

# 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.

For the Sabbath Recorder.  
COMMUNION—BY S. S. G.

(Concluded.)

In the language of a celebrated living orthodox writer and preacher:—

"There needs to be a revision of our current impressions in reference to the value of doctrinal platforms, and articles of scientific divinity, taken as bonds of unity and defenses of purity. Christ and his apostles manifestly had no such conception of unity as that any external ligament of opinion or science may compass it and foster it. Christian unity, in their view, is not a fascicle, but a tree, vitalized by a common life. 'I in them, and thou in me, that they may be made perfect in one.' It is holding the head, and under it being fifty joined together. It is moral, not logical; of the heart, not of the head. It is precisely what an apostle means when he speaks of the unity of the Spirit, under which there is of course one body or embodiment, as there is one Spirit; one Lord above, one faith in the heart to embrace Him, one baptism as the outward profession of that faith, and then, as the soul, the internal, vivifying principle of all, 'one God and father of all, who is above all, and through all, and in all.' Discarding this magnificent view of internal brotherhood in the life, dogma early undertook to build an external, scientific unity; and exactly that followed which only could follow, viz. that as the heads which propagate dogma are many, not one, so the church, ceasing to be one, became, externally viewed, as many as the heads. Manifestly, no human opinion could have scope or force to unify all thought or belief under it, and the more stringently it insists on containing the world in its human measures, the more certain is it that dissent, disruption, and all manner of discord, will follow. So it has been—so it ever will be. These attempts to settle the world into unity under the external bonds of opinion, continually defeated, have been continually insisted on, and so the divisions and subdivisions have been constantly growing finer, till now, at last, the imposture is discovered—the articles of opinion that were to be the bonds and bases of a unity externally constructed in place of the vital unity of the spirit, have fretted away at last even the appearance of unity.

"Nothing is plainer, whether as a matter of theory, or of fact, than that dogmatism is and should be the most fruitful of all causes of divisions. If faith has to do with the infinite; if life is the presence in the soul of the infinite; how clear is it, that opinions can compass no such matter. And then, how evident is the reason why opinions divide, and sects arise, and wars wage. O this wretched babble of opinions, this mutual barricading of opinion, by which Christian souls are fenced away from each other, and, if possible, from the life of God; as if the known, acknowledged fact, that God is manifested in the world, and wants the world's love, were nothing; to receive it nothing; to meet in receiving it nothing; no unity. Therefore we must bring this astounding, untheoretical fact into theory, install it in consequence, under the name of some school, or in some articles of theology, and then, to unite in it, we fancy makes a brotherhood. And thus we go on to talk, debate, measure, and judge one another, and quarrel religion from age to age, without so much, it may be, as one spiritual apprehension of God or of Christ as the life of the world; opinions, deductions of mere logic, dogmas, impotent and dry, discussed, debated, stood for by some, rejected by others, yielding to none the true food of life: these, with such intermixture of strife and fire as are naturally to be expected, constitute the history of religion.

"The manner in which dogmatism necessitated division, may be well enough illustrated by the mournful separation which has taken place in the New England churches." Had we been embodied in the simple love of God, under some such badge, for example, as the Apostle's creed, it is very probable to me that cases of division would never have existed. But we had an article which asserted a metaphysical trinity, and this made the assertion of a metaphysical unity inevitable; nay more, even desirable. So we had a theory of atonement, another of depravity, another of regeneration, ingeneration of character, which required the appearance, so to speak, of antagonistic theories. Our theological culture, meantime, was so limited, on one side, that we took what was really our own opinion only, to be the unalterable truth of God; on the other, the side of the revolt, too limited to perceive the insufficiency of dogma as a fruit of the mere understanding, too limited not to take the opposite with the same seriousness and totality of conviction—they even fell to the work of constructing a religion wholly within the molds of natural reason itself, admitting nothing transcendent in the reach of faith, or the manifestation of the life of God. They asserted liberty, as they must to vindicate their revolt, producing, however, in the mean time, the most intensely human, and in that sense, the most intensely opinionative religion ever invented, under the name of Christianity.

"One limit, I rejoice to believe, is already reached, as regards this process of division, and a consequent reaction may be hoped for. No longer is it possible for any man to think it a matter of ambition to become the founder of a sect. For this business of sect-making is already quite overdone, and the products turned out in later times, are so indifferently small, because of the number, that when the busy leader gets his name stuck upon a small platoon of adherents, it seems to be a judgment of God upon him, thus to expose himself to ridicule. Henceforth, the once powerful motives of ambition are taken away from the activities of dogmatism, and now there is nothing left us, in fact, but to strive after the Head—to draw the bleeding members, if we may, of Christ's lacerated body

together, and have it for our most blessed and pure reward, to see them coalesce and live. And to hasten such a result, we must disallow, as unchristian, all human schools and names of men."

The same writer says in another place:

"It is not in the highest, truest state of spiritual life, and union to God, that the gospel finds us. Our faith is imperfect, only initiated, possibly not even that; and since the world we live in, too, is full of false learning, corrupt opinions, and deceitful pretenses of knowledge, we must be allowed to cultivate theology, with what measures of grace we have, and struggle up through our imperfect mixtures of natural judgment and spiritual discernment, into the full day of light and love."

He continues:

"Manifestly, we preserve no true semblance of purity now, by our former standard; for the worst kind of impurity is practical, not theoretic—the impurity of a selfish, unspiritual, undevout life; and this will shelter itself as quietly under the platform of orthodoxy, as if it were even acceptable to God. How often, indeed, is it the shame of religion, that a confessedly true disciple is hunted out of the church for some gentle aberration of opinion, when many are endured in it, who neglect every duty, are known to live in a manner that disavows every spiritual relation, whether to God or to man, simply because there are so many persons assuming to be pillars in the churches, who make a religion of orthodoxy, and find it so much easier to be exceedingly mad fools, than to be humble, gentle, and patient for Christ's sake."

Perhaps I ought to beg pardon for so lengthy a quotation; but it seemed so much to the purpose, that I could not refrain. It all goes to show, most conclusively, the utter impossibility of opinion, as the basis of Christian unity. And I am not certain but that the almost infinite variety of opinions that obtain, is necessitated by the law of language and mentality. For, is it not a fact, that every one's opinion of the Bible, as well as any other book or subject, is just what he understands the Bible or the book to teach. One understands the Bible to teach Trinitarianism; another, Arminianism; another Unitarianism; and who dare say that each is not honest in his opinion, and that each arrived at his own opinion according to the best of his understanding of the rules of language? One understands the Bible to teach the annihilation of the wicked, while another denies, and each one aims honestly to arrive at the true meaning of the record as suggested by the Holy Spirit. One is a literalist, another a spiritualist, when reading the Bible. One believes God has bodily parts and form; another, the contrary. One believes temporal death the consequence of Adamic sin; another, that it inheres in man's original nature. What a variety of opinions have obtained among the best, the most pious, and those most desirous of ascertaining the divine will concerning inspiration, the Sabbath, baptism, the Lord's Supper, creation, the account of man's first sin, the deluge, the atonement, and almost every Bible question of importance; and all this by the most firm believers in God, the Bible, Christ, and his redemption. Surely, then, where such diversity of opinion seems almost necessarily to obtain, ought we to expect, that the Christian world will ever harmonize in opinion? For one, I do not expect such a miracle of miracles to take place. And yet I do expect the Christian world one day to be unified, to be fused into unity—that the church will yet stand forth clear as the sun, fair as the moon—that the prayer of the Redeemer will one day be answered—that the unity for which he prayed will be realized—that the kingdom of heaven will be realized on earth—that God's will will be done here as in heaven. Nor do I expect that it will be brought about by any personal coming of Christ to destroy the wicked, and burn the earth, but that it will be the result of an application of those principles which ever can be the only true basis of union, on earth or in heaven, among intelligent beings, principles that, if not recognized, there will ever be wars, contention, discord, and hell. The examination of them will be considered when I argue the affirmative of my subject.

### GIVE HIM ALL.

An Indian, who heard a sermon in a Christian settlement, was much moved by the claim that he should give up all to God. The duty pressed upon his heart; he returned to his wigwam; he meditated much upon it; and at length solemnly resolved to do what God required. First, he took his rifle and set it for the Lord; then his fishing apparatus; then his scanty furniture; then his blanket—repeating as he set apart each article, "Here, Lord, take that." Finding himself utterly destitute, having given up all, he yet felt that he was forsaken of God, and was in great distress. The darkness of despair came over him. In this last extremity, he laid himself upon the altar, saying, "Here, Lord, take a poor Indian." The offering was accepted; and there, alone, bereft of human help or hope, this poor despised savage was delivered from the power of sin, and made an heir of glory. He soon learned to read, and was supplied with a Bible, which he made his daily companion; he was happy in solitude, or with Christian friends, to whom he often remarked, that when he gave himself to the Lord, the Lord gave him "all things," for the life that now is, and that which is to come.

(American Messenger.)

### THE BIBLE.

Father! that book With whose worn leaves the careless infant plays Must be the Bible. Therein thy dim eyes Will meet a cheering light; and silent words Of mercy, breathed from Heaven, will be exhaled From the blest page into thy withered heart.

John Wilson.

There wilt thou learn what to thy ardent mind Will make this world but as a thorny pass To regions of delight; most'st natural life, With all its varied turmoil of ambition, But as the training of a wayward child. To many exercises; yea, death itself But as a painful birth to life ascending.

Joanna Bailie.

Whence but from Heaven could men unskilled in arts, In several ages, learn, in several parts, Weave such agreeing truths? Or how, or why, Should all conspire to cheat us with a lie? Unshak'd their pains, ungrateful their advice, Staring their gain, and martyrdom their price.

Dryden.

So has this Book enticed us to Heaven, And rules to guide us to that mansion given; Tells of the condescensions, how our pen was made, And is our pledge for the great Author's aid. His power in nature's ample book we find, But the less volume doth express his mind.

Walker.

A critic on the sacred Book should be Candid and serene, dispassionate and free; Free from the wayward bias of bigot's zeal, From fancy's influence, and intemperate zeal.

Copper.

### TIME OF COMMENCING THE SABBATH.

An Essay read before the Seventh-day Baptist Western Association, at its meeting on the 23d of June, 1854.

BY NATHAN V. HULL.

The question as to the time of commencing the Sabbath was originally one of a very simple and unimportant character. The present difficulties about it, whatever they may be, have arisen out of circumstances that have occurred one after another in the world's history, suited to the development of new and diverse theories. As it was not contemplated by the Association, that a history of the circumstances and opinions connected with this question should be given by their Committee, he will confine himself to the question as it was "at the beginning," supposing that to be the design of the appointment.

In the first chapter of Genesis, we find the term day employed in two different senses. In the fifth verse it is said, "And God called the light day, and the darkness he called night; and the evening and the morning were the first day." It will at once be seen, that the term "day" in this place has two significations—the first limited to the time in which light prevails, and the second extended so as to embrace both the light and the darkness, or a day of twenty-four hours instead of a day of twelve hours. It is, however, well known to the Bible student, that the term day is used in a variety of significations, many of which are not pertinent to this question, for the reason that they were not only introduced a long time after the institution of the Sabbath, but because it is used to describe widely different portions of time. To attempt to apply all the various uses of the term to this discussion, is manifestly absurd. The question, when stripped of its foreign and illegitimate characters, is, In what sense is it used in the institution of the Sabbath? To answer this, we must go to the institution itself, and study with care the record revealing the divine mind concerning it. Go we then to the "law and the testimony."

We will now state two propositions, and attempt their proof.

1. That the term day, in Genesis 2: 3, 4, 5, embraces a period of twenty-four hours.

2. That this day of twenty-four hours commences on the evening previous, so that the darkness preceding the light is reckoned with the day.

In proof of the first proposition I remark—1. That the six days preceding the one under consideration are expressly so defined. 2. Though the six preceding days are so defined, and the seventh in its terms is not, yet, as it is embraced in the narrative, without the introduction of any such terms as necessarily changes its meaning, we are required by all sober rules of interpretation to employ it in consonance with the foregoing part of the history. 3. But if we were to change our reckoning at this point, it would involve us in a most serious difficulty, namely, that of producing a chasm between the end of the sixth day and the beginning of the seventh day; for it is manifest, that the darkness preceding the light of each of the six days of the week was reckoned as a part of the day, so that the day ended with the disappearing of the light. If, then, this rule is not applied to the seventh day, the darkness following the sixth day is a period of time by itself, not belonging to any day, and therefore not a portion of the week; for a week is a period of time consisting of seven days. We conclude, that the idea that the seventh day is a period of twenty-four hours, equally with the other six days of the week, will not be seriously disputed.

We come now to our second proposition, which is, that this day of twenty-four hours commences with the commencement of darkness on the preceding evening. In Genesis, 1st chapter, 2d verse, we are told that "darkness was" upon the face of the deep." In the third verse, God said, "Let there be light, and there was light." In the fourth verse, it says, "And God divided the light from the darkness." And in the fifth verse it is said, "He called the light day, and the darkness night."

and the "morning" (the light) were the first day. How then is the first portion of time described? Is it not called "darkness," "evening," "night?" Time, then, commenced with darkness. Hence, by an iron necessity, in reckoning time from "the beginning," we must commence with the darkness with which time began, and joining that with the first succeeding portion of light, we have in scripture phrase "the first day." And if we begin the first day of time so, we must commence the second in like manner; for the rule of one civil day is the rule of all other civil days, and as the seventh day is a civil day, the same rule must be applied to this also.

But let us for one moment look at the design of the Sabbath, and see if we may not in this way get something to strengthen our position. In the commandment of the Sabbath, we are expressly told that the institution commemorates the work of creation. Now, the night is as much a part of creation as day. If then the time set apart to commemorate the event of creation does not embrace in itself the whole work of creation, there would be a manifest impropriety in the appointment. As then the day before the Sabbath ends with the setting of the sun, the day of the Sabbath must commence at the same time, so that both light and darkness, as works of the Creator, have them in the order in which they were made.

We next ask your attention to the falling of the manna and its attendant circumstances. In feeding the children of Israel in the wilderness, the Lord sent them quails in the evening, dew in the night, and manna in the morning. This order prevailed on the night before and morning of the Sabbath, on each of the days except the night before and morning of the Sabbath. Does not this favor the opinion, that the night previous to the day is attached to it? See the whole account in the sixteenth chapter of Exodus.

We now come to the commandment—Ex. 20: 8—11, "Remember the Sabbath day, to keep it holy. Six days shalt thou labor and do all thy work; but the seventh day is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God; in it thou shalt not do any work; thou, nor thy son, nor thy daughter, nor thy man servant, nor thy maid servant, nor thy cattle, nor thy stranger that is within thy gates. For in six days the Lord made heaven and earth, the sea and all that in them is, and rested the seventh day; wherefore the Lord blessed the Sabbath day, and hallowed it." It will be seen, that the commandment refers to the six creation days. These have been shown to be days of twenty-four hours, and to commence in the evening. The rule governing their reckoning in Genesis, must govern the same; and the rule governing the reckoning of the six days must be applied to the Sabbath. If the Sabbath commences, as some say, at midnight, and as others say, at the break of day, what is to be done in our reckoning with that portion of time passing between the close of the sixth day and the commencement of the Sabbath?

Again, in Leviticus 23: 32, we have a statement that seems to be as much in point as it will could be. "From even unto even shall ye celebrate your Sabbath." Were this statement made concerning the weekly Sabbath, it would settle the question at once; but because it refers to a ceremonial Sabbath, its force in this argument may be denied. But why? What is there in a ceremonial Sabbath that should make this law peculiar to it? Can there be any reason why this expression should be found here, except as a general regulation requiring the keeping of the whole day? I think this is all there is of it, and just what there is of it; consequently, the principle here laid down applies equally to all other ceremonial Sabbaths and to the weekly Sabbath.

We are now prepared to call your attention to Nehemiah 13: 19—"And it came to pass, that when the gates of Jerusalem began to be dark before the Sabbath, I commanded that the gates should be shut, and charged that they should not be opened till after the Sabbath," &c. Who, we ask, unless he had an interest to serve, would draw any other conclusion from this, than that it favored the opinion that the time to cease our labor is as it "begins to be dark"? If it be replied, that Nehemiah pursued this course that he might the more effectually prevent their Sabbath desecration, I answer, that that statement contains an important concession to our principles, which is, that if there was an advantage gained by commencing the evening previous, there would be a perpetual advantage gained by commencing in the evening. Of this Jehovah must have been aware; and to suppose that he would establish the Sabbath upon such principles as to expose it to almost necessary violation, and to lumber it in its provisions with absolute weakness, is to charge him with folly. Besides, if Nehemiah had taken from the people a portion of time justly belonging to them, would it not have weakened his influence, and exposed him to the charge of having exercised a tyrannical power, and that in the name of justice and religion? We think that Nehemiah simply took the time properly belonging to the Sabbath, and exercised his just authority for its observance.

In further proof of our position, that the Sabbath commences and ends with the setting of the sun, we ask your attention to the fourth chapter of Luke's gospel, where it will be seen that Christ, at Nazareth, went into the synagogue on the Sabbath, and gave a discourse; and, pursuing the narrative, when you come to the fortieth verse, you find that at the setting of the sun those that had any

sick came and presented them to be healed. Now, why did they not bring them before sunset? Is there any other reason than that they regarded healing on the Sabbath a breach of the Sabbath law? If it be said, that this was a Jewish superstition, my reply is, that it does not reach the point. The question is, how came the Jews to believe that the Sabbath closed at sunset? If it be said that this was according to Jewish tradition, we demand the proof. The truth is, the Jews affirm that this is according to Scripture. One thing, then, is established by this, and that is, that the Jews interpret the Sabbath law in this respect according to the positions taken in this argument; and who will deny to them, that they have the means, if any have, of forming a correct opinion? Remember, that to them were given the "oracles of God," and the prophets were sent to expound them; also, miracles were wrought in their behalf; and, as it regards the Sabbath, it stands in the lead of all the institutions of religion, as representing the fundamental ideas of religion, the creation and the Creator, and as, therefore, in some instances in the Old Testament, representing the great idea of religion itself. To suppose, then, that under these circumstances the Jews were not well instructed upon this point, is to take issue against all the probabilities in the case.

Let us now briefly state the matter as we have so far found it, and see where we are.

1. The first we know of time is, that "darkness was upon the face of the deep."

2. "And there came evening, and there came morning" "day," and the darkness he called "night." Here we have the first definition of the term "day."

3. And the evening (or darkness) and morning (or light) here are the "first day." Here we have the second definition of the term "day," and bear it in mind, that the first week of time was composed of seven such days as the last mentioned, the last of which is the Sabbath, which we are commanded to observe.

4. One of the regulations concerning a ceremonial Sabbath, is that it be observed from "even to even," and this not because there was anything peculiar in the Sabbath itself, or any of its attending and modifying circumstances, requiring it to be observed from even; but because from even to even is a whole or natural day; therefore, as the Sabbath is a whole day, extending from "even to even," the same law of observance should be attached to it.

5. Nehemiah, in a case of Sabbath reform, commences at evening, or when it "began to be dark." In this case we have shown that the probabilities are against the supposition that Nehemiah commanded cessation from labor before the divinely appointed time.

6. When the Saviour was preaching at Nazareth, and the Jews had any sick they wished to have healed, they delayed to bring them until the sun was setting, because it was Sabbath day.

To the foregoing collection of scripture proofs upon this subject, I will add two or three reliable statements of history.

1. Kirro, in his *Cyclopaedia of Biblical Literature*, article Day, says: "The earliest measure of time on record is the day. 'The evening and the morning were the first day,' Gen. 1: 5. Here the word day denotes the civil or calendar day of twenty-four hours, including the evening, or natural night, and the morning, or natural day. It is remarkable, that in this record the evening, or natural night, precedes the morning, or natural day. Hence the Hebrew compound evening-morning, which is used by Daniel (8: 14) to denote a civil day. In fact, the Jewish civil day began as it now does, not with the morning, but with the evening. Thus the Sabbath commences with the setting of the sun on Friday, and ends with the sunset of Saturday. Indications of this primeval order exist among many nations, and even we have seventeenth and fortnight, to signify seven days and fourteen days. Under this arrangement, the night seems to have been regarded, not as belonging to and terminating the preceding day, but as belonging to and terminating the day that follows. Nox ducere diem videtur, (Tacit. Germ.)

2. The *Encyclopaedia of Religious Knowledge*, article Day, says: "The Hebrews began their day in the evening."

3. Wood's *Dictionary*, article Day, says, that the "Hebrews began their sacred, if not their civil day, from the evening. Lev. 23: 32. The ancient Austrians, Bohemians, Marcomans, Silecians, modern Italians, and Chinese, do the same."

I firmly believe that the positions here taken will bear the test of fair and candid criticism.

### A CHRISTIAN MOTHER.

Rev. Dr. Hawks recently delivered a lecture before a Historical Society, when he related the following story, illustrative of female heroism:—

"Among those, he observed, who formed a part of the settlement during the Revolutionary struggle, was a poor widow, who, having buried her husband, was left in poverty, with the task upon her hands of raising three sons. Of these the two eldest, ere long, fell in the cause of their country, and she struggled on with the youngest as best she could. After the fall of Charleston, and the disastrous defeat of Colonel Buford, of the State of Virginia, by Tarleton, permission was given to some four or five American females to carry necessaries and provisions, and administer some relief to the prisoners on board the prison-ship and in the jails at Charleston. This widow was one of the volunteers upon this errand of mercy. She was admitted within the city, and braving the horrors of pestilence, employed herself to the extent of her humble means in alleviating the deplorable sufferings of her countrymen. She knew what she had to encounter; but notwithstanding, went bravely on. Her mission of humanity having been fulfilled, she left Charleston on her return—but, alas! her exposure to the pestilential atmosphere she had been obliged to breathe, had planted in her system the seeds of fatal disease; and ere she reached

her home she sank under an attack of prison fever, a brave martyr to the cause of humanity and patriotism. The dying mother, who now rests in an unmarked grave, thus left her only son, the sole survivor of his family, to the world's charity; but little did she dream, as death closed her eyes, the future of that orphan boy. The son became President of this free republic—for that widow was the mother of Andrew Jackson!"

### INDIAN MOTHER'S AFFECTION.

The following incident is related by the Rev. A. Stevens, in the National Magazine, in his Editorial Jottings in the West:—

"A chief and his two wives were converted, and wished to join the mission church. He was a truer man and had a warmer heart than was usual among his race. It was necessary that one of his wives should be put away; they themselves, as Christian converts, saw and conceded the necessity, but the process of effecting their separation was heart-rending. The details of the process could not be determined in the wretched family, and the missionary was sent for. He found them in the deepest grief. One of the wives was young and beautiful, both in person and character; the other one was aged and infirm, but equally esteemed for her virtues. It was settled that the latter should be retained; the other bowed her head and consented; it was struggled remained; the young wife was a mother; she had an only child, an infant. The chief loved it; it was, perhaps, to be the inheritor of his authority and honors; he could never part with it.

"Never," said the missionary, "did I witness a more affecting scene than now followed. No possible terms could be agreed upon between the contending affection of the two parents. The mother sat upon the ground heart-broken; her tears dropping on the child in her arms; the chief stood off, agonizing and weeping, and the elder wife shrunk away from the scene. The missionary proposed at last, I think, that it should be decided by lot, and the child fall to the chief, but the mother clung to it. The missionary urged her to carry it to the arms of the chief, but she could not; her sobbings were her only reply. He then directed the chief to take it; he had later overcome at the grief of its heart-broken mother could not step forward to do so. What was to be done? The agreement was binding. In Indian life the father was the only sure protector of the child; the mother's own future marriage and protection would be affected too, by the result.

"It was a painful, heart-rending case, but had no alternative. The missionary had to advance to the prostrate woman, and take the child himself. She revered his office; she believed the act necessary, and with irrepresible tears and sobs yielded the child; but no sooner had he taken it from her bosom, and placed it in the arms of the father, than the woman leaped towards it, and with outstretched hands, struggled to regain it, crying frantically, 'Give me my child! Oh! my child! my child! Do what you will with me, but give me my child!'

"I saw the retained wife of the chief at the camp; she bears the highest Christian character, and her husband has, I understand, maintained his Christian integrity. The young heart-broken mother has found a refuge in the grave."

### PAUL AT SEA.

1. He did not go for pleasure, or for his health, or to make money. He went because he was sent. He appealed from an unjust condemnation to Caesar, and was sent a prisoner ocean-wide to Rome.

2. Heathenism paid his expenses. It is not often that a godly preacher gets transferred from one part of the field to another, and a Fagan treasury foots the bill.

3. Satan himself did a bad job by driving Paul into this voyage. He had a hand in it. He blew the bellows by which the first fires of persecution raged, and drove Paul from Palestine. But this, so far from stopping the preacher's voice, as Satan designed, only gave him a new and nobler field. Instead of blowing the Gospel trumpet in the outskirts, he now went to blow it in the capital. And Satan's friends carried him for nothing.

4. Paul did good service at sea. He did not coil himself up in his berth and snore away the voyage. Nor did he, as one in bonds, go fretting in discontent at his lot, setting everybody else grumbling. He was cheerful and full of animation, as a good man ought to be anywhere. He was handy as Jack himself when the sea called for him. Now he helps pitch the cargo of the laboring vessel into the sea—and now he makes all ring fore and aft with a voice that roused and encouraged the dispirited sailor—and now gives the captain a hint that saved the lives of all on board.

5. Paul took his religion with him to sea. Some leave theirs behind; and it is not heard of soundings. But our voyager was not ashamed to have all know who was the God he served, giving thanks for the food provided, and praying for the welfare of all on board.

6. Paul had a taste of shipwreck. But he went through its perils like a man of sense, and a Christian man, and did more for the safety of all his shipmates, than any and all others on board.

Paul on the land, or Paul on the sea, is most noble specimen of a Christian man. Happy for land and sea, when upon both the number of such men shall have been multiplied ten thousand fold. [Puritan Recorder.]

The Bible presented by George Fox to the Swarthmore meeting-house, near Ulverston, and long chained to its reading-desk, is about to be restored to its place after having for some time been in private hands. The Swarthmore meeting-house was the first place of worship erected by the Friends.

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...half calf \$2 87; half...  
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...together in cloth;...  
...hand several of the...  
...inclusive, which...  
...them, at \$2 00 per...  
...As the number of...  
...wishing them should...  
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Fitchburg, Nashua, Con...  
Via Norwich and Wor...  
Boston and Worcester...  
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Leave pier No. 18 North...  
every day, at 5 o'clock.

Capt. J. W. Williams,  
Tuesday, Thursday, and...  
...Capt. Wm. Wilcox, with...  
Friday, Wednesday, and Fri...  
...to arrive in time to take the...  
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...Lawrence, Nashua,  
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Factories, Steamboats,  
and a large assortment  
of the subscribers, at their  
...Foundry, which has been...  
...and whose patterns and...  
...that their Bells are...  
...first-class, and that...  
...Proprietors have recent...  
...process of steam mould...  
...which secures a...  
...and as an evidence...  
...of their Bells, they have...  
...FIRST PREMIUM...  
...Gold and Silver Medals...  
...this country and Europe...  
...the 18th Medal...  
...have been awarded them...  
...keep on hand, Bells of a...  
...weight, and they also...  
...of Bells, or an exact...  
...of the make of them...  
...Hanging, comprising...  
...improvements, consist...  
...of arms, and which may...  
...acting upon the Clap...  
...Iron Frame, Trolling Ham...  
...for Steamboats, Steam...  
...Rolling Mills, or Facto...  
...of any design furnished...  
...of parts, or our improved...  
...Old Bells taken in...  
...descriptions, made and...  
...question with the principal...  
...the Railroad, Canal or Riv...  
...with dispatch, which, either...  
...ation, are respectively SO...  
...SONS, West Troy, N. Y.

Medical.

Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness,  
Sore Throat, Asthma, and  
all the Diseases of the  
Lungs, and the  
Bleeding of the Lungs,  
and the  
Consumption, are cured  
by the  
use of  
Dr. W. C. C. S. C.,  
No. 10, N. Y. St.,  
New York.

...four years old,  
...of malignant  
...and every per...  
...in California, in the  
...of Bronchitis, with...  
...to try on my little boy...  
...three hours, com...  
...at night...  
...three...  
...without pain...  
...and relieve the anx...  
...of all affections of the...  
...the best medicine ex...  
...Fruitful prompts me...  
...for your important...  
...now have been in an...  
...with great success.  
...L. R. R.  
...N. Y., July 21, 1852.

...has become  
...than any other  
...of those who have used  
...where the best they can  
...the good it has done. I  
...I know that I am  
...of their money, and  
...benefit it confers.

...and believe me,  
...JOHN C. WHITLOOK  
...C. W., June 26, 1852.

...I have used  
...of one year; and it  
...had been in my  
...I see cured my  
...and I do not over...  
...will you it is a priceless  
...specificationally.

...Attorney at Law,  
...No. 39, Sep. 28, 1850.

...our medicine is  
...used it here, and  
...and maintain the  
...it for pulmonary  
...physicians.

...STREATER, M. D.  
...Chemist, Lowell, Mass.

...by A. B. D. SANDS;  
...and by all Druggists,  
37-3.



EMIGRATION TO KANSAS.

Mr. S. N. Wood, a free-soiler now in Kansas, writes to a Cincinnati paper in the following strain, under date of Independence, Mo., June 7th. His statement is undoubtedly reliable, and it shows a state of things encouraging to emigrants:—

"We arrived here about a week ago, for the purpose of settling in Kansas, and contributing our mite to prevent slavery cursing the fairest part of creation. We have made one short trip over into the Indian Country, and satisfied ourselves that a man can get almost just such a home as he pleases. I never saw richer land in my life, and it appears inexhaustible. We saw among the Shawnee Indians some of the best farms that we ever saw in our lives. The only drawback is this Slavery question. Missourians have already flocked to the Territory by hundreds; many slaves are already in the Territory. Even at the Methodist Mission they are heathenizing the black in order to Christianize the red man. A few missionaries thought in the start that they would regulate the settlement of this whole Territory. Northern men were ordered off; lynching was freely talked of, even by U. S. officers at Fort Leavenworth, merely because they happened to be born north of Mason and Dixon's line. Some northern men were actually driven off; others were frightened away. All manner of lies were told, and misrepresentations made, in order to keep northern men away. But now the charm is broken. A dozen families of Free Soilers drove ahead, and have commenced a settlement upon the Kansas River. A meeting is called on July 8, of those friendly to making Kansas a free State. Emigrants from Iowa, Illinois and Indiana, are arriving daily. Ten days will not pass until the cabins of at least two hundred opponents of Slavery will be in progress of construction. A few more, and we shall be invincible. All we want is for every northern man—every northern family, who have their minds on this Territory, to come on at once. This Slavery question must be met and decided now. Let Slavery once get a foot-hold, and she will be hard to root, yet a proper demonstration now will scare all the slaveholders out of the Territory, and prevent more Slavery from being brought here. Let me, therefore, say to one and all, who ever design coming here, to come at once; no time to be lost; you will find every assistance to get good claims rendered to you that is possible."

The mortality among the London missionaries is as great as it is among those in foreign countries; and there are some districts of the metropolis so fatal to the missionaries that it has become a question with the Society whether it has the right to send men into them.

The following toast was the first sentiment offered at the celebration of the 4th inst., at Rockport:—The President and his Administration—May they "fear God and keep His commandments."

Abstract of Proceedings in Congress.

SECOND-DAY, JULY 10.

In the SENATE, a memorial was received from Illinois Icarians, asking a grant of land in Iowa for the settlement of their Society. Messrs. Chase and Sumner presented several memorials against the Fugitive Slave Law. A bill to graduate and reduce the price of the public lands was introduced. The Committee on Foreign Relations reported a bill to make compensation for negroes carried off by the British during the last war. The Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was received from the House, and referred to the Committee on Finance. The Homestead bill was then taken up, when an amendment offered by Mr. Clayton—in substance giving to any mechanic, or other citizen of the United States of full age and accustomed to any business, trade or calling, other than the cultivation of land, the sum of \$160 in lieu of 160 acres of land—was debated at considerable length, and the further consideration of the bill was postponed.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, a resolution was adopted increasing the salaries of officers, clerks, &c., employed in the Legislative Department of the Government. The Senate bill appropriating \$140,000 for the improvement of Cape Fear River was passed.

THIRD-DAY, JULY 11.

In the SENATE, Messrs. Rockwell and Sumner presented petitions for the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law. The bill for the construction of a line of telegraph, connecting the Atlantic with the Pacific, was taken up and passed by a vote of 20 to 19. Mr. Brown laid on the table a substitute he intends offering for the Homestead bill. The bill granting the right way for a railroad through the Government grounds at Pensacola was passed.

The HOUSE at an early hour proceeded to the consideration of Mr. Bennett's Land bill, which, after a short discussion, was postponed until the third Third-day in December next. The bill making appropriations for the repair, preservation and completion of certain public works commenced under the River and Harbor bill was taken up. The amendments to the bill were discussed, and, without taking a vote, the committee rose and the House adjourned.

FOURTH-DAY, JULY 12.

In the SENATE, the House amendment to the bill removing obstructions to the navigation of Cape Fear River was postponed. Messrs. Seward, Sumner and Rockwell presented petitions in favor of the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law. Mr. Houston of Texas, made a few remarks, commenting severely on the conduct of Commodore E. W. Moore, and charging him with withholding money from the widow and orphans of one Mr. Wilbur. A resolution ordering the printing of another edition of the Census Compendium, was passed. A bill making an appropriation of \$600,000 toward the erection of a new building for the Executive Departments was discussed. The consideration of the Homestead bill was then resumed, the question pending being on Mr. Clayton's amendment giving money to the moneyless. Mr. Seward made a speech in favor of the bill, and against the discrimination against foreigners, when the further consideration of the bill was postponed.

The HOUSE considered the bill repealing a law allowing a discount of 50 per cent. on newspapers and periodicals when prepaid. After a brief discussion, and without taking any action on the bill, the House went into Committee on the River and Harbor bill. Various amendments were discussed, after which, the Committee rose and reported the bill to the House. Pending the question on an amendment, the House adjourned.

FIFTH-DAY, JULY 13.

In the SENATE, after the transaction of some unimportant business, the consideration of the Homestead bill was resumed. The question pending was on Mr. Chase's amendment to give the benefits of the bill to all foreigners now in or hereafter to come to the United States. After a long discussion, the further consideration of the bill was postponed, and the Senate adjourned.

The HOUSE passed the River and Harbor, and the Post Office, and the Light-House Appropriation bills. The Army Appropriation bill was taken up. An amendment abolishing the military superintendency of the National Armories, and to re-establish the civil supervision, was briefly discussed, when the further consideration of the bill was postponed.

SIXTH-DAY, JULY 14.

The SENATE passed a joint resolution to distribute among the members and others the works of Thomas Jefferson, now in course of publication for Congress. Bills were passed granting lands to aid in building railroads in Missouri and Alabama. Mr. Chase introduced a bill to prohibit Slavery in the territories, upon which no action will be asked till next Congress. The Homestead bill was taken up and amended by striking out of the sixth article "any individual," and interesting "any free white person."

The HOUSE spent the whole day on the private calendar, the principal point under discussion being the extension of Col's patent. No action was taken.

be called the "Joseph Rankin Scholarship," in memory of his son of that name, whose early death at Florence, Italy, in November last, disappointed so many parental hopes.

The American Board of Missions and the Bible Society are "short." The American Board fears a deficit this year of not less than \$15,000; the expenditures have been so much greater than usual. The Bible Society states, in a circular letter, that it has incurred a debt of \$30,000; to which a further expenditure of \$35,000 for July, and \$40,000 for August, must be added.

The mortality among the London missionaries is as great as it is among those in foreign countries; and there are some districts of the metropolis so fatal to the missionaries that it has become a question with the Society whether it has the right to send men into them.

The following toast was the first sentiment offered at the celebration of the 4th inst., at Rockport:—The President and his Administration—May they "fear God and keep His commandments."

European News.

The steamer Asia, with European dates to July 1st, arrived at New York on the 12th.

From the seat of war there is no intelligence of special importance. We give the principal items.

The Russians are retreating from the Principalities, and the Austrians are about to enter. Lord John Russell said in the House of Commons, that if the Russians had not withdrawn, the Austrians were bound by the late treaty with the Porte, to march in and drive them out.

A pontoon bridge at Kalarish broke down, June 29, with 500 Russian artillerymen, most of whom were drowned, and their guns were lost.

Gen. Schilders is dead, after suffering amputation of both legs.

According to the Vienna Lloyd, the Russians have shut up the Sea of Azoff by sinking in the strait of Kerch thirty-two large barges laden with rocks.

On the 21st June the British ships Hecla, Valorous and Odin bombarded and destroyed the fort at Bomarsund.

A correspondent at Liverpool writes that the aspect of the war had undergone an entire change, so that it was difficult to foresee what new complication might arise. Austria, by a special treaty with the Porte, having undertaken to occupy the Danubian Principalities, interposes her army between the Turks and the Russians, thus preventing the advance of the former and covering the retreat of the latter. Indications are abundant that the actual seat of hostilities will be speedily transferred from the Danube to the Crimea.

In Circassia, the mountaineers actually have possession of the Gates of the Caucasus, and Woronzoff is cut off from communicating with Russia by that route. The Turks are about to advance of Tiflis in conjunction with Shamy.

An interesting discussion has taken place in the House of Lords, on the bill allowing the Canadians to elect their Legislative Council or Senate. Lord Derby opposed it as an innovation on monarchical institutions, but it was passed nevertheless.

NEGRO BURNING.—They have been burning another negro in Kentucky. The details as presented are of a triple murder, with attendant circumstances of ferocious brutality, by a negro in Danbridge County. He killed his master and mistress, Mr. and Mrs. Moore, and Miss Lotsepch, a sister of Mrs. Moore. The cause of the murder was that he fell in love with Miss Lotsepch, and of course his advances were rejected as often as made.

The young lady finally acquainted Mr. Moore with the circumstances, who threatened the black with a flogging for his conduct. Thereupon the slave resolved to murder his master and carry off Miss Lotsepch. Accordingly, in the night time he killed Mr. Moore with an ax while sleeping; but Mrs. Moore being aroused, she was also dispatched so as not to give the alarm. He then attacked Miss Lotsepch, who resisted his advances—broke her arm with a blow, stunned her, and then violated her. He then entered a canoe, and went to sleep in it as it floated down the river. He was suspected, pursued and overtaken; and now comes the most remarkable part of the incidents. He was put to the torture to confess "by screwing his fingers and then his hands in a vice until all the bones were mashed, (and other treatment which cannot be mentioned in print), and he acknowledged he had committed the murders." Finally, he was tied to a tree in front of his late master's house, "a large pile of pitch pine built around him, and then set fire to and burned to ashes, in presence of 1,200 or 1,500 persons, who did not leave the spot until he was completely reduced to ashes."

NEW STEAMER ROUTE.—The arrival of the steamer ship Golden Age, a New York built vessel, under New York ownership, at Panama, from Sydney and Melbourne, is an event in the wonderful commercial progress of the times, that deserves a special record. This fine steamer had previously made the voyage around the Cape of Good Hope, from Liverpool to Melbourne, with a promptness which astonished the British public. The return trip to Panama is a still more important affair. The Golden Age takes her proper place as a connecting link between Australia and the United States and Great Britain by the way of the shortest and most practical route and the use of the Panama Railroad, the near completion of which is another American achievement abroad. The steamer brought \$200,000 in Australian gold to the Isthmus, and a large number of American and English passengers. She was there met by the West India steamer Southampton, for London, and the George Law, for New York, part of the treasure and passengers having prompt dispatch by each route.

HEAVY BUSINESS IN POTATOES.—The Norfolk Argus states that the farmers and others in that city and vicinity are now doing a large business in potatoes. More than two thousand barrels are regularly sent by each steamer to New York. The average quantity sent per day to Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York, is about one thousand six hundred barrels. The Baltimore boats can not take on board near as many barrels as are daily sent to the depot. They sell readily at Norfolk at \$4 per barrel, and command a handsome profit in the Northern markets. The Norfolk Beacon says that Mr. Munden raised from twenty-five bushels of Irish potatoes, for which he gave \$1.50 a bushel, a crop which sold for \$806. After paying all expenses, the net profit amounted to \$698. The same paper states that on Thursday, one farmer sent \$1,130 worth of cucumbers to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

SALE OF HORSES.—On Tuesday, July 11th, a sale of valuable horses took place at the "New York Tattersall's." Nearly a thousand persons were in attendance, and the bidding was active. From twelve to fifteen horses were put up during the early part of the sale, and were bid off at prices varying from \$200 to \$550. The main interest that attached to the sale was the announcement that the trotters, Mac, Taconey, Frank Forrester, and Barnum, would be sold under the hammer. Mac was struck off at \$4,100, to Mr. Mann of Baltimore; Taconey was sold for \$3,700, to Mr. J. G. Bevins of New York; Frank Forrester was sold to Mr. Mann also, who paid \$2,350. Barnum was withdrawn from the auction, having been sold at private sale during the morning for the sum of \$2,850. Two mares—a bay and a black—were put up, each being warranted to trot a mile in 2.40, and together in 2.45. They were sold to Mr. Getson for \$1,150. [Tribune.

SUMMARY.

A Mr. V. W. Roth, who arrived in Utica on Friday evening, July 7, communicates the following information in regard to the accident which occurred on the Great Western road on the morning of that day. The emigrant train ran over a horse, which threw it off the track, killing 17 Norwegian emigrants, and severely injuring many others. The train on which Mr. R. came, was delayed some time at the scene of this awful catastrophe, until the wreck was removed, and he tells us that he saw eight of the dead bodies, and was told that there were nine others near by. Of one family, consisting of the parents and three children, all were killed except the youngest daughter.

A young woman, whose maiden name was Davis, committed suicide in Cohoes on Wednesday last by swallowing 172 grains of corrosive sublimate. She died on the succeeding day at 4 o'clock P. M. The usual remedies were resorted to, but failed to relieve the unfortunate victim. She committed the rash act in consequence of a disturbance which originated in her marriage on Sunday last week to a young man to whom her friends were opposed. It was said they bitterly upbraided her for marrying a Catholic, she being an Irish Protestant.

Several race horses were sold at auction in New York last week. Mac was struck off at \$4,100, to Mr. Mann, of Baltimore, Taconey was sold for \$3,700, to Mr. J. G. Bevins, of this City; Frank Forrester was sold to Mr. Mann also, who paid \$2,350. Barnum was withdrawn from the auction, he having been sold at private sale during the morning, for the sum of \$2,850. Two mares—a bay and a black—were put up, each being warranted to trot a mile in 2.40, and together in 2.45. They were sold to Mr. Getson for \$1,150.

The remains of the mammoth clipper-ship Great Republic were sold at public auction July 12th, at the Merchant's Exchange, New York. The sale was made on account of the Insurance Companies. The first bid was \$15,000. The price obtained was \$23,250, the purchaser being N. B. Palmer, Esq., a well-known shipping merchant. The price realized was comparatively nothing. The ship, it will be recollected, was partially burned last winter, while lying at her dock at the foot of Dover-street. The hull, however, remained nearly free from serious injury.

The banking-house of August Belmont & Co., corner of Hanover and Beaver-sts., New York, was entered by means of false keys, on Tuesday night, July 11, and robbed of \$14,000 in \$1,000 bills on the Bank of the State of New York. A reward of \$500 was offered for the arrest of the thieves. The next day the bills were all returned through the post-office, the thief probably considering his chances small of using them without discovery. He proved to be the cashier of the house, whose stock speculations had embarrassed him.

A dispatch dated Utica, Thursday, July 13, 1854, says: In the U. S. District Court today, Dr. Way was sentenced to the State Prison for 6 years, for counterfeiting; W. M. Voorhies, Truman Traverser, and Ezekiel Crunk for 2 years each. Samuel Buckbeek and George Palmer, charged with passing counterfeit coin, pleaded not guilty, and were held to answer at the August term in Auburn. The Grand Jury found true bills against thirteen persons for counterfeiting—all residing in one county.

The first company of emigrants for Kansas, under charge of the Emigrant Aid Company, was to start from Boston on the 17th inst. The train will stop at Worcester and the other principal stations between Boston and Buffalo, to receive the emigrants residing in the vicinities, respectively. The Company has provided one hundred tents, and ample provision will be made for the comfort of the emigrants. The expense of passage will probably not exceed half the usual rates.

A disastrous conflagration occurred at Coxsackie, July 11th, consuming nearly the entire business portion of the village. For hours the flames spread with great rapidity, and so wildly did the fire rage, that the light was distinctly visible from Albany. There were not less than forty buildings destroyed, all of which were wood, but they constituted the most valuable business portion of the village.

Mr. Silas Horton and wife, residing near Owego, who recently exerted themselves so nobly in warning the train on the New York and Erie Road of the danger before it—which was that a large tree had fallen directly across the track—and thereby avoided the horrors of a collision, have been handsomely rewarded by the Railroad Company. The President has forwarded them each a life pass, a medal from the Company, and a silk dress for Mrs. Horton, accompanying the presents with a letter expressing the gratitude of the Company for their noble and humane conduct.

A letter to the Tribune, dated Milwaukee, July 7, says: "We had a heavy rain last night, followed to-day by a hot sun. I fear the wheat will suffer in consequence. Crops throughout our State never promised better, and if we can have fair harvest weather, our surplus will be enormous."

The Clarksville Tobacco Plant says tobacco has been declining for six weeks, and that some grades have fallen \$2 to \$3 per cwt. Other exchanges in Virginia and Tennessee speak of the same thing. The growing crop is good everywhere.

The N. Y. Tribune says: "We have lately made several visits to Montomouth County, N. J., that great peach producing region, and find the prospect very bad. We saw throughout the orchards a few scattering ones upon the trees generally, with here and there a tree pretty full. Most all of the old orchards have got the jaundice badly. We hear of one man who has a fair crop for this year, who has contracted his peaches to a New York fruit-merchant at \$1 per basket, the buyer paying freight."

Edward Milligan, the local Mail Agent at St. Louis, has been held to bail in \$4,000 on a charge of purloining a letter from the mail. The letter in question was addressed to T. S. Arthur of Philadelphia, Pa., and is believed to contain a gold-piece of \$250, remitted by some subscriber in Cass County, in payment of subscription for the Home Gazette.

The Associate General Reformed Synod reported at its late meeting in Xenia, Ohio, that it had a mission of much interest under its care at the oldest city in the world, Damascus; and another in one of the West India Islands; and that another is about to be established at Cairo, in the land of the Pharaohs. Beside these missions, others are sustained among the destitute in our own country and in Oregon.

Sad accounts reach us of the ravages of Cholera at Barbadoes. At one burial ground 244 corpses were buried in one day. Total of deaths in the city at last accounts, 2,107. Of the 150 prisoners confined in the jail, only 13 survived, whence the Governor very humanely ordered their release.

The New York Journal of Commerce states that there are five hundred thousand whites in Cuba, and seven hundred and thirty thousand blacks. Of the latter, 25,000 are slaves; and the remaining 480,000 either negroes already free, or those illegally held as slaves, and in the process of being made free under recent edict.

A letter from Santa Fé, dated May 20, says: "Indian hostilities continue. The Indians are combining against the whites, and a general Indian war is expected. The General has sent a force to Eagle Springs and is otherwise preparing to operate against the Indians."

A dispatch dated Albany, Monday, July 10, 1854, says: J. L. Russell, captain of the canal boat, J. F. Crain, of the Rochester City line, was arrested here this morning, charged with being an accomplice of Merrill in kidnapping Solomon Northrup. He admitted that he was at the Inaugural in Washington in 1841. He was ironed and taken to Balston Spa for trial.

The establishment of a steam line from Australia to Panama will bring to New York a large increase of business, with that distant portion of the globe. By the Golden Age, the first voyage of the line, we have received \$160,000 in gold.

There are now at Southampton eighteen self-emancipated negroes, with five children belonging to them, from the island of Cuba. The adults were kidnapped from Lagos, and are now about to return there.

Mr. James Smith, of New York, is building an engine for Engine Company No. 4, Brooklyn, which will cost the Company when completed nearly or quite \$7,500.

Edward Mulligan, the local Mail Agent at St. Louis, has been held to bail in \$4,000, on a charge of purloining letters from the mail. Passengers from Chicago, report that there were 130 deaths from cholera in that city on Sunday, July 9th.

The first catches of the season were received in New York market last week. They were from Savannah, and cost \$10 per basket.

New York Markets—July 17, 1854.

Asket—Pots 5 1/2. Pearls 5 50.  
Flour and Meal—Flour 00 + 7 50 for various brands of State, 7 57 + 7 94 for straight Michigan and Indiana, 8 25 + 9 25 for fancy Genesee. Rye Flour 3 50 for fine. Corn Meal 3 75 for Jersey.  
Grain—Wheat 1 20 + 1 45 for Upper Lake, 1 70 for new red Southern, 2 30 + 2 40 for white Genesee. Rye 1 15 + 1 18. Barley 90 a 98c. Oats 75 a 82c. for July, 55c. for Western. Corn 67 a 70c. for Western; 72 a 74c. for round yellow.  
Provisions—Pork 19 25 for prime, 11 25 for mess. Beef, 19 25 for new prime, 13 00 + 16 00 for mess. Lard 9 a 9c. Butter 12 a 16c. for Ohio, 16 a 18c. for State, 19 a 22c. for Orange County.  
Hay—65 a 70c. per 100 lbs.  
Lumber—15 00 + 15 50 for Eastern Spruce and Pine.  
Tallow—11 1/2c. for city rendered.  
Wool—30 a 33c. for native, 35 a 38c. for half Merino, 47 a 50c. for American Saxony Fleeces.

MARRIED.

In Southampton, Ill., July 4th, by Rev. W. S. Bates, Mr. AARON Y. HAWLEY, of Mt. Hawley, to Miss ELIZA ELDRED, of Southampton, Peoria Co., Ill.

DIED.

In Almond, N. Y., July 8th, of a bronchial difficulty, Mrs. MARY B. TAPP, wife of Christopher Tapp, in the 33rd year of her age. She was a member of the 1st Seventh-day Baptist Church of Alfred, and died in hope of eternal life. N. Y. H.  
At Potter Hill, (Westerly), R. I., July 10, Mr. THOMAS WELLS POTTER, in the 70th year of his age. He became a subject of the renewing grace of God in early life, but never made a public profession of his faith in Christ until some twelve or fourteen years ago, when he united with the first Seventh-day Baptist Church in Hopkinton, where he remained a witness for truth until removed to the church above. He has left a widow and two daughters, with a large connection, to mourn the loss of a kind husband, an indulgent father, a beloved brother and counsellor. We believe our loss is his gain.

LETTERS.

J. B. Wells, A. O. Potter, Z. Campbell, Delatrous Davis, A. A. Crandall, P. Harris, O. D. Green, J. R. Livingston, Daniel O'Connell, Abram C. Stannard, N. V. Hall, T. H. Green, Andrew Babcock, H. P. Bardick (yes.)

RECEIPTS.  
FOR THE SABBATH RECORDER:  
Francis Burdick, Hopkinton, R. I. \$2 00 to vol. 11 No. 52  
Julia H. Stillman, Ashaway, R. I. 2 00 11 52  
Daniel O'Connell, Potter Hill, R. I. 2 00 11 52  
Ben J. Miller, Utica, W. V. 4 00 12 52  
Joseph S. Crandall, Wis. 4 00 12 52  
J. B. Kierstead, New York 3 00 10 52  
Wm Jones 4 00 10 52  
David Rogers, 2d 2 00 11 52  
Jared Stillman, DeRuyter 2 00 11 52  
Lake Burdick 2 00 11 52  
B. Green, Little Genesee 2 00 12 4  
Abel Stillman, Poland 2 00 11 52  
Hugh McCune 2 00 11 52  
Ezra Stillman, Newport 2 00 11 52  
Abram O'Connell, Alfred Center 4 00 8 26  
Silas Sill, Green, Oswego 2 00 11 52  
Thomas H. Green, Oswego 2 00 11 52  
Wm Simons, Bridgewater 10 00 10 52

FOR THE SABBATH-SCHOOL VISITOR:  
A. A. Crandall, Rockville, R. I. \$3 40  
WILLIAM M. ROGERS, Treasurer.

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 pure water always abound, and mosquitoes were scarce; the air is healthy and the water is soft and pure; the place is dry and healthful; and the scenery is pleasant walks or drives. In every direction there are beautiful views of the country. 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.

A. UTTER, M. D., Physician and Proprietor.

Agents Wanted.

THE services of a number of young men are wanted in selling the "Pearl of Scripture" library," the best of volumes, 32 mo., bound in a neat style. It is put up in a rich imitation rose-wood case, and the price is ready in all denominations, and testimonials of their utility are beginning to appear early to be received. These works for cheapness, and will compare favorably with those published by the Society. They are complete compendiums of the Bible on all the subjects that relate to the faith and practice of Christians.

A liberal compensation will be given to all who are willing to engage in their distribution.

Wm. H. BAKER, New Market, N. J.

Clothing Establishment.

THE subscribers, under the firm of Titsworth & No. 23 Dey-street, New York, where they intend to keep constantly on hand in large quantities and great variety, coats, pants, and vests. Our work is the 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 be fitted with complete suits or ready-made clothing, may prefer it, may select their cloths and we will receive their orders, which will receive prompt attention. We have the examination of our stock and facilities will, we trust, convince those who give us a call, that they can please other places in the City of New York, as well as at any of the following places:—

WILLIAM DUNN, 23 Dey-street, New York.  
JOHN D. TITSWORTH, R. M. TITSWORTH, Jr.

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 P. M.  
Leave New York at 7 A. M., 7 and 8 30 A. M., 12 50 and 5 10 P. M., passing York and 7 30 P. M., freight.  
Leave Plainfield for Easton at 9 35 A. M., freight.  
3 35 P. M., passenger, and 6 30 A. M., freight, and for Somersetville 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. — G. H. P. BERGAM, Sup't.

New York and Erie Railroad.

TRAINS leave first foot of Duane-st., New York, as follows:—  
Buffalo Express at 6 A. M. for Buffalo direct, without change of baggage or cars.  
Daily at 7 A. M. for Dunkirk.  
Mail at 8 1/2 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.  
Express at 6 P. M.  
On Sundays only one express train, at 6 P. M. These Erie and Buffalo 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, as follows:—  
Express Train, 6 A. M., through the night hours, connecting with Northern and Western 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 Poughkeepsie—Way Passenger Trains at 7 A. M. and 4 15 P. M. from Chambers-st.; and Way, Freight and Passenger Train at 1 P. M. from Chambers-st.  
For Peekskill at 10 A. M., 3 and 5 30 P. M.  
The fares on the Hudson River 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 — EDWARD FRENCH, General Sup't.

Great Western Mail Route.

SIXTY MILES DISTANCE SAVED.—MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.—The Railroad is now open to the Mississippi River. Running time to St. Louis 5 1/2 hours.

Passengers can leave New YORK BY THE NEW YORK AND RIVER AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROADS, at 7 o'clock A. M., and 3 o'clock P. M., arriving same evening at Dunkirk or Buffalo, and connecting with the LIGHTNING EXPRESS TRAINS ON THE LAKE SHORE RAILROAD, and reach Chicago next evening at 12 o'clock, where a comfortable night's rest may be obtained, and proceed at 8 o'clock next morning by the CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD for La Salle, Bloomington, Springfield, and Chicago. At St. Louis, all the way by RAILROAD, also connecting at Chicago with trains on the CHICAGO AND GALVA RAILROAD, to Rockford, Freeport, Galena, and Danburg.

Passengers by this line have the privilege of stopping at any point and resuming seats at its terminus, and they will not be subjected to the numerous and vexatious delays occasioned by LOW-WATER, as by other routes.

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

Regular Mail Line via Stonington for Boston, Providence, New Bedford, and TAUNTON.

1. Inland Route, without change of cars or detention, carrying the Eastern Mail.

2. The steamers C. VANDERBILT, Capt. Joel Stone, and COMMODORE, Capt. John G. Bowne, in connection with the Stonington and Providence, and Boston and Providence Railroads, leaving New York daily (Sundays excepted) from Pier No. 2, N. Y., by 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 Friday. From Stonington—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

The C. VANDERBILT, 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 59th and 106th-sts., and the 5th and 6th-avs., in the city of New York—CENTRAL PARK.—To all owners, mortgagees, lessees, occupants, and other persons, in any manner, by contract, deed, or otherwise, entitled unto or interested in the land, or premises, above-mentioned, or any part thereof. Notice is hereby given, that you are required to appear before the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled proceeding, at their office, No. 110 Broadway, over the Metropolitan Bank, 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 evidence of your title or interest therein. In default whereof, and in case the persons entitled or interested as aforesaid shall not be ascertained by or be known or fully known, the same will be reported to the Supreme Court as belonging to unknown owners, and being the desire to consummate this great improvement, and to proceed with 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 notified and comply with the preceding notice, as no other or further notice will be issued. ROBERT J. L. JOHNSON, Counsel to the Corporation.

New York June 11, 1854.

N. B. All papers published in the city of New York are required to publish the proceeding notice on any day (Sunday excepted) on or prior to the 15th day of July next (with the usual exception) in the office of the Counsel to the Corporation to be paid on the final taxation of the proceedings.

Miscellaneous

The Japan Expedition.

Under date of Bay of Yeddo, March 30, 1854, a correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune furnishes the following account of the doings of the Japan Expedition:—

On the 8th inst., the interview between Commodore Perry and the Imperial Commissioner, Hy-a-shi-no kami, took place in Yokohama, a little village in the Bay about ten miles from the City of Yeddo. Here the Japanese had erected several spacious buildings on shore. At noon the Commodore landed with a body of 600 men in 28 boats. The Commodore's salute of 17 guns (in his capacity of Envoy Extraordinary) was fired from the Macedonian, and as soon as all the men were landed our first launch hoisted the Imperial flag of Japan, which was saluted with 21 guns from the boats, followed by 12 guns for the Commissioner Hy-a-shi-no kami. The marines and sailors, under command of Major Zeslin, formed a hollow square before the house, after the Commodore, accompanied by an escort of 30 officers, had entered. The Commissioner received him in a large hall, but afterward retired into a smaller room at the extremity of the building, separated from the hall by a crape curtain. Refreshments were distributed among the guests, and oysters, both raw and stewed, constituted a portion of the repast. The Japanese had only a guard of honor present—probably not more than 200 men in all. The odious canvas fortifications with which they had at first surrounded the building had been removed, at the express request of the Commodore. The conference was a long one, and it was late in the afternoon before we returned on board the ships.

On the 13th, Capt. Abbott of the Macedonian superintended the landing of the presents, and the ensuing week was entirely devoted to unpacking and arranging them, and to putting the railroad, telegraph, and other machines, in motion. The Japanese observed every thing with a mixture of wonder and admiration, and some of the incidents excited their merriest mirth. It was indeed a curious sight, to see the little locomotive, tender, and passenger car, only a quarter the ordinary size, and, by the way, the nearest piece of work that ever went out of Norris' manufactory. It was driven by Mr. Gay, Chief Engineer of the Mississippi, and Mr. Danby, First Assistant, who occasionally took a company of Japanese in the car, and whizzed around with them, while crowds of the natives looked on with the utmost astonishment.

The electric telegraph excited the greatest wonder, especially as Mr. Draper sent messages in Dutch, and even in Japanese, which the interpreter wrote with English letters.

On the 24th, all the preparations were completed, and the Commodore again went ashore to deliver the presents formally to the Commissioner, who had prepared an entertainment for the occasion, and at the same time to receive the presents which the Emperor had sent in return. These consisted chiefly of silks, crapes, some very fine lackered ware, china, silver, arms, household utensils, coins, &c., and several hundred bags of rice, which were piled up in a heap outside of the house. After the presents had been given and received, and the Commodore was just leaving the house to show the railroad to the Commissioner, about thirty very large and powerfully built men made their appearance. They were naked, with the exception of a blue silk scarf, twisted about the loins. They seized the sacks, which weighed about 200 lbs. each, swung them at arm's length above their heads, and carried them in this manner a distance of a hundred and fifty yards, performing many antics and feats of strength by the way. The whole thing had evidently been arranged for our entertainment.

When the Commodore and Commissioners had returned to the house, all the windows on one side of the building were suddenly thrown open, allowing a circular space outside, where the ground had been made smooth and free from stones. The thirty giants—for I may venture to call them such, since some of them were six feet high and weighed more than a hundred pounds—then entered the ring, in procession, while the judges and umpires of the sports took their seats opposite to us. The men then successfully engaged in wrestling matches, which consisted chiefly in taking hold of each other under the shoulders and trying to push the antagonist out of the ring, to effect which many of them violently pushed their heads against each other's breast, at the same time setting up an infernal howl.

On the 27th Commodore Perry entertained the Imperial Commissioners on board the Powhatan. The boat left Kuegwaga at one o'clock, under a salute of 17 guns from the Macedonian, and first took them on board the Mississippi, and then took them on board the Macedonian, where they were shown a general exercise of the crew. With the appearance and efficiency of the men, and the fine order of the ship, they were greatly delighted. The Powhatan had the Imperial Japanese flag hoisted at the foremast, and the banner of the Commissioner Hy-a-shi-no kami at the mizzen. As the boats got under way again, a salute was fired from the Macedonian. The bulwarks of the Powhatan were decorated with flags, arms, and flowers. In the cabin a table was set for the Commodore, four Commissioners, and the different Captains of the squadron, and another in horse-shoe form on the quarter-deck, in order to accommodate the followers of the Commissioners (about 40 in number) and the officers of the squadron, who assembled in large numbers to do them honor. The guests were evidently greatly pleased with the entertainment. The toast: "The Empress of Japan!" was responded to by the Japanese Commissioners with "The President of the United States!" and both were drunk with great enthusiasm. Other toasts followed—"Our Guests," "The Ladies," "Our Friends at Home," "Commodore Perry," "The Commissioners," &c., &c., until the hilarity was universal. A performance of some of our sailors, who blacked their faces and sang the classic negro melodies of America, excited the greatest merriment among the Japanese. It was dark before the guests left the ship, under a parting salute from the Saratoga.

At Yeddo, April 2, 1854. Japan is opened! On the 31st of March the treaty was signed. Ports in different parts of the islands of Nippon, Jesso, Kiuisu, and the Loo-choo group are opened to American vessels. It is said that Chokodade, (near Matsumi), on the Straits of Sangai, in the island of Jesso; Simodzi in Nippon, and Naps-Kiang, in Loo-choo, are three of the

ports. The treaty secures assistance for our vessels in case of distress; provides that they shall be furnished with wood, water, coal and provisions, at fixed and reasonable prices; establishes a scale of the value of coin, a standard of weights and measures; and provides for the carrying on of commerce with Japan by the citizens of the United States. In short, the Expedition has obtained every thing that could have been hoped for from it. We have established a much more intimate relationship with Japan than any other nation has ever been able to accomplish, and all without submitting to one of those degrading impositions on the part of the Japanese, as other nations have accepted without accomplishing their aims.

Opium Smoking in China.

In a letter from Canton, dated Sept. 8, 1853, Bayard Taylor gives the following account of what he saw and experienced in the way of opium smoking:—

In spite of the penalties attached to it by Chinese law, the smoking of opium is scarcely a concealed practice at present. I have seen it carried on in open shops in Shanghai, where there are some streets which are never free from the sickening smell. It had always been my intention to make a trial of the practice, in order to learn its effects by personal experience, and being now on the eve of leaving China, I applied to a gentleman residing here, to put me in the way of enjoying a pipe or two. He was well acquainted with a Chinaman who is addicted to the practice, and by an agreement with him, took me to his house last evening. We were ushered into a long room, with a divan, or platform about three feet high, at the further end. Several Chinamen were in the room, and one, stretched out on the platform, was preparing his pipe at a lamp. The host invited me to stretch myself opposite to him, and placed my head upon one of those cane head-stools which serve the Chinese in lieu of pillows.

The opium-pipe is a bamboo stick, about two feet long, having a small drum inserted near the end, with an aperture in its center. A piece of opium, about twice the size of a pin's head, is taken up on a slender wire and held in the flame of the lamp until it boils or bubbles up, when it is rolled into a cylindrical shape on the drum, by the aid of the wire. It loses its dark color by the heating, and becomes pale and soft. Having been sufficiently rolled, it is placed over the aperture, and the wire, after being thrust through its center, to allow the air to pass into the pipe, is withdrawn. The pipe is then held to the flame, and as the opium burns, its fumes are drawn into the lungs by a strong and long-continued inspiration. In about half a minute the portion is exhausted, and the smoker is ready for a second pipe.

To my surprise I found the taste of the drug as delicious as its smell is disagreeable. It leaves a sweet, rich flavor, like the finest liquorice, upon the palate, and the gentle stimulus it communicates to the blood in the lungs, fills the whole body with a sensation of warmth and strength. The fumes of the opium are no more irritating to the windpipe or bronchial tubes, than common air, while they seem imbued with a richness of vitality far beyond our diluted oxygen. I had supposed that opium was smoked entirely for the purpose of mental exhilaration, and that to the smokers, as to many who intoxicate themselves with ardent spirits, there was no sensual gratification in the mere taste of the article. The reverse is undoubtedly the truth, and the practice, therefore, is doubly dangerous. Its victim becomes hopelessly involved in its fascinating illusions, and an awful death, such as I witnessed not long since, is sure, sooner or later, to overtake him who indulges to excess. I have a pretty strong confidence in my own power of resistance, but nothing could induce me to make the experiment a second time.

Beyond the feeling of warmth, vigor and increased vitality, softened by a happy consciousness of repose, there was no effect, until after finishing the sixth pipe. My spirits then became joyously excited, with a constant disposition to laugh; brilliant colors floated before my eyes, but in a confused and cloudy way, sometimes converging into spots like the eyes in a peacock's tail, but oftentimes melting into and through each other, like the hues of changeable silk. Had the physical excitement been greater, they would have taken form and substance, but after smoking nine pipes I desisted, through fear of subjecting myself to some unpleasant after-effect. My Chinese host informed me that he was obliged to take twenty pipes, in order to elevate his mind to the pitch of perfect happiness. I went home feeling rather giddy, and became so drowsy, with slight qualms of the stomach, that I went to bed at an early hour. After a deep and refreshing sleep, I arose at sunrise, feeling stronger and brighter than I had done for weeks past.

A Model Baby.

There was only one baby among the members of the late excursion party up the Mississippi to the Falls of St. Anthony. The baby was only six months old—a son of Henry Farnam, Esq., the engineer of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad. When the baby was first brought on board the *Golden Era*, some of the company shrugged their shoulders, and other said "hump." One crusty old bachelor muttered, "We may look out for squalls now," and a young man with moustaches, who passed for a wit, sighed for the days of good King Herod. The baby meanwhile looked about and crowded a little, and then quietly entertained himself with sucking his fist.

Well, from the time we left Rock Island, on Monday evening, till we returned, on the following Saturday, not a cry, nor the suspicion of a cry, was uttered by the baby. He was indeed, a charming little fellow—always bright and placid, and ready to meet half-way those who were disposed to be attentive. Of the sensation of fear, he seemed to be utterly ignorant. He would go to the arms of a rough old backwoodsman as readily as to the arms of the beautiful Miss W. or Miss J., and remain contented away from his mother or nurse till, fearful that he was giving trouble, they would come in search of him. But instead of giving trouble, he seemed to be doing more than any body else for the general entertainment. It was frequently proposed to pinch him, to see if he could cry, and in one instance the experiment was tried with only partial success. The features of the gruff old bachelor, who had looked so austere at first on this infant phenomenon, would now relax

as he came in sight, and he at last ventured upon the experiment of taking him in his arms, and found in his delight, that the baby maintained his good character even in his inexperienced embrace.

The general satisfaction at the baby's unparalleled behavior at length manifested itself in a substantial form. It was resolved to get up a testimonial. A subscription was put in circulation for a gold cup, to be presented as a token of the admiration and esteem of the passengers, who when they reflected how much a crying baby might have detracted from their enjoyment, liberally opened their purses and subscribed the handsome sum of \$260. A formal presentation of this offering was then made. Mr. Rockwell, late member of Congress from Connecticut, was deputed to address the baby. This he did in the presence of the assembled passengers, the baby meanwhile being held in his mother's arms, and always jumping and chuckling at the right place in Mr. Rockwell's speech.

The speech, which was a capital one, and enunciated with due gravity and dignity, was followed by a reply from Professor Twining, of New Haven, the baby's medium on the occasion, and who spoke in the little fellow's behalf in admirable style, now witty and now beautiful, for upwards of five minutes. Both speeches were much enjoyed and applauded. Ex-President Fillmore was appointed to prepare an inscription for the gold cup; a task which he accomplished with his accustomed good taste; and Mr. Rockwell was appointed to purchase the cup.

Thus ended one of the pleasantest little episodes of the great excursion—one that must be always remembered with pleasure by those who witnessed it, and especially by the parents of the child who so early in life won so solid a mark of the approbation of his seniors. [Boston Transcript.]

Post Office Facts.

Ignorance and want of intercourse as certainly follow Slavery as suffering does crime. No relative test of the superiority of the free States over the slave States has appeared which seems to place in so striking a light the mental advance of the former and the mental retardation of the latter equally with the following table, exhibited by Mr. Haven in his recent speech on the Post Office:—

Table with columns: States and Territories, Total Postages Collected, and Transports. Rows list states from Maine to Washington T. with numerical values.

This shows that almost every free State (including every old free State) more than pays expenses of the Post Office within its borders, while every slave State (save two) is a charge on the Treasury for the transportation of its mails. The exceptional slave States are Louisiana—which is not bankrupt in its post office arrangements because New Orleans is an outlet for the western free States—and Delaware, which is hardly a slave State at all. The northern or western free States which do not pay the Post office expenses are the new States of Michigan and Illinois, all together exceeding their incomes by only forty-six thousand dollars. It is not to be expected that the Territories can pay their postal bills, nor yet California—but the latter only falls short fifty-one thousand, while Virginia is minus one hundred and thirty thousand dollars a year. Or to state the figures in the aggregate, in the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Iowa, Wisconsin, Ohio, and Indiana, the receipts of the Post Office are in round numbers \$3,313,000, and the expenses \$1,668,000. In other words there is a profit on these States of 1,645,000. In the States of Michigan, Illinois, and California, the expenditures exceed the receipts by \$97,000; which reduces the profits of the free States to \$1,548,000. In the slave States the receipts are \$1,315,000; expenses \$2,351,000; deficit \$836,000; or in other words the difference between the receipts of the free and slave States is \$233,400 in favor of the free. [N. Y. Tribune.]

An Experiment.

A Paris correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette, says that a curious experiment was made a few days ago in the basin of the fountain Palais Royal, and in the presence of an immense crowd. A glass globe, containing a certain liquid, was thrown in the water and then broken with a pole. The liquid immediately spread itself over the surface of the water, and taking fire spontaneously, continued to burn with an intense flame for a period of fifty-six seconds, throwing out a dense smoke. The basin had the appearance of being all on fire.

Three gentlemen, well-known to science in Paris, have invented this fluid, after long and patient study, with the design of making it available in the present war, in burning ships, and in protecting or attacking fortified places, where there may be a ditch. Thrown by means of a forcing pump on the head of a sap, into an intrenchment, or a ditch full of water,

or on a breach at the moment of assault, or in a naval combat, this liquid would cause the most terrible ravages.

An experiment has since been tried on the river Seine, in which instance the fluid continued to burn with a flame sufficiently intense to set fire to the sides of a ship, for more than a minute. Suppose that a boat laden with this liquid, should be floated into the midst of an enemy's fleet, and should be so managed that it would take fire at the moment of arriving near or in the midst of the fleet, and that the liquid should then be distributed on the surface of the water, the whole fleet would take fire in spite of all the efforts that might be made to prevent it, and they would take fire exactly in the most dangerous place.

Potatoes.

As the partial or total failure of the potato for the last eight or ten years is one leading cause of the present scarcity of food and consequent suffering of the poor, it is very important that the causes of said failure, and the means of averting it hereafter, be discovered and made known. Mr. Martin Cleland, of Niles, Mich., sends the *Tribune* the following as his forty years' experience and conclusions in the premises:—

First—I believe it important that the tubers should grow as much as possible in pure earth, which should always be kept in mind, otherwise they will sooner or later become diseased. The soil should be sandy or gravelly, and of a dry nature.

My method is to haul about twenty wagon-loads of stable manure upon half an acre of sod ground of the above texture, and spread evenly. I then plow it from six to eight inches deep, about the middle of April, harrowing it immediately, so as to make it smooth. The last days of April, or the first days of May, I plow again, but not so deep as to disturb the soil. I then, by the 6th of May, furrow out and plant about 3 feet by 2, one potato in a bill, of the long pink-eye kind. It takes between four and five bushels to half an acre. In this way, it is seen, the roots run down to the manure, and the tubers grow in pure earth. I have raised, for several years, from 180 to 200 bushels of potatoes from half an acre; and that, too, without the least appearance of rot or disease of any kind. I can send you now old potatoes as sound as when dug last fall.

It should be known that the pink-eyes are a hardy potato, and need early planting.

To this the editor of the *Tribune* says: All this seems reasonable, and we doubt not its truth; but it is well to bear in mind the fact (established in our columns by Messrs. Richardson, Hogaboom and others) that an insect is the immediate cause of the potato-rot. We have seen the little villain on our own potatoes this season, and seen the first leaves all riddled by his devastations. He is a miniature flea, and rather leaps than flies, though he can fly, after his fashion, if he sees fit. He eats the leaves through and through, and finally (we think) attacks and bores the stalk; and when the summer rains come on, they rot and kill the top entirely, so that by the middle of August whole fields will be black and dead, and the immature tubers decaying of course. Now it is very possible that the treatment recommended by Mr. Cleland may repel the insect, by keeping the earth sweet and the plants thrifty and vigorous, or through some unexplained influence; or it may be that the insect has not visited his section; but if the creature does actually bore and riddle his potato-tops, as they did our last year and are trying to do this year, his potatoes will rot, and he will have no 180 nor even 18 bushels to the acre.

Liability of Endorsers.

The New York *Journal of Commerce* reports a case of much importance to business men generally, being an action against the endorser of a note for \$1,500, dated Feb. 7, 1851, and payable on demand. The maker failed in November, 1851, and a month before that, was known by the plaintiff to be in failing circumstances; and between two and four months before they had spoken to him about paying the note, and he told them he could not pay it then, but it was good, and that they should not be uneasy about it. Their agent who acted for them, said on his testimony—"I had no uneasiness about the note at all, because I was satisfied that the endorser was good, and therefore it was not a matter of much importance, and it lay; we could not get the money from Davis." It was decided that, after the note was six months old, and the holders were satisfied that they could not collect it from the maker, they were guilty of neglect in not making a formal demand of payment, and notifying the endorser of non-payment. It was held that they had no right after that to delay, "because they were satisfied the endorser was good." This was not good faith to the endorser, and the plaintiffs must bear the consequences of it. They delayed making a demand until January 15, 1852. That was too long, and the endorser was discharged. It was further decided that the reason of this rule applies as much to a note payable on demand, with interest, and on which the endorser puts his name for the accommodation of the maker, as to an ordinary note payable on demand. It cannot be inferred, in either case, that a delay is intended to be allowed under such circumstances as are stated above. Consequently, judgment was given for the defendant.

REMARKABLE FEAT.—Some time since the point of the lightning rod on the steeple of the First Congregational Church in New London, Conn., got unscrewed and fell to the ground. It was such a dangerous piece of work to replace it, that the Committee were unwilling to employ any one to perform the task. A Mr. DeWolf, however, volunteered to make the attempt, which the Committee permitted after some hesitation, having promised him a handsome sum if he succeeded. He did succeed, accomplishing the task without any apparent consciousness of having done anything extraordinary. The *New London Chronicle* says the point to which he ascended is very near two hundred feet, and for the last fifty feet he had to climb up a stone surface, with nothing to hold on but a small iron rod, and when he reached the ball he was still some dozen feet from the end of his journey. This distance he had to shin up a single rod, a labor which he found so fatiguing that he became exhausted, and was obliged to return and seat himself on the ball and recover his breath. This he soon did, and fearlessly resumed his travel towards the clouds, where he accomplished his object, and came down, as we have already stated.

SOMETHING WORTH KNOWING.—We find the following in an exchange paper, and as it is by no means the first time that we have heard of the cure of the croup by the same remedy we have little doubt of its efficacy:—

"My wife and I were aroused about two o'clock one morning, by the struggles of our little boy, about three years old, who was laboring under a violent attack of croup. His breathing was so difficult as to arouse persons who slept beyond the hall; hastily folded a towel, dipped it in cold water, and applied it to his throat and breast; I then folded a sheet to the proper size, wet it and rolled him up in it and wrapped a blanket over that. He went to sleep in three minutes and slept until five o'clock, when he got up. He was well and went to play, in three hours after the attack, and we rejoiced at the curative powers of cold water."

Thousands annually die of croup and fevers, who might be saved by wrapping them in sheets wrung in cold water.

LAND REFORM.—Man's right to a portion of the public lands of the country is thus beautifully asserted in a western paper, *The Allegan* (Mich.) *Record* of a late date:—

"God made the earth for man—for all men. They feed on its bounty while living, and sleep on its bosom when dead. Life has its ups and downs, its cares and sorrows, its reverses and its dire misfortunes—the wealth of yesterday is the poverty of to-day—the palace of to-day shall be ashes or a hovel ere to-morrow. Before the whole of this broad land shall be deeded over to heartless landlords and a curse, let us adopt some generous system under the kindly operation of which our children and our children's children, when need or care, or woe is on them, may seek and find them out a blessed Alabama—a merciful resting place, a blazing hearth-stone, and a quiet grave."

SUBTERRANEAN DISCOVERIES IN SWITZERLAND.—The Swiss journals give the following details relative to the discoveries recently made in consequence of the extraordinary fall in the water in the Lake of Zurich. About one hundred feet from the right bank of the lake, opposite the village of Mellen, there have been found several rows of piles formed of trunks of trees. The piles are about a foot apart, with an interval of sixteen feet between the rows. These piles support enormous beams, which form a very large area. Between the piles there have been found the skeletons of animals which are no longer to be seen in Switzerland, but no trace of any domestic animals. On removing the mud, there have been found an immense number of heads of arrows and spears made of stone, carefully cut and very pointed; poignards made of flint, with buck horn handles, a battle-axe in stone; clay vessels, evidently formed by the hand without the aid of any instrument, and afterwards baked in an oven; and several other articles in stone and baked clay. A human skull has also been found. These remains, which are considered to have belonged to the ancient Celts, are under examination by a commission of antiquarians.

VARIETY.

A letter from a Massachusetts farmer to the *Pittsfield Sun* says: "Old Virginia bids fair to be one of the first States, with northern enterprise. Three years ago, in the place where I now reside, there was but one northern man; now there are forty-eight northern families within three miles of my farm. Land has since risen from \$2 to \$25 per acre. I am seven miles from the Potomac River, twenty-five miles from the Blue Ridge, twenty miles south of Alexandria, twenty-five from Washington, and thirty from Fredericksburg."

It is reported that the historian Fuller, in 1697, had a most retentive memory; he could repeat 500 strange, uncommon words, after twice hearing them; and a sermon verbatim, after reading it once. He undertook, after passing from Temple Bar to the farthest part of Chapside and back again, to mention all the signs over the shops on both sides of the streets, repeating them backwards, performing the task with great exactness.

A man who loses an hour of his time, worth one shilling, and wears his wagon and team equal to two shillings more, by going over a rough road, to avoid the plank road toll of a sixpence, loses just two and sixpence by the operation. The laborer who wastes half his strength in working all day with a dull saw, because he cannot give a shilling, or afford an hour to get it sharpened, will waste at least twenty-five cents per day, or six dollars per month.

The *Times and Transcript*, of San Francisco, estimates the weekly cost of a daily paper at San Francisco at \$2,700, or \$140,000 per annum. There are some twelve of these daily newspapers, and some ten weeklies; so that we may safely estimate San Francisco newspaper literature at \$1,500,000 per annum.

There are now in Van Dieman's Land about 34,000 convicts, (male and female), and 27,000 free persons, many of whom are emancipated convicts. The male convicts are distributed over the island in gangs of 250 or 300 each, and nearly the same system is pursued with the females.

"In every perfectly ripe apple," it is observed in an English publication about twenty years ago, "there will be found one or two perfectly round seeds, the others having one or more flattened sides. The round ones will produce the improved fruit, and the flat ones will produce the crab."

Creditors never annoy a man so long as he is getting up in the world. A man of wealth only pays his butcher once a year. Let bad luck overtake him, and his meat bill will come in every morning, as regularly as breakfast and hungry children. Never plead guilty of poverty.

A domestic, newly-engaged, presented to his master one morning a pair of boots. "How comes it, you rascal, that these boots of mine are not of the same length?" "I really don't know, sir; but what bothers me the most is that the pair down stairs are in the same fix!"

It is said that Dr. Benjamin Branderth, of pill notoriety, is devoting his entire time and energy to the cultivation of the pear or basket willow. It strikes us that pill and "weeping willows" would go fine first together.

Bond 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 volumes of the *Sabbath Recorder*, vols. 5 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, Lowell 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 River, foot of Courtlandt, every day, at 5 o'clock, P. M. (Sundays excepted). Steamer CONNECTICUT, Capt. J. W. Wilcox, 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 on all the roads.

Passengers taken at the lowest for New London, Norwich, Willimantic, Stafford, Munson, Palmer, Worcester, Boston, Fitchburg, Lowell, Lawrence, Nashua, Concord, Lowell Falls, and other places in Northern New Hampshire and Vermont.

Bells! Bells! Bells!

FOR Churches, Academies, Factories, Steamboats, Plantations, etc., a large assortment kept constantly on hand, and repaired 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 applying the process of loam moulding in Iron Casts to Bell Casting—which secures a perfect casting and even texture, and they are the only ones of the unimpeded 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, that have been awarded them. They have patterns for, and keep on hand, Bells of a variety of tones and sizes; and they also furnish to order Courts of any number of Bells of any key, 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 moveable arms, and which may be turned upon the Bell; Spring acting upon the Clapper, protecting the Bell; Iron Frames, Telling Hammers, Counterpoise, and the whole mounted on Cast Iron Yokes, their improved Revolving Yokes, or Fancy Hangings in Brass or Bronze of any design furnished. We can supply whole sets, or parts, of our Improved Hangings, to re-hang Bells of other construction, upon proper specifications being given. Old Bells taken in 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. MENEZES'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, few have so completely increased its enjoyment, and even prolonged 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 yet 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 no abundant reason to believe a remedy has at length been found which can be relied on, to cure the most dangerous affections of the lungs. Our space here will not permit us to publish any proportion of the cures effected by its use, but we would present the following, and refer further inquiry to my American Almanac, which the agent has distributed. Having used my Cherry Pectoral in California, in the winter of 1850, for a severe attack of Bronchitis, with entire success, I was induced to try it on my little boy. I gave him a tea-spoon full every three hours, commencing in the morning, and by ten o'clock at night I found decided cheering for the better, and after three days use he was able to eat and 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. M. POWELL, Supt. Trans., L. R. E. Rock Hill, (Somerset Co.), N. J., July 21, 1852.

Dr. J. C. Ayer, (Since your medicine has become known here, it has a greater demand than any other cough remedy we have ever sold. It is spoken of in terms of unmeasured praise by those who have used it, and I know of no other remedy that has so many a cure as it. It is not too good for the good it has done. It takes pleasure in selling it, because I know that I am giving my customers the worth of their money, and I feel gratified in seeing the benefit it confers. Please send me a further supply, and believe me Yours, with respect, JOHN C. WHITLOCK J. C. Ayer, 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 ever state my convictions when I tell you it is a priceless remedy. Yours very respectfully, D. A. McCULLIN, Attorney at Law, No. 142 Broadway, N. Y.

Dr. J. C. Ayer, My dear Sir.—Your medicine is much approved by those who have used it here, and its composition is such as to insure and maintain its reputation. I invariably recommend it for pulmonary affections, as do many of our principal physicians. I am your friend, OHAS. STRATB. M. D. Prepared by J. C. AYER, Chemist, Lowell, Mass. Sold at wholesale in New York, by A. B. & D. SANBORN, retail by RUSSELL, CLARK & Co., and by all Druggists everywhere. 37-2

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