

The Sabbath Recorder.

New York, September 20, 1855.

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"YOU KNOW I MUST LIVE."

So pleads the Rum-seller. His employment impoverishes the community, sends desolation into families, corrupts the morals of society, and hurls souls by thousands into a drunkard's hell.

So pleads the Sabbath-breaker also. So earnest is he to accumulate property, that he will not respect the day of rest, to keep it holy. To cease from work, every seventh day, would be time lost.

But stop a moment. We do not know any such thing. We are not quite sure that you ought to live. It is not perfectly obvious, that there is any necessity for it.

There was a good man, of old, who said, "To me to live is Christ, and to die is gain." Phil. 1: 21. As though he had said, "I have no other object in living but to serve and honor Christ.

Suppose it were even so, that by rigidly keeping the Sabbath, at all times, and under all circumstances, or by rigidly refusing to engage in any employment which dishonors God or works injury to man, you were reduced to the point of starving; would that justify you in breaking the Sabbath, or in undertaking such God-dishonoring business?

Of course, if under the circumstances supposed starvation itself is to be braved, much more is it one's duty to endure evils of less magnitude. The man who pleads that he cannot do strictly right in all things, because it would cut off his facilities for business, or would keep him in a very uncomfortable condition through life, has not learned the first rudiments of Christianity.

But is it true, that to do strictly right would imperil one's interests, to the extent imagined? We do not believe that any one was ever left to starve for his righteousness.

Him to be? You seem to think that he will not stand by you, unless you break His laws. Yet you must live, you say. Yes, and you must die, too. Do you ever think of that?

OUR ANNIVERSARIES.

The American Sabbath Tract Society held its 12th Annual Meeting with the 1st Church in Brookfield, N. Y., on Sixth-day morning, Sept. 7, commencing at 9 o'clock A. M.

After the usual introductory exercises of singing and prayer, the President (N. V. Hull) spoke somewhat at length on the object which the Society is seeking to attain, and the principal obstacles to its success—particularly of the difficulty of bringing men to risk their prospects of success in the world in order to conform to what most of them regard as a positive commandment.

The Treasurer then read his Annual Report, from which it appears that comparatively little has been done by the churches, during the past year, to enable this Society to prosecute its labors. Only about \$400 had been contributed for the object, most of which had been expended in the distribution of Sabbath publications, and in employing a colporteur and lecturer part of the year.

The Annual Report of the Board was read by the Corresponding Secretary. It sets forth in detail the efforts of the Board to carry out the directions and wishes of the Society. Steps have been taken to secure four new Tracts upon subjects named at the last annual meeting of the Society.

On a motion to adopt the Report of the Board, interesting remarks were made by several persons, among whom were J. P. Hunting and J. Croft, (recent converts to the Sabbath), and J. R. Irish.

H. H. Baker introduced a resolution, urging the Society to adopt more active and efficient measures to secure a general circulation of its publications. In advocating the resolution, he set forth a plan by which he is endeavoring to bring the claims of the Sabbath to the notice of ministers of the Gospel, through tracts sent to them by mail.

A resolution was introduced, and discussed at considerable length, recommending that the Board employ a General Agent, whose whole time shall be devoted to the interests of the Society, in lecturing, distributing tracts, keeping the churches informed of the plans of the Society, making collections, &c.

Two or three other topics occupied the attention of the Society in the course of the meeting; but our notes in relation to them are so imperfect, and the time at our command is so brief, that we shall have to omit for the present any notice of them.

The next meeting of the Society is to be held with the 1st Church in Hopkinton on the First-day following the second Sabbath in September, 1856.

The Publishing Society. The Sixth Annual Meeting of the Seventh-day Baptist Publishing Society was held in the afternoon of Sixth-day, Sept. 7th, and was like all the other anniversary meetings, well attended.

The Treasurer's Report showed that at the commencement of the Society's financial year, in June, 1854, there was 90 cents cash in the Treasury—that he had received within the year \$3,297 62, and paid out \$4,078 76—and that there was a balance against the Treasury at the close of the financial year June 6, 1855, of \$780 24—a result which is attributed in part to the pecuniary embarrassment so common last year throughout the country.

In connection with the Treasurer's Report, a Report was presented by the Auditors. They were last year instructed to accompany their report this year with an appraisal of all of the property of the Society at its cash value. In order to facilitate their work, the Board last spring instructed the General Agent to make a complete inventory of property, accounts, liabilities, &c., to be submitted to them.

It is a lengthy document, and will be printed in connection with the Annual Report of the Board. It must suffice here to state that the property and accounts of the Society, according to the appraisal of the Auditors, are worth \$4,066 98—that the only liability of the Society is the balance against the Treasury of \$780 24. The fund derived from memberships is estimated at \$1,801 93. The estimated value of the assets, over the liabilities and fund, is \$1,484 81.

The Annual Report of the Board gives a complete and encouraging account of the Society's operations during the past year. The facts embodied in this Report are of course familiar to the constant readers of the Recorder, and do not need to be enumerated here.

At the annual meeting of the Society last year, a Committee was appointed, consisting of George Greenman, David Dunn, and Perry B. Maxson, "whose duty it shall be, as soon as practicable, to meet in the city of New

York, and examine thoroughly the financial operations of the Society since its organization, and the position of the General Agent in relation thereto, and give to the General Agent and to the Board certificates of the result of their investigations, and make a full report of the same to the Society at its next anniversary." This Committee presented a Report to the Society, which was referred to a Committee, consisting of J. R. Irish, Eli S. Bailey, D. E. Maxson, P. L. Berry, and C. M. Lewis, to consider and report what action should be taken by the Society in the premises. In due time they made a report, which was adopted, as follows:—

"The Committee appointed to examine the Report of the Committee of Investigation in relation to the financial transactions of the General Agent, report, that they find a majority and a minority report, each a lengthy document, showing that a thorough examination was made by said Committee, establishing beyond a doubt the financial ability and integrity of the General Agent. Further, we are of opinion, that the points of difference in the Reports do not in any sense impeach the General Agent. But as the documents are lengthy and we can see no real benefit in their publication, but rather the gratification of a morbid inquisitiveness on the part of readers in relation to private and personal differences, we therefore recommend, as the only proper alternative to publishing both Reports, that no further action be taken in relation to said Reports, only to keep them filed and sealed in the archives of the Society."

The next meeting of the Society was appointed to be held with the 1st Church in Hopkinton, R. I., on the Sixth-day before the second Sabbath in Sept. 1856.

The foregoing is written in the confusion of a crowded steamer on Lake Erie, and without opportunity to re-examine the documents referred to. We believe it is correct as far as it goes, and hope it is sufficiently complete to give an idea of the proceedings of the meetings in question. Before dismissing the subject of anniversaries, and in connection with them, we may as well say—

1st. A letter from the Mill Yard Church, London, designed for the Conference, has come to hand since the meetings. The facts embodied in it will be embodied in the Minutes of the Conference, and the letter itself, or portions of it, will probably soon appear in the Recorder.

2d. The Conference appointed Geo. B. Utter, James Bailey, and H. H. Baker, a Committee to prepare for the Minutes a statement showing, as far as possible, the locations of Sabbath-keeping societies or individuals where no church has been organized. Such individuals, and some person connected with each society of the kind, are requested at once to forward the necessary information to the chairman of the Committee, in New York.

3d. The Minutes of the Ohio Association for two or three years past omit the statistics of three churches from which reports used to be received. Will brethren Simeon Babcock and Eli Forsythe send us the facts necessary to make the Minutes correct in this respect?

"STANDARD OF EXTRAVAGANCE."

In an article under this head, from the pen of Bro. Brown, which appeared in the Recorder of August 23, the following statement is made:—"The facts of the case show, that persons of all classes are disposed to avail themselves of as many of the good things of this life as they can; they dress as well as they can; they ride in as good carriages and drive as fine horses as they can; and if one does not go as far as another, in these respects, it is not because he considers it intrinsically wrong, but because, in view of all his circumstances, he cannot afford it."

When I read this statement, my heart was pained to think the standard of piety was so low among professed Christians as to warrant such an assertion. It seems to me such persons as are here described can have no proper sense of the responsibility which rests upon them as the disciples of Christ, or of the solemn accounts which, as the stewards of God, they must soon render to an impartial Judge. I regard all such persons as referred to in the statement quoted, whatever may be their relative position in society, whether rich or poor, whether holding official stations in the church, or occupying the place of private members, as sadly deficient of one important element in the Christian character, at least. Self-denial is wanting, or if exercised at all, only in a very limited degree. They may be very religious in a certain way, but it may be said of them, in the language of Christ, "One thing thou lackest." The important requisition of self-denial which Christ demands of every disciple is not regarded. They prefer self-indulgence to the exercise of self-denial, and are more anxious to gratify themselves than to glorify God. They may contribute, to promote the cause of God, what may be considered liberal by a backslidden church; but it is with them as it was with some in the days of Christ—they cast into the treasury of the Lord of their abundance, but within such limits as to give full scope to self-gratification. The self-denying poor who may give but little, may be approved of Christ, as was the poor widow who cast in her two mites, while those others may fall into condemnation as a consequence of failing to do what was required at their hands. Some of these, perhaps, may be giving five hundred dollars a year to promote the cause of God, and hence may congratulate themselves as doing much for Christ, and may be puffed by others as being men of great liberality, and yet it may appear at a future day, that God had a claim upon them for the cause of benevolence, equally valid with that of any human creditor, for a thousand dollars a year, instead of five hundred, which was never cancelled because it would encroach upon their habits of self-indulgence, or limit to a certain extent the augmentation of their capital. Others, of less capital, of whom less is required, may have

incurred equal guilt from the same cause, by failing to do for Christ according to the measure of their obligation. I did not take my pen to write an essay which might occupy a column of the Recorder, but to sketch a case of moderate self-denial which came under my own observation.

I have known a brother in Christ, poor and embarrassed with debt. He declined acting as solicitor in a tract society, because he was unwilling to ask others to do for an object to promote which he could not make even the smallest contribution. With respect to himself, he regarded the claims of his creditors as paramount to the calls of benevolence. He was strictly honest and had, for a succession of years, met, with rigid punctuality, his annual engagements. The thought occurred to his mind that he had met the claims of his creditors from year to year, although indulging in the free use of tea and coffee in his family, and that by practicing self-denial in the disuse of these articles he might save something for the cause of benevolence, and at the same time meet, as heretofore, the annual claims of his creditors. Prompted by the love of Christ and the interest he felt in his cause, he resolved on practicing self-denial in this respect. Having the sympathy and approval of a benevolent wife and the sanction of his family, he immediately carried his resolution into effect. Appropriating the money thus saved to the cause of benevolence, he soon found himself with the means of doing more to support the gospel at home than he had formally done and a balance left to contribute to the tract society, the missionary society, and other benevolent organizations. From this point in his history, there was a marked improvement in his religious character. He could now do and persuade others to do in the work of benevolence. Having commenced the practice of self-denial, that he might augment his means of usefulness, it was exercised in various ways and with happy results. He soon became an efficient laborer in the cause of benevolence, accomplishing more, perhaps, by the influence he exerted on the minds of others in prompting them to do, than by his own contributions, which, however, reached a point worthy of imitation, considering his circumstances. He learned by experience that his happiness, as well as usefulness, was promoted by giving, to promote the cause of God, what was saved by acts of self-denial. I often sat by his bedside during his last sickness, and was edified and instructed while he conversed, with deep emotion, about the doings of those societies which were organized to promote the cause of truth and righteousness in the world. It was evident, as the time of his departure was approaching, his heart dilated with the spirit of benevolence. I do not forget, even after the lapse of more than twenty-five years, the expression of his languid eye when he conversed with me in regard to the influence which ought to be exerted in society in order that Christians might properly understand, fully realize, and actually do their whole duty in promoting the cause of the Redeemer in the world.

In conclusion, I will say that, while the calls of benevolence are so pressing, we have something else to do with our money besides emulating each other in dress and equipage. We have no right to regale ourselves in the lap of self-indulgence while our missionaries in Palestine and China are compelled, for the want of adequate funds, to forego the enjoyment of what we consider the necessities of life; and are so straitened in a pecuniary point of view that they are defeated, in a great measure, in the accomplishment of the object of their missions. AZOR ESTEE.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE AM. BIBLE UNION.

The Sixth Anniversary of this body will be held in the Meeting-house of the First Baptist Church in the city of New York, corner of Broome and Elizabeth streets, on the 4th and 5th of October. The usual business meeting, at which officers and managers are chosen, will be held at 9 o'clock A. M. on the 4th. The public exercises will commence at 10 o'clock, and meetings, beginning at such hours as may be agreed upon, will be held for the two days, or longer, in the morning, afternoon, and evening. Attention will be given to the accommodation of the friends of revision from abroad, who may be present, and they are requested to register their names at the Bible Union Rooms, as early as practicable, after their arrival in the city. Among the speakers who may be expected to be present are Rev. Messrs. D. R. Campbell, L.L.D., President of Georgetown College; George W. Eaton, D.D., Theological Instructor in Madison University; Isaac Errett, Warren, O.; I. N. Hill, Albany; W. G. Howard, D.D., Rochester; N. V. Hull, Alfred; T. Gracchus Jones, Norfolk, Va.; A. Maclay, D.D., New York; W. K. Pendleton, Professor in Bethany College; C. P. Sheldon, Hamilton; Q. H. Trotman, Hertford, N. C.

CORRECTION.—

In the report of the doings of the Missionary Society, published in the Recorder of last week, an error occurred which should be corrected. The sentence—"The Treasurer also showed that a settlement had been made with the executors of the estate of Benedict W. Rogers, and that the Treasurer had received from that source property to the amount of eighty thousand dollars," should have read—"and the Treasurer had received from that source property valued at eight thousand dollars." Our apology is, the very great hurry in which we were compelled to get the "forms" ready for the press prevented our reading the proof as carefully as it should have been done—much of the report of the proceedings having been received at the office after the time when the paper should have been on the press.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE A. B. C. F. M.

The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions held its Forty-sixth Anniversary meeting at Utica, on Thursday last, Nov. Theodore Frelinghuysen presiding. There were about two thousand persons present from abroad. The Treasurer of the Board read an abstract of his report, by which it appears that the receipts from all sources during the year have been \$310,427 77, and the expenditures \$318,893 18, which leaves a balance against the Treasury of \$8,465 41, and makes the present indebtedness \$20,507 90. The first annual report of the "Turkish Mission Aid Society," recently formed in England, has been received, from which it appears that £1,854, (about \$9,000,) have been raised by that Society, and most of it paid over to the Missions of the American Board in Western Asia. Four corporate members of the Board have died during the year, viz.: Rev. Robert H. Bishop, D. D., of Ohio, Thomas Fleming, Esq., of Pennsylvania, Hiram H. Seelye, Esq., of New York, and Gabriel Ticknor, Esq., of Ohio. Rev. Nathan Dole, editor of the Journal of Missions and Youth's Dayspring, and seven Missionaries, and five Assistant Missionaries, have also died. There have been sent out during the year nineteen Missionaries and assistants, male and female, and there are twenty-nine more under appointment. 211,300 copies of the Missionary Herald, 357,000 copies of the Journal of Missions, 320,500 copies of the Youth's Dayspring, 16,700 copies of the Extra Journal, 6,000 copies of the Annual Report, and 3,006 copies of the Annual Sermon, have been issued during the year. The following gives a summary view of the operations of the Board:—

Number of Missions, 29; number of Stations, 120; number of Out-Stations, 59; number of ordained Missionaries, (six being physicians,) 155; number of Licentiates, 6; number of Physicians not ordained, 7; number of other Male Assistants, 16; number of Female Assistants, 202; number of Native Preachers, 46; number of Native Helpers, 236; whole number of laborers connected with the Missions, 665; number of Printing Establishments, 11; pages printed last year, (in part,) 25,822,780; number of Churches, (including all at the Sandwich Islands,) 115; number of Church Members, (do. do. last year,) 26,806; added during the year, (excluding those at the Sandwich Islands,) 635; number of Seminaries, 11; number of other Boarding Schools, 19; number of Free Schools, (412 supported by Hawaiian Government,) 787; number of Pupils in the Seminaries, (80 do.) 429; number of Pupils in the Boarding Schools, 594; number of Pupils in the Free Schools, (10,705 supported by Hawaiian Government,) 20,555; whole number in Seminaries and Schools, 21,587.

ROMISH OPPOSITION TO RAGGED SCHOOLS.

A new Society is being established in London, which promises to be a formidable antagonist to the beneficial efforts of the many institutions which have for their object the social and physical religious welfare of the people. It is under the patronage of Dr. Wiseman, with all his titles, legal and illegal. Its name is the "Catholic Industrial Institution for the Prevention of Vice," by which last term, as defined in their prospectus, they mean Protestantism. The point of Protestant agency which this Society proposes to counteract are stated in the prospectus to be four in number, namely:—1. "The first means of proselytism may mention is the Industrial Schools." 2. "The Parochial Workhouses." 3. "A third, and even more dangerous means, is the multitude of Ragged Schools." 4. "A fourth, means of perversion is the employment given to poor Catholic boys, by which they may gain money in the public streets; and these are generally connected with the system of the Ragged Schools."

THE LAST OF LUTHER'S LINE.—

A paragraph has been going the rounds of the press stating that the last lineal male descendant of Luther had been received back into the Romish communion. It appears, however, says the Recorder, that there now resides in Bedford, Pa., Mr. John Luther, a lineal descendant of the great Reformer of the eighth generation; and his family consists of himself, wife, three sons, and one daughter; he has also five brothers and one sister residing in Saxo Coburg, Germany, all with families. There is also one family of the descendants of his great forefather in Saxo Coburg, and a number of families in Bohemia, Germany; a family also in Harrisburg, Penn. They are all, both in this country and Germany, connected with the Lutheran branch of the Protestant Church, and it is not known that one of them has ever become connected with the Romish Church.

TRACTS AMONG THE HEATHEN.—

Major General Alexander, late Adjutant General of the Madras Army, recently made the following statement at a missionary meeting in London:—"A particular friend of mine who was engaged in the Burmese war, a man of missionary spirit, made an excursion towards the eastern frontier, in the neighborhood of the Assam country, and there he found a population of some 14,000 or 15,000 people of the Border tribes, who, sometime about the year 1827, I believe, had picked up a few tracts, and the slight knowledge to be derived from them of the truth. They were professing what they knew, and were anxiously waiting for a day when God in his providence should open a way for teachers from the West to come and proclaim to them the full gospel of Christ!"

LIVING IN THE DARK.—

The American Messenger tells of a colporteur in North Carolina, who found in one quarter nearly one-third of the families he visited destitute of all religious books except the Bible, and more than one-sixth without the Word of God, visited two families in one day, one of which consisted of seven persons, all grown, none of whom but the father could read; the other had been keeping house eighteen years, and

but one member of the family could read. Neither of these families ever had a Bible. He also visited another family, where the mother was eighty-seven years old, had kept house sixty years, and brought up nineteen children, but never had a Bible.

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION.—The New Five Points House of Industry, New York, is nearly completed, and will be a fine brick building, fire-proof, and in all respects adapted to the wants of the Mission, with a chapel, school and work-rooms, dormitories, &c. The cost of the building and ground will be \$30,000, including \$11,000 paid for the latter. It is about 55 by 100 feet, and will have a height of six stories. It stands on the spot formerly known as "Farlow's Court" which was occupied by a wretched class of people, and according to the landlord, often contained 600 inmates. It will probably be finished by the first of December.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

One of the most interesting objects in the British camp before Sebastopol is the sappers' church. It is built wholly of apparatus, but these are neither injured nor unfit for their ultimate purpose; on the contrary, the materials are so arranged that they are only in store, as it were, ready for use as soon as required. The articles employed in the construction have been scaling ladders, gabions, fascines, timber ready cut and shaped for gun platforms, a few planks, and some pieces of rope. Two scaling ladders, locked into each other at the top, form, at certain intervals, the columns which separate the aisles from the body of the church, and bear the roof.

St. Paul's church, Knightsbridge, England, having shown signs of a tendency towards Rome, especially in the matters of flowers and colored altar cloths, the Bishop of London was sent for to pacify the controversy growing out of these innovations. The bishop decided that the flowers might be tolerated upon the altar, but not so as to form the figure of a cross. As to altar cloths, he thought the variety of colors too great, and limited them to a red one for ordinary use, and a blue one for lent. This was intended as a peaceful compromise; but now the parties are warmly contending as to which side the bishop favors.

There were more than two hundred tents on the ground at the Methodist camp-meeting lately held at Edgartown, Mass. A bell was rung at five o'clock in the morning, to arouse the sleepers from their slumbers, and summon them to the work of preparing for the devotions of the day. At nine o'clock preaching commenced at the stand, and conference meetings followed. Dinner was served at twelve; preaching and inquiry meetings at two and seven, and quiet was commanded at ten P. M.

It is expected that preaching in the open air will become quite common in England. The Bishop of Winchester has recently recommended all his clergy who are able to go out of their churches and preach to the people in the streets, at suitable times; and Canon Miller has declared his belief that it is the only way of getting hold of the minds of the multitude. An "open-air mission" has been formed in London, having for its object to employ working men to preach, paying them a small sum for each sermon.

The new dogma of the "immaculacy" has been celebrated in Germany with greater solemnities than was expected. It was known that a majority of those dissenting Episcopal votes, which decided either the expediency of defining this dogma, or the authority of the pope in such a matter, belonged to Germany. Had the decision been left to a council of Catholic Germany, there is said to be no doubt they would have declined proclaiming such a dogma.

The Methodists of Canada West, at their late meeting made two important changes in their church policy. They have consented to extend the period of a minister's residence on a circuit from two to five years, in any case where a request to that effect emanates from a quarterly meeting of the circuit. They have also consented to admit an equal representation of clerical and lay members of the annual district meetings of the convention.

In various parts of South Wales, the emissaries of the Mormons are most active in propagating and spreading the doctrines of the Latter Day Saints; and among the laboring population they have been indefatigable in urging the odious practice of polygamy. Among the miners and colliers of the iron and coal districts of South Wales the tenets of this sect find peculiar favor.

In the town of Liberty, in Texas, a fine of \$25 is imposed upon every man who utters an oath in the presence of a woman: It would be still better if the punishment were extended to those who commit the offense in the presence of their children. To any one who has a son or a daughter, it is painful to pass along our streets, and witness the profanity and obscenity which tender childhood is compelled to hear.

The recent report of the Moravian brethren states that they have at present sixty-nine missions in thirteen different countries, in which are employed many missionaries, male and female, and 212 brother converts. Their last station was formed in 1853, among the Chinese in Mongolia. A large number of these stations defray their own expenses, and for the rest only \$9,000 per annum are required.

Archbishop Hughes has given public notice that he has no time to answer the numerous letters addressed to him from various quarters, by those professing to be well disposed towards him and his Catholic fellow-citizens. The letters generally have reference to the charges brought against the bishop as being inimical to the civil and religious liberty of this country.

The British Church Missionary Society raised, during the last year, some \$180,000—its stations being among the Indians of their own land, also in western Africa, China, northern India, among the Chinese gold diggers of California, and the Catholics of South America. The Christian Knowledge Society, during the past year, raised \$450,000.

The receipts of the American Home Missionary Society last month amounted to \$15,320, of which \$13,080, or more than five-sixths, were contributed by the Congregational denomination. The receipts for the last four months have been \$46,363.

General Intelligence.

European News.

By the simultaneous arrival of the Africa at Halifax, and the Arago at this port, we are in possession of one week's later intelligence from Europe. The war news is quite unimportant, and almost destitute of interest. Nothing more attempted in the Baltic, and "affairs before Sebastopol still unchanged."

The papers contain many interesting details of the recent battle of Traktir Bridge, on the Tcherny, but few new incidents. General Simpson and Pelissier both furnish reports. They say the Russian attack was a deliberate effort to raise the siege of Sebastopol, and if the Russians had succeeded in holding the heights on the Allies' side of the river, they intended further to attack the Allies from four points, namely: A main attack on Balaklava, another on the British camp, and another simultaneously on the extreme right and left of the French lines.

General Pelissier calls the French loss 17 officers killed, and 53 wounded; 172 men killed; 150 missing, and 1,160 wounded. The Sardinian loss was 250. The loss of the Russians was 3,000 killed, and 5,000 wounded, including 1,600 wounded prisoners in the hands of the French, and 200 in the hands of the Sardinians. The Turks were not engaged.

The Russian report admits great losses and three generals killed. It attributes the loss to the too great impetuosity of the right columns of attack. The Russian troops engaged had just arrived in the Crimea.

Omar Pacha definitely takes command in Asia, and would leave on the 21st for Trebizonde. Osman Pacha has command of the Second Division, and the troops will be conveyed in English steamers to Trebizonde.

The Allied Fleets have retired from before Cronstadt, and have taken up another position. A dispatch stating that gun boats were returning home, led to the belief that the campaign had closed; but it now appears that sixteen ships or gun-boats returning were those which have been disabled.

The Nord, Russian Journal, says: Omar Pasha freely expressed himself at Constantinople that the Allied Commanders—especially General Pelissier—were humbugs, and that he should twice have lost his army if he had followed their advice.

Five hundred Highlanders had embarked on board the steamer Hansa, at Liverpool, for Malta. On board of the Great Britain, Cavalry were about to embark.

A Paris rumor is that we may expect from day to day to hear of the involuntary abdication of Queen Isabella, and of important events to Spain.

The King of Denmark is visiting the King of Sweden. The question of the Sound dues continues to perplex.

In Naples the political ferment continues. Many arrests have been made. The potato harvest in Ireland is favorable on the whole.

The crops throughout France are satisfactory. The harvest in Algeria is excellent.

A formidable insurrection had broken out in the centre of Bengal. The insurgents are the Sentals and other tribes occupying the Rnjambal Hills—a bold and hardy race. They number from thirty to fifty thousand men, acting in five parties, and are armed with axes, poisoned arrows, and a few firearms. They have spread over the country a hundred miles in extent, destroying every thing European, and pretend that they are led by their God in person. The few Europeans have entrenched themselves until assistance shall arrive. The insurrection was so little anticipated that there were not a thousand troops within a hundred and fifty miles.

Shanghai advices are to June 29. Quietness was prevailing there and at Canton. Food was plentiful. Communication with the interior had been partially reopened. An enormous butchery had been perpetrated at Canton. One thousand were executed for sympathizing with the rebels. The insurgents were losing ground in the North.

From Liberia.

The Boston Traveler publishes news from Liberia, from which we make the following extracts:—

One hundred and six immigrants arrived at Monrovia from Norfolk on the 18th of June, in the bark Cora. Among the passengers in the same vessel, were Rev. C. C. Hoffman and family, and Miss Martha Williford, Episcopal missionaries, returning from a visit to the United States to their station at Cape Palmas. Rev. D. A. Watson and family, and Rev. Mr. White and wife, from the United States, arrived on the 21st. The former is principal of the Alexander High School at Monrovia.

We have already announced the election of Stephen A. Benson to succeed Mr. Roberts as President of the Republic of Liberia. He was elected by the party styling themselves the "True Liberians." They celebrated their victory on the 22d of May. A few days previous, the President-elect arrived at Monrovia from Bassa. At the place of debarkation he was met by the citizens, and addressed by Hon. H. Paxton, who congratulated him on following, in executive honor, the present worthy Chief Magistrate, President Roberts.

Alfred T. Wood has been tried at Liberia for forgery, for obtaining money by false pretences, and for a "libel on the Republic," and found guilty, and sentenced to five years' imprisonment and \$500 fine. This "Rev. A. T. Wood, D. D.," as he called himself in England, came from the British Provinces to Boston, flourished largely for two or three weeks, when the colored people found out his true character, and he ran away to New York, and thence found his way to Liberia. He soon went to England and begged money to erect a house of worship for his Church in Monrovia, of which, he told one of his dupes, George Harris and his wife, mentioned in "Uncle Tom's Cabin," were members. He was finally arrested, tried and found guilty of obtaining money on false pretences in England, since which nothing has been heard from him till now he has turned up in Liberia, where he seems to have met with his deserts.

POWDER MILLS BLOWN UP.—The Rochester Union of last Thursday, says the powder mills, situated in Brighton, five miles east of that city, was blown up on the 6th and 7th of last evening, with a terrific explosion, shaking the earth for miles around. No lives were lost, although the explosion created considerable excitement, owing to the fact that mills on the same spot blew up, in May last, destroying five men. The buildings destroyed were four in number, viz.: two cylinder mills, corning house and press. They were situated a few rods apart and heavy embankments of earth raised between them. There were probably four or five hundred kegs of powder in the buildings at the time of the explosion. As the custom has been, the saltpetre was put into the cylinders with the charcoal and burnt into at 5 o'clock, when the workmen withdrew, leaving the mills to operate without attendance during the night. About an hour after leaving the mills they blew up, making four distinct explosions in quick succession. The shock was tremendous—sufficiently great to break glass in houses several miles distant. The sensation was not so distinctly felt in the city as on the occasion of former explosions, owing doubtless to the direction of the wind, but to the eastward of the miles it was far greater. The Genesee Mills were owned by A. J. Harlow & Co., the firm consisting of Messrs. Harlow, Crombie and Farnham. These mills have exploded four times within the last eighteen months, and the new mills had only been in operation six weeks. The proprietors had procured the most approved machinery for safety, and employed none but the most experienced men, having hired some at the East who had worked at powder making for thirty years. Yet with all these precautions that property has been swept away as by a single breath.

Two boatmen, one of whom was named Lloyd, in Scott county, Va., got into a dispute a few evenings since, when another, named Cuddy, interfered to protect the younger and smaller. Every thing having been quieted, the two eventually took seats, by the side of each other on the porch of the house, but in a few minutes Lloyd was seen to make a plunge at Cuddy with a huge case knife, cutting him across the abdomen, and inflicting a horrid wound, from which some of the intestines protruded, and from the effects of which he died next morning.

Serious riots have occurred in the rural districts around Namur, in Belgium. The inhabitants, conceiving the manufactures of chemical productions abounding in these parts were hurtful to the crops, turned out in large numbers, and attacked these establishments. The troops were called out, and having been attacked with stones and other missiles, fired in self-defence. Two of the assailants were killed, one wounded, and twenty were arrested and conveyed to prison.

A young man by the name of Swan, in South Glastenbury, Conn., had the lower part of one of his legs frightfully crushed, on Tuesday of last week, by a heavy anchor falling upon it. The anchor weighed upward of 1000 pounds, and fell from a wagon. An unsuccessful attempt to patch up the wound and properly place the broken bones was made, but it was found necessary to amputate the limb just below the knee.

The advantages of litigation are illustrated in the case of a school district in Cornish, N. H., against Ariel Comings for the recovery of the value of an old broken box stove, worth, probably, from 50 to 75 cents. The Court of Common Pleas, at Newport, last week, gave a verdict in favor of the District, giving \$1 31 damages. The verdict carries with it taxable costs amounting in all to more than five hundred dollars, to say nothing of the amount expended, which cannot be taxed to the defeated party.

Prof. Alexander lately stated that about the year 1762 a star came in sight and shone very brightly. The light underwent a variety of very remarkable changes. It seemed as if the substance of the star were burning up, and it is hardly possible—says a well-informed scientific writer on the subject—to resist the conclusion that here was a world, the destiny of which, for the time being, had been fulfilled.

The editor of the Chicago "Daily Journal" says he has had exhibited to him by Dr. Hull, of Alton, Ill., something of the peach variety, but of the pumpkin appearance. It was in fact a peach, of excellent flavor, measuring a foot in circumference! The Journal also states that Dr. Hull had contracted to furnish the market of Chicago with 5,000 baskets of this gigantic fruit the present season.

Persons in the neighborhood of the railroad depot at Lasalle, Ill., on Tuesday night last, heard a noise on the track like the mewing of a cat. Proceeding toward it, the sound became that of an infant crying; and when the bundle was picked up, an infant, wrapped in two blankets was found. It lay directly on the track, and in a few minutes it would have been crushed by an approaching train. It is supposed to have been placed there to be killed!

On Sunday night, a Boston policeman took a woman with her babe, about six weeks old, to the station-house, having found them in the street. The child appeared to be in a dying condition, and expired before morning. The woman, when found, stated that she and her child had been turned into the street by her sister, who also had a child in a dying condition, and which actually died early on the same day.

A dispatch dated Chicago, Saturday, Sept. 15, says: We have received dates from Nebraska City to the 8th inst. Colonel Monmie's party of Government surveyors was attacked by a band of Pawnee Loups, about 30 miles up the Platte River. Colonel Monmie and five others reached Nebraska City safely, but six others were dispersed, and have not been heard from. A company of fifty men was immediately raised, and started in pursuit.

A few days since, a man employed in the coal mines near Piedmont, Va., put his hand under a cross-tie of the railroad and was bitten by a copperhead snake on the finger. Whiskey was freely administered, and one of his companions hastily caught a chicken that was near, and tearing it asunder, bandaged the wound with the entrails. On the following day he was in a manner well.

A dispatch dated Philadelphia, Saturday, Sept. 15, says: Last evening the accommodation train on the Baltimore Railroad ran over a Mrs. Updyke, near Newport, Delaware, killing her instantly. She was walking on the track and was very deaf. She leaves a husband and family. No blame is attached to those in charge of the train.

A man, said to be drunk, was found recently in a closet of a hotel at Mission Dolores, Cal. The lady of the house seized him and called for her husband, who took him to the station-house. The accused was formerly a professor in an eastern university, and a man of splendid talent and high family.

A dispatch dated Saratoga, Sept. 12, says: General Halsey has received some \$14,000 worth of the Railroad Bonds and other papers stolen from him, here, on the 5th of August last. The diamonds, jewelry, and money amounting in value to about \$5,000, have not yet been recovered.

A hen's egg was exhibited a few days ago to the editor of the Woodstock (Va.) Tenth Legion, which has the perfect representation of a snake raised on the shell, in full coil, on the smaller end. No artist could have produced a more exact representation of a serpent. The forked tongue, the eye, and symmetrical proportions are as fairly developed as if in a real snake. Unfortunately, the shell of the egg was broken, when it was discovered that the indentation, on the inside, contained what appeared to be a bona fide snake. It was as perfect, in every respect, as the representation referred to, on the shell.

In the Boston Municipal Court on Monday, Wm. Smith, for attempting to drown a boy, was sentenced to eight years in the state prison, the first eight days to be solitary. Smith, at the time of the occurrence, was passing along the street in an intoxicated state, when some boys raised a laugh at his manner of progression. In revenge, he seized one of the boys, carried him to a wharf and held his head under water. The boy would probably have been drowned had not others interfered to release him.

The women of Utah, it appears, have been falling in love with the U. S. soldiers under Col. Steptoe, and eloping with some of them. This has so incensed the prophet, Brigham Young, that he denounces with immediate death every man who entices away a Mormon female, and hurls his torpedoes against the federal government and all who oppose "free love" and polygamy.

A horse belonging to Mr. Betts, of Long Ridge, in Danbury, Conn., while being driven on Monday evening, was scared, tried to kick himself clear of the wagon, and in attempting to scale a railing, a portion of the broken shaft, attached to the harness, entered his back, and four inches deep, inflicting a dangerous and probably fatal wound.

An amateur sportsman, of New Haven, Conn., with three companions, lately returned from the region of the Adirondack Mountains. They have been absent about six weeks, and in that time shot thirty six deer and a moose. The gentleman referred to shot fourteen of the deer and the moose, the latter weighing eight hundred pounds.

The last census reveals the appalling fact that there are nearly three thousand dentists in the United States. It probably costs the people two millions of dollars and ten million wrenches of agony per annum to keep their teeth in order.

An editor out west gives the following notice: "Our purse is lost! The finder is requested to return it, being careful not to disturb its contents, which were a brass rule, a piece of leaf tobacco nicely twisted up, the stump of a cigar, and a very good leather string."

An "exiled Hungarian count" who was recently lionizing at the Montgomery White Sulphur Springs, in Virginia, and who created a tremendous sensation among the unmarried ladies, turns out to have been a journeyman barber of this city.

A band of gypsies are prowling about Charlottesville, Va. Some of the females travel much faster than the stage, and a visitor often meets at each of the Springs a female who had solicited alms at the first watering-place at which he arrived.

Nebraska Territory already contains taxable property to the amount of \$619,806, according to the returns of the assessors. Of this aggregate, no less than \$311,116 is in the county of Douglas.

The Richmond Dispatch says there is a negro man in that city who, for the last twenty years, has never failed to walk four miles at night to visit his wife, and to return to his employment.

The editor of the Buffalo Express says he has seen the contrivance by which the author of the Silver Lake snake-story in the Republic "heated his imagination." He merely says it "holds about a pint."

A dispatch dated Louisville, Sept. 14, says: Some members of Santa Anna's family (his sister and brother-in-law) passed through here yesterday on their way to New York. The ex-President is expected to follow them shortly.

The Baltimore Patriot says that the atmosphere of that city was a few days ago filled with immense swarms of small flies. They fell to the earth with such rapidity that at times the scene looked not unlike a miniature snow-storm.

"Tufts College," the first one of the Universalist denomination in the world, was formally opened, last week, at Somerville, Mass. The president is the Rev. Hosea Ballou, D. D.

Two French Protestant chaplains have been sent to minister to the religious wants of the Protestant soldiers and sailors in the Crimea.

The drought is beginning to be seriously felt throughout all New England.

It is said that there is but one powder making establishment in the United States that has stock to run more than sixty days longer. They must close then or sooner, and await the result of the eastern war, or bid against the Czar of all the Russians for that indispensable ingredient for powder, saltpetre. The demand for Russia has caused it to advance in price one hundred and fifty per cent. in New York and Boston bought by sample all that will arrive this year from Calcutta.

Captain Tatch, of the whaling bark Sun, at Mattapoisett, from a cruise in the Atlantic Ocean, states that on the 1st inst. he "raised" a sperm whale, lowered boats and fastened to him. After staying two out of the three boats, they succeeded in securing and cutting in the whale, which stood down one hundred and two barrels.

The women of Utah, it appears, have been falling in love with the U. S. soldiers under Col. Steptoe, and eloping with some of them. This has so incensed the prophet, Brigham Young, that he denounces with immediate death every man who entices away a Mormon female, and hurls his torpedoes against the federal government and all who oppose "free love" and polygamy.

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RECEIPTS. FOR THE SABBATH RECORDER: W E Maxson, Mystic Bridge, Ct \$2 00 to vol. 12 No. 52 W B Lewis " " 2 00 12 52 Warren Lewis " " 2 00 12 52 Benj Burdick " " 2 00 12 52 Geo Greenman " " 2 00 12 52 Geo O Stillman, New London, Ct 2 00 12 52 G C Beabe " " 2 00 12 52 Clark Rogers, Plainfield, N J 2 00 12 52 Jeremiah R Davis, Berlin, Wis 2 00 12 52 Sewell S Maxson, Cuba, Ill 2 00 12 52 N R Truman, Stowell's Corners 2 00 12 52 Benj Maxson " " 2 00 12 52 Geo G Maxson " " 2 00 12 52 A J Wells, Sackett's Harbor 2 00 12 52 John Uter, Jr, East Housfield 2 00 12 52 Luke Maxson, Alfred Center 2 00 12 52 A F Pettibone, Almond 2 00 11 52 John W Green, Higginsville 2 00 11 52 W O Williams, New London 2 00 12 52 Orville A Sherman, Verona 2 00 12 52 A H Corawall, DeRayter 2 00 12 52 Geo A Campbell " " 2 84 12 13 Erastus Nichols " " 50 12 19 John Maxson, South Brookfield 2 00 12 52 Henry Baruch " " 2 00 12 52 Silas Spencer, North Brookfield 2 00 12 52 Joseph Clarke, Brookfield 2 00 11 52 James Hill " " 2 00 11 52 Albert Clarke " " 2 00 12 52 Anson Burdick " " 2 00 12 52 W O Williams, New London 2 00 12 52 Clarke T Rogers " " 2 00 12 52 LeRoy Maxson, West Edmeston 2 00 12 52 Joshua Maxson " " 2 00 12 52 David Maxson " " 2 00 12 52 Ezra Coon " " 2 00 12 52 John W Wells " " 2 00 12 52 Benj Stillman, Jr " " 2 00 11 52 Eleonor Sheldon, Bridgewater 1 50 12 52 Lewis Bassett, Unadilla Forks 2 00 12 52 Catherine Sison, Leonardville 2 00 12 52 David Whitford " " 2 00 12 52 Wm A Crandall " " 2 00 11 52 John Babcock " " 2 00 11 52 R T Stillman " " 3 00 11 52 Clarke E Potter, Ashaway, R I 1 00 12 52 Lewis Langworthy " " 2 00 12 52 Matt S Ennis " " 2 00 12 52 E W Babcock " " 2 00 12 52 Sands Palmer " " 2 00 12 52 Nelson Langworthy " " 2 00 12 52 Congdon Clarke " " 2 00 12 52 J J Babcock " " 2 00 12 52 C B Wells " " 2 00 12 52 Robt Burdick " " 2 00 12 52 Lester Crandall " " 2 00 12 52 Isaac Cundall " " 4 00 12 52 Sands C Carr " " 4 00 12 52 Samuel F Kenyon " " 4 00 12 52 Joseph F Babcock, Woodville, R I 12 00 12 52 Joseph Potter, Potter Hill, R I 2 00 12 52 Wm Potter " " 2 00 12 52 Peleg Saunders " " 2 00 12 52 Oliver Babcock " " 2 00 12 52 Wm Hunt " " 2 00 12 52 C B Wells " " 2 00 12 52 Luke Crandall " " 2 00 12 52 Phineas Stillman " " 4 00 12 52 Edon Blake " " 1 40 12 52 Wm B Palmer " " 2 66 12 52 Jaber Burdick, Little Genesee 2 00 11 52 Matt S Ennis " " 2 00 11 52 Wm Ennis " " 4 00 12 12 Joel Crandall " " 2 00 11 52 Ira J Burdick " " 2 00 13 13 Samuel Hunt, Akron 4 00 13 52 H Commins " " 2 00 13 14

FOR THE SABBATH-SCHOOL VISITOR: H P Burdick, Alfred \$5 00 Margaret Stillman, Unadilla Forks 25 25 FOR SEVENTY-DAY BAPTIST MEMORIAL: Geo C Stillman, New London, Ct \$1 00 J Dyer Stillman, Unadilla Forks 1 00 Collins Miller, Brookfield 1 00 Wm A Babcock, Leonardville 1 00 David Whitford, " " 1 00 Polly Mills, Brookfield 1 00 Daniel Babcock, Potter Hill, R I 1 00 Oliver Babcock " " 1 00 Wm R Wells " " 1 00 FOR THE CAROL: Wm A Babcock, Leonardville \$1 40 H W Stillman, D G Curtis, L Crandall, John J Babcock, 35c each 1 40 WILLIAM M. ROGERS, Treasurer.

FOR THE VIRGINIA ASSOCIATION: The Seventh-day Baptist Virginia Association will hold its next annual meeting with the Seventh-day Baptist Church at Lost Creek, Harrison Co, Va, on the evening of the 5th day of the week before the fourth Sabbath in September, 1855, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Opening discourse by E. Bee, A. Bee, alternate. J. F. RANDOLPH, Secretary.

NEW MARKET SEMINARY: This Seminary will re-open on the 12th of September, with Mrs. R. H. Whitford, as Preceptress. This Institution is located in a pleasant section of country, and has a commodious and well arranged building, and is designed to furnish every facility for the student found in other institutions of this class. Board for students may be had in families at one dollar and seventy-five cents per week, where all their wants will be kindly cared for. Tuition from \$3 to \$5 per term, according to the studies pursued. Music, with use of Piano, \$10 00. I. H. DURN, Sec. of Board of Trustees. NEW MARKET, N. J., August 26, 1855.

STATE OF NEW YORK: SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Albany, August 25, 1855. To the Sheriff of the County of New York: Sir—Notice is hereby given, that at the General Election to be held in this State on the Tuesday following the first Monday of November next, the following officers are to be elected, to wit: A Secretary of State in the place of Elias W. Leaveworth; A Comptroller in the place of James M. Cook; An Attorney-General in the place of Ogden Hoffman; A State Engineer and Surveyor in the place of John T. Clark; A State Treasurer in the place of Elbridge G. Spaulding; A Canal Commissioner in the place of Frederick Follett; An Inspector of State Prisons in the place of Darius Clark; A Judge of the Court of Appeals in the place of Addison Gardner; All whose terms of service will expire on the last day of December next. Also, a Judge of the Court of Appeals in the place of Charles H. Burges, Resigned; Also, a Justice of the Supreme Court for the first Judicial District, in the place of Edward P. Cowles, whose term of office will expire on the last day of December next. Also, a Senator for the Third, Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth Senate Districts, in the place of Thomas J. Barr, Thomas R. Whitney, Mark Spencer and Erastus Brooks, whose term of office will expire on the last day of December next.

COUNTY OFFICERS ALSO TO BE ELECTED FOR SAID COUNTY: Sixteen members of Assembly; A Sheriff in the place of John Orser; A County Clerk in the place of Richard P. Gannolly; Four Coroners in the places of Robert Gannoly, Joseph Hilton, Hieronymus N. Wilhelm, and William O'Donnell; A Comptroller in the place of Azariah C. Flegg; A Street Commissioner in the place of James Furey; A Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies in the place of Bartholomew Purdy; Two Governors of the Alms House in the place of Patrick Henry and John J. Herick; City Inspector in place of Thomas K. Downing; A Counsel to the Corporation in place of Robert J. Dillon; Two Justices of the Superior Court in the place of Wm. W. Campbell and Murray Hoffman; A Justice of the Marine Court in place of Chas. E. Bird; A Public Justice for the Sixth Judicial District in the place of Geo. W. Pearcy; A Judge of the Court of Common Pleas in the place of Lewis B. Woodruff.

YOURS respectfully, E. W. LEAVENWORTH, Secretary of State. SHERIFF'S OFFICE, New York, August 23, 1855. The above is published pursuant to the notice of the Secretary of State and the requirements of the statute in such case made and provided.

SHERIFF OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK: All the public newspapers in the county will publish the above once in each week until the election, and then hand in their bills for advertising the same, so that they may be had before the Board of Supervisors, and passed for payment. Sep-13

DEED: In Brooklyn, L. I., suddenly, on Seventh-day, Sept. 8th, SALLIE HARRINGTON, wife of Daniel W. Harrington, and daughter of John P. Knowles, formerly of Charleston, R. I. Although unconscious most of her time, and suffering great physical agony during her illness, yet she left the blessed assurance that through it all, when earthly love was powerless to afford aid, she was sustained by Him, who triumphed over Death. And she exclaimed several times distinctly "Victory," "Glory." Also, on the 6th inst., Jones, infant son of Charles G. Jones, was born, and was named in honor of the above. Their remains were interred in Cypress Hill Cemetery.

LETTERS: Azor Eate, S S Griswold, "MES" Wm P Langworthy, S A Taft, Samuel Hunt, O P Hall.

EVERY READER: WILL PLEASE NOTICE THE ADVERTISEMENT headed The Great Book of the Year, and containing a certain selection of country, or several Counties, will please confer with the subscriber, who will cheerfully answer every letter, as far as possible, on the day of its reception. Address, ROBERT SEARS, Publisher, 231 William-st., N. Y.

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Savery's Temperance Hotel AND TELEGRAPH DINING SALOON, No. 14 Beekman Street, N. Y. KEPT ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN. MEALS AT ALL HOURS OF THE DAY. LODGING ROOMS, From \$3 to \$3 per Week, or 50 Cts per Night. BELLA SAWYER, Sup't. JOHN S. SAWYER, Proprietor.

Farm for Sale. THE House and Farm lately owned and occupied by James Hubbard, in Scott, Cortland Co., N. Y., are now offered for sale, on reasonable terms. The House is a large two-story house, nearly new, and well arranged to accommodate a large family. The Farm consists of about thirty-six acres of good land, most of which is under good cultivation and is well watered. There are about one acre of choice grafted fruit in good bearing condition. It is situated in a healthy and moral community, enjoying all the advantages of schools, meetings, and markets, necessary to make it a pleasant home. Apply to A. D. C. Barber, or J. N. Pratt, 41-9.

Farm for Sale. CONTAINING about 100 acres, with a fair proportion of woodland, a small orchard of grafted fruit, and a comfortable dwelling and outhouses. It is situated about four miles north of Westery, R. I., and within a mile of each of the flourishing manufacturing villages of Potter Hill and Ashaway. There are several other manufacturing establishments near, affording a ready market in the immediate vicinity, for every species of produce. It is convenient to the first Hopkinton Church, as well as to the very excellent male district school. It will be sold with or without the stock and farming implements, and possession given the evening of the 20th of Sept., if desired. To those wishing to secure a quiet home in an enterprising neighborhood, and surrounded by such comforts as can only be found in an old settled and thickly populated county, this affords an opportunity seldom occurring. For terms and other particulars apply to the subscriber on the premises, or address JOHN E. POTTER, No. 15 Sanson-st., Philadelphia, Pa. BENJAMIN POTTER-Ashaway, R. I. 11th.

To Persons out of Employment. The Great Book of the Year! From the Editors of the Philadelphia Post—"We think we may safely pronounce this to be the most thorough and valuable work on the Empire of Russia that has yet appeared in the English language." From the Editor of the American Philadelp. Courier—"Truly a valuable Work—the great Book of the Year." Send for one copy and try it among your friends.

WORK FOR ALL AND, WORK THAT PAYS. In selling, in every County in the United States—our new work on the "RUSSIA," in English, French, and other languages. PARTICULAR WORKS: Terms, Catalogues, and Convancing Circulars, forwarded free of postage, on addressing, ROBERT SEARS, Publisher, 181 William-st., New York. SEND FOR ONE COPY. Single copies of the "Work on 'RUSSIA,'" (the most elegant and useful volume of the Year,) carefully enveloped in stout paper, and forwarded at our risk and expense to any Post-Office, on the receipt of the Retail Price, THREE DOLLARS. Early application is necessary to secure the most beautiful and perfect copies.

PERSONS WISHING TO ACT AS AGENTS, and do a safe business, send for the complete volume, and a well-bound Subscription Book, (price of both \$3 25, sent free of postage,) and obtain from one to two hundred subscribers, to be delivered at a certain time to be agreed on, say in thirty or forty days from the time of signing. Address as above. R. S.

Ahead of all Competition. In press, and will be published on the 20th of September. FLEETWOOD'S LIFE OF OUR LORD AND SAVIOUR JESUS CHRIST, together with lives of the Holy Apostles and Evangelists, and a History of the Jews. The whole carefully revised with additions by the Rev. JOSEPH BLOCHER, D. D. Determined to furnish agents and their patrons with books of sterling merit, we are about issuing, in connection with our popular "Lives of the Apostles and Evangelists," a new edition of the above fine old work. It will contain about 700 pp., uniform in size and type with the latter, and will be handsomely illustrated by engravings. Copies have been procured from England and Scotland, and carefully collated with the most correct editions of the year. It is easy of access from Syracuse, Chetennango, and Homer. Our motto is, Teach the young to govern themselves—to educate themselves. Grateful for past liberal patronage, we assure the public we have ample accommodations for more.

Dehayter Institute. This Institution is located in a pleasant and healthy section of country, and is admirably adapted for the moral and intellectual education of the young. It is easy of access from Syracuse, Chetennango, and Homer. Our motto is, Teach the young to govern themselves—to educate themselves. Grateful for past liberal patronage, we assure the public we have ample accommodations for more.

Michigan Southern Railroad Line. TRAVELERS for Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas, and all points West and Southwest, can obtain through tickets, and all information concerning routes, and rates, either by the New York and Erie Railroad, or the New York Central, by application at the Company's Office, No. 102 Broadway, corner Dey-st., to JOHN F. PORTER, General Agent.

Central Railroad Company of New Jersey. NEW YORK, SOMERVILLE, EASTON, &c. Spring Arrangements, commencing April 2, 1855. Leave New York for Easton by steamers 2RD JACKET and WYOMING, from Pier No. 2 North River, at 8 A. M. 1 and 4 P. M

Miscellaneous.

Singular Epitaph.

The following is the inscription on a monument erected in Horeley Down Church, in Cumberland, England:—

Here lie the bodies of Thomas Bond and Mary his wife. She was temperate, chaste, and charitable. But she was proud, peevish, and passionate. She was an affectionate wife, and a tender mother. Her husband and child whom she loved, seldom saw her countenance without a disgusting frown. Whilst she received visitors whom she despised with an endearing smile. Her behavior was discreet towards strangers, but imprudent in her family. Abroad her conduct was influenced by good breeding, but at home by ill temper. She was a professed enemy to flattery, and was seldom known to praise or commend; but the talents in which she principally excelled were difference of opinion and discovering flaws and imperfections. She was an admirable economist, and, without prodigality, dispensed plenty to every person in her family, but would sacrifice their eyes to a farthing candle. She sometimes made her husband happy with her good qualities, but much more frequently miserable with her many failings. Inasmuch that in thirty years cohabitation, he often lamented that, Maugre all her virtues, he had not on the whole enjoyed two years of matrimonial comfort. At length finding she had lost the affection of her husband, as well as the regard of her neighbors, family disputes having been divulged by servants. She died of vexation, July 20, 1768, Aged 48 years. Her worn out husband survived her four months and two days, and departed this life November 28, 1768. In the 64th year of his age. William Bond, brother to the deceased, Erected this stone as a Weekly monitor to the wives of this parish, That they may avoid the infamy of having their memories handed down to posterity With a patchwork character. [New York Observer.]

men hold fast to their gains, deaf to the wail of distress, and blind to the spectacle of calamity, is indeed most lamentable to witness. Of how much joy they rob themselves, and what a deadly fraud they commit upon their own hearts! At the same time, we are prompted here to declare our belief, that the act of giving is one which we have got into the habit of lauding too highly. To be generous is easy; to be just is difficult. To be generous is a luxury; to be just is necessity. Generosity wins universal applause; the just man is likely to incur odium. Giving away, in almost every conceivable case, does some harm. If it relieves distress, it is apt to lessen self-respect and the power of self-help in the receiver. If it founds colleges, it deprives those colleges of that only quality which can thoroughly vitalize them, the quality of self-sustenance. Compare the Mercantile Library, which is self-sustaining, with the Astor Library, which is the result of a rich man's endowment. The former is a living thing, of immense and direct benefit to thousands every day; the latter is a dead thing, and the good it does is more imaginary than real. Far be it from us to discourage one generous impulse, or to prevent one generous action. We merely say, that bestowing immense sums upon public institutions is not the unmingled good it is supposed to be; nor does it imply exalted virtue in the man who does it; nor does it entitle him to the highest place in the list of public benefactors. Sometimes, it is nothing more than the exchange of fifty thousand dollars' worth of property for a hundred thousand dollars' worth of fame. When a man finds that he is making money inconveniently fast, there are several ways by which he can relieve himself. The common popular, the easy method is to give a swinging sum to a college, a library, or a hospital. But would not a just-minded man think first of those who assist him to earn his money? Would he not conclude that he was getting too large a share of the earnings of his establishment? We cannot tell. We have never been in such a predicament. And yet we cannot help thinking that, if we were in the circumstances described, our first resort would be the wages-book, to see whether or not the superfluous money under which we groined might not find an easy escape into the pockets of those who helped to earn it. To give a man money is a doubtful good; not so, to raise his wages. And we had rather bless and beautify a thousand homely homes, than found a thousand dead colleges. Let Abbott Lawrence have all the glory to which his enterprise, his generosity, and his perseverance entitle him. But let us also bear in mind, that the virtue which is most applauded is not the virtue which is most praiseworthy, and that a man may do showy actions without being preëminently entitled to respect.

New Uses of Spiritualism.

A singular case of bigamy recently occurred in this city, says the New York Times, which illustrates the new uses to which spiritual raps may be appropriated. A woman named Susan A. Hubbard was arrested for the above offence, and taken before Judge Osborne, of the Lower Police Court, for a hearing, on the 20th ult. It was alleged that she had had three or four husbands; but it was necessary only to prove the existence of two marriages. Rev. Mr. Saggart, a Baptist clergyman, one of the witnesses, identified the prisoner as the person whom he had, some years since, married to Hubbard. Hubbard himself was present, and was also identified by the witness, thus proving that he was not dead, but had unfortunately "turned up." The second husband (or rather one of the subsequent husbands) was also present, and swore to his recent marriage with the defendant. Mr. Smucker, the counsel for the prosecution, wished to know the circumstances under which the last marriage had been brought about. The witness, Henry W. Smith, was a schoolmaster. He had first met the prisoner at an assemblage of spiritualists, on the corner of Broadway and Lispenard street. She was a prominent member of the circle which met there from time to time to summon the world of spirits to their presence and interrogate them. The prisoner gradually became acquainted with the witness, (a robust, good-looking young man) and, having conceived a passion for him, set about the work of inducing him to marry her. He heard that she had former husbands, and wished to know if they were dead. At the next meeting she summoned the whole of them from the land of showers, and made them all, one after the other, testify to the fact that they were dead (in the body), and give other interesting items as to their spiritual condition. The young man, being a firm believer in Spiritualism, could not, of course, deny such evidence, and being attracted by the smartness, intelligence, and good looks of the "medium," he married her. Not long after, he discovered that her "Spiritual Manifestations" were lying manifestations, and that there were three or four other claimants to the possession of his wife.

PUMPKINS AND SQUASHES OF AMERICAN ORIGIN.—Dr. Harris, of Harvard University, says: "Accident led me, some four years ago, to undertake the investigation of the history of squashes and pumpkins, which has led to quite interesting results. Most of the older and well-known species and varieties were by modern botanists supposed to have come originally from Asia, and particularly from India. This I have proved to be an error, and have shown that these fruits were wholly unknown to the ancients, no mention being made of them in the Scriptures, nor by Greek and Latin authors; the writers of the middle ages, while they describe or take note of other cucurbitaceous plants, entirely omit pumpkins and squashes; and these did not begin to be known and noticed in Europe till after the discovery of America. Early voyagers found them in the West Indies, Peru, Florida, and even on the coast of New England, where they were cultivated by our Indians before any settlements were made here by the Europeans. The old botanists who flourished during the first century after the discovery of the New World, or the West Indies, began to describe them for the first time, and give to them specific names, indicating the Indian (American) origin. Here arose the mistake of modern botanists in referring these plants to the East Indies and to Asia. "From a study of the history of the plant, I went next to a study of the species with particular reference to their botanical characters, and to this end have been cultivating and examining, every year, all the kinds accessible to me. I think I have established the

facts that all the fruits known by the names of 'pumpkins' and 'squashes' are of American origin; that there are three distinct groups of them—the first including summer squashes and pumpkins, with deep, five-furrowed fruit stems; and the third, the winter pumpkins and squashes, with short, cylindrical and longitudinally wrinkled (but not five-furrowed) fruit stems. The last group was, probably, originally confined to tropical and sub-tropical parts of the western side of this continent, from California to Chili. The most esteemed varieties now cultivated in New England belong to this group, and the best of them are the 'autumnal marrow' and 'acorn squashes.'"

How the Slaves Live.

Their Housed Comfort and Contentment. It is the boast of slaveholders, that their slaves enjoy more of the physical comforts of life, than the peasantry of any country in the world. My experience contradicts this. The men and the women slaves on Col. Lloyd's farm, received, as their monthly allowance of food, eight pounds of pickled pork, or its equivalent in fish. The pork was often tainted, and the fish was of the poorest quality—herrings, which would bring very little if offered for sale in any Northern market. With their pork or fish, they had one bushel of Indian meal—unbolted—of which quite fifteen per cent. was fit only to feed the pigs. With this, one pint of salt was given; and this was the entire monthly allowance of a full grown slave, working constantly in the open field, from morning until night, every day in the month except Sunday, and living on a fraction more than a quarter of a pound of meat per day, and less than a peck of corn meal per week. There is no kind of work that a man can do which requires a better supply of food to prevent physical exhaustion, than the field-work of a slave. So much for the slave's allowance of food; now for his raiment. The yearly allowance of clothing for the slaves on this plantation, consisted of two tow-linen shirts—such linen as the coarsest cash towels are made of; one pair of trousers of the same material, for summer, and a pair of trousers and a jacket of woolen, most lazily put together, for winter, one pair of yarn stockings, and one pair of shoes of the coarsest description. The slave's entire apparel could not have cost more than eight dollars per year. The allowance of food and clothing for the little children, was committed to their mothers, or to the older slave-women having the care of them. Children who were unable to work in the field, had neither shoes, stockings, jackets, nor trousers given them. Their clothing consisted of two coarse tow-linen shirts. The sleeping apartments—if they may be called such—have little regard to comfort or decency. Old and young, male and female, married and single, "drop down upon the common clay floors, each covering up with his or her blanket, the only protection they have from cold or exposure. The night, however, is shortened at both ends. The slaves work often as long as they can see, and are late in cooking and mending for the coming day; and, at the first gray streak of morning, they are summoned to the field by the driver's horn. More slaves are whipped for oversleeping than any other fault. Neither age nor sex finds any favor. The overseer stands at the quarter door, armed with stick and cowskin, ready to whip any who may be a few minutes behind time. When the horn is blown, there is a rush for the door, and the hindermost one is sure to get a blow from the overseer. Young mothers who worked in the fields, were allowed an hour, about ten o'clock in the morning, to go home to nurse their children. Sometimes they were compelled to take their children with them, and to leave them in the corner of the fences, to prevent loss of time in nursing them. The overseer generally rides about the field on horseback. A cowskin and a bickory stick are his constant companions. The cowskin is a kind of whip entirely of untanned, but dried, ox hide, and is about as hard as a piece of well-seasoned live oak. It is made of various sizes, but the usual length is about three feet. The part held in the hand is nearly an inch in thickness; and from the extreme end of the butt or handle, the cowskin tapers its whole length to a point. This makes it quite elastic and springy. A blow with it, on the hardest back, will gash the flesh, and make the blood start. Cowskins are painted red, blue and green, and are the favorite slave whip. I think this whip is worse than the "cat-o-nine-tails." It confines the whole strength of the arm to a single point, and comes with a spring that makes the air whistle. It is a terrible instrument, and is so handy, that the overseer can always have it on his person, and ready for use. The temptation to use it is very strong; and an overseer can, if disposed, always have cause for using it. With him, it is literally a word and a blow, and, in most cases, the blow comes first.

As a general rule, slaves do not come to the quarters for either breakfast or dinner, but take their "ash cake" with them, and eat it in the field. This was so on the home plantation, probably, because the distance from the quarters to the field, was sometimes two and even three miles. The dinner of the slaves consisted of a huge piece of ash cake, and a small piece of pork, or two salt herrings. Not having ovens, nor any suitable cooking utensils, the slaves mixed their meal with a little water, to such a thickness that a spoon would stand erect in it; and, after the wood had burned away to coals and ashes, they would place the dough between oak leaves, and lay it carefully in the ashes, completely covering it; hence, the bread is called ash cake. The surface of this peculiar bread is covered with ashes, to the depth of a sixteenth part of an inch, and the ashes, certainly, do not make it very grateful to the teeth, nor render it very palatable. The bran, or coarse part of the meal, is baked with the fine, and bright scales run through the bread. This bread, with its ashes and bran, would disgust a Northern man, but it is quite liked by the slaves. They eat it with avidity, and are more concerned about the quantity than about the quality. They are far too scantily provided for, and are worked too steadily, to be much concerned for the quality of their food. The few minutes allowed them at dinner-time, after partaking of their coarse repast, are variously spent. Some lie down on the "turning row," and go to sleep; others draw together and talk; and others are at work with needle and thread, mending their tattered garments. Sometimes you may hear a wild, hoarse laugh, arise from a circle, and often a song

Soon, however, the overseer comes dashing through the field. "Tumble up! Tumble up, and to work, work" is the cry; and now, from twelve o'clock (mid-day) till dark, the human cattle are in motion, wielding their clumsy hoes; hurried on by no hope of reward, no sense of gratitude, no love of children, no prospect of bettering their condition; nothing, save the dread and terror of the slave-driver's lash. So goes one day, and so comes and goes another. [Fred. Douglass.]

From the Friend of China.

Execution of Rebels at Canton.

The Canton execution ground is situated about 100 yards from the river, at a distance of two miles or so below the factories. The ground is oblong, about 150 feet in length, the entrance on the side nearest the river being about six feet. This is closed with bars during practical operations. At the grand entrance the ground is twenty feet wide. On the right hand, doorways open on several ovens and tile manufactories. As we approached the execution ground, many were met with hands to their nostrils, or with their tails tied round their faces, for the purpose of avoiding the horrid stench, which could literally be "felt" at a considerable distance. The ground was covered with partially dried gore, the result of the past day's work. There are no drains to take the blood away, nor is any substance used to slake it. One man was found digging holes for two crosses, on which, he said, four were to be tied and cut in pieces. The execution had been fixed for noon. At half-past eleven, half-a-dozen men arrived with the knives, preceded by bearers of rough, deal wood-boxes, decorated with bloody sides. These were the coffins. Unconcerned was the general appearance of the soldiers and spectators, of whom, altogether, there may have been one hundred and fifty. The day was dull, a fresh breeze from the eastward carrying the stench away from foreigners, who to the number of a dozen, had obtained admittance to the top of one of the houses on the far side of the street passing the entrance of this "field of blood." At a quarter to twelve, the first batch of ten prisoners arrived, speedily followed by the rest in similar quantities. Each prisoner (having his hands tied behind his back, and labelled on the tail) appeared to have been thrust down in a wicker basket, over which his chained legs dangled loosely, the body riding comfortably, and marked with a long paper tally, pasted on a slip of bamboo, thrust between the prisoner's jacket and his back. These "man-baskets," slung with small cords, were carried on bamboos on the shoulders of two men. As the prisoners arrived, each was made to kneel with his face to the south. In a space of about twenty feet by twelve we counted as many as seventy, ranged in half-a-dozen rows. At five minutes to twelve, a white-buttomed mandarin arrived, and the two to be first cut in pieces were tied to the crosses. Whilst looking at this frightening process, the execution commenced, and twenty or thirty must have been headless before we were aware of it. The only sound to be heard was a horrid cheep—cheep—cheep, as the knives fell. One blow was sufficient for each, the head tumbling between the legs of the victim before it. As the sword falls, the blood-gushing trunk springs forward, falls on the breast, and is still forever. In four minutes the decapitation was complete; and then on the other victims commenced the barbarity to think of only is sufficiently barbaric. With a short sharp knife a slice was cut out from under each arm. A low, suppressed, fearful groan from each followed the operation of the weapon. Dextrous as butchers, a slice was taken successively by the operators from the calves, the thighs, and then from each breast. We may suppose, we may hope, that by this time the sufferers were insensible to pain; but they were not dead. The knife was then stuck into the abdomen, which was turned up to the breast bone, and the blade twisted round and round as the heart was separated from its holding. Up to this moment, having once set eyes on the victim under torture, they had become fixed as by fascination; but they could be riveted no longer. A whirling sensation ran through the brain, and it was with difficulty we could keep ourselves from falling. But this was not all; the lashings were then cut, and the head, being tied by the tail to a limb of the cross, was severed from the body, which was then dismembered of hands and arms, feet and legs, separately. After this the mandarins left the ground, however, to return with a man and woman; the latter, it was said, the wife of one of the rebel chiefs—the man a leader of some rank. The woman was cut up in the way we have described; for the man a more horrible punishment was decreed. He was flayed alive. We did not see this, but it was witnessed by the sergeant of the marines of the U. S. S. J. P. Kennedy—the cry at the first insertion of the knife across the forehead, and the pulling of the flesh over the eyes, being most horrible.

The First Telegraphic Message.

We find in the papers, the following interesting account of Prof. Morse's successful efforts to establish the telegraph:— He now returned to his native land, from Europe, and proceeded immediately to Washington, where he renewed his endeavors to procure the passage of the bill, granting the appropriation of thirty thousand dollars. Towards the close of the session of 1844, the House of Representatives took it up and passed it by a large majority, and it only remained for the action of the Senate. Its progress through this house, as might be supposed, was watched with the most intense anxiety by Prof. Morse. There were only two days before the close of the session, and it was found on examination of the calendar, no less than one hundred and forty-three bills had precedence to it. Prof. Morse had nearly reached the bottom of his purse, his hard earned savings were almost spent, and although he had struggled on with undying hope for many years, it is hardly to be wondered at, if he felt disheartened now. On the last night of the session he remained till nine o'clock, and then left without the slightest hope that the bill would be passed. He returned to his hotel, counted his money, and found that after paying his expenses to New York, he would have seventy-five cents left. That night he went to bed sad, but without hope for the future, for through all his difficulties and trials that never forsook him. The next morning, as he was going to breakfast, one of the waiters informed him that a young lady was in the parlor waiting to see him. He went in immediately, and found that the

young lady was Miss Ellsworth, daughter of the Commissioner of Patents, who had been his most steadfast friend while in Washington.

"I come," said she, "to congratulate you." "For what?" said Prof. Morse. "On the passage of your bill," she replied. "O, no—you must be mistaken," said he. "I remained in the Senate till a late hour last night, and there was no prospect of its being reached."

"Am I the first then," she exclaimed joyfully, "to tell you?"

"Yes, if it is really so."

"Well," she continued, "father remained till the adjournment, and heard it passed, and I asked him if I might not run over and tell you."

"Annie," said the Professor, his emotion almost choking his utterance, "Annie, the first message that is sent from Washington to Baltimore, shall be sent from you."

"Well," she replied, "I will keep you to your word." While the line was in process of completion, Prof. Morse was in New York, and upon receiving intelligence that it was in working order, he wrote to those in charge, telling them not to transmit any messages over it till his arrival. He then set out immediately for Washington, and on reaching that city, sent a note to Miss Ellsworth, informing her that he was now ready to fulfill his promise, and asked her what message he should send. To this she received the following reply, "What hath God wrought!"—words that ought to be written in characters of living light. The message was twice repeated, and each time with great success. As soon as the result of the experiment was made known, Governor Seymour, of Connecticut, who is at present, U. S. Minister to St. Petersburg, called upon Prof. Morse and claimed the first message for his State, on the ground that Miss Ellsworth was a native of Hartford. We need scarcely add that his claim was admitted, and now engraved in letters of gold, it is displayed conspicuously in the archives of the Historical Society of Connecticut.

PLEASURE OF PLANTING.—Where shall we find so pleasing an appreciation of the pleasures that attend the lover of a garden, as the following extract of a letter from the venerable Dr. Fothergill; "Planting and gardening supply a fund of entertainment, the most lasting and reasonable of any occupation in this life, pleasures not to be purchased. The trees which we ourselves have planted, the fruits we have raised, the plants we have cultivated, seem to be like our children, a kind of new creation. Their shades, their taste, their fragrance, and their beauties, affect us with a richer repast than any other. What a pleasing scene lies open to a young man of fortune devoted to such amusements! Each succeeding year produces new shades, other fruits, fresh beauties, and brings besides most certain profit. To behold the rising groves, barrenness made fertile, our country improved, ourselves made useful and happy, and posterity enriched! I have seldom known of a man possessed of a taste for such pleasures, who was not at the same time temperate and virtuous."

MARRIAGE IN THE GREEK CHURCH.—The priesthood in Russia are peculiarly situated as respects the conjugal state. The Greek, unlike the Roman Church, does not prohibit their marriage; while the Russian polity goes so far as to enjoin, nay, to insist upon it. No one, in fact, can hold a cure until he is married; and it sometimes happens that a wife has to be sought for in a great hurry in order to secure a desirable parish. If a Russian priest loses his wife by death he cannot wed a second time, because they interpret the phrase "having one wife" in its entirely literal sense; should he have the misfortune to become a widower, he generally enters a monastery, as he can no longer have the care of a parish.

VARIETY.

A dispatch dated Pittsburg, Friday, Aug. 31, says: This morning, about 2 o'clock, the express train on the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad, going West, ran over a cow, and three of the cars were thrown off the track, about twenty miles from this city. One car was completely wrecked, and ten persons were more or less wounded, four of them seriously.

The St. Louis Republican says:—Wm. Walker, a half-breed of the Wyandott tribe of Indians—a man of education and of wealth, and who glories in his Indian blood—is spoken of as a candidate for Congress in Kansas. The territory could not be better represented than by Mr. Walker.

The Miner's and Manufacturer's Bank of Tennessee, located in Knoxville, Joseph L. King, President, Ha. L. McClung, Cashier, is broke, and its notes, a good many of which are in circulation, are worthless. This institution has been in operation but a short time.

Statements have reached this country to the effect that the Persian Government have suppressed the public schools for Protestants formed in that country, and that Russian influence had instigated this most unwarrantable suppression.

During the funeral of Lord Raglan not a Russian gun was fired. In return, so soon as the church bells began tolling, announcing the interment of Admiral Nicripoff, all the batteries were silenced.

One of the Detroit fire companies has adopted a resolution forbidding the use of intoxicating liquors by its members at the engine-house, at fires, or while wearing the uniform of the company.

The Illinois Central Railroad has found it necessary to order three hundred more cars, in consequence of the immense quantity of wheat to be transported.

The Baltimore steamers for Norfolk go daily freighted with coffins, for the afflicted city. Sometimes the entire cargo consists of these narrow houses for the dead.

At some of the fashionable up-town churches in this city, where the pew-holders come in late, the seats are neatly labelled, "Strangers are respectfully requested not to occupy this pew."

The money, under the clergy reserve act in Canada, has been paid over by the government to the parties entitled to receive it. Some of the rectors will receive from \$10,000 to \$20,000.

Mrs. Lucy Stone Blackwell has purchased a fine farm on Fox River, a short distance above Cedar Rapids, in Wisconsin.

The Rev. Father Sawyer, nearly a century old, is seriously ill at Bangor, Me.

New Steamboat Line for Albany and Troy.

From Pier 15, foot of Liberty-st., at 6 P. M. STEAMER RIF VAN WINKLE, C. W. Farnham, Commander, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 6 o'clock, P. M.; steamer COMMODORE, L. Smith, Commander, Tuesday and Thursday, at 6 o'clock, P. M. and Saturday, at 5 P. M. Fares: Saratoga, \$1 50; Moreau, \$2 15; Fort Edward, \$2 15; Whitehall, \$2 75; Castleton, \$3 10; Rutland, \$3; Burlington, \$4; Rouses Point, \$5 50; Montreal, \$7 50.

These boats will arrive in Albany or Troy in ample time to form connections with all the Railroads, North, East or West, enabling passengers to reach Montreal and intermediate points the same day.

Through tickets can be obtained on board the boat for Saratoga, Moreau, Fort Edward, Whitehall, Castleton, Rutland, Burlington, Rouses Point and Montreal. The Northern Freight Express will give Bills of Lading to all points as above named. Shippers who desire it, can have time receipts, by applying at the office on the Pier. A. A. DYKEMAN.

Ayer's Pills.

FOR all the purposes of a Family Physic. There has long existed a public demand for an effective Purgative Pill which could be relied on as safe and perfectly safe in its operation. This has been prepared to meet that demand, and an extensive trial of its virtues has conclusively shown what success it accomplishes the purpose designed. It is easy to make a physical Pill, but not so easy to make the best of all Pills—one which should have none of the objections, but all the advantages of every other. This has been attempted here, and with success would respectfully submit to the public decision. It has been unfortunate for the patient hitherto that almost every purgative medicine is acrimonious and irritating to the bowels. This is not. Many of them produce so much griping pain and revulsion in the system as to more than counterbalance the good to be derived from them. These Pills produce no griping or pain, unless it arises from a previously existing obstruction or derangement in the bowels. Being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity; but it is better that any medicine should be taken judiciously. Minute directions for their use in the several diseases to which they are applicable are given on each wrapper. Among the complaints which have been speedily cured by them we may mention Liver Complaint, in its various forms of Jaundice, Indigestion, Langor and Loss of Appetite, Lienteria, Irritability, Bilious Headache, Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, Pain in the Side and Loins, flatulency, and all the various forms of disordered action of the liver. As an aperient, they afford prompt and sure relief in Costiveness, Piles, Colic, Dysentery, Humors, Scrofula and Scurvy, Colds, with soreness of the body, Ulcers and impurity of the blood; in short, any and every case where a purgative is required.

They have also produced some singularly successful cures in Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsy, Gravel, Biliary Calculus, Palpitation of the Heart, Pains in the Back, Stomach, and Side. They should be freely taken in the spring of the year, to purify the blood and prepare the system for the change of seasons. An occasional dose stimulates the stomach into healthy action, and restores the appetite to its vigor, and purifies the system, and by their stimulant action on the excretory system, renovate the strength of the body, and restore the wasted or diseased energies of the whole organism. Hence an occasional dose is advantageous even though no serious derangement exists; but unnecessary dosing should never be resorted to, as every purgative medicine reduces the strength, when taken to excess. The thousand cases in which a physic is required cannot be enumerated here, but they suggest themselves to the reason of every body; and it is confidently believed this Pill will answer a better purpose than any which has hitherto been available to mankind. When their virtues are once known the public will no longer doubt what remedy to employ when in need of a cathartic medicine.

Being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity. For minute directions, see the wrapper on the Box. Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER, Practical and Analytical Chemist, Lowell, Mass. Price 25 Cents per Box. Five Boxes for \$1 00.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

FOR the rapid cure of Coughs, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Croup, Asthma, and Consumption. This remedy has won for itself such notoriety for its cures of every variety of Pulmonary disease, that it is scarcely necessary to recount the evidences of its virtues in any community where it has been employed. So wide is the field of its usefulness, and so numerous the cases of its cures, that almost every section of the country abounds in persons publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs by its use. When once tried, it is superior to every other medicine of its kind to top support to escape alleviation, and where its virtues are known, the public no longer hesitate what antidote to employ for the distressing and dangerous affections of the pulmonary organs which are incident to our climate. And not only in formidable attacks upon the lungs, but for the milder varieties of Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, and for Children it is the pleasantest and safest medicine that can be obtained.

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The Sabbath Recorder.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY By the Seventh-day Baptist Publishing Society, 81 SPRUCE STREET, NEW YORK.

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