to be in every school a system in teaching the scriptures, which should be thoroughly attended to by all. It is very desirable that the scriptures should be studied systematically, and no doubt the use of references will open new channels for thought and reflection. I find by experience, that requiring the scholars to examine the references, and perhaps repeat some of them, is well calculated to interest and give them enlarged views of revelation. Much labor is evidently lost, by presenting before the mind at one time a variety of subjects, differing widely from each other in their import. How valuable then must be a series of definite subjects, which gradually, yet clearly, lead the mind through all that relates to its faith and practice. In Sabbath-School literature, as a denomination, we are remarkably deficient; yet it is believed that the "Pearls" will supply the deficiency on one hand, while we hope at an early day to see the biographies of such a Joseph Tipton, with works on history and various topics, to supply the other.

#### Library.

The Librarian should devote particular attention to the library, and carefully exam-

ine all the books proposed to be added; also see that they are of a religious and appropriate character.

#### Funds.

There are expenses necessarily incurred in sustaining every Sabbath-School; such, for instance, as furnishing text or class books, books for records, replenishing the library, &c. &c. It therefore should be among the first duties of the church and congregation, to provide promptly and cheerfully for the expenses of the school.

#### Rewards.

It is generally conceded, at the present day, that rewards should be dispensed with, because they foster the spirit of pride in children, and because no rules can be adopted to govern their distribution without engendering dissatisfaction.

#### Addresses.

It is customary in many of our schools to have a short address at the close; and especially should a distinguished stranger happen to be present, the teachers are requested to be as expeditious as possible, and give him an opportunity. I am of the opinion, that there is not sufficient advantage in these addresses to justify the suspension of the regular recitations.

#### Anniversaries.

It is evident, that much good must result from officers, teachers, and scholars of various schools, collecting on some appointed day, and with the patrons engaging in those festivities suited to the occasion.

#### Conclusion.

In conclusion, your Committee would say, that if these suggestions should commend themselves to those engaged in this great and noble work, we shall hope to see their fruit in after days. Our labor, brethren and sisters, should be to extend the influence of that religion which we profess and love, and for us as a denomination who claim to hold forth the whole truth, "there is enough to do; this is the time to do it; we are the persons to do it; and we be to us if we refuse, neglect, or delay to do it."

For the Sabbath Recorder.

### COMMUNION—BY S. S. C.

Before entering directly upon the subject of Communion in the Lord's Supper, I wish to make some remarks upon the subject of Christian unity, or union, as the true basis of Christian communion.

The unity of the church was of such importance as to draw forth the most earnest prayer of Jesus for its accomplishment. The prophetic eye of Christ evidently saw the divisions which would arise among his followers, and what sharp and bitter contentions would ensue. The heart of Jesus must have been wrung with anguish as he wept over the acrimony of the coming future, and he prayed that it might be averted. In that prayer, every true disciple sympathizes. Many have been and still are sighing over the divided state of God's people, and distracted because divided. Prayers from a thousand hearts are daily ascending for the full answer of the prayer of Jesus. Such have encouraged themselves with the promise, that the watchmen will yet see eye to eye, and that the Lord will yet bring Zion into union and harmony. But while such have been the feelings and desires of many, yet to this day, divisions and subdivisions continue, yet, even increase and multiply. It therefore becomes a serious question, how can this wide spread evil be checked, if not rooted out? How can Christians manifest that unity for which their Redeemer, in his last hours, prayed so intensely, and which he died to accomplish? Christian unity seems to me to be a question of the first importance among the momentous ones which are agitating the world at the present day.

Christian union, like every other truth, must rise on a right foundation. In the shaking of the heavens and earth during the last days, everything that could be was to be removed. The day was to try every man's works, and if any build wood, hay, or stubble, all such combustibles will be consumed, for the day is to be revealed by fire, viz: the fire of truth. Every doctrine or practice is therefore to be tried—is to be tested. Let us then inquire after a true basis of Christian union.

First, Negatively, mere matters of opinion can never be the true basis of Christian unity. Such is the construction of mind, that unanimity of opinion is impossible. The field over which opinion ranges is world-wide, universe-wide. As the finite is but a scintillation of the infinite, the whole of finity during eternal existence can never equal infinity. There must, therefore, exist an infinite mental variety, an infinite number of opinions, dogmas, in order that finity even approximate infinity. To illustrate, take the opinions that have been obtained, and do still obtain, concerning sin. A correct absolute opinion of sin would involve the "personal history of every man, his acts, temptations, wants—his opinion of God, of law, of personal freedom—his theory of virtue, his decisions whether sin is an act or state of mind, of the will or of the heart," &c. Now, as no man can ever know all this, and as every man will have his own knowl-

edge for himself, and not for another, and will form his opinion what sin is according to his own experience, reason, conscience, light, &c., it follows, that no two persons will ever form exactly the same opinion of sin. Nearly the same may be said concerning every other subject. To require anything like uniformity of opinion as the basis of Christian union, is therefore impracticable. And yet, for ages the experiment has been tried. The hydraulic power of theology has aimed at forcing the human intellect into one mold. The iron bedstead has been erected, and by decapitating some, and stretching the muscles of others, it was thought a dead level of opinion could be obtained. And perhaps that infernal machine did once make some advances towards it outwardly, during the reign of ignorance and terror. But since light has shined on the human mind, and awoke the inspirations of living souls, the thing is impossible. There is scarcely any one subject that even two honest persons have the same opinion concerning. Opinions are the judgment formed by the mind concerning a subject under consideration. Now, however honest the seekers after truth may be, all can see, that of necessity there must exist almost an infinite variety of judgments formed relative to various subjects investigated. The highest conceptions which any one has of truth, at any period of his existence, must be the rule of duty for him at that time. If he be honest in his search after truth, he may approximate more towards pure abstract truth. Two or more such persons may therefore be gradually converging towards pure truth, and a unity of opinion or of judgment concerning that truth. There is reason to think that the Christian world is thus approximating towards a greater unity of opinion concerning God, Christ, redemption, heaven, hell, &c. Although Christians have always had the same Bible, yet even honest opinions have been formed concerning what are usually termed the fundamental doctrines of religion, which were the very antipodes and antagonisms of each other. How different were the opinions of Calvin and Servetus concerning God, Christ, and the plan of salvation. Once the opinion obtained, that non-elect infants were damned, even though they died previous to their natural births. Tertullian was of the opinion, that such a sense of justice would fill the minds of the saints in heaven, that they would exult and rejoice as they contemplated the agony of the damned in hell. The great Origen was of the opinion, that the plan of salvation necessarily involved the ultimate redemption of all intelligences, while comparatively few hold that opinion in modern times. Many Christians hold that God has elected to everlasting life one portion of mankind, and reprobated to everlasting death the other. Some maintain the certain perseverance of every true Christian in holiness; others, that even the best of them may be lost. Some are of the opinion, that man's will is free; others, that it is necessitated. Some, that conversion precedes regeneration; others, that regeneration precedes conversion. Some are of the opinion, that the Bible teaches the personal reign of Christ on earth; others think it teaches the contrary. Some are of the opinion that Christ's second advent is near; others, that it is remote. Some hold to a literal resurrection of the body; others do not. Some, that there are two distinct resurrections; others, that there is only one. Some, that the resurrection immediately succeeds death; others connect it with the final destruction of the earth. Some, that the day of judgment is a distant, specified day; others, that it is continually transpiring. We might extend these remarks almost ad infinitum. Is it not plain, that any effort to bring about Christian unity based upon a uniformity of opinion must prove abortive? (Remainder next week.)

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Editors—GEO. B. UTTER & THOMAS B. BROWN (G. B. U.)

MORE THOUGHTS ON ORDINATION.

We are well persuaded, that the Christian Ministry is not an institution of man's devising. And though it be the duty of all Christians to proclaim their Master risen from the dead with power to save; and the privilege of every one, who chooses, to appoint meetings, here and there, for the purpose of exhorting sinners to be reconciled to God, and indeed, to avail himself of the opportunity, whenever and wherever he can find an assembly willing to listen; we are, nevertheless, persuaded, that some are designed by the Head of the Church to be exclusively dedicated to the work of both preaching and teaching. We believe, too, that their designation to any choice made of them by the churches to fill the pastoral office.

But on this point we need not enlarge, as we had occasion, some months ago, to express ourselves upon it with sufficient fullness. The only question we care about discussing now, has respect to the formality of ordination. Is it necessary that those persons whom the Head of the Church designates to the work of the ministry, be formally set apart to their work by some ceremony of a public kind, previous to any choice made of them by churches, respectively, to fill pastoral stations?

Our answer to this is, first, that the fact of their being furnished with suitable gifts is evidence of their designation by Jesus Christ to the work. And being thus designated, are they not already ordained? The Head of the Church ordains his own ministers. (John 15:16, Jer. 1:5.) As with the Apostles, so with all others to whom "a dispensation of the gospel" is committed, (1 Cor. 9:17) the power of the Holy Spirit coming upon them (Acts 1:8) to furnish them with gifts for the work, is their ordination—their authority to go out and preach, baptize, and teach. It is, therefore, simply a question of fact, whether the Holy Spirit has, or has not, thus designated and fitted them for the work. If He has, no man has a right to forbid them.

But, in the second place, it is the duty of the church, or churches, of which the persons so designated are members, to give their concurrence. To refuse it is rebellion against the Supreme Authority. Churches have no power of legislation in matters of this kind. Their duty is merely to ascertain what is the will of Christ, and then to take out of the way every thing that might prove a hindrance to the execution of it. Seeing in any of their members the evidence of their ordination to the ministry, it is their duty to encourage them, to urge them forward, indeed to do all in their power to induce them to commit themselves wholly to the work.

In the third place, it is not necessary, that persons thus ordained by Christ to the ministry pass under the hands of a Presbytery. We have shown, already, that there is no scriptural authority for the Imposition of Hands upon those who are about being inducted into the pastoral office; and there is just as little for the practice of it upon those who are about entering upon the ministry, simply, without reference to the pastoral office.

But is not ceremony of some kind requisite? Should there not be some formality, by which it shall be signified to the public, that a brother, having separated himself from common business, is about devoting his whole attention to the ministry? We think there should. Not only should the concurrence of the church in what Christ has already done be given, but that concurrence should be manifested, in some way, to the public. Not by what the brother's right to exercise the ministry is sufficiently authenticated by the gifts with which he is furnished; only it is necessary, that he be fully assured that he is thus furnished. Whether he is, or not, it is the right and province of the church to determine. The brother may very much err in the judgment which he passes upon himself. He may suppose himself to be gifted for the ministry, when he is not; and in order to settle the question, it is proper that the judgment of his brethren be taken. But the brethren being satisfied, some formality by way of signifying their satisfaction to the public is suitable and becoming.

But what shall this formality be? We answer, any formality which is not inconsistent with the nature and spirit of the Christian Religion. If the church chooses to call in the aid of a council of ministers, have a sermon preached, a charge given to the candidate, together with the other ceremonies usually practiced among us, it has a right to do so. But we repeat, what we have said already, that the essence of ordination does not lie in these things; and that the candidate is, scripturally and validly, ordained without any of them. The vote of the church, approving his undertaking the ministry, is in reality his ordination, as far as the work of men is concerned; and if the other ceremonies are super-added, it ought to be distinctly understood, that they are brought into requisition merely for the purpose of signifying the act of the church to all others concerned.

Above all things, it ought to be understood, that the only authority, under the great Head of the Church himself, by which a minister holds his office, is that of the church to which

he belongs. He does not receive it from a Presbytery. It was not conferred upon him by the Imposition of Hands. He does not hold it at the discretion, and will, of a council of Ministers, Association, Conference, or any thing of the kind. He holds it as a gift from the church. And on this account, we have some fault to find with the usual form of which ordination certificates are made out. They are usually got up by the council of ministers employed on the occasion, and signed by them only, insinuating that the ordination had come from them rather than the church. We think the certificate should be given by the church, signed by its own proper officers; and if the ministers in council sign it, they should sign it simply as servants, or agents, called in by the church.

We may, possibly, have more to say at a future time. T. B. B.

MISSIONARY CIRCULAR.

DEAR BRETHREN:—The Board of the Seventh-day Baptist Missionary Society now have under their direction two foreign missions, with four missionaries and their families dependent upon the churches through them for their support, and for the means of prosecuting their labors.

The mission at Shanghai in China has been a successful operation for several years, and has been fully and well sustained. For years there has been no lack of funds, when they were wanted, for the support of the missionaries, or to build a chapel and dwellings for the missionaries. The Board now pay to each of the missionaries there seven hundred and fifty dollars a year. The expense of transmitting this amount is many dollars more. The Board are entirely satisfied with the missionaries, and hope to continue and sustain them in that mission so long as God shall in his mercy permit them to live. This we have no doubt is the wish of the churches.

Acting under the supposed wish of the churches, the Board have projected and established a mission in the land of Palestine, and have appointed two brethren and their families to take care of and conduct the mission. Within a few days, the Board have received intelligence of their safe arrival at Jaffa, in the land to which they have been sent to preach the Gospel. The expense attending this mission is thus given to the Board by the Committee on Outfit: Total of goods purchased for outfit, freight, passage, &c., fourteen hundred sixty-nine dollars and fifty-two cents; money advanced, and supposed to be in hand on arriving at Smyrna, five hundred eighty-seven dollars thirteen cents; goods donated by friends of the mission, five hundred forty dollars forty-two cents; amounting in all to twenty-five hundred ninety-seven dollars seven cents. Our missionaries would expend nearly all of their funds by the first of the present month. The funds obtained specifically for the Palestine Mission were nearly all expended in the outfit. Our missionaries have signified that they shall need five hundred dollars each for a year's salary; and the Board voted, at a meeting held on the 9th inst., to pay them that sum. They also voted to send them a remittance of two hundred and fifty dollars each immediately. To do this, the Treasurer will have to send some funds which were not contributed for this mission particularly.

From these statements it will be seen, that the Board have become responsible to our brethren sent far away, to furnish them twenty-five hundred dollars annually, for their support. Beside this, there are other necessary expenses and wants of these missions, that will considerably increase this sum. All this responsibility the Board has assumed to carry out the wishes of the churches in establishing these missions. The Board act as the almoners of your generosity, and have done what they have in the confidence that the churches and brethren would furnish the necessary means to sustain the missions.

Hitherto there has been much want of uniformity in stating the object for which funds were contributed. It is the wish of the Board to carry out the wish of donors. We therefore request, that all who contribute shall state specifically the direction which they wish their contributions to take. If for Palestine or China, say so distinctly. All funds sent without a particular designation, will be used for either mission as they may be needed. The Board can have no wish where donors have none, as to which mission shall receive their funds. It would suit us best to have a full Treasury to use in our discretion for either or both as they may need.

Now, brethren, the missions are before you. The missionaries can not labor without support. The Board can not support them without funds. Hitherto the funds have been furnished. We rely upon your increased zeal and liberality to meet and sustain our extending operations.

In behalf of the Board, J. BAILEY, Cor. Sec.

DR. NOTT'S JUBILEE.—The annual commencement of Union College is to be signalized this year by a special commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the venerable Dr. Nott's accession to the presidency of the institution.

The celebration, which will doubtless be worthy of the college, and the men, will take place on the 26th day of July—the day preceding the annual commencement—when a historical discourse will be pronounced by Mr. Justice Campbell, of the Superior Court of New York, to be followed by an address by Rev. Dr. Wayland, of Brown University. In the evening, the President, Trustees, and Faculty, will receive the Alumni in the West College.

SHIPWRECK AND SUFFERING.

To the Editors of the Sabbath Recorder:

The wreck of the ship Winchester, on her passage from Liverpool to New York, and the rescue of her passengers and crew by the United States Mail Steamer Washington, has been pretty extensively noticed in the periodicals of the day, and a deep interest has been universally felt by our fellow citizens in that sad disaster. But from what I have seen in those publications, only a faint idea can be formed of the inboard misery endured by the unfortunate emigrants on board of the Washington after their rescue. The following narrative is extracted from a letter from H. C. Maxson, an assistant engineer on board the Washington. The letter is mostly made up of passages from his journal from day to day, and was sent to a friend, without any expectation of seeing it in print. Believing it would be perused with interest by the readers of the Sabbath Recorder, I forward it to you for insertion, taking upon myself the responsibility of its publication, should you deem it expedient to give it publicity. W. B. MAXSON.

STEAMER WASHINGTON, at sea, lat. 47, 30, long. 30, 15, May 7.

A gale from the north-west, obliged to reduce the steam, and slow the ship, in consequence of a very heavy head beat sea. Continued blowing throughout the day and night following; sea increasing.

Tuesday, May 2d. The day broke clear, and the sun came out bright. The gale still continues, blowing and piping fearfully. The white crests of the waves, shining in the sunlight, give a grand and sublime view from our noble ship, as she ploughs her way through and over the liquid mountains. At 8 o'clock A. M., saw a vessel on our starboard bow, to all appearance dismasted. Headed the ship for her; and as we neared the strange ship, saw our national flag, so dear to every Yankee, hoisted to the stump of the mizzen-mast, union down—the well known signal of distress. We ran down close to her, and hailed the ship, but could not hear an answer, owing to the roar of the tempest. The next thing to be done was, to find a boat's crew that would dare to trust themselves in a small boat to go off to the wreck. Our first officer, Mr. King, volunteered, and half a dozen sailors ran aft to accompany him. One old man-of-war's-man, made this reply, when asked if he would go in the boat with him, if he requested it; "I'll be one of the crew." The frail bark was launched with much difficulty, and manned by brave men. It slowly neared the distressed stranger. Our decks were filled with the passengers and crew of our ship, each one watching with anxious eyes the boat as it rose on the top of some huge white-capped swell, that threatened to engulf the party. The boat went near enough to the wreck to catch a letter, sealed up in a bottle, addressed to our captain, and then returned. But it was impossible to come along side of the ship. A ball of twine was thrown to the boat, the bottle was made fast to it, and then drawn on board the ship. The letter stated that it was the ship Winchester, of Boston, from Liverpool, with four hundred and fifty passengers; had been sixteen days dismasted, and had lost six of her crew; she sailed with 750 passengers, on the 8th of April; had been spoken by five or six ships, which had taken a portion of them. He requested us to lie by him, as his ship was in a sinking condition, kept afloat by means of pumping. At times the sea would dash completely over her, and it was impossible to stand on her deck, she rolled about so much. Our poor boat's crew had to remain in the open boat until nearly dark, waiting for the wind to lull, and were obliged to go to the sinking ship at last. They could not get along side, but were hauled on board by ropes, while the boat was dashed to pieces against the ship's side. Each ship set lights, and we laid by her all night, the wind gradually decreasing, leaving a very rough sea.

Wednesday, May 3d. All hands were up before day-light, making preparations to relieve the sufferers. At 7 o'clock began hoisting them on board, one at a time, four boats bringing them off. Continued without intermission until five o'clock P. M., the last boat's trip bringing off the captain, officers, and crew, and some meal, bread, and rice, as we would not have enough for such a large increase of our number. In twenty minutes from the time that our boats were hoisted up, the ill-fated Winchester went down, carrying with her a very valuable cargo, and all the stores and clothing belonging to her passengers. The poor, helpless beings are now on our decks, with no shelter or beds, wet from being in the boats. Many are sick, and all are half starved, having subsisted for the last week on raw oat meal and water. We gave them hard bread for supper, and no water. We could not use our condensers when the ship was lying to, and we had no water on board, depending entirely upon condensing steam, thus making fresh water out of the ocean.

During the night, I saw more misery than I ever dreamed of; four hundred and fifty human beings lying on our decks, without as much as a blanket to cover them, and nothing but a sail thrown over them to protect them from the cold night air; old men and women, and little children, exposed and shivering with cold, and a general cry among all of them for water. One man had a broken leg, and was unable to help himself at all. He told me he was almost perished for want of something to eat and drink. I gave him a piece of bread and a bottle of water, and there was no end to the blessings the poor man showered on me. An elderly woman, surrounded by four children, attracted my notice, and I inquired if I could do any thing for her? She said she was from Glasgow, going to America, with her husband and children. They had suffered a great deal on board the wrecked ship. She said, "We had six children when we started; but two of them died, and my poor little Alice, I am afraid, is going!" and she threw her shawl aside, and I saw a sweet little curly-headed girl of three years old, looking as pale as marble. I could not believe that it was living until I placed my hand on its pale brow, and felt it warm with life. She said God had heard her prayer, and sent this ship to their relief. "It is very hard," she continued, "for the loss of my little ones, but He has done it for the best. But for His mercy and goodness, we might all have gone down in the Winchester."

I called the doctor, and requested him to do all that he could for her and the child. I then retired to my room and wept. I was taught a lesson of reliance, and submission to the Divine will. This poor woman suffering from the cold, her clothes all wet, her children crying for bread and water, and shivering with the cold, two of them taken away, and another with the hand of death upon it, all their worldly goods in the bottom of the ocean, none to look to for aid and protection, soon to arrive on a foreign shore among strangers—this poor woman thanking God for his goodness and mercy towards her, and that it was no worse than this—He had suffered it, to be so! I saw a little boy five years old, pale and sick; his father and mother had been carried off in another ship, bound to Quebec, and he was left behind with none to look after him. I tried to find out where he was going, but all he could tell me was that he was going to America. I asked him where he lived before he came on board, but all he would say was, "to home." I told some of the firemen to take care of him, and see that he had plenty to eat and drink. The doctor came to see him and gave him some medicine.

Thursday, May 4th. This morning found four of the emigrants dead—two women, one man, and a child. They had perished during the night. The captain had the cooks up all night, cooking for the emigrants, which is no small job in our little galley. Gave all the people water this morning, and bread and meat at eight o'clock. Weather fine, but rather cold. All hands at work breaking out cargo and taking it aft to make room for the passengers between decks. At seven o'clock P. M., began to lower them down in the boatswain's chair by a watch tackle. Their quarters are on the boiler deck, directly over the boilers, the greater portion of which is used for coal; consequently, it was very dirty and warm. Had them all lowered down by a quarter to ten. They sleep on the naked deck, without beds or pillows, and are so crowded that they have to sit packed away spoon-fashion and no room to move about.

Friday, May 5th. I have been among the poor and destitute emigrants for five hours, and have retired to my room sick at heart. I cannot remain on deck without being an eye-witness to scenes that unnerve me. How little do those who read of scenes of suffering and privation, imagine the reality! I sought out the woman from Glasgow, and found her in tears. Little Alice is dying. I brought the doctor, and he could do nothing for her. The poor woman was prepared for the sad tidings. Last night her husband was taken sick, and she wished me to take him to the doctor. She told me her children had been taken one by one, and now he was sick; she could not live to see him die. Here she went into a fit of weeping; and I was obliged to leave to conceal my weakness. I took the man to the doctor, and he gave me hopes of his recovery. I found the little forsaken boy. He too was crying. He told me he was sick, and had no mother. His pale face told the fact more plainly than words. The doctor told me that there were two nuns on board, who promised to do all in their power to aid him in taking care of the sick; and he requested them to take him into their room. I offered to have him washed, and furnish him with clean clothes; but they concluded that they could not take the charge of him. The doctor said that with proper nursing the boy would live; but if left with the rest, he would die. These nuns are persons who have renounced the world, and taken a most solemn vow to live an unselfish life; yet they turn away a poor little sufferer to die. To-day the doctor took the man with the broken leg down in the hold, and set it. He endured the operation without a groan. It has been broken since, and he is now in a very bad way. He was on deck, without shelter, ever since he came on board.

I have just been to supper; but had no appetite. There are many on deck who would give all they possess to sit down to a good warm meal of victuals. Many of them are in good health; the hardships endured since leaving Ireland have not made much impression upon them. One of them was complaining about being fed once a day, and wanted to know which meal it was? Some one told him that it was the fashion in America to eat but once in a day, and sleep only on Sunday. He replied, "I'll never be a fashionable man." Seven o'clock P. M. They are preparing another body for the fishes. "An old man has died since supper, and in fifteen minutes from the time he breathed his last, he will be buried. He has been feeble ever since he came on board the steamer. I think his wife will follow him before we arrive in New York. It is astonishing how hardened some people become from witnessing such scenes of distress. An officer of the Winchester told an old sick man that he had better jump overboard now, while he could do it himself, and not wait for the sailors to have to do it for him." Sabbath, May 6th. Weather quite pleasant; the people more comfortable. To-day inquired for the Scotch woman, and was told her child was dead and buried. The doctor has been at work all day, and is getting discouraged. The emigrants appear to have no sympathy for each other; one may die in their midst, their dying words begging for water, and they will refuse to give him a mouthful, for fear of being thirsty before it is served to them again. This afternoon I saw the little boy I have spoken of crying for water, and a little girl sitting by him with a bottle half full. I asked her to give him a drink, but she grasped the bottle with both hands, and held it as tightly as if I had asked for her life. I gave the boy a bottle of ice-water, but suppose some one stole it from him the moment my back was turned. At 7 P. M. buried another man.

Sunday, May 7th. Cold, damp air, and foggy. Found two dead this morning, and another at 12 o'clock. The doctor says they die of starvation. They have become so weak from hunger, thirst, and cold, that medicine cannot help them. They require nursing, which they cannot get here. The water is very cold, and every indication of ice in the vicinity. Made to-day 237 miles.

Monday, May 8th. Fog still continues; wind fresh from S. W., and quite cold. Early this morning, slowed the ship to clear an iceberg. Sounded in forty fathoms of water. To-day Capt. Fitch gave orders to put all hands on allowance of bread, not having enough to last us home. We begin to feel the bad effects of having the ship so full. After having a four-hour watch in the hot engine room, it would be very pleasant to find a clean spot to sit, and breathe the pure air; but no such place can be found; and below decks, a very sickening odor arises. With favorable weather,

we hope to be in New York in four days. Our decks are too small for eight hundred people. My little room has to accommodate four of us, engineers, one room having been given up to the passengers. Tuesday, May 9th. Fog cleared away, quite cold, more like December than May. I went with one of the mates below, and found six of the emigrants dead. The doctor said they died of suffocation in their close quarters; but there is no other place for them. The fore-cabin is full, having to take all the sailors from the wreck. Many of the emigrants have been taken into the cabin. The doctor has turned his room into a hospital. He is nearly worn out, and can do but little for them. I saw the Scotch family this morning. The man is very sick and weak. I fear his days are numbered. An Irish woman called my attention to her children lying sick. She told me that one of her children died last night. She said, "Sure it was a sad day we all left old Ireland." I tried to comfort her the best way I could, telling her we would soon be in New York, where they would all be taken care of. If I could annihilate time and space, how soon would the Washington be reported in New York, with her cargo of misery and poverty!

Four P. M. Just buried a woman. She was alone, going to New York to meet her husband. This afternoon, took the names of all the passengers and crew of the Winchester, and found them to number four hundred and eighty souls. But death will soon reduce their number. Twelve o'clock, midnight. I have just been down among the emigrants, and found some of them very sick. I took a bottle of ice-water with me to give to those who needed it most. It was as a drop in the bucket, but it was all I had to give. Since four o'clock there have been three deaths, making nine to-day. I admire the conduct of Mr. King, our first officer. He is continually using his utmost endeavors to alleviate their sufferings. He is a regular visitor at all the tables, gathering up the fragments to bestow on some sick person. The emigrants all consider him as their preserver, and many of them will burst into tears when he is speaking to them. Wednesday, May 10th. This is the day we should have arrived in New York; but we are a long way off. The weather is pleasant, and the sea smooth. This afternoon gave all the emigrants a glass of rum. The little children would drink it down clear, and not make a face about it either. I went with the doctor to see the man with a broken leg—he is doing very well. Many of the poor people are too sick and weak to go on deck, and are obliged to stay below in the sickly atmosphere. On making particular inquiry, I learned that the forsaken boy I have mentioned had a little sister on board. His father is in America, and sent home for his children. They were in charge of their uncle, who went to Quebec in another ship, after the Winchester was wrecked. The little girl is not more than seven years old.

Thursday, May 11th. I went with the first officer (Mr. King) among the emigrants, to see if we could do anything for them. Hoisted up two or three sick women on deck, where they could breathe fresh air. Poor things! I hardly think they will go back again. I pointed out the little boy and his sister to Mr. K. I found them both on the boiler deck, so dirty that I hardly knew them. Mr. K.'s sympathies were at once enlisted in their behalf. We had them taken on deck and washed, and both of us went among the passengers to beg clothes for them. Mr. K. will put them both in his own room. The boy has the measles, and quite a number of the children are sick with the same disease. Death is busy among us, silently doing his work. At 12 o'clock were 510 miles from Sandy Hook. At midnight another was consigned to a watery grave.

Friday, May 12th. The sea continues smooth; the ship is nearing her destination, and the emigrants are in good spirits. The prospect of soon finding relief encourages them. Three of their number were buried to-day. At noon were three hundred miles from Sandy Hook. Sabbath day, May 20th. Weather quite warm and pleasant. Our decks are crowded with passengers and emigrants, each one gazing with anxious eyes to catch a glimpse of the "promised land." A 5 P. M. spoke the steamer Pacific, and requested her to report the loss of the Winchester at Liverpool. All the officers are on deck, looking out for a pilot. There have been four deaths to-day. At 6:30 made the Highlands, and at 9:30 came to anchor at Quarantine. The doctor came off, and would not let us go up to town. Sunday, May 14th. Thick, foggy weather; ship lying at anchor. Three of the emigrants died since we anchored, and one of the sailors. The latter was down in the hold yesterday, watching the cargo, and asked me for some rum, and told me he was sick. I thought it was a sailor's excuse, and told him to ask the doctor. Poor fellow, he died last night. At 12 o'clock heave up our anchor and went to New York, after putting about thirty sick ones on shore, the poor Scotchman among the number.

This long and tedious passage is over, and I am once more at home. I have witnessed scenes that I would like to forget, and I am almost sick of a "life on the ocean wave." THE MISSIONARY SHIP, "WILLIAMS."—A letter from the captain of the missionary ship, "John Williams," received at the London mission-house recently reports a visit to Erromanga, in the New Hebrides. During the stay of the vessel off the island, the very man who leveled the fatal blow at the martyred missionary Williams came on-board. He is now a learner of Christianity. The question was put to him why he killed the missionary. His reply was, "White man had been to the island, and had slain his brother and sister. He feared this white man would do likewise, and so he killed him." The island is now to a great extent reclaimed from heathenism by the labors of native evangelists.

ONE WAY TO CELEBRATE THE FOURTH.—A gathering of five or six hundred abolitionists took place in Framingham, Mass., on the 4th of July. Speeches were made by Messrs. Garrison, Phillips, Remond, and others. Mr. Garrison concluded his speech by burning the Constitution of the United States; also copies of the Fugitive Slave Law, the decision of Judge Loring, and Judge Curtis's charge to the United States Grand Jury. The act was followed by applause and cries of shame, &c.

THE NEW MARKET SEMINARY.

The Seminary at New Market, N. J., under the care of Mrs. R. H. Whitford, held its first anniversary on the afternoon of the 4th inst. The exercises took place in a neighboring grove, and were of a very satisfactory character. Some of the pieces showed independence of thought, refined taste, and thorough training. As a whole, they reflected great credit on the teacher and the pupils. The following is the programme:—My Country's Shame, Thomas B. Titsworth. War a Curse; Peace a Blessing, Daniel S. Pound.

The Sabbath Morning, Mary S. Titsworth. Happiness, Emily F. Randolph. Act and be Happy, Walter G. Ayres. The Students' Offering, Sarah J. Ross. In Hope I am Happy, Elizabeth S. Dunn. The Treasures of the Deep, E. F. Ross. Things that cost Nothing, Ellis J. Dunn. There is Room Enough for All, William H. Smalley. Spring, Amanda P. Titsworth. Summer, Rebecca J. Titsworth. Autumn, Elizabeth F. Ross. Winter, Elizabeth S. Dunn. What a Miracle is Man! Allen W. Dunn. The Charms of the Past, Sarah J. Ross. Bright Hopes of the Future, Kezzie D. Titsworth. More Action; Better Men, Sylvester W. Randolph. Music in Nature, Rebecca J. Titsworth. A Smile can rainbow a Cloud of Grief, Amanda P. Titsworth. The Mission of Life, Abel S. Titsworth.

STARTLING DEVELOPMENTS.—The financial circles were startled last week by some developments connected with the New-Haven Railroad Company. It seems that the President, Robert Schuyler, as Transfer Agent in New York, had, by means of false entries, erasures, and other similar practices, issued illegal and fraudulent stock within a few months past to the amount of nearly twenty thousand shares, or two millions of dollars. This stock had been transferred by the President to himself and brother, under the firm of R. & G. L. Schuyler, and by them hypotecated for loans. The firm has been largely engaged in railroad operations, and in consequence of the depression in money affairs, was obliged to suspend payment some two weeks ago. Thereupon the above facts came to light. Of course they have not only startled financiers, but have done much to shake the foundations of public confidence in present financial and stock operations generally.

—Since the above was written, it has come to light, that Alex. Kyle, Jr., Secretary of the Harlem Railroad Company, has been issuing extra stock of that corporation. His transactions are spoken of as small, amounting to only about \$100,000, three quarters of which has been swallowed up in stock speculations, and the balance loaned to Mr. Schuyler. The effect of these developments has been to depress stock transactions, and indeed all kinds of business, and cause several heavy failures in New York. Among the failures are Messrs. Blatchford and Rainsford, and Messrs. Barrowe & Son.

FOUR MORE "CHATELLETS" SAFE.—The Detroit Inquirer of the 20th states that a medical gentleman of that city, while returning to his home at a very early hour a few mornings ago, from a visit to a sick patient, was accosted by a colored man direct from his "old Kentucky home," who urgently requested his advice about some means of getting over the river. He had a wife and two children, one nine and the other eleven years of age, in the outskirts of the city, and the family had walked all the way from Kentucky in night-journeys, lying still during the daytime. They were hungry, destitute of money, and very weary, and the fear of being overtaken after all their wanderings and escapes, and while fairly in sight of their "promised land," made them nervous and agitated. They had fallen into good hands, however, and after a hearty breakfast—the first food they had eaten in twenty-four hours—they were put on board the ferry, and safely landed in Canada.

MISS DELIA WEBSTER.—This lady, as most of our readers know, was indicted some years ago in Fayette Co., Ky., for stealing or abducting a number of slaves. She was convicted and sentenced to the penitentiary of that State for a term of years, and was pardoned out by Gov. Crittenden after she had served the State but a small portion of the time she was sentenced for. Recently some of those old indentments have been revived, and a warrant was issued for the apprehension of Miss Webster, which was served, but the lady being very sick, could not be removed. Under these circumstances a guard of three men was appointed to remain, tend, and watch her. The guard slept at their posts, or were careless, or were seduced, as the keeper of the penitentiary, Craig, it is said, was; anyhow, Miss Webster escaped on the "underground railroad."

FIRE IN THE CITY OF SHANGHAI.—The North China Herald of April 6 says: A fire was observed to break out at 2 o'clock yesterday morning. It originated in a pork shop near the house of the Rev. S. Carpenter, and traversed the street called the Chai-ka from the bridge called Ng-hung-jau, destroying the shops on both sides almost to the bridge called Mui-tai-jan. Mr. C.'s front gate was burned; but his house being a few rods back from the street, barely escaped. It is said that this outrage was committed by a body of spies, one of whom was caught, and was to be decapitated yesterday.

B. F. CHESTER'S post-office address is Mystic River, Ct. The salaries paid to Baptist pastors in Massachusetts, is said to average \$372 among 20 pastors in Berkshire, about \$300 in Hampshire, \$650 in Essex, and in Plymouth \$500. In other counties no average is stated; individual cases cited show incomes ranging from \$1,500 to \$800.

General Intelligence.

Abstract of Proceedings in Congress.

FOURTH-DAY, JULY 5. In the SENATE, the bill to establish a line of steamships between San Francisco and Shanghai, China, was passed by a vote of 22 to 13. The bill for the Suppression of the Slave Trade was passed. The remainder of the day was taken up in a discussion of the vetoed Insane Bill.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Gilbert Dean's resignation, as representative of the 11th Congressional District of New York, was presented. Bennett's Land Bill and the General Appropriation Bill were each discussed for a while, but no action was taken.

FIFTH-DAY, JULY 6. In the SENATE, Mr. Gillette of Connecticut presented the resolutions passed at the recent session of the Legislature of that State, against the passage of the Nebraska bill, and contending Mr. Toucey for voting in favor of it. The Pacific Telegraph Line bill was then taken up, some amendments made, and its further consideration was postponed. The consideration of the Veto Message of the Indigent Insane bill was then resumed, when Mr. Williams of New Hampshire spoke in favor of the Veto Message, and fully sustained the course of the President in regard to the matter. The question was then put whether the bill should pass notwithstanding the objections of the President, and decided in the negative—Yeas, 21; Nays 26. Several House bills were then passed, and the Senate adjourned.

The HOUSE, almost immediately after meeting, proceeded to vote on the amendments of the Committee of the Whole to the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill. Most of the amendments were agreed to, and the bill was then rejected by a vote of 82 yeas to 75 yeas. Pending a motion to reconsider the vote, the House adjourned.

SIXTH-DAY, JULY 7. In the SENATE, Mr. Allen of Rhode Island submitted a series of resolutions, passed by the Legislature of that State, denouncing the passage of the Nebraska bill, the Fugitive Slave Law, and against the acquisition of new territory. The bill making appropriations for the construction of military roads in Washington and Nebraska Territories was passed. The private calendar was then taken up, and twenty Senate and six House bills were passed. The Senate adjourned till Second-day.

In the HOUSE, the vote of Thursday evening, rejecting the Civil and Diplomatic bill, was reconsidered. The appropriations of \$482,500 for completing Custom-Houses and Marine Hospitals, and \$530,000 for the purchase of the Assay building in New York, were agreed to, and the bill was then passed by a vote of 92 to 67.

SABBATH-DAY, JULY 8. The HOUSE only was in session, and spent the day mostly on private bills. The bill authorizing the Commissioner of Patents to grant an extension patent to Samuel Colt, for improvement in fire arms, of seven years, came up and a debate ensued. Charges of attempts to bribe, and of an extraordinary amount of corruption in connection with the progress of the bill, were made, and a committee of investigation was appointed.

California News.

The steamship George Law, with California news to June 16th, and over one million dollars in gold dust, arrived at New York on the 9th inst.

There had been considerable disturbance at San Francisco, resulting from the uncertain tenure of land titles. Headstrong and desperate men, incited by cupidity, entered upon the lands of owners under alcalde titles, and where forcible measures were taken to eject them, force was met by force. Several lives were lost.

Capt. Adams, U. S. N., arrived at San Francisco on the 8th, bearing the treaty negotiated between Commodore Perry and the Emperor of Japan. Of course we can know nothing of the details of the treaty, except from rumor, which gives to the United States two ports, where her citizens can reside and engage in commerce, and where Consuls may be stationed. Americans are also permitted to visit any part of the Empire to the distance of twelve miles from the coast.

The accounts of the recent gold discoveries read like a romance. At Iowa Hill we are told that upwards of three hundred tunnels have been commenced, and that some of them will involve an outlay of thousands of dollars. Remuneration is to be obtained when they get into the hill. Some of these tunnels have iron doors, and are locked and barred lest some rogue should steal the "dust" in the dirt.

The harvest has commenced, and already samples of new barley are exhibited in the market. All appearances indicate the harvest will be abundant.

Fatal Railroad Accident.

An extra from the office of the Baltimore Clipper, gives the particulars of a terrible accident which took place on the afternoon of July 4th, on the Baltimore and Susquehanna Railroad, by which about thirty persons were killed, and a much larger number more or less wounded, some of them but slightly, while the extent and the nature of the injuries of others are of a character to render it likely that they also will be called upon to swell the fearful catalogue of mortality. The scene of the accident was a curve of the road about midway between the Relay House and Rider's Grove, at which latter spot the Grand American Celebration took place.

Three trains, full of ladies and gentlemen, with children, left Baltimore during the day to participate in the celebration. Returning, one of the trains left for Baltimore at two o'clock, another started at five, and the third, to which the accident occurred, at about fifteen minutes later. It seems that the accommodation train for York, with four passenger cars attached, under the direction of Wm. Scott, Conductor, started on its way up shortly before 5 o'clock, instructed to lay off at Green Spring switch until one of the excursion trains should pass. This he did, and the second return train passed as directed. The accommodation train then started, and, dreadfully retarded, an excursion train from the Grove had also started. They met about three-quarters

of a mile above the Relay House, at the turn of an abrupt switch, and came together with a fearful crash. The locomotive attached to the excursion train was behind, pushing the cars; that attached to the other train was in front, and literally plowed its way into the cars, loaded with passengers.

About half a dozen cars were crushed and shivered to atoms, and a large number of their unhappy inmates either killed upon the spot or dreadfully injured. The scene is described as harrowing to the last degree. Several of those killed and wounded were so caught in the wreck of the broken cars that they could not be released for a considerable time.

A dispatch dated Baltimore, Friday, July 7, 1854, says: Up to the present time, there have been 32 deaths from the late disaster on the Susquehanna Railroad, and there are three or four more persons in a doubtful condition. A warrant has been issued for the arrest of Mr. Parks Winchester, the Superintendent of the road. The accident is now attributed mainly to the recent removal of the former competent and experienced President and Superintendent by political proscription, and the appointment of inefficient and inexperienced successors of the right political stripe.

European News.

European news to June 4th has been received. The most important item is, that the siege of Silistria has been raised—the Russians defeated by the Turks and driven across the Danube. The order of events was as follows: Siege operations were commenced on the 17th May, and continued until 15th June, the attack and defense being carried on incessantly, and with equal bravery on both sides. Repeated storming parties were directed against the intrenchments—mines and countermines were exploded, causing immense slaughter to both besiegers and besieged. Mustafa Pasha, the brave Turkish commander, was killed by a shell; after which Prince Paskiewitch, the Russian commander, was struck and disabled by a spent ball, and will probably die.

On the 13th June, a tremendous attack was ordered under Generals Gorchakoff and Schilders, but after severe fighting the Russians were repulsed, and a Turkish brigade sent from Shumla by Omer Pasha, succeeded in entering the fortress. Thus reinforced, the garrison on the 15th made a sortie. A desperate hand to hand contest ensued, and ended in the complete discomfiture of the Russians. Prince Gorchakoff was severely wounded. General Schilders had his leg shot off, and two other Generals were killed. The carnage among the Russian Troops was dreadful, and they retired, fighting across the river. Pursuing their advantage, the Turks crossed an arm of the river, seized the Isle of Hops, and blew up the Russian siege works thereon. The Turks then brought out their guns and erected temporary batteries on the Bulgarian bank of the river, before the north face of the fortress. The Russian battalions east and west of Silistria immediately retreated, in good order across the river and destroyed their bridges.

From the Baltic, we hear that the English ships Odin and Vulture landed 150 men at Kalva Karlemy, but they were attacked by the Russians and driven back to their ships with the loss of three officers and three seamen killed, two officers and fourteen seamen wounded, and 25 taken prisoners. Admiral Napier had sent four ships against the place. A private telegraphic dispatch, received by a Greek firm in London, states that a military insurrection, sympathized with by the fleet, had taken place at Sevastopol, and was with difficulty suppressed.

A conspiracy to assassinate the Emperor of France, during his visit to the baths of the Pyrenees, had been discovered in the Departments of Larn and Garonne, and 150 arrests were made. The prefect was dismissed, and M. Ledetsreur, the friend of Lafayette, appointed his successor.

According to advices from Turin of the 15th, it is stated that the Judge Gabrri, who had been charged with the preliminary inquiry into the guilt of the persons charged with the assassination of the Duke of Parma, was mortally wounded with three strokes of a poignard in the streets of Parma on the 12th ult., at 5 o'clock in the evening.

Four Days Later. The steamer Baltic arrived at New York last Sabbath morning, in 9 days, 16 hours, and 53 minutes from Liverpool, being the shortest passage on record. There is no fresh intelligence from the East. The Russian squadron is supposed to have taken refuge on the coast of Kamshacka. From China, the dates are to April 22d, but nothing important had transpired.

Emigration to Kansas. The details of this great enterprise (says a Boston paper) begin to come before the eye. The trustees, Messrs. A. A. Lawrence, Moses H. Grinnell, and E. Thayer, have adopted proposals for carrying their emigrants West—at least 20,000, and at most 50,000, to be provided for by the transportation companies who make their offers. The first convoy is to start on the 17th of July, embodying a sufficient number of mechanics, engineers, &c., to take practical measures for the reception of a large party.

It may not be generally understood, that the journey to Kansas is a very short one. The mail passes from New York to St. Louis in about 50 hours, and the line of Kansas is northward from the Mississippi River, only 280 miles by the Missouri, up which steamboats go with emigrants.

The interest taken in this enterprise all through the northern, middle and western States, is a most satisfactory evidence of the eagerness with which men have been looking for something which they could do to gratify their attachment to free institutions. The spirit which sent Brewster and Bradford and their associates to Plymouth, and Winthrop and his to our Massachusetts Bay, proves to be alive, after all that has been said of modern degeneracy, and eager to show itself exactly as it showed itself with them. We have heard fears expressed that this State of Kansas would be merely an undisciplined mass of newly arrived foreigners. With some opportunity to see the proposals constantly arriving from Americans who intend to go, we have a right to say that these fears are wholly unfounded. Every form of emigration party

is now clustering, from the widow at Lowell—the first woman who signified her intent to go, because she had a son two years old, whom she meant to bring up as a Kansas farmer—round to the party of fifty families from one village in Pennsylvania, who take with them their printing press, their tools and their money, to establish at once in a new leave behind.

Chivalry.

We learn from the Savannah Morning News, that a duel was fought on Monday, the 19th ultimo, between Claudius C. Stewart, Esq., and Joseph B. Coker, Esq., both young lawyers, resident at Newmansville, East Florida. The quarrel is said to have had its origin in Coker's intimating to a young lady, that Stewart had invited him to be one of his groomsmen on the occasion of his approaching nuptials with that lady. It appears that Mr. Stewart had requested Mr. Coker to attend him on the occasion referred to, but at the same time enjoined secrecy in the matter. Mr. S. construed the disclosure into a breach of confidence, and an offense requiring of Mr. Coker his signature and his acknowledgment of his having been guilty of a libel, or the alternative of a fight with deadly weapons. After the interference of the friends of both proved unavailing in settling the quarrel, the parties left Newmansville, and proceeded to a ferry some thirty miles distant, where they crossed to the appointed site. Both were armed with double barreled shot guns. Mr. Stewart's gun was loaded with thirty buck shot. Mr. Coker's gun, which chambered three balls, was loaded with twelve bullets. After firing the first shots at the distance of seventy-five yards, in case neither fell, they were to advance ten paces and fire a second time, when, if neither was yet hit, they were to advance ten paces more for a third shot. At the first fire Mr. Stewart received three balls, two of them in his left arm and shoulder, rendering, it is said, amputation of that limb necessary. The other ball entered his right breast, and passing upward, lodged in his right shoulder, in front. Two buckshot passed through the breast of the loose garment worn by Mr. Coker.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—The Albany Journal of July 5th says: A party of the students belonging to the Carlisle (Schoharie Co.) Seminary, accompanied by Prof. Alfred McFall and others, proceeded on Saturday last to explore the celebrated Cave, located a few miles from the Seminary. They had closed their explorations, and were returning, when the accident occurred which resulted in the death of the Professor. It happened in this wise: The party had been in a pit of some hundred feet deep, and all had ascended by means of pulley-ropes, except Mr. McF. He was ascending, and had nearly reached the platform, when by some means he slipped from the rope seat and fell to the bottom of the cave. On being approached, he was found senseless, and died in a few minutes. He was a gentleman of rare endowments, well beloved by the students, and highly respected by all. He leaves a stricken wife to mourn his sudden departure.

Wool.—There is no notable change in the market; the demand continues light, and the sales are small. In the wool-growing districts some purchases have been made by manufacturers and country speculators at a general reduction of 12 to 15 cents per lb. from last year's prices at shearing time. The large dealers in the principal cities have made no movement to lay in stocks at present rates, arguing that the excessive clip, the depression existing in nearly all manufactures of wool, stringency in the money-market, disturbed state of Europe, and other causes, will effect a further decline in prices. Foreign wool is held with more firmness than domestic—50 bales washed Buenos Ayres sold at 14 1/2 to 15 1/2 cents 6 mos.; and 150 do. Mestizo, on private terms. [Ship. List.]

SUMMARY.

A dispatch dated Bath, Me., Friday, July 7, 1854, says: The "Angel Gabriel" lectured here on Wednesday and Thursday evenings against Popery. On the last occasion the crowd was large and a disturbance occurred. A mob of men and boys proceeded to the old South Church, used by the Catholics as a place of worship, broke open the doors, rang the bell and displayed the American ensign from the belfry. They afterward set the church on fire and it was burnt to the ground.

The California Conference, at its late session, unanimously requested Bishop Simpson to "fix his residence" in California; and promised to present him with a "suitable residence," should he conclude to accept this invitation. The Conference also voted to request the Missionary Committee to appropriate fifteen thousand dollars for domestic missions in the State, in addition to the expenses of the men sent out to their Conference.

Sir Henry Young, in his report on the navigation of the River Murray, in South Australia, just issued, says: "As regards soil, climate, and other natural advantages, there can be no doubt that the vast basin of the Murray, equal in area to seven Great Britains, is well adapted to sustain a large population; while in no part of the world can the extent and facility of internal communication by water be surpassed."

A sad accident occurred at New Haven, Ct., last Sabbath (Saturday) afternoon. The steamer, in the tower of St. Thomas Church gave way, precipitating six men fifteen feet below, among a lot of large stones, some wheelbarrows and stones also falling upon them. Patrick Mack had his thigh crushed and head cut open, and was carried off insensible; his recovery is doubtful. John Lyons and the four others were also badly hurt.

We learn that Merrill, the alleged kidnaper of Solomon Northrup, a free colored citizen of this State, who was thereby subjected to twelve years of inhuman bondage and suffering as a slave in Louisiana, was yesterday morning arrested near Gloversville in Fulton County, and fully identified by Northrup as the villain who stole and sold him into Slavery.

A dispatch dated Albany, Friday July 7, 1854, says: The Canal Board this afternoon resolved to enlarge the Erie Canal between Lockport and Rochester, in conformity with the plan adopted September 16, 1850. The vote stood 8 to 1, the State Engineer voting in the negative.

A sad catastrophe, resulting in the death of a minister, occurred at Susquehanna on the morning of the 4th inst. The Rev. Horace R. Clark, appointed at the recent annual session of the Wyoming Conference to the Susquehanna and Lanesboro' Mission, was crossing the street, unaware of the proximity of the cannon, and not hearing the warnings of the orphans happened exactly as he came within its range; stunning, scorching, and bruising him in such a horrible manner that he died almost immediately.

On the morning of the 4th inst., a son of J. C. Cooper, Esq., of Adams, Jefferson County, an intelligent lad, aged about 14 years, with three other boys, went into the woods for the purpose of shooting game. After a little time out, young Cooper said to his companions, "How easy it would be for one to kill himself!" at the same time placing his gun by his side, with the muzzle pointing under his ear. At this moment, by some accidental motion, the gun went off and he was instantly killed.

The steamer Erie, the melancholy fate of which will be remembered by all, was raised from her watery bed in Lake Erie, June 30th. Her hull was towed into Buffalo, and taken to the dry dock for the purpose of examination. It will be a fearful sight to look into her desolate hold, which probably contains many treasures, and perhaps the remains of some of the unfortunate persons who were on board when the vessel was destroyed by fire.

Madame Maszleny, one of the sisters of Kosuth, died recently at her residence, No. 130 Ninth-st. in this City, in the 34th of her age. Her disease was consumption, the seeds of which were planted in her constitution in the winter of 1851, on that awful night when all the female members of Kosuth's family, including herself, were arrested by Austrian gend-d'armes, and dragged through the streets of Pesth to a place of confinement, previous to their expulsion from the country.

The experiment of a semi-weekly Roman Catholic newspaper in this City (The Freeman's Journal) has proved a failure, and is abandoned. The Editor assigns as a reason for going back to weekly issues, that the general effort necessary to get out two papers per week did not permit that thought and carefulness which should characterize the columns of a paper devoted to Roman Catholic interests.

The price of papering risen in England, as it has in this country, to a rate seriously diminishing if not altogether destroying the profits of some of the provincial journals, they have resolved to increase their rates of sale and subscription. In Glasgow a movement is now going on to raise the price of all the papers two cents on a copy. In England, the Birmingham Journal has just taken the lead with a similar enhancement.

On Wednesday evening, 21st, Wm. T. Merrill was bathing in the Merrimac, and dove a distance of nine feet, where the water was less than four feet deep, and by taking a more perpendicular direction than he intended, struck the bottom with such force, as to paralyze his entire body below the heart, by the concussion or fracture of the spine. He died in the course of the day.

From developments recently made, and evidence lately obtained, there remains no doubt that the heir to the immense Jenning's estate of \$40,000,000 is Hector Jennings, of Ohio, and measures are now being taken to substantiate his claim, and put him in possession of the money. His agents on both sides of the Atlantic have been untiring in their efforts to obtain the requisite proof of his heirship.

A dispatch dated Albany, Saturday, July 8, says: A fire occurred at Cohoes this morning, by which Strong's mill was entirely consumed. After the fire the south wall of the mill fell in, and several persons were caught in the falling mass. The body of a lad was found in the ruins, and it is supposed other lives are lost. Several escaped, more or less injured.

The American brig Grey Eagle succeeded in landing six hundred slaves near Havana, on the 25th of June. The Eagle was subsequently captured by the British brig of war L'Espergle, but was finally surrendered to a Spanish man of war. Only a small number of the negroes were rescued.

The Connecticut House of Representatives, by a vote of 116 to 78, passed a resolution to amend the State Constitution so as to allow negroes to vote on the same terms as white men. Also (106 to 80), an amendment to prohibit any person from voting, who cannot read. These proposed amendments were then ordered to be continued to the next Legislature, and published with the laws.

A dispatch from St. Catharines, Friday, July 7, 1854, states that the night Express train on the Great Western Railroad, which left the Suspension Bridge Thursday night, ran over a horse, whereby the two emigrant cars were thrown off the track, killing seven passengers and severely wounding ten others, some of whom will not recover.

An arrival from Barbadoes brings us intelligence, to the 15th of June. The cholera was still on the increase, the number of deaths reaching 400 per day. The whole number of deaths from the disease amounted to 5,000. The shipping in the port was entirely free from the scourge.

News from the Cape of Good Hope to May 13 gives an account of the legislative doings of the new Republic, entirely independent of Europe, there established, bearing the name of the Orana River Free State. The first session of the Legislature closed on the 17th of April.

A dispatch dated Albany, Friday, July 7, 1854, says: In the heavy gale which swept over Lake Ontario on Tuesday last, the schr. Duke of Darlington foundered about twenty miles from Toronto, and six hands, including the captain, perished. A boy named Bailey was the only person saved.

We learn from the Boston Atlas, that several professional gentlemen have signified their intention of joining the Kansas party, to leave on the 17th of July, and to return in four weeks. Thus they will see the finest part of this country, besides going along the borders of Nebraska and Kansas.

The Dublin Freeman says: "Owen Duffy, of Monaghan Co., is 122 years old. When married he lost his second wife, and subsequently married a third, by whom he had a son and daughter. His youngest son is two years old, his oldest ninety. He still retains in much vigor his mental and corporeal faculties, and frequently walks to the country town, a distance of eight miles."

In Darbyville, Pickaway county, Ohio, Miss Fuller, a victim of misplaced affection, drowned herself because her lover sent her a note stating his intention not to marry her. She threw her arms around the neck of the faithless one, kissed him, and in a few minutes after plunged into some water fifteen feet deep, and was a corpse.

The Scioto Gazette names sixty-four farmers of Ross County who are extensively engaged in the business of feeding cattle, and who average one hundred head a year, making 6,400 for that county, without counting any of the small fish. These cattle will average them \$50 per head, making \$320,000.

A dispatch dated Boston, Saturday, July 8, says: Recent developments in New York are exercising an unfavorable influence on money affairs in this city. Stocks have considerably declined to-day, and State street is greatly excited by the failure of a firm of extensive and well-known brokers and stock dealers.

There was a violent hurricane in Springfield and Swanton townships, Lucas County, Ohio, on Thursday afternoon, 29th ult. Along the track of the hurricane the trees were all uprooted and blown down, and laid in immense winnows, as if they had been lifted and piled together, by the action of the wind.

A dispatch dated Philadelphia, Friday, July 7, 1854, says: The lightning train which left Philadelphia for Baltimore at 12 45 P. M., to-day, ran off the track at Broad Creek, Maryland, killing Benjamin R. Benson, the engineer, and Joseph Robinett, fireman.

A recent advertisement in a London paper (appearing anonymously, but attributed to the Times) offers a reward of \$600 for a material which shall be found so cheap and serviceable as to supplant Rags in the manufacture of paper.

An extensive fire occurred in Philadelphia July 5th, which destroyed the National Theater, the Girard House, and the Chinese Museum. The fire originated in the Theater during the performance, but it is supposed there were no lives lost.

A dispatch dated Cincinnati, Wednesday, July 5, 1854, says: An Irishman attacked an American wearing a Know Nothing hat. The American killed him with pistol and bowie-knife. He has not yet been arrested.

Madame Sontag is dead. She was attacked by cholera while on the road from Mexico to Vera Cruz, where she was to embark for the United States, and died on the 16th of June.

B. P. Cahoon, of Kenosha, Wisconsin, has sent the N. Y. Tribune three pie-plant leaf stalks that weigh ELEVEN AND A QUARTER POUNDS.

In Ross County, Ohio, a Kansas Emigration Society has been formed, of which Cadwallader Wallace is President. A large emigration is going from that part of Ohio.

Thomas Ritchie, the venerable editor, is dead. He was born during the American Revolution, about 1778, and accordingly was nearly eighty years of age.

Col. Suttle has written to a gentleman in Boston, that he will sell Burns for \$1,500, and some measures have been taken to raise the money.

The number of deaths in New York last week was 761, of which 98 were from cholera.

The New York and Erie Railroad Company have resumed the carrying of mails for many stations on their through express trains.

For the week ending the 3d inst, there were the unusually large number of 470 burials in St. Louis.

New York Markets—July 10, 1854. Ashes—Pearls \$5 50; Pots 5 11. Flour and Meal—Flour, G 75 a 7 25 for common to good State, 7 50 a 8 00 for common to good Ohio and Michigan, 7 12 a 7 75 for mixed to good Wisconsin, Rye Flour 5 50. Corn Meal 3 75 for Jersey.

Grain—Wheat 1 40 for red Upper Lake, 1 80 for white Canada, 2 00 a 2 05 for good white Michigan, Rye 1 00, Barley 85 a 1 00. Oats 54 a 58c for State and Western. Corn, 68 a 70c for western mixed.

Provisions—Pork, 10 00 a 10 50 for prime, 11 37 a 11 50 for mess. Beef, 15 50 for city mess. Lard 9 00 a 9 25. Butter, 13 a 17c for Ohio, 17 a 21c for State. Cheese 6 a 9c.

Hay—70 a 75c for old, 97 a 98c for new. Lumber—15 00 a 15 50 for Eastern Spruce and Pine, which is a decline.

Potatoes—1 25 a 1 50 for new Long Island. Seeds—Clover Ec. Timothy 18 00 a 21 00. Flaxseed 1 70.

Tallow—1 15c for city rendered; Pork—33 a 36c for native and half Merino, 42 a 45c for fat-blood Merino, 49 a 53c for American Saxony Fleeces.

Mountain Glen Water Cure and Summer Retreat, For the Reception of Patients and Boarders, PLAINFIELD, N. J.

THE location of this establishment is peculiarly inviting, being on the mountain side, where fresh breezes always abound, and mosquitoes never come. The buildings are nearly new; the water is soft and pure; the air is cool and bracing, and the scenery is romantic and beautiful. In every direction there are pleasant walks or drives. The celebrated Washington Rock is only two miles distant.

No pains will be spared to make the Glen a "home" to such as seek its quiet retreat for recreation or the restoration of health. Physician and Proprietor, A. UTTER, M. D.

Bound Volumes. On hand, and for sale at this office, the first and second volumes of the Seventh-day Baptist Memorial, bound together, in cloth and leather. Price in morocco \$3 00, in paper \$2 75; half calf \$2 00; half the Sabbath-School Visitor, bound together, in cloth; price \$1 00. We have also on hand several sets of the Sabbath Recorder, vols. 2 to 10 inclusive, which will be bound to order, those of binding cloth, at \$2 00 per volume, and those of leather, those wishing them should send their orders without delay.

Clothing Establishment. THE subscribers, under the firm of TITTSWORTH & DUNN, have opened a Clothing Establishment at No. 22 Dey-street, New York, where they intend to keep constantly on hand, in large quantities and great variety, coats, pants, and vests. Country merchants desirous of introducing ready-made clothing as a branch of their business, may here obtain a supply on 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 order, which will receive prompt attention. An examination of our stock and facilities will, we trust, convince those who give us a call, that we can please ourselves at No. 22 Dey-street as well as at any other place in the City of New York.

WILLIAM DUNN, A. D. TITTSWORTH, Jr. JOHN D. TITTSWORTH, R. M. TITTSWORTH.

Central Railroad Company of New Jersey. The cars will run as follows until further notice, commencing 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 55 A. M., 1 40 and 3 35 P. M., passenger, and 6 30 A. M., freight; and for Somerville at 7 30 P. M.

Passengers will be required to purchase tickets before entering the cars, or pay five cents in addition to the regular fare. GEO. H. PEGRAM, Sup't.

New York and Erie Railroad. TRAINS leave pier foot of Duane-st., New York, as follows: Buffalo Express at 6 A. M. for Buffalo direct, with out change of baggage or cars. Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M. for Dunkirk. Mail at 8 45 A. M. for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and all intermediate stations.

Way Express at 12 45 P. M. for Dunkirk. Night Express at 6 P. M. for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant at 8 P. M. for Buffalo. On Sundays only one express train, at 6 P. M. These Express Trains connect at Buffalo with first-class splendid steamers on Lake Erie for all ports on the Lake; and at Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c. D. C. McCALLUM, 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, connecting with Albany and Troy Trains. Mail Train, 9 A. M. Through Way Trains, 12 M. and 5 P. M.

Express Train, 4 P. M. Accommodation Train at 6 30 P. M. For Tarrytown at 11 P. M. For Peekskill at 11 P. M. Passenger Trains at 7 A. M. and 4 15 P. M. from Chambers-st.; and Way, Freight and Passenger Train at 1 P. M. from 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 Route. SIXTY MILES DISRANDED SAVED.—MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.—The Railroad is now open to the Mississippi River. Running time to St. Louis 56 1/2 hours.

Passengers can leave New York by the NEW YORK AND ERIE and HUDSON RIVER RAILROADS, at 7 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M., arriving same evening at Dunkirk, Buffalo, and connecting with the LIGHTNING EXPRESS TRAINS on the LAKE SHORE RAILROAD, and reach Chicago next evening at 9 1/2 o'clock, where a comfortable night's rest may be obtained, and proceed at 8 o'clock next morning by the CHICAGO AND ROCHESTER RAILROAD, to St. Louis, all the way by RAILROAD. Also connecting at Chicago with trains on the OHIO AND GALVANA RAILROAD, to Rockford, Freeport, Galena, and Dubuque.

Passengers by this line have the privilege of stopping at any point and returning, and are not subject to the numerous and tedious delays occasioned by LOW WATER, as by other routes.

For Through Tickets, or any further information, apply to the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner of Dey-st. JOHN E. PORTER, General Agent.

Regular Mail Line via Stonington for Boston, PROVIDENCE, NEW BEDFORD, and TAUNTON. Carrying the Eastern Mail, first and second class, and COMMODORE, Capt. John G. Bowne, in connection with the Stonington and Providence, and Boston and Providence Railroads, leaving New York daily (Sundays excepted) from Pier No. 2 N. E., first wharf above Battery Place, at 5 o'clock P. M., and Stonington 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 expeditiously 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 Saturday; from Stonington—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

The O. VANDEBILT, from New York—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday; from Stonington—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

Supreme Court. IN the matter of laying out a public place between N. 39th and 106th-sts. and the 5th and 6th-aves. in the city of New York.—CENTRAL PARK. All owners, mortgagees, lessees, occupants, and other persons in any manner, by judgment, decree, or otherwise, entitled unto or interested in the land and premises above-mentioned, or any part thereof. Notice is hereby given, that you are required to appear before the Commissioners of the Estimate and Assessment, at the above-entitled proceeding, at their office, No. 110 Broadway, under the Metropolitan Hall, at 11 o'clock A. M., on any day (Sunday excepted) on or prior to the 15th day of July next, and to produce the evidences of your title or interest therein. In default whereof, and in case the persons entitled or interested aforesaid shall not be ascertained by or known to the Commissioners, the same will be reported to the Supreme Court to be sold to unknown owners. It being the desire to consummate this great improvement, and to present the report at the earliest day, consistent with a proper examination and due regard to the rights and interests affected, it is earnestly requested, that all parties note and comply with the foregoing notice, in no other way further notice will be issued. ROBERT J. DILLON, Counsel to the Corporation.

New York, June 1, 1854. N. B.—All papers published in the city of New York are required to pay postage on the 1st day of July next, on each volume, to send their bills (with affidavits of publication) to the office of the Counsel to the Corporation, to be paid on the final taxation of the proceedings.

SEMINARY. Market, N. J., under the first floor of the 4th inst. in a neighboring satisfactory character showed independent and thorough reflected great of the pupils. The

Thomas B.

Miscellaneous.

The Trouble at Shanghai.

A private letter published in the Boston Advertiser, gives the most intelligible account we have seen of the origin of the difficulty between the imperialists and foreign residents at Shanghai and the consequent battle. It seems that the foreign settlement is situated on the west bank of the Shanghai river, between two parallel creeks, running west from the river—the one south of the settlement turns at a right-angle to the north, and reaches nearly to the other, so as to enclose the space occupied by the settlement, somewhat in the form of a square. Outside the creek, parallel to the river, the Chinese camps were stationed. Three forts built of mud and turf stood on the bank, the outermost encampment reaching behind them. The race course, which was laid out by foreigners, (Chinese roads are more pathways) passes through the center of the settlement, from the river to the creek, before the encampments, making a wide circuit in front of the forts. The graves alluded to are made of earth about ten feet high, and form a very good cover. They are scattered in the rice-fields, outside the settlement, where the English deployed to attack the Chinese in flank. With this explanation, the reader will easily understand the account given below, under date of Shanghai, April 12, 1854.

We have had rather exciting times here since I last wrote you, as perhaps you have heard by report, or read in the newspapers, before opening this. Now that it is all over, I can safely tell you all about it. I suppose you would have been rather anxious about me, if you had known what was passing at the time. A kind Providence, however, watched over and protected me, as it has ever done.

I have often told you the position which the two contending factions of Chinese occupied at Shanghai, the Rebels in the city, to the number of five or six thousand, and the Imperialists encamped outside, about an eighth of a mile from the walls, and the same distance from the houses in the foreign settlement, though bordering on the new race course. In the neighborhood of the last mentioned locality, the soldiers from the Imperialist camp were in the habit of assembling in the afternoon (at the time when most of the foreigners take their daily exercise) for the purpose of firing at a target, so placed that many of the shot fired passed over the course in no very pleasant proximity to the persons of the aforesaid ladies and gentlemen. Latterly too the Imperialist soldiery, not content with annoying those on the course by their dangerous proximity while engaged in target practice, had the impudence to insult inoffensive individuals (foreigners) by throwing mud and stones at them, and occasionally even discharging their fire-arms at them, when they thought themselves unperceived. Complaints had often been made by the Consular authorities in consequence of these outrages, but although many promises were made, no redress was ever obtained from them—neither was the annoyance discontinued.

Nine days ago five or six Imperialist soldiers went into the compound of a foreigner and set to work deliberately stealing some wood which happened to be on the premises, belonging to an Englishman. The latter came out of the house with a friend, and endeavored to make them desist. The Imperialists drew their swords upon them and commenced an attack, whereupon one of the foreigners shot two of the Chinamen with his revolver, severely wounding them, but not so much so as to prevent their escape. That same afternoon, it is supposed out of revenge, several Imperialist soldiers attacked a lady and gentleman (English) on the race course, wounding the gentleman quite severely. He managed, notwithstanding, to defend the retreat of the lady, until several foreigners came to his assistance. A small guard of marines, from one of the men-of-war in port, also came up at this moment and drove the Imperialists back. The latter, however, were reinforced, and some smart skirmishing ensued, the marines protecting themselves as well as they could behind the graves, which are scattered all over the country. By this time the alarm was given to the men-of-war in port, from the church tower, and in a few minutes a strong force of marines and sailors were landed from the two English men-of-war, and from the United States sloop Plymouth. These soon sufficed to drive the Imperialists back, and we went so far as to enter one of the smaller camps, which was soon destroyed, but night coming on, we were obliged to defer further operations till the next day.

The main body of the sailors and marines were sent back on board ship, but a strong guard was kept on the race course and at the boundary of the foreign settlement. The succeeding day all the foreign Consuls made complaint of the outrage so recently perpetrated, and demanded of the Chinese authorities that the Imperialist forces should evacuate all the camps in the neighborhood of the foreign settlement, threatening to use force if they did not remove by 4 o'clock, P. M., the next day. As no especial movement was apparent in the camps on the following morning, a force of about 250 men from the two English men-of-war, and the U. S. ship Plymouth, was drawn up on the land about two o'clock, and the English volunteer Infantry corps and the American volunteer Artillery corps, the former consisting of some 60 men, and the latter about 15, of which number your humble servant with rifle and revolver was one, joined the regular force at the church, from which point we marched together to our respective positions. We Americans, regulars and volunteers, marched up to within about 50 yards of the first camp, the guns of which raked the road we were advancing upon. We then halted, and at four o'clock commenced shelling the camp in front of us, the English from their position which was much less exposed than ours opening their fire at the same time. We fired for about ten minutes without being fired upon, and then the order was given to charge, and charge we did right up within fifteen yards of a battery, which, if properly managed, might have sent us all to eternity. As it was, at Mr. Griswold's, in Russell & Co.'s, and a Capt. Pearson, commanding an American ship then in port, both attached to the same gun that I was, fell severely wounded, the Capt.

within a few feet of me. A blue jacket was also shot at the same time. After this our men were fired off the road under cover of some graves, where, although the shot whizzed unpleasantly near, we were comparatively protected. From this point we kept up a very sharp fire, until finally the Chinese fled from the camp, which was now on fire in many places. About the same time the English entered the camps which they had attacked, and which were in like manner deserted. Our loss was two killed and about a dozen wounded, some of the latter very severely—poor Gray has since had his leg amputated.

The Chinese loss is estimated from 200 to 500 killed and wounded. Every thing is quiet now. The Chinese have had a lesson taught them by which it is hoped they may profit. I think they will be more circumspect for the future in their behavior to foreigners. The routed Imperialists have all removed to the limits prescribed by the foreign consuls, a mile or two distant from the settlement, and their officers have sued for peace. No apprehension is now felt by foreigners.

Collision at Sea.

The ships Trade Wind and Olympus came in collision at 11 o'clock on the night of June 26, in lat. 41° 50', lon. 57° 20', which resulted in the loss of both ships and twenty-four lives.

The Olympus, Capt. Wilson, sailed from Liverpool on the 23d of May for Boston, with forty passengers and a crew numbering thirteen. She was freighted with nine hundred tons of iron and general hardware.

The Trade Wind, Capt. Smith, cleared at Mobile on the 3d ult. for Liverpool, with seventeen passengers and a crew of thirty-four.

The following account was furnished to the Commercial Advertiser, being the narrative of Capt. Smith.

When the collision occurred, the wind was blowing fresh from southwest by south, with squally weather. Night cloudy and excessively dark. The Trade Wind was under easy sail, steering east by south. We had a pure bowsprit light burning, and were keeping a good look-out fore and aft. A few minutes before striking we saw the Olympus's light, one point on the weather-bow, or S.S.E. from us, having the wind three points abeam the beam, with yards squared and spanker furled; mizzen top-sail on the cap. We put the helm up, and swung the ship off to E.N.E., bringing the Olympus's light broad off on the weather bow, but before we could discover whether the ships were approaching each other, the Olympus's light disappeared. Yet in the darkness, we thought we could make out the sail, passing along to windward of us, standing to westward. After an interval of five minutes, her light again suddenly appeared close to us on our weather-bow, and almost at the same instant we could make the ship out with her head to northward, standing square across our course. Our helm was put hard up promptly, but we could not get our long ship off fast enough, both ships being too far off to deaden way by bracing yards. Our halyards and sheets, &c., were let go as soon as possible, but in vain. The Trade Wind was going at an immense speed, and the Olympus was under a press of canvas, forging ahead directly across our bow. She was struck between her main and foremast, with an effect that can only be conceived. Our starboard bow was stove in, the cut-water and stern were crushed, bowsprit and foremast were broken, and the ship was wrecked from stem to stern with the shock. The wood-ends opened, as I suppose, from keel to deck. The main and mizzenmast of the Olympus were struck with such force as to knock them clear of the ship altogether. She then swung round fore and aft along our port-side, swinging her bow over our quarter boat, crushing it to atoms, after which she dropped astern clear of us, when I found the captain, officers and crew, and some of the passengers, on board the Trade Wind, having jumped on board at the collision.

Finding the Trade Wind full of water in a short time, with foremast hanging to the rigging, we cut away to clear the wreck forward, and hove the anchors off the bow to lighten her forward. The launch, and the two small boats we had left, were now got aft, ready for launching over the stern. Provisions and water were also prepared, so as to be conveniently removed if we found it needful to leave the ship. But as our cargo was composed of 4,657 bales of cotton, we hoped she would float for some time. The sea was running very heavy, though the wind moderated fast. The ship gradually settled as the cotton became soaked, so that we waited anxiously for day-light.

When the day broke we found the Olympus still afloat, four or five miles to eastward, and as she showed a side high out of water, Capt. Wilson was permitted to take our small gig, with as many of his men as would accompany him, to ascertain the condition of his ship and endeavor to save his passengers with his own boats, if the vessel was likely to go down.

About 4 o'clock A. M. we launched our large boat, and placed our passengers in her with the first and second officers in charge, and dropped her astern out of the vortex around the ship, which threatened her destruction every moment. This was done with the view of loading from the ship by means of the quarter-boat, but unfortunately, just as the quarter-boat was launched, three or four frightened creatures leaped into her and capsized her. We found it impossible to right her in the heavy sea around the water-logged ship. In this state of affairs it became evident that if the launch was permitted to return to the ship, she would become swamped and founder alongside by the efforts of the frightened crew to be first into her, and all hands would inevitably perish. I was therefore compelled to order her off and leave us to our fate. It was a melancholy command, but one I deemed of imperious necessity.

At this time the boatswain and many good swimmers plunged overboard and swam to the boat, where they were gladly received. The rest followed the captain to the mizzen-top, as the sea had taken possession of the upper deck.

The launch, with twenty-eight of the crew and five or six of that of the Olympus, pulled off in the direction of the Olympus. Before reaching her, however, she went down, but not until Capt. Wilson had succeeded in getting every one from on board. She sank at 6 A. M.

The launch then turned toward our ship,

but while on her way discovered a sail to the south, and gave chase, in hopes of saving themselves and obtaining assistance for those left behind. At 6:30 they lost sight of the Trade Wind.

After the boat had left, about twenty-five men with myself had taken refuge in the mizzen-top. Soon afterward we discovered a sail to the southward, standing by the wind to the northward. The colors were set at the mizzen-sky-sail masthead, union down, to attract attention. In the mean time the work of destruction went rapidly on in the ship's hull. The upper deck burst and commenced breaking up, permitting the cotton to float; the spare spars, skylights, hatches, companion ways, &c., were carried off, whirling and turning over. The ship settled with every sea that swept her, till about 6.30 A. M., while I was on the mizzen-top-sail yard, and most of my companions were on the top, she made her final plunge, sinking very fast, carrying all down with her to some depth, when we immediately rose again to the surface, surrounded by the planking of the deck and a few bales of cotton.

The expert swimmers immediately united with me, and under my orders collected all the floating planks and spars at hand and formed rafts on which we divided ourselves to the number of sixteen men, while others took to the fore-mast which had remained by the ship until she sank, and was still afloat. The rest sank to rise no more. The fore-mast must have proved but a temporary refuge, as the descending ship must have drawn it down as she settled, as some of the rigging was attached to it.

After recovering our strength, (much exhausted by our almost superhuman efforts in forming our rafts in the very heavy sea running at the time,) we took occasion to improve and add to them from time to time, out of the mass of wrecked stuff around us, until, about 4.30 P. M., or after ten hours exposure to our perilous and exposed situation, we were mercifully rescued by the boats of the Belgian bark St. Antwerpen, Capt. Wytenhoven, the sail before mentioned.

When we arrived on board we found that our boat, and those of the Olympus, had reached the bark about 9 A. M., and had since been making prizeworthy efforts to reach and rescue us, but with no sanguine hopes of finding survivors among the floating wreck stuff.

Upon mustering, we found 44 of 62 from the Trade Wind, and 52 of 58 from the Olympus, making 96 saved of 120.

On Tuesday, July 4th, being close into Block Island, with light westerly winds, and the bark becoming short of provisions, we met a whale boat fishing, which we chartered to take us to Newport, (Capt. Wilson and myself) so as to reach New York, and send a steamer to the bark for assistance.

The Trade Wind was one of the finest clippers built in this City. She was 2,018 tons burden, about three years old, valued at \$100,000, and is largely insured in Wall-st. Her freight is valued at \$50,000 and the cargo at about \$250,000, the latter being principally insured in England. She was owned by W. Platt & Son of Philadelphia, and Booth and Edgar and others of New York.

The Olympus was built in Kennebunk, in 1850, and was 744 tons register; was worth about \$50,000, the cargo \$200,000, and the freight \$15,000. The Olympus was insured at the eastward, where it is presumed the cargo or a portion of it is also insured.

European and Yankee Life.

From a Lecture by Wendell Phillips.

A striking characteristic of the people of Europe, is a want of enterprise. Here every thing contributes to progress, and every man is striving to rise. And he has a motive; for he knows that if he succeeds in accumulating, he will have more influence and a higher social position. But abroad the poor man has no motive to strive—the main-spring is taken away. Property will not change his condition. The mountain weight of conservatism keeps all classes as they were. We are heads, ever subjecting the elements to our uses, and saving labor. There is nothing of this abroad. The reason is, we have much to do, and but a few to do it, while they have but little to do, and many to do it. Consequently we invent labor-saving machinery, while they do as their fathers did, without seeking to improve it. For instance, in Italy, you will see the farmer breaking up his land with two cows, and the root of a tree for a plough, while he is dressed in skin with the hair on. In Rome, Vienna, or Dresden, if you hire a man to saw your wood, he does not bring a saw-horse. He never had one, nor his father before him. But he places one end of the saw upon the ground, and the other against his breast, and taking the wood in his hands, rubs it against the saw. And he will be all day doing two hours work. It is a solemn fact, that in Florence, a city filled with the triumphs of art, there is not a single auger, and if a carpenter would bore a hole, he does it with a red-hot poker! This results not from a want of industry, but of sagacity, of thought. The people are by no means idle. They toil early and late, men, women, and children, with an industry that shames the labor-saving Yankee.

The Pope does not allow the steamboats to come up to his wharves, but anchors them a mile off; so that his ragged boatmen may make a few pennies by rowing passengers ashore. Thus he makes labor, that the poor may live. In Rome, charcoal is principally used for fuel, and you see a string of twenty mules bringing little sacks of it upon their backs, when one mule would draw it in a cart. But the charcoal vender never had a cart, and so he keeps his twenty mules and feeds them. There is no want of industry, but there is also no competition. A Yankee always looks haggard and nervous, as though he was chasing a dollar. With us, money is everything, and when we go abroad we are surprised to find that the dollar has ceased to be almighty. If a Yankee refuses to do a job for fifty cents, he will probably do it for a dollar, and will certainly do it for five. But one of the lazzaroni of Naples, who has earned two cents, and eaten them, will work no more that day, if you offer him ever so large a sum. He has earned enough for the day, and he wants no more. So there is no eagerness for money, no motive for it, and every body moves slowly.

Another phase of European life is to be seen in the modes of traveling. Here every body travels, and consequently our means of traveling are the best in the world. But abroad government does not encourage traveling. It knows that there is a mysterious connection between hurrying to and fro, and dangerous knowledge on the part of the people. So the modes of traveling are very

poor. In Lyons, one of the largest cities of France, we have known a traveler to wait a week to obtain a seat in a stage coach, and in Marseilles two weeks. This explains why Paris is France. The people of that city can demolish one government and construct another, before the people of the other cities can hear of it.

Another characteristic of the people abroad is, that they are economical, and are not ashamed of it. If a Yankee tries to save a dollar, there are nine chances in ten that he will tell a lie to conceal it. A Frenchman would not be ashamed to own he was trying to save a dollar. Coaches on the continent travel in the night, because it saves time, meals, and a bed. When a Frenchman enters a coach, he puts on a night cap and goes to sleep. He resigns himself to government—shuts his eyes and opens his mouth to receive whatever may be put into it. Thus, if the stage stops on the way an hour, he never asks the cause, but sleeps on, with the door locked upon him. A Yankee would be out, asking fifty questions.

A marked distinction abroad, is the culture and courtesy of the masses, with one exception. This relates to the stage coach. The English praise us for our attention to women and sick persons traveling, and we deserve it, compared with them. On the continent, the seats of the stages are numbered, you take a particular one, and are not expected to move to oblige any body.

Death of a Sub-Marine Diver.

From the Buffalo Republic.

Mr. John Tope, one of the divers employed by Messrs. Wells, Gowan & Green, in their operations on the Lake, lost his life while experimenting with a sub-marine armor, a few days since. The circumstances attending this lamentable casualty, are substantially as follows: It appears that Mr. Tope was desirous of testing a sub-marine armor preparatory to commencing operations on the wrecks which the company design raising this summer, and in company with three others, started from Cattaraugus Creek in a small vessel of about twenty tons burden, and proceeded some distance from the shore, where the water was about forty feet deep. Mr. Tope descended into the water three times. The first and second time he went down some fifteen or twenty feet, each time signaling to those above to raise him. In both instances he remarked that the foul air did not escape fast enough to allow him to breathe freely. Previous to going down the third time he detached the spring from the valve which allows the impure air to escape from the helmet, and desired the man who held the signal line to observe carefully when he should reach the bottom (some 40 feet) and be prepared to answer his signals. He then entered the water, and had descended about thirty feet, when those above thought the armor felt unusually heavy. The signal line was immediately jerked to ascertain whether any thing was wrong, but receiving no answering signal, the diver was immediately raised from the water.

On opening the helmet, the unfortunate occupant of the armor was found to be quite dead, presenting a horrid spectacle, blood oozing from his eyes, ears, nose and mouth. Detaching the spring from the escape-valve prevented the air from inflating the armor below the neck of the diver; and when it is recollected that at the depth of thirty feet the pressure of the water is equal to fifteen pounds to the square inch, and hence there must have been a pressure of at least ten tons upon the lower extremities of the diver; and this tremendous pressure forced the vital fluid to the head, bursting the blood-vessels, and thus causing immediate death. Not more than a minute and a half elapsed from the time he entered the water to the time he was hoisted upon the deck of the vessel. The pressure of the water upon the lower part of the armor, on his two previous trials, caused a slight rush of blood to the diver's head, causing a dizziness, which he imagined was produced by foul air, and he insisted upon descending again with the spring detached from the escape-valve, which he said would allow a free current of air to pass in and out of the armor; but a moment's reflection will convince any one that this alone was the cause of the melancholy casualty. The apparatus he used on this occasion was in complete working order, and one of the most perfect ever manufactured.

The New Postage Law.

The following is the first section of the New Postage Law adopted by Congress.

"That in lieu of the rates of postage now established by law, there shall be charged the following rates, to wit:

"For every single letter in manuscript, or paper of any kind in which information shall be asked for or communicated in writing, or by marks or signs, conveyed in the mail for any distance between places in the United States not exceeding three thousand miles, ten cents. For every such letter or paper when conveyed wholly or in part by sea, and to or from a foreign country, for any distance not exceeding three thousand miles, the ocean postage shall be five cents; and for any distance exceeding three thousand miles, such ocean postage shall be 10 cents, (excepting, however, all cases where such postages have been, or shall be, adjusted at different rates by postal treaty or convention already concluded or hereafter to be made. And for a double letter there shall be charged double the rates above specified; and for a treble letter, treble those rates; and for a quadruple letter, quadruple those rates; and every letter or parcel not exceeding half an ounce in weight shall be deemed a single letter; and every additional weight of half an ounce, or additional weight of less than half an ounce, shall be charged with an additional single postage; and upon all letters passing through or in the mail of the United States, excepting such as are from a foreign country, the postage as above specified shall be prepaid; and from and after the first of January, 1855, such prepayment shall be by stamps. And all dropped letters placed in any Post Office, not for transmission through the mail, but for delivery only, shall be charged with postage at the rate of one cent each; and all letters which shall hereafter be advertised as remaining over or uncalled for in any Post Office shall be charged with one cent each, in addition to the regular postage; both to be accounted for as other postages now are."

The second section provides that the bill shall take effect from and after the commencement of the next fiscal quarter.

Nebraska and Kansas.

Dr. Bascom, late editor of the Ohio State Journal, is now traveling through Nebraska and Kansas, and is writing a series of interesting letters to the Journal. We clip the following from one of them:—

Before we passed the Kansas, we came upon an encampment that attracted attention. It turned out to be a grand hunting company from the plains. Sir George Gore, an English Baronet, has taken it into his head that he will be fine sport to hunt buffalo, &c., on our great western plains. So he packed up his trunks, &c., and started for a regular summer campaign. He brought the most magnificent pack of dogs that were ever seen in this country. Between forty and fifty dogs, mostly greyhounds and staghounds, of the most beautiful breeds, compose this part of the expedition. He had a large carriage, and probably a dozen large wagons to transport provisions, &c. These require five yoke of oxen to each wagon. These, with the horses, men, &c., made up quite an imposing company. Sir George is a fine-built, stout, light-haired, and resolute-looking man. But there are other things besides fun in such a trip, and it will try the manner of stuff of which he is made before he returns.

Between Kansas and Westport we passed an encampment of 3,000 Mormons, who were on their way to the great Salt Lake. They were waiting for the balance of their company, and had been encamped there for several days. They were in a fine forest. Some were sleeping in their wagons, but the most of them had tents, and the woods and fields adjoining, in all directions, were covered with these white and fragile dwellings. Oxen are used for teams. Men, women, and children were scattered about on all sides. Blacksmiths' hammers were heard, and the hum of preparation came up from all parts of the camp. It was a singular sight, and fraught with many suggestions and reflections upon this strange and deluded people. These emigrants are generally from Europe, and the most of them do not speak a word of English. They have a long journey before them.

A New Railroad Brake.

M. Andraud has invented a new railroad brake, which consists in a strong metallic reservoir, holding about 150 to 180 quarts. This reservoir is filled with compressed air, of eight or ten atmospheres, by means of proper pumps, which are worked by the locomotive. The reservoir is provided with a manometer, safety-valve, and a proper stopcock, and so arranged and situated that the engineer can easily manage and observe any part of it. When a special person is employed to superintend the apparatus, it can be placed upon the tender. Every car is to be provided with a tube of an inch or more in diameter, each tube having on both ends elastic tubes, by means of which the tubes of each car can be connected with those of the other cars, so as to form a continuous communication with the air reservoir. Each car is furnished with two cylinders of five inches diameter, which are placed below and on each side of the car body. Each cylinder has a piston, to the ends of which the brakes are attached; the cylinders are connected with the long conducting tubes, and when the air is let into the cylinders, their pistons are pushed out and force the brake against the wheels. When the air is stopped off, a spring or some elastic fixture withdraws again the brake from the wheels. The chief brakeman at the reservoir, who manages the apparatus, can by a single turn of the stop-cock act at once upon all the brakes at any moment's warning, which may be given by the means of an electro-magnetic signal from any car in the train. The brakeman has only to keep his reservoir always properly charged as the manometer indicates.

The Mad-Stone.

The reference of the Washington Union to the mad-stone (one of which is now in the possession of the family of the late Mr. John King Churchill, in Richmond, Va.) has drawn articles upon the subject from several cotemporaries.

The Petersburg Intelligencer has shown one, in the possession of Mr. Oliver, who resides in Petersburg, and it is said, has several certificates of cases in which it has been successfully used for the bite of the mad dog. It is rectangular in shape, with parallel sides, and polished surfaces, traversed by dark-grey and brown streaks, and about a size larger than half a Tonquin bean, except that it is not near so thick. Upon being applied to the wound of the patient, (says the Intelligencer,) it soon extracts the virus, which, it is said, may be distinctly seen in the water into which it is repeatedly dipped during the operation.

The Portsmouth Globe says: "We were raised—brought up" is, perhaps, the word—in Petersburg, Va., and among our very earliest recollections is one concerning a cure from hydrophobia, made through the agency of a mad-stone. The person, whoever it was, that was bit by a rabid dog, went to Williamsburg, in this State, where it was said a mad-stone was located, and came back well, and was never troubled either with madness or its symptoms.

Our next notice of the subject was when two individuals in Petersburg were bitten by mad dogs, one, we think, lived in Halifax-st., and his father believing the mad-stone a humbug, refused to let his son go and try it. He was seized with the fit, after the usual medical agents had failed, and died in great agony. The other visited the mad-stone—still then at Williamsburg—and entirely recovered.

The next case was this: "We were traveling from Paineville, Amelia County, to Farmville, Prince Edward County, Va., and stopped at a blacksmith's house to get dinner. In the course of conversation, he said he had been bit by a mad dog, that had destroyed by its bite a number of cattle, sheep, and hogs, and that he hastened at once to Williamsburg; that, on the way, he had suffered much from the bite, but after the application of the stone, he had got relief, and suffered none since. 'That bite,' said he, laying much emphasis on the cost, 'cost me nearly a hundred dollars.'"

James M. Pratt, of Lyndon, Ill., encloses to the editor of the Boston Investigator, a Liberal or Infidel paper, the sum of \$5, which he says is a portion of the profits from corn planted and tilled on Sunday, and which he tenders as a free-will offering. He further states, that he intends to keep on raising Sunday corn, and every year that he has luck he promises to send the Investigator man a V.

Bound Volumes.

ON hand, and for sale at this office, the first and second volumes of the Seventh-day Baptist Memorial, bound together in cloth and leather. Price in cloth \$2 50; half roan \$2 75; half calf \$2 87; half morocco \$3 00. Also, the first and second volumes of the Sabbath-School Visitor, bound together in cloth, price \$1 00. We have also on hand several sets of the Sabbath Recorder, vols. 2 to 10 inclusive, which will be bound to order for those wishing them, at \$2 00 per volume and the cost of binding. As the number of these books is limited, those wishing them should send their orders without delay.

Norwich Line to Boston.

WORCESTER, Lowell, Fitchburg, Nashua, Concord, Bellows Falls, &c. Via Norwich and Worcester. Worcester and Nashua, Boston and Worcester, New London and Willimantic, and Palmer Railroads. Passengers by this Line leave pier No. 18 (North P.M.) (Sundays excepted). Steamer CONNECTICUT, Capt. J. W. Williams, will leave New York every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Steamer WORCESTER, Capt. Wm. Wilcox, will leave New York every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

Passengers by this Line arrive in time to take the early trains out of Boston. Passengers taken at the lowest for New London, Norwich, Willimantic, Stafford, Munson, Palmer, Worcester, Boston, Fitchburg, Lowell, Lawrence, Nashua, Concord, Bellows Falls, and other places in Northern New Hampshire, inquire of F. B. Martin, at the office, pier No. 18 N. R., foot of Courtland-st.

Bells! Bells! Bells!

FOR Churches, Academies, Factories, Steamboats, Plantations, &c., made, and a large assortment kept constantly on hand by the subscribers, at their old established and enlarged Foundry, which has been in operation for Thirty Years, and whose patterns and process of manufacture so perfected, that their Bells have a world-wide celebrity for volume of sound and quality of tone. The present Proprietors have recently succeeded in procuring the process of bell metal, being in Iron Cast to Bell Casting—which is a perfect casting and even temper; and as an evidence of the unimpairing excellence of their Bells, they have just received—January, 1854—the FIRST PREMIUM (a Silver Medal) of the World's Fair in New York over all others, several from this country and Europe being in competition; and which is the 18th Medal besides many Diplomas, which have been awarded them. They have patterns for, and keep on hand, Bells of a variety of tones of the same weight, and they furnish to order Cuckers of any number of Bells, of any size, and can refer to several of their make throughout the States and Canada. Their Hangings, comprising many recent and valuable improvements, consist of Cast Iron Yokes, with moving arms, and which may be turned up, by spring action upon the Clap-bell, prolonging the sound, and keeping the Hammer, Counterpoise, Stop, &c. For Steamboats, Steamships, &c., their improved Revolving Yoke, or Fly Hangings in Brass or Bronze of any design furnished. We can supply whole sets, or parts, of our Improved Hangings, to re-hang Bells of other construction, upon proper specifications being given. Old Bells taken in exchange. Surveyors' Instruments of all descriptions, made and kept on hand. Being in immediate connection with the principal routes in all directions, either Railroad, Canal or River, orders can be executed with dispatch, which, either personally or by communication, are respectfully solicited. A. MENDELSSOHN'S SONS, West Troy, N. Y.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

For the rapid Cure of Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Whooping-Cough, Croup, Asthma, and Consumption. AMONG the numerous discoveries Science has made in this generation to facilitate the business of life—increase its enjoyment, and even prolong the term of human existence, none can be named of more real value to mankind than this contribution of Chemistry to the Healing Art. A vast trial of its virtues throughout this broad country, has proved, beyond a doubt, that no medicine or combination of medicines, known, can so surely control and cure the numerous varieties of pulmonary disease which have hitherto swept from our midst thousands and thousands every year. Indeed, there is now abundant reason to believe a remedy has at length been found which can be relied on to cure the most dangerous affections of the Throat and Lungs. Our patients will be glad to inquire what proportion of the cures effected by its use, we would present the following, and refer further inquiry to my American Almanac, which the agent below named will always be pleased to furnish free, wherein are full particulars, and indisputable proof of these statements. Office of Transportation, Laurens R. S. C., & Co.

J. C. Ayer, Dear Sir:—My little son, four years old, has just recovered from a severe attack of malignant Scarlet Fever. His throat was rotten, and every person that visited him pronounced him a dead child. Having used your Cherry Pectoral in California, in the winter of 1853, for a severe attack of Bronchitis, with entire success, I was induced to try on my little boy, and I gave him a tea-spoon full of the medicine, commencing in the morning, and by ten o'clock at night I made a decided change for the better, and after three days use he was able to eat or drink without pain. Its use in the above-named disease will save many a child from a premature grave, and relieve the anxiety of many a fond parent. For all affections of the Throat and Lungs, I believe it the best medicine extant. A feeling of the deepest gratitude prompts me in addressing you these lines—but for your important discovery, my little boy would now have been in another world. I am yours, with great respect, J. D. POWELL, Supt. Trans., L. R. R. Book Hill, (Somerset Co.) N. J., July 21, 1852.

Dr. J. C. Ayer, Dear Sir:—I have used your Cherry Pectoral for upwards of one year; and it is my sincere belief that I should have been in my grave ere this time if I had not. It has cured me of a dangerous affection of the lungs, and I do not overstate my convictions when I tell you it is a priceless remedy. Yours very respectfully, D. A. McCULLIN, Attorney at Law, Wilkesbarre, Pa., Sept. 26, 1850.

Dr. J. C. Ayer, My dear Sir:—Your medicine is much approved by those who have used it here, and its compounds received the highest medical and scientific reputation. I invariably recommend it for pulmonary affections, as do many of our principal physicians. I am your friend, CHAS. STRATER, M. D. Prepared by J. C. AYER, Chemist, Lowell, Mass. Sold at wholesale in New York by A. B. & D. SANBORN, retail by BUSHNELL, CLARK & Co., and by all Druggists everywhere. 37-3

The Sabbath Recorder.

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