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and Palmer Railroads.

leave pier No. 18 North every day, at 5 o'clock,

Capt. J. W. Williams, Tuesday, Thursday, and

Capt. Wm. Wilcox, will

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Factories, Steamboats.

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Laurens R. R., S. C., ?

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The Sabbath Recarder.

For the Sabbath Recorder. WORK WHILE THE DAY LASTS.

The morning of life has dawned fresh and fair; A balm-breathing fragrance is abroad on the air; There is joy in existence; the life-pulse beats high; We reck 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 untried powers to sear. While the fresh dews of morn lie on herb, tree, and

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

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 you? 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 been palsied, thou named with the

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. For the Sabbath Recorder.

OPEN AND LIMITED COMMUNION.

practiced for some time on both of the abovenamed principles, and considering that "an interchange of sentiment may do no harm,"

number of Sabbath-keeping churches, which have practiced on the principle of open comand disappeared; while the most strict in was quite prevalent and deep, to overcome 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 in the anniversary were the report of the Therefore we say, Live to learn. the strict principles of the New Testament, Executive Board, and the discussion of resolowship, their increase would be four fold, at interest in the delegation, by taking collections least, greater than it now is.

The Apostle to the Gentiles says, (1 Cor.) tortioner; with such an one, no, not to eat."

ask them to preach and unite with us in any an one. We know that the keeping of the keeping the fourth commandment of God. in Ohio was \$18 03; total \$40 50; besides And why should we want to commune with which, I received from individuals, in both such as would fine and impreson, not to say places, enough to increase the amount to

kill, us for keeping the fourth commandment? \$77.38. Again, to be more plain, if possible, it is said, (2 Thess. 3:6,) "Now we command every brother that walketh disorderly, and 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 and the Son. If there come any unto you. of his evil deeds!" What, then, is the docsays, "The Sabbath was made for man." way, and there is now no Sabbath made for of the week, and the seventh-day Sabbath nations and all ages:" thus, either way, con-

doctrine of Christ.

commandment, than we have to receive a tist Missionary Society and appointee to the the fourth commandments under foot. See egation was \$30 00. 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.

ciations, the following is submitted. When the appointment was made, it was your delegate determined to attend both, and finite infinite. occupy the intervening time on the field as Providence seemed to indicate.

Middle Island Church, near New Milton, of the churches, except the "investigation"

which was a prominent object of my labor.

The Ohio Association consists of two churches. The principal points of interest for defraying its expense.

Christ, that ye withdraw yourselves from on Fifth day before the fourth Sabbath in Sep. with every new acquirement. These powers not after the tradition which he received of Jackson, Shelby Co., opening on Fifth-day us." Now, if a "first-day brother" calls the | before the second Sabbath in October, 1854

T. E. BABCOCK.

June 20th, 1854. .

Your delegate to the North-Western Asso ciation reports, that he attended to the ap the law," and that to "offend in one point." | pointment—that the Association met at Wal-[or in one command,] makes a man "guilty worth, Walworth Co., Wis., Sept. 22d, and of all," as a transgressor of the law of God, held its sessions Sept. 22d, 23d, and 25th. is said, (2 John 9: 10,) "Whosoever trans- full delegations. The communications from the year an increase of numbers. One church and bring not this doctrine, receive him not had been organized within the year, and was for he that biddeth him God-speed is partaker haps to the unsettled state of the rules of order, the business of the Association was not trine of Christ with regard to the Sabbath? remarkably characterized by dispatch, but In speaking of the seventh-day Sabbath, he was attended by a good degree of unanimity aim and purpose of our lives. and enthusiasm. Resolutions were passed, Mark 2: 27. Now, if any comes to us having in favor of missionary enterprise, both home ever so much love, and says, "The Sabbath and foreign. A resolution was passed exwas only made for the Jews, and is now done pressive of the idea that it was a sin to render political support to slavery, and consequently and a single reflection is all which our present man-for the whole human race;" or if subject to the discipline of the church; also time will permit us to bestow upon it. 'Tis another comes to us and says, "The Sabbath against the use of Tobacco, and in favor of when the rose is wrapped in many a fold, that tradicting the plain doctrine of Christ: if we the Gospel. The report of the Committee heart alone which has truly learned to live him God speed in any way, then we are par. process of construction at Albion, Dane Co., tends to refine and elevate the sensibilities, those who "keep the commandments of God was appointed to attend the next session of soul; in short, the heart which glows with tion. and the faith of Jesus," to remember this the Eastern, Central, and Western Associa- love to God and love to man. That we may tions. Consider able interest was added to learn thus to live, let us take as our guide the

Catholic who tramples both the second and Palestine Mission. The expense of the del-

H. W. BABCOCK, 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, As delegate appointed to attend the last that though it be true that the fool is happy Anniversaries of the Virginia and Ohio Asso- that he knows no more, the chief happiness of every finite, intelligent being, consists in growing-that is, increasing, advancing in understood that there would be merely time the knowledge of the truth, in constantly apenough between them for conveniently pass- proaching the infinite; and though the endless ing from one to the other; but farther exam- ages of eternity be thus consumed, to find ination showed that the interim would be with each advancing step new glory, new more than a month. As the expense of the mysteries revealed—for whatever is less than delegation would be considerably increased infinite, admits of advancement; and infinity by making a journey from home for each, of duration is alone sufficient to render the

The happiness of the fool is proportioned to his capability of enjoyment, and arises, as The Virginia Association was held with the asserted in the passage above referred to, from the fact that he knows no more. Did he know opening on Sixth-day, Sept. 2, 1853. There more, he would not be satisfied with his present seemed to be no definite object before the enjoyment, and consequently would not be Association beyond the annual communications | happy in the sense he now is. But does that argue, that his happiness would necessarily of such subjects as they might deem interest- be diminished, or, rather, that it might be in-"What fellowship hath righteousness with unrighteousness with unrighteousness? and what communion hath light with dark- seemed to arise from the absence of any ar- ability of enjoyment. This last is so evident, rangement for approaching business, I sug- that demonstration appears useless, if not Being now sixty-four years old, and having gested the submission of the matter to a altogether impracticable. All readily ackspecial committee. The suggestion was nowledge the happiness of the natural foal to adopted, and resulted in the adoption of a be of the lowest order—a kind of passive set of rules of order. When the Ohio Asso- rather than active enjoyment. But what is a I would also respectfully "show mine opin- ciation was opened, the same embarrassment dupe, however well deceived, but a fool-an As to the advantage of open communion, same cause. The same suggestion resulted est sense of the term. Hence the happiness so far as I have observed, I can see but very in the establishment of a regular order of of such, instead of being the consummation of earthly bliss, is but its faintest shadow, a The Virginia Association consists of four shadow which must be dispelled by every ray churches, all of which were represented. A of light which may chance to fall upon this munion, and have all gone down, scattered, feeling of discouragement as to their prospects 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.

In urging a course of action as a duty, we in their walk, their discipline, and their fel- lutions. Both Associations demonstrated their have dwelt thus long upon its happifying tendency, because the benevolent Author of our existence has made nothing our duty which During the time between the two meetings, is not ultimately for our happiness. But the 5:11,) "But now I have written unto you I visited all of the churches in both Associa- acquirement of useful knowledge is no less not to keep company, if any man that is called tions; but my principal labor was with the our duty than privilege. For, with the a brother be a fornicator, or covetous, or an church in Jackson, Ohio; during which they ability and means to know, "Ignorance is selves as candidates who had not had oppor- neglect the real joys of knowledge? If we acts of worship; we are not to eat with such tunity to go forward at the close of meeting. choose to sleep beneath enchantment shade, as light exceeds darkness, and truth, that which is false. We are made for a nobler given us work to do which requires their full It is true, that knowledge, like other gifts, may be perverted—may be turned from its original purpose, and made subservient to evil; which is "holy, and just, and good." And it | Most of the churches were represented by | but this is not its natural and legitimate effect, | Revolution. nor any reason why we should refuse to strive gresseth, and abideth not in the doctrine of the churches showed that harmony generally to obtain it, but rather an incentive for doing imperious necessity for the institution of gov-Christ, hath not God. He that abideth in the prevailed, that in some instances revivals had thus, that we may be prepared to withstand doctrine of Christ, he hath both the Father been enjoyed, and that there had been during the power of the enemy; for knowledge is power, however employed. But when we powerful, but also knowledge which shall make us wise in the employment of such

The second part of our subject, namely, Learn to live, though intimately connected, testant who tramples under foot the fourth M. Jones, as Agent of the Seventh-day Bap- to live, will teach us how to die, c. A. A.

For the Sabbath Recorder. THE GREETING. TUNE—" We miss thee at home."

Subbith Recuber.

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. Oft 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." "Oft I hear voices calling me homeward And glad would the summons obey; But instead of Time's clipping the hours. They seem to be length'ning each day. With joy might I look to the future, If Hope would her pinions me lend, Yet a while I must try and content me, With writing a message to send."

Thus she spake—the dear one among strangers And prayed, "if God's will it should be," She might once again so recover, The "dear ones" at home she could see: But death with his icy arms clasped her, And bore her away to the tomb, g Her last wish unanswered—for lifeless

They hastened her lovely form home,

Oh! ye who will list to no warnings, That Sages or Prophets e'er gave, Perchance had ye watched by the bed side Of her on the brink of the grave, A voice might have larum'd thy slumbers, As forth with faint accent it came, "Prepare, my dear friends, all, to meet me, In Heaven, my glorious Home."

KANSAS—NEBRASKA.

The following calm and able address from was observed, apparently arising from the artificial one, 'tis true, yet a fool in the strong- the members of Congress who voted against the probable increase of the number of slave throughout the contest, they resorted toles. the Kansas-Nebraska Bill, should be read and re-read by every liberty-loving citizen of the

> At a meeting of members of Congress who opposed the passage of the bill to organize 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 idolater, or a railer, or a drunkard, or an ex- enjoyed a gracious revival, some more than sin-not bliss." But why so? Why, if we introduction of Slavery into the regions now twenty being added to the churches—sixteen prefer the fancied pleasures of ignorance and known as Kansas and Nebraska was forever rigorous provisions for the recapture of fugi We are not to keep religious company—to by immersion, and three had presented them- inglorious ease, may we not court them, and prohibited, has been repealed. That law, tive slaves, of disputed constitutionality, should be a short of the slaves of disputed constitutionality, should be a short of the slaves of disputed constitutionality, should be a short of the slaves of disputed constitutionality, should be a short of the slaves of disputed constitutionality, should be a short of the slaves of disputed constitutionality, should be a short of the slaves of disputed constitutionality, should be a short of the slaves of disputed constitutionality, should be a short of the slaves of disputed constitutionality, should be a short of the slaves of disputed constitutionality, should be a short of the slaves of the slaves of disputed constitutionality, should be a short of the slaves of the sl which in 1820 quieted a controversy which | be adopted, and that on these conditions Calmenaced the Union, and upon which you have | ifornia should be admitted as a free State. so long reposed, is obliterated from the stat-The expense of the delegation was \$40 46. why should we seek the dispelling rays of ute-book. We had no reason to expect any first day of the week has nothing to do with The collection in Virginia was \$22 47; that light and truth! The echo such proposition when we assembled here six nevertheless practically obtained, by means of the inquiry suggests the reply; in as much | months ago, nor did you expect it. No State, of solemn assurances made on behalf of the no citizen of any State, had demanded the slaveholding States, that the compromise was repeal. It seems a duty we owe to the and should be forever regarded as a final adcountry to state the grounds upon which we justment of the slavery question, and of all work—destined for a higher purpose. In the have steadfastly, though ineffectually, opposed the issues which could possibly arise out The next anniversary of the Virginia Asso- first place, God has given us minds capable this alarming and dangerous act. You need of it. ciation is to be held with the church on South of perceiving and grasping truth, and minds not be told that the slavery question lies at you, brethren, in the name of our Lord Jesus Fork of Hughes' River, Ritchie Co., opening so constituted that this capability is increased 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 this adjustment, and it was granted by the hundreds of millions; if they cannot be made tember, and that of Ohio with the church in were not given us for naught. The mere fact that has now demanded its abrogation. Afrithat we possess them, plainly declares our can slavery was regarded and denounced as obligation to improve them. Secondly, our a great evil by the American colonies, even all-wise Creator, who gave us the powers, has before the Revolution; and those colonies which are now slave holding States were equally earnest in such remonstrances with development. It is therefore our duty to live those which are now free States. Colonial to learn, that we may go forth into the field of laws, framed to prevent the increase of slavery, the world, not only faithful, but able laborers. 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 When the war was ended, there was an

ernment 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 say, Live to learn, we include not only living of the territory lying northwest of the Ohio, into your house, neither bid him God speed: received into the Association. Owing per- to obtain knowledge which shall render us 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 power; to do which, may it be the one great 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 and, as it were, interwoven with the first, believed, would be dried up when that fountmay perhaps admit of a separate reflection, ain should be closed. In adopting the Constitution, it was so universally anticipated that questions thus settled, as dangerous to our the foreign slave trade would be promptly peace, and will discountenance all efforts to prohibited, that all parties acquiesced in a continue or renew such agitation, whenever, stipulation postponing that measure until wherever, or however made." was changed from the seventh to the first day Liquor Prohibition. The report of the Ex- close to its heart the worm is wasting its life 1808. In 1808, the foreign slave-trade was The present administration was elected on ecutive Committee showed that the Associa- and beauty. This figure has been most aptly prohibited. Thus the source of slavery was the principle of adherence to this compromise, was not made for man-for mankind of all tion had begun to appreciate the importance used in reference to the human soul, wrapped understood to be dried up, while the intro- and the President, referring to it in his inauof assisting the smaller churches to support up as it were in self. Tis the expanded duction of slavery into the territories was gural speech, declared that the harmony which prohibited. The slavery question, so far as had been secured by it should not be disturbit was a national one, was understood to be ed during his term of office. The President. receive such religiously into our house, or bid on Education showed, that a building was in the heart which beats in union with all that finally settled; and at the same time the recurring to the same subject, renewed his States had already taken up, and were carry. pledge in his message to Congress at the betaker of his evil deeds. The Lord help all Wis., for educational purposes. A delegate and call forth the sympathetic emotions of the ing forward, a system of gradual emancipal ginning of the present session, in the follow-

as Kansas and Nebraska. Slavery existed votion to the Union can never be doubted, cure this failing.

at the time in New Orleans and at St. Louis, has given renewed vigor to our institutions, and so this purchase resulted in bringing the and restored a sense of repose and security slavery question again before Congress.

Louisiana, with a constitution tolerating slavery. The new State was admitted, and the of Missouri, unless she would incorporate mistakable language: into her constitution an inhibition of the further introduction of slavery into the State. called upon to enter into a discussion of those The slaveholding States insisted upon her controverted questions. They involve the unqualified admission. A controversy arose, same grave issues which produced the agitawhich was sectional and embittered, and tion, the sectional strife, and the fearful strugwhich, we are assured by contemporaneous gle of 1850. As Congress deemed it wise history, seriously imperiled the Union. The and prudent to refrain from deciding 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 ex- so your committee are not prepared now to clusion 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 the Missouri act, or by any act declaratory of this compromise as a triumph, and the free the meaning of the Constitution in respect to States, after a little time, acquiesced, and have the legal points in dispute." 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, 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 organfree 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 Repugnant as this compromise was to the people of the free States, acquiescence was

A new Congress convened in December, 1851. Representatives from the slave States demanded a renewed pledge of fidelity to

"Resolved, That we recognize the binding efficacy of the compromises of the Constitution, and believe it to be the intention of the promises, 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

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 and we therefore speak calmly of the past.

Soon afterward, another National Convention assembled in the same city, and assuming the right to declare the sentiments of the Whig party, said:

ing language: In 1803, Louisiana was acquired by pur- "Notwithstanding differences of opinion at present, the best way to slide through it is chase from France, and included what is now and sentiment which then existed in relation as contentedly and innocently as we may. known as the States of Louisiana, Missouri, to details and specific provisions, the acqui. The worst fault it has is want of charity; and We have no more right to receive a Pro. the occasion by the presence of Elder Wm. Word of God, which, in teaching us the way Arkansas, and Iowa, and the territories known escence of distinguished citizens, whose decalling it knave or fool at every turn will not

to the public mind throughout the Confede-In 1812, the region immediately surround- racy. That this repose is to suffer no shock ing New Orleans applied for admission into during my official term, if I have the power the Union, under the name of the State of to avert it, those who placed me here may be assured."

Under these circumstances, the proposition free States acquiesced. Eight years after- to repeal the Missouri Compromise was sudward, the region connected with St. Louis denly and unexpectedly made by the same demanded admission, under the name of the Committee on Territories which, only ten State of Missouri, with a constitution tolerat- days before, had affirmed the sanctity of the ing slavery. The free States reverted to the Missouri Compromise, and declared the end principle of 1787, and opposed the admission of agitation in the following explicit and un-

> "Your Committee do not feel themselves matters in controversy then, either by affirming or repealing the Mexican laws, 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, recommend a departure from the course pursued upon that memorable occasion, either by affirming or repealing the eighth section of

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 then 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

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 although they regarded the annexation, with was made to stigmatize that minority as "facly 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.

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 ized without an inhibition of slavery, and that in Kansas and Nebraska, neither of which they should be afterward admitted as slave or 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

The deed is done. It is done with a clear

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 meas-

ure 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 peace-

ably, if they can be purchased at the cost of House of Representatives, in the following 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 people generally, as we hereby declare it to the eastern part of San Domingo, and so to be ours individually, to abide by such com- 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, questions generally connected with the insti- and failing in that demand, attempt a withtution of slavery, as unnecessary, useless, and drawal 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 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 "We deprecate all further agitation of the Compromise, and to execute such further neasures 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, REUBEN E. FENTON, Secretaries.

Do not begin 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

Che Sabbath Recarder.

Now York, July 27, 1854. Editors-GEO, B. UTTER & THOMAS B. BROWN (T. B. 1

Occasional Editorial Contributors:

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. Ministers of the Gospel, who thought it medicient to record their votes at the annual elections; and others, who did not concern themselves even to do that, but felt that it was of no great importance which political party was in the ascendancy; are at last aroused to the danger that threatens our free institutions. The time has come for every freeman to bestir himself. The battle between liberty and oppression is to be fought over again. The decision must be made, or whether it shall be the arena where man's rights are trampled in the dust.

Ministers are turning politicians. And why ment, is that his religion has nothing to do the parent. with it.

solely with church matters? Or have they nature of every rational creature demands ? | mise of the future stability and prosperity of necessary to bring man's religion to the highreligion itself, and the institutions by which and proper moral and religious influence and it is perfected, are two different things. The one has a rightful concern in the affairs of growing up, their souls polluted with the faith, and is worse than an infidel-what terms government; the others have not. Just as there may be no connection between government and institutions of learning; yet, to argue, hence, that there is no connection between government and a good, solid education, would be foolish. Institutions of learning may be wholly disconnected from gov-strained. Their moral training has been ernment, while that education which it is the neglected—not only neglected, but perhaps object of literary institutions to perfect, is ne cessary, both to establish government, and to carry on its operations. So church establishments may have no connection with government while the religion which it is the object of churches of perfect is necessary to confer upon government that just, equitable, and righteons character, without which it is only an engine of oppression.

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 depy that it is their province?—it is certainly their right, not to say their duty, to be employed sometimes in spheres extraneous to mere pulpit labors. It is their duty to en force religion in its application to government and that they may the better do this, it is their right to occupy situations, where they can make their influence bear more directly and effectively, upon the questions in which government is concerned, than they can when standing in the pulpit. It is their right to fill governmental offices, to occupy seats in Congress; indeed, to labor wherever their influ ence will tell with the greatest power in bringing men to regard the God given rights of their fellow men.

for securing to man the rights that God has this his primary field—not in opposition, but given him. When it does not secure these, but violates them, it is no government. An application of the principles of righteousness to the social system is, therefore, the end of all good politics. How ridiculous to argue, that a preacher of righteousness has no business in the place where he can advocate this application directly, and effectively! Still more ridiculous is it to say, that the remon- foldings of character take place. Without strance of ministers against political iniquity proper bias given now, the future trainings our day! is an impertinent interference with state af of school may prove nugatory or even hurtful. fairs, and a dragging down of religion into Unless the character receive the right bent the mire of politics. May Heaven avert the day, when ministers shall be prohibited from

nation. "Bad manners beget good laws;" and alarm, the moral sense of the community, is visited upon those unprincipled politicians sin? The parent. who are the authors of such doings, while no effort is spared to supply their places with good men and true.

EDUCATION-THE AWAKENING.

Under the creative energy of an all wise and peneficent Power, a soul awakes to the realiies of life, and enters upon its immortal career. The outward world speaks to the mind, and t awakens as if from slumber. It perceives he realities of self and its surroundings. Thought springs up—the eternal activities of new spirit have commenced. It is weak, ignorant, and dependent. It wants some kindred spirit to protect, to guide-revealing to it, itself, its relations, its destiny, its obligations, and assisting in its first developments. The Creator, ever mindful of the wants of His creatures, places guardian spirits as parents, having more knowledge and power and experience, to watch over its returning wants to protect it from harm, to place its feet right early in the paths of rectitude, in that straight and narrow way that leads to eternal life. He gives unto these paternal spirits that affection which, welling up in their hearts like a perennial fountain, fills their souls with interest for the dependent spirit, and leads them to labor and sacrifice and suffer cheerfully for its good. On the other hand, the Creator whether American soil is sacred to freedom, leads the dependent spirit to reciprocate this affection and kindness, returning love and obedience, for love and labor.

The parent makes the first impressions, should they not! The idea that religion has awakens the first beams of infantile thought. no connection with the affairs of government, The parent touches the first chords of affecis one of the most abominable sophistries ever tion. The parent controls the influences that set forth: and we wonder how any man can first affect the infantile character. The child so far insult the moral sense of community as is first innocent, then stands on the dividing to give utterance to it. Our political fore- line between guilt and innocence, then passes fathers wisely decreed the disconnection of over. Thence every act of sin tends to lead ent thing from the repudiation of the princi- parent stands by when the child chooses be settling the order of civil government. Re- death, and can exert almost omnipotent conligion does not necessarily imply the exist. trol over its infantile decisions. He has power ence of a church; it may exist, and pervade the to say to the infantile propensities and pasmind of the entire community, while no church | sions, "Thus far, and no farther, shall ye go." enters into the very nature of man, irrespect- weeps or laughs, is honest or dishonest, proever; and it might as well be argued, that parsimonious, religious or irreligious, a bless-

at the young men and women around us. Who something to do with that religion, which the are those that are growing up to be the proest perfection of which it is capable; but thing, those who have been under salutary instruction at home. Who are those who are virus of most flagrant sins—breathing, even impurities and death-who are the prospective curse of the world? They are, for the most part, those who have been neglected at home. They have not been sufficiently rethey have received positive instruction, either by example or precept, or both, in vileness, profanity, dishonesty, injustice, theft, Sabbathbreaking, and all manner of sin. In what kind of families have most of the great and good, of all ages and nations, been trained? Were they not nurtured in homes consecrated to truth and religion? Whence have sprung their opposites, but from opposite sources? The experience of the world affirms the truthfulness of the declaration of Inspiration, Train up a child in the way he should go and when he is old he will not depart from t." True, the good may be changed to bad. or the bad to good, in after life; but this is not the natural tendency or order of nature. This is not according to the laws of mental

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! To the parent desirous of blessing the world, his own family presents one of the most important and promising fields of labor-a field that Providence has designed for his immediate and especial occupation. Not that he is to confine himself to this particular field; but that he is to work outward from this his pri-What is government? It is an institution | mary field. All other fields lie round about in concentric relation.

development and progress. Such instances

are exceptions-not the law.

The culture of this period, the parental training, is preparatory, is fundamental, to all special training in after life. It is laying the here, sadful will be its tendencies in its future

education, should be restraining, preventive. gious parents grow up in skepticism, or con- money payment both those holding season and robberies committed by runaway soldiers. the present time, there must be a great effort This should be accompanied by a free and firmed infidelity? And why does infidelity tickets and all shareholders should be at lib. The opportunities for doing good are numer- made by our brethren at home. I should be

awakening the purer feelings, the better members? Are the principles of Christianity not even prevent such from enjoying wine or to find it. But in the present state of the powers and susceptibilities, and permitting less efficient in establishing the hearts of those ale while there; for already, on other days, country, it will necessarily take considerable the baser passions to slumber on, as far as who have been converted, and in convicting both are sold in the Palace, although, in the means to get started. But what is laid out in possible, or, if unfortunately aroused, kindly sinners by thousands of their rebellion against first instance, it was designed that they should property in this country will not be lost; and vigorously checking them and calling out God, now, than in the days of the primitive be excluded. It is well understood, by all value must certainly be increasing. We have their better being. The young spirit should | Christians? Does Christ refuse to impart parties, that if the Palace be opened on Sun | been very cordially received by all classes not have its awakening powers cramped, and that strength, support and consolation of day, the opening of even more exceptionable and we want to be in a situation where w its newly kindled ardor, damped by cold, spirit, which the Old and New Testament places will follow; and it may also be an can employ them, and bring them under our formal discipline, and the tasks of schools- | Christians so richly experienced? but the genial influences of love and truth and goodness should furnish the light and was in those times, God must have changed. warmth, in which the young spirit should If the standard of piety which God now apgrow. It should be led to seek goodness and proves, is not precisely the same as that which influences-all of this training and develop is the measure of consecration and service gion. As in the impressible season of child | a less entire consecration of the heart to Him changed than at any other season of life, and Is He now satisfied that a small portion of the the impressions made, the changes effected affections be given Him, and the remainder then, are more deep and enduring, and as the centered upon the gratification of the lusts of richest promises of the Bible, of religion, are the flesh ?-that a few feeble aspirations be unto the young; there is no field opening so raised to Him morning and evening, and the rewards to the zealous Christian laborer, as in worldly matters through the day? the youthful heart. And no individual has such power over it as the parent. Parents, their conversation and their conduct, that they under the blessing of Heaven, hold the keys of life and death in their own hands more | far less importance than the interests of reemphatically than any other mortal being. It ligion; and that their hearts are imbued with is the good pleasure of God, that the young the love of God. Thus would their conduct should remember Him, should come unto Him, and He has arranged by His providence, so that it is the especial mission of the parent to lead his children unto the Lord. It is the desire of Christ, that little children might be suffered to come unto Him. Parents, hinder church and state, but that was a very differ- it farther and farther from the right. The them not-but assist, entice, lead them to their Saviour. Is the Christian parent look. ples of religion as having nothing to do in tween right and wrong, between life and ing forward to the conversion of the world, trusting in the promises of God? His children are included in those promises. Is he laboring with this evangelization of the world constantly in view, and with the belief that whatever is supported. It is something which | The child works or plays, goes or comes, | every act of his is telling upon the destinies of man? His children stand foremostive of any and all church organizations what- fune or devout, lazy or industrious, liberal or ready to receive his labors and to be molded by his influence. Does he desire to work man's nature has nothing to do with govern; ing or a curse, pretty much at the bidding of where he can do the most good? His family presents one of the most promising fields-a The truthfulness of these statements is cor- field that he has no right to neglect. God Is the business of ministers of the gospel roborated by every day's observation. Look has placed him as guardian and husbandman here, and full returns of fruitage will be required at his hand.

If such are the privileges of parents, how It is admitted, that church organizations are everything that is valuable in society-a important that they should rightly improve blessing to humanity? They are, as a general 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 th of reprobation can we employ, sufficiently in their youthful days, a perfect Simoon of strong and scathing to express the character of those that neglect the spiritual wants of their families? We to the parent who proves recreant to his trust. Neither riches, no honor, nor long life, can compensate for the neglect. What must be the guilt of him, who sacrifices the spiritual good of his family, for their physical good-for the sake of giving them houses and lands and gold? How will that parent answer at the bar of God. who neglects the souls of his children for public business and calling and station? How will he who through sheer laziness or indifference neglects the spiritual culture of the immortal minds committed to his charge, meet those neglected spirits at the day of judgment? Verily, the blood of such lost souls will be required at the hands of such recreant pa-

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.' We trust that her prayer was answered, and answered because she seconded her prayers by carnest and persevering efforts for the fulfillment of her desires. So with all Christ ian parents who are praying that their child ren may become great and good—they must labor as well as pray, harmoniously blending their prayers and their labors; then, and no till then, may they expect the richest of heav en's blessings to crown their efforts.

MODERN PIETY.

vancement of Christ's kingdom to their own foundations of character. It is for awakening aggrandizement, and whose lives and fortunes the latent energies of the new-born spirit. and all they are and hope to be, are conse-It is the period of first and strong impressions crated to God. Yet how cold, how formal,

must be the natural unfolding of such minds, an endless wrangling among Christians upon spect. And already, accordingly, an adver-The first influences, the first attempts at do the children of so many professedly relicitation in the first influences, the first attempts at do the children of so many professedly relicitation in the first attempts at do the children of so many professedly relicitation in the first attempts at do the children of so many professedly relicitation and the first attempts at do the children of so many professedly relicitation and the first attempts at do the children of so many professedly relicitation and the first attempts at do the children of so many professedly relicitation and the first attempts at do the children of so many professedly relicitation and the first attempts at do the children of so many professedly relicitation and the first attempts at do the children of so many professed the first attempts at do the children of so many professed to propose that without any local contraction and the first attempts at do the children of so many professed to propose that without any local contraction and the first attempts at local contraction attempts at local contraction attempts at local contraction at

generous leading out of the young spirit often grow up in the hearts of even church erty on Sunday to visit the Palace. It will ous, and the country is as good as I expected

If Christianity is not now the same that it | Palace will issue in the privilege being exgreatness as its natural destiny. All of these | Christ set up while here on the earth, what | their last half yearly meetings—and in no case ing, should center in, and cluster around reli- which is required of us? Does God require hood and youth, the heart is more easily now, than in the early ages of Christianity? many bright prospects, and offering such rich thoughts and the heart be entirely absorbed

O. that Christians would show daily, by esteem everything of a worldly character of prove to the world the value of Christian experience, and convict sinners of their own sinfulness, and induce them to seek the same peace of mind in believing on the Saviour. But I fear it is far otherwise with the vast majority of professors of religion. God says by the mouth of one of His servants, "Son, give me thine heart;" but we give it to our occupations, our friends, or our reputation. Christ says, "Pray without ceasing;" but we sometimes find it a task to pray twice, or even once a day. It sometimes interferes with our business so much that we cannot afford to spend time in family or private devotion, and in self-examination. May God help the Christian church to awake from its slumber before it is lost with the sinful world! OBERLIN, June 25, 1854.

BRITISH CORRESPONDENCE.

o diminish intemperance in Scotland, seems likely to impair still farther the assumed silk business quite extensively. Although it the sooner we do it the better; for if we sanctity of Sunday-although many of its promoters aimed at the opposite. By that Act, the sale of spirits on Sunday in licensed mills, I understand, belong to the Governpublic houses is made illegal. But among the ment; but the land can be bought around about a river, some five or six miles from friends of the abstinence cause there are there, and perhaps the water power. It is Jaffa, and the land around it as being many who attach no sacredness to the day my opinion, that it would be the best and good. Dr. Barclay and family are now in which the church prefers to sanctify. These safest investment, so far as I have seen, that Jaffa, on their way to the United States. They are aware that men accustomed to have full we could make in this part of the country, if expect to leave by steamer to-morrow. The opportunity of enjoyment of the kind they we had the funds, as it must eventually bring are going through Italy, France, and England preferred on that day, will require the means together a large population, being the only and will not be in the States before some of enjoyment of some other kind; and they river of any size for a long distance. There time next fall. He is looking out for land, are anxious that recreations be afforded to should be at least five or six families to settle here. He wants to purchase a large tract, such by rail, by river, and at exhibitions. there at present for safety. All that are here, He was going to Tyre and Cesarea, but says They begin to ask that parks, pleasure I think, would like to purchase land and set the land on this river is the best in Palestine grounds, pictures, &c., be rendered more ac- tle there; so the means are only lacking on and he does not wish to look farther. This cessible on that day, as a means of weaning our part. I am going, if my health is spared, land can be bought, and I suppose reasonably the intemperate from their cups through invi- to make more inquiries, and examine the Much of the land, even on the Plains of Sha tations to the contemplation of nature and the stream and land for some distance farther, as ron, is light. It is the good land that we wish admiration of art. Notice has been given in the Town Council of Edinburgh of an intend- sale with houses and fruit trees on it, and our purchasing is, that we have to look out ed motion by one of its members of the Sun- land without either for sale, and some very the land, find out the price, and then write to day opening of the Botanic Gardens there. good bargains, I should think. The house the States, and wait for the money to b It appears evident, on studying the stand- In the House of Commons, also, notice has and garden where Mrs. M. lives has ten acres raised and sent on, and by that time the land ard of Christian piety as set forth in the been given again of an intended motion that or more, with a fruit orchard, a beautiful pros- is sold for ready money, and we are left scriptures, that it bears a striking contrast the British Museum, the National Gallery, pect of the sea, one and a half miles from Jaffa, go through another trial, for a less desirable with the piety of the present day. There and other public places, be likewise opened for about \$1,700. The house could not be location. There are men here, who, as soon are those now, we are thankful to believe, on the same day. But that on which attention | built for that sum. But we are here without as they find that Americans want to buy, step who ardently love the cause of their Master, and expectation most rests, of a similar naand the souls of sinners—who prefer the ad- ture, is the Sunday opening of the Sydenham or hire in this country has to be paid for in may have been completed, all but paying the Crystal Palace. By the terms of their Char- advance. I cannot hire a garden, for we money and getting the deed. It has been ter, the Company are interdicted from open- have not the money. One of the German done a number of times, and will be repeated ing the building on the first day of the week, Sabbath-keepers offers us a piece of his land, as often as an opportunity offers. And the unless they should receive the authority of but we have got to furnish at least one good only way that we can get a location worth —the formative period. Now the first un- how heartless, the love, the worship, and the Parliament so to do. The attempt to obtain mule for raising water, which will cost \$75, having, is to have the means on hand, so that service, of the great body of the church in that authority will doubtless be made; and and then we have got to hire a man, which when we find a suitable place, we can pay the public press is preparing the people for a will be five or six dollars a month, as well as the cash and take the deed. It will make a This may seem a severe judgment in re- demand to that effect. It seems, however, live ourselves. So you will see that our hands great difference in the price, to have the gard to Christians; but is it not well that we to be thought unlikely that such a motion can are completely tied. The land is before us, money on hand to pay down. They calculate consider candidly whether it be not true? be entertained there during the remainder of but we cannot go alone into the wild country, to charge about twice or three times as much development. The innocency of infancy may Where is that self-sacrificing spirit, that the present session; and the Directors seem without shelter or protection. And then, get- as it is worth. At the same time, if we offer, remonstrating against wickedness in high be left to run into the waywardness of youth, glowing ardor in the service of Christ, that indisposed to take any prominent part in sug- ting here in the hot season of the year, we what we suppose is a fair price, cash in hand, and the degeneracies of age; or an earlier unquenchable fire of devotion, which the an- gesting the requisite alteration. But the shall not be able to do much for the first year, we shall get it. If we talk of buying any The crisis which our country seems to be and deeper dye may be given, with a wider cient prophets and apostles exhibited in their Times has recently been suggesting that there The best that we can do with land this year thing to-day, to-morrow it will be all over approaching is an important one, and it is range of consequences. We have heard of lives, and enforced upon their brethren? Why is no law in existence which would prevent will not more than meet the expense of rents, Jaffa. I gathered from what Dr. Barclay told well that ministers, whose chosen calling is to the child whose first uttered word was an are not sinners brought to Christ by scores the shareholders of the Crystal Palace thempreach righteousness, are turning their atten- oath. Again we have heard of the child in the vicinity of every Christian church, in selves from being in their own property any at least \$500 for the first year, as every thing from \$15,000 to \$20,000 in land, and wants it whose first articulated sentence was a prayer. room of now and then a few—a very few! day they pleased; and that journal intimated, is very high, with the exception of oranges on this river; and unless we can have the What was the cause of this difference, but Why such a deplorable want of faithful lathat at the first meeting of the Company they and lemons, which are very cheap, five good money soon to purchase, we shall lose all the and bad doings in government, we may hope, their infantile training? How vastly different borers in the gospel vineyard? Why such probably would assert their right in this re- oranges for one cent. Wheat is considerable important places for a colony near Jaffa under such diverse influences—and who is contested and comparatively unimportant tisement calls a meeting for the 20th instant, to such aff extent that a terrible retribution responsible for this early manifestation of points of doctrine, to the neglect of the simple which, though it abstains from introducing other things are in proportion. The war has do. If we mean to maintain our standing, and the simple which, though it abstains from introducing other things are in proportion. and fundamental principles of religion? Why Sunday by name, seems plainly to intimate raised the price of almost every thing, though and have a leading influence in this important

ticipated, that any partial opening of the influence. tended to all who are willing to pay.

Scarcely any of the Railway Companies entered upon the subject of Sunday trains, at 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 Cale- Mrs. S. has had quite a severe attack of fever donian Canal at Fortwilliam had received notice of dismissal, because they refused to she is recovering her health slowly again, and agree to work on Sundays. The Canal is is able to be about the house a part of the under the direction of the Government; and the circumstance indicates that relaxation is that have come to this country have had. their principle on the subject. We do not, have slept but very little for the last two therefore, need to be surprised, that tidings weeks, but am getting a very little better of from the seat of war have occasioned protract- the humor; which I think originates more or ed Sunday meetings of the Cabinet Council less from the bites of fleas and musketoes, in London. In looking at what indicates the more general state of public feeling in the metropolis in regard to Sunday labor, it will, Miner for 825 piastres; it being the best that however, surprise many to learn, that it is estimated by the late Census Tables, that the It is not what we need. I have also hired 6,000. Surely, if all throughout the country land in what I have hired, one acre and urged on the ground of the universal observance of Sunday. J. A. BEGG.

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.

have about twelve feet head, and eleven run and twenty-five piastres a month. He long disqualified me from referring much to from three to four inches thick. Each run of more for him. Although wages are low under God's bereaving stroke, that has re- was a perpendicular shaft, with floats from as it does in the States, because there should wish to note the progress of events twenty inches long, put in at the lower end, the garden pay the expenses this year, among "the six working days." The Sunday on quite a large stream of water to each ploy several Jews, but have not the means their secularizing influence is increased by the | hands, and by their looks it would not make | vorable time to purchase land. The govern fact that a larger number of the coast towns | much difference which were in. The land | ment of Turkey has recently issued a Filma are visited on successive Sundays, including along this river is the best I have seen in this so that Christians can buy and hold land or the valley of the Mississippi, cannot sur- the best locations are being taken up. same as on any other day of the week. The doubt double in a short time. well as many other places. There is land for to settle upon. The difficulty in the way of means to do with. Every thing that we buy in and purchase, notwithstanding the bargain over \$2 00 a bushel, as near as I can get at hope, therefore, that you will let me know

PLAINS OF SHARON, June 18th, 1854, 1½ miles from Jaffa. To the Seventh-Day Baptist Missionary Board :

DEAR BRETHREN-It is with pleasure that I again sit down to write a few lines to you although we have heard nothing from von since we have been in this country. We al feel more or less the effects of the climate which lasted for a week, or a little more, but time. We have all had a bad humor, as all which are very annoying in this country. I have rented one-half the house with Mrs

I could do with what means I have on hand

number of men engaged in London alone half of a garden belonging to a German, for upon omnibuses on the Sunday is as many as 600 piasters. There may be five acres of were employed upon that day, it would de- fourth of which is covered with young orange tract not a little from the argument so often and pomegranate trees. This we haveto water, and this is where we expect to raise vegeta bles. Mr. Dickson, from Mass., has the other half of the garden. Watering is expens ive 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 To-day we went out to the President's garwell is seventy-five feet deep, and something den, as it has been called, now occupied by about it is almost constantly out of repair, so Mrs. Miner, about three miles from Jaffa. that we have to attend very closely to it. We From there we went out to a river two or drive the animals about eighteen hours a day. three miles further, and five or six miles from nine hours each. Bro. Jones takes one quar Jaffa. This river is about two-thirds as large ter of my part to cultivate, for the fruit as Pawcatuck river at Potter's Hill. They hire a German to work for me for one hundred Domestic griefs, peculiarly trying, have so of stone, about three feet in diameter, and poor man, and I shall have to do something public events, that, although smarting sore stone had a separate wheel to drive it. It this country, the labor costs nearly as much cently taken to himself a pleasant child, I eight to twelve inches wide, and eighteen or much less work done in a day. If I can make tending to restore the Sunday to its place like an old-fashioned gig-wheel. They let shall feel satisfied. I should be glad to emtrips of our Clyde steamer, Emperor, which | wheel, and still quite a sheet was running over | neither have we any place for them to live, were continued last season so late as Novem. the dam. They have plenty of business, and I think it is bad policy for us to hire these old ber, were resumed early in the summer, and run night and day. I should think they would gardens. We have constantly to be expend continue to be patronized to an extent that grind about one bushel an hour to each run ing money, and labor, and then the owners gives assurance that they will not readily be of stone. The meal is very coarse, and they want to double, or nearly so, the rent every relinquished. The newspapers have ceased manage it in rather a coarse way. They year; and after you have done all, it belongs to chronicle the steamer's movements; but would as soon put their feet in it as their to some one else. It seems to be a very far places considerably farther down the Firth country. The Genesee flats in New York, this country. Land is constantly rising, and A recent Act of the Legislature, intended pass it for richness or beauty. They have shall lose nothing in laying out our money extensive mulberry groves, and carry on the judiciously in land in this country, and I think was First-day, every thing was going on the should not want the land, the price will me

I wrote to you in my last communication,

kos, June 18th, 1854, 7 14 miles from Jaffa. ssibnary Board :

It is with pleasure that rite a few lines to you. eard nothing from you n this country. We all ie effects of the climate. a severe attack of fever eek, or a little more, but health slowly again, and he house a part of the had a bad humor, as all is country have had. little for the last two g a very little better of think originates more or of fieas and musketoes. ing in this country.

half the house with Mrs. s; it being the best that means I have on hand. d. I have also hired onging to a German, for may be five acres of hired, one acre and a vered with young orange s. This we haveto water, expect to raise vegetarom Mass., has the other Watering is expensought to have three Dickson has a mule, esent a horse that I hire, means to buy one. The feet deep, and something nstantly out of repair, so nd very closely to it. We out eighteen hours a day. ro. Jones takes one quarultivate, for the fruit. I k for me for one hundred stres a month. He is a Il have to do something lough wages are low in or costs nearly as much tes, because there is so in a day. If I can make e expenses this year, I I should be glad to emout have not the means: place for them to live. cy for us to hire these old constantly to be expendir, and then the owners early so, the rent every whave done all, it belongs It seems to be a very fachase land. The governrecently issued a Firman,

in buy and hold land in

is constantly rising, and

re being taken up. We

in laying out our money

this country, and I think it the better; for if we land, the price will no ort time. my last communication, five or six miles from around it as being very and family are now in the United States. They teamer to-morrow. They ily, France, and England, the States before some is looking out for land, purchase a large tract. e and Cesarea, but says is the best in Palestine, h to look farther. This d I suppose reasonably. en on the Plains of Shagood land that we wish difficulty in the way of it we have to look out price, and then write to t for the money to be id by that time the land ey, and we are left to nal, for a less desirable men here, who, as soon tricans want to buy, step ithstanding the bargain leted, all but paying the the deed. It has been es, and will be repeated tunity offers. And the in get a location worth means on hand, so that ble place, we can pay deed. It will make a the price, to have the or three times as muc same time, if we offer

fair price, cash in hand, te talk of buying any

ow it will be all over

what Dr. Barcley told

to lay out somewhere

100 in land, and wants it

iles we can have the

se, we shall lose all, the

a colony near Jaffa. I

you will let me know

that our brethren will cour standing,

must be a great effort

at home. I should be

ne already. Here at

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 tant price. Brethren, do not think that I am beside myself. What I say here, would be approved by every brother in our denominaan important location for Sabbath-keepers. 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 anxiety is not groundless. The English and French will no doubt be mnking 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.

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 to be under the necessity of doing so. When I wrote in my last letter, that I thought it 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 Your brother in Christ,

CHARLES SAUNDERS.

Doctor takes radical ground on the subjectset of carpenter's tools sent out as soon as a steel of the small sizes, and some borax, as bate, and without taking a vote the Senate we cannot get either here. I supposed that adjourned. we were going to take these things with us, and some iron, but we did not have them. If we could have several bundles of half-inch round iron, (Ulster,) or something equal for strength, to make chains instead of the brush ing for the appointment of civilians at those ropes of the Arabs, it would be an excellent establishments, which was briefly discussed, thing; we cannot get any small iron here that when the Committee rose without coming to is good. The wells are deep, and it will need long chains, with links $4\frac{1}{2}$ or 5 inches broad, or nearly square. You will see by this that it will take considerable iron for one chain. It would want one not less than 175 feet long. When once made, of good iron, it would be Yours, &c.,

CHRISTIANITY IN NEW ZEALAND.—The first night that the devoted missionary Samuel Marsden slept in New Zealand, the spears of warriors were planted around his head. In 1814 he carried missionaries there, and on the table. The bill for the construction and Oineika, and subsequently of Giurgevo. from that time till 1841, so effective had his of a line of telegraph to the Pacific was again The Russians were totally defeated on the labors been, that Christianity was spreed over taken up and passed. The remainder of the Wallachian territory." the whole newly-visited land. There is now day was occupied in discussing the Homescarcely a village there that has not its churchbell, its own ministrations and native teachers When the first missionary went there, there was nothing but barbarism, and the heads of the unfortunate captives used to be rolled at the doors of the clergymen. Now, wherever they go there is religious worship. For twelve years the bishop has never locked a door or fastened a window, during his residence in New Zealand. In the late war, the number of natives who took up arms against our troops did not exceed 1,500, and from different places. English soldiers fought along with an equal number of natives, otherwise the war would on the subject inexpedient. The bill for the not have been brought to such a speedy termination as was the case. The ringlesder mination as was the case. The ringleader consideration of the bill was postponed. The of that insurrection is now driving a gig pre- Homestead bill was then taken up and dissented to him by the Governor of the Colony, and giving orders for the construction of

DERUYTER INSTITUTE.—We have received a Catalogue of the officers and students in DeRuyter Institute during the year ending Courts in the cities of New York, Boston and June 27, 1854. The number of students was 1,78, of whom 101 were ladies, and 77 gentlem en. The Faculty consists of Rev. James R. Iris'b, A. M., J. Henry L. Jones, A. B., motion of Mr. Dickinson of Massachusetts Miss Josephine Wilcox, Miss L. Eleanor the bill was laid on the table by a vote of 74 Clarke, M. ss Harriet W. Stillman, and Mrs. to 67. The House then went into Commit-Sarah E. Joness. The Fall Term commences on the 30th of August and closes on the 5th of December, 18.54; the Winter Term commences Dec. 13, 1854, and closes March 20. 1855; the Spring Term commences March

23, 1855, and closes June 26, 1855.

of the Executive Board of the Western Association, allusion is made to the mission field tion. did he know the importance of securing takes exceptions to this expression, and says:

"But permit me to state, that at this time bath-keepers, who hold meetings on the Sab-

Missions.—The newly-elected assistant secretary, Rev. A. M. Poindexter, has issued a circular to the Southern churches, informing them that the attempt will be made to raise \$50,000 to meet the necessities of the present year. He adverts to the demand for a reinforcement of the China mission, especially should the revolution now in progress open wider doors for missionary operations in that You will excuse me for speaking so often empire. Recent intelligence from Central of our personal wants, when I tell you that Africa is spoken of as most cheering, crowds listening attentively to the Gospel, and the missionaries asking for additions to their strength. The circular closes with the argument that a "vigorous and liberal effort for Foreign Missions would greatly bless our able to do otherwise. It injures our influence | selves. 'He that watereth, shall be watered also himself.' Those churches (as a general fact) are most prosperous that do most for the conversion of the heathen. Those Christwould take \$500 for my family for the first ans most joyful in Christ who make greatest sacrifices for Christ."

Abstract of Proceedings In Congress. SECOND-DAY, JULY 17.

In the Senate, the bill making provision no doubt shall continue to have. It gives us for the better preservation of life and properan influence and standing in society that we ty, from shipwreck or other disasters on the otherwise could not have. Things are high | coast of the United States, was passed. The now, but we hope they will soon be less, and | joint resolutions fixing the compensation of it may be we shall not need so much as I had | the employes of the Senate, and the officers | thought at first. As much less as can be got and messengers of both Houses of Congress, charter of Washington as to give the corporaalong with, we shall be glad to save for our and prohibiting extra pay for services render- tion power to prohibit the sale of intoxicating Society's operations. You are aware that a ed, were also passed. The consideration of drinks. work of this magnitude cannot be started on the Homestead bill was then resumed. Mr. a permanent footing without money, and Clayton's amendment, striking out the sixth labor, and constant care and attention on our section, which gives \$160 in money in lieu of part, in which I wish to be found faithful. I 160 acres of land, to any mechanic or other should like to say many other things, but have citizen of the United States, who is unable not time. Bro. Jones and family are well, I to comply with the conditions of the bill by believe. They are one mile or more from reason of his want of knowledge, skill or exus. Write as soon as possible. We feel the perience to cultivate the land, was rejected need of your constant prayers, that the Lord by a vote of 19 yeas to 29 nays. Mr. Stuart ers. The Czar agrees to evacuate the Frinbill, graduating the price of public lands from one dollar to twenty five cents per acre, P. S.—We had 24 at our meeting on Sab- and granting quarter sections to actual setbath last. The thermometer has averaged tlers, at twenty-five cents per acre, except about 78 for the last two weeks; one day it where the lands have been long in market, was ten degrees hotter. Bro. J. and Dr. B. when it shall be 12½ cents per acre; all have had a short Sabbath discussion; the classes of persons to be admitted to the privileges of the bill who are allowed to hold real no Sabbath. I should like to have a small estate in the United States; the States themselves to be entitled to take lands by a legisconvenient opportunity offers, as I have none lative enactment for railroad purposes, at a scription. I should like to have some cast acre for homesteads. After considerable de-

> In the House of Representatives, the Army Appropriation bill was taken up. The entirely destroyed. amendment pending was to repeal so much of the former act as authorizes military superintency at National Armories and provida conclusion, and the House adjourned.

In the SENATE, Mr. Sumner presented a memorial from a Society in Philadelphia for the promotion of the abolition of Slavery, and in favor of the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law, and referring to the case of a free man of Philadelphia, who escaped from slavery in Georgia under the guards of a steamboat, was rearrested at Wilmington, Del., yet notwithstanding the positive evidence of his freedom, was heard under the Fugitive Slave pal news from the East:-Law and returned to Slavery. After con-

The House, after the transaction of some unimportant business, took up the Army Appropriation bill. The amendment in favor was adopted by a vote of 80 to 38.

FOURTH-DAY, JULY 19.

In the SENATE, the Committee on the Juliciary were discharged from the further concussed until 4 o'clock; when the Senate ad-

In the House, the Committee on the Judiciary reported the Senate bill to provide better accommodations for the United States Philadelphia. The bill abolishing the 50 per cent. discount on prepaid newspaper postage was taken up, when Mr. Elliott of Massachusetts spoke against the measure, and on the Committee rose and the House adjourned. FIFTH-DAY, JULY 20.

emption rights to actual settlers, the same to he had engaged at work for him over one be paid for at prices graduating from \$1 25 hundred men. He prevailed upon them to uel Henfield, a private of the 41st depot, who to 25 cents; also allowing the States in which abstain from all intoxicating drinks, and gave died suddenly while on guard in that garrison. time adjoining us, without paying an exorbilat Tioga, Pa, which is spoken of as "nothing the lands lie to take it at the graduated prices them a beverage of water, molasses, vinegar The jury returned the following verdict, that very encouraging, although there is here and for the purposes of internal improvements and ginger. The result of it was, that out he "came by his death from effusion of blood there a Sabbath-keeper who has some desire when sanctioned by legislative enactment of of those hundred men not one died of cholera, into the pericardium, which proceeded from to maintain the same." Bro. R. L. Davis the said States. Before a vote was taken on while out of thirty laborers who worked an aperture in the aorta, having been induced this substitute, Mr. Gwin moved to amend directly opposite, and who used strong drinks, by the pressure of the stock around his neck, the substitute so that preëmption settlers may ten died with the disease. There are other and not otherwise." take lands in California at \$1 per acre, and facts related which will weigh equally heavy before it passes into the hands of first day there is in Westfield a small church of Sab. the motion was agreed to. Mr. Fitzpatrick in the minds of thinking men. He makes his moved to reduce the price of the lands which points good. bath once in two weeks. From five to ten have been in market thirty years to 12 1-2 Sabbath-keeping professors usually meet and cents per acre-agreed to. Mr. Sebastine read the Scriptures, pray, sing, and exhort offered two amendments-one reserving the to build up a colony as here. Dr. Barclay one another; and we not only 'have some Indian lands, and the other extending the bill ashore, and will probably prove a total loss. St. Paul, to the eastern line of said territory says there are a number of families of their desires to maintain the same, but, with God's to present pre-emption settlers, both of which It seems that on Sunday, July 16th, as she in the direction of Lake Superior. The redenomination that are ready, and waiting for assistance, can put to flight all scriptural op- were agreed to. Mr. Hunter then modified an opportunity to come out here to live. You position. May the times mentioned in Scrip- his substitute by excepting from its operations ture seon return, when, among other blessings, the lands reserved along railroads, and the will see by what I have here written, that my the poor' shall 'have the gospel preached price of which has been fixed at \$2 50 per acre. The question was then taken on Mr. Hunter's substitute, and agreed to by a vote Southern Baptist Board of Foreign of Yeas 34, Nays 13. The bill was then reperted to the Senate, the amendments made in Committee of the Whole were concurred in, and the bill ordered to be engrossed for

Marshall, late Commissioner to China, with her provisions and stores, coal included. the Committee on Foreign Relations.

all attempt to state them.

The House passed the Army Appropriation Bill, including the amendment to restore the superintendence of the national armories

SABBATH-DAY, JULY 22. In the Senate, several private bills were passed, and a bill relative to United States Court's was discussed. At 3 o'clock the Senate adjourned to attend the funeral of

The House passed eight private bills, and spent a long time in considering a report adverse to the petition of the Temperance

European News.

We have European dates to July 8th. that time if practicable. Below will be found the principal items of

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 pow-

fighting is reported from the Baltic, Black Sea, Danube, and Asia.

In the Black Sea, an engagement took place to an extent but little inferior. between eight Russian steamers and three of the allied ships, but there was not much dam-

check in attempting to storm two redoubts and wool, the surplus amounted to \$131,550 to use. Bro. J. had a few of his own, which graduated price. Mr. Gwin moved to amend between Usurgnet and Kurtais, the Russians and the surplus, beef, pork, butter, cheese, he wants himself. I have no axe of any de. the original bill, so as to charge 25 cents per having attacked them in the flank during the &c., are put down at \$75,000 more. The assault, and killed between 1,500 and 2,000, estimated population of the township is 2,170. entire camp equipage.

On the 26th and 27th June, Boomarsund

The Austrians have entered Wallachia. Sir Charles Napier's fleet was lying in line to the United States forthwith. The only un-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 install

"On the 8th, after a long struggle, the siderable discussion, the memorial was laid Turks got possession of the islands of Mokan

California News.

Two weeks later news from California was alive the next day, and will probably recover. received in New York on the 23d inst. It is abolishing the military and adopting a civil not important. New diggins are reported in tery, Ky., is to cost from \$50,000 to \$100,000. superintendence over the national armories, several localities, and mining was about as The Committee, through its President, H. T.

sideration of the petitions for the repeal of have gone to the interior—being at the rate to Oct. 10th. the Fugitive Slave law, considering legislation of 40,000 per annum against 12,000 for all

> oaned \$1,000 of her earnings to a person killed herself in consequence.

> An Englishman named Wm. Hughes per formed in San Francisco, for a wager of \$1,000, the wonderful pedestrian feat of walking 80 consecutive hours without a moment's

ny State Register recently appeared a communication from the pen of Edward C. 1) elavan, Esq., concerning the relationship of tee of the Whole on the Army Appropriation intemperance to the ravages of cholera. He Homestead bill was resumed. Mr. Hunter drinks, in almost every case escape. He the dreadful scourge.

TIOGA AS A MISSION FIELD.—In the Report | moved a substitute for the bill extending pre- states that during the cholera season of 1832

THE STEAMER FRANKLIN.—The U.

Mail Steamship Franklin, from Havre, is dinner was given, and all were expecting to double the minimum price. be in New York the next day. But the morning of Monday there was a fog impene- France, of Eugland, and of Prussia, Austria, Mountain Glen Water Cure and Summer Retreat, trably dense, and it was discovered that the and Russia, shows that England has a lower vessel was considerably off her course. Beand confusion. It was impossible to tell thirty-eight; in Austria, one in thirty-three; where she was precisely, but it was discover- in Russia, one in twenty-eight; in England, ed to be on sand and not rock she had strand- it is only one in fifty-six. The House passed the Army Appropria ed, in about fifteen feet of water; her draft tion bill by a vote of 93 against 62. A mes- being nineteen. The passengers were called sage was then received from the President, to assist the crew in the emergency. It was accompanied by the correspondence of Mr. immediately necessary to throw overboard the State Department, which was referred to 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 The SENATE spent the whole day on the she was about a thousand feet from shore. Homestead Bill. A great many alterations on Long Island Beach, off Moriches, about were made, and the bill was finally passed, sixty miles from Sandy Hook and fifteen or It differs much from the original bill; and twenty from Fire Island. The usual nautical stance of remarkable success in evangelizathere is so much uncertainty about some of procedures in such cases were resorted to, tion, the Flemish church at Brussels, in Belwere readily brought ashore. The baggage ago, with twenty members. It now has a and freight has been saved, but the ship will probably prove a total loss.

> Treaty is published. It provides for two other parts of Belgium. ports only where American ships can trade and procure supplies from the Empire. These are Simoda in Idzu, and Hakodade on the the Vermont Central Railroad, resigned his Straits of Matsmai. Vessels may put in office to day. Previous to his resignation it 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 like offense by him within about a month. forwarded at the expense of the Japanese Government, and the American Government is similarly to bear the expenses of Japanese Rev. S. Adlam is still much blest as a pastor shipwrecked on our shores. The treaty is of the church in Newport, R. I. Sixty-five amination of our stock and facilities will, we trust, dated on March 31 last, and the ratifications converts have already professed the truth as the evaluation of the state of the evaluation of the state of the evaluation of the are to be exchanged in eighteen months from it is in Jesus. The revival still progresses

SUMMARY.

The Danville Register states that the dysentery has been prevailing to an alarming extent in the neighborhood of Leaksville, N. C., Ebenezer Burgess, missionary from Bombay, within the past few weeks. In one family and the Misses Mary P. Burgess and Abby will direct our steps, and keep us in the right of Michigan moved a substitute for the whole cipalities when the Western Powers evacuate three out of five children died of it. In an- Burgess and servant, (Sarah, his infant daugh-Turkey, but says he will retain a strong other, its ravages were more fatal still, ter, died on the passage,) Mary Ann Johnson, military position in Moldavia as a provisional sweeping off some ten of its number in rapid Emily Fairbank, and John Fairbank. succession. In Leaksville, a few Sabbaths In the mean time hostilities continue, and ago, the cloth for 25 shrouds was sold in one daughters of Frederick Howes, Esq., of Bosday. In the upper edge of Pittsylvania the ton, were attempting to cross the railroad country has been scourged with this disease track in a wagon, the Manchester train came

> furnishes a table of the amount of surplus products of the town of Ceresco, Fond du Lack vive. From Asia, the news is bad for the Turks. County, in 1853. By this it appears that of On the 9th of June they met with a severe wheat, corn, oats, barley, flax seed, beans captured 13 cannons, 35 standards, and the The estimates for 1854, at the present ruling prices of produce, are over \$300,000.

On the 26th and 27th June, Boomarsund A dispatch dated Washington, Wednesday, was again bombarded, and the fortifications July 19, 1854, says: I have positive and undeniable information, from the highest sources An engagement took place between the at Honolulu, to the effect that a Treaty is Turks and Russians near Silistria, which last- about concluded between Mr. Gregg, the editwo days, and 2,500 Russians were killed. United States Commissioner, and the Government of the Islands, for their annexation of battle before Cronstadt, but up to the 29th settled question in relation to the annexation horned Durham cattle, imported by the is, whether the Islands shall come in as a Clinton County Ohio Company, are adver-Territory or a State.

The Conneaut Reporter says that a com pany of men interested in the iron and copper ousiness of Lake Superior have purchased sixty acres of land at the mouth of the creek, for the purpose of ejecting extensive establish. which killed him and his wife, has been ments for manufacturing the iron and copper | caught, it is reported, in Iowa. of the Lake region. This point, it is said, is The following paragraph contains the princi- nearest to the great coal fields of Pennsylva- July 19, 1854, says: The thermometer, at 3 nia, to which the manufactures must look for o'clock to-day, stood at 102 in the shade, be-

> A singular circumstance connected with the cholera epidemic is stated in the Chicago Slave Act, signed by six hundred citizens of papers. The body of a Mr. Ely had been Worcester, has been forwarded to Washingprepared for the grave, and was lying in a ton. Governor Washburn's name heads the room, the windows of which were thrown list. open. A violent thunder storm came up, and the supposed dead man revived. He was

The Clay Monument, in Lexington Ceme-Duncan, offer a premium of \$500 for the best plan and specifications for said Monument. Since the 1st of January, the population of Each competitor is to present three plans—the State has increased (including 6,500 Chi-to cost \$50,000, \$75,000, and \$100,000 re nese) about 17,800, the greater part of whom spectively. They must be in Lexington prior mind were in full and regular activity. But death has

It is now clearly ascertained, that the burning of the Richmondville Seminary was the A woman named Mary Brady, a native of work of incendiaries. A young man who Ireland, committed suicide on the 24th, by had been dismissed, and whose conduct subdrowning herself in a cistern. She had sequently, by threatening to be revenged, led was removed to Rensselaer county, N. Y. From Rensto suspicions that he knew something of the who had become unable to pay her; and she fire, was apprehended, and in his examination facts were elicited, which authorized the arrest town of Alfred, where he remained until his death. 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 Geneseo, in that county, was struck by lightning during | HA Hull, J Whitford, S P Cottrell, Joshua Clarke. TEMPERANCE AND CHOLERA.—In the Alba- 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, Nancy Clarke "2 00 to vol. 11 No. 52 afforded no protection" afforded no protection.

Charles A. Gibbs, Esq., and his wife, of Dorsey J Stillman, Poland bill. A debate took place on various amendmentions a number of facts within his personal Ovid, Seneca County, who were journeying Waite 8 Burdick, Little Genesee 4 00 ments, and without coming to a conclusion knowledge, bearing upon the point he en at the West, both died of cholera on Tuesday George B Tanner deavors to enforce, that intemperate men are of last week at Laporte, Ind. They left home A H Maine frequently the victims of the epidemic, while about three weeks since in good health, and In the Senate, the consideration of the those who abstain entirely from intoxicating were returning when they were arrested by Edith N Ayres, Plainfield, N J

more military barracks, on the body of Sam-

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 approached our shores, the usual farewell served sections not to be sold for less than

The comparative rate of mortality of rate of mortality than any of these other tween seven and eight o'clock she struck, and countries. In France, the mortality is one in there ensued, of course, more or less alarm forty-two individuals; in Prussia, one in

A most rigid surveillance is kept up in Paris, and in all parts of the country from Rock is only two miles distant. whence the capital is supplied, over the milk which is forwarded for the consumption of to such as seek its quiet retreat for recreation or the its inhabitants. Thirteen farmers have just been condemned to fines of one hundred francs and under, and one to eight days' imprisonment, for sending mik mixed with

The Semeur Canadian mentions, as an in its provisions, that we waive for the present and by means of life-boats all the passengers gium. This church was founded eleven years early to be received. These works, for cheapness, membership of a thousand persons, nearly all of whom have gone out from the Romish on those subjects that relate to the faith and practice Church. The work of evangelization is also of Christians. THE TREATY WITH JAPAN.—The Japanese | making very encouraging progress in many

A dispatch dated Boston, Saturday, July 15, 1854, says: Edward Crane, President of 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

The Christian Watchman says that the The pastor is about publishing documents, containing the history of the Baptists for the first twenty-five years of their existence in

Among the passengers in the packet ship-Devoushire" from London, were Rev.

At Danvers, July 17, as two young ladies, along and dashed the wagon to pieces, instant-The editor of the Ripon (Wisconsin) Herald | ly killing one of the young ladies, and mangling the other so badly that she cannot sur-

A dispatch dated Boston, Monday, July 17, 1854, says: Matthew Matthews, John Gill, Wm. L. Mentzer and C. Saxton, hailing from Philadelphia, recently obtained \$3,700 from the Rutland Bank, Vermont, by forged checks. Matthews and Gill have been taken at Montreal, and Mentzer 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 shorttised for sale on the 9th day of August, at Wilmington, on a short credit.

Dr Wm. II. Arrison, the supposed sender of the infernal machine to Mr. Allison, the steward of the Cincinnati Hospital, and

A dispatch dated Schnectady, Wednesday, ing the hottest since 1836.

A petition for the repeal of the Fugitive

In Glasgow, Scotland, on Sabbath afternoon, July lst, of scarlet fever, aged five years, WILLIAM HEN-DERSON, 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 1st 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 at last released him from scenes of trial; and his relatives and friends entertain the comforting thought, that

"The sunshine of heaven beamed bright on his waking, And the sound he did hear was the seraphim's song." C. M. I 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 selaer county he removed to Utsego county, and iro thence, some thirty-five years since, to Almond, Alle-In North Brookfield, Madison Co., N. Y., July 17th, of apoplexy, Mr. John TREAT, aged 86 years.

LETTERS. N V Hull, C M Lewis, L Crandall, W M Fabnestock

RECEIPTS.

FOR THE SABBATH RECORDER:

FOR SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST MEMORIAL: WILLIAM M. ROGERS, Treasurer,

New York Markets-July 24, 1854,

Ashes-Pots \$5 81; Pearls 5 50. Flour and Meal-Flour 6 25 a 7 00 for State brands, 7 50 a 8 00 for strait Michigan and Indiana, 8 25 a 9 25 for fancy Genesee. Rye Flour 5 50 a 7 50. Ccrn

Grain-Wheat 1 55 a 1 70 for red Wabash and Barley 90 a 98c. Oats 47 a 48c. for Jersey, 49 a 59c. 72c. for round yellow. White Benns 1 25 a 1 56.

Provisions Pork 10 50 for new prime, 12 00 for new mess. Beef 12 00 a 16 00 for mess. Lard 92c. Smoked Beef 124c. Butter 12 a 16c. for Ohio, 16 a a 19c. for State, 19 a 22c. for Orange Co. Cheese 7 a Lumber-15 00 a 15 50 for Eastern Spruce and Pine.

Seeds-Clover 73 a 8c. Timothy 18 00 a 21 00. Tallow-113 a 12c.

Wool-30 a 33c. for native, 42 a 44c. full-blood Merino, 47 a 5 Jc. for American Saxony Fleece.

For the Reception of Patients and Bearden PLAINFIELD, N. J. THE location of this establishment is peculiarly I inviting, being on the mountain side, where fresh The buildings are nearly new; the water is soft and

romantic and beautiful. In every direction there are pleasant walks or drives. The celebrated Washington No pains will be spared to make the Glen a "home A. UTTER, M. D.

Agents Wanted.

Physician and Proprietor.

THE services of a number of young men are want-I ed in selling the "Pearl or Spripture Library, containing sixteen volumes, 32 mo, bound in a neat style, and put up in a rich imitation rose-wood case. and testimonials of their utility are beginning thus will compare favorably with those published by the American Sunday-School Union or the American Tract Society, and form a complete compendium of the Bible

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

Clothing Establishment.

THE subscribers, under the firm of Tirsworths & No. 22 Dev-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 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 ex-WILLIAM DUNN, JOHN D. TITSWORTH, R. M. TITSWORTH.

Central Railroad Company of New Jersey. THE cars will run as follows until further notice, Leave Plainfield for New York at 7 and 8.30 A.M., 2.50 and 5.10 P.M., passenger, and 7.30 P.M., freight. Leave Plainfield for Easton at 9.35 A.M., 1.40 and

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.

3.35 P.M., passenger, and 6.30 A.M.' freight; and for

New York and Eric Railroad.

TRAINS leave pier foot of Duane-st., New York, as Buffalo Express at 6 A. M. for Buffalo direct, without change of baggage or cars. Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M. for Dunkirk.

Mail at 84 A. M. for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and allfin Way Express at 12.45 P. M. for Dunkirk. Night Express at 6 P. M. for Dankirk and Buffalor

On Sundays only one express train, at 6 P. M. These Express Trains connect at Buffalo with firstclass splendid steamers on Lake Erie for all ports on

the Lake; and at Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chi-D. C. McCALLUM, General Sup't.

Hudson River Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Trains leave Cham-Express Train, 6 A. M., through in four hours, connecting with Northern and Western Trains. Mall Train, 9 A. M. Through Way Trains, 12 M.

For Tarrytown at 11 P. M. For Poughkeepsie-Way Passenger Trains at 7 A.M. and 4.15 P. M. from Chambers st.; and Way, Freight

Express Train, 4 P. M. Accommodation Train at

For Peekskill at 10 A. M., 3 and 5.30 P. M. The Tarrytown, Peekskill and Poughkeepsie Trains stop at all the Way Stations.
Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher,

Sunday Mail Train at 3.40 P. M. from Canal-at. for Albany, stopping at all Way Stations EDMUND FRENCH, General Sup't.

Great Western Mail Route.

SIXTY MILES DISTANCE SAVED-MICHICAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE. The Railroad is now open to the Mississippi River. Running time to St. Louis 561 hours. Passengers can leave New York by the NEW YORK AND ERIE and HUDSON RIVER RAILROADS, at 7

o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M., arriving same eve ning at Dunkirk or Buffalo, and connecting with LIGHTNING EXPRESS TRAINS on the LAKE SHORE RAILROAD, and reach Chicago next evening at 9½ o'clock, where a comfortable night's rest may be obtained, and proceed at 8 o'clock next morning by the CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILBOAD for La Salle, Bloomington, Springfield, Alton, and St. Louis, all the way by RAILROAD. Also connecting at Chicago with trains on the CHICAGO AND GALENA RAILROAD, to Rockford, Freeport, Galena, and

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

Passengers by this line have the privilege of stop-

apply at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, JOHN F. PORTER, General Agent.

Regular Mail Line via Stonington for Besten,

DROVIDENCE, NEW BEDFORD, and TAUNTON. I Inland Route, without change of cars or detention, carrying the Eastern Mail. The steamers C. VANDERBILT, Capt. Joel Stone,

and COMMODORE, Capt. John G. Bowne, in connec tion with the Stonington and Providence, and Boston and Providence Railroads, leaving New York daily (Sundays excepted) from Pier No. 2 N. R., first wharf above Battery Place, at 5 o'clock P. M., and Stonington at 8 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of the mail train which leaves Boston at 5 30 P. M.

These steamers are unsurpassed for strength, safety, speed, comfort, and elegance. The officers are ex-The natural advantages of this route are superior to

any other. Being shorter and more direct, the trip is more pleasantly and expeditiously performed, while passengers can always rely on reaching their destina-tion in advance of those by either of the other routes. The COMMODORE, from New York - Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. From Stonington Tuesday,

Thursday, and Saturday. The C. VANDERBILT, from New York Theoday, Thursday, and Saturday. From Stoning to Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

The Practice of Medicine in China.

L'Union Aledicale copies from a Russian journal the following remarks on the teaching and practicing 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 | ters. of medicine, according to which the candidate for the degree of Doctor of Medicine must

Empire has held a middle place between they are unwilling to exchange. 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 required, shall only be procured through the the windows and doors, with the name of the doctor, and gratuitous certificates of friends purpose, and in no other manner. 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

most part, persons who have been obliged by circumstances to change their business; for example, dismissed functionaries, superannuated apothecary cubs, broken merchants, some tourists, chroniclers of marvelous events, &c., &c.

These fellows sell all sorts of secret remedies, plasters, pills, powders, &c. They expose their merchandize 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 cele-

which may affect the organ of vision. Many ratifications shall be exchanged within eighof their brother oculists prefer to adopt the teen months from the date of the signature proceeding of the celebrated oculist of their thereof, or sooner, if practicable. country, who paraded at the fairs mounted on a black ass, the saddle of which served as a Plenipotentiaries of the United States of 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 Kayei the seventh year, third month, and

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 which most desirable object the Presidental the United States has conferred full powers upon the Commissioner, Matthew Calbraith Perry, Special Ambassador of the United States to Japan, and the august explaining every thing as we went along. Sovereign of Japan has given similar full power to his Commissioners, Hayashi, Daigakau-no-kami, Ino, Prince of Tsus-Sima, Izawa, Prince of Mimasaki, and Udono, Member of the Board of Revenue. And the said two cents, being paid on each number of the Commissioners, after having exchanged their paper issued. The daily circulation is 52.said full powers, and duly considered the 000 copies, each number, including the suppremises, have agreed to the following arti-

ARTICLE 1.

There shall be a perfect, permanent, and universal peace, and a sincere and cordial samity, 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

Idzu. and the port of Hakodade, in the Prin. they came out. The noise of the machinery cipality of Matsmai, are granted by the Japan. was so great that it was difficult in conversater. The latter exists in the form of small cane-grass that grows in the sloughs of this husked, but cut up and given to them stalks ese as ports for the reception of American tion to be heard. The number printed an oily globules, encased by films of curd. These country will answer a much better purpose, and all. He owns another farm six miles ships, where they can be supplied with wood, hour is 12,000. By holding my watch and globules are specifically lighter than water, the straw being longer, and will turn quite as long by four broad. He paid last year \$10, water, provisions, and coal, and other articles counting, I discovered that each man receiv- so that when the milk is allowed to stand, they well." their necessities may require, as far as the ed from twenty-two to twenty-four a minute. gradually rise to the surface, and constitute Japanese have them. The time for opening Now and then a sheet with an imperfect im- cream. When the cream is kept at a moderthe first named port is immediately upon the pression would be hastily thrown out by one ate temperature, the sugar, under the influin the ensuing Japanese year. [Note.—A stopped, and the great machine rested for a principles. tariff of prices shall be given by the Japanese moment; then at another signal commenced The object of churning is to separate the officers of the things which they can furnish, the stunning clatter again. I was shown the butter from the curd by which it is surroundpayment for which shall be made in gold and

thrown or wrecked upon the coast of Japan, vey their crews to Simod or Hakodade, and discovery of a substitute for rags in the man- operation. The lactic acid acts on the films guishable from the Mocha. The seeds are ed to receive them; whatever articles the proprietor of the Times. I believe the man During the process, the cream increases in in a cool oven, and then rubbing them on a funded.

ARTICLE IV.

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

ARTICLE V.

at Simoda to go where they please within the limits of seven Japanese miles (or ri) 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 milk to the test of comparison, one with the 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 mat-

ARTICLE VII.

undergo an examination—that is to say, must resorting to the ports open to them, shall be very best of cows, either butter, or cheese, write a thesis on some proposed subject. If, permitted to exchange gold and silver coin or beef, to any valuable extent, if fed merely after two examinations, he received a favora- and articles of goods for other articles of on dry hay in the winter, or kept in a poor ble note, he was received as a physician to goods, under such regulations as shall be tem- and sour pasture in the summer. Roots of the court. Tut now, the examinations are a porarily established by the Japanese Govern- various kinds should be raised in abundance. form, and homorable positions are obtained by ment for that purpose. It is stipulated, how- by every dairyman who hopes to profit by his ever, that the ships of the United States shall vocation, and the food of cows should be From all time, medicine in the Celestial be permitted to carry away whatever articles varied, in the winter, from week to week

ARTICLE VIII.

Wood, water, provisions, coal, and goods agency of Japanese officers appointed for that

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 These out door Esculapians are, for the States and the citizens thereof, that those same privileges and advantages shall be granted likewise to the United States and the citi-

no other ports in Japan but Simoda and stress of weather.

ARTICLE XI.

There shall be appointed by the Government of the United States consuls for 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.

brated acupuncturer, Li, and that they have cluded and duly signed, shall be obligatory ceived that attention which its importance established itself. Hence the mere eating of distance from the city than they ever heard at last discovered that spot on the human and faithfully observed by the United States demands. body where bleeding can be practiced to the of America and Japan, and by the citizens most advantage for the cure of all manner of and subjects of each respective power; and it is to be ratified and approved by the Pre-The oculists arrange before them a little sident of the United States, by and with the table, where hang images of two enormous advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and practiced by those most successful in growing turn for digestion by the ordinary process. sound traveled at the rate of from 1130 to eyes, with the nomenclature of the diseases by the august Sovereign of Japan, and the

In the faith whereof, we, the respective 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 Kayei 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 Lon-

don, I have visited the office of the London

Times. To view the establishment, applica-

tion 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 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 plement, 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 be sent off by mail an hour later. Twenty cows, that an essay might easily be written of the straw will droop over the sides of the men were employed on the press, part of on the subject, while it is exceedingly difficult stack. Following this plan until the stack is them above in a gallery to supply paper, and to say any thing interesting in a single short finished, a complete and impervious covering The port of Simoda, in the Principality of part below to receive the printed sheets as article. vaults where the large stock of paper is kept. ed. This is accomplished simply by agitating So much is now used that the supply is some- the cream and breaking the films of curd, setwithin the publication building to a greater churn, and about 65 degrees when the but- per pound of the article now largely imported. But modest merit has a double claim to acextent than has been stated. There are con- ter comes, affords the best result. If higher 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 uses. If obtained and the labor of characteristics white and soft; if low-sent, is responsible for payment, if he butter is white and soft; if low-sent, is responsible for payment, if he paper, is responsible for payment, if he nearest fixed star has been discovered to be Alpha in the constellation of the Valley, and the Buffalo skillful reporters are employed. These are relieved every half hour, and are conveyed uses. If obtained and the labor of miles from the earth, and this star of the nearest fixed star has been discovered to be Alpha in the constellation of the Centaur. The sun is ninety-five millions of miles from the earth, and this star of the nearest fixed star has been discovered to be Alpha in the constellation of the Centaur. The sun is ninety-five millions of miles from the earth and this star of the nearest fixed star has been discovered to be alpha in the constellation of the Centaur. The sun is ninety-five millions of miles from the earth and this star of the nearest fixed star has been discovered to be alpha in the constellation of the Centaur. The sun is ninety-five millions of miles from the earth and this star of the nearest fixed star has been discovered to be stopped. The laws declare that any person to whom a Periodical sent, is responsible for payment, if he has never abscissed for it, or his sent, is responsible for payment, if he has never abscissed for it, or his sent, is responsible for payment, if he has never abscissed for it, or his sent, is responsible for payment, if he has never abscissed for it, or his sent, is responsible for payment, if he has never abscissed for it, or his sent, is responsible for payment, if he has never abscissed for it, or his sent, is responsible for payment, if he has never abscissed for it, or his sent, is responsible for payment, if he has never abscissed for it, or his sent, is resp

Cows and their Milk.

No part of the business of the farmer reuires more skill and attention than the dairy. If judiciously managed, it is profitable. I badly managed, worse than useless. To ob tain the best cows for the dairy, subject 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

Having thus ascertained the best cows, the next consideration is the keeping they are to receive. Much, very much, depends upon It is agreed that ships of the United States this. It is unreasonable to expect, from the 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,)

the matter over. Milk obtained from cows dough. in the morning is generally richer than that Vermont Watchman.

Corn Hoeing and Top Dressing.

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 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 culso 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 perfection. It possesses the power of elaborating healthy aliment 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.

water can be obtained, we should always prefer to thoroughly wash the butter, taking ducts can be well grown together. Probably great pains to remove all the butter-milk, the best rotation would be to sow all wheat Butter generally contains about 15 per cent. land with clover and timothy seed mixed, and of water, curd, &c. It is important for the let that remain in sheep pasture three years, preservation of butter, that as much of this and then break up and sow again with a light the Sabbath-School Visitor, bound together in cloth, as possible should be removed. The quantity of lime and a renewal of grass-seed. Price \$1 00. We have also on hand several sets of the Sabbath Recorder, vols. 2 to 10 inclusive, which will be removed. If the clover has predominated over the timewater in the butter. The water should be saturated with salt; hence, the less water the sacond sowing of clover-seed, as there will be soond 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 butter contains, the less salt will be required be enough in the ground. No two staple send their orders without delay. for its perfect preservation. When butter is crops can be better grown together than sold fresh, 15 or 20 per cent, of water is not wheat and wool, and no one need fear going

We need hardly say that the most scrupu- be kept over without loss. The great West lous cleanliness is required in all the opera- is to be the sheep walk of America, as wool tions of butter making. Cream is more easily can be produced upon the cheap lands there tainted by noxious gases than almost any at a greater profit than at the East, and proother substance. Hence, not only must the bably at a greater profit than any other crop dairy or cellar be itself clean, but all fumes from the barn-yard, or out-buildings, carefully

Cheese as a Digester.

call it, cheese—that which is decayed and heretofore that the eronaut may well be the the office, pier No. 18 N. R., foot of Cortlandt st will yield a greater quantity of milk than if mouldy being preferred by connoisseurs—is most skeptical man about the rotundity of the fed upon any other food. We have thorough often eaten after dinner. The action which earth. Philosophy imposes the truth upon ly tried the experiment, and have no doubt experience seems to have proved it to possess, us, but the view of the earth from the elevaof the fact. There is nothing like a clean in aiding the digestion of what has previous-pasture, free from brakes and filthy and sour ly been eaten, is both curious and interesting, restrial basin, the deeper part of which is that old established and enlarged Foundry, which has been weeds, upon the hill sides, to fill a milk-pail and has had some light thrown upon it by re- directly under one's feet. As we ascend, the in operation for Thirty Years, and whose patterns and or a churn; and in the winter, for the same cent chemical research. When the curd of earth beneath us seems to recede—actually to process of manufacture so perfected, that their Bells purpose, there is no better food than sweet milk is exposed to the air in a moist state for sink away, while the horizon gradually and have a world-wide celebrity for volume of sound and meadow and mountain hay, and the stalks of a few days, at a moderate temperature, it be- gracefully lifts a diversified slope, stretched and guality of tone. The present Proprietors have recent meadow and mountain hay, and the stalks of a few days, at a moderate temperature, it begracefully lifts a diversified slope, stretched is succeeded in applying the process of loam mould
sweet corn; and for roots, the carrot, rutagins gradually to decay, to emit a disagreeaaway farther and farther to a line that, at the ing in Iron Cases to Bell Casting—which sequres a zens thereof, without any consultation or delay.

Zens thereof, without any consultation or delay.

ARTICLE X.

ARTICLE X.

Shing of the United States and the citi- sweet corn; and nor roots, the carrot, tata bags, mangelwurzel, the turnip, and sugar ble odor, and to ferment. When in this state, highest elevation, seems to close with the sky. beet. Try this course of feeding—try it faithbeet. Try this course of feeding—try it faith- it possesses the property, in certain circum- the unimpaired excellence of their Bells, they have stances, of inducing a species of chemical figure and distance below the unimpaired excellence of their Bells, they have stances, of inducing a species of chemical figure medal) of the World's Fair in New York they cannot feel and the citi- sequences and the citi Ships of the United States shall resort to other ports in Japan but Simoda and good butter, and fat cheese, provided you do stances with which it is mixed or is brought and the equally expanded terrestrial basin be-Hakodade, unless in distress or forced by not skim the milk of which the latter is made. into contact. It acts after the same manner low." And now a little about milk. Let us talk as sour leaven does when mixed with sweet

obtained at evening, and usually less in quanin a similar way when introduced into the things being equal, the farther they can be the States and Canadas. Their Hangings, comprising the States and Canadas. Their Hangings are the States and Canadas. The States are the States and Canadas. The States are the States and Canadas. The States are the States are the States and Canadas. The States are the Stat grounds are much better than others for the ly to commence among the particles of food years ago the inhabitants of Philadelphia had be turned upon the Bell; Spring acting upon the Clap production of rich milk. Examine the kind which has previously been eaten, and thus a bell imported from England. In order to per, prolonging the sound; Iron Frame, Tolling Ham of grass, and the nature of the soil in the facilitates the dissolution which necessarily judge of the sound, it was elevated on a tripasture producing the best milk, and stock precedes digestion. It is only some kinds of angle, in the great street of the city, and Hangings in Brass or Bronze of any design furnished angement necessary.

ARTICLE XII.

The present convention, having been con
The present convention, having been con
The present convention of the pastures, of a similar soil, with the same kind of cheese mould has convention which some kind of cheese mould has convention which its importance of the popular convention of the pastures of a similar soil, with the same kind of cheese, however, which will effect this pursuit the people coming to market day, when kind of grass. The subject of sweet pastures, or good grazing grounds, has not respect to the people coming to market day, when kind of grass. The subject of sweet pastures, or good grazing grounds, has not respect to the people coming to market day, when kind of cheese mould has on hearing the sound of a bell at a greater proper specifications being given. Old Bells taken in exchange. a morsel of cheese after dinner does not ne- any bell before. This circumstance excited | k cessarily promote digestion. If too new, or the attention of the curious, and it was disof improper quality, it will only add to the covered that the sound of the bell struck in In looking over the mode of cultivation already overloaded, and will have to await its it did when raised in the air. In the air, licited. A. MENEELY'S SONS, West Troy, N.Y.

> Poisonous Colored Confectionery.—The "Lancet" commissioners, in reporting the result of their investigations respecting color-# ed confectionery, express their surprise at | icut has recently put two new laws on her | it several times with the cultivator, so as to the extent to which deadly and virulent poi- statute book: One provides that the several sons are daily made use of by the manufactur- provisions of the act of 1849, relative to the to the Healing Art. A vast trial of its virtues through ers of those articles. One hundred and one property and estate of married women, be, out this broad country, has proved, beyond a doubt samples were analyzed; and of the yellows, and the same are, hereby extended and applied that no medicine or combinations of medicines ye seventy contained chromate of lead and col- to all property owned by any woman previous known, can so surely control and cure the numerous tivator and hoe were used again, and the ored gamboge; seventy-nine of the reds con- to the time of her marriage. The other en- swept from our midst thousands and thousands every stalks thinned to four in the hill; nor did this tained cochineal, red lead, and by-sulphuret acts that upon the dissolution of any marriage year. Indeed, there is now abundant reason to be suffice, for if time allowed, before the corn of mercury; eight of the browns contained by divorce, if there be a minor child or child- lieve a remedy has at length been found which can be became too large to admit of the passage of ferruginous earths, either vandyke, brown, ren of such marriage, who shall stand in need the horse, the cultivator was again employed, umber, or sienna; two of the purples condof maintenance or support, it shall be the and another dressing with the hoe given. At tained Prussian blue and cochineal; thirty- duty of the parents of such child or children this stage in its growth the ground becomes eight of the blues contained indigo, Prussian to provide for, support and maintain them, blue, Antwerp blue, and a sulphuret of sodium according to the abilities of such parents reor alumnium; nineteen of the greens con- spectively. tained Brunswick greens, consisting of mixture of chromate of lead and Prussian blue, verditer or carbonate of copper, Scheele's Morgan, while digging a well on his farm, green or arsenite of copper. The above near Hudson, Illinois, had sunk a shaft down colors were variously combined in different fifty-three feet, when he struck a rock, and in with the necessary food for its growth and cases, three and even four poisons occurring trying to loosen it, it fell with a quick plunge in the same parcel of confectionery. In four into a subterraneous stream of water, about of the samples, the colors were painted on four feet in depth, which flowed with great with white lead or carbonate of lead; thir- velocity. Mr. Morgan had hardly time to teen of the samples were adulterated with hydrated sulphate of lime; seventeen samples were adulterated with wheat flour, three with waters. A similar phenomenon is said to potato flour, and one with arrowroot.

PROTECTING CLOVER HAY STACKS.—Josiah Lackey writes to the Iowa Farmer, that he has tried to protect clover hay from the effects of the weather in the following manner, and found that it answered as well as if the hay had been put in a barn. Clover hay put up that in one region of the country north of Iowa in the ordinary way, like timothy, is apt to every thing is inclined to petrifaction. Large terms of unmeasured praise by those who have used get musty and unpalatable, but put up in the logs of wood, limbs, vegetables, and once livit, and I know of some cases where the best they can mode recommended, it comes out good and ing animals, might be seen turned to solid say of it is not too much for the good it has done: I sweet. He says: "When the stack, which rock He says tortoise by the score that sweet. He says: "When the stack, which rock. He saw tortoise by the score, that The production of butter involves so many is commenced the usual way, is raised to about would weigh over 400 pounds; also birds, I feel gratified in seeing the benefit it confers. Times Each sheet costs the publishers a intricate questions of organic chemistry—so one half its destined height, the ends of long fishes and animals. He brought with him penny and a half, or three cents, before it is many nice physiological considerations—is wheat or rye straw are placed just on the several eagle quills, petrified complete and printed. One of the presses was put in mo- influenced so much by climate, by soil, by edge of the stack, so that when the next layer perfect, also the head of a bird, and some tion at 1 o'clock P. M. to print an edition to food, and the breed, age, and condition of the of hay is placed upon it, the principal length is furnished to the hay, that will keep it nearly Milk contains curd, sugar of milk, and but as well as the best barn. I think that the long Germantown Telegraph.

COFFEE DETHRONED .- Liebig (the illustrious German chemist) says that asparagus consigning of this treaty; the last-named port is of the sharp-eyed men below, and once or ence of the curd and air, is transformed into tains, in common with tea and coffee, a printo be opened immediately after the same day twice at the stroke of a bell all the wheels lactic acid, according to well-known chemical ciple which he calls "taurine," and which he considers essential to the health of those who do not take strong exercise. Taking the hint at the State Bank of New Brunswick, by the from Baron Liebig, a writer in the London Gardener's Chronicle was led to test asparagus as a substitute for coffee. He says: The plated movement for the separation from the By the Seventh-day Baptist Publishing Society, times short of the demand, and the price is ting the oil free, which runs together and forms young shoots I first prepared were not agree. New Granadian Government of the four Whenever ships of the United States are much advanced. For some time an adver- lumps of butter. Cream from the formation able, having an alkaline taste. I then tried Provinces comprising the Isthmus of Darien, tisement has been standing in the columns of of lactic acid, is generally sour before churn- the ripe seeds; these roasted and ground (or Panama,) is likely to be made in the the Japanese vessels will assist them, and con- the Times offering a reward of \$5,000 for the ling, and if not, always becomes so during the make a full flavored coffee, not easily distin- course of a few weeks from the present time. \$2.00 per year, payable in advance. Subscriptions hand them over to their countrymen appoint. ufacture of paper. This offer is made by the of curd, and renders them more easily broken, easily freed from the berry by drying them shipwrecked men may have preserved shall has never been met who has seen the editor temperature from 5 to 10 degrees. The best sieve. In good soil asparagus yields seeds likewise be restored, and the expenses incur- of the Times, but I am convinced that there temperature at which to churn the cream is a abundantly, and if they are charged with red in the rescue, and support of Americans is such a personage, for I have heard his name disputed point. It appears, however, to be "taurine," and identical with the seeds of the and Japanese who may thus be thrown upon pronounced, and been shown his room and well established by numerous experiments, coffee plant, asparagus coffee may be grown the shores of either nation, are not to be re- chair. The editing of the paper is carried on that 55 degrees when the cream is put in the United States at less than half the cost ward, and merit without modesty is insolent.

skillful reporters are employed. These are The butter should come in from 20 to 40 min. lions of miles from the earth, and this star, adequate support. relieved every half hour, and are conveyed utes. If obtained quicker, it is generally at which we feel a certain degree of friendship to and from the office to the legislative place the expense of color, flavor, and hardness. for, because it is our nearest neighbor, is two Shipwrecked men, and other citizens of the in cabs, no one remaining on duty longer than After the cream is "broke," it should be hundred and six thousand times the distance United States, temporarily living at Simoda the prescribed time. In viewing an establish- churned slowly till the butter is gathered. of the sun from the earth. Light, which and Hakodade, shall not be subject to such ment like that of the Times, and reflecting Some good butter-makers do not wash the travels one hundred and ninety-two thousand restrictions and confinement as the Dutch and upon the vast influence it exerts, one cannot butter at all, merely working out the butter- miles a second, would require more than is not afraid to wear old clothes until he is milk by pressure. Where good, cool spring- three years to reach us from that star.

WHEAT AND WOOL .- These two farm prosold 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 the butter-milk for the hogs at home!

wheat and wool, and no one need tear 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 going over the business of either for fear it will not cord, Bellows Falls, &c. Via Norwich and Work cester, Worcester and Nashua, Boston and Workerster New London and Willimantic, and Palmer Railroads. Passengers by this Line leave pier No. 18 North feels will pay, for both wool and wheat can be considered.

How the Earth looks from a Balloon.-Mr. Elliot, the æronaut, in a letter giving an Mr. Elliot, the æronaut, in a letter giving an Norwich, Willimantic, Stafford, Munson, Palmer, World account of his ascension from Baltimore, thus cester, Boston, Fitchburg, Lowell, Lawrence, Nashua speaks of the appearance of the earth from As a digester, as some not inappropriately a balloon: "I do n't know that I ever hinted

twice the distance on water that they are on For the rapid Cure of Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness.

Subterraneous Streams.—A man named grasp the rope which hung down the shaft, to save himself from falling into the turbid exist in Butler Township, Jackson County, iety of many a fond parent. For all affections of the in the same State, the water from which finds vent on the side of a bluff, and is of sufficient in addressing you these lines—but for your important force to turn heavy machinery.

An Indian agent named Vaughn, who has traveled extensively in the North-west, states curious specimens of wood and reptiles.

Jacob Strackhan, of Illinois, has a farm o 10,000 acres, and has on it this year 2,300 dangerous affection of the lungs, and I do not over acres of corn, which will probably yield him state my convictions when I tell you it is a priceless 92,000 bushels. The corn fed to cattle is not 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, receivers of the former Bank.

We have intelligence that the long-contem-

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 awkceptance.

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

Somebody says, "he is a brave man who For a squ re of 16 lines or less—one insertion, each subsequent insertion, not afraid to wear old clothes until he is " " six months, able to pay for new."

ON hand, and for sale at this office, the first and second volumes of the Seventh-day Baptist Memorial, bound together, in cloth and leather. Price in cloth \$2 50; half roan \$2 75; half calf \$2 87; half

Norwich Line to Boston.

P.M., (Sundays excepted.)
Steamer CONNECTICUT, Capt. J. W. Williams, will leave New York every Tuesday, Thursday, and

Steamer WORCESTER, Capt. Wm. Wilcox will leave New York every Monday, Wednesday, and Fri

Passengers by this Line arrive in time to take the early trains out of Boston. Passengers taken at the lowest for New London Concord, Bellows Falls, and other places in Northern New Hampshire and Vermont.

For further information inquire of E. S. Martin, a

Bella! Bella! Bella!

Plantations, etc., made, and a large assortment besides many Diplomas, that have been awarded them. They have patterns for, and keep on hand, Bells of a lough.

The Sound of Bells.—The nearer bells furnish to order Chimes of any number of Bells, or key and can refer to several of their make throughout

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Surveyors' Instruments of all descriptions, made and

rontes, in all directions, either Railroad, Canal or Riv. er. orders can be executed with dispatch, which, either

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

MONG the numerous discoveries Science has made

MARRIAGE RIGHTS AND DUTIES.—Connect- A in this generation to facilitate the business of life -increase its enjoyment, and even prolong the term relied on, to cure the most dangerous affections of the any proportion of the cures effected by its use. But we would present the following, and refer further inquiry to my American Almanac, which the agent below named will always be pleased to furnish free, wherein are full particulars, and indisputable proof of these

J. C. Ayer, Dear Sir, -My little son, four years old Scarlet Fever. His throat was rotten, and every per son that visited him pronounced him a dead child Having used your Cherry Pectoral in California, in the winter of 1850, for a severe attack of Bronchitis with entire success, I was induced to try it on my little boy. I gave him a tea-spoon full every three hours, com-mencing in the morning, and by ten o'clock at night found a decided change for the better, and after three days use he was able to eat or drink without pain.

Its use in the above-named disease will save many a child from a premature grave, and relieve the anx discovery, my little boy would now have been in another world. I am yours, with great respect,

J. D. POWELL, Supt. Trans., L. R. R. R. Rock Hill, (Somerset Co.,) N. J., July 21, 1852, Dr. J. C. Ayer,—Since your medicine has become known here, it has a greater demand than any other Please send me a further supply, and believe me Yours, with respect, JOHN C. WHITLOOK

Windsor, C. W., June 26, 1852. J. C. Ayer, Sir,—This may certify that I have used your Cherry Pectoral for upwards of one year; and it is my sincere belief that I should have been in my grave ere this time if I had not. It has cured me of a

Yours very respectfully,
D. A. McCULLIN, Attorney at Law. Wilkesbarre, Pa., Sept. 28, 1850. Dr. J. C. Ayer, My dear Sir,-Your medicine much approved by those who have used it here, and its composition is such as to insure and maintain in reputation. I invariably recommend it for pulmonary affections, as do many of our principal physicians.
I am your friend, CHAS. STREATER, M.D.
Prepared by J. C. AYER, Chemist, Lowell, Mass. Sold at wholesale in New York by A. B. & D. Sands retail by Rushton, CLARK & Co., and by all Druggies,

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