

# The Sabbath Recorder.

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

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

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## The Sabbath Recorder.

For the Sabbath Recorder.

### WORK WHILE THE DAY LASTS.

The morning of life has dawned fresh and fair;  
A balmy-breathing fragrance is abroad on the air;  
There is joy in existence; the life-pulse beats high;  
We rock not of aught that can cause us a sigh,  
But a broad field of labor is spread out to view,  
And a message is heard, this is given to you;  
Then work while the day lasts; let not idleness e'er  
Bind thy soul in its thrall, its untired powers to rear.  
While the fresh dews of morn lie on herb, tree, and flower.

Arouse thee to duty; think not that one power,  
That was given thee by God, has been given for nought;  
There is much to be done, and the hand that hath wrought.

Most faithful in morning, in strength shall increase,  
Till the day-star goes down and our life-labors cease.

In the mid-day of life, when the day-god doth gain  
His meridian height, look abroad o'er the plain;  
The harvest is ripening, the laborers are few;  
Ye weary, faint-hearted, oh say, where are ye?

For see, soon the sun will begin to decline,  
Then work while the day lasts—fret not nor repine—  
For when night draweth on, from thy labor thou'lt rest,  
And receive thy reward in the home of the blest.

When old age cometh on, when but one hour remains  
To gather the harvest still left on the plains,  
Put forth a last effort; one sheaf thou mayest save  
From the gathering storm, ere thou rest in the grave.

When the sun upon thee his last beam has shed,  
Thy strong arm be palsied, thou named with the dead,  
To existence more noble thy spirit shall rise;  
With thy Saviour and King thou shalt reign in the skies;

Thy reward shall be great when from earth thou hast passed,  
If thou'rt faithful while here to work while the day lasts.

July 1, 1854. E. C.

For the Sabbath Recorder.

### OPEN AND LIMITED COMMUNION.

"What fellowship hath righteousness with unrighteousness? and what communion hath light with darkness?"

Being now sixty-four years old, and having practiced for some time on both of the above-named principles, and considering that "an interchange of sentiment may do no harm," I would also respectfully "show mine opinion."

As to the advantage of open communion, so far as I have observed, I can see but very little; but, on the contrary, I have known a number of Sabbath-keeping churches, which have practiced on the principle of open communion, and have all gone down, scattered, and disappeared; while the most strict in their discipline, and the most limited in their communion, have prospered and increased in their numbers. I fully believe now, that if all Sabbath-keeping churches were to act on the strict principles of the New Testament, in their walk, their discipline, and their fellowship, their increase would be four fold, at least, greater than it now is.

The Apostle to the Gentiles says, (1 Cor. 5: 11.) "But now I have written unto you not to keep company, if any man that is called a brother be a fornicator, or covetous, or an idolater, or a railer, or a drunkard, or an extortioner; with such an one, no, not to eat." We are not to keep religious company—to ask them to preach and unite with us in any acts of worship; we are not to eat with such an one. We know that the keeping of the first day of the week has nothing to do with keeping the fourth commandment of God. And why should we want to commune with such as would *ine and empresson*, not to say kill, us for keeping the fourth commandment?

Again, to be more plain, if possible, it is said, (2 Thess. 3: 6.) "Now we command you, brethren, in the name of our Lord Jesus Christ, that ye withdraw yourselves from every brother that walketh disorderly, and not after the tradition which he received of us." Now, if a "first-day brother" calls the first day of the week "the Sabbath," contrary to any tradition of the apostles, then we are to withdraw fellowship from him; but still "admonish him as a brother."

We know that "sin is the transgression of the law," and that to "offend in one point," [or in one command,] makes a man "guilty of all," as a transgressor of the law of God, which is "holy, and just, and good." And it is said, (2 John 9: 10.) "Whosoever transgresseth, and abideth not in the doctrine of Christ, hath not God. He that abideth in the doctrine of Christ, he hath both the Father and the Son. If there come any unto you, and bring not this doctrine, receive him not into your house, neither bid him God speed; for he that biddeth him God speed is partaker of his evil deeds!" What, then, is the doctrine of Christ with regard to the Sabbath? In speaking of the seventh-day Sabbath, he says, "The Sabbath was made for man." Mark 2: 27. Now, if any comes to us having ever so much love, and says, "The Sabbath was only made for the Jews, and is now done away, and there is now no Sabbath made for man—for the whole human race;" or if another comes to us and says, "The Sabbath was changed from the seventh to the first day of the week, and the seventh-day Sabbath was not made for man—for mankind of all nations and all ages," thus, either way, contradicting the plain doctrine of Christ; if we receive such religiously into our house, or bid him God speed in any way, then we are partaker of his evil deeds. The Lord help all those who "keep the commandments of God and the faith of Jesus," to remember this doctrine of Christ.

We have no more right to receive a Protestant who tramples under foot the fourth

commandment, than we have to receive a Catholic who tramples both the second and the fourth commandments under foot. See 2 Cor. 6: 14, 18. "Wherefore, come out from among them, and be ye separate, saith the Lord, and touch not the unclean thing; and I will receive you; and will be a Father unto you, and ye shall be my sons and daughters, saith the Lord Almighty." B. CLARK.

### WESTERN ASSOCIATION—REPORTS.

The following Reports of the Delegates to the Virginia, Ohio, and North-Western Associations, were presented at the recent meeting of the Western Association.

As delegate appointed to attend the last Anniversaries of the Virginia and Ohio Associations, the following is submitted.

When the appointment was made, it was understood that there would be merely time enough between them for conveniently passing from one to the other; but farther examination showed that the interim would be more than a month. As the expense of the delegation would be considerably increased by making a journey from home for each, your delegate determined to attend both, and occupy the intervening time on the field as Providence seemed to indicate.

The Virginia Association was held with the Middle Island Church, near New Milton, opening on Sixth-day, Sept. 2, 1853. There seemed to be no definite object before the Association beyond the annual communications of the churches, except the "investigation" of such subjects as they might deem interesting. To obviate the embarrassment which seemed to arise from the absence of any arrangement for approaching business, I suggested the submission of the matter to a special committee. The suggestion was adopted, and resulted in the adoption of a set of rules of order. When the Ohio Association was opened, the same embarrassment was observed, apparently arising from the same cause. The same suggestion resulted in the establishment of a regular order of business.

The Virginia Association consists of four churches, all of which were represented. A feeling of discouragement as to their prospects was quite prevalent and deep, to overcome which was a prominent object of my labor.

The Ohio Association consists of two churches. The principal points of interest in the anniversary were the report of the Executive Board, and the discussion of resolutions. Both Associations demonstrated their interest in the delegation, by taking collections for defraying its expense.

During the time between the two meetings, I visited all of the churches in both Associations; but my principal labor was with the church in Jackson, Ohio; during which they enjoyed a gracious revival, some more than twenty being added to the churches—sixteen by immersion, and three had presented themselves as candidates who had not had opportunity to go forward at the close of meeting. The expense of the delegation was \$40 46. The collection in Virginia was \$22 47; that in Ohio was \$18 03; total \$40 50; besides which, I received from individuals, in both places, enough to increase the amount to \$77 38.

The next anniversary of the Virginia Association is to be held with the church on South Fork of Hughes' River, Ritchie Co., opening on Fifth-day before the fourth Sabbath in September, and that of Ohio with the church in Jackson, Shelby Co., opening on Fifth-day before the second Sabbath in October, 1854.

T. E. BARCOCK.  
June 20th, 1854.

Your delegate to the North-Western Association reports, that he attended to the appointment—that the Association met at Walworth, Walworth Co., Wis., Sept. 22d, and held its sessions Sept. 22d, 23d, and 25th. Most of the churches were represented by full delegations. The communications from the churches showed that harmony generally prevailed, that in some instances revivals had been enjoyed, and that there had been during the year an increase of numbers. One church had been organized within the year, and was received into the Association. Owing perhaps to the unsettled state of the rules of order, the business of the Association was not remarkably characterized by dispatch, but was attended by a good degree of unanimity and enthusiasm. Resolutions were passed, in favor of missionary enterprise, both home and foreign. A resolution was passed expressive of the idea that it was a sin to render political support to slavery, and consequently subject to the discipline of the church; also against the use of Tobacco, and in favor of Liquor Prohibition. The report of the Executive Committee showed that the Association had begun to appreciate the importance of assisting the smaller churches to support the Gospel. The report of the Committee on Education showed, that a building was in process of construction at Albion, Dane Co., Wis., for educational purposes. A delegate was appointed to attend the next session of the Eastern, Central, and Western Associations. Considerable interest was added to the occasion by the presence of Elder Wm. M. Jones, as Agent of the Seventh-day Baptist

Missionary Society and appointee to the Palestine Mission. The expense of the delegation was \$30 00.

H. W. BARCOCK, Delegate.

### LIVE TO LEARN, AND LEARN TO LIVE.

Could we affirm with Swift, that all sublunary happiness consists in being well deceived, we should not have chosen as a subject for even a brief reflection, "Live to learn, and learn to live." But with however great a show of argument Swift or others may sustain the happiness of being well deceived, yet, in the light of reason, it must be admitted, that though it be true that the fool is happy that he knows no more, the chief happiness of every finite, intelligent being, consists in growing—that is, increasing, advancing in the knowledge of the truth, in constantly approaching the infinite; and though the endless ages of eternity be thus consumed, to find with each advancing step new glory, new mysteries revealed—for whatever is less than infinite, admits of advancement; and infinity of duration is alone sufficient to render the finite infinite.

The happiness of the fool is proportioned to his capability of enjoyment, and arises, as asserted in the passage above referred to, from the fact that he knows no more. Did he know more, he would not be satisfied with his present enjoyment, and consequently would not be happy in the sense he now is. But does that argue, that his happiness would necessarily be diminished, or, rather, that it might be increased in accordance with his increased ability of enjoyment. This last is so evident, that demonstration appears useless, if not altogether impracticable. All readily acknowledge the happiness of the natural fool to be of the lowest order—a kind of passive rather than active enjoyment. But what is a *dupe*, however well deceived, but a fool—an artificial one, 'tis true, yet a fool in the strongest sense of the term. Hence the happiness of such, instead of being the consummation of earthly bliss, is but its faintest shadow, a shadow which must be dispelled by every ray of light which may chance to fall upon this wilderness of mind. Admitting, then, the lowest order of happiness to be attendant upon ignorance, we must, as we at first intimated, rise in the degrees of happiness in proportion as we advance in knowledge. Therefore we say, Live to learn.

In urging a course of action as a duty, we have dwelt thus long upon its happytizing tendency, because the benevolent Author of our existence has made nothing our duty which is not ultimately for our happiness. But the acquirement of useful knowledge is no less our duty than privilege. For, with the church in Jackson, Ohio; during which they enjoyed a gracious revival, some more than twenty being added to the churches—sixteen by immersion, and three had presented themselves as candidates who had not had opportunity to go forward at the close of meeting. The expense of the delegation was \$40 46. The collection in Virginia was \$22 47; that in Ohio was \$18 03; total \$40 50; besides which, I received from individuals, in both places, enough to increase the amount to \$77 38.

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### THE GREETING.

TUNE—"We miss thee at home."

Soon we'll greet thee at home—yes, we'll greet thee,  
For time swiftly passeth away;  
Not long shall we sorrow to see thee,  
Or pine at thy wearisome stay;  
For we look to the future rejoicing,  
Assured, as each day moves along,  
'Tis bringing the time for reunion,  
When we shall all greet thee at home.  
Of we place the arm-chair at the fireside,  
Or list for a voice from thy room;  
But Memory, wakened, entreats us,  
"Be patient until thy return."  
Then we sigh, but 'tis only a moment,  
For Hope bids each fear quick be gone,  
And whispers in accents of kindness,  
"The loved one will soon be at home."  
We miss thee each hour since thy absence—  
With sadness regret thy long stay;  
But the time when we miss thee most, dearest,  
Is when we are kneeling to pray.  
Then we'll trust in His word who hath ever  
Protected the wanderer lone,  
Believing that soon He'll permit thee  
To join with the loved ones at home.

Answer to "The Greeting."

"Oh I hear voices calling me homeward,  
And glad would I passeth away;  
Not long shall we sorrow to see thee,  
Or pine at thy wearisome stay;  
For we look to the future rejoicing,  
Assured, as each day moves along,  
'Tis bringing the time for reunion,  
When we shall all greet thee at home.  
Of we place the arm-chair at the fireside,  
Or list for a voice from thy room;  
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Protected the wanderer lone,  
Believing that soon He'll permit thee  
To join with the loved ones at home.

ATTA.

### KANSAS—NEBRASKA.

The following calm and able address from the members of Congress who voted against the Kansas-Nebraska Bill, should be read and re-read by every liberty-loving citizen of the United States.

At a meeting of members of Congress who opposed the passage of the bill to organize the territories of Nebraska and Kansas, held, pursuant to previous notice, in the city of Washington, on the 28th day of June, 1854, the Hon. Solomon Foot, of Vermont, was called to the chair, and Daniel Mace, of Indiana, and Reuben E. Fenton, of New York, were appointed Secretaries.

A committee, appointed for the purpose, reported an Address to the People of the United States, which, having been discussed and amended, was unanimously adopted, and ordered to be published. It is as follows:

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES:

The eighth section of the act for the admission of Missouri into the Union, known as the Missouri Compromise law, by which the introduction of Slavery into the regions now known as Kansas and Nebraska was forever prohibited, has been repealed. That law, which in 1820 quieted a controversy which menaced the Union, and upon which you have so long reposed, is obliterated from the statute-book. We had no reason to expect any such proposition when we assembled here six months ago, nor did you expect it. No State, no citizen of any State, had demanded the repeal. It seems a duty we owe to the country to state the grounds upon which we have steadfastly, though ineffectually, opposed this alarming and dangerous act. You need not be told that the slavery question lies at the bottom of it. As it was the slave-holding power that demanded the enactment of the Missouri Compromise, so it is the same power that has now demanded its abrogation. African slavery was regarded and denounced as a great evil by the American colonies, even before the Revolution; and those colonies which are now slave-holding States were equally earnest in such remonstrances with those which are now free States. Colonial laws, framed to prevent the increase of slavery, were vetoed by the King of Great Britain. This exercise of arbitrary power, to enlarge and perpetuate a system universally regarded as equally wrongful in itself and injurious to the colonies, was one of the causes of the Revolution.

When the war was ended, there was an imperious necessity for the institution of government in the then unoccupied territories of the United States. In 1764, Jefferson proposed, and in 1757 the Continental Congress adopted, the ordinance for the government of the territory lying northwest of the Ohio, by which it was declared that "there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except for the punishment of crime." The great and flourishing States since organized within that territory, on the basis of that ordinance, are enduring monuments of the wisdom of the statesmen of the Revolution. The foreign slave trade was regarded as the source of American slavery, which, it was believed, would be dried up when that fountain should be closed. In adopting the Constitution, it was so universally anticipated that the foreign slave trade would be promptly prohibited, that all parties acquiesced in a stipulation postponing that measure until 1808. In 1808, the foreign slave-trade was prohibited. Thus the source of slavery was understood to be dried up, while the introduction of slavery into the territories was prohibited. The slavery question, so far as it was a national one, was understood to be finally settled; and at the same time the States had already taken up, and were carrying forward, a system of gradual emancipation.

In 1808, Louisiana was acquired by purchase from France, and included what is now known as the States of Louisiana, Missouri, Arkansas, and Iowa, and the territories known as Kansas and Nebraska. Slavery existed

at the time in New Orleans and at St. Louis, and so this purchase resulted in bringing the slavery question again before Congress.

In 1812, the region immediately surrounding New Orleans applied for admission into the Union, under the name of the State of Louisiana, with a constitution tolerating slavery. The new State was admitted, and the free States acquiesced. Eight years afterward, the region connected with St. Louis demanded admission, under the name of the State of Missouri, with a constitution tolerating slavery. The free States reverted to the principle of 1787, and opposed the admission of Missouri, unless she would incorporate into her constitution an inhibition of the further introduction of slavery into the State. The slaveholding States insisted upon her unqualified admission. A controversy arose, which was sectional and embittered, and which, we are assured by contemporaneous history, seriously imperiled the Union. The statesmen of that day, in Congress, settled this controversy by compromise. By the terms of this compromise, the free States assented to the admission of Missouri, with her slaveholding constitution, while the slaveholding States, on their part, yielded the exclusion of slavery in all the residue of the territory which lay north of 36° 30', constituting the present territories of Kansas and Nebraska. The slaveholding States accepted this compromise as a triumph, and the free States, after a little time, acquiesced, and have ever since left it undisturbed and unquestioned.

Arkansas, a part of the territory of Louisiana which lay south of 36° 30', in compliance with an implication which was contained in this compromise, was afterward admitted as a slaveholding State, and the free States acquiesced.

In 1819, Florida, a slaveholding province of Spain was acquired. This province was afterward admitted as a slaveholding State. The free States again acquiesced. In 1845, Texas, an independent slaveholding State, was annexed, with a provision in the article of annexation for the subdivision of her territory into five States. The free States, although they regarded the annexation, with the probable increase of the number of slave States, with very great disfavor, nevertheless acquiesced again.

New territories were acquired by the treaty of peace which closed the war with Mexico. The people of California formed a constitution inhibiting slavery, and applied for admission into the Union. Violent opposition was made by the slave States, in and out of Congress, threatening the dissolution of the Union if California should be admitted. Proceeding on the ground of these alarms, Congress adopted another compromise, the terms of which were, that ten millions of the people's money should be given to Texas, to induce her to relinquish a very doubtful claim upon an inconsiderable part of New Mexico; that New Mexico and Utah should be organized without an inhibition of slavery, and that they should be afterward admitted as slave or free States, as the people, when forming constitutions, should determine; that the public slave-trade in the District of Columbia should be abolished, without affecting the existence of slavery in the District; and that new and rigorous provisions for the recapture of fugitive slaves, of disputed constitutionality, should be adopted, and that on these conditions California should be admitted as a free State. Repugnant as this compromise was to the people of the free States, acquiescence was nevertheless practically obtained, by means of solemn assurances made on behalf of the slaveholding States, that the compromise was and should be forever regarded as a final adjustment of the slavery question, and of all the issues which could possibly arise out of it.

A new Congress convened in December, 1851. Representatives from the slave States demanded a renewed pledge of fidelity to this adjustment, and it was granted by the House of Representatives, in the following terms:—"Resolved, That we recognize the binding efficacy of the compromises of the Constitution, and believe it to be the intention of the people generally, as we hereby declare it to be ours individually, to abide by such compromises, and to sustain the laws necessary to carry them out—the provisions for the delivery of fugitive slaves and the act of the last Congress for that purpose included; and that we deprecate all further agitation of questions embraced in the acts of the last Congress known as the Compromise, and of questions generally connected with the institution of slavery, as unnecessary, useless, and dangerous."

A few months subsequently, the Democratic National Convention met at Baltimore, and assuming to speak the sentiments of the Democratic party, set forth in its platform:—"That the Democratic party will resist all attempts at renewing in Congress, or out of it, the agitation of the slavery question, under whatever shape or color the attempt may be made."

Soon afterward, another National Convention assembled in the same city, and assuming the right to declare the sentiments of the Whig party, said:—"We deprecate all further agitation of the questions thus settled, as dangerous to our peace, and will discountenance all efforts to continue or renew such agitation, whenever, wherever, or however made."

The present administration was elected on the principle of adherence to this compromise, and the President, referring to it in his inaugural speech, declared that the harmony which had been secured by it should not be disturbed during his term of office. The President, recurring to the same subject, renewed his pledge in his message to Congress at the beginning of the present session, in the following language:—"Notwithstanding differences of opinion and sentiment which then existed in relation to details and specific provisions, the acquiescence of distinguished citizens, whose devotion to the Union can never be doubted,

has given renewed vigor to our institutions, and restored a sense of repose and security to the public mind throughout the Confederacy. That this repose is to suffer no shock during my official term, if I have the power to avert it, those who placed me here may be assured."

Under these circumstances, the proposition to repeal the Missouri Compromise was suddenly and unexpectedly made by the same Committee on Territories which, only ten days before, had affirmed the sanctity of the Missouri Compromise, and declared the end of agitation in the following explicit and unmistakable language:

"Your Committee do not feel themselves called upon to enter into a discussion of those controverted questions. They involve the same grave issues which produced the agitation, the sectional strife, and the fearful struggle of 1850. As Congress deemed it wise and prudent to refrain from deciding the matters in controversy *then*, either by affirming or repealing the Mexican law, or by an act declaratory of the true intent of the Constitution, and the extent of the protection afforded by it to slave property in the territories, so your committee are not prepared *now* to recommend a departure from the course pursued upon that memorable occasion, either by affirming or repealing the eighth section of the Missouri act, or by an act declaratory of the meaning of the Constitution in respect to the legal points in dispute."

The abrogation has been effected in pursuance of the demands of the Administration, and by means of its influence on Congress.

In the House of Representatives, that body which is more immediately responsible to the people, the contest was more equal than in the Senate, though it is due to justice and candor that it should be stated, that it could not have been carried in either House without the votes of Representatives from the free States.

The minority resisted the attempt to arrest discussion upon this grave question, through a struggle of longer duration than any other known to Congressional history. An attempt was made to stigmatize that minority as "factionists"; yet, we fearlessly declare, that throughout the contest, they resorted solely to the powers secured to them by the law and the rules of the House; and the passage of the measure through the House was effected only through a subversion of its rules by the majority, and the exercise of a power unprecedented in the annals of Congressional legislation.

The deed is done. It is done with a clear proclamation, by the Administration and by Congress, that the principle which it contains extends not only to Kansas and Nebraska, but to all the other territories now belonging to the United States, and to all which may hereafter be acquired. It has been done unnecessarily and wantonly, because there was no pressure for the organization of governments in Kansas and Nebraska, neither of which territories contained one lawful inhabitant who was a citizen of the United States; and because there was not only no danger of disunion apprehended, but even no popular agitation of the question of slavery. By this reckless measure, the free States have lost all the guarantees for freedom in the territories contained in former compromises, while all the States, both slave and free, have lost the guarantees of harmony and union which those compromises afforded.

It seems plain to us that, fatal as the measure is in these aspects, it is only a cover for broader propagandism of slavery in the future. The object of the Administration, as we believe, and of many who represent the slave States, is to prepare the way for annexing Cuba, at whatever cost, and a like annexation of half a dozen of the States of Mexico, to be admitted also as slave States.

These acquisitions are to be made peacefully, if they can be purchased at the cost of hundreds of millions; if they cannot be made peacefully, then at the cost of war with Mexico, and war with Spain, with England, and with France, and at the cost of an alliance with Russia, scarcely less repugnant. Unmistakable indications appear, also, of a purpose to annex the eastern part of San Domingo, and so to subjugate the whole island, restoring it to the dominion of slavery. And this is to be followed up by an alliance with Brazil, and the extension of slavery in the valley of the Amazon. It is for you to judge whether, when slavery shall have made these additions to the United States, it will not demand unconditional submission on the part of the free States, and failing in that demand, attempt a withdrawal of the slave States, and the organization of a separate Empire in the central region of the continent. From an act so unjust and wrongful in itself, and fraught with consequences so fearful, we appeal to the people. We appeal equally to the North and to the South, to the free States and to the slaveholding States themselves.

It is no time for exaggeration or for passion, and we therefore speak calmly of the past, and warn you, in sober seriousness, of the future. It would not become us, nor is it necessary, to suggest the measures which ought to be adopted in this great exigency. For ourselves, we are ready to do all that shall be in our power to restore the Missouri Compromise, and to execute such further measures as you in your wisdom shall command, and as may be necessary for the recovery of the ground lost to freedom, and to prevent the further aggression of slavery.

SOLOMON FOOT, Chairman.  
DANIEL MACE, Secretary.  
REUBEN E. FENTON, Secretary.

Do not think to quarrel with the world too soon, for, bad as it may be, it is the best we have to live in here. If railing would have made it better, it would have been reformed long ago; but as this is not to be hoped for at present, the best way to slide through it is as contentedly and innocently as we may. The worst fault it has is want of charity; and calling it knave or fool at every turn will not cure this failing.



The Sabbath Recorder.

New York, July 27, 1854.

Editors—GEO. B. UTTER & THOMAS B. BROWN (T. B. B.)

MINISTERS AND POLITICS.

It is a note-worthy circumstance, that the politics of our nation are interesting a large class of citizens, who have, hitherto, contented themselves with being mere observers of passing events.

Is the business of ministers of the gospel solely with church matters? Or have they something to do with that religion, which the nature of every rational creature demands?

Now, if it is the province of ministers to inculcate the practice of that religion which their church organizations are supposed to have brought to some sort of maturity—and who will deny that it is their province?

What is government? It is an institution for securing to man the rights that God has given him. When it does not secure these, but violates them, it is no government.

The crisis which our country seems to be approaching is an important one, and it is well that ministers, whose chosen calling is to preach righteousness, are turning their attention, in some good degree, to the affairs of the nation.

EDUCATION—THE AWAKENING.

Under the creative energy of an all wise and beneficent Power, a soul awakes to the realities of life, and enters upon its immortal career. The outward world speaks to the mind, and it awakens as if from slumber.

The parent makes the first impressions, awakens the first beams of infantile thought. The parent touches the first chords of affection. The parent controls the influences that first affect the infantile character.

The truthfulness of these statements is corroborated by every day's observation. Look at the young men and women around us. Who are those that are growing up to be the promise of the future stability and prosperity of everything that is valuable in society—a blessing to humanity?

If what we have said in regard to parental influence be true, how important, how responsible, the parental relations! What undying interests cluster around their power!

The culture of this period, the parental training, is preparatory, is fundamental, to all special training in after life. It is laying the foundations of character. It is for awakening the latent energies of the new-born spirit.

The first influences, the first attempts at education, should be restraining, preventive. This should be accompanied by a free and

generous leading out of the young spirit—awakening the purer feelings, the better powers and susceptibilities, and permitting the baser passions to slumber on, as far as possible, or, if unfortunately aroused, kindly and vigorously checking them and calling out their better being.

If such are the privileges of parents, how important that they should rightly improve upon them. How weighty and imperative the responsibility. If, as the apostle declares, the Christian who neglects to provide for the temporal wants of his family, has denied the faith, and is worse than an infidel—what terms of reprobation can we employ, sufficiently strong and scathing to express the character of those that neglect the spiritual wants of their families?

The mother of the celebrated Increase Mather used to say to him, "If God make thee a good Christian and a good scholar, thou hast all that ever thy mother asked for thee."

MODERN PIETY.

It appears evident, on studying the standard of Christian piety as set forth in the scriptures, that it bears a striking contrast with the piety of the present day. There are those now, we are thankful to believe, who ardently love the cause of their Master, and the souls of sinners—who prefer the advancement of Christ's kingdom to their own aggrandizement, and whose lives and fortunes, and all they are and hope to be, are consecrated to God.

This may seem a severe judgment in regard to Christians; but it is not well that we consider candidly whether it be not true? Where is that self-sacrificing spirit, that glowing ardor in the service of Christ, that unquenchable fire of devotion, which the ancient prophets and apostles exhibited in their lives, and enforced upon their brethren?

often grow up in the hearts of even church members? Are the principles of Christianity less efficient in establishing the hearts of those who have been converted, and in convicting sinners by thousands of their rebellion against God, now, than in the days of the primitive Christians?

If Christianity is not now the same that it was in those times, God must have changed. If the standard of piety which God now approves, is not precisely the same as that which Christ set up while here on the earth, what is the measure of consecration and service which is required of us?

O, that Christians would show daily, by their conversation and their conduct, that they esteem everything of a worldly character of far less importance than the interests of religion; and that their hearts are imbued with the love of God.

BRITISH CORRESPONDENCE.

GLASGOW, July 7th, 1854.

Domestic griefs, peculiarly trying, have so long disqualified me from referring much to public events, that, although smarting sore under God's bereaving stroke, that has recently taken to himself a pleasant child, I should wish to note the progress of events tending to restore the Sunday to its place among "the six working days."

A recent Act of the Legislature, intended to diminish intemperance in Scotland, seems likely to impair still farther the assumed sanctity of Sunday—although many of its promoters aimed at the opposite. By that Act, the sale of spirits on Sunday in licensed public houses is made illegal.

It appears evident, on studying the standard of Christian piety as set forth in the scriptures, that it bears a striking contrast with the piety of the present day. There are those now, we are thankful to believe, who ardently love the cause of their Master, and the souls of sinners—who prefer the advancement of Christ's kingdom to their own aggrandizement, and whose lives and fortunes, and all they are and hope to be, are consecrated to God.

erty on Sunday to visit the Palace. It will not even prevent such from enjoying wine or ale while there; for already, on other days, both are sold in the Palace, although, in the first instance, it was designed that they should be excluded. It is well understood, by all parties, that if the Palace be opened on Sunday, the opening of even more exceptional places will follow; and it may also be anticipated, that any partial opening of the Palace will issue in the privilege being extended to all who are willing to pay.

Scarcely any of the Railway Companies entered upon the subject of Sunday trains, at their last half yearly meetings—and in no case was anything ceded to the assumed claims in behalf of that day. The tendency is in the opposite direction; and it was stated last month, that all the lock keepers on the Caledonian Canal at Fortwilliam had received notice of dismissal, because they refused to agree to work on Sundays.

LETTERS FROM PALESTINE.

The following extract is from the letter of Bro. Chas. Saunders, a part of which was printed last week.

First-day, May 21st, 1854. To-day we went out to the President's garden, as it has been called, now occupied by Mrs. Miner, about three miles from Jaffa. From there we went out to a river two or three miles further, and five or six miles from Jaffa. This river is about two-thirds as large as Pawcatuck river at Potter's Hill.

I wrote to you in my last communication about a river, some five or six miles from Jaffa, and the land around it as being very good. Dr. Barclay and family are now in Jaffa, on their way to the United States. They expect to leave by steamer to-morrow. They are going through Italy, France, and England, and will not be in the States before some time next fall.

ous, and the country is as good as I expected to find it. But in the present state of the country, it will necessarily take considerable means to get started. But what is laid out in property in this country will not be lost; the value must certainly be increasing. We have been very cordially received by all classes, and we want to be in a situation where we can employ them, and bring them under our influence.

PLAINS OF SHARON, June 18th, 1854, 14 miles from Jaffa.

DEAR BRETHREN—It is with pleasure that I again sit down to write a few lines to you, although we have heard nothing from you since we have been in this country. We all feel more or less the effects of the climate. Mrs. S. has had quite a severe attack of fever, which lasted for a week, or a little more, but she is recovering her health slowly again, and is able to be about the house a part of the time.

I have rented one-half the house with Mr. Miner for \$25 piastres; it being the best that I could do with what means I have on hand. It is not what we need. I have also hired half of a garden belonging to a German, for 600 piastres. There may be five acres of land in what I have hired, one acre and a fourth of which is covered with young orange and pomegranate trees. This we have to water, and this is where we expect to raise vegetables. Mr. Dickson, from Mass., has the other half of the garden. Watering is expensive business. We ought to have three good mules. Mr. Dickson has a mule, and I have for the present a horse that I hire, because I have not means to buy one. The well is seventy-five feet deep, and something about it is almost constantly out of repair, so that we have to attend very closely to it. We drive the animals about eighteen hours a day, nine hours each. Bro. Jones takes one quarter of my part to cultivate, for the fruit I hire a German to work for me for one hundred and twenty-five piastres a month. He is a poor man, and I shall have to do something more for him. Although wages are low in this country, the labor costs nearly as much as it does in the States, because there is so much less work done in a day. If I can make the garden pay the expenses this year, I shall feel satisfied. I should be glad to employ several Jews, but have not the means; neither have we any place for them to live. I think it is bad policy for us to hire these old gardeners. We have constantly to be expending money, and labor; and then the owners want to double, or nearly so, the rent every year; and after you have done all, it belongs to some one else. It seems to be a very favorable time to purchase land. The government of Turkey has recently issued a *Firman*, so that Christians can buy and hold land in this country. Land is constantly rising, and the best locations are being taken up. We shall lose nothing in laying out our money judiciously in land in this country, and I think the sooner we do it the better; for if we should not want the land, the price will no doubt double in a short time.

I belong to the Government; but the land can be bought around there, and perhaps the water power. It is my opinion, that it would be the best and safest investment, so far as I have seen, that we could make in this part of the country, if we had the funds, as it must eventually bring together a large population, being the only river of any size for a long distance. There should be at least five or six families to settle there at present for safety. All that are here, I think, would like to purchase land and settle there; so the means are only lacking on our part. I am going, if my health is spared, to make more inquiries, and examine the stream and land for some distance farther, as well as many other places. There is land for sale with houses and fruit trees on it, and land without either for sale, and some very good bargains, I should think. The house and garden where Mrs. M. lives has ten acres or more, with a fruit orchard, a beautiful prospect of the sea, one and a half miles from Jaffa, for about \$1,700. The house could not be built for that sum. But we are here without means to do with. Every thing that we buy or hire in this country has to be paid for in advance. I cannot hire a garden; for we have not the money. One of the German Sabbath-keepers offers us a piece of his land, but we have got to furnish at least one good mule for raising water, which will cost \$75, and then we have got to hire a man, which will be five or six dollars a month, as well as live ourselves. So you will see that our hands are completely tied. The land is before us, but we cannot go alone into the wild country, without shelter or protection. And then, getting here in the hot season of the year, we shall not be able to do much for the first year. The best that we can do with land this year will not more than meet the expense of rents, the shareholders of the Crystal Palace themselves from being in their own property any day they pleased; and that journal intimated, that at the first meeting of the Company they probably would assert their right in this respect. And already, accordingly, an advertisement calls a meeting for the 20th instant, which, though it abstains from introducing Sunday by name, seems plainly to intimate that it is intended to propose that without any money payment both those holding season tickets and all shareholders should be lib-



as good as I expected... present state of the... take considerable... But what is laid out in... will not be lost; the... increasing. We have... received by all classes... in a situation where we... bring them under our...

exceeding glad if you could raise for the purpose of purchasing land from \$3000 to \$5000, for we shall not be able to get land the second time adjoining us, without paying an exorbitant price. Brethren, do not think that I am beside myself. What I say here, would be approved by every brother in our denomination, did he know the importance of securing an important location for Sabbath-keepers, before it passes into the hands of first-day people, as it will soon, if not secured by us. There is no place that I have ever seen, where there is so good a chance for Sabbath-keepers to build up a colony as here. Dr. Barclay says there are a number of families of their denomination that are ready, and waiting for an opportunity to come out here to live. You will see by what I have here written, that my anxiety is not groundless. The English and French will not doubt be making settlements here soon. I hope our brethren will not feel, that what is laid out here in land or in a house is money given away or lost; but, on the contrary, that they have so much capital well invested. There is a garden about half a mile from Jaffa, with a fine prospect of the sea, that can be bought at a very low price, and would make a beautiful residence, and a very healthy one. You will excuse me for speaking so often of our personal wants, when I tell you that our contracts have already exceeded our means, and the money is due. The universal custom of this country is to pay in advance. It is only through friends that we have been able to do otherwise. It injures our influence to be under the necessity of doing so. When I wrote in my last letter, that I thought it would take \$500 for my family for the first year, I included traveling expenses, &c., which will be more for the first year, as we are not settled. I will say, so far as economy is concerned, we shall be as economical as possible. We have had a good deal of company, and no doubt shall continue to have. It gives us an influence and standing in society that we otherwise could not have. Things are high now, but we hope they will soon be less, and it may be we shall not need so much as I had thought at first. As much less as can be got along with, we shall be glad to save for our Society's operations. You are aware that a work of this magnitude cannot be started on a permanent footing without money, and labor, and constant care and attention on our part, in which I wish to be found faithful. I should like to say many other things, but have not time. Bro. Jones and family are well, I believe. They are one mile or more from us. Write as soon as possible. We feel the need of your constant prayers, that the Lord will direct our steps, and keep us in the right way. Your brother in Christ, CHARLES SAUNDERS.

TIOGA AS A MISSION FIELD.—In the Report of the Executive Board of the Western Association, allusion is made to the mission field at Tioga, Pa., which is spoken of as "nothing very encouraging, although there is here and there a Sabbath-keeper who has some desire to maintain the same." Bro. R. L. Davis takes exceptions to this expression, and says: "But permit me to state, that at this time there is in Westfield a small church of Sabbath-keepers, who hold meetings on the Sabbath once in two weeks. From five to ten Sabbath-keeping professors usually meet and read the Scriptures, pray, sing, and exhort one another; and we not only 'have some desire to maintain the same,' but, with God's assistance, can put to flight all scriptural opposition. May the times mentioned in Scripture soon return, when, among other blessings, 'the poor' shall 'have the gospel preached unto them.'"

THE HOUSE PASSED THE ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL BY A VOTE OF 93 AGAINST 62. A message was then received from the President, accompanied by the correspondence of Mr. Marshall, late Commissioner to China, with the State Department, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. SIXTH-DAY, JULY 22. The SENATE spent the whole day on the Homestead Bill. A great many alterations were made, and the bill was finally passed. It differs much from the original bill; and there is so much uncertainty about some of its provisions, that we waive for the present all attempt to state them. The House passed the Army Appropriation Bill, including the amendment to restore the superintendence of the national armories to civilians. SABBATH-DAY, JULY 23. In the SENATE, several private bills were passed, and a bill relative to United States Courts was discussed. At 3 o'clock the Senate adjourned to attend the funeral of General Towson. The House passed eight private bills, and spent a long time in considering a report adverse to the petition of the Temperance Alliance, praying Congress so to amend the charter of Washington as to give the corporation power to prohibit the sale of intoxicating drinks. European News. We have European dates to July 31st. Below will be found the principal items of news. The Czar replies to Prussia that he will consent to resign his exclusive protectorate over the Greek Christians of Turkey and will accede to the joint protectorate of the five powers. The Czar agrees to evacuate the Principalities when the Western Powers evacuate Turkey, but says he will retain a strong military position in Moldavia as a provisional security. In the mean time hostilities continue, and fighting is reported from the Baltic, Black Sea, Danube, and Asia. In the Black Sea, an engagement took place between eight Russian steamers and three of the allied ships, but there was not much damage done. From Asia, the news is bad for the Turks. On the 9th of June they met with a severe check in attempting to storm two redoubts between Usurnet and Kurtais, the Russians having attacked them in the flank during the assault, and killed between 1,500 and 2,000, captured 13 cannons, 35 standards, and the entire camp equipage. On the 26th and 27th June, Boomerund was again bombarded, and the fortifications entirely destroyed. An engagement took place between the Turks and Russians near Silistria, which lasted two days, and 2,500 Russians were killed. The Austrians have entered Wallachia. Sir Charles Napier's fleet was lying in line of battle before Cronstadt, but up to the 29th June, no attack had been made. A military insurrection, headed by O'Donnell, has broken out in Spain, four thousand of the Madrid garrison having marched out in the direction of Toledo. Four Days Later. The steamer Pacific, with four days later news, arrived at New York on the 24th inst. The following paragraph contains the principal news from the East: "On the 8th, after a long struggle, the Turks got possession of the islands of Mokal and Oioekia, and subsequently of Giurevo. The Russians were totally defeated on the Wallachian territory." California News. Two weeks later news from California was received in New York on the 23d inst. It is not important. New diggings are reported in several localities, and mining was about as successful as ever. Since the 1st of January, the population of the State has increased (including 6,500 Chinese) about 17,800, the greater part of whom have gone to the interior—being at the rate of 40,000 per annum against 12,000 for all 1853. A woman named Mary Brady, a native of Ireland, committed suicide on the 24th, by drowning herself in a cistern. She had loaned \$1,000 of her earnings to a person who had become unable to pay her; and she killed herself in consequence. An Englishman named Wm. Hughes performed in San Francisco, for a wager of \$1,000, the wonderful pedestrian feat of walking 80 consecutive hours without a moment's cessation. TEMPERANCE AND CHOLERA.—In the Albany State Register recently appeared a communication from the pen of Edward C. Delavan, Esq., concerning the relationship of intemperance to the ravages of cholera. He mentions a number of facts within his personal knowledge, bearing upon the point he endeavors to enforce, that intemperate men are frequently the victims of the epidemic, while those who abstain entirely from intoxicating drinks, in almost every case escape. He

states that during the cholera season of 1832 he had engaged at work for him over one hundred men. He prevailed upon them to abstain from all intoxicating drinks, and gave them a beverage of water, molasses, vinegar and ginger. The result of it was, that out of those hundred men not one died of cholera, while out of thirty laborers who worked directly opposite, and who used strong drinks, ten died with the disease. There are other facts related which will weigh equally heavy in the minds of thinking men. He makes his points good. THE STEAMER FRANKLIN.—The U. S. Mail Steamship Franklin, from Havre, is ashore, and will probably prove a total loss. It seems that on Sunday, July 16th, as she approached our shores, the usual farewells were given, and all were expecting to be in New York the next day. But the morning of Monday there was a fog impenetrably dense, and it was discovered that the vessel was considerably off her course. Between seven and eight o'clock she struck, and there ensued, of course, more or less alarm and confusion. It was impossible to tell where she was precisely, but it was discovered to be on sand and not rock she had stranded, in about fifteen feet of water; her draft being nineteen. The passengers were called to assist the crew in the emergency. It was immediately necessary to throw overboard her provisions and stores, coal included. Signal guns were fired; and soon, the fog clearing away, a fair, bright day revealed that the ship's party were not in danger, as she was about a thousand feet from shore, on Long Island Beach, off Moriches, about sixty miles from Sandy Hook and fifteen or twenty from Fire Island. The usual nautical procedures in such cases were resorted to, and by means of life-boats all the passengers were readily brought ashore. The baggage and freight has been saved, but the ship will probably prove a total loss. THE TREATY WITH JAPAN.—The Japanese Treaty is published. It provides for two ports only where American ships can trade and procure supplies from the Empire. These are Simoda in Idzu, and Hakodade on the Straits of Matsmai. Vessels may put in elsewhere in distress, but if they wish to stay in Japan, they are to make their way to one of these ports as soon as possible. Thither, too, shipwrecked American sailors are to be forwarded at the expense of the Japanese Government, and the American Government is similarly to bear the expenses of Japanese shipwrecked on our shores. The treaty is dated on March 31st last, and the ratifications are to be exchanged in eighteen months from that time if practicable. SUMMARY. The Danville Register states that the dysentery has been prevailing to an alarming extent in the neighborhood of Leaksville, N. C., within the past few weeks. In one family three out of five children died of it. In another, its ravages were more fatal still, sweeping off some ten of its number in rapid succession. In Leaksville, a few Sabbaths ago, the cloth for 25 shrouds was sold in one day. In the upper edge of Pennsylvania the country has been scourged with this disease to an extent but little inferior. The editor of the Ripon (Wisconsin) Herald furnishes a table of the amount of surplus products of the town of Cereseo, Fond du Lac County, in 1853. By this it appears that of wheat, corn, oats, barley, flax seed, beans, and wool, the surplus amounted to \$131,550; and the surplus of beef, pork, butter, cheese, &c., are put down at \$75,000 more. The estimated population of the township is 2,170. The estimates for 1854, at the present ruling prices of produce, are over \$300,000. A dispatch dated Washington, Wednesday, July 19, 1854, says: I have positive and undeniable information, from the highest sources at Honolulu, to the effect that a Treaty is about concluded between Mr. Gregg, the United States Commissioner, and the Government of the Islands, for their annexation to the United States forthwith. The only unsettled question in relation to the annexation is, whether the Islands shall come in as a Territory or a State. The Conneaut Reporter says that a company of men interested in the iron and copper business of Lake Superior have purchased sixty acres of land at the mouth of the creek, for the purpose of erecting extensive establishments for manufacturing the iron and copper of the Lake region. This point, it is said, is nearest to the great coal fields of Pennsylvania, to which the manufacturers must look for their fuel. A singular circumstance connected with the cholera epidemic is stated in the Chicago papers. The body of a Mr. Ely had been prepared for the grave, and was lying in a room, the windows of which were thrown open. A violent thunder storm came up, and the supposed dead man revived. He was alive the next day, and will probably recover. The Clay Monument, in Lexington Cemetery, Ky., is to cost \$50,000 to \$100,000. The Committee, through its President, H. T. Duncan, offer a premium of \$500 for the best plan and specifications for said Monument. Each competitor is to present three plans—to cost \$50,000, \$75,000, and \$100,000 respectively. They must be in Lexington prior to Oct. 10th. It is now clearly ascertained, that the burning of the Richmondville Seminary was the work of incendiaries. A young man who had been dismissed, and whose conduct subsequently, by threatening to be revenged, led to suspicions that he knew something of the fire, was apprehended, and in his examination facts were elicited, which authorized the arrest of several others. The Livingston County Republican of the 29th ult. states that the house of Mr. Cushing, about a mile north of the village of Genesee, in that county, was struck by lightning during a storm on Thursday, the 22d. What is singular in the case, the house was protected by three silver pointed lightning rods, of most approved construction, which rods, it seems, afforded no protection. Charles A. Gibbs, Esq., and his wife, of Ovid, Seneca County, who were journeying at the West, both died of cholera on Tuesday of last week at Laporte, Ind. They left home about three weeks since in good health, and were returning when they were arrested by the dreadful scourge.

An inquest was recently held, at Templemore military barracks, on the body of Samuel Hensfield, a private of the 41st depot, who died suddenly while on guard in that garrison. The jury returned the following verdict: that he "came by his death from effusion of blood into the pericardium, which proceeded from an aperture in the aorta, having been induced by the pressure of the stock around his neck, and not otherwise." The act lately passed, to aid the territory of Minnesota in the construction of a railroad, gives every alternate section of land designated by odd numbers for six sections in width on each side of said road from the southern line of said territory, by way of St. Paul, to the eastern line of said territory in the direction of Lake Superior. The reserved sections not to be sold for less than double the minimum price. The comparative rate of mortality of France, of England, and of Prussia, Austria, and Russia, shows that England has a lower rate of mortality than any of these other countries. In France, the mortality is one in forty-two individuals; in Prussia, one in thirty-eight; in Austria, one in thirty-three; in Russia, one in twenty-eight; in England, it is only one in fifty-six. A most rigid surveillance is kept up in Paris, and in all parts of the country from whence the capital is supplied, over the milk which is forwarded for the consumption of its inhabitants. Thirteen farmers have just been condemned to fines of one hundred francs and under, and one to eight days' imprisonment, for sending milk mixed with water. The Seneur Canadian mentions, as an instance of remarkable success in evangelization, the Flemish church at Brussels, in Belgium. This church was founded eleven years ago, with twenty members. It now has a membership of a thousand persons, nearly all of whom have gone out from the Komish Church. The work of evangelization is also making very encouraging progress in many other parts of Belgium. A dispatch dated Boston, Saturday, July 15, 1854, says: Edward Crane, President of the Vermont Central Railroad, resigned his office to-day. Previous to his resignation it was discovered that he had over-issued eight thousand shares of the Vermont Central Railroad. The affair caused considerable excitement in our money market, as it is the second like offense by him within about a month. The Christian Watchman says that the Rev. S. Adams is still much blest as a pastor of the church in Newport, R. I. Sixty-five converts have already professed the truth as it is in Jesus. The revival still progresses. The pastor is about publishing documents, containing the history of the Baptists for the first twenty-five years of their existence in Rhode Island. Among the passengers in the packet ship "Devonshire" from London, were Rev. Ebenezer Burgess, missionary from Bombay, and the Misses Mary P. Burgess and Abby Burgess and servant, (Sarah, his infant daughter, died on the passage), Mary Ann Johnson, Emily Fairbank, and John Fairbank. At Danvers, July 17, as two young ladies, daughters of Frederick Hgwe, Esq., of Boston, were attempting to cross the railroad track in a wagon, the Manchester train came along and dashed the wagon to pieces, instantly killing one of the young ladies, and mangleing the other so badly that she cannot survive. A dispatch dated Boston, Monday, July 17, 1854, says: Matthew Matthews, John Gill, Wm. L. Mantzer and C. Saxton, hailing from Philadelphia, recently obtained \$37,000 from the Rutland Bank, Vermont, by forged checks. Matthews and Gill have been taken at Montreal, and Mantzer at Rouse's Point, and \$3,300 of the money was recovered. During Commodore Perry's late visit to Japan, himself and suite were entertained at a feast by the natives. Cooked worms, fried snakes, and a variety of indigestible compounds were served up, of which they were obliged to partake through etiquette. The very excellent lot of pure-bred short-horned Durham cattle, imported by the Clinton County Ohio Company, are advertised for sale on the 9th day of August, at Wilmington, on a short credit. Dr. Wm. H. Arrison, the supposed sender of the infernal machine to Mr. Allison, the steward of the Cincinnati Hospital, and which killed him and his wife, has been caught, it is reported, in Iowa. A dispatch dated Schenectady, Wednesday, July 19, 1854, says: The thermometer, at 3 o'clock to-day, stood at 102 in the shade, being the hottest since 1836. A petition for the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Act, signed by six hundred citizens of Worcester, has been forwarded to Washington. Governor Washburn's name heads the list. DIED. In Glasgow, Scotland, on Sabbath afternoon, July 1st, of scarlet fever, aged five years, WILLIAM HENDERSON, fourth son of James A. Begg. In the Hartford (Ct.) Insane Asylum, on Sabbath the 15th inst., ALFRED WELLS, of Hopkinton, R. I. He professed religion in his youth, and united with the First Seventh-day Baptist Church of Hopkinton, where he remained a member until death. For several years past he had suffered much from insanity, with only occasional times of serenity, when the powers of his mind were in full and regular activity. But death has at last released him from scenes of trial; and his relatives and friends entertain the comforting thought, that "the smiling of heaven beamed bright on his passing." And the sound he did hear was the seraphim's song, "W. M. L." In Alfred, N. Y., July 17, WILLIAM BURDICK, in the seventy-ninth year of his age. The subject of this notice was born in Rhode Island, but at an early age was removed to Rensselaer county, N. Y. From Rensselaer county he removed to Otsego county, and thence, some thirty-five years since, to Almond, where he remained a few years since he settled in the town of Alfred, where he remained until his death. In North Brookfield, Madison Co., N. Y., July 17th, of apoplexy, Mr. JOHN TREAT, aged 86 years. LETTERS. N. Y. Hall, O. M. Lewis, L. Crandall, W. M. Fahnestock, H. A. Hall, J. Whitford, S. P. Cottrell, Joshua Clarke. RECEIPTS. FOR THE SABBATH RECORDER: O. F. Langworthy, Ashaway, R. I. \$2.00 to vol. 11. No. 52 Nancy Clarke 2 00 11 52 Benj. Vane, Berlin 2 00 12 52 Mrs. S. Dunbar, Poland 2 00 11 52 Mrs. S. Landreth, Loamsville 2 00 11 52 Wm. S. Lapham, Little Genesee 4 00 11 52 George B. Tanner 2 00 11 52 A. H. Maine 2 00 11 52 FOR SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST MEMORIAL: Edith N. Ayres, Plainfield, N. J. \$1.00 WILLIAM M. ROGERS, Treasurer.

New York Markets—July 24, 1854. Ashes—Pots \$5 1/2; Pearls 5 50. Flour and Meal—Flour 6 25 a 7 00 for State brand, 7 20 a 8 40 for extra Michigan and Indiana, 8 25 a 9 25 for Family Genesee. Rye Flour 5 50 a 7 50. Corn Meal 3 75 for Jersey. Grain—Wheat 1 55 a 1 70 for red Wash and Southern, 1 60 a 1 65 for white Wash and Southern, 1 60 a 1 65 for Ohio, 2 20 a 2 40 for white Genesee, 2 25 a 2 35 for 90's. Oats 47 a 48c for Jersey, 49 a 50c for Western. Corn 66 a 68c for Western mixed, 70 a 72c for round yellow, White Beans 1 25 a 1 50. Provisions—Pork 10 50 for new prime, 12 00 for new mess; Beef 12 00 a 16 00 for mess. Lard 9c. Smoked Beef 12 1/2c. Butter 13 a 16c for Ohio, 16 a 19c for State, 19 a 22c for Orange Co. Cheese 7 a 9c. Lumber—15 00 a 15 50 for Eastern Spruce and Pine; Seeds—Clover 7 1/2 a 8c. Timothy 18 00 a 21 00. Flaxseed 15 00 a 17 00. Tallow—11 1/2 a 12c. Wool—30 a 33c for native, 43 a 44c full-blood Merino, 47 a 50c for American Saxony Fleeces. Mountain Glen Water Cure and Summer Retreat, For the Reception of Patients and Boarders, PLAINFIELD, N. J. THE location of this establishment is peculiarly adapted, being on the mountain side, where fresh breezes always abound, and mosquitoes never come. The buildings are newly new; they are in a neat style, and put up in a rich imitation of wood work. The air is dry and healthy, and the scenery is romantic and beautiful. In every direction there are pleasant walks or drives. The celebrated Washington Rock is only two miles distant. No pains will be spared to make the Glen a "home" to such as seek its quiet retreat for the restoration of their health. A. UTZER, 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. in a neat style, and put up in a rich imitation of wood work. The "Pearls" sell readily on all denominations, and testimonials of their utility are beginning to come in. These works, for cheapness, will compare favorably with those published by the American Sunday-School Union or the American Bible Society, and form a complete compendium of the Bible on those subjects that relate to the faith and practice of Christians. Liberal compensation will be given to all who are willing to engage in their distribution. Address: 611 N. H. BAKER, New Market, N. J. Clothing Establishment. THE subscribers, under the firm of TITSWORTH & Co., have opened a Clothing Establishment at No. 22 Day-street, New York, where they intend to keep constantly on hand, in large quantities and great variety, coats, pants, and vests. Country merchants desirous of introducing ready-made clothing as a branch of their business, may here obtain a supply on the most favorable terms. Individuals who desire to renew their wardrobes on short notice, may be fitted with complete suits without delay; or, if they prefer it, may select their cloths and leave their orders, which will receive prompt attention. An examination of our stock and facilities will, we trust, convince you of the truth of all that we can please ourselves at No. 22 Day-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. Leaving New York, Monday, April 19, 1854: Leave New York at 8 A. M., 11 1/2 M., and 4 and 6 P. M. Leave Plainfield for New York at 7 and 8 30 A. M., 12 30 and 5 10 P. M., passenger, and 7 30 P. M., freight. Leave Plainfield for Easton at 9 35 A. M., 1 40 and 3 35 P. M., passenger, and 6 30 A. M., freight; and for Somerville at 7 30 P. M. Passengers will be required to purchase tickets before entering the cars, or pay five cents in addition to the regular fare. GEO. H. PEGRAM, Sup't. New York and Erie Railroad. TRAINS leave pier foot of Duane-st., New York, as follows: Buffalo Express at 6 A. M. for Buffalo direct, without change of baggage or cars. Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M. for Dunkirk. Mail at 8 4 A. M. for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and all intermediate stations. Leave New York at 12 45 P. M. for Dunkirk. Night Express at 6 P. M. for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant at 6 P. M. On Sundays only one express train, at 6 P. M. These Express Trains connect at Buffalo with first-class splendid steamers on Lake Erie for all ports on the Lake, and at Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c. D. C. McCALLUM, General Sup't. Hudson River Railroad. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Trains leave Chambers-st. daily for Albany, as follows: Express Train, 6 A. M., through in four hours, connecting with Northern and Western Trains. Mail Train, 9 A. M. Through Way Trains, 12 M. and 5 P. M. Express Train, 4 P. M. Accommodation Train at 6 30 P. M. For Troytown at 11 P. M. For Poughkeepsie—Way Passenger Trains at A. M. and 4 15 P. M. from Chambers-st.; and Way, Freight and Passenger Train at 1 P. M. from Chambers-st. For Peekskill at 10 A. M., 3 and 5 30 P. M. The Troytown, Peekskill and Poughkeepsie Trains stop at the following Stations: Albany, Catskill, Poughkeepsie, and Peekskill. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher, 13th and 31st st. Sunday Mail Train at 3 40 P. M. from Canal-st. for Albany, stopping at all Way Stations. EDMUND FRENCH, General Sup't. Great Western Rail Route. SIXTY MILES DISTANCE SAVED—MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE. The Railroad is now open to the Mississippi River. Running time to St. Louis 56 1/2 hours. Passengers can leave New York by the NEW YORK AND ERIE or HUDSON RIVER RAILROADS, at 7 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M., arriving same evening at Dunkirk or Buffalo, and connecting with LIGHTNING EXPRESS TRAINS on the LAKE SHORE RAILROAD, and reach Chicago next evening at 3 1/2 o'clock, where a comfortable night's rest may be obtained, and proceed at 6 o'clock morning by 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 GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD, to Rockford, Freeport, Geneva, and Dubuque. Passengers by this line have the privilege of stopping at any point and resuming seats at pleasure. And they will not be subjected to the numerous and vexatious delays occasioned by LOW WATER, as by other routes. For Through Tickets, or any further information, apply to the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner of Du-y-st. JOHN F. PORTER, General Agent. Regular Mail Line via Boston for Boston, PROVIDENCE, NEW BEDFORD, and FAIRPORT. Inland Route, without change of cars or detentions, carrying the Eastern Mail. The steamers O. VANDEBILT, Capt. Joel Stone, and OMMODORE, Capt. John G. Bowne, in connection with the Stonington and Providence, and Boston and Providence Railroads, leaving New York daily (Sundays excepted) from Pier No. 2, N. B. first wharf above Battery Place, at 5 o'clock P. M., and stopping at 8 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of the mail train which leaves Boston at 5 30 P. M. These steamers are unsurpassed for strength, safety, speed, comfort, and elegance. The officers are experienced and efficient. The route is superior to any other. Being shorter and more direct, the trip is more pleasantly and expeditiously performed, while passengers can always rely on reaching their destination in advance of those by either of the other routes. The OMMODORE, from New York—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. From Stonington—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. The O. VANDEBILT, from New York—Monday, Thursday, and Saturday. From Stonington—Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday.



Miscellaneous.

The Practice of Medicine in China.

L'Union Medicale copies from a Russian journal the following remarks on the teaching and practice of medicine in China:—

In China, medicine is not taught in special establishments, and no examination is necessary in order to practice medicine. Whoever finds the vocation convenient, practices this art from interested motives.

It is true, that for two hundred years there has been a regulation concerning the practice of medicine, according to which the candidate for the degree of Doctor of Medicine must undergo an examination—that is to say, must write a thesis on some proposed subject. If, after two examinations, he received a favorable note, he has received as a physician to the court. At present, the examinations are a form, and honorable positions are obtained by favor.

From all time, medicine in the Celestial Empire has held a middle place between a trade and an art. In the villages and unimportant cities, the earliest inhabitant is the astrologer and doctor. Go into any street you please, on all sides signs are hung out at the windows and doors, with the name of the doctor, and gratuitous certificates of friends who boast of his talent.

In the street where the hotel and convent of the Russian Mission are situated, in a quarter of a mile, nine of these signs may be counted.

These out-door Esculapians are, for the most part, persons who have been obliged by circumstances to change their business; for example, dismissed functionaries, superannuated apothecaries, broken merchants, some tourists, chroniclers of marvellous events, &c., &c.

These fellows sell all sorts of secret remedies, plasters, pills, powders, &c. They expose their merchandise in public places, in the temples and streets, and endeavor by fine speeches to extort money from the passers-by. Some, inventors of a plaster that cures all evils, have large colored pictures, with which they demonstrate the anatomy of the human body. Others, practicing acupuncture, establish themselves at the crossings, blow in their instruments, arrange their stalls, and when a crowd collects they announce that they are from such and such a province, or of such a family, that they are descendants of the celebrated acupuncturist, Li, and that they have at last discovered that spot on the human body where bleeding can be practiced to the most advantage for the cure of all manner of diseases.

The oculists arrange before them a little table, where hang images of two enormous eyes, with the nomenclature of the diseases which may affect the organ of vision. Many of their brother oculists prefer to adopt the proceeding of the celebrated oculist of their country, who paraded at the fairs mounted on a black ass, the saddle of which served as a counter for displaying his drugs. The dentists are surrounded with trophies of their art; masses of extracted teeth, which are not always human. It is an odd thing that this latter class are noted for a complete taciturnity—the others are prodigiously loquacious.

The Japan Treaty.

Treaty between the United States of America and the Empire of Japan, done at Kanagawa, the 3d day of March, 1854, and of Kaei the seventh year, third month, and 3d day.

The United States of America and the Empire of Japan, desiring to establish firm, lasting and sincere friendship between the two nations, have resolved to fix in a manner clear and positive, by means of a Treaty, or General Convention of Peace and Amity, the rules which shall in future be mutually observed in the intercourse of their respective countries, and which most desirable object the President of the United States has conferred full powers upon the Commissioner, Matthew Calbraith Perry, Special Ambassador of the United States to Japan, and the august Sovereign of Japan has given similar full powers to his Commissioners, Hayashi, Daikoku-no-kami, Ino, Prince of Tsus-Sima, Izawa, Prince of Mimasaki, and Udono, Member of the Board of Revenue. And the said Commissioners, after having exchanged their said full powers, and duly considered the premises, have agreed to the following articles:—

ARTICLE I.

There shall be a perfect, permanent, and universal peace, and a sincere and cordial amity, between the United States of America on the one part, and the Empire of Japan upon the other part, and between their people respectively, without exception of persons or places.

ARTICLE II.

The port of Simoda, in the Principality of Idzsu, and the port of Hakodade, in the Principality of Matsmai, are granted by the Japanese as ports for the reception of American ships, where they can be supplied with wood, water, provisions, and coal, and other articles their necessities may require, as far as the Japanese have them. The time for opening the first-named port is immediately upon the signing of this treaty; the last-named port is to be opened immediately after the same day in the ensuing Japanese year. [NOTE.—A tariff of prices shall be given by the Japanese officers of the things which they can furnish, payment for which shall be made in gold and silver coin.]

ARTICLE III.

Whenever ships of the United States are thrown or wrecked upon the coast of Japan, the Japanese vessels will assist them, and convey their crews to Simod or Hakodade, and hand them over to their countrymen appointed to receive them; whatever articles the shipwrecked men may have preserved shall likewise be restored, and the expenses incurred in the rescue, and support of Americans and Japanese who may thus be thrown upon the shores of either nation, are not to be refunded.

ARTICLE IV.

Those shipwrecked persons, and other citizens of the United States, shall be free as in other countries, and not subject to confinement, but shall be amenable to just laws.

ARTICLE V.

Shipwrecked men, and other citizens of the United States, temporarily living at Simoda and Hakodade, shall not be subject to such restrictions and confinement as the Dutch and Chinese are in Nagasaki, but shall be free

at Simoda to go where they please within the limits of seven Japanese miles (or 7 1/2) from a small island in the harbor of Simoda marked on the accompanying chart hereto appended; and shall, in like manner, be free to go where they please at Hakodade, within limits to be defined after the visit of the United States squadron to that place.

ARTICLE VI.

If there be any other sort of goods wanted, or any business which shall require to be arranged, there shall be careful deliberation between the parties, in order to settle such matters.

ARTICLE VII.

It is agreed that ships of the United States resorting to the ports open to them, shall be permitted to exchange gold and silver coin and articles of goods for other articles of goods, under such regulations as shall be temporarily established by the Japanese Government for that purpose. It is stipulated, however, that the ships of the United States shall be permitted to carry away whatever articles they are unwilling to exchange.

ARTICLE VIII.

Wood, water, provisions, coal, and goods required, shall only be procured through the agency of Japanese officers appointed for that purpose, and in no other manner.

ARTICLE IX.

It is agreed that if at any future day the Government of Japan shall grant to any other nation or nations, privileges or advantages which are not herein granted to the United States and the citizens thereof, that those same privileges and advantages shall be granted likewise to the United States and the citizens thereof, without any consultation or delay.

ARTICLE X.

Ships of the United States shall resort to no other ports in Japan but Simoda and Hakodade, unless in distress or forced by stress of weather.

ARTICLE XI.

There shall be appointed by the Government of the United States consuls (or agents, to reside at Simoda at any time after the expiration of eighteen months from the date of the signing of this treaty, provided that either of the two Governments deem such an arrangement necessary.

ARTICLE XII.

The present convention, having been concluded and duly signed, shall be obligatory and faithfully observed by the United States of America and Japan, and by the citizens and subjects of each respective power; and it is to be ratified and approved by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and by the august Sovereign of Japan, and the ratifications shall be exchanged within eighteen months from the date of the signature thereof, or sooner, if practicable.

In the faith whereof, we, the respective Plenipotentiaries of the United States of America and the Empire of Japan, aforesaid, have signed and sealed these presents.

Done at Kanagawa this 3d day of March, in the year of the Lord Jesus Christ 1854, and of Kaei the seventh year, third month, and third day.

[Signed by the Commissioners.]

The London Times.

A correspondent of the Providence Journal thus narrates a visit to the office of the great English newspaper:—

Among many other famous places in London, I have visited the office of the London Times. To view the establishment, application must be made by letter to the manager. This dispatched, a reply was promptly received by post, and on the card was named the hour when the presses could be seen in motion. Mr. Applegarth, a brother of the inventor of the press there used, and for many years superintendent of the machinery, a very amiable gentleman, conducted me through the various departments, freely answering inquiries, and explaining every thing as we went along. Some idea of the resources and extent of the Times office may be had from the single fact that upwards of \$300,000 are paid to the Government annually for stamps, a penny, or two cents, being paid on each number of the paper issued. The daily circulation is 52,000 copies, each number, including the supplement, containing sixteen pages. Two hundred reams of paper are used every day, each weighing from 86 to 88 pounds, making in all from eight to nine tons. The quality of the paper every one knows who has read the Times. Each sheet costs the publishers a penny and a half, or three cents, before it is printed. One of the presses was put in motion at 1 o'clock P. M. to print an edition to be sent off by mail an hour later. Twenty men were employed on the press, part of them above in a gallery to supply paper, and part below to receive the printed sheets as they came out. The noise of the machinery was so great that it was difficult in conversation to be heard. The number printed an hour is 12,000. By holding my watch and counting, I discovered that each man received from twenty-two to twenty-four a minute. Now and then a sheet with an imperfect impression would be hastily thrown out by one of the sharp-eyed men below, and once or twice at the stroke of a bell all the wheels stopped, and the great machine rested for a moment; then at another signal commenced the stunning clatter again. I was shown the vaults where the large stock of paper is kept. So much is now used that the supply is sometimes short of the demand, and the price is most advanced. For some time an advertisement has been standing in the columns of the Times offering a reward of \$5,000 for the discovery of a substitute for rags in the manufacture of paper. This offer is made by the proprietor of the Times. I believe the man has never been met who has seen the editor of the Times, but I am convinced that there is such a personage, for I have heard his name pronounced, and been shown his room and chair. The editing of the paper is carried on within the publication building to a greater extent than has been stated. There are convenient rooms fitted up for the purpose, and also for the use of reporters. During the sessions of Parliament a large number of skillful reporters are employed. These are relieved every half hour, and are conveyed to and from the office to the legislative place in cabs, no one remaining on duty longer than the prescribed time. In viewing an establishment like that of the Times, and reflecting upon the vast influence it exerts, one cannot but be filled with wonder and awe.

Cows and their Milk.

No part of the business of the farmer requires more skill and attention than the dairy. If judiciously managed, it is profitable. If badly managed, worse than useless. To obtain the best cows for the dairy, subject the milk to the test of comparison, one with the other. Keep those which give the most and the richest milk for breeders and the dairy, and sell the rest to the drover or the butcher. It is not so much the amount of milk a cow gives per day, as the cream her milk produces, which constitutes her value as a milker.

Having thus ascertained the best cows, the next consideration is the keeping they are to receive. Much, very much, depends upon this. It is unreasonable to expect, from the very best of cows, either butter, or cheese, or beef, to any valuable extent, if fed merely on dry hay in the winter, or kept in a poor and sour pasture in the summer. Roots of various kinds should be raised in abundance, by every dairyman who hopes to profit by his vocation, and the food of cows should be varied, in the winter, from week to week; the cows should be kept clean and warm, and enjoy fresh air every day in the week, Sundays not excepted. It has been found, by experiment, that a cow fed on grass, in a good and sweet pasture, (hill pastures are the best,) will yield a greater quantity of milk than if fed upon any other food. We have thoroughly tried the experiment, and have no doubt of the fact. There is nothing like a clean pasture, free from brakes and filthy and sour weeds, upon the hill sides, to fill a milk-pail or a churn; and in the winter, for the same purpose, there is no better food than sweet meadow and mountain hay, and the stalks of sweet corn; and for roots, the carrot, rutabaga, mangelwurzel, the turnip, and sugar beet. Try this course of feeding—try it faithfully, brother farmers, and our word for it, you will have good cows, abundance of rich milk, good butter, and fat cheese, provided you do not skim the milk of which the latter is made.

And now a little about milk. Let us talk the matter over. Milk obtained from cows in the morning is generally richer than that obtained at evening, and usually less in quantity. It is equally true, that some pasture grounds are much better than others for the production of rich milk. Examine the kind of grass, and the nature of the soil in the pasture producing the best milk, and stock other pastures, of a similar soil, with the same kind of grass. The subject of sweet pastures, or good grazing grounds, has not received that attention which its importance demands. [Vermont Watchman.]

Cheese as a Digestor.

As a digestor, as some not inappropriately call it, cheese—that which is decayed and mouldy being preferred by connoisseurs—is often eaten after dinner. The action which experience seems to have proved it to possess, in aiding the digestion of what has previously been eaten, is both curious and interesting, and has had some light thrown upon it by recent chemical research. When the curd of milk is exposed to the air in a moist state for a few days, at a moderate temperature, it begins gradually to decay, to emit a disagreeable odor, and to ferment. When in this state, it possesses the property, in certain circumstances, of inducing a species of chemical change and fermentation in other moist substances with which it is mixed or is brought into contact. It acts after the same manner as sour leaven does when mixed with sweet dough.

Now, old and partially decayed cheese acts in a similar way when introduced into the stomach. It causes chemical changes gradually to commence among the particles of food which has previously been eaten, and thus facilitates the dissolution which necessarily precedes digestion. It is only some kinds of cheese, however, which will effect this purpose. Those are generally considered the best in which some kind of cheese mould has established itself. Hence the mere eating of a morsel of cheese after dinner does not necessarily promote digestion. If too new, or of improper quality, it will only add to the quantity of food with which the stomach is already overloaded, and will have to await its turn for digestion by the ordinary process. [Chemistry of Common Life.]

Corn Hoing and Top Dressing.

In looking over the mode of cultivation practiced by those most successful in growing the corn crop, and especially the statements of those who have taken premiums for large products of this cereal, we almost invariably find that clean culture and top dressing were practiced. The corn was hoed at the early stage of its growth, after first going through it several times with the cultivator, so as to mellow the soil as far as possible; and then to each hill some stimulant was given, such as plaster, ashes, (leached or unleached,) or a mixture of the two. In a few weeks the cultivator and hoe were used again, and the stalks thinned to four in the hill; nor did this suffice, for if time allowed, before the corn became too large to admit of the passage of the horse, the cultivator was again employed, and another dressing with the hoe given. At this stage in its growth the ground becomes so shaded by the luxuriant leaves of the grain, that little further attention is needed.

Experience confirms what reason teaches, that large crops of corn can only be grown on rich and well-cultivated soils. The structure and size, and the rapid growth of the plant, show that it requires to be well supplied with the necessary food for its growth and perfection. It possesses the power of elaborating healthy diluent from coarser food than almost any other cultivated plant; hence its great value as a preparatory crop when such manures are used. It draws largely upon the air, and hence needs that its large leaves be kept healthy and fresh, not parched and rolled by drouth, or discolored by the presence of stagnant water in the soil.

Plow deep, manure freely, plant early, hoe and top dress with ashes or plaster, keep the soil mellow and flat, and allow no weeds to grow, and your corn crop will repay well all your care and attention. Neglect it, and "nubbins" will be your reward. [Rural New Yorker.]

A Few Words on Butter-Making.

The production of butter involves so many intricate questions of organic chemistry—so many nice physiological considerations—is influenced so much by climate, by soil, by food, and the breed, age, and condition of the cows, that an essay might easily be written on the subject, while it is exceedingly difficult to say any thing interesting in a single short article.

Milk contains curd, sugar of milk, and butter. The latter exists in the form of small oily globules, encased by films of curd. These globules are specifically lighter than water, so that when the milk is allowed to stand, they gradually rise to the surface, and constitute cream. When the cream is kept at a moderate temperature, the sugar, under the influence of the curd and air, is transformed into lactic acid, according to well-known chemical principles.

The object of churning is to separate the butter from the curd by which it is surrounded. This is accomplished simply by agitating the cream and breaking the films of curd, setting the oil free, which runs together and forms lumps of butter. Cream from the formation of lactic acid, is generally sour before churning, and if not, always becomes so during the operation. The lactic acid acts on the films of curd, and renders them more easily broken. During the process, the cream increases in temperature from 5 to 10 degrees. The best temperature at which to churn the cream is a disputed point. It appears, however, to be well established by numerous experiments, that 55 degrees when the cream is put in the churn, and about 65 degrees when the butter comes, affords the best result. If higher than this, the butter is white and soft; if lower, the whole of the butter is not separated, and the labor of churning is much increased. The butter should come in from 20 to 40 minutes. If obtained quicker, it is generally at the expense of color, flavor, and hardness. After the cream is "broke," it should be churned slowly till the butter is gathered.

Some good butter-makers do not wash the butter at all, merely working out the butter-milk by pressure. Where good, cool spring-

water can be obtained, we should always prefer to thoroughly wash the butter, taking great pains to remove all the butter-milk. Butter generally contains about 15 per cent. of water, curd, &c. It is important for the preservation of butter, that as much of this as possible should be removed. The quantity of salt required depends upon the quantity of water in the butter. The water should be saturated with salt; hence, the less water the butter contains, the less salt will be required for its perfect preservation. When butter is sold fresh, 15 or 20 per cent. of water is not a material objection; but when we poor city folks have to buy so much water at 15 or 25 cents per pound, do let us have it clean and fresh! Give us water, and keep this butter-milk for the hogs at home!

We need hardly say that the most scrupulous cleanliness is required in all the operations of butter-making. Cream is more easily tainted by noxious gases than almost any other substance. Hence, not only must the dairy or cellar be itself clean, but all fumes from the barn-yard, or out-buildings, carefully excluded.

Wheat and Wool.

These two farm products can be well grown together. Probably the best rotation would be to sow all wheat land with clover and timothy seed mixed, and let that remain in sheep pasture three years, and then break up and sow again with a light dressing of lime and a renewal of grass-seed. If the clover has predominated over the timothy while in pasture, there will be no need of a second sowing of clover-seed, as there will be enough in the ground. No two staple crops can be better grown together than wheat and wool, and no one need fear going into the business of either for fear it will not pay. All the grower needs to insure him good prices is capital enough so as not to be obliged to sell except at such prices as he feels will pay, for both wool and wheat can be kept over without loss. The great West is to be the sheep walk of America, as wool can be produced upon the cheap lands there at a greater profit than at the East, and probably at a greater profit than any other crop.

How the Earth Looks from a Balloon.

Mr. Elliot, the aeronaut, in a letter giving an account of his ascension from Baltimore, thus speaks of the appearance of the earth from a balloon: "I do not know that I ever hinted heretofore that the aeronaut may well be the most skeptical man about the rotundity of the earth. Philosophy imposes the truth upon us, but the view of the earth from the elevation of a balloon is that of an immense terrestrial basin, the deeper part of which is that directly under one's feet. As we ascend, the earth beneath us seems to recede—actually to sink away, while the horizon gradually and gracefully lifts a diversified slope, stretched away farther and farther to a line that, at the highest elevation, seems to close with the sky. Thus, upon a clear day, the aeronaut feels as if suspended at about an equal distance between the vast, blue, oceanic concave above, and the equally expanded terrestrial basin below."

THE SOUND OF BELLS.

The nearer bells are hung to the surface of the earth, other things being equal, the farther they can be heard. Franklin has remarked, that many years ago the inhabitants of Philadelphia had a bell imported from England. In order to judge of the sound, it was elevated on a triangle, in the great street of the city, and struck, as it happened, on a market day, when the people coming to market were surprised on hearing the sound of a bell at a greater distance from the city than they ever heard any bell before. This circumstance excited the attention of the curious, and it was discovered that the sound of the bell struck in the street reached nearly double the distance it did when raised in the air. In the air, sound traveled at the rate of from 1130 to 1140 feet per second. Sounds are distinct at twice the distance on water that they are on the land.

MARRIAGE RIGHTS AND DUTIES.

Connecticut has recently put two new laws on her statute book: One provides that the several provisions of the act of 1849, relative to the property and estate of married women, be, and the same are, hereby extended and applied to all property owned by any woman previous to the time of her marriage. The other enacts that upon the dissolution of any marriage by divorce, if there be a minor child or children of such marriage, who shall stand in need of maintenance or support, it shall be the duty of the parents of such child or children to provide for, support and maintain them, according to the abilities of such parents respectively.

SUBTERRANEAN STREAMS.

A man named Morgan, while digging a well on his farm, near Hudson, Illinois, had struck a shaft down fifty-three feet, when he struck a rock, and in trying to loosen it, it fell with a quick plunge into a subterranean stream of water, about four feet in depth, which flowed with great velocity. Mr. Morgan had hardly time to grasp the rope which hung down the shaft, to save himself from falling into the turbid waters. A similar phenomenon is said to exist in Butler Township, Jackson County, in the same State, the water from which finds vent on the side of a bluff, and is of sufficient force to turn heavy machinery.

AN INDIAN AGENT NAMED VAUGHN.

An Indian agent named Vaughn, who has traveled extensively in the North-west, states that in one region of the country north of Iowa every thing is inclined to petrification. Large logs of wood, limbs, vegetables, and once living animals, might be seen turned to solid rock. He saw tortoise by the score, that would weigh over 400 pounds; also birds, fishes and animals. He brought with him several eagle quills, petrified complete and perfect, also the head of a bird, and some curious specimens of wood and reptiles.

JACOB STRACKHAN, OF ILLINOIS.

Jacob Strackhan, of Illinois, has a farm of 10,000 acres, and has on it this year 2,300 acres of corn, which will probably yield him 92,000 bushels. The corn fed to cattle is not husked, but cut up and given to them stalks and all. He owns another farm six miles long by four broad. He paid last year \$10,000 for fencing. Besides these garden spots, he has large tracts of unimproved land.

A DIVIDEND OF THIRTY PER CENT.

ordered by the Chancellor, is payable to the creditors of the Commercial Bank of New Jersey, on the presentation of their respective certificates, at the State Bank of New Brunswick, by the receivers of the former Bank.

WE HAVE INTELLIGENCE THAT THE LONG-CONTENDED MOVEMENT FOR THE SEPARATION OF THE NEW GRANADIAN GOVERNMENT OF THE FOUR PROVINCES COMPRISING THE ISTHMIUS OF DARIEN, (OR PANAMA), IS LIKELY TO BE MADE IN THE COURSE OF A FEW WEEKS FROM THE PRESENT TIME.

The largest disbursement ever made by the Sub-Treasury was made July 11th, \$7,071,434. Of course the large payment resulted from the presentation of the Mexican draft.

MERE BASHFULNESS WITHOUT MODESTY IS AWKWARD, AND MERIT WITHOUT MODESTY IS INSOLENT.

But modest merit has a double claim to acceptance.

water can be obtained, we should always prefer to thoroughly wash the butter, taking great pains to remove all the butter-milk. Butter generally contains about 15 per cent. of water, curd, &c. It is important for the preservation of butter, that as much of this as possible should be removed. The quantity of salt required depends upon the quantity of water in the butter. The water should be saturated with salt; hence, the less water the butter contains, the less salt will be required for its perfect preservation. When butter is sold fresh, 15 or 20 per cent. of water is not a material objection; but when we poor city folks have to buy so much water at 15 or 25 cents per pound, do let us have it clean and fresh! Give us water, and keep this butter-milk for the hogs at home!

We need hardly say that the most scrupulous cleanliness is required in all the operations of butter-making. Cream is more easily tainted by noxious gases than almost any other substance. Hence, not only must the dairy or cellar be itself clean, but all fumes from the barn-yard, or out-buildings, carefully excluded.

THE NEARER BELLS.—The nearer bells are hung to the surface of the earth, other things being equal, the farther they can be heard. Franklin has remarked, that many years ago the inhabitants of Philadelphia had a bell imported from England. In order to judge of the sound, it was elevated on a triangle, in the great street of the city, and struck, as it happened, on a market day, when the people coming to market were surprised on hearing the sound of a bell at a greater distance from the city than they ever heard any bell before. This circumstance excited the attention of the curious, and it was discovered that the sound of the bell struck in the street reached nearly double the distance it did when raised in the air. In the air, sound traveled at the rate of from 1130 to 1140 feet per second. Sounds are distinct at twice the distance on water that they are on the land.

MARRIAGE RIGHTS AND DUTIES.—Connecticut has recently put two new laws on her statute book: One provides that the several provisions of the act of 1849, relative to the property and estate of married women, be, and the same are, hereby extended and applied to all property owned by any woman previous to the time of her marriage. The other enacts that upon the dissolution of any marriage by divorce, if there be a minor child or children of such marriage, who shall stand in need of maintenance or support, it shall be the duty of the parents of such child or children to provide for, support and maintain them, according to the abilities of such parents respectively.

SUBTERRANEAN STREAMS.—A man named Morgan, while digging a well on his farm, near Hudson, Illinois, had struck a shaft down fifty-three feet, when he struck a rock, and in trying to loosen it, it fell with a quick plunge into a subterranean stream of water, about four feet in depth, which flowed with great velocity. Mr. Morgan had hardly time to grasp the rope which hung down the shaft, to save himself from falling into the turbid waters. A similar phenomenon is said to exist in Butler Township, Jackson County, in the same State, the water from which finds vent on the side of a bluff, and is of sufficient force to turn heavy machinery.

AN INDIAN AGENT NAMED VAUGHN.—An Indian agent named Vaughn, who has traveled extensively in the North-west, states that in one region of the country north of Iowa every thing is inclined to petrification. Large logs of wood, limbs, vegetables, and once living animals, might be seen turned to solid rock. He saw tortoise by the score, that would weigh over 400 pounds; also birds, fishes and animals. He brought with him several eagle quills, petrified complete and perfect, also the head of a bird, and some curious specimens of wood and reptiles.

JACOB STRACKHAN, OF ILLINOIS.—Jacob Strackhan, of Illinois, has a farm of 10,000 acres, and has on it this year 2,300 acres of corn, which will probably yield him 92,000 bushels. The corn fed to cattle is not husked, but cut up and given to them stalks and all. He owns another farm six miles long by four broad. He paid last year \$10,000 for fencing. Besides these garden spots, he has large tracts of unimproved land.

A DIVIDEND OF THIRTY PER CENT.—ordered by the Chancellor, is payable to the creditors of the Commercial Bank of New Jersey, on the presentation of their respective certificates, at the State Bank of New Brunswick, by the receivers of the former Bank.

WE HAVE INTELLIGENCE THAT THE LONG-CONTENDED MOVEMENT FOR THE SEPARATION OF THE NEW GRANADIAN GOVERNMENT OF THE FOUR PROVINCES COMPRISING THE ISTHMIUS OF DARIEN, (OR PANAMA), IS LIKELY TO BE MADE IN THE COURSE OF A FEW WEEKS FROM THE PRESENT TIME.

The largest disbursement ever made by the Sub-Treasury was made July 11th, \$7,071,434. Of course the large payment resulted from the presentation of the Mexican draft.

MERE BASHFULNESS WITHOUT MODESTY IS AWKWARD, AND MERIT WITHOUT MODESTY IS INSOLENT. But modest merit has a double claim to acceptance.

Two Roman Catholic journals, the St. Louis Shepherd of the Valley, and the Buffalo Sentinel, have been discontinued for want of adequate support.

Henry F. Tallmadge, formerly U. S. Marshal for the Southern District of New York, died in New York on the 8th inst.

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 cloth \$2 50; half roan \$2 75; half calf \$2 97; half morocco \$3 00. Also, the first and second volumes of the Sabbath-School Visitor, bound together in cloth, price \$1 00. We have also on hand several sets of the Sabbath Recorder, volume 2 to 10 inclusive, which will be bound to order for those wishing them at \$2 00 per volume and the cost of binding. As the number of these books is limited, those wishing them should send their orders without delay.

Norwich Line to Boston. WORCESTER, Lowell, Fitchburg, Nashua, Concord, Bellows Falls, &c. Via Norwich and Worcester, Worcester and Nashua, Boston and Worcester. Passengers by this Line leave Pier No. 18 North River, foot of Cortlandt-st., every day, at 5 o'clock, P. M., (Sundays excepted). Steamer CONNECTICUT, Capt. J. W. Williams, will leave New York every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Steamer WORCESTER, Capt. Wm. Wilcox, will leave New York every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. Passengers by this Line arrive in time to take the early trains out of Boston.

Passengers taken at the lowest for New London, Norwich, Willimantic, Stafford, Monson, Palmer, Worcester, Boston, Fitchburg, Lowell, Lawrence, Nashua, Concord, Bellows Falls, and other places in Northern New Hampshire and Vermont. For further information inquire of E. S. Martin, at the office, Pier No. 18 N. R., foot of Cortlandt-st.

Bells! Bells! Bells! FOR Churches, Academies, Factories, Steamboats, Plantations, &c., made, and a large assortment kept constantly on hand by the subscribers, at their old established and enlarged Foundry, which has been open for Thirty Years, and whose patterns and process of manufacture so perfected, that their bells have a world-wide celebrity for volume of sound and quality of tone. The present Proprietors have recently succeeded in applying the process of loam moulding in Iron Cases to Bell Casting—which secures a perfect casting and even temper; and as an evidence of the unimpaired excellence of their Bells, they have just received—January 1854—the FIRST PRIZE (a Silver Medal) of the World's Fair in New York over all others, several from this country and Europe being in competition; and which is the 18th Medal, besides many Diplomas, that have been awarded them. They have patterns for, and keep on hand, Bells of a variety of tones of the same weight, and they also furnish the unimpaired excellence of their Bells, or key, and can refer to several of their make through the States and Canada. Their Hangings, comprising many recent and valuable improvements, consist of Cast Iron Yokes, with moveable arms, and which may be turned upon the Bell; Spring Acting upon the Clapper, prolonging the sound; Iron Frames, Telling Hammers, Counting Points, Stop, and for Steamboats, Steam Engines, &c., &c., &c. Boston, New York, and elsewhere. We can supply whole sets, or parts, of our Improved Hangings, to re-hang Bells of other construction, upon proper specifications being given. Old Bells taken in exchange.

Surveyors' Instruments of all descriptions, made and sold on hand. Being in immediate connection with the principal routes, in all directions, either Railroad, Canal or River, orders can be executed with dispatch, which either personally or by communication, are respectfully solicited. A. MENNELY'S SONS, West Troy, N. Y.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. For the rapid Cure of Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Whooping-Cough, Crup, Asthma, and Consumption.

Among the numerous discoveries Science has made in the last generation to facilitate the business of life—its increase its enjoyment, and even prolong the term of human existence, none can be named of more real value to mankind than this contribution of Chemistry to the Healing Art. A vast trial of its virtues throughout this broad country, has proved, beyond a doubt, that no medicine or combination of medicines yet known, can so surely control and cure the numerous varieties of pulmonary disease, which have hitherto swept from our midst thousands and thousands every year. Indeed, there is 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 refer to the numerous testimonials which have appeared in the American Almanac, which the agent below named will always be pleased to furnish free, wherein are full particulars, and indisputable proof of these statements.

Office of Transportation, Laurens R. R. S. C., Aug. 4, 1853. J. C. Ayer, Dear Sir,—My little son, four years old, has in this generation to facilitate the business of life—its increase its enjoyment, and even prolong the term of human existence, none can be named of more real value to mankind than this contribution of Chemistry to the Healing Art. A vast trial of its virtues throughout this broad country, has proved, beyond a doubt, that no medicine or combination of medicines yet known, can so surely control and cure the numerous varieties of pulmonary disease, which have hitherto swept from our midst thousands and thousands every year. Indeed, there is 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 refer to the numerous testimonials which have appeared in the American Almanac, which the agent below named will always be pleased to furnish free, wherein are full particulars, and indisputable proof of these statements.

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Office of Transportation, Laurens R. R. S. C., Aug. 4, 1