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

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

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VOL. XI.—NO. 6.

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O. W., June 26, 1852.

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NEW YORK, FIFTH-DAY, JULY 20, 1854.

WHOLE NO. 526

The Sabbath Recorder.

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

In the language of a celebrated living or-

their view, is not a fascicle, but a tree, vitalized love." 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 fitly the soul, the internal, vivifying principle of the church for some gentle aberration of opin in the life, dogma early undertook to build to God or to man, simply because there are an external, scientific unity; and exactly that so many persons assuming to be pillars in the followed which only could follow viz.. that churches, who make a religion of orthodoxy as the heads which propagate dogma are and find it so much easier to be exceedingly many, not one, so the church, ceasing to be mad forthis, than to be humble, gentle, and the Sabbath was originally one of a very simone, became, externally viewed, as many as | patient for Christ's sake." 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, 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

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, untheorizable 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 an. other, 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.

of a unity externally constructed in place of

"The manner in which dogmatism necessi tated 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 causes 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 atone ment, another of depravity, another of regen eration, ingeneration of character, which required the appearance, so to speak, of an. tagonistic theories. Our theologic 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 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 transcendant in the reach of faith, or the manifestation of the life of God. They asserted liberty, as they must to vindi-

turned out in later times, are so indifferently him. In this last extremity, he laid himself self to ridicule. Henceforth, the once pow- from the power of sin, and made an heir of

The same writer says in another place: "It is not in the highest, truest state of thodox writer and preacher:-

spiritual life, and union to God, that the gospel finds us. Our faith is imperfect, only initiated, "There needs to be a revision of our cur- possibly not even that; and since the world rent impressions in reference to the value of we live in, too, is full of false learning, cor- But as the training of a wayard child doctrinal platforms, and articles of scientific rupt opinions, and deceitful pretenses of To manly exercises; yea, death itself divinity, taken as bonds of unity and defenses knowledge, we must be allowed to cultivate But as a painful birth to life unending. of purity. Christ and his apostles manifestly | theology, with what measures of grace we had no such conception of unity as that any have, and struggle up through our imperfect | Whence but from Heaven could men unskilled in ar external ligament of opinion or science may mixtures of natural judgment and spiritual In several ages born, in several parts, compass it and foster it. Christian unity, in discernment, into the full day of light and

together, and have it for our most blessed and

pure reward, to see them coalesce and live.

He continues:

"Manifestly, we preserve no true semblance | So has this Book entitled us to Heaven, joined together. It is moral, not logical; of of purity now, by our former standard; for And rules to guide us to that mansion given; the heart, not of the head. It is precisely the worst kind of impurity is practical, no what an apostle means when he speaks of the theoretic—the impurity of a selfish, unspirit unity of the Spirit, under which there is of ual, undevout life; and this will shelter itself But the less volume doth express his mind. course one body or embodiment, as there is as quietly under the platform of orthodoxy, one Spirit; one Lord above, one faith in the as if it were even acceptable to God. How heart to embrace Him, one baptism as the often, indeed, is it the shame of religion, that outward profession of that faith, and then, as a confessedly true disciple is hunted out of all, one God and father of all, who is above | ion, when many are endured in it, who neglect all, and through all, and in all.' Discarding every duty, are known to live in a manner this magnificent view of internal brotherhood | that disavows every spiritual relation, whether

Perhaps I ought to beg pardon for so difficulties about it, whatever they may be 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 disruption, and all manner of discord, will impossibility of opinion, as the basis of Christian union. And I am not certain but that the ed by the Association, that a history of the almost infinite variety of opinions that obtain, is necessitated by the law of language and on, and so the divisions and subdivisions have mentality. For, is it not a fact, that every been constantly growing finer, till now, at last, one's opinion of the Bible, as well as any the imposture is discovered—the articles of other book or subject, is just what he under- to be the design of the appointment. opinion that were to be the bonds and bases stands the Bible or the book to teach. One understands the Bible to teach Trinitarianism; the vital unity of the spirit, have fretted away 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 answeredthat 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. of the mere understanding, too limited not 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 cate their revolt, producing, however, in the that he should give up all to God. The duty of a sect. For this business of sect-making he was forsaken of God, and was in great week, will not be seriously dispute d. is already quite overdone, and the products distress. The darkness of despair came over busy leader gets his name stuck upon a small poor Indian." The offering was accepted; platoon of adherents, it seems to be a judg- and there, alone, bereft of human help or ment of God upon him, thus to expose him- hope, this poor despised savage was delivered

THE BIBLE.

And to hasten such a result, we must disallow, Father! that book With whose worn leaves the careless infant plays as unchristian, all human schools and names 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.

> There wilt thou learn what to thy ardent mind Will make this world but as a thorny pass To regions of delight; man's natural life, With all its varied turmoil of ambition,

Weave such agreeing truths? or how, or why, Should all conspire to cheat us with a lie? Unasked their pains, ungrateful their advice, Starving their gain, and martyrdom their price.

Tells the conditions, how our peace was made, And is our pledge for the great Author's aid.

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

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 ple and incomplex character. The present have arisen out of circumstances that have occurred one after another in the world's his tory, suited to the development of new and diverse theories. As it was not contemplatcircumstances and opinious 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

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 signifi cations-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 rea son 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: 2, 3, 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

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 the more effectually prevent their Sabbath 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, mean time, the most intensely human, and in pressed upon his heart; he returned to his then, this rule is not applied to the seventh that sense, the most intensely opinionative | wigwam; he meditated much upon it; and day, the darkness following the sixth day is a religion ever invented, under the name of at length solemnly resolved to do what God period of time by itself, not belonging to any required. First, he took his rifle and set it day, and therefore not a portion of the week; suppose that he would establish the struggled on with the youngest as best she upon such principles as to expose it to almost struggled on with the youngest as best she upon such principles as to expose it to almost struggled on with the youngest as best she "One limit, I rejoice to believe, is already reached, as regards this process of division, then his scanty furniture; then his blanket—

"One limit, I rejoice to believe, is already apart for the Lord; then his fishing apparatus; then his scanty furniture; then his blanket—

"One limit, I rejoice to believe, is already apart for the Lord; then his fishing apparatus; then his fishing apparatus; then his scanty furniture; then his blanket—

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"One limit, I rejoice to believe, is already apart for the Lord; then his fishing apparatus; the limit apparatus; the limit apparatus; the limit apparatus; the limit apparatus apparatus; the limit apparatus apparatus; the limit apparatus apparatus apparatus; the limit apparatus apparatus apparatus apparatus apparatus apparatus apparatus appa 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 the destinate of the seventh day is a period of twenty-four to become the founder of twenty-four to become the founder of twenty-four to some four or five American females it a matter of ambition to become the founder destitute, having given up all, he yet felt that hours, equally with the other six days of the

We come nov/ to our second proposition, small, because of the number, that when the upon the altar, saying, "Here, Lord, take a which is, that this day of twenty-four hours that in the name of justice and religion? We have a samitted that the name of justice and religion? This widow was one of the volunteers upon the latar, saying, "Here, Lord, take a which is, that this day of twenty-four hours that in the name of justice and religion? She was admitted commences with the commencement of darkness on the, preceding evening. In Genesis, 1st chapter, 2d verse, we are told that "darkerful motives of ambition are taken away glory. He soon learned to read, and was ness war, upon the face of the deep." In the from the activities of dogmatism, and now supplied with a Bible, which he made his third verse, God said, "Let there be light, there is nothing left us, in fact, but to strive daily companion; he was happy in solitude, and there was light." In the fourth verse, after the Head—to draw the bleeding mem- or with Christian friends, to whom he often it says, "God divided the light from the darkbers, if we may, of Christ's lacerated body remarked, that when he gave himself to the lord gave him "all things." for the Lord gave him "all things." for the course; and, pursuing the narrative, when pestilential atmosphere she had been obliged for some time been in private hands. The course; and, pursuing the narrative, when pestilential atmosphere she had been obliged for some time been in private hands. The

and the "morning" (the light) were the first sick came and presented them to be healed. her home she sank under an attack of prison day. How then is the first portion of time Now, why did they not bring them before fever, a brave martyr to the cause of humanity described? Is it not called "darkness," sunset? Is there any other reason than that and patriotisms. The dying mother, who now described? Is it not called "darkness," they regarded healing on the Sabbath a breach of the Sabbath law? If it be said, that this son, the sole survitor of his family, to the with darkness. Hence, by an iron necessity, was a Jewish superstition, my reply is, that world's charity; but little did she dream, as in reckoning time from "the beginning," we does not reach the point. The question death closed her eyes, the future of that ormust commence with the darkness with which is, how came the Jews to believe that the Sab-phan boy. The son became President of this time began, and joining that with the first bath closed at sunset? If it be said that this free republic—for that widow was the mother succeeding portion of light, we have in scrip- mand the proof. The truth is, the Jews affirm ture phrase "the first day." And if we begin that this is according to Scripture. One thing, 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's have them in the order in which they were

We next ask your attention to the falling of the manna and its attendant circumstances. In feeding the children of Israel in the wilder- day; and bear it in mind, that the first week ness, the Lord sent them quails in the eyening, 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

We now come to the commandment-Ex. 20: 8-11, "Remember the Sabbath day, ed to it. 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 be dark." In this case we have shown that was binding. In Indian life the father was 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 eyening. The rule governing their reckoning in Genesis, must govern the mhere, and the rule governing the reckoning of the six days must civil or calendar day of twenty-four hours, 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 well could be. "From even unto even shall ve 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 other ceremonial Sabbaths and to the week-

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 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, tionary struggle, was a poor widow, who, then there would be a perpetual advantage having buried her husband, was left in povgained by commencing in the evening. Of erty, with the task upon her hands of raising belonging to them, would it not have weaken- to carry necessaries and provisions, and adof having exercised a tyrannical power, and the prison-ship and in the jails at Charleston. think that Nehemiah simply took the time this errand of mercy. She was admitted

In further proof of our position, that the

was according to Jewish tradition, we de- of Andrew Jackson!" 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, Rev. A. Stevens, in the National Magazine, in that they have the means, if any have, of his Editorial Jottings in the West: 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; was a truer man and had a warmer heart than and, as it regards the Sabbath, it stands in was usual among his race. It was necessary the lead of all the institutions of religion, as that one of his wives should be put away; representing the fundamental ideas of religion, they themselves, as Christian converts, saw the creation and the Creator, and as, therefore, and conceded the necessity, but the process in some instances in the Old Testament, re- of effecting their separation was heart-rendpresenting the great idea of religion itself, ing. The details of the process could not be probabilities in the case.

have so far found it, and see where we are.

darkness was upon the face of the deep." other bowed her head and consented; it was But Tothe caned "day," and the darkness struggle remained; the young wife was ne called "night." Here we have the first mother; she had an only child, an infant. 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 of time was composed of seven such days as No possible terms could be agreed upon bethe last mentioned, the last of which is the tween the contending affection of the two Sabbath, which we are commanded to observe. parents. The mother sat upon the ground

emonial Sabbath, is that it be observed from | child in her arms; the chief stood off, agoniz-"even to even," and this not because there ing and weeping, and the elder wife shrunk was anything peculiar in the Sabbath itself, away from the scene.' The missionary proor any of its attending and modifying circum- posed at last, I think, that it should be decidstances, requiring it to be observed from even; ed by lot, and the child fell to the chief, but to it? See the whole account in the sixteenth but because from even to even is a whole or the mother clung to it. The missionary urged natural day; therefore, as the Sabbath is a her to carry it to the arms of the chief, but whole day, extending from "even to even," she could not; her sobs were her only reply. the same law of observance should be attach. He then directed the chief to take it; but

> commences at evening, or when it "began to so. What was to be done? The agreement the probabilities are against the supposition the only sure protector of the child; the that Nehemiah commanded cessation from mother's own future marriage and protection labor before the divinely appointed time. 6. When the Saviour was preaching at

> them until the sun was setting, because it was child himself. She reverenced his office: Sabbath day.

> three reliable statements of history. measure of time on record is the day, 'The frantically, 'Give me my child! Oh! give evening and the morning were the first day.' me my child ly Do what you will with me. Gen. 1:5. Here the word day denotes the but give me my child! including the evening, or natural night, and the camp; she bears the highest Christian the morning, or natural day. It is remarka- | character, and her hushand has, I understand. ble, that in this record the evening, or natural night, precedes the morning, or natural day, young heart-broken mother has found a re-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 sevennight 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.

2. The Encyclopedia 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,

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 herojem:-

"Among those, he observed, who formed a part of the settlement during the Revoluthis Jehovah must have been aware; and to three sons. Of these the two eldest, ere long, suppose that he would establish the Sabbath fell in the cause of their country, and she taken from the people a portion of time justly given to some four or five American females ed his influence, and exposed him to the charge minister some relief to the prisoners on board properly belonging to the Sabbath, and exer-cised his just authority for its observance. within the city, and braving the horrors of pestilence, employed herself to the extent of her humble means in alleviating the deplora-Sabbath commences and ends with the setting | ble sufferings of her countrymen. She knew of the sun, we ask your attention to the fourth | what she had to encounter; but notwithstandchapter of Luke's gospel, where it will be ing, went bravely on. Her mission of human- Swarthmore meeting-house, near Ulverston, seen that Christ, at Nazareth, went into the ity having been fulfilled, she left Charleston and long chained to the reading desk, is synagogue on the Sabbath, and gave a dis- on her return—but, alas! her exposure to the about to be restored to its place, after having The author of this extract is a New England cler. life that now is, and that which is to come. [American Messenger. | And now mark, the "evening " (the darkness) | at the setting of the sun those that had any | seeds of fatal disease; and ere she reached of worship erected by the Friends.

INDIAN MOTHER'S AFFECTION.

The following incident is related by the

"A chief and his two wives were converted, and wished to join the mission church. He

To suppose, then, that under these circum. determined in the wretched family, and the stances the Jews were not well instructed missionary was sent for. He found them in upon this point, is to take issue against all the the deepest grief. One of the wives was young and beautiful, both in person and char-Let us now briefly state the matter as we acter; the other one was aged and infirm, but equally esteemed for her virtues. It was set-1. The first we know of time is, that the latter should be retained; the 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. 4. One of the regulations concerning a cer- heart-broken; her tears dropping on the the latter overcome at the grief of its heart-5. Nehemiah, in a case of Sabbath reform, broken mother could not step forward to do

would be affected too, by the result. "It was a painful, heart-rending case, but Nazareth, and the Jews had any sick they had no alternative. The missionary had to wished to have healed, they delayed to bring advance to the prostrate woman, and take the she believed the act necessary, and with

To the foregoing collection of scripture irrepressible tears and sobs yielded the child; proofs upon this subject. I will add two or but no sooner had he taken it from her bosom. and placed it in the arms of the father, than 1. Kitto, in his Cyclopedia of Biblical the woman leaped towards it, and with out-Literature, article Day, says: "The earliest stretched hands, struggled to regain it, crying

"I saw the retained wife of the chief at maintained his Christian integrity. The fuge in the grave."

PAUL AT SEA.

1. He did not go for pleasure, or for his health, or to make money. He went hecause he was sent. He appealed from an unjust condemnation to Cæsar, and was sent a prisoner ocean-wise 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 Pagan 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 snooze way 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 al 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 off 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

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, a 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

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The Sabbath Recorder.

New York, July 20, 1854.

JAMES BAILEY (J. B.) N. V. HULL (N. V. H.) A. B. BURDICK (A. B. B.)

THOUGHTS ON ORDINATION.

What is the end, or design, of that thing

which we call ordination? Simply to show that a body of persons, competent to decide, judges the subjects of the ceremony qualified to be public teachers of religion.

But what body is it, that is competent to decide this question? A council of ministers -a presbytory -say some. But, in our hum ble opinion, a company of ministers is no more competent for it than a church. To whom are the ordained ones to be sent?—to minis ters, or to men and women at large? Who are to be edified, from time to time, by their instructions?—ministers, or the people of Go in general? Who are, from year to year, to sit in judgment upon their gifts?-ministers or the communities where their labors as performed? There is but one answer such questions. And if the common peopl -the laity, as they are sometimes calledare chiefly concerned in the ministrations of religious teachers, reason suggests that with the common people, principally, the decision of their competency should be left. For i may be reasonably inferred, that those gifts are best suited for the ministry, with which the common people are, on the whole, bes

When a man goes abroad to preach, and meise detairplanet meis antanet, resem very little consequence to his hearers whether he holds a regular certificate of his ordination or not. . If he shows himself apt to teach, and by his skillful handling of the Word of God promotes the benefit of the people, that is certificate enough for them. If he lack this ability, the best confficate which an ordaining council can give him is of but little use. He preaches; and the eagerness of the people to hear him, together with the good which they receive, is the best evidence of his right to engage in such work. If it should afterwards be discovered, that he is a wicked man, notwithstanding his gifts, some would probably make considerable ado, and say that he had no right to preach, because he was not "regularly ordained." But if he be really wicked man, we do not see how his having been "regularly ordained" would help the matter any. If, on the other hand, he is good man, his gifts will recommend him to all people of good common sense, without the adventitious aid of an ordination certificate.

But suppose this preacher attempt to organize a church, after having taught the people a while-how then? We answer, that we know of nothing in scripture to forbid him. If the people are disposed to associate themselves as a church, and to have the ordinances of the gospel, why should they not do so? If they make choice of him as their pastor, and he accept the trust, and proceed to administer Baptism and the Lord's Supper, why lattice work reaching to the upper ceiling, should he not do so, whether he has been 'regularly ordained,' or not? In what respect would ordination by Imposition of Hands the altar in the center; it looked plain and improve his que hoazion for such work. He has proceeded to organize the church, and now performs all the functions of a pastor, simply because there is an agreement between him and the people, and for aught that any body can see, it is all well done. In what respect would the work have been better done, had he been ordained in the usual man-

It is true, that a church got up in such a way might not be organized exactly according to the Seventh-day Baptist standard; yet we see not why it would be more likely to differ from it, than if it were organized with the usual ceremonies. So far as the order of the denomination is concerned, however, it matters not; for if it be found to differ from the general character of Seventh-day Baptist churches, so much that they cannot recognize it as belonging to the denomination, they are not under any obligation to do so. We believe, however, that no fear need be entertained on this ground. If the unordained minister is a Seventh-day Baptist from principle, he will organize nothing but a Seventh-day Baptist church.

Let an ordaining council make what decision it pleases with regard to the qualifica- formed that many of them had joined the tions of a man for the ministry, the people army, in the present war with Russia. Most will judge for themselves. It is with them, of them are Spanish Jews, and speak the indeed, that the decision finally rests. If Spanish language. I did not learn much they decide that a man is gifted for the work, about the war. They have had one or two it is pretty good proof that he ought to preach slight rebellions by the Greek population in that he is called to the ministry. If they Smyrna, but all was quiet when we were decide that he is not gifted, he may as well there. There are Greek pirates in the Arfind other business; the ceremonials of an chipelago. The consul at Athens, Mr. King, ordination will be a futility. And if the de- wrote to the consul in Smyrna, that a vessel cision must ultimately rest with the people, had been found drifting about, April 12th, that is, with those not in the ministry, why not with much blood on her deck, with her papers rest it with them in the first place?

We grant, that in a matter of such importall on board, with her log kept up to the 11th ance, the advice of ministers, especially of old don, bound to Constantinople; had the name ministers, is worthy to be had. So also is the of one American seaman on her papers. advice of experienced members of other There are rumors that two or three other churches, who are not in the ministry. In vessels have been plundered by the pirates. safety in the multitude of counsellors. But let new establishment, and it does credit to the is be understood, that it is advice, nor authori. Government. I do not know the exact size, 29, that is sought. As we have said already, but it is quite extensive. It forms a square, we say sgain, that there is no authority in and in the center there is an open space, perthis, nor in any other ecclesiastical matter, haps 200 feet square. In the center of this above that of the church, except it be that of square, there is a fountain of water, with a

ing this view, we maintain that, so far from there being any thing disorderly, or unscriptural, in an ordination which rests upon the vote of the church only, it is rather the reverse. It is the most regular, scriptural, and gospel-wise of all ordinations.

SMYRNA.

Extract of a letter from Bro. Charles Saunders, bearing date Bark Adolar, May 15, 1854.

a missionary to the Armenians, sent out by the American Board. I had a card of introan English missionary, a Mr. Walter, an Episcopalian. Mr. W. has been a missionary to the Jews in Smyrna; twelve years. He said there had not been a single conversion of a Jew under his labors during that time. We had a very pleasant interview with them. and especially with Messrs. Morgan and Parwere sent out by the American Board. Mr. two years; left that place on account of ill health; spent last summer in Constantinople; has been in Smyrna about eight months. Mr. P. has been in Smyrna eight months also. They are not able to preach yet, as they have guage. The Jews in Smyrna are Spanish, and speak that language. Before leaving mission, several books, and some pamphlets, written with the Rabbinical Hebrew characters in the Spanish language. They seemed very willing to render us any assistance in their power, and were anxious that we should write them after we get located.

I went into many of the Jews' places of business, and found more Jews who could speak some English, than I did of any other class. They were ready to converse about business, and very solicitous to have us trade with them, and would follow us from place to place, urging us to trade, the same as in their own shops. I suppose they assist each other ings, but not near as many as the Catholic.

in this way. They were very cautious about giving much information in relation to their worship. asked several if I could visit their synagogues before I found one who would take us to one although they had plenty of time to take us to any other place we wished to go. It was after a good deal of inquiry, on the Sabbath that we found a synagogue. They keep their o'clock; so that when they told me their hour of worship was at 31, I supposed it was in the afternoon; hence we missed of the forenoon service. The synagogue that we went to was about 75 or 80 feet square, and on the east side was the holy place, where they keep the law, written on parchment. On the north side was a gallery for the women, reaching about two-thirds across the house, with a fine the congregation. The floor is marble, with neat. I should think there were from 500 to 700 persons present. They commenced their service by the congregation's reading aloud, in concert. After the reading was over, the priest, or rabbi, read a discourse, in Hebrew, and then he went with two others and took the law from the altar; the congregation rose up; he read it, and at the end of every sentence they all said amen. They then returned it by the same hands; and as many as could crowd around kissed it as they passed slowly along through the congregation. Ther they all stood up, turning their faces toward Jerusalem, with their heads inclined, and prayed silently; there was a slight motion of their lips; it was solemn and impressive. looked at them with deep interest, as the de scendants of Abraham, but now a dispersed and despised people. They have an intelli gent, but rather a downcast look. An intelligent Jew told me that there is at the present time from 30,000 to 40,000 Jews in Smyrna Mr. Morgan, the missionary, thinks there are between 15,000 and 30,000. They have the privilege of doing any business they please, but whether they are allowed to hold office in the government I cannot say. I was in-

at noon. It was the brig Harriet from Lon-

the Head of the Church himself. And hold-broad walk around it. Around the edge of Russell, of the same place, who was strongly asked and answers given? Do not the comters, (or barracks, as they call them,) and meeting adjourned. were invited in. It is a large building, three stories high, surrounded by a heavy wall about 15 feet high. We were escorted through the various apartments by an officer; saw While at Smyrna, we called on Mr. Ladd, their arms, equipage, lodging rooms, &c. Every thing apparently was in good order. There were 150 or 200 soldiers taking their duction to him. He seemed very reserved, supper when we were in. They sat upon the and I thought did not feel much interest in floor, with their legs crossed, eight or ten in our mission. Perhaps it was on account of a group, with a large dish of thick soup in our Sabbath principles. He made but few the center; each one had a piece of bread inquiries, seemed to be in a hurry, and so we and a spoon, and all dipped out of the same tarried but a short time. He has been in dish. They were dressed in European style, Smyrna a number of years. Mr. Morgan and looked clean, as did every thing about the and wife called on us at our boarding place, establishment. From this apartment we were and invited us to call on them the next day; taken to the officers' room, introduced to them we did so; and found there Mr. Parsons and as Americans, treated with coffee, and offered the long pipe, from which we got excused. From this room we were taken to a private room, richly furnished and carpeted, were seated, and left to ourselves for a short time, when the chief officer was aided in, to whom we were introduced as above, and he gave us a hearty welcome. We understood him to sons, who are missionaries to the Jews, and say, that he had received a letter from Constantinople, stating that his Government had Morgan has been at Salonica, I think he said received a letter from the United States, sympathizing with them in their struggle with Russia. We spoke a few words through an interpreter to him, stating that American citizens generally sympathized with Turkey. Just after we passed out of the enclosure, we not obtained sufficient knowledge of the lan- saw the governor or pacha of Smyrna. He was on a fine horse, richly trimmed. He was in plain citizen's dress, and had a small guard with him. He made a low bow to us, which to England and France at school, and it is said that he speaks the languages very well he is a man perhaps 35 years of age.

We went into several Catholic churches, one Armenian, and two Mohammedan mosques. The Catholic churches were much the same as they are in Catholic countries; decorated with images and paintings, with stone floors, rather rough. They have five or six priests at some of the larger ones, and are open at nearly all hours of the day. The Armenian church has some images and paint-We did not attend their regular worship. They were having service at the time we were in. The one we visited has been twenty years in building, and probably will be a number more before it is completed; they were at work upon it. It is about 150 feet long and 120 broad, and probably will, when finished, be the most splendid church in Smyrna. said we went into the mosques; we went into time as they did anciently; 6 P. M. is 12 the hall, and looked into the door, but were unting class, but were not present. not allowed to go farther without taking off our shoes. As we could see the most that was to be seen from where we stood, we concluded to keep on our shoes and stand with out. The building was quite large, with many pillars reaching from the floor to the small arches above, standing in squares, with the arches meeting them at the top, at a dis tance of about ten feet, and extending down from the great circular arch above, which almost hiding them from the male portion of spans the whole building from the four sides about five or six feet. These small arche within, and extending down from the grea circular arch above, with its gilding and paintings, looked very fine, and on the whole I think it was the handsomest inside of an place of worship that we saw in Smyrna.

PEOPLE'S COLLEGE.

The first annual meeting of the stock-holders of the People's College was held at Binghamton, Wednesday, the 12th inst. The meeting was well attended, harmonious and spirited. D. C. McCallum, Superintendent of the N. Y. & E. R. R., was chosen President, and G. H. Stebbins, of Brooklyn, Sec-

According to the provisions of the charter, the stockholders proceeded to the election of 24 trustees for the ensuing year. The fol-

lowing gentlemen were unanimously elected D. C. McCallum, Wash, Hunt. S. S. Post, W. R. Judson, Geo. Hall. G. J. Pumpelly, Horace Greeley, A. I. Wynkoop R. Morgan, W H. Ranks, John Magee, C. A. Wheaton, D. Reese, Gurdon Evans W. Jackson. J. J. Deforest. H. S. Randall D. S. Dickinson, T. I. Chatfield T. C. Peters, Smith Robertson, Charles Lee, H. Howard.

Mr. Greeley, in consequence of the present pressure of money matters, moved to suspend for the present all operations requiring expenditure, but the general sentiment was in favor of prosecuting the work, and after an animated discussion, the following resolution was adopted nearly unanimously:

Resolved, That we, the stock-holders and trusteen of the People's College, hereby pledge our best and continued efforts, until the People's College shall be

The reports of the general agent and treasurer showed that about \$10,000 had been nconditionally subscribed, and about \$50,000 more conditional on the location. The fifty thousand was generally considered rather a a bid for the location, than a subscription, whereupon the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That all persons who have subscribed for stock on condition the it a particular location be chosen, be requested to make such subscriptions unconditional so that the College n may be located in the manner pro vided by the charter. .

In the evening;, Horace Greeley gave an address, deprecat ing the present college sys- justified in him to tell it to the church-much tem, and setting fo rth wherein it was proposed less the world? And again, when a candito improve upon that system. He was followed date for ordinations is presented, do the Com-

this walk are trees and flowers. Adjoining denunciatory in respect to the defects of our the building they have another garden of con- present collegiate education, but failed to siderable extent, but not in the best order. show wherein the proposed People's College is it not because there is no temptation to the We thought it not best to go into the sick would remedy the evils denounced. After a rooms. We were passing the military quar- short address from Ex-Governor Hunt, the

ALFRED ACADEMY.

The Seventeenth Anniversary of Alfred Academy took place on the 5th inst. The week previous to the close was devoted to the examination of classes and to literary exercises of societies of the Institution, and to a common-school celebration, which was held one day during the time, by the schools o the town. The afternoon and evening of the 3d were occupied by the Ladies Literary Society, with addresses and essays from the ladies, and an address from Mrs. E. Oakes Smith, of Brooklyn. The afternoon of the 4th was devoted to the anniversary of the Alleganian Lyceum, and the evening to musical exercises from the class in music.

Below we give a list of those who tool part in the Anniversary exercises of the Academy.

Salutatory-Mr J H Van Allen, Oakland. Salutatory Essay-Miss H E Clarke, Friendship. Origin and Progress of America-Mr S G Nye, West Energy of Purpose—Mr J H Walbridge, Wellsborough March of Intellect—Miss M J Power, Pen Yan.

The Power of Exertion-Mr D F Stillman, Pawca tuck, R I. Principles of American Confederacy—Mr J W Mo Peasantry of Europe—Mr J B Cassidy, Middleburg, Pa

The Kingdom of the Mind-Miss S A Dickinson, Cuba

Elements of Character-Mr A W Crandall, Millport. The Maine Law-Mr E Burdick, Alfred. Life's Heavenly Artist-Miss C A Vincent, New York The Age of Grecian Philosophy—Greek—Mr C Thompson, Dansville. The Rights and Wrongs of the Medical Profession

Miss C A Babcock, Wayland. advantages of a Love of Literature in Early Life-Mr A M Dunn, Plainfield, N J. Duty of American Youth--Mr T E Stillman, N York Kevs—What they Unlock—Miss L M McQueen, Friend Influence of Nature on Man-Miss V J Brimmer, Berlin Commencement Associations—Mr A W Titsworth

Graduating Class. The Demand of the Present Age-Mr F Babcoc Theory of Life—Mr J N Davidson, Genesee Falls.

Plainfield, N J.

The Bible-Miss E B Stelle, Crossingville, Pa. Commerce—Miss L H Pettingill, Hornellsville. Anniversary Life Scenes—Mr J H Titsworth, Plain-Let the Heart be Beautiful-Miss M J Langworthy Alfred.

Glimpse through Time's Telescope-Miss J A Por-Conscience and Civil Law--Mr D A Langworthy, Genesee Spirit Longings-Miss E E Kenyon, Wirt.

La Jerusalem, Francaise—Miss P K Havens, Sparta Mythology--Miss H Canfield, Ossian. Eloquentia Ciceronis Dum rexit-Mr James Black The Harp of a Thousand Strings-Miss S A Weed

New York. Little Children, the Flowers and Poetry of Earth-Miss H E Stillman, Alfred. The Fine Arts-Mr G W Maxson, Albion, Wis Memorials-Miss C A Alward, Nunda Valedictory Essay-Miss A Campbell, Cuba. Valedictory-Mr T Dwight Thacher, Hornellsville. Address to the Graduating Class-Prof D Ford. Mr W A Rogers, of Waterford, Conn., and Mr J J Clark, of Brookfield, were also members of the gra

SECRET SOCIETES.

To the Editors of the Sabbath Recorder: In the Recorder of the 6th inst., " N. V. H. has an article addressed to a "Layman," which I suppose was intended as a reply to my request, that he would elucidate certain passages of Scripture, and which was over the signature of "Lay Brother." Now I do not suppose that the substitution of Lay-man for Brother was intentional, but that it "indicates" that " N. V. H." did not "thoroughly read my communication to the end."

"N. V. H." certainly does me no more than justice in supposing, that I would not intentionally misrepresent him in anything in his article; nor do I conceive that I did, unless viewed in the light of his explanation, and new "points" made in his second article. To those several points he calls my attention; the third of which, only, have I time to notice. As I have before said, I did not design to enter into a defense of "Secret Societies." In N. V. H.'s third point, he says, "my ob jection is to secrecy out of place, &c.," and " when by its position it necessarily increases the power of temptation to evil; and such is the case, he assumes, in Secret Societies Now, if secrecy is out of place in a Secret Society, will N. V. H. be so good as to tell us where it would be in place, and not "necessarily increase the power of temptation to

It is certainly N. V. H.'s right to refuse an exegesis" of the passages referred to, on any ground he pleases, yet I must confess, I do not see the "inapplicability" of which he speaks. On the contrary, in view of the weakness of human nature, and the "power of temptation," which "secrecy out of place exerts," there was equal danger of the principles of secreecy leading to evil then as now, and the object of secrecy was as liable to be misunderstood and misrepresented then as now, and inclividuals were as willing to do it But to know when "secrecy is out of place," is a question which I should hardly be willing to leave to the decision of "N. V. H.," as there may be an honest difference of opinion mong men of equal knowledge and ability on that subject. In regard to the church making secrecy a

necessary law in its organization, I do not believe it is necessary; and yet, does not the church virtually inculcate the "principles of secrecy," when it teaches and enforces the doctrine of the scripture, "If thy brother trespass against thee, tell him his fault between thee and him alone?" And should he gain his brother, would it be expected or the proprietor and his brother there, and on son, and it was resolved to finally close the tion of the same subject, and by Prof. W. H. nation, or publish to the world the questions | lconceal their roguery.

mittee take a private room, and if the door is not locked and a "sentinel" placed at it, cupidity of the worldling there, or that the good sense of those who have no business there would keep them out? I should not dare to ask "N. V. H." to reveal all that may have transpired in the private sessions of the presbytery, not because there may have been anything very bad, but because I do not consider it any of my business.

In regard to the scriptures affording any special command for the organization of Secret Societies, I do not expect to find any but the command to found such a society as the Sons of Temperance, is based on the same ground as the command to form such soci eties as the Bible, Tract, Missionary, and Publishing Societies, or Sabbath-School. N V. H. will not certainly condemn these soci-

eties because he cannot find a special "thus saith the Lord" for their organization; but presume he gives them his countenance and support on the broad principles of the Gospel in which Gospel the principles of "tempe rance, benevolence, and brotherly love" are

In conclusion, allow me to say to N. V. H. that in my humble opinion, in order to sus tain his position in regard to Secret Societies he must either show the principle of secrecy (of itself) to be wrong, or that the very secre of these societies is in and of itself wrong. To do this, he must know what that secret is; and when he knows that, then it is no longer secret, and he must found his opposition on other grounds than secrecy. If N. V. H. and others who fight so valiantly against these societies, would make themselves acquainted with these dreadful secrets, they would not fight as "one who beats the air," but might enter into the merits of the cause, and take fell monster at one blow. If the churches would confine themselves to the object of their organization, and lay no unnecessary commands on their members, and the minis ters of the Gospel would imitate the apostle Paul, and "become all things to all men, that they might save some," bearing in mind that they are the servants of the church, and that but proceed to the interior. There are about they should not "lord it over God's heritage," in my opinion the church would grow in as many in Sacramento, a growing city, seven grace, the temperance cause be advanced, and hours' distance per steamboat from San Franboth clergy and laymen would have more time to search the scriptures and be benefited

With sentiments of friendship and esteem, remain, N. V. H.'s LAY BROTHER.

THE SHANGHAE STEAMSHIPS .- A bill has

passed the Senate of the United States, to es tablish a line of steamships between San Fran cisco and Shanghae, China. The importance of this measure can scarcely be over-stated. Probably the success of our ocean steamers has done more than any other one thing to make the United States respected in Europe and throughout the world. The establish ment of a line across the Pacific ocean to China would no doubt increase this respect, and furnish facilities for commerce which were not dreamed of fifty years ago. For some time it has been seen, that the opening of relations with Japan was all that was wanting to reverse the existing order of things in intercommunication between Europe and the far East: and that the entire travel and transportation between London, Paris, Berlin, Madrid, Vienna, St. Petersburg, and Southern China, might cross this continent and be conveyed in less time, by ten or fifteen days, than by the overland route. Shanghae dates are, upon the average, sixty-five days old when they reach England. This speed is not likely to be considerably accelerated. But by the new route they will be, from Shanghae to San Francisco, vid Jeddo and Honolulu, twenty days; from San Francisco to New Orleans, vid the Isthmus of Tehuantenec, eleven days; from New Orleans to New York by railway, five days: from New York to London, ten days-total, forty-six days. We believe that in ten years this result will be witnessed, and when there shall be continuous rail lines from one ocean to the other, the time will be reduced at least

salem writes to the London Athenaeum, in freemen. Meanwhile immigration increases denunciation of a practice which all who re- and the probability is that slave-holders spect Art, History, and sacred things, must will soon be in the minority, notwithstanding read of with indignation. He says: "Permit they are aided by the Government and its me to recommend to the utmost degree of officials. reprobation that you are able to inflict, the conduct of a man named Jones, a citizen of the United States, lately in Jerusalem, but who has now left us. He has been for some time residing alternately in Beyroot and in ago, he carried away with him chips of porphyry columns, ancient capitals, &c., which he sold to travelers for £60 sterling. On the 5th inst., accompanying some travelers to the Tombs of the Kings,' it was with surprise as well as grief that I observed a considerable mutilation of the sculptured entablature along the facade to have been made since a visi of but a few days previous; and within the sepulchral chambers, not one of the sharp edges of the receptacles for the dead had es. caped the hammer, though spared by the lapse centuries. And some large pieces of sculptured stone doors, whose tenons for insertion into mortices had remained to these days, had likewise been deprived of those

ROGUERY AND ARSON.—Two brothers, named Peverelly, were arrested in New York last week for arson. It seems that a watchman heard a noise in their storehouse at an unreasonable hour of the night, and broke was appointed to obtain the services of an effiin to see what was the trouble. He found cient Superintendent for the rest of the seaexamination saw that they had scattered cot- Exhibition on the 31st of October next. It ton about the building and saturated it with was further resolved to appoint a Committee camphene all ready for firing. The reason of with power to dispose of the Crystal Palace the proceeding was, that they had sold goods and all other property of the Association, deby C. B. Lines, c of New Haven, in continua- mittee or Presbytery make a public exami. eft there in store, and hoped by this mean s to liverable on or after the 1st day of November

THE HONOR DECLINED.-A proposition having been made in one of the papers, that Henry Ward Beecher should be sent to Congress, he declines the honor through the In. dependent after this fashion :-

"It may not be modest for us to decline before we are really asked. But such efforts will certainly be love's labor lost. If the people wish us to be the President of these United States, we should be disposed to accent that. And we fancy that the will be new times in Washington City after our inaugural shall have been pronounced. Had the proposal to go to Congress proceeded from the American Board of Missions, there would have been grave reasons for considering it. We doubt whether they have a harder field in all Heathendom; nor yet a field where the Gospel is more needed. But, for mere political reasons, to backslide from the pulpit into Congress, is a little too long a slide for the first venture. We beg to decline in advance."

CHILDREN OF DR. JUDSON. - The New York Recorder says: "For the surviving children, of whom there are six, suitable provision has been made Five of these are the children of Sarah B. Judson, the youngest of whom, a son of eight years, has been adopted by Professor Dodge, of Madison University. The sixth only, a little daughter born in Maul. main in 1847, is the child of Emily Judson. and has been taken home by Miss Anable, of Philadelphia, to whom she was long ago given." The Recorder adds: "We are also informed, that abundant materials are left for a life of Mrs. Judson herself, and suitable precautions have been used to secure a complete and authentic memoir, the avails of which shall be secured to the surviving children. The public will look for its appearance, therefore, with great interest."

THE CHINESE IN CALIFORNIA.—Rev. J. L. Shuck, formerly a missionary at Canton and Shanghae, is now laboring among the Chinese in California. In a letter to the Corresponding Secretary of the Board of Domestic Missions, he says:--

"I have been looking up the Chinese, and find there are several Baptists among them here, and at the city of Sacramento. I have already met a number of Chinese who knew me in China. About two thousand Chinese have arrived here within the last ten days, and three thousand more are on their way. Very few of them now remain in this city, fifteen hundred in San Francisco, and nearly

ACCIDENT ON THE SABBATH.—The New Haven Register of July 10th says, that on the previous Saturday [Sabbath day] the staging about the tower of St. Thomas Church broke, precipitating to the ground, a distance of about 30 feet, six of the masons at work upon it, of whom Patrick Mack was so injured that he died in two hours. The others were severely bruised, but it is thought not fatally. "It is a singular fatality attending church building in this city, that a person has been killed by falling from most of them while in process of

The "fatality," in this instance, would have been averted, if the workmen had kept the Sabbath "according to the commandment."

THE CONNECTICUT FREEDOM LAW. The Louisville Journal thus comments on the law for the Defense of Liberty just passed in Con-

"If any southern man were to be sentenced under this Connecticut law, we have no doubt that the U.S. Judiciary would pronounce the law unconstitutional, and that, unless the Executive Department of the Government should be in the hands of the abolitionists, the victim would be set free, and the wrong-doers punished, even though the whole military force of the United States should be equired for the accomplishment of the work.

SETTLING IN KANSAS.—The project of sending a large number of freemen to settle in Kansas, with a view of making it a free State, is very unpalatable to the slave-holders and pro-slavery men residing in the vicinity. Several Conventions of such have been held in Missouri and in Kansas, at which resolu tions of hostility to free settlers have been passed. The speeches at these conventions abound in threats, and indicate a disposition to use deadly weapons, if necessary, to pre-VANDALISM.—The English Consul at Jeru- vent the settlement of the Territory by real

Convention of Freemen - A State Convention of those who are opposed to the extension of Slavery, is called to meet at Sara-Jaffa. At a visitation of his a few months toga Springs, N. Y., on the 16th of August. It is not, if we understand it, a party affair, but is designed to furnish the members of all parties with an opportunity to express their views in reference to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and to consult upon the best way to act politically against that measure. The subject of emigration to the new Territories, and the best way to promote it. will probably occupy the attention of the Convention to some extent.

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THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—At a meeting of the Directors of the Crystal Palace Association held on the 10th inst., P. T. Barnum resigned the presidency, giving as a reason, that his other numerous avocations peremptorily require his attention. The resignation was accepted, and John H. White, Esq., was elected President pro tem. A Committee

st for us to decline d. But such efforts labor lost. If the President of these be disposed to acthat the will be new y after our inaugural ced. Had the proproceeded from the iissions, there would of for considering it. have a harder field yet a field where the But, for mere politifrom the pulpit into long a slide for the decline in advance."

son.—The New York he surviving children suitable provision has ese are the children youngest of whom as been adopted by Madison University. aughter born in Maulild of Emily Judson. ne by Miss Anable. of ahe was long ago giv-de: "We are also innaterials are left for a self, and suitable preto secure a complete the avails of which s surviving children. its appearance, there-

IFORNIA.—Rev. J. L. onary at Canton and g among the Chinese er to the Correspondrd of Domestic Mis-

up the Chinese, and Saptists among them Sacramento. I have f Chinese who knew wo thousand Chinese in the last ten days, re are on their way. remain in this city, or. There are about Francisco, and nearly a growing city, seven mboat from San Fran-

ABBATH.—The New luin says, that on the bath day] the staging homas Church broke, nd, a distance of about ds at work upon it, of as so injured that he others were severely not fatally. "It is a g church building in s been killed by fallwhile in process of

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The project of f freemen to settle of making it a free to the slave-holders ding in the vicinity. uch have been held is, at which resolusettlers have been these conventions ndicate a disposition necessary, to pre-Territory by real migration increases, that slave-holders

· Tarre MEN.—A State Conopposed to the exd to meet at Sarae 16th of August. lit, a party affair. the members of all y to express their repeal of the Misconsult upon the

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The state of the s alace Association, I. Barnum reeignas a reason, that peremptorily. resignation was
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A. Committee eservices of m esti-tio rest of the sec-to finally crose the October next. It point a Committee ise Crystal Palson Management de

day of November

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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:-

the fairest part of creation. We have made August, must be added. one short trip over into the Indian Country, we ever saw in our lives. The only draw-them. back 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 Some northern men were actually driven off; others were frightened away. and have commenced a settlement upon-Kan-Indiana, are arriving daily. Ten days will not pass until the cabins of at least two hundred opponents of Slavery will be in progress met and decided now. Let Slavery once get 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

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

A society of ladies has been formed in Paris, for the purpose of cooperating with Mrs. Beecher Stowe, in her plan of procuring means for establishing a settlement of emancipated slaves in Liberia. The French ladies the Atlantic with the Pacific, was taken up world, and especially to mothers and wives, for aid in their undertaking. As a practical measure, they propose to furnish articles of taste and elegance, and of utility as well, for the disposal of Mrs. Beecher Stowe, in the United States, where they justly believe such commodities will find a ready sale.

A prayer read in the churches of Hungary for the conversation of England, contains the following invocations: "Holy Maria, mother apostle of England, pray for that country! journed. Holy Bonifacius, O thou apostle of the Germans, who camest from England, pray for that country!"

Not long since, the will of a lady in Ohio, which gave more than two hundred thousand dollars to the Missionary Boards of the Old School Presbyterian Church, was successfully contested by the heirs at law. Certain informalities were alledged as the ground of the decision, but there can be but little doubt that the real reason was the fact that the entire estate was willed away to charity, while many relatives, some or all of whom were in needy circumstances, received nothing.

The N. Y. Evangelist says: "In addition to all the usual calls of benevolence, which we believe have been met to as liberal a degree as ever, the churches connected with the three Presbyteries of our Church, in this city and Brooklyn, have raised, within about a year past, for the purpeses of churchextension, of building new edifices, repairing and enlarging old ones, removing incumbrances, and otherwise, a sum of money exceeding a quarter of a million of dollars."

A Southern Baptist paper thinks Mrs. Douglass, who was imprisoned in a Virginia jail, for teaching some small slaves to read, had the right thing done to her. "She knew," says the writer, "that the laws of slave States utterly prohibit the teaching, by any one, of the slaves to spell or read; and if she was fool enough to sin against light, she is entitled to no sympathy in her sufferings."

A committee for awarding the prize (\$150) "to the author of the best essay upon prayer for Colleges," received and examined thirtytwo manuscripts. Many of the essays are written with ability, and several appear well worthy of publication. The one best adapted. in the judgment of the committee, to accomplish the purpose of the donor, is found to have been written by Professor W. S. Tyler, of Amherst College.

At a recent Western Virginia Conference, a preacher became a slaveholder by marriage. To satisfy the Conference, the preacher and his wife gave their written obligation to set the slaves free at a fixed age; and the oldest, given him to employ for himself, solely in was briefly discussed, when the further con- patch by each route. buying his wife, who was owned by another sideration of the bill was postponed.

Canadien, that fifty Roman Catholics of Geneva, Switzerland, have abandoned the doctrines of Papacy, and embraced those of the free white person." Gospel. It may be remembered that, during the last year, thirty-eight Catholics of the

William Rankin, Esq., of Newark, N. J., has given \$1,000 to the College of New Jerbe called the "Joseph Rankin Scholarship," a gold medal to Captain Ingraham, for his

last, disappointed so many parental hopes. Board fears a deficit this year of not less than | bill was then further discussed. \$15,000; the expenditures have been so

The mortality among the London missionalmost just such a home as he pleases. I eign countries; and there are some districts favorably acted on, but not passed. never saw richer land in my life, and it ap of the metropolis so fatal to the missionaries pears inexhaustible. We saw among the that it has become a question with the Socie-Shawnee Indians some of the best farms that ty whether it has the right to send men into

> 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,

from Illinois Icarians, asking a grant of land in Iowa for the settlement of their Society. Messrs. Chase and Sumner presented several sentations made, in order to keep northern A bill to graduate and reduce the price of lost. men away. But now the charm is broken. the public lands was introduced. The Committee on Foreign Relations reported a bill putation of both legs. sas River. A meeting is called on July 8, to make compensation for negroes carried off of those friendly to making Kansas a free by the British during the last war. The State. Emigrants from Iowa, Illinois and Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was received from the House, and referred to the Committee on Finance. The Homestead bill Valorous and Odin bombarded and destroyof construction. A few more, and we shall was then taken up, when an amendment of ed the fort at Bomarsound. be invincible. All we want is for every fered by Mr. Clayton-in substance giving to northern man-every northern family, who any mechanic, or other citizen of the United the aspect of the war had undergone an entire have their minds on this Territory, to come States of full age and accustomed to any business, trade or calling, other than the cultivaa foot-hold, and she will be hard to rout, while tion of land, the sum of \$160 in lieu of 160 a proper demonstration now will scare all the acres of land-was debated at considerable

In the House of Representatives, a resolution was adopted increasing the salaries of transferred from the Danube to the Crimea. to get good claims rendered to you that is 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.

bill was postponed.

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 ing 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, works commenced under the River and Harbor patron saint of England, pray for that coun- bill was taken up. The amendments to the try! Holy Pope Gregory, father of England, bill were discussed, and, without taking a pray for that country! Holy Augustin, vote, the committee rose and the House ad-

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 moneys 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 giving money to the moneyless. Mr. Seward made a speech in favor of the bill, and

The House considered the bill repealing ly reduced to ashes." 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

and the Senate adjourned.

SIXTH-DAY, JULY 14.

private calendar, the principal point under toes, for which he gave \$1 50 a bushel, a

SABBATH-DAY, JULY 15. .

sey, to found a scholarship in Nassau Hall, to House, presenting the thanks of Congress and Philadelphia and Baltimore.

in memory of his son of that name, whose conduct in the Koszta affair, was amended early death at Florence, Italy, in November by striking out the "thanks," and the resolution was then adopted. The River and Har-The American Board of Missions and the bor, Post Office and Light House appropriations were in attenuance, and the bor, Post Office and Light House appropriations were in attenuance, and the border to fifteen horses sands of trees that will not produce a single Bible Society are "short." The American tion bills were all referred. The Homestead

In the House, Mr. Davis of Rhode Island tributing our mite to prevent Slavery cursing diture of \$35,000 for July, and \$40,000 for Thomas W. Dorr for treason, and also resolutions against the Nebraska and Fugitive and satisfied ourselves that a man can get are is as great as it is among those in for mittee on private bills, twelve of which were

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 In the Senate, a memorial was received the Austrians were bound by the late treaty with the Porte, to march in and drive them

A pontoon bridge at Kalareish broke down All manner of lies were told, and misrepre- memorials against the Fugitive Slave Law. of whom were drowned, and their guns were

Gen. Schilders is dead, after suffering am-

According to the Vienna Lloyd, the Russians have shut up the Sea of Azoff by sinking and three children, all were killed except the manely ordered their release. in the strait of Kertch thirty-two large barges youngest daughter.

On the 21st June the British ships Hecla,

A correspondent at Liverpool writes that 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, slaveholders out of the Territory, and prevent length, and the further consideration of the 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

> 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

An interesting discussion has taken place construction of a line of telegraph, connecting the Canadians to elect their Legislative Counand passed by a vote of 20 to 19. Mr. Brown an innovation on monarchical institutions, but it was passed nevertheless.

NEGRO BURNING,—They have been burnas presented are of a triple murder, with at- \$15,000. The price obtained was \$28,250, which, after a short discussion, was postponed tendant circumstances of ferocious brutality, the purchaser being N. B. Palmer, Esq., a until the third Third-day in December next. by a negro in Danbridge County. He killed The bill making appropriations for the repair, his master and mistress, Mr. and Mrs. Moore, of God, pray for England! Holy Peter and preservation and completion of certain public and Miss Lotspetch, a sister of Mrs. Moore. The cause of the murder was that he fell in love with Miss Lotspetch, and of course his advances were rejected as often as made. remained nearly free from serious injury. The young lady finally acquainted Mr. Moore | The banking-house of August Belmont & with the circumstances, who threatened the Co., corner of Hanover and Beaver sts., New black with a flogging for his conduct. There- York, was entered by means of false keys, upon the slave resolved to murder his master on Tuesday night, July 11, and robbed of and carry off Miss Lotspetch. Accordingly, \$14,000 in \$1,000 bills on the Bank of the were 130 deaths from cholera in that city on in the night time he killed Mr. Moore with an State of New York. A reward of \$500 was Sunday, July 9th. ax while sleeping; but Mrs. Moore being offered for the arrest of the thieves. The next aroused, she was also dispatched so as not to day the bills were all returned through the give the alarm. He then attacked Miss Lot- post-office, the thief probably considering his spetch, 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 conhands in a vice until all the bones were mash. ed, (and other treatment which cannot be pending being on Mr. Clayton's amendment had committed the murders." Finally, he was mentioned in print,) and he acknowledged he against the discrimination against foreigners, him, and then set fire to and burned to ashes, when the further consideration of the bill was in presence of 1,200 or 1,500 persons, who did not leave the spot until he was complete-

New Steamer Route.—The arrival of the steamship 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 bill to the House. Pending the question on fine steamer had previously made the voyage around the Cape of Good Hope, from Liverpool to Melbourne, with a promptness which In the Senate, after the transaction of astonished the British public. The return some unimportant business, the consideration trip to Panama is a still more important affair. of the Homestead bill was resumed. The The Golden Age takes her proper place as question pending was on Mr. Chase's amend- a connecting link between Australia and the hours the flames spread with great rapidity,

At Potter Hill, (Westerly,) R. I., July 10, Mr. ment to give the benefits of the bill to all for- United States and Great Britain by the way and so wildly did the fire rage, that the light Thomas Wells Potter, in the 70th year of his age. eigners now in or hereafter to come to the of the shortest and most practical route and was distinctly visible from Albany. There hereafter to come to the of the shortest and most practical route and was distinctly visible from Albany. There have been been a subject of the renewing grace of God in United States. After a long discussion, the the use of the Panama Railroad, the near further consideration the bill was postponed, completion of which is another American all of which were wood, but they constituted when he united with the first Seventh-day Baptis achievement abroad. The steamer brought the most valuable business portion of the Church in Hopkinton, where he remained a witness The House passed the River and Harbor, \$200,000 in Australian gold to the Isthmus, village. the Post Office, and the Light-House Appro- and a large number of American and English priation bills. The Army Appropriation bill passengers. She was there met by the West was taken up. An amendment abolishing the India steamer Southampton, for London, and military superintendency of the National ar- the George Law, for New York, part of the now twenty-eight years of age, had four years mories, and to reestablish the civil supervision, treasure and passengers having prompt dis-

HEAVY BUSINESS IN POTATOES.—The Nor- rewarded by the Railroad Company. The Andrew Babcock, H P Bardick (yes.) By a recent act of the British Parliament, The Senate passed a joint resolution to folk Argus states that the farmers and others President has forwarded them each a life the proprietor of a cab must, on applying to distribute among the members and others the in that city and vicinity are now doing a large reas, a medal from the Company, and a silk the Excise office for a license, state whether works of Thomas Jefferson, now in course of business in potatoes. More than two thousers for Mrs. Horton, accompanying the he wishes it to be employed on six or seven publication for Congress. Bills were passed sand barrels are regularly sent by each presents with a letter expressing the gratitude days of the week. For the former, he has to pay a duty of six shillings, and for the latter seven shillings weekly. About 700 of the London cabs have got the six-day licenses.

We learn with pleasure, says the Semeur

We learn with pleasure, says the Semeur

We learn with pleasure, says the Semeur

The week. For the former, he has to granting lands to aid in building railroads in building railroads in between passed granting lands to aid in building railroads in between to New York. The average quantity sent to New York. The average quantity sent to New York, is about one thousand six hundred barrels. The Baltimore boats can not take on board near as many barrels as night, followed to-day by a hot sun. I fear up and amended by striking out of the sixth are daily sent to the depot. They sell readily night, followed to day by a hot sun. I fear article "any individual," and interesting "any free white person."

The House spent the whole day on the Traised from twenty for the depot. They sell readily the wheat will suffer in consequence. Crops throughout our State never promised better, and if we can have fair harvest weather, our raised from twenty for the depot. They sell readily the wheat will suffer in consequence. Crops throughout our State never promised better, and if we can have fair harvest weather, our raised from twenty for the depot. They sell readily the wheat will suffer in consequence. Crops throughout our State never promised better, and if we can have fair harvest weather, our The House spent the whole day on the raised from twenty-five bushels of Irish potasame city were received into the Protestant discussion being the extension of Colt's crop which sold for \$806. After paying all tobacco has been declining for six weeks, expenses, the net profit amounted to \$698, and that some grades have fallen \$2 to \$3 The same paper states that on Thursday, one per cwt. Other exchanges in Virginia and

a sale of valuable horses took place at the were put up during the early part of the peach. Some orchards have a few scattering much greater than usual. The Bible Society presented a resolution of the Legislature of tached to the sale was the announcement that orchards have got the jaundice badly. We "We arrived here about a week ago, for states, in a circular letter, that it has incurred that State, annulling the sentence rendered by the trotters, Mac, Taconey, Frank Forrester, hear of one man who has a fair crop for this the purpose of settling in Kansas, and con- a debt of \$30,000; to which a further expen- the Supreme Court of Rhode Island against and Barnum, would be sold under the ham- year, who has contracted his peaches to a mer. Mac was struck off at \$4,100, to Mr. New York fruit-merchant at \$1 per basket, to such as seek its quiet retreat for recreation or the \$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

SUMMARY.

Tribune.

to Mr. Getson for \$1,150.

A Mr. V. W. Roth, who arrived in Utica on Friday evening, July 7, communicates the following information in regard to the accident which occured on the Great Westen 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 catastro- Cholera at Barbadoes. At one burial ground

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 succeed- and the remaining 480,000 either negroes ing day at 4 o'clock P. M. The usual reme- | already free, or those illegally held as slaves dies were resorted to, but failed to relieve the and in the process of being made free under unfortunate victim. She committed the rash | recent edict. act in consequence of a disturbance which originated in her marriage on Sunday of last week to a young man to whom her friends Indians are combining against the whites, and 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, Tacony 10, 1854, says: J. L. Russell, captain of the was sold for \$3,700, to Mr. J. G. Bevens, canal boat J. F. Crain, of the Rochester City of this City; Frank Forrester was sold to line, was arrested here this morning, charged Mr. Mann also, who paid \$2,350. Barnum with being an accomplice of Murrill in kidwas withdrawn from the auction, he having napping Solomon Northrup. He admitted been sold at private sale during the morning, that he was at the Inaugural in Washington for the sum of \$2,850. Two mares—a bay in 1841. He was ironed and taken to Balin the House of Lords, on the bill allowing ranted to trot a mile in 2.40, and together in the Canadians to aleast their Lagislative County and a disck—were put up, each being war and a disck—were put up, e

July 12th, at the Merchant's Exchange, New | \$160,000 in gold. York. The sale was made on account of the ing another negro in Kentucky. The details Insurance Companies. The first bid was 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 ing an engine for Engine Company No. 4, and Passenger Train at 1 P. M. from Chambers-st. foot of Dover-street. The hull, however,

chances small of using them without discovery. He proved to be the cashier of the house, whose stock speculations had embar-

· A dispatch dated Utica, Thursday, July 19, 1854, says: In the U.S. District Court tofess "by screwing his fingers and then his day, Dr. Way was sentenced to the State 3 50 for fine. Corn Meal 3 75 for Jersey. Prison for 6 years, for counterfeiting; W. M. Voorhies, Truman Traverse, and Ezekiel new red Southern, 2 20 a 2 40 for white Genesee Crunk for 2 years each. Samuel Bucksbee Rye 1 15 a 1 18. Barley 90 a 98c. Oats 50 a 52c. for and George Palmer, charged with passing Jersey, 55c. for Western. Corn 67 a 70c. for Western tied to a tree in front of his late master's counterfeit coin, pleaded not guilty, and were house, "a large pile of pitch pine built around held to answer at the August term in Auburn. Beef, 10 25 for new prime, 12 20 a 16 00 for mess. The Grand Jury found true bills against Lard 9 a 91c. Butter 12 a 16c for Ohio, 16 a 18c for thirteen persons for counterfeiting—all resid. State, 19 a 22c, for Orange County. ing 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 47 a 50c for American Saxony Fleece. 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 Seventh-day Baptist Church of Alfred, and died in entire business portion of the village. For hope of eternal life. were not less than forty buildings destroyed, faith in Christ until some twelve or fourteen years ago,

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 itwhich was, that a large tree had fallen directly across the track—and thereby avoided the horrors of a collision, have been handsomely Daniel Coon, Abram C Stannard, N V Hull, T H Green,

In the Senate, the joint resolution from the farmer sent \$1,130 worth of cucumbers to Tennessee speak of the same thing. The A A Crandall, Rockville, R I arowing crop is good everywhere.

SALE OF Horses.—On Tuesday, July 11th, The N. Y. Tribune says: "We have lately Mountain Glen Water Cure and Sammer Retreat, made several visits to Monmouth County, N "New York Tattersall's." Nearly a thousand J., that great peach producing region, and sale, and were bid off at prices varying from ones upon the trees generally, with here and \$200 to \$550. The main interest that at there a tree pretty full. Most all of the old

> 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 \$2 50, remitted by some subscriber in Cass County, in payment of subscription for the Home

The Associate General Reformed Synod

reported at its late meeting in Xenia, Ohio, of Christians. 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

and was told that there were nine others near Of the 150 prisoners confined in the jail, only prefer it, may select their cloths and leave their orby. Of one family, consisting of the parents 13 survived, whence the Governor very hu-The New York Journal of Commerce states that there are five hundred thousand whites in Cuba, and seven hundred and thirty thou-

sand blacks. Of the latter, 25,000 are slaves; A letter from Santa Fé, dated May 20,

says: "Indian hostilities continue. a general Indian war is expected. The General has sent a force to Eagle Springs and is otherwise preparing to operate against A dispatch dated Albany, Monday, July

The remains of the mammoth clipper ship portion of the globe. By the Golden Age, Great Republic were sold at public auction the first voyage of the line, we have received 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 build-

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. Albany, stopping at all Way Stations Passengers from Chicago, report that there

The first peaches 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.

Ashes-Pots \$5 81. Pearls 5 50. brands of State, 7 75 a 7 94 for straight Michigan and Grain-Wheat 1 20 a 1 45 for Upper Lake, 1 70 for

Provisions-Pork 10 25 for prime, 11 25 for mess

Hay-65 a 70c. per 100 lbs. Lumber-15 00 a 15 50 for Eastern Sprace and

Tallow-111c. for city rendered. Wool-30 a 33c. for native, 36 a 38c. for half Merino

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

ELECTA ELDRED, of Southampton, Peoria Co., Ill. In Almond, N. Y., July 8th, of a bronchial difficulty

left a widow and two daughters, with a large connec tion, to mourn the loss of a kind husband, an indulgen father, a beloved brother and counsellor. We believe our loss is his gain.

LETTERS. J B Wells, A C Potter, Z Campbell, Delatrius Davis,

A A Crandall, A P Harris, O D Green, J. R Livingston,

RECEIPTS. FOR THE SABBATH RECORDER: Francis Burdick, Hopkinton, R I \$2 00 to vol. 11 No. 52

Э	Julia H Stillman, Ashaway, R	I 2 00	11	52
а	Daniel Coon, Potter Hill, R I	1 00	11	52
	Benj S Miller, Utica, Wis	6 00	10	52
	Joseph S Crandall "	4 00	12	52
,	J B Kierstead, New York	3 00	10 `	52
	Wm Jones	4 00	10	52
t	David Rogers, 2d "	2 00	11	-52
r	Jared Stillman, DeRuyter	2 00	11	55 55
8	Luke Burdick	2 00	11	59
	B F Green, Little Genesee	2 00	12	
ŗ	Abel Stillman, Poland	2 00	11	59
r	Hugh McCune "	2 00	. 11	5
	Ezra Stillman, Newport	2 00	11	5
5	Abram C Stannard, Alfred Center 4 00		8	9
	Silas Stillman, Alfred	2 00	11	20 59
,	Thomas H Green, Oswego	2 00	10	3
3	Wm Simons, Bridgewater	10 00	10	5
1	The service of the se	20 00	- 10	

FOR THE SABBATH-SCHOOL VISITOR: WILLIAM M. ROGERS, Treasurer. paid on the final taxation of the proceedings.

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

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

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

THE services of a number of young men are wanted in selling the "Pearl or Scripture Library." containing sixteen volumes, 32 mo., bound in a neat style, and put up in a rich imitation rese-wood case. The "Pearls" sell readily among all denominations, and testimonials of their utility are beginning thus early to be received. These works, for cheapness, will compare favorably with those published by the American Sunday-School Union or the American Tract Society, and form a complete compendium of the Bible on those subjects that relate to the faith and practice

A liberal compensation will be given to all who are willing to engage in their distribution. Address H. H. BAKER, New Market, N. J.

Clothing Establishment.

THE subscribers, under the firm of Tirsworths & DUNN, have opened a Clothing Establishment at No. 22 Dey-street, New York, where they intend to keep constantly on hand, in large quantities and great variety, coats, pants, and vests. Country merchants desirous of introducing ready-made clothing as a branchof their business, may here obtain a supply on the most favorable terms. Individuals who desire to phe, until the wreck was removed, and he 244 corpses were buried in one day. Total renew their wardrobes on short notice, may here be tells us that he saw eight of the dead bodies, of deaths in the city at last accounts, 2,107. fitted with complete suits without delay; or, if they ders, which will receive prompt attention. An examination of our stock and facilities will, we trust convince those who give us a call, that they can please hemselves at No. 22 Dey-street as well as at any other place in the City of New York.

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

Central Railroad Company of New Jersey. THE cars will run as follows until further notice, commmencing Monday, April 10, 1854:-Leave New York at 8 A M, 12 M., and 4 and 6 P.M. Leave Plainfield for New York at 7 and 8.30 A.M., 12.50 and 5.10 P.M., passenger, and 7.30 P.M., freight. Leave Plainfield for Easton at 9.35 A.M., 1.40 and

.35 P.M., passenger, and 6.30 A.M. freight; and for somerville at 7.30 P.M. Passengers will be required to purchase tickets before entering the cars, or pay five cents in addition to GEO. H. PEGRAM, Sup t.

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

Buffalo Express at 6 A. M. for Buffalo direct, without change of baggage or cars. Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M. for Dunkirk. Mail at 84 A. M. for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and all in-

rmediate stations. Way Express at 12.45 P. M. for Dunkirk. Night Express at 6 P. M. for Dunkirk and Buffalo.

On Sundays only one express train, at 6 P. M. These Express Trains connect at Buffalo with first-The establishment of a steam line from the Lake; and at Dallard Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicogo, &c. D. C. McCALLUM, General Sup't.

Hudson River Railroag. CUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Trains leave Cham-

bers-st. daily for Albany and Troy as follows:-Express Train, 6 A. M., through in four hours, conecting with Northern and Western Trains. Mall Train, 9 A. M. Through Way Trains, 12 M;

Express Train, 4 P. M. Accommodation Train at For Tarrytown at 11 P. M.

For Poughkeepsie-Way Passenger Trains at 7 A.M. For Peekskill at 10 A. M., 3 and 5.30 P. M.

The Tarrytown, Peekskill and Poughkeepsie Trains Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher, 13th and 31st sts.

Sunday Mail Train at 3.40 P. M. from Canal-st. for EDMUND FRENCH, General Sup't.

Great Western Mail Route.

SIXTY MILES DISTANCE SAVED—MICHICAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE. The Railroad is now open to the Mississippi River. Running time Passengers can leave New York by the NEW YORK AND ERIE and HUDSON RIVER RAILROADS, at 7

o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M., arriving same eve ing at Dunkirk or Buffalo, and connecting with LIGHTNING EXPRESS TRAINS on the LAKE SHORE RAILROAD, and reach Chicago next evening the CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD for La Salle, Bloomington, Springfield, Alton, and St. Louis, all the way by RAILROAD. Also connecting at Chicago with trains on the CHICAGO AND GA LENA RAILROAD, to Rockford, Freeport, Galena, and

Passengers by this line have the privilege of stopoing at any point and resuming sents at pleasure. And hey will not be subjected to the numerous and vexatious delays occasioned by LOW-WATER, as by other

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

Regular Mail Line via Stonington for Beston. TO ROVIDENCE, NEW BEDFORD, and TAUNTON. carrying the Eastern Mail. The steamers C. VANDERBILT, Capt. Joel Stone,

and COMMODORE, Capt. John G. Bowne, in connecand Providence Railroads, leaving New York daily (Sundays excepted) from Pier No. 2 N. R., first what above Battery Place, at 5 o'clock P. M., and Stoning ton at 8 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of the mai train which leaves Boston at 5.30 P. M These steamers are unsurpassed for strength, safety,

peed, comfort, and elegance. The officers are ex-The natural advantages of this route are superior to any other. Being shorter and more direct, the trip more pleasantly and expeditiously performed, while passengers can always rely on reaching their destina-

tion 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. N the matter of laying out a public place between

ers, mortgagees, lessees, occupants, and other persons. in any manner, by judgment, decree, or otherwise. above-mentioned, or any part thereof. Notice is hereby given, that you are required to appear before the nissioners of Estimate and Ass. 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 evidences 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. It being the desire to consummate this great improvement, and to present the report at the earliest day, consistent with a proper examination and due regard to the rights and interests affected, it is earnestly requested that all parties note and comply with the preceding notice, as no other or further notice will be issued. ROBERT J. DILLON. Counsel to the Corporation.

New York June 1, 1854. N. B All papers published in the city of New York are requested to publish the preceding notice until the 15th day of July next, once in each week. and to send their bills (with affidavits of publication) to the office of the Counsel to the Corporation to be

as House M

Miscellaneous.

The Japan Expedition.

Under date of Bay of Yeddo, March 30, 1854, a correspondent of the N.Y. Tribune of the Japan Expedition :-

On the 8th inst., the interview between landed with a body of 600 men in 28 boats. Plishing their aims. 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 count of what he saw and experienced in the 12 guns for the Commissioner Hy-a-shi-no- way of opium smoking:kami. The marines and sailors, under command of Major Zeilin, 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 odius 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 merriment not a little. 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 neatest 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 Japenese in the car, and whizzed looked on with the utmost astonishment.

The electric telegraph excited the greatest the interpreter wrote with English letters. On the 24th, all the preparations were com-

pleted, and the Commodore again went ashore to deliver the presents formally to the Comto 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 sil scarf, twisted about the loips. 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 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 the house, all the windows he building were suddenly on one si owing a circular space outthrown- ope ground had been made smooth and free from stones. The thirty giants—for r six feet high and weighed procession, while the judges ed the rin ang, to effect which many of hed their heads against each other's breast, at the same time setting up an infernal how.

ommodore Perry entertained Commissioners on board the Powhatan. The boat left Kunegawa at one o'clock, under a salute of 17 guns from the Mississippi, and brat took them on board the Macedonian, where they were shown a general exercise of the crew. With the appearance and etherency 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 Constallationer Hy-a-shi-no-kami at the bers of the late excursion party up the Mismizzen. As the boats got under way again, sissippi to the Falls of St. Anthony. The a salute was niged from the Macedonian. The baby was only six months old—a son of bulwarks of the Powhatan were decorated Henry Farnam, Esq., the engineer of the with flags, arrest and flowers. In the cabin a Chicago and Rock Island Railroad. When table was set for the Commodore, four Com- the baby was first brought on board the missioners, and the different Captains of the Golden Era, some of the company shrugged squadron, and another in horse-shoe form on their shoulders, and other said "humph." the quarter deck, in order to accommodate One crusty old bachelor muttered, "We may the followers of the Commmissioners (about look out for squalls now;" and a young man 40 in number) and the officers of the squad- with moustaches, who passed for a wit, sighed ron, who assembled in large numbers to do for the days of good King Herod. The baby them honor. guests were evidently meanwhile looked about and crowed a little, greatly pleased with the entertainment. The and then quietly entertained himself with toast: "The Zigevon of Japan!" was re- sucking his fist. sponded to by the Japanese Commissioners | Well, from the time we left Rock Island, with "The President of the United States!" on Monday evening, till we returned, on the

MAY OF YEDDO, April 2, 1854.

shall be furnished with wood, water, coal and arms, and found in his delight, that the baby most terrible ravages. provisions, at fixed and reasonable prices; maintained his good character even in his in- An experiment has since been tried on the establishes a scale of the value of coin, a experienced embrace. standard of weights and measures; and provides for the carrying on of commerce with

Opium Smoking in China. .

In a letter from Canton, dated Sept. 8, 1853, Bayard Taylor gives the following ac-

Chinese law, the smoking of opium is scarcely of New Haven, the baby's medium on the ered and made known. Mr. Martin Cleland, a concealed practice at present. I have seen occasion, and who spoke in the little fellow's of Niles, Mich., sends the Tribune the followit carried on in open shops in Shanghae, behalf in admirable style, now witty and now ing as his forty years' experience and concluwhere there are some streets which are never beautiful, for upwards of five minutes. Both sions in the premises: free from the sickening smell. It had always speeches were much enjoyed and applauded. been my intention to make a trial of the prac- | Ex-President Fillmore was appointed to pretice, in order to learn its effects by personal pare an inscription for the gold cup; a task siding here, to put me in the way of enjoying to purchase the cup. a pipe or two. He was well acquainted with and by an agreement with him, took me to must be always remembered with pleasure his house last evening. We were ushered about three feet high, at the further end. Several Chinaman 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 place my head upon one of those cane headstools which serve the Chinese in lieu of pil-

The opium pipe is a bamboo stick, abou wo 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, around with them, while crowds of the natives 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 wonder, especially as Mr. Draper sent messa- into the lungs by a strong and long continued ges in Dutch, and even in Japanese, which 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 missioner, who had prepared an entertain- leaves a sweet, rich flavor, like the finest ment for the occasion, and at the same time 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 exhibaration, 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

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 call them such, since some then became joyously excited, with a constant disposition to laugh; brilliant colors floated andred pounds—then enter- before my eyes, but in a confused and cloudy The men then successfully into and through each other, like the hues of d trying to push the antago- form and substance, but after smoking nine myself to some unpleasant after-effect. Our 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 for weeks past.

A Model Baby.

There was only one baby among the mem-

and both very drunk with great enthusiasm. following Saturday, not a cry, nor the suspi-Other toasts followed—"Our Guests," "The cion of a cry, was uttered by the baby. He made a few days ago in the basin of the four-permitted after some hesitation, having pro- is getting up in the world. A man of wealth Ladies," "Our prieston at Home," "Com- was indeed, a charming little fellow—always tain Palais Royal, and in the presence of an mised him a handsome sum if he succeeded, only pays his butcher once a year. Let bad modere Perry." "The Commissioners," &c., bright and placid, and ready to meet half- immence crowd. A glass globe, containing He did succeed, accomplishing the task with- luck overtake him, and his meat bill will come &c., until the bilarity was universal. A per- way those who were disposed to be attentive. a certain liquid, was thrown in the water and out any apparent consciousness of having done in every morning, as regularly as breakfast formance of some of our sailors, who blacked Of the sensation of fear, he seemed to be ut- then broken with a pole. The liquid imme- anything extraordinary. The New London and hungry children. Never plead guilty of their faces and sang the classic negro melodies terly ignorant. He would go to the arms of diately spread itself over the surface of the Chronicle says the point to which he ascendof America, excited the greatest merriment a rough old backwoodsman as readily as to water, and taking fire spontaneously, continued ed is very near two hundred feet, and for the among the Japanese. It was dark before the arms of the beautiful Miss W. or Miss J., to burn with an intense flame for a period of last fifty feet he had to climb up a stone surthe guests left the ship, under a parting salute and remain contented away from his mother fifty-six seconds, throwing out a dense smoke, face, with nothing to hold on but a small iron or nurse till, fearful that he was giving trouble, The basin had the appearance of being all on rod, and when he reached the ball he was still they would come in search of him. But in fire. Japan is opened! On the 31st of March stead of giving trouble, he seemed to be dothe treaty was signed. Ports in different ing more than any body else for the general parts of the islands of Niphon, Jesso, Kiusiu, entertainment. It was frequently proposed patient study, with the design of making it became exhausted, and was obliged to return and the Loo Choo group are opened to to pinch him, to see if he could cry, and in available in the present war, in burning ship's, and seat himself on the ball and recover

paralleled behavior at length manifested itself tense to set fire to the sides of a ship, for furnishes the following account of the doings Japan by the citizens of the United States. In in a substantial form. It was resolved to get more than a minute. Suppose that a boat thing that could have been hoped for from it. circulation for a gold cup, to be presented as the midst of an enemy's fleet, and should be We have established a much more intimate a token of the admiration and esteem of the so managed that it would take fire at the mowas then made. Mr. Rockwell, late member | would take fire exactly in the most dangerous of Congress from Connecticut, was deputed place. 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 for the last eight or ten years is one leading right place in Mr. Rockwell's speech.

The speech, which was a capital one, and In spite of the penalties attached to it by followed by a reply from Professor Twining, the means of averting it hereafter, be discov-

Thus ended one of the pleasantest little Chinaman who is addicted to the practice, episodes of the great excursion-one that by those who witnessed it, and especially by evenly. I then plow it from six to eight inches into a long room, with a divan, or platform the parents of the child who so early in life won so solid a mark of the approbation of his it immediately, so as to make it smooth. The Boston Transcript.

Post Office Facts.

Ignorance and want of intercourse as cermental advance of the former and the mental retardation of the latter equally with the folrecent speech on the Post Office:-States and Territories. Total Postages Collected. Transport'n

Maine	\$125,194 9	4 \$52,767
New Hampshire	81,703 5	
Vermont	78,638 8	6 62,476
Massachusetts	453,966 8	
Rhode Island	47,377 7	
Connecticut	146,364 5	
New York	,175,516 0	
Delaware	16,310 7	
New Jersey		7 74,139
Pensylvania	488,308 3	
Maryland	152,158 1	1 191,586
Dist. of Columbi	a 37,832 8	9
Virginia	183,472 1	9 313,234
North Carolina	60,751 5	
South Carolina	82,985 7	5 127,160
Georgia	142,800 1	4 215,238
Florida	16,878 8	.,
Alabama		5 178,543
Mississippi	73,108 2	
Texas	•	6 139,362
Kentucky		0 139,038
Michigan	•	9 136,260
Wisconsin	73,570 8	
Louisiana	128,170 1	•
Tennessee		0 92,886
Missouri	98,781 8	·
Illinois	175.346 8	•
Ohio	375,759 7	,
Indiana	137,339 4	•
Arkansas	25,105 89	•
Iowa	40,980 2	•
California	123,152 0	•
Oregon Territory		
Minnesota T.	3,521 8	•
New Mexico T.	517 9	•
Utah Territory	959 6	1
Nebraska T.	520 1	0
11, 1 . M	500 A	^

Washington T.

Total \$5,084,464 97 \$4,199,951 68 This shows that almost every free State pipes I desisted, through fear of subjecting | 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 that I went to bed at an early hour. After a their postal bills, nor yet California-but the deep and refreshing sleep, I arose at sunrise, latter only falls short fifty-one thousand, while feeling stronger and brighter than I had done 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, Ohio, and Indiana, the receipts of the Post 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. 151,000; deficit \$836,000; or in other words the difference between the receipts of the free and slave States is \$238,400 in favor of the N. Y. Tribune.

An Experiment.

Three gentlemen, well-known to science in This distance he had to shin up a single rod, Paris, have invented this fluid, after long and a labor which he found so fatiguing that he American vessels. It is said that Chakodade, one instance the experiment was tried with(near Matsmai,) on the Straits of Sangad, in
the island of Jesso, Simodzi in Niphon, and
Napa-Kiang in Loo-Choo, are three of the one instance the experiment was tried withand in protecting or attacking fortified places, breath. This he soon did, and fearlessly repill notoriety, is devoting his entire time and
where there may be a ditch. Thrown by sumed his travel towards the clouds, where he
energy to the cultivation of the osier or basket
means of a forcing pump on the head of a sap, accomplished his object, and came down, as
willow. It strikes us that pills and "weeping"
would no first rate together. Napa-King in Loo-Choo, are three of the on this infant phenomenon, would now relax into an intrenchment, or a ditch full of water, we have already stated.

ports. The treary secures assistance for our as he came in sight, and he at last ventured or on a breach at the moment of assault, or vessels in case of distress; provides that they upon the experiment of taking him in his in a naval combat, this liquid would cause the

river Seine, in which instance the fluid con-The general satisfaction at the baby's un-tinued to burn with a flame sufficiently inshort, the Expedition has obtained every up a testimonial. A subscription was put in laden with this liquid, should be floated into little boy, about three years old, who was lacommodore reity and the imperial commission was so difficult as to alread persons who when they reflected how ment of arriving near or in the midst of the who slept beyond the hall; hastily folded a sioner, Hy-a-shi-no kami, took place in Yokosioner, 113 a sint no kaint, took place in 10ko has ever been able to accomplish, and all much a crying baby might have detracted fleet, and that the liquid should then be distowel, dipt it in cold water, and applied it to hamma, a little village in the Bay about ten has ever been able to accomplish, and all much a crying baby might have detracted fleet, and that the liquid should then be distorted fleet, and that the liquid should then be distorted fleet, and that the liquid should then be distorted fleet, and that the liquid should then be distorted fleet, and that the liquid should then be distorted fleet, and that the liquid should then be distorted fleet, and that the liquid should then be distorted fleet, and that the liquid should then be distorted fleet, and that the liquid should then be distorted fleet, and that the liquid should then be distorted fleet, and that the liquid should then be distorted fleet, and that the liquid should then be distorted fleet, and that the liquid should then be distorted fleet, and that the liquid should then be distorted fleet, and that the liquid should then be distorted fleet, and that the liquid should then be distorted fleet, and that the liquid should then be distorted fleet, and the liquid should the liquid s miles from the City of Yeddo. Here the without submitting to one of those degrading from their enjoyment, liberally opened their tributed on the surface of the water, the whole his throat and breast; I then folded a sheet Japanese had erected several spacious build- impositions on the part of the Japanese, as purses and subscribed the handsome sum of fleet would take fire in spite of all the efforts to the proper size, wet it and rolled him up Japanese nad erected several spacious buildings on shore. At noon the Commodore of this offering that might be made to prevent it, and they in it and wrapped a blanket over that. He New London and Williamstic, and Palmer Railroads.

Potatoes.

As the partial or total failure of the potato cause of the present scarcity of food and consequent suffering of the poor, it is very imenunciated with due gravity and dignity, was portant that the causes of said failure, and

First-I believe it important that the tubers should grow as much as possible in pure earth, which should always be kept in mind, otherexperience, and being now on the eve of which he accomplished with his accustomed wise they will sooner or later become diseasleaving China, I applied to a gentleman re- good taste; and Mr. Rockwell was appointed ed. 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 deep, about the middle of April, harrowing last days of April, or the first days of May, and plant about 3 feet by 21, one potato in a hill, of the long pink-eye kind. It takes tainly follow Slavery as suffering does crime. between four and five bushels to half an acre. No relative test of the superiority of the free In this way, it is seen, the roots run down to States over the slave States has appeared the manure, and the tubers grow in pure earth. LAND.—The Swiss journals give the following which seems to place in so striking a light the I have raised, for several years, from 180 to details relative to the discoveries recently 200 bushels of potatoes from half an acre; made in consequence of the extraordinary fall. and that, too, without the least appearance of in the water in the Lake of Zurich. About rot or disease of any kind. I can send you one hundred feet from the right bank of the lowing table, exhibited by Mr. Haven in his now old potatoes as sound as when dug last lake, opposite the village of Mellen, there

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

To this the editor of the Tribune says: All this seems reasonable, and we doub not its truth; but it is well to bear in mind 72 the fact (established in our columns by Messrs. 13 Richardson, Hogaboom and others) that an 76 insect is the immediate cause of the potatooo rot. We have seen the little villain on our there have been found an immense number 55 own potatoes this season, and seen the first 69 leaves all riddled by his devastations. He is 20 a miniature flea, and rather leaps than flies, though he can fly, after his fashion, if he sees 72 fit. He eats the leaves through and through, 59 and finally (we think) attacks and bores the 19 stalk; and when the summer rains come on, 78 they rot and kill the top entirely, so that by 99 the middle of August whole fields will be 35 black and dead, and the immature tubes de-92 caying 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, 00 or through some unexplained influence; or it may be that the insect has not visited his sec-29 tion; but if the creature does actually bore to be one of the first States, with northern to my American Almanac, which the agent below 41 and riddle his potato-tops, as they did ours 10 last year and are trying to do this year, his 37 potatoes will rot, and he will have no 180 nor 96 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. (including every old free State) more than could not pay it then, but it was good, and the signs over the shops on both sides of the in addressing you these lines—but for your important pays expenses of the Post Office within its that they should not be uneasy about it. streets, repeating them backwards, performing discovery, my little boy would now have been in any other would be uneasy about it. way, sometimes converging into spots like the | borders, while every slave State (save two) | Their agent who acted for them, said on his | the task with great exactness. and umpiced the sports took their seats eyes in a peacock's tail, but oftenest melting is a charge on the Treasury for the transportestimony—"I had no uneasiness about the tation of its mails. The exceptional slave note at all, because I was satisfied that the enengaged in was satisfied that the enchiefly in salving hold of each other under chiefly in salving to mush the antagon of the physical excites are Louisiana—which is not bankrupt on salving to mush the antagon of the physical excites are Louisiana—which is not bankrupt on salving to mush the antagon of the physical excites are Louisiana—which is not bankrupt on salving to mush the antagon of the physical excites are Louisiana—which is not bankrupt on salving to mush the antagon of the physical excites are Louisiana—which is not bankrupt on salving to mush the antagon of the physical excites are Louisiana—which is not bankrupt on salving to mush the antagon of the physical excites are Louisiana—which is not bankrupt on salving to mush the antagon of the physical excites are Louisiana—which is not bankrupt on salving to mush the antagon of the physical excites are Louisiana—which is not bankrupt on salving to mush the antagon of the physical excites are Louisiana—which is not bankrupt on salving to mush the antagon of the physical excites are Louisiana—which is not bankrupt on salving to mush the antagon of the physical excites are Louisiana—which is not bankrupt on salving to mush the antagon of the physical excites are Louisiana—which is not bankrupt on salving to mush the antagon of the physical excites are Louisiana—which is not bankrupt on salving to mush the antagon of the physical excites are Louisiana—which is not bankrupt on salving to mush the antagon of the physical excites are Louisiana—which is not bankrupt on salving to mush the antagon of the physical excites are Louisiana—which is not bankrupt on salving to mush the antagon of the physical excites are Louisiana—which is not bankrupt on salving to mush the antagon of the physical excites are Louisiana—which is not bankrupt on salving to mush the physical excites are Louisiana—which is not bankrupt on salving to mush the physical excites are Louisiana—which is not bankrupt on salving to mush the physical excites are Louisiana—which is not bankrupt o could not get the money from Davis." It was rough road, to avoid the plank road toll of a terms of unmeasured praise by those who have used decided that, after the note was six months sixpence, loses just two and sixpence by the say of it is not too much for the good it has done. old, and the holders were satisfied that they operation. The laborer who wastes half his take pleasure in selling it, because I know that I am could not collect it from the maker, they were guilty of neglect in not making a formal deby only forty-six thousand dollars. It is not of non-payment. It was held that they had mand of payment, and notifying the endorser so drowsy, with slight qualms of the stomach, to be expected that the Territories can pay no right after that to delay, "because they were satisfied the endorser was good." This was not good faith to the endorser, and the cisco, estimates the weekly cost of a daily grave ere this time if I had not. It has cured me of a daily grave ere this time if I had not. It has cured me of a daily grave ere this time if I had not. It has cured me of a daily grave ere this time if I had not. plaintiffs must bear the consequences of it. They delayed making a demand until January | 000 per annum. There are some twelve of remedy. 15, 1852. That was too long, and the endors- these daily newspapers, and some ten weeker was discharged. It was further decided lies; so that we may safely estimate San that the reason of this rule applies as much Francisco newspaper literature at \$1,500,000 New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Iowa, Wisconsin, to a note payable on demand, with interest, and on which the endorser puts his name for Office are in round numbers \$3,313,000, and the accommodation of the maker, as to an the expenses \$1,668,000. In other words, ordinary note payable on demand. It cannot about 34,000 convicts, (male and female,) and there is a profit on these States of 1,645,000. be inferred, in either case, that a delay is in- 27,000 free persons, many of whom are emantended to be allowed under such circumstan- cipated convicts. The male convicts are disces as are stated above. Consequently, judg. | tributed over the island in gangs of 250 or | everywhere. ment 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 A Paris correspondent of the Cincinnati task. A Mr. DeWolf, however, volunteered some dozen feet from the end of his journey.

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

we have little doubt of its efficacy :o'clock one morning, by the struggles of our breathing was so difficult as to arouse persons went to sleep in three minutes and slept until

Passengers by this Line leave pier No. 18 North
five o'clock, when he got up. He was well and

River, foot of Cortlandt st., every day, at 5 o'clock, went to play, in three hours after the attack, and we rejoiced at the curative powers of cold

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 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 old established and enlarged Foundry, which has been yesterday is the poverty of to day—the pal- in operation for Thirty Years, and whose patterns and ace of to day shall be ashes or a hovel ere to-morrow. Before the whole of this broad quality of tone. The present Proprietors have recent land shall be deeded over to heartless land- ly succeeded in applying the process of loam mould lords and a curse, let us adopt some generous system under the kindly operation of which our children and our children's children, when just received-January, 1854-the FIRST PREMIUM plow again, but not so deep as to disturb the need, or care, or woe is on them, may seek soil. I then, by the 6th of May, furrow out and find them out a blessed Alabama—a merciful resting place, a blazing hearth-stone, and a quiet grave.'

> have been found several rows of piles formed We can supply whote sets, or parts, of our Improved of trunks of trees. The piles are about a foot Hangings, to re-hang Bells of other construction, upon have been found several rows of piles formed apart, with an interval of sixteen feet between the rows. These piles support enormous beams, which form a very large area. Be tween 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, 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 vases, 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 belong- out this broad country, has proved, beyond a doubt ed 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 enterprise. Three years ago, in the place named will always be pleased to furnish free, wherein 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 south of Alexandria, twenty-five from Wash- | Having used your Cherry Pectoral in California, in the ington, and thirty from Fredericksburg."

1851, and payable on demand. The maker 1697, had a most retentive memory; he could mencing in the morning, and by ten o'clock at night failed in November, 1851, and a month be- repeat 500 strange, uncommon words, after days use he was able to eat or drink without pain. fore that, was known by the plaintiff to be in twice hearing them; and a sermon verbatim, failing circumstances; and between two and after reading it once. He undertook, after four months before they had spoken to him passing from Temple Bar to the farthest part Throat and Lungs, I believe it the best medicine exabout paying the note, and he told them he of Cheapside and back again, to mention all tant. A feeling of the deepest gratitude prompts me

strength in working all day with a dull saw, giving my customers the worth of their money, and 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

paper at San Francisco at \$2,700, or \$140,- state my convictions when I tell you it is a priceless

There are now in Van Dieman's Land retail by Rushron, CLARK & Co., and by all Druggiets 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 flatted sides. The round ones will produce the improved fruit, and the flat ones will produce the crab."

A domestic, newly-engaged, presented to his master one morning a pair of boots.

The laws declare that any persent to whom a Periodical is ent, is responsible for payment, if he receives the paper, of makes use of it, even it he has never subscribed for it, or has "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 really don't know, sir; but what bothers me the most is that the pair down stairs are in the same fix!"

If papers, are sent to a post-office, store or tavern, or other place of deposit, and are not taken by the person to whom they are sent, the postmaster, store, or tavern keeper, &c., is responsible for the payment until he returns the papers, or gives notice to the Publisher that they are lying dead in the office.

willows" would go first rate together.

Bound Volumes.

ON hand, and for sale at this office, the first and second volumes of the Seventh day Baptist Memorial, bound together, in cloth and leather. Price in of the cure of the croup by the same remedy cloth \$2 50; half roan \$2 75; half calf \$2 87; half morocco \$3 00. Also, the first and second volumes of "My wife and I were aroused about two price \$1 00. We have also on hand several sets of the Sabbath Recorder, vols. 2 to 10 inclusive, which will be bound to order for those wishing them, at \$2 00 per little boy, about three years old, who was la-volume and the cost of binding. As the number of boring under a violent attack of croup. His these books is limited, those wishing them should send their orders without delay.

Norwich Line to Boston.

WORCESTER, Lowell, Fitchburg, Nashua, Concord, Bellows Falls, &c. Via Norwich and Wor cester. Worcester and Nashua, Boston and Worcester P.M., (Sundays excepted.)
Steamer CONNECTICUT, Capt. J. W. Williams, will leave New York every Tuesday, Thursday, and

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For further information inquire of E.S. Martin, the office, pier No. 18 N. R., foot of Cortlandt at.

Bells! Bells! Bells!

process of manufacture so perfected, that their Bells have a world-wide celebrity for volume of sound and ng in Iron Cases to Bell Casting-which secures a perfect casting and even temper; and as an evidence of the unimpaired excellence of their Bells, they have (a Silver Medal) of the World's Fair in New York over all others, several from this country and Europe eing in competition; and which is the 18th Medal. besides many Diplomas, that have been awarded them. They have patterns for, and keep on hand, Bells of a variety of tones of the same weight, and they also furnish to order CHIMES of any number of Bells, or SUBTERRANEAN DISCOVERIES IN SWITZER key, and can refer to several of their make throughout the States and Canadas. Their Hangings, comprising many recent and valuable improvements, consist of Cast Iron Yoke, with moveable arms, and which may be turned upon the Bell; Spring acting upon the Clap. per, prolonging the sound; Iron Frame, Tolling Ham mer, Counterpoise, Stop, etc. For Steamboats, Steamships, etc., their improved Revolving Yoke, or Fancy Hangings in Brass or Bronze of any design furnished. proper specifications being given. Old Bells taken in exchange.

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Being in immediate connection with the principal routes, in all directions, either Railroad, Canal or River, orders can be executed with dispatch, which, either personally or by communication, are respectfully so-A. MENEELY'S SONS, West Troy, N.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, For the rapid Cure of Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness,

Bronchitis, Whooping-Cough, Croup, Asthma, and Consumption.

MONG the numerous discoveries Science has made A in this generation to facilitate the business of like -increase its enjoyment, and even prolong the term value to mankind than this contribution of Chemistry to the Healing Art. A vast trial of its virtues through that no medicine or combinations of medicines ye known, can so surely control and cure the numerou varieties of pulmonary disease which have hitherto swept from our midst thousands and thousands every year. Indeed, there is now abundant reason to believe a remedy has at length been found which can be relied on, to cure the most dangerous affections of the 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 inquir are full particulars, and indisputable proof of these

Office of Transportation, Laurens R. R., S. C., ?

J. C. Ayer, Dear Sir, -My little son, four years old has just recovered from a severe attack of malignan Scarlet Fever. His throat was rotten, and every person that visited him pronounced him a dead childwinter of 1850, for a severe attack of Bronchitis, with entire success, I was induced to try it on my little boy. It is reported that the historian Fuller, in I gave him a tea-spoon full every three hours, com I found a decided change for the better, and after three Its use in the above-named disease will save many I am yours, with great respect,

J. D. POWELL, Supt. Trans., L. R. R. Bock Hill, (Somerset Co.,) N. J., July 21, 1852.

Dr. J. C. Ayer,—Since your medicine has become feel gratified in seeing the benefit it confers,

Please send me a further supply, and believe me Yours, with respect, JOHN C. WHITLOU Windsor, C. W., June 26, 1852. J. C. Ayer, Sir,-This may certify that I have use The Times and Transcript, of San Francis my sincere belief that I should have been in my dangerous affection of the lungs, and I do not over

Yours very respectfully,
D. A. McCULLIN, Attorney at Law. Wilkesbarre, Pa., Sept. 28, 1850.

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 it enutation. I invariably recommend it for pulmonary affections, as do many of our principal physicians. I am your friend. CHAS. STREATER, M. I Prepared by J. C. AYER, Chemist, Lowell, Mass. Sold at wholesale in New York by A. B. & D. SANDS

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