

The Sabbath Recorder.

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

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

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THE THREE HOUSEHOLDS.

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"We may sometimes convey a moral in a spiritually narrative, which would have passed unnoticed in a learned essay."

In the far eastern part of Judea, bordering on the spicy groves and flowery meads of sunny Arabia, there lived, some centuries since, a maiden lady of much beauty and wealth, the only child of Prince Jussuf, and was the last lineal descendant of an honorable family; herself rendered more honorable, by her own amiability and sterling worth, than all royal descent can possibly bestow on any frail mortal.

Before the Princess Leila had passed the hey-day of youth, she witnessed the decline and decay of all her kindred, and she was left alone in possession of immense estates, inherited from both sides of her family. In no country could a more beautiful palace, surrounded by the most superb gardens, all studded with pavilions, fountains, grottoes, bowers, statuary, and flowers of the richest hues, be found, nor one in which cooler shades and more reviving streams offered a more inviting retreat, or a more tranquil abode. Surrounded by everything that could attract the eye and soothe the spirit, still the fair and good Princess did not yield herself to idle luxury and ignoble ease, but longed to extend the enjoyments of her possessions far and wide, even to the extreme limit of all her means. Her father was an Israelite, and her mother a Persian, and blended in their domestic relations and social entertainments, the patriarchal simplicity with the luxury of oriental magnificence.

With such beauty, amiability, and possessions it would not seem strange that the Princess should be wooed; yet, wooed as she had been by hundreds, nay thousands, of the bravest, the brightest, and the greatest of all lands, she never responded to any proffered alliance from the innumerable hosts of Lords, Knights, and Sages, of the East and the West, who bowed at her shrine. She appeared to possess every virtue and every qualification to shine in any sphere of life, but her heart could not be won by any man of most unexceptionable caste; though companionship was an essential element of her happiness, she was kind, gentle, loving and benevolent beyond measure, and was constantly communicating to others of her own rich enjoyments. She would ever relieve want to the extent of her ability, weep with the suffering, and endure any privation to identify herself with the afflicted, still unrelenting, herself with the Sovereigns who tender for her favor.

The Princess, soon after being left an orphan, happened in Jerusalem at the time of the greatest event in the history of the world, namely, the birth of the Saviour of mankind. The strange tales which reached that city of the singular advent of the Babe of Bethlehem, marked by the still more singular phenomenon of the star in the heavens guiding the Wise Men of the East to the manger in which the child Jesus was born, soon followed by the inhuman purpose of Herod, to slay all the children in Bethlehem, from two years old and under, the Princess hastened to Bethlehem Ephrathah, to proffer protection to the holy family, and remove them to her possessions in the East; but they had fled—departed into Egypt. She returned home sorrowful, unfeignedly distressed that she could not exercise those noble promptings of her noble heart. Her thoughtful spirit dwelt constantly on the mysterious conception and birth of the God-man, and she incessantly exclaimed, in the language of the angel Gabriel: "Blessed art thou among women." So mysterious and so blessed, that she determined to devote herself, wholly, to the service of the Lord, peradventure He might use her to subserve some high and holy purposes in his economy of grace.

Some years afterward, the Princess was at Jerusalem, again, and going into the Temple, on the Sabbath-day, she heard the words of the great Teacher, then attracting so much attention and exciting so much interest among the people by his strange doctrines. Among the first who followed him openly, was the Princess Leila. She lingered upon every word that dropped from his lips, and loved it, because it was so much in consonance with her own sense of the truly good. After returning to her estates, she constantly meditated on the glad tidings her ears had heard, and which had made such an abiding impression on her heart. The more she meditated on the subject, the more she congratulated herself on having heard so profound an oracle; and she determined to revisit Jerusalem, to learn more of the precious doctrines of the new Teacher. On her arrival at that place, she discovered the whole city in a tumult, on account of that Prophet, who had the words of eternal life, and who spake as never man spake, and she availed herself of every opportunity that presented to hear his sweet messages to a dying world. But those were perilous times. His own were deserting him; yea, even within a few days the boldest of his disciples, Peter, denied him, and another, Judas, betrayed him into the hands of his enemies and persecutors. Nothing daunted, she followed him to the Judgment Hall; she followed him to Calvary, and followed him to the Sepulchre, and sat at a distance all the while the Redeemer lay within the sealed rock. She saw him rise from the dead, throw off the coverings of the grave, and go forth to comfort his sorrowing disciples, and to testify of the verity of his resurrection.

After the ascension of the Saviour, the Princess returned to her estates, to ponder on all she had witnessed; but so strange and incomprehensible were her accounts, that none could understand her narrative, or did not wish to believe it. She could scarcely satisfy herself for her own belief, or so strange a matter, from the slender opportunities she had enjoyed; yet, enough good seed had fallen on good soil, to take root, and she devoutly cherished her feeble faith fondly and cherished, though it proved, in some things, a zeal not according to knowledge; but, like many others, with good, yea, the best intentions, she had not heard all, or not heeded all the truth necessary to guide her in carrying out those great and good purposes to their legitimate end; still, to work she was determined, whether exactly right or not, work she would, and that in her Master's name.

Having seen Him, who had been crucified, come to life again, she conceived the idea of raising a family from the dead, by the power of the new religion; who should be instructed and indoctrinated from the cradle in all the principles of her holy faith, and thus surround herself by a company of true believers. She, therefore, issued a mandate throughout her dominions, requiring all accouchers to bring all still-born children to the Palace; and set about to make amplest provisions to have them all well cared for. A large edifice was erected specially for their reception, with innumerable apartments, all beautified with the most gorgeous adornments—beds of eider-down, dressed with tapestry and laces, opening on the most beautiful verandahs and shady groves of the garden, which perfumed the whole establishment, and among whose bowers the most enchanting choristers of the air warbled day and night. It possessed all the magnificence of a fairy creation, and day and night innumerable ministering attendants were in waiting to render any service to its hapless inmates.

As each still-born was brought into the establishment, it, he or she, was laid on a finely embroidered satin divan, under a richly decorated canopy, and was immediately surrounded by a dozen attendants, fanning invigorating breezes, burning incense, and sprinkling the unconscious form with the most luscious perfumes. Music was also brought into requisition, the kitar and cymbals, and even a nursing mother knelt over the child, incessantly moistening its lips from her breasts. Anon, they were carried about in the cool breezes of the garden, in appropriate sedans, and loud inspiring songs of congratulation were chanted into their senseless ears, by a well trained choir of minstrels. In a word, whatever wealth could command, and whatever unremitting devotion, with all the most ingenious appliances that could be devised and consecrated to the attainment of her laudable but mistaken purpose, the hapless was quickened to life. It proved a mud not about nothing, and "love's labor lost"—they not only continued cadaver, but wilted and became putrid, and had to be put away out of sight, as often as they were brought there for resuscitation.

With all the kind intentions and the most benevolent designs, all the efforts of the Princess, and her lavish expenditure, as might be anticipated by all, save one of such tender heart and sanguine temperament, proved abortive, and worse than useless. Saddened by her failure, after a prolonged experience, she abandoned so fruitless a project; but, animated with a zeal to be useful in her day, and to serve her generation, she devised another plan, which to her appeared much more feasible; and as she lacked no energy or means, she applied herself to her new task with renewed vigor.

At that sad moment, a Stranger of most singular yet prepossessing appearance approached the grove—a blending a most dignified aspect with an extremely placid and humble countenance. He carried in his every appearance the frontlet of peace—peace within, peace without—a holy, harmless man—a truthful, confiding man. The Princess struck behind a drooping branch of her bower to conceal her person, as he passed along, and while eyeing him intently, heard him incessantly exclaim: "Beautiful! very beautiful! good! very good! how gracious! how very gracious! the Lord has been to the possessor. Blessed of women; yet more blessed, if her heart is set wholly on Him who has so graciously bestowed all these possessions upon her."

The Princess leaned forward to catch every word that fell from such gracious lips, and even ventured a step or two beyond the prescribed limits.

The mysterious visitor passed on. The Princess remained beyond her usual hour of retiring, lest she should encounter the Stranger; but not from any sense of apprehension, for every thing about him disarmed all suspicion of danger. When she arrived at the Palace, two or three of her personal attendants, who had been looking for her all round the private walks near the Palace, informed the Princess of the singular personage they had observed within the grounds, corresponding exactly with what her own eyes had witnessed; yet, with like impressions of his benevolent appearance and harmless demeanor; thus neither the Princess nor any of her attendants regarded him with any forebodings of evil. Daily he came and went, yet so mild and gentle his mien, that none felt his return; his presence, but rather desired his return; as we oftentimes gaze, without alarm, at some strange aerial phenomenon, dazzling and even confusing our vision for a moment, certified, from its very nature, that it cannot do any harm, while it may possess much to interest and to instruct. So the worthy Stranger was, intuitively, esteemed by one and all of the establishment.

A few evenings afterward found the desponding Princess, whose mind was still ruminating, painfully, on the reverses of her former projects, seated by a brook in a different part of the garden, watching the descent of the sun behind the western hills of her own possessions; and yielding readily to the natural tendency of the sadness which enshrouded her spirit, she read in the gloom of nightfall, her own advancing fate, and gave free expression to her feelings in heart rending sighs and showers of tears. Occupying a rustic bench out in a clump of rocks, round which a private path abruptly turned, the Stranger was suddenly precipitated into her immediate presence.

More frightened himself than the Princess, he offered an apology for his intrusion and attempted to withdraw. Emboldened by the marked benignity of the Stranger, the Princess inquired his purpose on her premises, informing him, at the same time, that he had been observed before, and that watch was had on his movements.

He replied, with much frankness, and with an expression of goodness that found an easy entrance to her heart: "Madam, my mission is with the lowly; and having no claims to the favor of the high of earth, I have not made myself known at the Palace, although I have been wandering over these grounds some days. I love the works of my Master in Nature and in Providence. I have been gratifying my fondness for his works in Nature, by strolling through these beautiful gardens, and have been attempting to impart some feeble knowledge of his Providence to the dependents of these estates, having learned, that it could not be unpleasant to the Princess, to elevate the hearts of her people to the service of the true God, and Giver of every perfect blessing;" and he departed as abruptly, before the Princess could recover from her surprise at his modest words, so full of meaning and profit.

Days passed on without any further encounter with the Stranger, although scarcely any one on the estates entered the Palace without some tidings of generous benevolence, the Princess—all things went on prosperously

enough; but when they became separated into different classes, and different teachers, of different schools of philosophy, presided over the respective classes, jealousies first entered, soon followed by animosities, and eventually ran into contentions and conflict; so that it was not safe any longer for their benefactress, the kind-hearted Princess, to expose herself among them; so rife had unrestrained impetuosity become among the contending partisans.

All the efforts of the Princess to reconcile the feuds and overcome their bickerings, by all acts of tenderness and forbearance, proved unavailing; so arrogant in their philosophy, and so self-opinionated in their learning, that no one would yield—none would even consider. Onward, onward, onward, in their heat of disputation, they ran into a state of open anarchy and active warfare—brother assailing brother, and brother crucifying brother—until the Princess was obliged to disperse her disciples, whom she had succored and cherished with so much tenderness, and with whose prosperity every pulsation of her own heart was identified.

Failing in both of her darling projects, she yielded herself to a melancholy, which threatened her sanity, and which was like to destroy her usefulness altogether. Her possessions could no longer afford her any happiness; yea, they became almost intolerable to her. Seated one evening in a retired bower, enshrouded in a dark cedar grove, ruminating on all the past, and yielding her distressed heart to despondency, dark and fearful, she began to write up a long black catalogue of bitter things against herself, and to arraign Providence for her untoward destiny. She had no kin on earth; all her visions of usefulness had failed, and she seriously meditated the sale of her possessions, to give the proceeds to the poor, and retire to an eremitium close by the Holy Sepulchre, and waste her days in listless waiting for her change to come.

At that sad moment, a Stranger of most singular yet prepossessing appearance approached the grove—a blending a most dignified aspect with an extremely placid and humble countenance. He carried in his every appearance the frontlet of peace—peace within, peace without—a holy, harmless man—a truthful, confiding man. The Princess struck behind a drooping branch of her bower to conceal her person, as he passed along, and while eyeing him intently, heard him incessantly exclaim: "Beautiful! very beautiful! good! very good! how gracious! how very gracious! the Lord has been to the possessor. Blessed of women; yet more blessed, if her heart is set wholly on Him who has so graciously bestowed all these possessions upon her."

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and entered every cottage of the tenantry, and carried comfort and blessing in all his steps. To the sick he was physician and nurse, watching over them, administering medicine, and soothing their spirits after a fashion they had never dreamed of before. He adapted himself to the learned and the ignorant, to the proud and the humble, in such gentle, winning accents, that even the lordling, Felix-like, was almost persuaded to his faith; yet while he hesitated, he had no desire to send him away, to wait a more convenient season; and the humble, like Mary, of joy at his comforting words, all dropped in the heart; while all, without exception, entreated the Princess to come to their hamlets and see what good the good Stranger had brought to their happy homes.

All this joy among her people only served to depress her own heart the more, as she perverted the good designs of Providence in sending a rich blessing to their doors, from the sad evidence that the blessing was unto others, and not unto herself, whom she assumed needed it the most, and her heart waxed rebellious. Her whole frame, mind and body, was smitten with lowering grief, and a fixed melancholy was settling rapidly on her broken spirit, which was only varied by sudden outbursts of discontent and unrestrained murmurs. Stealing along the margin of a deep stream, at a considerable distance from the Palace, and supposing herself beyond all hearing, and even where she might perpetrate any act to rid herself of earthly misery, she gave vent to the sad perturbations of her oppressed bosom—her pent-up disappointments and anguish, in the most desponding lamentations, and after the eastern custom, tore her hair and rent her garments in phrenzied violence.

"Daughter, do thyself no harm," was an admonition uttered in accents of greatest kindness, and in tones so soothing that they acted with the charm of Orpheus' lyre in calming the rage of the wild beasts of the forest; so sweetly and so powerfully was it exercised, that the Princess became perfectly ashamed of herself, and immediately attempted to glide away from his presence, and would have slipped from his gaze had he not opened his mouth again in words of gracious utterance, as he continued: "Thou art troubled about many things; choose that part which Mary chose, and thou shalt be happy—happy here, and happy forever. Trust in God, and he will prosper thy soul abundantly."

Covered with confusion of face for her unbelief, after having professed to have known the Saviour, the Princess, at first, attempted to defend her position, by her failures in her efforts to do good and serve the Most High; but the Stranger, with a smile, said: "True, but you strayed beyond the Record, in carrying out your benevolent designs. God needs not the wisdom of man, and will not suffer any compounding with his Truth. Benevolence may be amiable, but to be efficient and approved, it must be founded in, and bounded by this precious God-Book;" taking a carefully preserved volume from beneath the folds of his bosom, and remarking significantly: "No more, nor less, than the rule of duty prescribed unto us by the Most High, can ever be smiled upon by Heaven. Thus far, and no further, is the measure of Jehovah. God is good, and loves a faithful heart; but he only owns and blesses an obedient spirit—a truly obedient spirit—one that seeks his will—Lord, what wilt thou have me to do—Nay, unto us, not unto us, but unto thy name be all the glory."

The Princess threw herself at the feet of the Stranger, and besought him to accompany her to the Palace, and set before her house the blessed words of the blessed God-Book. On their way thither he discoursed on the cares of earth, and the unhappiness of mankind, inflicted by the transgression of our common parents; and after showing its effects on succeeding generations, urged the new birth, by a living faith in the Lord Jesus Christ. In all her vagaries, the Princess had never lost her first love for the Redeemer; which prompted her to follow Him to the Judgment Hall, mount Calvary's heights in his stricken train, and keep vigils near the Sepulchre. The chord was touched that vibrated through every fibre of her system, and she was instantly subdued, and became tractable as a child, and urgently entreated more of the words of eternal life.

After having partaken of a frugal repast, and all the retinue of the Palace, with the Princess at their head, had gathered in the great vestibule, or hall, the Stranger took out the precious volume, which he ever called the God-Book, and read the First Epistle General of John, illustrating the text by appropriate comments, and dwelling particularly on the consolations of the Gospel; all of which he did in such a child-like manner, and almost entirely in the very words of Scripture, that every one was riveted, intensely, by every word he uttered, and even every expression of countenance, as he melted under his glowing theme of Christ crucified, and was transported into ecstatic raptures, by his high anticipations of glory illimitable awaiting the faithful in the realms of bliss; that even at midnight, after he had commended them all to the ever covenant-keeping God, and invoked His blessing upon them all, scarcely one of the whole number could tear themselves away from the holy atmosphere which seemed to envelope them, to recruit themselves by repose; nay, so thrilling was his discourse, and so deeply absorbing the pertinent readings, so precious words of the God-Book, that none wished to banish their vivid impressions by the obnoxious mantle of sleep.

The next day, and the day after, and for a succession of days, the good fruits of the Stranger's happy labors were daily witnessed among them, reproducing almost the marvels of Ezekiel's vision among the dry bones; and he remained with them, ministering to their quickened spirits, out of the God-Book, day and night, as opportunity presented, with wondrous success. A blessing had, of a truth, descended on the Palace. All saw it—all

felt it. It was manifest in every word and in every action. At the hour of the Stranger's appearance in the Hall, every succeeding morning, each one of the household, from the Princess to the humblest menial, found some errand to be present, all prompted, spontaneously, by one desire, to commingle their morning salutations, and, peradventure, catch some soul-rivifying word from the God-Book, to nourish the new life they experienced springing up within them. The good man had a sweet smile, a kind word, and an encouraging admonition, from the God-Book, for each respective individual; which animated them all exceedingly in their duties, and comforted them in their various departments of service. The whole Palace was animate with happy faces, and willing hearts; there was an emulation among them all to be foremost in every good word and work, and in serving each other; which contrasted favorably with the former superciliousness, when each looked unto his own things, and not to the things of others. Love not only begets love, but love begets diligence and devotion; and labor never flags when love prompts the service. Devotion, prompted by pure love to person or pursuit, is the most beautiful as well as the most profitable employment on earth, when bestowed on a worthy object or a worthy cause. It is all that life is worth; and when that affection is manifested in its proper direction, blessing and blessing forever is its sure reward. Mankind has tried force long enough—force in political matters, force in domestic relations, and force in religious duties. No good cause ever needs force; nay, whenever good a cause may, apparently, be, when it relies upon coercion for success, it must be counterfeit, or be sadly misused by its professed friends. The natural heart is corrupt, and mistakes the mission of pure love. Corrupt desires bring forth corrupt fruit, and the offspring is, and ever must be, evil and oppression, and only evil and oppression continually. Oppression is ever the result of self-will, and tenacious adherence to self-opinionated dogmas. Self-opinionated dogmas mar and destroy all and totally the highest wisdom and the fondest love. To manifest the legitimate fruits of true and abiding love, man's heart must be impelled by a new principle of action—love divine—must feed on the adulterated Word of Truth, and drink of the Fountain opened in the house of David, for sin and uncleanness; and not corrupt his ways by turning to the poisonous waters of broken cisterns, or quaff the beggarly elements of this world's wisdom—must drink with a devout purpose from the Living Stream, ever welling up unto eternal life, unmixed with the vain conceits and the fallacious expedients of short-sighted mortals.

"Professors of all," all of whom honored their profession in all their walk and conversation. Nay, not only the inmates of the Palace, but all the inhabitants of the whole domains of the Princess became partakers of this happy calling. A charm had been diffused—almost a miracle wrought. The opening of the God-Book dispelled all the gloomy darkness and rankling animosities that had settled, like an incubus, on the former divisions among them, and even the thrasonical Teachers, through whose vain philosophy most of the disturbances were introduced, repaired thither, yielded their superior wisdom, and sought to be instructed in the peaceable principles of the God-Book. Its talismanic words were the whole secret of the Stranger's success, in reducing so much incongruity, and bringing order out of confusion and discord. The pandemonium became a paradise; and the triumph of the God-Book was complete.

Assembled with one accord, they now proposed to make a public dedication of themselves unto the service of the Lord, and constitute a household of faith. Various as had been their metaphysical views of the God-head, various as had been their vague opinions of the ordinances, rites, and institutions of the Gospel economy, and various as had been their confused ideas of a public ritual, the Stranger presented to them the God-Book, as their sole rule of faith and practice, in all matters, simply remarking, in the language of the Apostle Paul: "All Scripture is given by inspiration of God; and is profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, for instruction in righteousness; that the man of God may be perfect, thoroughly furnished unto all good works." To which they all, with one voice, cried, Amen!

Having embraced the unadulterated Word, as the lamp unto their feet and the light to their path, unobscured by the delusive glimmerings of man's smoke-stained contrivances, and having merged all self-opinionated dogmas, determined to let God be true, though it make all men liars, no difficulty was found to guide so numerous a flock. Whenever any doctrine was broached on which there had been any dissidence, appeal was always made to "the law and the testimony," alone, and when any doubt existed respecting any practice or duty, "the thus saith the Lord" dispelled all obscurities and dispersed all darkness engendered by preconceived opinions. In the profoundly cherished sentiment of the sufficiency and the supremacy of the Scriptures, and the abiding purpose of living to the Spirit of Love, it is to be found the mystical force which attracted this community as a magnet, and cemented the brotherhood as the heart of one man. Characterized by a mind to work and live in harmony, there was but one will and one purpose among them all—all emulous to promote, with greatest devotion, the cause which animated all their breasts, and absorbed their entire soul; because they looked not upon themselves as their own, but heeded the injunction of the God-Book, to bear one another's burdens.

Such unity and such consecration could never be inspired by human impulses. Their birth was from on high; they were new creatures in Christ Jesus—consummated, wholly, by the Word of Truth and the indwelling of the Holy Spirit; for they bore evidence, that they had been with the Master,

and learned of him. Their chief delight consisted in searching the Scriptures, and filling the measure of their days to the glory of the Captain of their salvation. Such were the happy fruits, as well as the glorious triumphs of the God-Book; and such must ever be the reward and consolation of every church who tie not their faith to the sleeves of men, but who place their confidence in the inspired Word, and the providence of Grace.

The church constituted of lively souls, and the Stranger chosen to go in and out before them, and break unto them the bread of life, the Princess, who had resisted the hand of princes and kings, became the "help meet" of their good Shepherd, to stay his hands in all his labors of love; they enjoyed many years together, and had a numerous progeny. They were blest in their offspring; for all were taught from their infancy, to be governed by the injunctions of the God-Book, and to know nothing but the Wisdom sent from above.

Reader, in the foregoing allegory, I have shadowed forth, in humble inkings, the history of the Christian Church, as illustrated in three households—the past, the present, and the future—yes, the future aspect of the church on earth, to which it must attain to prefigure the church ascendant. The first household, the Still-born, represents the birth-right entrance into the church militant, and the federal covenant claim to all the privileges of the house of the Lord; which pertain only to "believers" on the crucified Redeemer, and who prove themselves "living epistles" of their profession. The second household, the Illegitimate, represents the present distorted and distracted state of the professing church; which has, virtually, set at naught the Written Word, and has formed unto themselves creeds, covenants, and articles of faith, and thereby bled the word of Truth itself, which asserts its sufficiency and supremacy; as they implicitly assume, that they will not have God rule over them; for every church organization not founded, solely, on the ungarbled Word of God, puts its Author to an open shame, is illegitimate, and in its very nature, disorderly. The third household, the temple erected of lively stones, is designed to represent the faith once delivered to the saints. True consciousness of the repentance which shall not be repented of—the spiritual birth—the church founded on the rock, the Word of God—and prompted solely by the pure principles of love—a household who have a mind to work, and forgetting themselves and eschewing all schisms and divisions, with one heart and with one purpose, labor day and night, to commend the principles of the doctrines of Jesus Christ, uncorrupted by the crafty expedients of human invention.

By the one principle only, implicit obedience to the written word—tenacious adherence to all his testimonies, his statutes, and his commandments, can this peaceful unanimity ever be achieved and preserved. No man can serve two masters; for he will either hate the one and love the other, or else he will hold to the one and despise the other; and so it has proved in the whole history of the church in all ages. Tampering with metaphysical philosophies and man-made expedients, confusion first entered the ranks of the followers of the lowly Jesus, and still continues to perch on the banners of every man-willed sect to this very day. God thrust aside, for the inventions of men, introduced Sunday in the place of the Sabbath of the Lord our God, from mere worldly motives of opposition to Judaism, and to conciliate the heathen, who worshipped the Sun on the Dies-solis—the Sun-day, without one Scriptural injunction for the change. God thrust aside for the wisdom of man, substituted unconscious babes for believers, as subjects of baptism, when the Word of God expressly demands repentance and faith in the Lord Jesus Christ; neither of which can an unconscious babe exercise; and with the same recklessness substituted sprinkling for immersion; and, thus, an innumerable throng of still-born members are foisted on the church, and become hindrances to spiritual advancement. They enter without spiritual life—they remain lifeless—and like every other lifeless thing, they become offensive and defiling. In like manner, God thrust aside for man's expedients, man raises man made tests for entrance into the church, and man made tests for continuance in fellowship—extra scriptural plans and tests, which can only bring confusion and conflict into the flock, and ensure destruction to all enjoyment among the faithful. Unquestionably, until man comes to the foot of the Cross, becomes wedded to the Word of God, heart and soul, to be, in truth and in profession, his sole rule of faith, in all things, unadulterated matters must continue to distract and destroy the church on earth, and that without remedy.

To the writer's mind, there cannot, possibly, be any compounding with the expediency of man in organizing a household of faith, or in keeping house in a Gospel sense. The Gospel must be every thing, or nothing. So with man's tinkering, his wisdom will be every thing or nothing. All the heterogeneous and heterodox creeds and covenants, profess to conform to Bible truth—yes, boldly avow that all their professed is founded in and sustained by the Sacred Book; but see what a pandemonium they make—what a jargon of the simple faith once delivered to the saints. There is no consistency in a single one of them—no harmony in any of them. They reflect not the one true light of the Bible, but only the dim, confused rays of prismatic sectarianism; and thus stultify the pure Word of God, and bring reproach upon the hosts of Zion. Were they founded, wholly, on the Word of God, without any admixture of man, this could not obtain; but by saddling their own crude fiddlings upon their creeds, and claiming their discordant systems as Bible truth, they make the Lord the author of confusion and heresy. Throw away the prisms interposed between the mind of man and the Bible, and all this incongruity and disunion will be banished to the regions of outer darkness, to recoil upon the head of its instigator, the Father of Lies. So mote it be.

The Sabbath Recorder.

New York, August 3, 1854.

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

EXCEPTIONABLE LANGUAGE.

"Let your communication be, Yea, yea; Nay, nay; for whatsoever is more than cometh of evil," says our Saviour.

The miserable wretch who calls on God to damn his soul, or in a fit of anger invokes the curse upon his fellow, is supposed to have broken the command which says, "Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain;"

But there are in use, even among Christians, many forms of expression which, if not downright swearing, are so near akin to it, that it would puzzle the nicest casuist to tell wherein they differ.

Such is the dullness of some, however, that they can see nothing of the nature of an oath in an expression, which does not contain the sacred name of God, or Christ, or Heaven.

Now we take it, that a strict regard to this prohibition would not only break up the exceptionable language so often employed in common conversation, but it would also serve to modify, at least, if not entirely to exclude from use, some expressions, which have become too common with religious public speakers.

We are ready to make all due allowance for brethren who employ such language. They are persons of strong feeling, and therefore incline to express themselves strongly.

LETTER FROM CHINA.

SHANGHAI, April 21, 1854.

By the North China Herald, already forwarded, you will see that there has recently been a serious collision between foreigners and the imperialists, which resulted rather unfortunately to the former, and much more so to the latter.

While the foreigners were thus engaged, the rebels sallied out and took another camp near the city, and one strong battery, which had been a great annoyance to them, taking all their guns, &c., &c. That night, or very early the next morning, a large force was sent to take the imperial camps outside the little south gate, who, after considerable fighting, returned without accomplishing the object.

Three encampments near my house were destroyed soon after; and during a part of their fighting in that quarter, my house and fence were used as breast-works, but I understand they were not much injured.

But many are in use, even among Christians, many forms of expression which, if not downright swearing, are so near akin to it, that it would puzzle the nicest casuist to tell wherein they differ.

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city, examining critically into the condition of each family, and distributed tickets to the most destitute. This furnished us many good opportunities for conversing with them in regard to the wants of their souls, and for directing them to the treasury whence their needs can be supplied.

As yet there has been no opening for going to Cheung-king or Nanking, and Mr. Roberts is still in Shanghai. We have had no recent news of the movements in the interior, except through the Peking Gazette.

After speaking of the treaty with Japan, Bro. W. says: Now, what action is our denomination prepared to take in regard to this most inviting field? Are they going to leave it wholly for others to cultivate? May God forbid. Doubtless our brethren feel that they have done and are still doing all they are able to in the cause of missions; and indeed they have done nobly; but can they not do a little more, and raise their standard in Japan also?

We very much desire a reinforcement here in China. But rather than have that field left unoccupied, we would be willing still to struggle on alone. It will not be many months, if it is many weeks, before other denominations will begin to plant their standards there.

As S. S. Griswold does not look for unity of opinion among Christians, but seems notwithstanding to have high hopes of unity among them of some kind or other, I wish to inquire what that unity is to consist in? Is it to be a unity of spirit? Is it that they shall have the Spirit of God—that they shall be led by that Spirit—that their minds shall be fully pervaded by, and fully conformed to the motions of that Spirit? I infer such to be his idea.

Such is the dullness of some, however, that they can see nothing of the nature of an oath in an expression, which does not contain the sacred name of God, or Christ, or Heaven.

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I think I mentioned in my last, that the Russian government had sent out an embassy and made a treaty with Japan. But that has proved to be a deceptive report.

We are all in usual health at present.

N. WARDNER.

THE PALESTINE MISSION.

The letters of Bro. Saunders corroborate the statements made by every other writer from Palestine on the subject of land and agriculture. This makes the question of establishing a "Home" for our operations in that land one of great interest at the present time.

A VESSEL FOR PALESTINE.—A vessel is expected to sail from New York soon, for Jaffa direct, when an excellent opportunity will present for sending any articles that may be ready for shipment.

COMMUNION.

To the Editors of the Sabbath Recorder:

As S. S. Griswold does not look for unity of opinion among Christians, but seems notwithstanding to have high hopes of unity among them of some kind or other, I wish to inquire what that unity is to consist in? Is it to be a unity of spirit? Is it that they shall have the Spirit of God—that they shall be led by that Spirit—that their minds shall be fully pervaded by, and fully conformed to the motions of that Spirit? I infer such to be his idea.

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that it may require him to beg pardon for doing so? I think the question properly under discussion in the Recorder is a plain and simple one, and should not be obscured by foreign matter or false issues.

ENQUIRER.

SABBATH-SCHOOL CELEBRATION.—The Plainfield, New Market, and New York Sabbath-Schools had an interesting picnic celebration on First-day, July 30th. They assembled at the meeting-house in Plainfield at 9 o'clock A. M., and thence went in a procession of some fifty carriages to a beautiful grove about one mile from the village.

DEPARTURE OF MISSIONARIES.—On the 23d of July, the bark Sultana cleared from India wharf, for Malta and Smyrna, having on board as passengers the following missionaries, who leave for the several missions under the auspices of the American Board: The Rev. A. G. Beebe and Mrs. Sarah W. Beebe, the Rev. G. A. Perkins and lady, for the Armenian Mission; the Rev. C. A. Van Dyck, lady and three children, for the Mission to Syria; and Miss Mary Goodell, daughter of the Rev. Wm. Goodell of Constantinople, as teacher.

EXCURSION TICKETS TO THE ANNIVERSARIES.—In reply to numerous inquiries on the subject, we have to say, that there is little or no prospect of obtaining excursion tickets on the Erie Railroad for those wishing to attend our approaching Anniversaries at Genesee. That company, and we believe the other competing companies, have adopted general resolutions against issuing such tickets.

WESTERN RESERVE COLLEGE.—The annual commencement, on the 13th of July, was an interesting occasion, and the appearance of the degree of A. B. The inaugural address of Prof. Hosford was well delivered, well written, and every word of it was fully appreciated by the immense audience.

GODS MADE TO ORDER.—At one of the religious anniversaries just held in London, Rev. Dr. Archer read the advertisement of a Chinese idol maker, as published in one of the Canton papers in 1823. The artist declared himself ready to "execute to order idols of any twelve feet high to the size of a marmoset monkey, or the most hideous monster that can be conceived, to inspire awe or reverence for religion."

THE LIQUOR LAW IN PHILADELPHIA.—The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania has rendered a decision in one of Mayor Conrad's Sunday Liquor Law cases, to the effect that the selling of liquor on Sundays did not constitute a disorderly house, but was only a fineable offense. The Mayor had taken the ground that the license only covers six days, and does not warrant selling on seven days in the week. It is supposed that all taverns that can afford to pay the fine will now open on Sundays.

ACCIDENT LAST SABBATH.—A terrible catastrophe occurred in this city on Sabbath (Saturday) afternoon, July 29th, in the falling of a large unfinished gas-house at the foot of Fourteenth-st., East River. Three persons were almost instantly killed, and more than a dozen badly wounded. It seems that the building, which was nearly 200 feet square, and very heavy, was built upon made ground, and that the sinking of some of the pillars brought down the central roof, and that dragged two side roofs with it.

CARRYING OUT THE PRINCIPLE.—The Christian Observer (Philad'a) says: "A minister and member of the late General Assembly from Mississippi, remarked to us, that the last public service he performed before leaving home, was to baptize several negro children (the children of servants,) on the faith of their Christian masters."

A REPRISING CONSCIENCE.—We find the following in the Middleton (Ct.) Witness: "A few days since the Hon. D. W. Camp, the State Treasurer, received a letter which shows that there is, in this money-getting age, some conscientious honesty. The letter was from J. W. Camp, New York, July, 1854. Dear Sir—The enclosed belongs to the State of Connecticut, so correct an error.

A FAIR FUGITIVE.—The editor of the Vermont Tribune gives a thrilling account of a fugitive slave who has just passed through Vermont to Canada. He says:—

"She is 20 years of age, tall, well-formed, and of far more than ordinary intelligence, able to read fluently, a member of the Methodist church, and the daughter of her master's father; she was running away from her own father, Rufin Gillingham, of Easton, Md., because he had sold her to a South Carolinian for \$1,100. This Rufin had sold his own flesh and blood for so much hard cash, and for his daughter's shrewdness and heroism would now have been fingering the price of blood. Charlotte, the fugitive, ran away, lay secreted in the woods (eighteen days, found a friend in Baltimore, who sent her to a Quaker in Philadelphia by railroad, by a mode we dare not tell, lest it should involve him in trouble. Her long exposure and dreadful journey to Philadelphia brought on a fever, from the effects of which she had not recovered when here at St. Albans. From Philadelphia to Boston by sea, thence to Maine, and then to avoid some bloodthirsty Southerners who were on her track, she turned her steps this way, avoiding her pursuers with consummate address, and finding excellent friends all the way, good accommodations on the U. R. R. With the money given her, she went on her way to the only land where she could breathe free. God protect and guide her.

BURNING OF THE RICHMONDVILLE SEMINARY.—Robert H. Besson, James M. Wood, Harry Lamb, Lory A. Palmer, and Benjamin McDonald, who have been under examination for several days charged with arson for burning the Richmondville Seminary and Female Collegiate Institute, were committed by the Magistrates and admitted to bail before the County Judge in the following sums: Robert H. Besson \$5,000, James M. Wood \$5,000, Harry Lamb \$4,000, Lory A. Palmer \$3,000, Benjamin McDonald \$2,000. They are by all under sixteen years. Four of them belonged to a club called "Rough & Ready," who were sworn to secrecy. Besson was the Captain of another club called Bucks or Bucktails. Having been expelled from the Institution for misconduct, suspicion has strongly set in that he was accessory in some way to the destruction of the buildings.

A MOCK DUEL AND REAL TRAGEDY.—A New Orleans correspondent of the Louisville Democrat, writing under date of June 10 gives an account of a mock duel among some "sporting gentlemen," which ended in a real tragedy. The principals in this affair exchanged shots, when one of them, who understood the fact that the pistols were not charged with balls, fell and proceeded to die in an awful manner. His antagonist, who was not in the secret, was much frightened, and being advised by some of the jokers to flee, took refuge in a swamp, where he lay until hunted out by a friend and informed of the joke in the case. He was enraged, and a short time after, meeting the gang that had been engaged in the fun at his expense, in a gambling house, he made an attempt to shoot them with a heavy cane, and was shot and killed by one of the persons assailed.

In recent Parliament papers we have a full exhibit of the workings of the cheap postage system in Great Britain. The penny postage system went into operation in 1840, and it is found that the letters mailed have increased 500 per cent. between 1839 and 1853, viz: being 82,000,000 in 1839 and 410,000,000 in 1853, and the increase is still going on. The figures for 1853 are as follows: estimated number of letters, 410,317,489; net revenue after deducting cost of management, £1,173,727; cost of management, \$1,400,079. There was a profit in the Money Order Office Department of £14,149.

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

It is a fact worthy of note, that in the County of Elizabeth City, Va., there has not been within the last twelve or fifteen years a single individual confined in the Jail for any criminal offense, and a very limited number for any other cause. For the last two years the Jail has remained untenanted. There is not a solitary adult pauper in the county.

Fourteen persons united with the Orthodox Congregational Church in Gloucester, Mass., by profession, on the 1st Sunday of July, in part, the fruits of a religious interest, which has existed for several months. The youngest of these was twelve, the oldest was seventy.

The Wisconsin University, at Madison, Wis., is now in process of erection. It is to be built of stone. It stands on an eminence of 1,000 feet, a mile west of the Capital, in a park of 55 acres. It has a fund of \$400,000, and will soon be a prosperous and flourishing institution.

Among other bills that have been rendered to the U. S. Marshal for services rendered in the case of Burns—is one for military services amounting to \$9,000, one by the City of Boston for extra policemen, amounting to \$7,000; H. D. Parker's bill, amounting to \$4,000; and that of Jeaning John Taylor, \$420. These are but a small number.

An agreement has been entered into among the morning papers of Buffalo, in obedience to which the Express, Courier, and Democracy will hereafter be issued on Sunday morning, and not on Monday. This is to be done so that Sunday work may be avoided.

Three thousand three hundred dollars have just been appropriated by the Connecticut Legislature to aid in the erection at Brookline of a monument to General Israel Putnam, provided an equal sum can be raised by subscription.

An agent from an American Company has lately been in Copenhagen to request the permission of the Danish Government to lay down wires over Iceland and Denmark, as part of the line from America to Europe.

IMPERFECT IN ORIGINAL

General Intelligence.

Abstract of Proceedings in Congress.

SECOND-DAY, JULY 24.

In the SENATE, Mr. Pettit of Indiana made a personal explanation in reply to a letter of Col. Benton. A number of petitions were then presented and referred. The Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was taken up and again postponed, and after the transaction of Executive business, the Senate adjourned.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, after the reading of the Journal, ninety-two private bills were passed. Mr. Washburne of Illinois, then rose and stated that two material alterations had been made in the bill granting lands to Minnesota to aid in the construction of railroads, after the bill had passed the Senate, and offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling for the appointment of a Select Committee to inquire into the facts, with power to send for persons and papers, and to examine witnesses under oath. Mr. Stevens of Michigan, voluntarily acknowledged that he made one of the alterations, and that Col. Forney, at his (Stevens') request, made the other. The House, in Committee of the Whole, acted on the Senate's amendments to the Indian Appropriation bill, rejecting some of them. The Fortification bill was then passed by a vote of 72 against 68.

THIRD-DAY, JULY 25.

In the SENATE, the Committee on Commerce reported the House bill making the collection district of Dunkirk a port of entry, and Cattaraugus Creek a port of delivery—passed. The River and Harbor Appropriation bill, with amendments, as it passed the Senate, was reported. The bill providing for a final settlement of accounts of revolutionary officers, was postponed till next December. The consideration of the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was then resumed. The amendment, making an appropriation of \$500,000 for the construction of water-works in the District of Columbia, was agreed to; also, an amendment giving Edward Riddle \$26,000 for expenses incurred in fitting up the American Department of the World's Exhibition in London. An amendment, authorizing in the Presidential household a Private Secretary, Clerk, Steward, and Messenger, was also agreed to.

In the HOUSE, the Committee on Commerce were directed to inquire what legislation was necessary to regulate or prohibit the introduction into the United States of insane and blind foreigners. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Navy Appropriation bill. Gerrit Smith of New York moved as an amendment to the bill, that no intoxicating liquors shall be provided as a beverage. This amendment was amended so as to read, "and no officer shall be allowed to use intoxicating liquors except as a medicine," and the amendment so modified was agreed to. An amendment was adopted appropriating \$370,000 to defray the expense of the Japan Expedition.

FOURTH-DAY, JULY 26.

In the SENATE, a large number of bills, received from the House, were read and referred. The consideration of the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation Bill was then resumed; the question pending being on the amendment of Mr. Hamlin of Maine, making appropriations for Custom Houses at Ellsworth and Belfast, Maine; Gloucester, Massachusetts; Burlington, Vermont; Toledo, Sandusky and Cleveland, Ohio; Milwaukee, Wisconsin; Galveston, Texas; Petersburg, Virginia; Buffalo and Oswego, New York; Newark, New Jersey; New Haven, Connecticut; Detroit, Michigan, and Chicago, Illinois. Mr. Broadhead of Pa. moved to amend the amendment by appropriating money for the erection of buildings for Post Offices and United States Courts in New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore. After considerable debate, the original amendment was adopted. An amendment was also adopted increasing the salaries of the Justices of the Supreme Court—the Chief Justice to \$7,000, and associates to \$6,500. The motion to increase the salaries of the United States Ministers at England and France to \$15,000 was rejected.

The House resumed the consideration of the Navy Appropriation bill. Several amendments were proposed and discussed, after which the bill passed. The amendment of Gerrit Smith, which was agreed to on Thursday, prohibiting the use of intoxicating liquors by officers and men as a beverage, was reconsidered and rejected by the casting vote of the Speaker, Mr. Linn Boyd of Kentucky. The Senate bill regulating the pay and increasing the efficiency of the Army was then taken up and discussed. The bill increases the pay of privates from \$7 to \$10 per month, and gives a bounty of \$2 for reenlistment, and increases the per centage of all officers up to the Major-General.

FIFTH-DAY, JULY 27.

In the SENATE, the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was resumed. An amendment was agreed to appropriating \$300,000 for the purchase of the possessions and rights of the Hudson Bay Company in Washington Territory. The vote of yesterday, rejecting the amendment increasing the salaries of U. S. Ministers at London and Paris to \$15,000, was reconsidered, and, after considerable debate, was adopted—outlets not allowed. Mr. Douglas moved an amendment, which was adopted, appropriating \$25,000 for public buildings and \$5,000 for a library in Nebraska, and the like sums for the same purposes in Kansas, and repealing so much of the Nebraska and Kansas act as puts the seat of Government of the latter at Fort Leavenworth. Numerous other amendments were offered, debated and adopted, and the bill then passed by a vote of Yeas 25, Nays 16.

In the HOUSE, the report from the Conference Committee on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses was concurred in. Mr. Banksdale asked leave to introduce a bill granting the President ten millions of dollars to enable him, during the recess of Congress, to protect the interests, tranquility and honor of the United States in the existing difficulties with Spain. Several members raised objections, and the bill was laid over. Mr. Chandler asked the consent of the House to offer a resolution calling for information relative to the destruction of Greytown by the U. S. sloop-of-war Cyane; also copies of the instructions of Capt. Hollins. Objections being made, it was laid over one day under the rules. The bill regulating the pay and in-

creasing the efficiency of the army was then resumed. In order to amend the bill, the House went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and, after a brief debate, the clause increasing the pay of commissioned officers was stricken out, and without concluding the subject the Committee rose and the House adjourned.

SIXTH-DAY, JULY 28.

In the SENATE, Mr. Pierce of Maryland submitted a resolution of inquiry into the recent destruction of Greytown by the United States sloop-of-war Cyane—adopted. Mr. Hunter reported back the Fortification bill without amendments, and the Army Appropriation bill without amendment. By consent a bill was reported providing for the selection of sites and buildings for the United States Courts and Post Offices in New York, Boston, Baltimore and Philadelphia. The Post Route bill was received from the House, read by its title three times, and passed. The River and Harbor bill was taken up, and all the amendments of the Committee, but one, were adopted.

The House passed the Post Route bill. A resolution was adopted calling for information officially in regard to the destruction of Greytown, and the instructions of Com. Hollins. A communication was received from the War Department, covering a letter from Gov. Stevens of Washington Territory, stating that from Fort Simpson, he learned that the Indians had made an attack on the border settlement of the Territory, killing several persons, and he feared that Chief Justice Landon was among them. The Committee on Military Affairs reported a bill increasing the pay of the rank and file of the Army to \$11 per month for infantry, and \$12 for dragoons—passed. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and passed fifty-four private bills. The General Appropriation bill was then received from the Senate, with amendments appropriating five additional millions of dollars—ordered to be printed.

SABBATH-DAY, JULY 29.

In the SENATE, the bill relative to the accommodations for United States Courts and directing contracts to be made for sites and proper buildings in New York, Boston, Baltimore and Philadelphia for Courts and Post Offices, was further amended and returned to the House. The bill refunding to Col. Fremont \$183,000, with ten per cent. interest from 1850, for beef furnished to California Indians, was passed. A number of private bills passed by the House on Sixth-day were received, read and referred—some of them considered and passed. The consideration of the River and Harbor bill was then resumed. Various amendments to the bill were proposed and rejected, and at half-past four o'clock the Senate adjourned.

The House at an early hour went into Committee of the Whole on the bill making appropriations for transportation of the United States mails by ocean steamers, or otherwise for the year ending June 30, 1855. The section appropriating \$856,000 for the transportation of the mails from New York to Liverpool having been read, a long debate ensued as to the merits of the Collins steamers. An amendment fixing the 31st day of December next as the time for the Secretary of the Navy to give notice of the termination of the arrangements for the additional allowance to the Collins line was adopted, and the bill passed.

European News.

The steamer Africa, with European dates to July 15, arrived at New York July 27th. The news from the Danube is important. The Paris Presse states that on the 7th of July the Turks took Mukan and Oineka Islands; and on the 8th Orm Pasha, with 40,000 men, surrounded the Russians and took Giurgievo. The Russians cut their way through, with the loss of 900. Gen. Churloff lost an arm. Prince Gorchakoff was advancing, at last accounts, with 30,000 men, by forced marches, toward Giurgievo. Fifteen thousand Anglo-French troops being at Rutschuk, it is thought the Turks will risk a pitched battle.

The Turks have also crossed, in the face of the Russians, at Oltenitz. Details are wanting; but 150 wagons, with wounded, have already arrived at Bucharest. Among the wounded are eighty officers. A dispatch from Belgrade calls the island Kamadan-Seymonoff, and says that the battle lasted nearly twelve hours. In evacuating Giurgievo, the Russians burned some of their ships. There is no longer any doubt that the withdrawal of the Russian troops from Wallachia is suspended. In Moldavia the Russians are fortifying the passes, and have destroyed the bridges, and by damming up the rivers have rendered the roads impassable. Since Wednesday, June 28, they have completely closed the Transylvania frontier. All indications seem to testify that Bucharest will be defended.

The Spanish insurgents maintain themselves, and may carry on a protracted guerrilla war.

State Agricultural Fairs in 1854.

Table listing State Agricultural Fairs in 1854 with columns for Name, Where held, and Date.

NEW YORK COUNTY FAIRS.

Table listing New York County Fairs with columns for Name, Where held, and Date.

Bombardment of San Juan.

The steamer Prometheus, from San Juan de Nicaragua, arrived at New York, July 24th, bringing intelligence of the bombardment of San Juan. It seems that the U. S. ship-of-war Cyane, commanded by Capt. Hollins, arrived at San Juan del Norte on the 11th July, in 21 days from New York, commissioned to settle certain difficulties between the American citizens and the local authorities; also to demand a full and satisfactory apology for an insult given a short time since to the Hon. Solon Borland, our Minister to Central America. The authorities and inhabitants of the town refused to make the slightest apology. After giving ample time, and no apology having been received, Capt. Hollins, on the 12th, issued a proclamation to the authorities and residents, that unless an apology was made by 9 A. M. on the 13th, he should proceed to bombard the town. No apology came. He in the meantime took possession of the Transit Co.'s steamers, and sent them to the town, offering protection to all persons who chose to accept; and within one minute of the time designated by Capt. H., the cannoning commenced, and continued with brief intermission to 3 P. M. During the interval no disposition was manifested on the part of the inhabitants to come to terms for the saving of the property. At 4 P. M. a party landed, commanded by a lieutenant, who burnt the town. San Juan, or Greytown, on the 13th, was entirely destroyed; only one or two small buildings in suburbs remain to mark the spot. No lives were lost.

From residents at Greytown at the time of the bombardment, and from passengers by the Prometheus, the Tribune gains further facts relative to the town and its destruction.

Greytown consisted of about eighty houses, nearly all of them built of wood, and by far the greater proportion of them constructed in the United States and taken there on ship-board. One of these—Lyon's hotel—cost \$15,000. Not more than one-fourth of the houses in the new part of the town, which has been built since 1850, were occupied. They have heretofore been occupied, but were deserted from business considerations some time previous to this affair. The population of Greytown consisted of about 600 persons altogether; of which number ten or twelve were from the United States, and twenty-five were Englishmen, and twelve Frenchmen and Germans. The remainder of the population were Jamaica negroes and natives. The Americans, English, French and Dutch were engaged in hotel-keeping and trade. The houses occupied by the natives and negroes were principally frame buildings, with roofs of thatched palm-leaves.

When the Cyane appeared before Greytown and demanded satisfaction to the amount of \$24,000, threatening bombardment if not complied with at a given hour, it was not believed by the inhabitants that the town was to be demolished, pillaged and burned. They expected that a few shots would be fired into the town, that a few houses would be perforated, and then hostilities would cease. Most of the English, however, went for protection on board of the British war schooner Bermuda, Capt. Jolly, lying in the harbor. Mr. Fabens, U. S. Agent, together with six or seven of the Americans, sought protection under the flag of the United States on board of the Cyane, and the remainder of the inhabitants of Greytown, including all of the English and Americans, left the place during the night and morning preceding its destruction. They all camped together on the shore in the woods about a mile distant. Not anticipating the entire demolition of the town by bomb-shells and torches, they took but little of their effects with them. All the property left was destroyed. Consequently the houseless inhabitants were in great suffering for the want of food, and of clothing, and protection from the weather, when our informants left. They had stretched up sheets for tents, and many were obliged to sleep in the open air, without the least shelter, and were furnished for the want of food. A brig laden with provisions, which had just arrived as the bombardment commenced, has probably supplied them.

The terms of Capt. Hollins not being complied with, he opened his fire promptly at the appointed time—nearly every shot doing execution. He fired about two hundred shots, but not burning up the town as he desired, he sent ashore a launch with a lieutenant and about twenty-five men, who proceeded to set on fire all that remained of Greytown. While doing so they are said to have inspected the interior of the buildings rather closely, and pillaged as much as they pleased. Before finishing this work they were pretty thoroughly intoxicated with wines and liquors, and were constantly cheering. The amount of property destroyed by this bombardment is stated to be half a million of dollars.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF SAN JUAN.—A letter from Washington to the N. Y. Tribune, dated July 27th, says that in the destruction of San Juan, commander Hollins, instructions were faithfully carried out by him, and no thing more. He was ordered first to demand an apology from the town, and the payment of \$24,000 indemnification for the destruction, in 1854, of a shed at Punta Arenas, belonging to the Transit Company. If these demands were complied with, he was next to require the surrender of the parties who insulted Mr. Borland, in order that they might be personally punished for that offense. But if the authorities and people of San Juan should absolutely refuse these satisfactions to Borland and the Transit Company, then Mr. Hollins was to open his batteries and lay the place in ruins. Previous to this, however, he was to take every precaution to avoid bloodshed by the bombardment. The burning was not explicitly ordered, but was left in his discretion, to be done if necessary to the destruction of the place. And finally, having completed this glorious work, he was to bring away the U. S. Commercial Agent.

NEW PATENT LAW PROPOSED.—General James, of R. I., has reported to the Patent Committee to the Senate a bill making many and important changes in our Patent Laws—in fact, effecting (if passed) a complete revolution in our Patent System. It virtually extends the duration of all valuable patents from fourteen years to twenty, on the payment of an extra fee of \$100 at the expiration of their fifth year respectively; allows foreigners to take out patents on the same terms with citizens; abolishes Jury Trial in cases involving the validity of patents; increases largely

the power and patronage of the Commissioner of Patents; creates an Assistant Commissioner, with four new Examiners, as many Assistants, and some more in prospect; authorizes U. S. Courts to restrain by injunction the importation of articles which, if produced here, would be infringements of any patent subsisting in this country; and authorizes suits by anyone infringements, though the patent may have now expired.

SUMMARY.

A dispatch dated Eastport, Thursday, July 27, 1854, says: The steamer Admiral in a dense fog yesterday broke her crank and was disabled for several hours. She was temporarily repaired, and at eight this morning, while proceeding on her way, struck a ledge of rocks three miles west of the Quoddy Light, filling rapidly. She was run ashore, the passengers taken off in boats, and all saved; also, the baggage and mails. Her cargo was thrown overboard to lighten her. She now lies under water. There were three hundred passengers, and the freight was valued at \$300,000. She is supposed to be a total loss.

On Thursday afternoon, July 20th, an awful hurricane visited Davenport, Iowa. The steamer Ben Campbell had her pipes blown down; steamer Golden Gate and Emma Harmon had entire upper cabins blown off. On the former, two persons were killed. A canoe with three persons in it capsized, and all in it are supposed to be lost. The new store of B. Wickersham & Son, was blown down, and nine persons buried in the ruins. Seven had been taken out alive, but badly bruised, up to Friday morning. The remaining two were supposed to be ladies, who went in the basement to examine stores.

A dispatch dated Rochester, July 30, 1854, says: The propeller Boston, Capt. McNett, was run into by a schooner on Friday night last, off Oak Orchard, and sunk. She went down in fifteen minutes after being struck. The propeller had a full cargo of flour, pork, wheat and corn, and was owned by the Ogdensburgh Railroad Company. The passengers and crew—twenty-five in number—arrived at the mouth of the Genesee River about 9 o'clock on Saturday evening, having been on the lake in an open boat nearly 24 hours.

The Clarke County (Ohio) Importing Company, lately received per ship F. W. Daly, at Philadelphia, ten bulls, twenty cows and heifers, and a lot of Cotswold and South-Down sheep, the whole costing upward of \$20,000, besides freight and other charges. Some of the bulls cost 150 to 200 guineas each. One died on the passage. The selection was made by Dr. Watts and Mr. Waddle, two experienced breeders, and original members of the Ohio Company, which made importations twenty years ago.

The N. Y. Tribune says: We announce with hearty satisfaction the acceptance of the post of General Superintendent of the World's Exhibition by Nathan Kingsbury, Esq., of Rockville, Conn. He is a practical and successful manufacturer, widely known to the Manufacturing Interest throughout the country, and nearly to the close of the London Exhibition, and is familiar with the progress of its New York namesake.

A farmer and four of his family, living in a few days since, and who were engaged in neighbors were astonished—they did not believe Cholera could reach their high, open, healthy region. But an examination of the victim's premises solved the perplexity. The cellar bottom was saturated with stagnant bad-smelling water, in which rotten potatoes and other decaying vegetables were imbedded; and the family were drinking water from a foul, offensive well.

A sad event took place at Irondequoit Bay, some five miles from Rochester, July 23d. Two young men and a boy went to the Floating Bridge, at the head of the Bay, and procured a small skiff for fishing purposes, in which they went down to the Sand Bar. Previous to leaving, they drank quite freely of brandy, whiskey, and beer. While on their return up the Bay, and when not far distant from the steam saw-mill, the skiff was capsized, and the two young men were drowned.

A dispatch dated Boston, Thursday, July 27, 1854, says: Two deserters from the English army at Halifax, who, before they left, broke into the Queen's Treasury and robbed it of about \$700, were arrested in this city to-day soon after their arrival, and most of the money recovered. Under the Ashburton Treaty they will be sent back, probably to be shot, as in view of the great number of deserters of late it has been determined to make a few severe examples.

The Tyler Telegraph of the 24th ult. says: "We learn from our friend A. M. Davis, who has just returned from Athens, Henderson county, that Mr. Coleman, near that place, lost five negroes on the 7th inst., who were killed instantaneously by a stroke of lightning. On the evening of the same day, he attempted to chastise one of his slaves, and two of them attempted to beat him, when he shot them both dead with a double-barreled gun. A day of terrible disaster to Mr. Coleman."

There has of late been a good deal of cholera in the vicinity of Buffalo, N. Y. A dispatch dated Buffalo, July 26th, says: The deaths at the Poor-House yesterday were reported as seventeen. The Board of Health met last night and passed resolutions directing an entire reform in the management of the house. The deaths by cholera at the Suspension Bridge yesterday were seven—all on the Canada side.

Off Cape Sable, on the 24th July, the brig William M. Rogers, of Boston, came in collision with the British bark Princess Alice, from St. John for Liverpool. The brig sunk in ten minutes, and subsequently put on board the brig Halifax, which arrived here this forenoon. The Princess Alice was not seriously damaged.

A dwelling-house belonging to A. Bullens, and occupied by two Irish families, near the Junction depot at Chicopee, Mass., was destroyed by fire about 1 o'clock in the morning, July 28, and four females perished in the flames. Two of them were named Nancy, aged respectively, 9 and 21 years—one named Coughlin, aged 25, and the other named Collins, aged 8 years.

A dispatch dated Philadelphia, July 30, 1854, says: At Wilmington, on 7 o'clock last evening, one of Garnesche's powder mills, a James Lynch, the watchman, and injuring Dennis Cannon, the engineer. There were three heavy explosions, which shook the city much. The mill is totally destroyed.

A dispatch dated Boston, July 28, says: Cholera broke out in the State Prison at Charlestown last night, and up to noon to-day 70 prisoners were under medical treatment—20 in the hospital and 50 in their cells. Fifteen or twenty of the cases are reported real cholera, but the others are cholera morbus.

A dispatch dated Nashville, Wednesday, July 26, 1854, says: Dr. Jane of this city placed a keg of gunpowder under his house to-day, and blew it up, perishing in the ruins. The fire communicated to four adjoining buildings, which were also destroyed. The loss is considerable. The doctor is supposed to have been insane.

The Parkersburg News publishes the number and value of slaves that have escaped from Wood County, Virginia, for the last 15 or 20 years, together with the names of the owners, as ascertained by the Commissioner of the Revenue in his recent assessment. The number that absconded is 211—valued at \$131,200.

One of the most destructive fires ever known in Jersey City occurred Sunday evening, July 30th, destroying property variously estimated from \$200,000 to \$400,000.

The Washington Star says that intelligence received by the Foreign Ministers per Africa, authorizes the belief that the Spanish insurrection will prove successful.

A dispatch dated Cincinnati, Saturday, July 29, 1854, says: Samuel Lewis, a prominent leader of the Free Soilers, died at his residence near this city last night.

The treaty with Russia, securing the neutrality of the United States in the Eastern question, and acknowledging the principle that a neutral flag protects vessel and cargo, was ratified July 25th.

The Ohio and Indiana Railroad will be completed by the 15th of September next, when there will be a continuous railway from New York, via Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, to Fort Wayne in Indiana.

The notes of the Cochinute Bank, Boston, Mass., must be presented to the Receivers, before the 1st of August next, in order to share in the dividend.

James Hewitt has been convicted at the Albany Circuit Court of incest with his daughter, and sentenced to ten years imprisonment in the Clinton State Prison.

A Post Office Clerk has been arrested in Ypsilanti, Mich., charged with stealing several money letters.

New York Markets—July 31, 1854.

Flour—No. 51, 81, Pearl 5 50.
Wheat—No. 1, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.
Corn Meal—No. 1, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

At Clarence, Union Hotel, July 4th, 1854, by Eld. Rowse Babcock, Mr. Powell C. Davis, of Newstead, to Miss Ann Scarsier, of Pembroke.

DIED.

In Jamestown R. I., after an illness of about five months, which, though at times very distressing, she bore without the least murmur or complaint, Mrs. Elizabeth C. H. wife of Bro. John Congdon, in the 37th year of her age. When about twenty years old she made a profession of faith in Christ, and united with the Baptist Church in New Shoreham. Subsequently she united with the Baptist Church in Jamestown, where she remained a member till 1848, when she embraced the Sabbath and joined the Seventh-day Baptist Church of Newport, R. I., of which she remained a member and an ornament till she was removed by death. In the death of sister Congdon the church has sustained a loss which in its present low state is deeply felt. But to her father and mother, brother William Augustus and sister Catharine Weeden, and their family, and particularly her afflicted husband, the loss sustained by a death, is in many respects quite irreparable, for as a daughter, sister, and wife, sister Congdon was a woman of great worth.

In Brookfield, N. Y., July 21st, Mrs. BETSY CLARKE, widow of the late Simon Clarke, aged 74 years.

In Chequeron, N. Y., July 25th, of pulmonary consumption, Mrs. SALLY A. FLYNN, wife of Mr. Jacob Flynn, and daughter of the late Charles Burdick, aged 26 years and 8 months.

LETTERS.

L. Crandall, W. B. Maxson, W. M. Fahnestock, H. M. Haven, C. Barrett, S. S. Griswold, W. P. Langworthy, R. Church, John Babcock (p'd to vol 11 No 52), John Parmalee, S. B. Hawkins, Rowse Babcock, A. A. F. Randolph, P. L. Berry, Geo. S. Crandall.

RECEIPTS.

Table listing receipts for THE SABBATH RECORDER with columns for Name, Amount, and Total.

FOR SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST MEMORIAL.

Table listing receipts for the Seventh-Day Baptist Memorial with columns for Name, Amount, and Total.

Receipts for Missions.

Table listing receipts for Missions with columns for Name, Amount, and Total.

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

THE location of this establishment is peculiarly breezy and being on the mountain side, where fresh breezes blow abundantly, and mosquitoes never come. The buildings are airy and comfortable, the water is soft and pure; the air is dry and healthy; and the scenery is romantic and beautiful. In every direction there are pleasant walks or drives. The celebrated Washington Rock is only two miles distant. No pains were spared to make the Glen a "home" to such as seek its quiet retreat for recreation or the restoration of health. Physician and Proprietor, A. W. TITSWORTH, Jr.

Agents Wanted. THE services of a number of young men are wanted in selling the "Pearl of Scripture Library," containing sixteen volumes, 32 mo., bound in a neat style, and put up in a rich imitation rose-wood case. The "Pearl" will readily admit of all denominations, and testimonials of their utility are beginning to multiply. It will compare favorably with works for cheapness, American Sunday-School Union or the American Tract Society, and form a complete compendium of the Bible on those subjects that relate to the faith and practice of Christians.

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.

Dress, have opened a Clothing Establishment at No. 22 Deane-street, New York, where they intend to keep constantly on hand, in large quantities and great variety, coats, pants, and vests. Country merchants desirous of introducing ready-made clothing as a branch of their business, may here obtain a supply on the most favorable terms. Individuals who desire to renew their wardrobes on short notice, may be fitted with complete suits without delay; or, if they prefer it, may select their cloths and leave their orders, which will receive prompt attention. An examination of our stock and facilities will, we trust, convince those who give us a call, that we can please ourselves at No. 22 Deane-street, as well as at any other place in the City of New York. WILLIAM DUNN, A. D. TITSWORTH, Jr., JOHN D. TITSWORTH, R. M. TITSWORTH.

Central Railroad Company of New Jersey.

THE cars will run as follows until further notice commencing Monday, April 10, 1854: Leave New York at 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4 and 6 P. M. Leave Plainfield for New York at 7 and 8:30 A. M., 12:50 and 3:50 P. M., passenger, and 7:30 P. M. freight. Leave New York for Easton at 9:55 A. M., 1:40 and 3:35 P. M., passenger, and 6:30 A. M. freight; and for Somerville at 7:30 P. M. Passengers will be required to purchase tickets before entering the cars, or pay five cents in addition to the regular fare. GEO. H. PEGRAM, Sup't.

Hudson River Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Trains leave Chambers-street daily for Albany and Troy as follows: Express Train 6 A. M., through in four hours, connecting with Northern and Western Trains. Mail Train, 9 A. M. Through Way Trains, 12 M. and 5 P. M. Express Train, 4 P. M. Accommodation Train at 6:30 P. M. For Tarrytown at 11 P. M. For Poughkeepsie—Way Passenger Trains at 7 A. M. and 4:15 P. M. from Chambers-street, and Way, Freight and Passenger Train at 1 P. M. from Chambers-street. 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 en route at Chambers, Canal, Christopher, 13th and 31st-sts. Sunday Mail Train at 3:40 P. M. from Canal-st. for Albany, stopping at all Way Stations. EDMUND FRENCH, General Sup't.

Great Western Mail Route.

SIXTY MILES DISTANCE SAVEN.—MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE. The Michigan Southern is now open to the Mississippi River. Running time to St. Louis 56 1/2 hours. Passengers can leave New York by the NEW YORK AND BRIDGE AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROADS, at 7 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M., arriving same evening at Dunkirk or Buffalo, and connecting with LIGHTNING EXPRESS TRAINS on the LAKE SHORE RAILROAD, and reach Chicago next evening at 10 o'clock, where a comfortable night's rest may be obtained, and proceed at 8 o'clock A. M. by the CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD for La Salle, Bloomington, Springfield, Alton, and St. Louis. Passengers by this line have the privilege of stopping at any point and resuming seats at pleasure, and they will not be subjected to the numerous and vexatious delays occasioned by LOW WATER, as by other routes.

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

Regular Mail Line via Stonington for Boston.

PROVIDENCE, NEW BEDFORD and BOSTON. Inland Route, without change of cars or detour, carrying the Eastern Mail. The steamer C. VANDERBILT, Capt. Joel Stone, and COMMODEORE, Capt. John G. Bowne, in connection with the Stonington and Providence, and Boston and Providence Railroads, leaving New York daily (Sundays excepted) from Pier No. 2, N. R., first wharf above Battery Place, at 5 o'clock P. M., and stopping ton at 8 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of the mail train which leaves Boston at 5:30 P. M. These steamers are unsurpassed for strength, safety, speed, comfort, and elegance. The officers are experienced and attentive. The natural advantages of this route are superior to any other. Being shorter and more direct, the trip is more pleasantly and expeditiously performed, while passengers can advantageously reach their destination in advance of those who travel by the other routes. The COMMODORE, from New York—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. From Stonington—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. The VANDERBILT, from New York—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. From Stonington—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

New York and Erie Railroad.

TRAINS leave pier foot of Duane-st., New York, as follows: Express at 6 A. M. for Buffalo direct, without change of baggage or cars. Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M. for Dunkirk. Mail at 8 A. M. for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and all intermediate stations. Way Express at 9:45 P. M. for Dunkirk. Night Express at 6 P. M. for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant at 6 P. M. On Sundays only one express train at 6 P. M. These Express Trains connect at Buffalo with first-class splendid steamers on Lake Erie for all ports on the Lake; and at Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c. D. C. MCALLUM, General Sup't.

The following figures from the time-table will be useful to our readers in Allegany County. A * indicates that the trains so marked do not stop at that place.

Trains moving Westward.

Table listing train schedules moving westward with columns for Station, Time, and Class.

Trains moving Eastward.

Table listing train schedules moving eastward with columns for Station, Time, and Class.

