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

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

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VOL XII.—NO. 4.

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NEW YORK, FIFTH-DAY, JULY 5, 1855.

WHOLE NO. 576.

The Sabbath Recarder.

TO "D. E. M."

Allow me to ask an explanation of some of your statements made in defense of the science of Geology.

First-You say that the earth was once in a state of igneous fluidity (liquid fire.) Was that before or after the waters were commanded to be gathered together into one place, and the dry land to appear. Gen. 1: 9. And how could it be called dry land, while it was molten lava? And why did not that vast body of liquid fire boil away the entire ocean, and convert it into salt? Second-I understand you to say, that the

crust of the earth is fifty miles thick; that the

stratified rocks are ten miles deep.- How were these facts (if they are facts) ascertained? I understand you to say, that this crust was formed by the cooling of the earth which commenced on the outside; and that this crust is, in fact, composed of and contains the remains of vegetables and animals to its entire depth-those of the lowest or ganization lying lowest in the rocks; that it contains seven distinct groups, comprising 30,000 different species of plants and animals. You say that when, by the cooling of the crust of the earth, it was no longer adapted to their organization, they died and were buried, became petrified, and produced attempting to rehearse certain propositions the appearances which the rocks now exhibit. Do you wish to be understood, that all and asking me "to give the demonstration, these plants and animals existed in melted and not hypothesis." As the request seems lava (liquid fire) until, by the cooling of the to be made in the spirit of candid inquiry, crust, they of necessity died and formed a and is in itself proper, I take great pleasure part of said crust; and by parity of reason. in complying with it. As the writer promises ing, shall we understand that the center of the "more anon," it will be but reasonable in me earth, which you say is now molten lava, to ask a favor in return. That favor is, sim-7,900 miles in diameter, is now teeming with ply, that he will subscribe his own name vegetable and animal life, and as it continues | what he writes. This request is reasonable, to cool and add to the crust below, it will ex- in the first place, because it is always un hibit similar appearances as the rocks do at present? Or would you wish to be understood, that the fifty miles of crust has accumulated since creation? The Irishman, when asked to explain how a chipmuck dug his hole without fetching out any dirt, said he received a letter, without name or date, from began at the lower end to dig. How you are to explain the above, and make it appear reasonable, is a problem not so easy to solve. If this earth has increased 100 miles in diam. eter since its creation, I ask where the matel tendencies. This good friend even suggests rials came from to enlarge it? And if it was once in a state of igneous fluidity, what is the reason that the lava thrown from vol- rappers lately vacated by Elder Scott; and canos, after cooling, does not exhibit the same appearances as the rocks do, which you contend were formed in a similar way, by the

I am willing that geology should have its full due; I will believe all I can, to accommodate you; But that you are in a tight place, where it's not easy to get out,
After looking it all over, I have no reason to doubt.

It will be recollected, that the separation of land and water took place on the third day of creation; and that on the same day God commanded the earth to bring forth grass and herbs, and trees yielding fruit after their kind, whose seed was in itself, and it was so. I think it must be admitted, that grass, herbs, and trees, came into existence, and came to maturity, bearing seeds and fruit, the same day. Now, how can it be shown that hundreds of years intervened between the second and fourth days of creation, and so give time for the crust spoken of to form by cooling, and soil to accumulate, and fit up the earth for the reception of grass, herbs and trees, and produce the same? Is there any good reason to expect or believe that the earth, on the third day of creation, was materially different from what it now is? On the fourth day the lights were created and placed in the firmament of heaven, &c. On the fifth day, God commanded the waters to bring forth the moving creature that had life, and fowl, &c., to fly above the earth; and God created great whales. Are we to understand that they were created very small at first, or grew from spawns, &c. I had always supposed that the waters on the fifth day exhibited similar appearances to what they now do, containing the living creatures of all sizes and descriptions. On the sixth day God created the beasts of the earth, and creeping things, &c., and on the same day he made man, male and female, and we are told that Adam gave names to all the beasts of the earth, &c. Are we to understand that the beasts and man were created of full size, or are we to understand that Adam and Eve were created little children?

With regard to the caves of the earth spoken of, were they created so with the earth, or have they been produced by natural causes; which, continuing to operate, will produce more. I had supposed that the stratified rocks, the marble quarries, the lime stone quarries, the coal beds, the metalic ores, the mountains of chalk, both red and white, and the soil of different countries used for could have found stratified rocks, or stone but a fact to be believed. If "No Scio"

the surface of the earth without digging. I and show how far my statement differs from at this very moment disgorging vast oceans of river emptied then into the ocean; I think demonstrative reasoning very few men will ever doubt. That the pronot doubt; I think hypothesis has taken the place of reason, and led him astray; his suppositions are somewhat plausible, at first view, but do not seem to bear the test of examinahistory of creation we may notice, that about so much was created and done each day for six days; setting us an example of industry and perseverence, a steady, progressive, onward course in business.

SECUNDUM NATURUM.

TO "NO SCIO."

In the Recorder of June 21st, a writer over the above signature addresses a note to me, of mine in relation to " Geology and the Bible," pleasant to hold correspondence with ar incog. writer; and, in the second place, be cause what he writes will have more force, backed up by a responsible name, than when subscribed by no name at all. I have just some good friend, no doubt, declaring that he can "stand it no longer," without giving vent to the disgust he feels at my writings, and his holy horror at their atheistical and infidel that I had better go down to old Virginia and occupy the place among the spiritual thinks I might get an interview with the spirit of Moses, and learn something new about the creation of the world. To all such opcooling of the outside of that body of liquid ponents (?) I say, Hold your temper, good what you say as an insult; O, no! such communications are the last things in the world that I should take as an insult. Allow me, good friends, however, just to hint, that you had better come up manfully, and openly take the bull by the horns, or else keep out of the arena. It does look a little cowardly to skulk behind fictitious names and anonymous

> But to the request of "No Scio" I most cheerfully respond, hoping that his "more anon" may shed new light on a subject so deeply interesting to the lover of nature and

The writer states three propositions, which he affirms I have declared to be demonstrated truths, and his request is, that I "give the of putty, or any soft substance, be rapidly redemonstrations." Those propositions are-

1st. That the stratified crust of the earth s at least ten miles thick.

2d. That the solid crust is fifty miles thick and below to the center of the earth consists

3d. That by the use of Wm. Herschel's telescope, stars can be seen so distant, that their light would not have reached the earth short of two million years, which would and nine quatrillions eight hundred and twenty trillions, allowing light to travel one hundred

The manner in which my correspondent has stated these propositions, indicates that he has not carefully read my articles. The first and third of the above statements are not given as "hypotheses," to be demonstrated by any course of reasoning, but as actual facts, arrived at by accurate measurement.

stratified rock covers the greater part of the earth's surface to an average depth of about ten miles. If I affirm that the monument on Grotan Heights is 127 feet high, and my friend "No Scio" demands "demonstration. actual measurement. Now, if "No Scio in great wisdom and foreknowledge, for the that the stratified rock was about ten miles

My statement referred to in "No Scio's cess of petrification is going on to some ex- third head, is of precisely the same character. tent in certain places, is not doubted nor dis- It is no hypothesis that there are stars at given puted; but that fifty miles of the surface of distances from the earth. The distance of a by the vast amount of lava which they disthe earth is made up of decayed and petrified star from the earth can be measured as ac- gorge, and the size of the craters which are vegetable and animal substances, is not only eurately as the distance of one city from animprobable, but very unreasonable to ask any other on the earth's surface. If "No Scio" one to believe. That Mr. M. is candid in his doubts the fact that Sir Wm. Herschel saw belief of the great antiquity of the earth, I do stars through his telescope so distant that is required millions of years for their light to reach the earth, let him go and look for him self, and having thoroughly learned the principles of astronomical science, let him meas tion in reason or scripture. In reading the ure the distance to the most remote stars my hypothesis claims? which the telescope reveals, and see how long it must have taken their light to reach the

> In relation to these two points, then, I have no "demonstrations" to give, for the statements I have made are facts, and not "hypotheses." All my correspondent has to do in the premises is, to show that I have given a wrong measurement to the thickness of the stratified rocks, and the distance of stars; or, the facts being admitted, that my inference of the great age of the earth is incorrect. If I am incorrect in either particular, I shall be happy to be corrected.

The writer closes by saying, "I would further ask, does it follow as a demonstration that because trees now grow from seed, and a this inquiry it is sufficient to reply, that since I have made no affirmation such as it implies, it is irrelevant to the subject, and demands no 'demonstration" from me. When I affirm, that "God did not create trees at maturity before they grew," it will be time enough for me to be called upon for "demonstrations."

It only remains, then, for me to notice the second item in my correspondent's list of things to be demonstrated. I have reserved this for the last, because it refers to an hyhothesis which I put forth, and is really a thing to be "demonstrated."

What I have said on this subject was in the following words, (Sabbath Recorder, May 31st): "Its (the earth's) surface, after the passage through a few feet of loose soil and water, is composed of solid rock, to the depth of about fifty miles, when the solid, by insensible degrees, becomes fluid, and all the vast cavity beneath is filled with melted lava, such as is thrown from volcanoes during eruptions. This solid crust is constantly growing thicker friends, and don't be alarmed about my taking by the radiation of internal heat, which passes into the space around the earth. Now evidence is abundant that the solid crust was once fluid, and hence, that it has become solid by this process of radiation, as the law of radiation is universal, and must have acted in all times." I further stated, that "I deemed the demonstration. To that demonstration I now most cheerfully proceed.

The facts which confirm the above hypothesis are numerous and well attested, among which, are the following:

1st. The earth is flattened at the poles about thirty miles. This flattening is the result of its rotary motion on its axis, in conse quence of the greater centrifugal motion at the equator. This would not have occurred, had it always been solid, as it now is, on its surface. The same thing will occur if a ball volved around its axis. The amount of depression from this cause will be proportionate to the velocity of rotation. Now, the depression of the earth at the poles is just such as its velocity would produce if it were in a melted fluid state of the earth.

dual cooling of the surface.

the present torrid zones.

compose the solid crust of the earth exist in result from a mass of liquid fire gradually two forms, unstratified and stratified. The cooling down. These convulsions, which in the hypothesis under consideration.

have no doubt that beds of coal, and all the the result of his measurement. If he wishes fire, and developing more tangible evidence different ores, existed in his time; that the to know how to measure the thickness of the of the truth of the hypothesis under considernatural bridges and the caves existed, and stratified rock, let him ask, and it shall be this, Etna and Stromboli, and hundreds of Niagara Falls were there, or near where given; but let him no longer confound a fact others, are active in giving ventilation to the they now are; that the lakes were located to be arrived at by actual observation, with dreadful depths of fire that still rage beneath where they now are, and that St. Lawrence an hypothesis to be proven by the process of the earth's surface. And besides these three hundred active volcanos, there are a still greater number which have become extinct, showing that the earth is gradually cooling off. These ancient volcanos were of much more gigantic proportions than those now active, as is shown still discernible, both on land and beneath the sea. This is just as might be expected, since the crust was then thinner, and the boiling mass burst out more frequently and in large quantities. Will "No Scio" please "demonstrate" what is the cause of these vast and numerous furnaces of fire, if they do not proceed from the melted interior of the earth, and why they are less numerous now than in former times, if the earth is not cooling off, as

> 6th. But there is one other fact which I will adduce, which is alone, in my estimation, ample proof of the hypothesis of internal heat. By experiments made in:all parts of Europe and America, and under every possible precaution, it has been found, that the temperature of the earth actually increases rapidly as we descend into it. The mean rate of increase has been stated by the British Association to be one degree of Fahrenheit for every forty five feet of descent. No exception has ever occurred to this general fact. Now, at this rate of increase, all known rocks would mirror of truth, he looks exclusively on the be melted at the depth of a little more than anti-Protestant appearance of Infant Baptism fifty miles. This simple fact amounts to little and refuses to look on the anti-Protestant apless than proof positive of the doctrine; but when taken in connection with the foregoing, and others not mentioned, the proof is highly conclusive. In dealing with the last fact, the opposer has to show cause why this increase of heat, as we descend into the earth, ceases hundred years or more are required to bring at some point below that already explored. them to maturity, that God did not create To the depth of several thousand feet, this vealed truth, are sound in the faith, should, on yards, palaces, and even the streets or circumstances to preclude the possibility of being caused by anything above the earth. Now, can "No Scio" demonstrate that this increase ceases below the point of observation? The inference is almost inevitable, that it continues right on below that point the same as above it. It must, then, be sufficient to melt all the rocks at the depths above

> > Such is the demonstration I offer of the hypothesis I have put forth. These facts impress the hypothesis on my own mind with all the force of demonstrated truth. If these facts do not appear so conclusive to my interrogator, will he please explain them, singly They are facts which demand explanation. Come, then, let us reason together.

I wish, in closing, to call the reader's atten-

ion to the bearing of the points above referred to on the discussion of the world's age: for that is the real question at issue. I have affirmed, that the earth bears evidence of great age, and adduced the hypothesis that it was once in a melted state, from which it is now gradually cooling off, and that the amount already cooled off and consolidated has required vast ages of time. I have stated, that I did not deem this necessary to sustain my position, although it seems very conclusive The principal proof on which I relied, wa the deposition of the stratified rocks to the above statement susceptible of the most ample | depth of about ten miles, and the imbedding of numerous races of plants and animals t the depth of about seven miles. All this vas deposit must have occupied an immens length of time; but all this time was subse quent to the time employed in cooling the crust sufficiently for water to accumulate on the surface to commence the process of de nudation and stratification.

I shall be most happy to throw any further ight which I may be able to, on any points involved in the discussion, and will most gladly retract any position which may be shown con trary to nature or revelation. D. E. Maxson. Waterford, Ct., June 25th, 1855.

THOUGHTS OF HEAVEN,

If heaven doth not enter into us by way of holiness, we shall never enter heaven by way state. This fact, I think, has some weight, of happiness. If you would lay up a treasure and indicates with some certainty the former of glory in heaven, lay up a treasure of grace in your hearts. If your souls are rich in 2d. The chrystaline character of the un- grace, they will be rich in glory. The more practice has prevailed, it matters not how carcases and limbs. There the want of chasstratified rocks shows most unmistakably that you do for God in this world, the more God they were once in a melted state. No scien- will do for you in the world to come. As place them distant from the earth something tific observer can look upon the structure of heaven is kept for the saints by Christ, so they more than twelve quintillions one hundred these rocks for a moment, and fail to see the are kept for heaven by the Spirit. In heaven not a Christian ordinance. Earthly patronevidence of fire on them. This feature be- all God's servants will be abundantly satisfied age cannot make it a heavenly institution. comes more marked as we descend towards with his dealings and dispensations with them; and ninety-two thousand miles in a second of the center of the earth, thus showing a gral and shall see how all conduced, like so many one generation to another, yet it does not winds, to bring them to their haven; and how 3d. Intimately connected with the last fact even the roughest blasts helped to bring them sanctity to error as to make it profane to is this, that the vegetation embedded in the homewards. How can we expect to live with touch it. most ancient and lowest fossiliferous rocks, God in heaven, if we love not to live with him shows most strikingly, that the climate, even on earth? If thou lovest to worship God in the frigid zones, was warmer than that in here below, God will take thee up to worship but can this add the weight of a feather to him above. Thou shalt change thy place, but the argument for it? Certainly not, in the 4th. The evidences of vast and tremendous not thy employment. Heaven is a day with- opinion of any consistent Protestant. If Sunconvulsion, seen in the rupture and upheav- out a cloud to darken it, and without a night day-keeping be in the Scriptures, this dising of the stratified rocks, and in the elevation to end. We would be seated in the heavenly covery from the writings of the Fathers is On the first point, my statement was this, of the present continents from under the Canaan, but are loath to be sacrificed with the thousand such discoveries will give it no claim (see Recorder, May 31st,) "The rocks which waters of the ocean, are just such as would briefs and thorns of the wilderness. [Mason.

Commonplace Women.—Heaven knows have left their terrible footprints on the crust how many simple letters, from simple-minded vocates of Sunday-keeping place themselves of the earth, were on a scale of magnificence | women, have been kissed, cherished, and wept | which demands no less a cause than is found over by men of far loftier intellect So it will always be to the end of time. It is a les-5th. Earthquakes and volcanos now ex- son worth learning by these young creatures isting exhibit evidences of the same tremen- who seek to allure by their accomplishments, not hypothesis," my reply is, I have given no dous ocean of fire beneath our feet. There or dazzle by their genius, that though he may hypothesis, but stated a fact, ascertained by are now existing over three hundred active admire, no man ever loves a woman for these volcanos, some of which periodically, and things. He loves her for what is essentially others continually, vomit up from their sub- distinct from, though not incompatible with disbelieves the statement, let him go and terranean depth oceans of liquid fire, which them—her woman's nature and her woman's measure it himself, and that will be all the de- often run over fertile fields, drying up rivers, heart. This is why we so often see a man paint and other purposes, were all created, monstration he will need. When I stated and burying cities in their devastating course. of high genius or intellectual power pass by Three of the most magnificent cities of Italy the De Staels and the Corinnes, to take unto special use of man; that Adam, by digging, thick, it was no hypothesis to be demonstrated, fire which Vesuvius has thrown up from her thing on earth to make her worthy of him, exhaustless reservoir in the bowels of the except that she is-what so few of your quarries, and loose stone in the soil and on don't believe it, let him measure it himself. earth. But still Vesuvius cannot rest, but is "female celebrities" are—a true woman.

LIFE'S BETTER MOMENTS.

Life has its moments

Of beauty and bloom;

But they hang like sweet roses On the edge of the tomb. Blessings they bring us, As lovely as brief; They meet us when happy, And leave us in grief. Hues of the morning Tinging the sky, Come on the sunbeams And off with them fly. Shadows of evening Hang soft on the shore; Darkness enwraps them, We see them no more. So life's better moments In brilliance appear, Dawning in beauty, Our journey to cheer. Like shadows of even;

Would that we, like them,

Might melt into heaven.

To the Editors of the Sabbath Recorder :---

I find the following article in the New York Chronicle, Vol. 6, No. 30. The only changes I have made in it, are to make it read Sunday-keeping instead of Infant Baptism, and omit a single paragraph on infant communion, and put one papist in the place of another. The conscientiousness of the writer, and the purity of his motives, are sufficiently apparent to be allowed by all candid readers; but I would be glad to know how he can maintain either, if, when he looks again into the great pearance of Sunday-keeping?

SUNDAY-KEERING vs. PROTESTANTISM

want of judgment and logical acumen which tion of biblical truth; men, too, who readily adopt the noble aphorism of the renowned Chillingworth, "The Bible, the Bible alone, they were willing to abide by such a glorious igion from the Bible alone ?-that they adscribe it on their hanners, to exemplify it in their practice? Ought they not to be careful that they believe nothing as a religious doctrine, and that they practice nothing as a religious rite, but what the Scriptures teach? To adopt this aphorism, and at the same time admit into their religion what is not found in the Bible, is to proclaim to the world that they are not Protestunts. And yet this is done by the advocates and practicers of Sundaykeeping. What an unspeakable relief to the laboring

intellect it would be, if the Scriptures had

contained but one single command, or had furnished but one single example of Sundaykeeping; but alas, they are not to be found Persons deeply interested in the research, and ardently desirous to make the discovery, have completely failed in the attempt to find such a command. How many longing eyes have pried into the sacred history to find but one example of Sunday-keeping, yet how inexorable the sacred page! Neither diligence, nor learning, nor criticism, nor prayers, nor tears, can extort from it the confession that one Sunday was kept in the days of Jesus teeming blood of the victims was mingled in and his apostles. This being the case, the one vast brass pan, with various vegetable Protestant principle disallows its authority, and animal matter, fresh as well as putrid, to and the consistent Protestant must reject it compose a powerful Fetchie. At these cusas no part of his religion. To bolster up the toms the same scenes of butchery and slaughunscriptural practice of Sunday-keeping, its ter occur. The king's executioners traverse advocates are obliged to go out of the record. the city, killing all they meet. The next day and have recourse to the writings of the Fathers, thus substituting the traditions of during the bloody saturnalia, looked on men for the commandment of God; and with eagerly, and danced in his chair with delight. an air of complacent assurance they tell us that "Sunday-keeping was practiced at a very to his residence, and ornaments the battleearly period of the church's history." But ments of his palace, with the skulls of his vicwhat avails this statement, if it be not in the tims; and the great Fetiche tree, at Badagry, Scriptures? It matters not how long the has its wide spread limbs laden with human extensively it has prevailed, it matters not if tity is no disgrace, and the priests are emit be patronized by the great, the wise, and ployed as pimps. the good—if it be not in the Scriptures, it is Patronage may be a passport for error, from convert error into truth, nor does it give such It may be true that Sunday-keeping is

found in the beginning of the third century, thousand such discoveries will give it no claim to a place amongst Christian observances. In what an awkward dilemma do the ad-

in practicing that which only has tradition for its authority, by attempting to vindicate their conduct from Scripture. Thus shorn of their strength, in vain do they thunder their anathemas against the Church of Rome on account of her traditionary character, for it is well known that the Roman Catholics maintain that there is no authority in the Scriptures for Sunday-keeping. "A great papist, going to hear a discussion about Sunday-keeping, told his friend 'he was going to hear a MIRA-CLE, namely, Sunday-keeping proved from Scripture.

"Happy is he who condemneth not himself in the thing which he alloweth."

Alias Christian Sabbath, alias Lord's day, i. e., first day of the week.

It is deeply to be regretted that so large a portion of the Protestant Church, losing sight of the fundamental principle, namely, the sole sufficiency and sole authority of the Scriptures to determine all matters of faith and practice, should be placed in the anomalous position we find them, especially in the present day, when there are evident indications of an approaching conflict between Protestantism and Popery. Does it not behoove Protestants of every class seriously to consider whether they be prepared for the encounter, and we earnestly ask, are the Protestant advocates of Sunday-keeping in a right position for the conflict? Are they prepared to prove that the Scriptures, and not tradition, the Apostles, and not the Fathers, are the only authority on which they found their practice? If they be not prepared to avow. and to prove this, will not their inconsistency enfeeble their efforts, and prove a tower of strength to their adversaries? The cause of truth and righteousness demands this at their hands. This is no controversy between sect and sect, but between truth and error-the commandments of God and the traditions of men. Look at "the truth, on this subject, with open face," without the spectacles of a system. We invite appeal "to the law and

"This is the judge which ends the strife Where wit and reason fail. Our guide to everlasting life, Through all this gloomy vale." W. H. WILLIAMSBURGH, April 23, 1855.

to the testimony" for

LIFE IN AFRICA.

Rev. Mr. Beachman, of the "London Wesleyan Mission," recently returned from a visit to Africa, gives the following sketch of the social condition of the negroes inhabiting the Gold Coast and its vicinity. It is an

awful picture: Scarcely has one of their barbarous and It is truly deplorable that men, Christian | bloody customs been abandoned, from the men, holding the fundamental doctrines of the earliest period of which anything is known he subject of Sunday-keeping,* betray that market-places of their villages or towns, with skulls of those butchered in the wars, invariably characterize their general exposi. at feasts, funerals, or as sacrifices to Bossum. Still their wives and slaves are buried alive with their deceased husbands or mates. the arrival of his successor, which put a stop

When Adahanzen died, two hundred and is the religion of Protestants." Would that eighty of his wives were butchered before principle, and subject their practice to this to it, only to increase the flow of blood and nfallible test. What is its import? Does it the number of deaths in other ways. The not mean that Protestants derive their re- remaining living wives were buried alive, amidst dancing, singing, and bewailing, the nit nothing into their religious faith and noise of muskets, horns, drums, yells, groans, practice, but what they find in the Bible? If and scratches, the women marching by headthis be its import, ought not those who in- less trunks, bedaubed themselves with mud and blood. Their victime were marched cheeks. The executioners struggle for the bloody office, while the victims look on and endure with apathy. They were too familiar with the horrid sacrifice to show terror, or to imagine that all was not what it should be. Their hands were chopped off, and then their legs sawed off, to prolong the amusement. Even some who assisted to fill the grave were then hustled in alive, in order to add to the sport or solemnity of the scene. Upon the death of the king's brother, four thousand victims were thus sacrificed. These ceremonies are often repeated, and hundreds slaughtered at every rehearsal. Upon the death of a king of Ashantee, a general massacre takes place, in which there can be no

computation of the many victims. At their Yam customs, Mr. Bowditch witnessed spectacles of the most appalling kind. Every cabocer, or noble, sacrificed a slave as he entered the gate. Heads and skulls formed the ornaments in their processions. Hundreds were slain; and the streaming and desolation reigns over the land. The king,

The king of Dohoney paves the approaches

"Murder, adultery and thievery," says Bosman, "are no sin,"

THE MINISTER'S RECIPE.

"Our excellent minister, possessing much knowledge of human nature, instructed his large family of daughters in the theory and practice of music. They were all observed o be exceedingly amiable and happy. A friend inquired if there was any secret in his mode of education. He replied. When anything disturbs their temper, I say to them, Sing, and if I hear them speak against any person, I call them to sing to me, and so they have sung away all causes of discontent, and every disposition to scandal.' Such a use of this accomplishment might serve to fit a family for the company of angels.'

Such a practice would sweeten many sour lispositions. It would annihilate that morbid love of tattling and scandal that often embroils a community and involves it in personal and family feuds. If there were more singing there might be less tale-bearing and

If you find yourself speaking against any person, try the minister's recipe, and it will act as a sovereign remedy. Do you allow your temper to be disturbed? Try the minister's recipe, and it will calm you into a placid spirit. Indeed, the clergyman's recipe is a panacea for many of the ills and disturbing causes of life.

Try it, for it may be had without money and without price. And its application is very simple and harmless, pleasant to the taste and melodious to the ear. [Cong. Journal.

periodicals.

Jose a Periodical is convex the paper, or the paper, or the deal is not to take the whom the paper is not wish for it.

Or tavern, or other serion to whom they teeper &c., is respensed to the office.

The Subbath Recorder.

New York, July 5, 1855.

WM. B. MAXSON (W. B. M.) N. V. HULL, (N. V. H.) A. B. BURDICK (A. B. B.)

"STATE OF THE DEAD."

Some complaint is made—we expected that it would be so-that the Recorder has not published whatever has been sent for insertion in its columns on the subject of Annihilation. The advocates of this doctrine seem really to think that their views are of some importance, and that the world will suffer immense loss, if their lucubrations are kept back from the public. The trickery of telling us that we are afraid of open discussion, and eating in upon us like a gangrene. Already isters can be drawn into a conversation on that by refusing to print what is sent to us, we only multiply converts to the doctrine we destroyed by it; yet where is the man, or the a half ride, we arrived at Ramlah, i. e. sand, oppose, has been resorted to, in the hope, probably, of cozening us into a compliance with their wishes. But we have lived long it? Whose longings after Christ have been to comfortable quarters. Two rooms with enough to understand all such artifices; they weigh nothing with us.

from the public. In this respect we flatter advocates seeks opportunity, through our coldoor is not closed against him. But to expect us to publish what we look upon as dia- power to discern. metrically opposed to Bible truth, without passing any strictures upon it, would be ungenerous; and we consider it equally ungenerous to expect us to waste our time in replying to what evinces neither ability to argue the point, nor a disposition to be instructed, to say nothing of the violations of taste, of punctuation, of grammar, of logic, and of every other requisite to a good composition. The Recorder (as we conceive) was not established for the purpose of heralding to the world such anti-evangelical doctrine as the annihilation of accountable beings. For though the different sources whence the people of our denomination have been gathered may imply a diversity of doctrinal views, and hence the expediency of indulging all parties, to a reasonable extent, in the opportunity of expressing themselves through the columns of the denominational paper, yet to make the paper the medium of circulating every excreation of a corrupt age, because some have been beguiled into the notion that it is of nutritious tendency, would not be in accordance with the feelings of our patrons generally, any more than with our own. the same time, any communication which appears to spring from a desire to know the truth, or which appears to be the offspring of a mind clear enough to state its own views intelligibly, and to defend them with ability, shall not be despised, notwithstanding its con

trariety to sound doctrine. We have been censured for our manner of we have classed the advocates of annihilation with infidels. But faulty as our manner may have been, we do not think we have said any thing which can be fairly construed as charging the advocates of annihilation with an intention to identify themselves with infidels We have always supposed they intended to uphold the truth, though we may not have The Arabs expect it, and will be angry if he upon a hill. Shortly after, the English vicesaid so pleasant a thing before. Nevertheless, we do most conscientiously believe, that and told him not to expect any at Jerusalem. pany for a couple of hours. At seven A. M their doctrine is founded in the philosophy "No, no, will not ask you for any more." we entered a ravine in the mountains. Every of the infidel, and we feel it a solemn duty But the drivers were ahead, and did not hear where we look upon these huge elevations, to warn them of it. We do not think that their master; so we are taken in, for they nature seems to have been layish with rocks all who have embraced it will turn out infidels, in the end, but we very much fear that end of the route. A mile and a half on the Tussey's mountains in Central Pennsylvania, The professor of religion in whose heart the love of God does not dwell, and who is of a philosophizing, speculative turn, will not stop with the idea that death is the extinction of being. His next inferenceone which he cannot avoid—a necessary one from the premise—is that man is not accountable, hereafter, for the sins of this life. For if death is the extinction of being-if this premise is settled conclusively, beyond all doubt-there can be no existence hereafter. It is useless to talk to him about the resurrection-about any re-organization of his corporiety-about the power of God to bring him into existence again-when you have once proved that death makes an end of him. He knows it cannot be, for two different and distinct existences of one and the same person is a contradiction. There can be neither heaven nor hell for him-nothing but an everlasting nothing. Such a professor, therefore, lands on infidelity; he cannot stop short.

eternal life," the fondest hope of a renewed ren-like, pleased with the idea of a trip to the they appeared to be, must require a great Davis is not so. Chains and slavery cannot all the crimes in the New York State statute the Police Department. It is very plain, heart, will be a check upon their daring specu- mountains, and especially that each has the many laborers, yet no habitations were in degrade him; the stinging lash, galling his lations. They will shrink from pushing the sole command of a donkey. Ah! little do sight. We rested ourselves for an hour, and quivering flesh, has failed to demoralize himpremise with which they have started to its they realize how fatigued they will be to-mor- then continued our journey. Our path curved to make him a traitor to the cause of truth. impious conclusion, for they fear God; they row evening Joseph, too, the Jewish ser- around the head of the deep valley which lay All the cruelties, all the torture and humiliaknow that there is a hereafter. But though vant, is full as conspicuous as any of the party, before us at the plateau, and soon led us to tion which wicked men may heap upon him, they labor to persuade themselves that their particularly when an opportunity offers to tell the top of another ridge, whence, on looking recently adopted opinion is favorable to the the fellahs, or strangers, that he is dragoman back, we saw a village on the top of the hope inspired by the Gospel, the tendency of to the party. Let him enjoy the honor, for mountain, hid from our view at our right brother slave—where, alas, are our prayers scholars, and some of the slaves wanted to it is really to a lulling of their anxieties. They he is an honest fellow, and helps us many a when under the olives; and further on, at a for him? Must he perish, not merely in this come to school to see the pictures and see view the recompenses of eternity as far dis- time out of difficulty with the rogues and great depth below, lay the vale of Sharon, and life, but in the life hereafter, for the want of what was going on. He spoke to the master tant. A vast extent of duration stretches harpies. Truly, in appearance we are quite still beyond, westward, the Mediterranean between their dying hour and the judgment, primitive—not much in advance of the times Before us another romantic scene presented brother's keeper?" If united prayers will dom, and offered to teach him to read and Society has issued 901,400 volumes, and resciousness. The things which are unseen and eternal being regarded as things a great way by a son and daughter of Bro. D.; many the mountain side near the road; ravines di- the galling fetters of the degraded, the downconscience. They are allured, therefore, to

their entire annihilation, and in the consequent of camels laden with oil; here comes a monk, culture at so great an elevation, among rocks that the motives to labor for the salvation of a coarse frock, and girded with a cord-all fail to arrest the attention of the traveler. It souls are greatly diminished. Hence, when outside humility-how much in the heart God lies apparently south of the road, and east of the novelty of this scheme has worn away, only knows; we exchanged a few words in the mountain vale, and rises far above all the become meagre in soul, dwarfed in spiritu- knows but one. The Gospel makes all unality, and incapacitated for the high and holy derstand the language of heaven. The time may be, yet it will be so as by fire.

violent remedies. This fearful doctrine is seldom it is that one of these professed minone or two of our churches have been nearly evangelical religion. After three hours and divine wrath has been roused to healthy action It is not because we are afraid of free dis- by it? Does the belief of it render eternal first floor. The dining-room was furnished cussion that certain productions are withheld life more desirable? Does it render one more afraid to displease God? Does it ourselves that we lie under no necessity of quicken one's earnestness to save his soul? khan (inn) the drivers appeared very anxious vindicating our character. Our past course Does it make one more earnest for the sal- to be up and off at two A. M. We promised is proof enough to every candid mind, that vation of others? In what possible way does to be ready as early as they wished, and sent whenever a disputant worthy of the cause he it, or can it, serve the cause of piety? We them away. After supper we read the scrip can see that immense mischief is likely to reumns, to communicate with our readers, the sult from the prevalence of this doctrine, but Protestants praying, yea, reading the Bible, what good it will do is utterly beyond our

LETTERS FROM PALESTINE—NO 11. Notes of Journey from Jaffa to Jerusalem, Bethlehem, and

Have been nearly eleven months within

thirty-six miles of the Holy City, yet have

not till now found it in my way to visit it.

The reader may wonder at this; well, so have

neighbors and travelers. Have not been in

different to the great interest there is about

the metropolis of Cansan, but have been un-

duty is the path of safety, of pleasure and in getting ready for the journey, and even then, the last few minutes were bustle and hurry; not confusion, for that is dangerous in this country. Your whereabouts once lost, and you may say good-bye to some of your notions; your money, little valuables, and provisions, or your keys, will slip away, as i magic had given them wings. Among the Arabs, you need to look many ways at once, take good care of your asheras, (ashera, one. fourth of a piastre,) keep good natured, be senerous, and you are comparatively safe. There are eight of us in company. We agreed for nine donkeys, and were to pay one hundred and fifty piastres, six dollars; not reckoning the difference of exchange which is about ten per cent. They agreed to take us through to Jerusalem in a day and a half handling this question. It has been said, that | Eight donkeys and two horses were broughtall for the same price. Four men were sent as drivers, and to care for the animals. We are ready and started, when up comes the pretended owner of the animals, and demands a bucksheesh-present. He is only following we ascended a rising, undulating plain, which a common custom of his people on the con- wherever arable, was green with wheat and clusion of a bargain of this kind with Franks. does not receive it. Gave him two piastres, consul and suite joined us, and kept our comwill surely clamor for a liberal present at the and stones. I was reminded of Jack's and road brought us to brother Dickson's, who, except that these, besides being all lime-stone, with his wife and youngest daughter, joins us. | are in horizontal strata; thus providing The carpet sacks, valises, sack of provisions, countless natural terraces for trees and for &c., are bound to the donkeys, and at two grain. In some places, looking upward, the Davis," and the churches were particularly P. M. we are fairly on our journey. But mountains appear all rock; in others, looking called to the exercise of faith in their prayers pause; are we not a motley group? Verily, downward, but comparatively little rock is to in his behalf. We deeply sympathize with in such a fix I would not like to go up Broad. be seen. Saw an abundance of shrub oak the sufferings of our brother; we believe it way, nor down. Chesnut; but here we have growing, and patches of olive trees on the our duty to do all in our power to relieve no fear, excite no curiosity, for we are in mountain sides, even to the top-also in the him-to restore him to liberty; and we befashion, save our Frank costume, in the eyes ravine. The latter is so narrow, for the most lieve our first and greatest duty to be the of the Arabs from the interior. There is part, as to admit only the stony path of goats, exercise of prayer, of the prayer of faith, Bro. R., mounted in a huge native saddle, which were skipping from rock to rock, al. We must believe that God will grant us what his great trunk, mattress and bedding loaded ways on the run while feeding. In one place, we humbly ask him; and, so believing, and upon a horse, and a driver on top of all. The during the day, we saw hundreds of them so asking, we shall obtain the blessing; for ladies are each furnished with an American feeding thus, some several hundred feet above it shall be done of my Father which is in side-saddle; the rest ride upon large pads; us; it was a novel sight. At nine A. M. we there is but one bridle in the company, but reached the top of a dividing ridge, between men to urge on and help guide the animals; tain peaks on our right and left. We dis- and suffering? Nay, is not his "case," far we are, while on the road, about as orderly in mounted here, and lunched under some more deplorable than that of our other our march as a flock of sheep. Here are two stately olives. Indeed, olive trees are here brother, Pardon Davis? The slave is delittle girls, seated as best they can on the seen in all directions. To trim, plow, gather graded, demoralized, ruined, not merely in word "Abolitionist" was used in the South Others will not go so far. "The hope of baggage, happy as morning larks, and, child- out the stones, and care for them, as well as body, but infinitely worse in soul. Pardon as an instrument to murder men with. Put

indulge a sinful negligence, and they remain ed at parting. Many the fervent prayers other, which, though rocky, rugged and wild is for the best, and, if necessary, will cause an thought that as it was done with the written setts Sunday School Society, \$33,720; the which will be offered that we may meet again in the extreme, were dotted with olive or earthquake or send an angel from heaven to permission of their masters he should get Presbyterian Board of Publication, \$87,599.

cessation of sin from the universe, they feel seated sideways on his donkey, attired in and stones. There is one peak which cannot We know our manner is earnest; perhaps brethren. Christ is our Redeemer. A few it is severe. But desperate maladies require more words and he passed ahead of us. How woman, that has been made better by it? and directing our steps to the Latin convent, Whose hope of heaven has been cheered by knocked at the gate and were soon admitted increased by it? Or what sinner's dread of beds were furnished us, also a small diningroom, all within massive stone walls, on the with benches, instead of chairs, and a roughmade table. Before taking the beasts to the tures and prayed-no man forbidding us in a Catholic convent! If Rome was advised of it, how soon would she set a watch and interdict it. The Lord grant that millions may come out of her into the liberty of the Gospel. Having retired to rest, I tried to sleep, but in vain. The musquitoes, fleas and sand flies kept me awake till half-past one, when I ride. The drivers had lost some of their zeal for an early start, but with some urging, breakfast, if such it may be called, and all willing to move in that direction till duty, not gate to receive whatever was given-no account of their visit to Jerusalem. Met a pleasure nor curiosity, seemed to call. Duty prices being fixed for the accommodation of company of sixty or seventy soldiers, returnfirst and pleasure afterwards. The path of travelers. A bucksheesh to the servants and ing from an escort of the Prince of Belgium erected. Next to the Catholic was the and the membership of his church was doubled to the superior is expected. We wished to peace. All this forenoon was busily employed pay the cost and the trouble. Gave them twenty-eight and a half piastres, which were received with evident satisfaction. The light of the moon gave a faint view of the mountains of Ephraim, four hours ahead of us. The thousands of Ramlah were yet sleeping, as we wormed our way, in the beautiful still- way; gather out the stones; lift up a standard men, women or children," was changed so as church with slaveholders make them speak ness of night, through the strangely narrow. now passing into darkness under some ancient arch, then emerging into the silver light to crook and turn and lose "the four open plain covered with wheat. Here we are joined by some fellahs on donkeys, evidently desirous of company. We move forward with the same gentle pace and irregular march as yesterday; neither in single file nor after year over this rough path, carrying all abreast, nor in any kind of order. Donkeys sorts of burdens at great inconvenience, and are donkeys, and nothing else, very useful, not so much as lift a stone to make the way but inclined to their own way, and ever re- more easy. The route of the old Roman

barley. Passed a village on our left, situated

For an hour before reaching the mountains

of the future were to commence as soon as knolls and uncultivated patches shepherds were view was grand, majestic, sublime. In one millions of slaves; for, "it shall be done." that the sorrows of the lost will eventuate in city gentry pass us, and then we meet a line not expected to see so many signs of life and guiltless? and controversy in reference to it no longer Italian-" how do you do? Where are you rest, crowning its summit with a village and the advice of the Presbytery of the Seventhfinds any thing to feed upon, they will have going?" Earth has many languages; heaven town, while around and below it is covered day Baptist Central Association, brother with fruitful terraces. As soon as I saw it, David Porter Curtis was ordained to the the words of Jesus came with indescribable work of the gospel ministry, at Vérona, June exercises of the Christian life. Saved they will come when the Gospel shall be preached force to my mind, "A city set on a hill cannot 24, in connection with the following religious among all nations, and then we shall all be be hid," and truly, I can conceive of no work services: After the usual exercises of reador art of man that could ever put it out of ing the Scriptures and singing, a sermon was founded on a rock, against which the storms 31—" If God be for us, who can be against and yet it falls not, for its foundation is sure, lowship by Eld. Joshua Clarke; charge by Mat. 7: 25. In the midst of all this grand- J. R. Irish; charge to the church by Eld. J. eur, I involuntarily exclaimed: There is a Clarke; after which the choir and congrega-God, and with Him there is all power, wis- tion sung, with something more than unmeandom, love, majesty. I wondered that any ing form, "the Pastor's Welcome," found in mortal could deny his existence, and felt in the 917th number of the Christian Psalmody. my heart, that none but a fool could say "in Benediction by the pastor. Although a drenchbis heart, there is no God." Ps. 53: 1.

Passing down the mountain into the valley, several small gardens. Close to our left were the ruins of a building whose foundation stones answer the description given by antiquarians as belonging to the times of Solomon, At our left, half a mile distant, was a small village, which, like all that we saw on the mountains, was strongly built of stone. Met many pilgrims, chiefly Armenians, returning from Jerusalem, whither they had been to spend Easter-week. Said a friend, "These have been to see the holy fire." What do you mean? "Why, the Catholics, Greeks, and Armenians act a farce at the Holy Sepulrose and routed the company for the morning chre, and pretend to show the holy fire which descended on the day of Pentecost." He further added, that these pilgrims considered themselves to have acquired great merit by were ready, so that we were off at half-past their pilgrimage, and would be regarded at three. The porter and waiter stood at the their homes as peculiarly favored beings, on to Jerusalem. With this exception, we saw Methodist Church South. They always pro so that that was a bad time to make up the no military on the road, nor were we troubled with military posts and passports. In the valley aforesaid, the road was walled in for a few rods, and reminded us of fenced roads at home, also of the scripture, "Prepare ye the printed in that city, the sentence "No member | their servants. Let them pray for them, but way of the people; cast up, cast up the highfor the people." Isaiah 62: 10. As to the crooked streets, and high, prison-like walls, possibility of making a good stage road over the mountains, I think it perfectly practicable. No formidable obstacle is in the way. A little Yankee enterprise would do it in a faur comes, the at length we come out upon the months. One thousand dollars would gather out the stones, turn the water-courses, and Union continued. There were some eight or people, and his instructions to the Police Dethe two cities. It is really a wonder how the people content themselves to travel year fusing to be led! For an easy gait, we prefer road by the way of Lydda, three hours further, is said to be practicable for a railroad. The people are talking of a change for the better German preacher who might perhaps get at the close of the present war. Certain it \$100 a year for preaching to three or four congregations. Then came the Baptists, dividis, that some easier mode of reaching the capital is anticipated by prophecy. "And they

THE CASE OF PARDON DAVIS.

WM. M. Jones.

shall bring all your brethren for an offering

anto the Lord, out of all nations, upon horses,

and in chariots, and in litters, and upon mules,

In the Recorder of June 21st, attention was called to " the resolutions of the Eastern and Central Associations, relating to Bro. Pardon

cannot ruin him, for his soul is strong in the hope of a glorious immortality. But our the prayers of Christians? Are not we "our itself; a large irregular basin or valley in the burst the prison-house whose vile walls con- write if he would consent. The master con- ceived from all sources, \$346,811; the Tract We were accompanied an hour on the way mountains, running south; a large village on fine Pardon Davis, will they not also break were the hearty khatraps and mah-salamies | verging in various directions; the mountains | trodden slave? Is it indeed true—do we good-bye and with peace—that we interchang- sending up their peaks, as if to gaze at each believe—that "God will still hear, will do what

Nor are they distressed in view of the des- in peace. The country through which we chards, and cut into thousands of rudely cul- accomplish, his purpose?" "If we do our along well enough. But after a tiny of the wicked. They cannot feel for passed appeared, as far as we could see, like tivated terraces, with the remains of others part, God will do his." Hence, if we will them as they would, if the initial recompenses one extensive field of wheat. On the distant that had seen better days; as a whole, the only pray in faith, God will free America's ing, and one morning he was reading a news-

ORDINATION AT VERONA.

By request of the First Seventh-day Bapoccasion of that absence.

Rev. Frederick Starr, the clergyman who dition of Missouri and Kansas." One of the daily papers gives the following report:-

Catholics, and they had a college with 27 it. At St. Joseph's they had a most gracious professors. In Kansas the nine best lots in meeting for four weeks, and one hundred and Leavenworth were lately bought, and a sixty members were added to the church there, Catholic Church and Nunnery were being and after they got home they had a meeting, sometimes emphasized the last word with a clap of the hands. He had lately heard from In conclusion, he exhorted Christians not to a very reliable source, that when once the treat their Southern brethren harshly-many discipline of the Methodist Church was re of them were more thoroughly enslaved than of this church shall engage in buying or selling let not the fact that they belonged to the same to read, "men, women and children," and in favor of slavery. That was more than even his informant assured him that it was an ab. slaveholders demanded. solute fact that some men in the South would sell men and women without children, or men and children without women, saving the other third until the next sale. Wherever churches divided on the question of Slavery ground ten churches which adhered to the Methodist Episcopal Church North. A charter for a school of this denomination had been refused by the Missouri Legislature. In addition, there were some seventy German Churches, all of which adhered to the Northern Church. The late Platte County fulmination against Northern Methodist ministers was directed against a fine old man who confined himself

principally to cultivating a very fine farm he

ed into two classes. The first believed in

fate, and practiced their belief so far as to be

entirely inactive in relation to Missions, Slav-

ery, and Temperance. They were called

Hard Sides. He had heard of seven ministers

in the same town being drunk on one day. and upon swift beasts, to my holy mountain The next were the Campbellites, numbering ferusalem, saith the Lord." Isaiah 66: 20. two hundred thousand. The arrangements of this church were to take in everything. It had no particular doctrines, but if a man would say, "I believe Jesus Christ is the Son of God," and would carry out his belief and be baptized by immersion, he would be saved. He had studied this system for five years and this he thought to be the essence of it. He considered that to be a doctrine more debauching to religious sentiments than any other. It was making the way of salvation too easy. The effect was most disastrous upon other denominations, especially the Methodist Church. In the South there was a greater strife among denominations than in the North, and other churches took in members who were insufficiently converted. The Presbyterian Church had adopted Methodist doctrines, and were far more efficient there than the Old or the New School. In emotional meetings the Cumberland Church could lead everything. They preached the longest sermons, prayed the longest prayers and spatted their hands the hardest of all. The Old and But where is our duty to the poor slave? New School Presbyterians were about equal School in the South was par excellence the into Anti-Slavery any way. The terrible book together, and represent the aggregate of and that word would be to Abolitionist as clean bers flinched. He had never preached Abolition. When he went there he had a little law which are construed to protect, than on Sunday-school of some fifteen or eighteen of a slave whom he intended to emancipate sented, the slave desired it, and he commenced | Society, 961,365 volumes, and received \$413,the same house wanted to come, and obtained | \$40.335; the American Sunday School permission of their master; by and by two Union has received \$248,604; the Baptist

paper there and his eye caught an article—a regular Southern article—an article which this life is ended; and when they consider seen feeding their flocks; now a company of respect I was happily disappointed—I had If, then, it is not done, shall we be found without saying anything said everything. It was after this fashion: "Is it true that a certain individual is teaching the nigger population to read and write? If it is true we would advise men to be up and doing." He showed it to Mr. Park, the man whose press was thrown into the river, an elder in that church, tist Church of Verona, and in conformity with a man of wealth and a slaveholder, and he advised him to put a letter in the paper. So while the excitement was up he wrote a letter. But in that country it was always safest to speak No. 2. On his way home he called on the Justice of the Circuit Court at Platte City and explained the whole matter to him. The Judge's wife was present and listened with great interest. She said at the close: "That's too bad! If we hadn't moved over sight. It is there on a hill, mountain high, preached by James R. Irish, from Rom. 8: that very week we did, I was going to send my two girls over to you." Mr. Starr said of ages have thundered and spent their fury, us?" Consecrating prayer and hand of fel- that he had had some thirty applications, but had received only the seven who brought the written permission of their masters. The Judge considered the matter and told him that he had done what was right. He showed him the letter, and asked him if he should publish it. "Oh, no," said the Judge, "if you print that in the paper they will reply and get up a fight. Go home, and if any of your friends, if any member of your church, wishes to talk ing rain was falling, a full congregation was to you about it, don't say a word; but go home in attendance, manifesting that interest so and provide yourself with the best bowie-knife we came to a small brook used to irrigate indicative of good in the relations of pastor and the best revolver that you can, and and people. The church and congregation then if any man touches you just make a not only felt disappointment at the absence of specimen of him." That same Judge, at the our beloved brother and venerable counsellor, speech—he is an elder in the Old School Eld. Wm. B. Maxson, but deeply sympathize Church—said, "We must make Kansas a with him in the great afflictions which were the | Slave State-peaceably if we can, forcibly if we must." Mr. Starr proceeded to say, that he went home; he had a big jack-knife, and he took it out and laid it on the bureau and RELIGION IN MISSOURI AND KANSAS, slept with it there two nights. It was Saturday that he went home. He loitered on the way so as to enter the town just about dusk. was recently driven from his home in Weston On Tuesday he had an engagement to go to by the guardians of slavery, delivered a lecture | St. Joseph's. He found that his wife had reat the Broadway Tabernacle, Sunday evening, | ceived two letters for him, one of them pro-June 24th, on the "Moral and Religious con | mising him a very peculiar kind of a ride on a very peculiar kind of a colt, and he went to. the stage office and told them to stop Monday morning instead of Tuesday. As his wife Mr. Starr said that first among the religious | was quite timid he took her with him. He denominations in Missouri was the Catholic preached that Sunday as though nothing had Church. In St. Louis there were 50,000 happened, and nothing was said to him about

went down to Parkville to a protracted meet-

THE LIQUOR LAW IN NEW YORK.

matter. But that little thing gave his oppo-

nents a handle, and they did not forget it.

The worst fears of the friends of Prohibition have been realized in the course of Mayor was lost. It was a good thing to have the Wood. He has issued a proclamation to the partment, from which it is clear, that without further action by the Courts or the Legislature, the law will be an absolute nullity so far as New York city is concerned.

It appears that there are two loop holes in the law, through which the Mayor escapes all personal responsibility for its execution. First, he falls upon his counsel's interpretation of the clause exempting foreign liquors from had about four miles from Weston, and a poor the operation of section first. That interpretation is, that foreign liquor may be freely sold when once it has passed the Custom House. But the right to sell in original packages, is the right of the importer to sell a case, or whatever the wholesale form may be-not the right of the jobber to retail a bottle from that case. No court, it seems to us, can possibly sustain the Mayor's interpretation. But that interpretation is a plea for not executing the law, which will avail until the matter is brought before the courts, where it will be kept in litigation until the next

session of the Legislature. The second loop-hole through which the Mayor escapes from the pressure of the law. is the phraseology which requires that the liquor seller shall be seen violating the law by the officer who makes the seizure or arrest. His instructions to the police show clearly his leaning in the matter. The policemen are now the persons to be watched, and not the liquor dealers! The general result may be very briefly stated. They are to be specially careful not to seize any liquors that may have been imported:—and they are warned, that any error in this particular will make them liable to severe personal responsibility. The law directs them to arrest any person seen to he engaged in the prohibited sale of liquor: they are directed by the Mayor to bear inmind, that they must not make arrests under this provision, unless the whole offense falls under their personal observation. The law requires them, moreover, to seize all liquor rope halters do as well where we have foot- two gorges or deep ravines, with high moan- Is not he our brother? Is not he also in chains and they grew slowly and solidly. Their Mayor instructs them that they are not to churches were the most influential. The Old judge of this themselves, but are to make the seizure only on complaint of other parties. Pro-Slavery, and the New School was driven | They are to make complaint before the proper magistrate when seizures are made, and are to arrest persons found intoxicated in public that under these directions, the vigilance of their turpitude by some one word if possible, the Police is to be mainly expended in not going too far in the enforcement of the law. paper to blackest night. When this terrible They are to be especially careful not to do stigma was affixed to those churches who ad- anything which the strictest construction of hered to the New School, many of their mem- the law will not fully warrant; -and a great deal more stress is laid on those clauses of the those which plainly prohibit the sale of liquor.

THE RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.—The reports of the Religious Publication Societies of the country, as rendered at their anniversaries,

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THE LATE AMOS LAWRENCE.—It has alnever in my life smoked a cigar, never chewed but one quid and that before I was fifteen, and never took an ounce of snuff." In 1807 he came to Boston with \$20 in his pocket, feeling, as he says, "richer than I had ever felt before or have felt since:" and he gave his \$20. During the first seven years of his stand unsettled over the Sabbath. He kept an accurate account of the merchandize bought of this sort in Liberia. and sold each day, avoided excessive credits, and practiced the most rigid economy-never, 1808, his whole profits were \$175: but at successive intervals of six years from that time \$112,000, (1826) \$280,000, and (1832) \$427,- following is a list:-000. In 1829 Mr. Lawrence commenced a memorandum book, (continued to his death Dec. 30, 1852) containing a statement of al his donations in money or other articles. charged at the cost. They, within this period. amounted to \$639,000; and, added to his prior unrecorded charities, probably make a total of \$700,000. The volume contains portraits of Mr. Lawrence and his brother Hon. Abbott Lawrence, and a view of the old " home " in Groton.

THE CATHOLIC COUNCIL ON THE TEMPER ANCE QUESTION .- The Pastoral Letter of the Archbishop of Cincinnati, signed also by the Bishops of Cleveland, Louisville, Vincennes of Michigan, recently issued, contains the following passage:-

"In the ordinary discharge of our pastoral not ceased, beloved brethren, to warn you earnestly against all sin and all scandal, and particularly against this horrible vice of intemperance, which is the fruitful mother of so many other evils, affecting both the body and the soul. In order the more effectually to check the evil, we strongly advise you to discountenance and discontinue altogether the practice of retailing intoxicating drinks as a means of obtaining a livelihood. We do. to engage in this traffic, but we feel it to be our duty earnestly to dissuade you from it, as being dangerous to yourselves, to the morals of your children, and to others, to whom it presents numerous and often fatal temptations; and as being finally both discreditable in public estimation and unneccessary as a means of obtaining a living."

Evangelist has good news for this Seminary. It says:—

cient to completely endow the Professorship of Ecclesiastical History, viz \ \$25,000, if the privilege of naming the Professorship and of recommending the first incumbent of it, be

ANTI-SEAVERY CONVENTION AT SYRACUSE. The Convention of Radical Abolitionists, a call for which we published some weeks ago, was held at Syracuse, N. Y, on the third, fourth. and fifth days of last week. It was well attended, and its deliberations are spoken of as interesting and important. James McCune mer salary, the debt is constantly increasing, Smith, a colored man from New York, pre- and he or his heirs may bring a suit at law to sided; Wm. Goodell, C. C. Foote, J. McFar- recover it with interest. The diocese has an land, J. W. North, A. B. Burdick, Gerrif | Episcopal fund invested of about \$80,000, Smith, and Frederick Douglass, were the which it would be glad to increase, but so Business Committee. This committee report- long as there is any chance of its being seized they tell this secret they will die immediately, ed a series of resolutions and a declaration of for the suspended Bishop's back pay, it will and they have other superstitious ideas in sentiments, which were thoroughly discussed, not be augmented. and finally adopted with slight modifications. The great idea of the platform, or declaration of sentiments, is stated to be, that the institu-The question whether the Federal Constitument, was a prominent topic of discussion in crops of all kinds were damaged, the beds of lecturing upon the doings of the Legislature, education, with biographies and genealogies.

THE CLAY MONUMENT.—The Committee appointed to decide upon a design for the monument to be erected to the memory of Henry Clay, at Lexington, Kentucky, have into the Canisteo River, suffered severely from the room had caused the blood to settle about planted 300 acres of corn, which looks re-Clark Crandall, C A Bacon, Elias I Mexson (all square planted 300 acres of corn, which looks re-Clark Crandall, C A Bacon, Elias I Mexson (all square planted 300 acres of corn, which looks re-Clark Crandall, C A Bacon, Elias I Mexson (all square planted 300 acres of corn, which looks re-Clark Crandall, C A Bacon, Elias I Mexson (all square planted 300 acres of corn, which looks re-Clark Crandall, C A Bacon, Elias I Mexson (all square planted 300 acres of corn, which looks re-Clark Crandall, C A Bacon, Elias I Mexson (all square planted 300 acres of corn, which looks re-Clark Crandall, C A Bacon, Elias I Mexson (all square planted 300 acres of corn, which looks re-Clark Crandall, C A Bacon, Elias I Mexson (all square planted 300 acres of corn, which looks re-Clark Crandall, C A Bacon, Elias I Mexson (all square planted 300 acres of corn, which looks re-Clark Crandall, C A Bacon, Elias I Mexson (all square planted 300 acres of corn, which looks re-Clark Crandall, C A Bacon, Elias I Mexson (all square planted 300 acres of corn, which looks re-Clark Crandall, C A Bacon, Elias I Mexson (all square planted 300 acres of corn, which looks re-Clark Crandall, C A Bacon, Elias I Mexson (all square planted 300 acres of corn, which looks re-Clark Crandall, C A Bacon, Elias I Mexson (all square planted 300 acres of corn, which looks re-Clark Crandall, C A Bacon, Elias I Mexson (all square planted 300 acres of corn, which looks re-Clark Crandall, C A Bacon, Elias I Mexson (all square planted 300 acres of corn, which looks re-Clark Crandall, C A Bacon, Elias I Mexson (all square planted 300 acres of corn, which looks re-Clark C acres planted 300 acres of corn, which looks re-Clark C acres planted 300 acres of corn, which looks re-Clark C acres planted 300 acres of corn, which looks re-Clark C acres planted 300 acres of corn, which looks re-Clark C acres selected one by an architect of Cincinnati, Mr. the storm. Three persons—two adults and his eyes. One of the windows was slightly markably well. This, the Herald remarks, dred plans sent in for approval by architects and sculptors in every State in the Union. It is intended to be, and if the design selected is carried out will be, by far the finest thing of the kind in the country. Mr. Hamilton's from Panama for Aspinwall late in the after.

ACCIDENT ON PANAMA RAILROAD.—The deposited in the British Museum, professes to have translated one of them, which proves to be an Egyptian song, alluding concisely, but

ACCIDENT ON PANAMA RAILROAD.—The deposited in the British Museum, professes to have translated one of them, which proves to be an Egyptian song, alluding concisely, but

A dispatch dated Albany. Wednesday. design is a gothic temple of circular form with noon of 15th ult. Just after dark, when the accurately, to the slavery, rebellion, and exodus thirteen sides, intended to illustrate the thir. last train had crossed the "Summit," and was of the Jews, and to the ascent of Mount Sinai teen original States of the Confederacy. The descending a very steep grade, the coupling by Moses. He admits that great uncertainty statue, designed by Bellew, occupies the cen- of one of the forward cars either broke or be- hangs over these old records, but places conter of the building, much in the same way as came disconnected. This created a space siderable confidence in the substantial correct that of Sir Walter Scott does in the Edinburgh between the separated cars, and consequent ness of his translation. monument. The upper portion of the build. ly rung the Engineer's bell a signal to stop— The abolition of the Newspaper Stamp in ing is to be used as a record room to contain which he obeyed. In an instant after, the England has already begun to yield fruit. relics of the great statesman, an original and balance of the cars which were only a short Cheap papers of all descriptions are project-

MINUTES OF THE CENTRAL ASSOCIATION. The Minutes of the late meeting of the Seventle-day Baptist Central Association are printed, and will be sent to the several churches by the first opportunity.

COLLEGIATE EDUCATION IN LIBERIA. ready been stated, that the Diary and Corre- "The Board of Trustees for Education in spondence of the late Amos Lawrence of Liberia," incorporated in 1850, by the Le-Boston has been printed for private distribu- gislature of Massachusetts, with power to hold from the scarcity of suitable men to form the ships in the harbor of Sebastopol. faculty. White men are necessary at the the neighbor who drove him to the city \$2 of outset, while adequately educated colored men are not to be found; but men of any or mercantile life he never allowed a bill to no color, must risk health and life in the attempt to rear and manage a model Institution Taganrog, Marioupol and Genitsch.

Doctors of Divinity.—The anniversary as he says, "allowing himself to spend a exercises of New York University took be Perekop. fourpence for unnecessary objects till he had place last week, at which eight doctors of low this lead, the year will be a fruitful one. he became worth (1814) \$60,000, (1820) Of the doctors made by the University, the

> Rev. Alex. Munroe, pastor of the Free Church, Manchester, England; Rev. Eli H. Canfield, Rector of Christ Church, Brooklyn: Rev. William T. Sprole, Chaplain in the Military Academy at West Point, and Professor of Ethics and English Literature; Rev. W. G. Schauffer, Missionary of the American Board to the Jews, Constantinople; Rev. R bert Boyd Prescott, C. W., Master of Arts, (Honorary;) Augustine José Morales, Professor of Spanish in the Free Academy; Solomon Jenner, New York.

PASTORAL INDUSTRY.—The late Rev. Ichabod S. Spencer, pastor of a Presbyterian and Covington, and the Vicar and Coadjutor faithful and diligent pastor. In his biography it is stated that his labors for the year 1851 made 421 calls upon the families of the con- who advertised it in a Baltimore paper. The hovering over him, the rescuing ship being office, we, aided by our faithful clergy, have gregation; made 121 calls upon the sick and dying; had 259 conversations—some of them protracted—with the impenitent; attended letters or packages containing it were missing cling thirty-one stars at the head and the Amer-446 prayer-meetings; attended 62 other refrom the Baltimore post office. The \$25 was ican eagle at its base, with space enough beligious meetings; officiated at 34 funerals; given up on the production of a letter from a tween them in which to engrave the inscripsearched out and assisted the poor in 72 lady stating that she had mailed such an tion the medal is to bear. instances." Mr. Sherwood, his biographer, remarks on this: "If he had occasion to Wilhelm is ready to give up the \$434 when a year's labor in review, alas for most of us!" As the direct results of his ministry of twentynct wish to pronounce that it is always sinful six years, 682 persons were received into his own church on profession of their faith.

> CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.-The Annual Meeting of the English Church Missionwith it, in various heathen districts, 121 stations, 189 clergymen, 39 schoolmasters, &c.; to move in any direction, except with the ed George Parker, near Dover, Del., lately

A VERY GOOD Move.—The Providence covered. Journal says:—We understand that the allowed. The Board unanimously accepted Executive Board of Brown University have the generous offer, and, in accordance with determined to furnish rooms in the college

> · A VERY NICE QUESTION .- It is said that which was his salary before his suspension, does not give his receipt in full, but on account, when payments are made. In the mean time, if he has a right to the whole for-

from Nathan V. Hull, of Alfred, informs us tion of Human Slavery is unconstitutional, that on the night of June 27th that region was visited by a heavy rain, producing a destruc- came near suffering serious injury, if not relating to the civic and ecclesiastical history his small talents to lead others tion is a pro-slavery or an anti-slavery docu- tive flood. Many bridges were carried away, death. Mr. H. was in town preparatory to of the State, towns, public institutions, and streams were in some instances changed, and stopping at the Ocean House, and retired at It is intended to publish these in annual vollarge deposits of flood-wood and gravel were made in places not used to such things. The might, leaving a spirit lamp burning with the morning the room was and public library in the State, where they wille. made in places not used to such things. The full of smoke, and Mr. Hiss himself the color may be accessible to all. whole extent of country from Alfred to Hor- of a coalman. He was awakened with exnellsville, and on the several streams emptying treme difficulty, but not until the condition of Indians located near Fort Belknap have P L Berry, A M West, P S Crandall, Augustus Barnes, one child—are known to have perished in the raised, otherwise he would have died.

> distance behind, came rushing upon those ed. Charles Knight will publish a weekly stationary. A severe crash was the result, in paper, to be called Charles Knight's Town which two or three cars were injured, and and Country Paper; and a flaming announce. a man named Samuel Anderson, from Jeffer- ment is made of a new illustrated paper to be ing up such establishments on Sundays. son County, N. Y., who was sitting on the called the Illustrated Times, employing first

where the accident occurred.

European News.

come to hand since our last.

tion among the relatives and personal friends personal and real estate to the amount of mation respecting the Allied successes before ger. Unfortunately, the snow came down expected, in an open one, Louis Napoleon of the deceased. A correspondent of the \$100,000, report that about \$22,000 have Sebastopol, but as letters lag ten days behind upon those very houses, leaving almost un-proceeded on his late visit to the Guildhall to Transcript gives a brief sketch of the contents already been received and profitably invested, the telegraphic dispatches, we know nothing touched several others which had been aban-receive the address of the corporation of of this volume, which furnishes the secret of in the Republic of Liberia. The Governthe good man's success in business, and of the mant of that vigorous voung commonwealth false for the Mannet of that vigorous voung commonwealth false for the Mannet of that vigorous voung commonwealth false for the Mannet of that vigorous voung commonwealth false for the Mannet of that vigorous voung commonwealth false for the Mannet of that vigorous voung commonwealth false for the Mannet of that vigorous voung commonwealth false for the Mannet of the latest vigorous voung commonwealth false for the Mannet of the latest vigorous voung commonwealth false for the Mannet of the latest vigorous voung commonwealth false for the Mannet of the latest vigorous voung commonwealth false for the Mannet of the latest vigorous voung commonwealth false for the Mannet vigorous voung commonwealth vigorous voung commonwealth vigorous voung commonwealth vigorous voung the good man's success in business, and of the universal respect in which he was held by his ment of that vigorous young commonwealth fight for the Mamelon was obstinate, not few. Seventy two persons were buried in the ruins, approves the college plan, and has made a er than 5,000 men being put hors de combat, and sixty of them were killed on the spot. most liberal grant of land on the St. Paul's and the success was complete, 62 guns having The remaining twelve, though got out alive, river, about fifteen miles in the rear of Mon- fallen into the hands of the French. An im- were so dreadfully injured that some of them rovia. The Trustees purpose to commence portant element in the victory is that the died soon after, and others were considered the Institution, but a great difficulty arises French from their new position can reach the in a desperate state. The loss of cattle was

Copious details are to hand of the attack on Kertch, also telegraphic announcements the fleets attacked and destroyed the stores at

sian territory. Duke Constantine is appointed Regent of Russia in the event of Alexander's decease. Mr. Fillmore has been presented to Queen

Victoria at the English court. A dispatch, anticipatory of the overland mail, mentions that the Imperialists in China have gained some trifling advantages over the insurgents.

Baltimore Patriot says that Mr. D. B. Wil. heim, who owns a paper mill near Unionwere found, in all \$434. In tearing open the execution has been attempted. package, with the wrapper came out a check

into the right hands. Two Boys Drowned.-Two interesting boys were drowned in Claverack Creek, near Hudson, Tuesday, June 26th, under the most of the Academy were bathing in the Creek, the stream, when he met the full force of the the European cities generally.

SUMMARY.

the donors's preference, elected, also unani- buildings, free of charge, to candidates for gentleman from the country informs us that a wives have called upon me since the first of mously, Rev. Roswell D. Hitchcock, D. D., the ministry, of all denominations, and such whole family were drowned in attempting to January, to complain of their drunken husof Bowdoin College, as, the first Professor. other deserving young men as the President cross a creek, in Greenfield township, Huron bands, who squandered all their money in A Committee to correspond with Professor may select. Some measure of this kind has County, on Friday, June 22d. The stream rum, and left them without the means of sup-Hitchcock, was appointed, who have learned long been desired by all the friends of the was very high, and the bridge gone. The port." He estimated the total expenditure from him, as we understand, that he knows of Institution. The cost of residence in college father waded across it, however, and conclud- for rum in Brooklyn, during the course of a no impediment in the way of accepting the will then be materially diminished to those ed it was safe to drive over his buggy, in year, at near three millions of dollars. appointment. The choice has also the entire whose circumstances require it, while those which were his wife and two children. When approbation of the Faculty, and we doubt not whose means are ample will easily provide midway across the stream the current was so will be most heartily welcome to the friends themselves with rooms in private families in strong as to sweep the buggy down the creek. The horse made the bank, but at a spot where it was miry, and in his efforts to free himself from the harness he overturned the buggy, ed, under the title of "Bishop of Labuan." the suspended Bishop Onderdonk, who is burying the whole four persons in the water, Some of these colonial bishops are of a Catholic

The San Antonio Texan says that it is a well known fact, that the Indians on our Texas frontier are frequently seen having in their possession gold; this is sometimes in small lumps, as taken from the mines, and sometimes they have it hammered in the shape of ornaments, but without alloy. When they are asked where they obtained it, their answer is very indefinite. Many of them say if regard to the danger of disclosing this secret. There is but little doubt but there are mines FLOOD IN ALLEGANY Co., N. Y .- A letter of gold, and various other valuable metals, within the territory of Texas.

The Newburyport Herald says that Mr.

platform, was killed. He was decently rate editorial and artistic talent, and contain Brooklyn, (O. S.) of which Rev. Mr. Rockburied about two miles distant from the place ing sixteen pages as large as the Illustrated well is pastor, recently admitted fifty to the Oliver Maxson, New London, Ct, vol. 3 News, and all for two-pence!

The inhabitants of Carejan, in the Pyrevery considerable.

The New Orleans papers for some time past, says the Providence Journal, have of further successes in the Sea of Azoff, where spoken very despondingly of the business interests of that city. Trade has fallen off, A boat expedition, to be conveyed in steam- burdensome rate of taxation consequent ers to the shallow water, is fitting out in all upon the enormous debt of the city, drives hate at Portsmouth—destination supposed to away capital, and prevents a permanently the city. resident population. As an evidence of the acquired it." During the first year he made divinity were made. If all of the colleges no new movements. The Russians are stated the Bee records a late sale of real estate for about to hold their anniversaries should fol. to have evacuated the whole of their Circas- \$93,000, which fifteen years ago was appraised at \$340,000. The rent then was \$34,000 Hon. Richard Russell, deceased. Miss Rusa year; now the same property yields only sell has had the charge of the office during

> A dispatch dated Portland, Saturday, June 30, says: At the law term of the Supreme Court at Augusta, in the case of John Her-More Post Office Developments -The Municipal Judges and Justices of the Peace and destroyed eight or ten milldams. The lers under the second section of the law, destroyed. town, Md., purchased in Baltimore, last No. which can only be done by indictment and vember, a lot of waste paper, and in it was trial by jury in the Supreme Court. The 29, says:—The suspension turnpike bridge

A silver medal has been cast by the Govchurch in Brooklyn, was distinguished as a for \$10,000, which was supposed to be a can- ernment, which is to be presented to masters celed one, "many such having been found and crews of vessels rescuing Americans from among the old paper." The wrapper and shipwreck on the ocean. One face represum up as follows: "Preached 209 sermons; was taken by the workman to Mr. Wilhelm, the waves are dashing round him, and gulls made good their escape.

Watches, equal to the best imported, says he receives reasonable proof that it will go the Boston Bee, are manufactured in the suburban town of Waltham. The prices for clines accepting the Secretaryship of the which these are sold range from \$20 to \$200 American Baptist Free Mission Society. each, at retail. A large building has been erected on the south side of Charles River, which is kept closed against intrusive eyes. painful circumstances. A number of pupils The company is doing a large business, and the day is not far distant, we apprehend, ary Society was held in Exeter Hall on Tues- which was considerably swollen. A son of when Waltham watches will be as famous and day, May 1st. The Society has connected the Principal, Prof. Macbeth, waded out into valuable as the best from London, Paris, and ply keeping them under water.

Union Theological Seminary.—The 11 European female teachers (exclusive of current. It was known that that would be murdered two of his own children, in the premissionaries' wives;) 1,697 native and coun- fatal, for the water was beyond his depth a sence of some eight-or ten men, then set fire try-born catechists and teachers of all classes, short distance below him. Seeing his danger, to his house and threw the bodies into the and 17,890 communicants. The income for a fellow pupil—a gallant little fellow by the flames. This man is a desperado, of immense "At the last meeting of the Board of Di- the year had been £107,343, and the expenname of Percival Shipley, of Philadelphia— strength, and of such agility as to be a match rectors, a communication was received from ditures £116,256. This Society is sustained went to his rescue; and taking him by the for half a score of ordinary men. He was Mrs. Bell, formerly a member of Dr. Hat- by the evangelical portion of the Church of hand, attempted to return. But the water not secured until he had been shot three field's Church, though now connected, we England; while the "High Church" party was rising rapidly, and the boys were raised times; and though ironed feet and hands, believe, with Rev. Dr. Alexander's, tendering operate through the "Society for the Propa from their feet and carried down the stream, could be got into prison only by means of a where, hand in hand, they sank together. halter round his neck, by which he was Their dead bodies were soon afterwards re- dragged head foremost down the prison stairs.

Mayor Hall, in an address delivered by him at a temperance meeting in the Eastern District of Brooklyn, made the following state-The Sandusky (Ohio) Register says: "A ment:-" More than three hundred ill used

The Church of England has now no less than thirty Colonial Bishoprics. The last established is for Borneo, to which the Rev. Dr. McDougall, who has been for some years a missionary in that island, has been appointand some are rather of a Roman Catholic spirit, keeping aloof from, and ignoring, if not openly opposing, the missionaries of other

A dispatch dated Rochester, Friday, June 29, says: Two horses were rode into the current above Genesee Falls to-day, and both of them were taken over the Falls. Their riders escaped by means of the bridge. One of the horses was instantly killed; the other, Cortland Co., N. Y., in the vicinity of which she re strange to say, received no other injury than sided, and of which she remained a member until her two or three slight flesh bruises, and is now removal to the general assembly and church of the being exhibited in the streets as a curiosity. The Falls are 92 feet high.

The Connecticut Historical Society proposes presently to commence the issue of a Joseph Hiss, late Representative of Boston, series of publications, embracing documents

is truly good news, and gives rise to the hope Isaac Cundall, W B Maxson, Ethraim Maxson, J Sum-Mr. Heath, an English antiquarian, who has that the Indians of Texas will soon be able to devoted much study to the Hieratic Papyri subsist on plenty, and be no longer compelled

A dispatch dated Albany, Wednesday, Gurandan, re June 27, says: This morning a gentleman Lucinda G Ward, Charlestown, RI 2 00 named Fagg, of Herkimer County, had his Geo Irish, Ashaway, R I pocket picked of \$2,500, but fortunately the Oliver Maxson, New London, Ct 2 00 thief was arrested a few minutes afterwards, Edmund Darrow and all the money recovered. The thief gave Willett 8 Burdick, Utica, Wis his name as Platt, and is supposed to be an A M West, Leonardsville Englishman.

houses and hotels of Galveston, Texas, have united to make common cause, in an endeavor Clark Saunders to try the validity of the late ordinance clos- Joseph & R. gers, Oxford ing un such establishments on Sundays.

The Central Presbyterian Church in communion, the fruits of a revival.

Queen Victoria's State coach is bullet-proof. One week later news from Europe has nees, on the Spanish side of the frontier, see- and the glass of the windows is six inches ing some weeks ago that an avalanche of thick. When George IV. was fired at the snow was about to fall, assembled in houses glass was only broken by the ball. In this

The Rev. Dr. Brace, of Newington, Conn., in speaking of the Rev. Mr. Backus, one of his predecessors, says: "His wife was one of ten daughters, every one of which has been said to be six feet tall-making sixty feet of daughters, and all of them strong in mind-children of Rev. Timothy Edwards, of East Windsor."

An English ship which recently lest New Orleans for Liverpool, discovered a couple of at the meeting-house in Plainfield, N. J., on First-day, runaway slaves stowed away on board, just July 8th, commencing at 9 o'clock A. M. real estate has declined in value, and the Balize. The Captain immediately hoisted a signal, and the tow-boat returned, took the negroes on board, and brought them up to

The Journal is informed that Miss Harriett S. Russell has received the appointment of Postmaster at Great Falls, N. H., in place of the time her father held the appointment, and has proved herself a faithful and efficient good references the very best inducements will be

A dispatch dated Buffalo, Friday. June 26, sham, sentenced in the Police Court to fine says: Welland County, Canada West, was The very Book that every body has been Wanting. and imprisonment for selling a glass of liquor, visited on Saturday and Sunday last by a Chief Justice Shepley discharged the prison. terrible rain storm, which swept away all the er on a writ of habeas corpus, deciding that bridges on the Welland and Oswego Creeks, have no jurisdiction for punishing liquor sel- crops of oats and corn on the flats are entirely

found a letter containing \$25 in bank notes, effect of this decision is to completely nullify being built across the Delaware River at and in a package a large number of bills the law so far as the manner and form of its Equinunk, on the line of the Erie Railroad, fell this evening. Ten men were engaged on the bridge at the time, six of whom were seriously injured.

A dispatch dated Easton, Pa., Tuesday, June 26, says: All the prisoners in our jail, seven in number, broke out last night and It is stated in the Detroit papers, that the

dividend on the broken Bank Notes of the Michigan Stock Bank will be about 40 cents is in the hands of a master, nor rise but with kindlier on the dollar.

temporarily the duties of his position. Rev. Sereno Howe, of Lowell, Mass., de-

Flour is falling yet, slowly but surely. A month ago the brands sold at \$10 50 which now are to be had at \$8 50.

J. W. Boynton of South Coventry, has preserved quinces through the winter by sim-

The crop and harvest news from nearly every section of the country continues to look

New York Markets-July 2, 1855.

Ashes-Pearls and Pots \$6 50. Flour and Meal-Flour 8 00 a 8 87 for various grades of State, 8 50 a 8 62 for Western mixed, 8 87 9 25 for common to good Ohio, 11 00 a 12 50 for extra Genesee. Rye Flour 7 00 a 8 75. Jersey

Grain-Wheat, not much doing, but a lot of Southern red sold for 2 42, and of Michigan white for 2 52 Rye 1 55. Oats 60 a 65c. for State and Western. Corn 90 a 93c. for Western mixed. Provisions-Pork 16 50 for new prime, 19 50 for

new mess. Beef 9 75 a 11 25 for prime, 11 .00 a 13 00 for country mess. Butter 15 a 18c. for Ohiv. 18 a 22c. for ordinary to good State, 23 a 25c. for choice. Cheese 5 a 9c.

Hay-1 00 a 1 12 per 100 lbs. Tallow-12c. per lb.

MARRIED.

In Dakota, Waushara Co., Wis., May 26, 1855, by M. Dodgo, Esq , HARVEY B. CHASE to ELIZABETH In Rockville, R. I., June 24, 1855, by Eld. P. S. Crandall, Mr. Ezra F. Barber, of Richmond, to Miss LUCY A. RICHMOND, of Hopkinton. In Plainfield. N. Y., by Eld. W. B. Maxson, June

22d, Mr S. M. PALMER of Columbus, N Y., to Miss Frances Jane Davis, of the former place.

NANCY PALMITER, consort of Mr. Greene Palmiter, in | 6 A. M. the 84th year of her age. Sister P. was a mother in Israel, having been connected with the church of Christ nearly seventy years. She embraced the Savtensive reflection, she saw her inconsistency in living Sabbath of the Lord, for which she had uniformly entertained a sacred regard, and religiously observed. She therefore left her free-communion brethren, and united with the Seventh-day Baptist Church in Scott, first-born which are written in heaven. By the stead-fastness of her faith, and her stable piety, she enjoyed the Christian confi lence of all who knew her. "The

In Georgetown, N. Y., June 15, ELISHA STILLMAN member of the Seventh-day Baptist Church of Linck In Hartsville, N. Y., June 24th, after a brief period of sickness, in the 31st year of her age, CLARINDA WILCOX wife of Mr - Wilcox, and daughter of Dea. Nathan Truman. She had for several years been

merbell (no information except what has appeared in Recorder.)

RECEIPTS. FOR THE SABBATH RECORDER: C Crandall, Perryville, R I Oliver Maxson Jr Roswell E Brand, Leonardsville 2 13 The proprietors of nearly all the drinking Ephraim Maxson, W Edmeston 1 00 Elizabeth F Brown, Leonardsville 2 00 12 11 52 Manlius Bush, Clear Creek FOR SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST MEMORIAL:

WILLIAM M. ROGBRS, Treesurer,

Savery's Temperance Hotel

TELEGRAPH DINING SALOON, No. 14 Beekman Street, N. Y. KEPT ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN. MEALS AT ALL HOURS OF THE DAY.

From \$2 to \$3 per Week, or 50 Cts. per Night. Bela Sawyer, Sup't. JOHN S. SAVERY, Proprietor. A. A. LEWIS, M. D.,

LODGING ROOMS.

IOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN & SURGEON ALBION CENTER DANE CO., WISCONSIN.

Board Meetings.

THE next Quarterly Meetings of the Executive L Boards of the Seventh day Baptist, Missionary Society, the American Sabbath Tract Society, and the

Magnificent Floral Gift.

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The Diadem is a strictly moral and religious work

-designed for the Christian family without regard to any particular denomination. FIFTY ENERGETIC BUSINESS MEN are wanted immediately to circulate the "Diadem" throughout given. Address Z. P. HATCH, Publisher. 9 Spruce treet, New York.

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two hundred engravings.

This invaluable work is rapidly finding its way among all classes of the American people. The clear, comprehensive, and impartial manner in which the learned author treats each and every denomination, is winning for him golden opinions from the highest authorities in the land. The innumerable lively tales and anecdotes of ministers, churches, and laymen, which he introduces with the articles of faith and all important statistical information, give to the work a-life, vigor, and spirit truly delightful. One cannot sit down to it without being convinced that his subject and more liberal feelings towards the great brotherhood of Christians, under whatever name they bear. Rev. W. Walker, editor of the American Ours is a great, growing, and glorious country, and Baptist, is obliged by poor health to relinquish every family, and every young man, throughout its of all its denominations. Wherever known, it is read, and wherever read, admired. Look at the following from among the very many notices received:

It embodies a vast amount of information relative to the origin, history, and missionary operations of the different religious denominations in this country, presented in a remarkably interesting and attractive manner .- Rev. John Dowling, D. D , Author of "The History of Romanism," "Judson Offering," etc. This is a large and beautiful volume, and will find

cordial welcome in every family.-Philadelphia Christian Chronicle. So far as concerns independence of vision, there can be no question, as Dr. Belcher surveys each sect with the same dispassionate impartiality: - Epis. Recorder.

This massive volume embraces a vast fund of in-The work is sold by agents, and will furnish a large amount of interesting and valuable information to the families into which it may be received. New York

Recorder and Register. In the account given of the denominations, he is fair, and generally allows them to speak for them selves, as to their history and institutions.-New York

Christian Advocate and Journal. It contains a mass of interesting facts and statistics. -Norton's Literary Gazette. Judging from the work, it would be difficult to say

what are the religious views of the Editor so fairly, so dispassionately, so charitably, has he treated each and every sect.—Philadelphia City Ilem. We presume it will be a standard work in thousands of libraries - Littell's Living Age.

Sold only by agents, to whom sertain districts are allotted. For particulars address the publisher,

15 Sausom-st., Philadelphia. Or. Noves Spicer, Indianapolis, Ind.

Central Railroad Company of New Jersey .-ATEW YORK, SOMERVILLE, EASTON, &c. Spring Arrangements, commencing April 2, 1855: Leave New York for Easton by steamers RED JACKET and WYOMING, from Pier No. 2 North River, at 8 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M. For Somerville, (way.) at 5 30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabethtown with

trains on the New Jersey R. ilroad, which leave New York from foot of Courtlandt-st. at 8 A. M., 1, 4 and 5 DIED,
Returning—leave Phillipsburg (opposite Easton) at
In Leonardsville, N. Y., on the 20th June, Mrs. 6 and 9.45 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Somervill (way) at

> New York and Elizabethport. Leave New York at 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 4 and 5 P. M. Leave Elizabethport at 7.15 and 9.10 A. M., 1, 3.15 and 6 P. M. JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

New York and Erie Railroad. N and after Monday, May 7, and until further notice, Trains will leave the pier foot of Duanest., New York, as follows: Dunkirk Express at 6 A. M. for Dunkirk.

Buffalo Express at 6 A. M. for Buffalo. Rockland Passenger at 3 P. M. (from foot o

Chambers-st.) via Piermont, for Suffern and intermedi Way Passenger at 4 P. M. for Newburgh and Otis-Night Express at 52 P. M. for Dunkirk and Buffalo.

Emigrant at 6 P. M. for Dunkirk and Buffalo and termediate stations. On Sundays only one express train, at 51 P. M. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls, at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and with first-class splendid steamers for all

ports on Lake Erie. D. C. McCALLUM, General Sup't.

The following figures from the time-table will

be useful to our rea	ders in A	llegany	Conniv.	
Through Passen	ger Trai	ns movin	g West	vard
_	. Express			. Emg't.
STATIONS.	A. M.	A M.	P M.	P. M .
Leave New York	6 00	8 15	5 30	8 00
	Р, М.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
" Hornellsville	6.20	12 30	6 52	9 30.
" Almond	f	12 45		M. 1
" Alfred	4	12 56		1
" Andover		1 17		
" Genesee	7 17	1 42	7 50	11 22
" Scio	7 30	1 55	8 02	
" Belvidere	7.27	2 22	8 20	12 10
" Friendship		2 35	*	12 26
" Cuba	ing and a second	3 00	8 56	1 05
" Olean	8 48	3 40	9 22	2 00
Through Passeng	ver Train	s moving	Eastwa	rd.
1 m, ough 1 use one	Express.	Mail.	Express. Express.	
STATIONS.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Leave Dankirk	5 30	10 00	3 30	9 00
		P. M.		
" Olean	8 25	1 15	6 15	11 22
" Cuba	i = i	1 47	6 41	
" Friendship	. 18	2 10	17.7	200
" Eelvidere	9 23	2 22	7 11	12 10
" Scio	9 45	2 47	7 30	
" Genesee	9 55	3 00	7 38	12 36
" Andover		8 23		
" Alfred		3 45	4.	

Miscellaneaus.

An Engineer's Monument.

Spanning from the chasm of the Niagara River, uniting the territories of two different Governments, and sustaining the uninterrupted Railroad traffic of the Provinces of Canada with the United States, 245 feet above a flood of water which man has never been able to ferry, stands the monument of Engineer John A. Roebling. The Niagara Railway Suspension Bridge is the grandest and most distinguishing achievement of Art in this world. It is the proudest, it is the most beautiful, and will prove to be the most enduring monument anywhere set up on this Continent.

Regard this wonderful product of engineering skill. Its span is 821 feet 4 inches. Yet an engine, tender, and passenger car, loaded with men, and weighing altogether 47 tuns, depress the long floor in the center but 51 inches. The Bridge loaded with a loaded Freight Train covering its whole length and weighing 326 tuns, is deflected in the middle only 10 inches. This extreme depression is perceptible only to practiced eyes. The slighter changes of level require to be ascertained with instruments. Delicate as lace work, and seemingly light and airy, it hangs there high between heaven and the boiling flood below, more solid than the earthbed of the adjacent railways. The concussions of fastmoving trains are sensibly felt miles off through solid rocky soil. In cities, locomotives shake entire blocks of stone dwellings. The waters of the Cayuga Lake tremble under the wheels of the Express Trains a mile away from the miles an hour, communicates no jar to passengers walking on the carriage way below. *The land cables of the Bridge do not tremble under it-the slight concussions of the superstructure do not go over the summits of the towers. This last fact in the stiffness of the great work is of much importance. It furnishes a guaranty of the durability of the masonry. Fast anchored with stone and grouted in solid rock cut down to the depth of 25 feet, the great cables are immovable by any mechanical force incidental to the use of the Bridge or structure: the natural influences it will be subject to. The ultimate strength of these cables is 12,-000 tuns. The total weight of the material of the Bridge, and of the traffic to which it will ordinarily be subjected, is 2,262 tuns, to sustain which the engineer has provided, in his beautiful and scientific structure, a strength of 12,000 tuns. He demonstrates, too, that while the strength of the cables is nearly six times as great as their ordinary tension, that strength will never be impaired by vibration. This was the question raised by the Democracy a year ago, which excited such general and in some instances such angry discussion. Roebling treated our doubts with a cool reason and the stores of an extensive engineering experience, which gave us to believe that Art had at last attained to a method of suspending iron bridges for railroad use that should entirely obviate the objections to them felt by most of the ironmasters of the United States. He has since that demonstrated it in the wonderful structure which will make him

There are in the Bridge 624 "suspenders." each capable of sustaining 30 tuns—and all of sustaining 18,720 tuns. The weight they have ordinarily to support is only 1,000 tuns. a length of 200 feet. How ample is this pro-

The anchor chains are composed of 9 links, each 7 feet long save the last which is 10 feet. The lowest link is made of 7 bars of iron, 7 inch by 1 1-2. It is secured to a cast-iron anchor-plate 3 1-2 inches thick, and 6 feet 6 inches square. The other links are equally strong. The iron used was all made from Pennsylvania charcoal, Ulster Co., N. Y. and Salisbury pig, and can be depended upon for a strength of 64,000 pounds to the square inch. The central portions of the anchorplates through which the links pass is 12 inches thick. The excavations in the solid rock were not vertical. They inclined from the river. The rock upon which the work may rely on the New York side of the chasm is 100 feet long, 70 feet wide, and 20 feet deep. It weighs 160 pounds to the cubic foot, and presents a resistance of 14,000 tuns, exclusive of the weight of superincumbent masonry and embankment.

The Towers are each 15 feet square at the base, 60 feet high above the arch, and eight feet square at the top. The limestone of which they are built will support a pressure of 500 tuns on each square foot without crushing. While the greatest weight that can fall upon the tower will rarely exceed 600 tuns, a pressure of 32,000 tuns would be required to crush the top course. There are 4.000 tuns weight in each of the towers on the New

in diameter, and composed each of 3,640 twelve years, who immediately ran to the small No. 9 wires. Sixty wires form one monkey—greeting him as an old friend, and my city clerkship began, and the retrospect covery of the new and useful in science, arts square inch of solid section, making the solid beginning to prattle with him. Jack furtive- has developed the following results: section of the entire cable 60.40 square ly peeped at his master; but as Mr. Vaninches, wrapping not included. These im- neck's glance was stern, the tailor went on mense masses of wire are put together so sewing. Suddenly his thread broke; and he that each individual wire performs its duty, put the end to his mouth, smoothed it with and in a strain all work together. On this, his left paw, and threaded the needle again. Mr. Roebling, who is a moderate as well as Mr. Vanneck then turned to him, and, speaka modest man, feels justified in speaking with ing in the same calm tone in which he had the word "perfect." Each of the large cables conversed with us, said : is composed of 4 smaller ones called "strands." Each strand has 520 wires. One is placed in floor."

ably uniform and most cerefully made.

would be 2 feet 3 inches.

motion is communicated to it by the severest and various toys; a gun hung on the wall gorge which it spans.

suspension or tubular, can be subjected. Strict | discharged the gun without being in the least bridge. But a Freight Train traversing John regulations are enforced for the passage of startled by the report. He then went through A. Roebling's Monument at the speed of five hogs, horses, and oxen, in small bodies, and sword-exercise with the same skill. always on a walk.

> same structure in England (if it could possi- tion and training; the above facts, witnessed bly have been built there) would have cost by myself, bear sufficient evidence of the \$4,000,000. It is unquestionably the most abilities of the animal, and its master's talents admirable work of art on this continent, and for tuition. We stayed to supper to which will make an imperishable monument to the there came more ladies and gentlemen. Jack

> convenience of our readers and the more man servant. Going home my companion leasy comprehension of the character of the missed a small box of sweets, out of which he

1	Length of Bridge from center to center of tower 821 ft. 4 in.
Į	Length of Floors between towers 800 ft.
Į	Number of Wire Cables 4
	Diameter of each
-	Solid Wire Section of each Cable 60.40 sq. in.
ł	Aggregate Section of the four Cables 241.60 sq. in.
	Aggregate Sec. of Anchor Chains, lowest links 276.00 sq. in.
	Aggregate upper links
	Ultimate strength of Chains
	Aggregate number of Wires in Cables 14,560
	Average strength of one Wire
	Ultimate strength of four Cables 12,000 tuns.
	Permanent weight supported by Cables 1,000 tuns.
	Tension resulting
	Length of Anchor Chains
•	Length of upper Cables
,	Length of lower Cables
	Deflections of upper Cables at medium temperature 54 feet.
ļ	Deflections of lower Cables at medium temperature 64 feet.
	Average of deflection
	Number of suspenders 624
Ĺ	Aggregate ultimate strength of suspenders 19,720 tuns.
	Number of Overfloor Stays 46
•	Aggregate strength of Stays 1,929 tuns.
•	Number of River Stays 56
	Aggregate strength of Stays 1,680 tuns.
,	Elevation of rail track above the mid. stage of river 245 feet.
	1

The Man-Monkey of Brazil.

The captain of the French schooner Adrienne, who last summer was stationed at Pernambuco, Brazil, gives the following sketch of a tame monkey:-

"A short time ago I dined at a Brazilian merchant's. The conversation turned upon But the Engineer has skillfully distributed the the well-tutored chimpanze of Mr. Vanneck, weight of the burdens by the means of "gir- a creole gentleman, whose slave had brought hundred thousand pounds, and a total for the ders" and "trusses." These spread the 34 him the monkey, which he had caught in the thirteen days, of thirty-five million one huntuns weight of a locomotive and tender over woods. Every one praised the accomplished | dred thousand pounds-the prime cost o animal—giving accounts of its talents so wonvision made for defective iron or sudden derful that I could not help expressing some increduality. My host smiled-saying that I was not the first who would not believe in three hundred and eighty dollars. This is, these results of animal education until he had of course, without any regard to the enormous seen it with his own eyes. He therefore cost of transportation to the Crimea. proposed to me to call with him on Mr. Van-

> ride from town. We proceeded along splendid hedges of cactus shaded by bananas and all the necessary turn-outs. palm-trees, and at length observed its charming villa. A negro received us at the entrance and took us to the parlor-hastening would show an expenditure for the thirteen to tell his master of our visit. The first ob. days, of 4,680,000 pounds of powder. Such ject which caught our attention was the monkey seated on a stool and sewing with but in England would not, probably, cost more great industry: Much struck, I watched him than fifteen cents, at which price the powder attentively, while he, not paying any attention to us, proceeded with his work. The door opened; Mr. Vanneck, reclining on an easy chair, was wheeled in. Though his legs are paralyzed, he seemed bright and cheerful; he welcomed us most kindly. The monkey went on sewing with great zeal. I could not refrain from exclaiming, " How wonderful!" of mercantile life:for the manner and process of the animal were those of a practical tailor. He was sewing a pair of striped pantaloons, the narrow shape of which showed that they were

intended for himself. A negro now appeared, announcing Madame Jasmin, whom Mr. Vanneck introduced as his neighbor. Madame Jasmin was ac-The cables are four in number, 10 inches companied by her little daughter, a girl of ber of salesmen, accountants and clerks gen- by the demand which it in turn produces for

"Jack, put your work aside and sweep the

the center, the rest are placed around that. | Jack hurried to the adjoining room and These strands were manufactured nearly in came back without delay, with a broom in the same position the cables now occupy. his paw, and swept and dusted like a clean The preparatory labors, such as oiling, straight- housemaid. I could not perfectly make out ening, splicing, and reeling, were done in a his size, as he walked upright, not on his long shed on the Canada side. Two strands four paws. He was about three feet high, were made at the same time, one for each of but stooped a little. He was clad in linen the two cables under process of construction. pantaloons, a colored shirt, a jacket, and red On the completion of one set temporary wire neckerchief. At another hint from his masfor the purpose of the wires closely united lemonade on a tray. He first presented the in the unwritten bistory of sixty. bands were laid on about nine inches apart, ter, Jack went and brought several glasses of and securing their relative position. They tray to Madame Jasmin and her daughter. were then lowered to occupy their permanent then to us, like a well-bred footman. When position in the cable. On completion of the I had emptied my glass he hastened to relieve seven pair of strands, two platform carriages me from it—putting it back on the tray. Mr. were mounted upon the cables for laying on Vanneck took out his watch, and showed it a continuous wrapping by means of Roebling's to the monkey; it was just three. Jack went patent wrapping machines. During this pro- and brought a cup of broth to his master, who successful men originate. I answer, they are cupation, too, to dine in safety, to say nothing cess the whole mass of wire was again satu- remarked, that the monkey did not know the the one in one hundred of those who embark of comfort—for that, under the circumstances, in statistics, that the exports of tobacco from rated with oil and paint, which together with movements of the watch, but that he knew ex- in business, and the one in several hundred of is totally out of the question. You have to this country have varied but very little in the against oxydation. Five hundred tuns of this pointed to three, and kept it in mind that it pations of fortune in prospect.

cables and suspenders are, so to speak, at training of this animal. Confined to my developed hidden treasures not dreamed of need have no fear of the future, so far at least rest. They are so well protected too from chair, however, I continued my task method- by the reluctant ploughman. rust that they may be regarded as eternally ically. Nothing was more difficult than to But as years pass, and develop, along with accustom Jack to don his clothes; he used to the vanities of life, the grey hairs which are Among the interesting characteristics of take off his pantaloons again and again, until stealing upon me, my thoughts often revert to this splendid architecture are its elasticity. at last I had them sewed to his shirt. When the home scenes of my childhood in the coun-The depression under a load commences at he walks out with me he wears a straw hat, try, and I feel tempted to shake off this artifithe end, of course, and goes rapidly across. but never without making fearful grimaces. cial life, and seek for my declining years that After the passage of a train the equilibrium He takes a bath every day, and is on the repose and quiet which I imagine might be is perfectly restored. The elasticity of the whole very cleanly." "Jack," exclaimed found in rural life, among an intelligent and cables is fully equal to this task, and will never man wants his handkerchief." The monkey ture; and secure to my family those health-The equilibrium of the Bridge is less af- drew it from my pocket and handed it to me. | giving influences, both mental and physical, fected in cold weather than in warm. If a "Now show your room to my guests," contin- which cheerful country life must supply to change of temperature of 100° should take ued his master; and he opened a door at genial minds. place, the difference in the level of the floor which he stopped to let us pass, and then followed himself. Every thing was extreme-So solid is this Bridge in its weight, its ly tidy in the small room. There was a bed stiffness and its staying, that not the slightest with a mattress; a table, some chairs, drawers, gales of wind that blow up through the narrow The bell was rung; Jack went and reappeared with his master, wheeling in the chair. Next to violent winds, suspension-bridge Meanwhile I had taken the gun from the builders dread the trotting of cattle across | wall; Mr. Vanneck handed it to the monkey, their structures. Mr. Roebling pays that a who fetched the powder-flask and shot-bag heavy train running 20 miles an hour across and in the whole process of loading acquitted his Bridge would do less injury to it than himself like a rifleman. I had already seen would 20 steers passing on a trot. It is the so much that was astonishing, that I hardly severest test, next to that of troops marching felt surprised at this feat. Jack now placed in time, to which bridges, iron or wooden, himself at the open window, took aim, and

It would be too long to jot down all Mr This great work cost only \$400,000. The Vanneck told us-about his method of educamemory of its Engineer, John A. Roebling. | again exhibited his cleverness in waiting, at We append a table of quantities for the which he acquitted himself as well as any had regaled the monkey with almonds. Jack had managed to steal it from his pocket; and on being afterward convicted of the theft, he was severely punished by his master.

[Chamber's Journal.

What it Costs to Bombard a City.

That war is an expensive occupation, the British Government and people are beginning to understand by means of augmented taxes, and the opening of the fire of the Allies suggests a calculation as to the cost of the iron balls which have been thrown into Sebastopol by the five hundred cannon which have vomited them in what Gortschakoff called "an infernal fire." The accounts by the Asia represent that each of these guns fired 120 rounds a day, which gives a total for the five hundred of 60,000 rounds. This fire had been continued for thirteen days, making an aggregate of 780,000 missiles rained upon the city. The weight of the shot fired from the guns

of the Allies, varies probably from nineteen to one hundred and forty pounds, and of the shells from fifteen to one hundred and ten pounds-and forty five pounds would probably be a low estimate for an average. This would give a daily delivery of iron to the Russians, amounting to two million seven which, in the rough, at the average price of pig iron in England for the last year, was not less than three hundred and thirteen thousand

If the cannon balls fired from the Allied lines, during the thirteen days, were rolled I gladly consented, and on the following into rail bars, weighing sixty pounds to the morning we set out. The house of the creole yard, the bars would extend three hundred lies on the road to Olinda, about an our's and thirty-two miles; or if laid as a railroad would reach from New York to Albany, with

. The charge of powder for each gun would probably average about six pounds, which powder is worth here eighteen cents a pound

A Successful Merchant's Experience.

A communication in The Country Gentleman has a word in season for those young men who hanker after tickets in the great lottery

my career as an adventurer from the farm, on cause of all the increased comforts which the which in a few days will cause the whitewash a salary of \$80 per year, and having passed most modest income will now procure, and to harden on the wood-work. Add sufficient through half a life time of incessant toil to many of which were formerly beyond the water to bring it to the consistency of thick reach the point where dependence ceases, and reach of even the richest, is found in the accu- whitewash. "dinner ahead" begins. I filled clerkships mulation of commodities, and in the accumuin several first class mercantile houses, and lation of capital, augmented and diversified in was associated with a very considerable num- its employment by the security given to it erally. Near thirty years have passed since labor, and the reward it holds out for the dis-

All the mercantile houses by whom I was change, by which all the products of labor and employed, have since failed—one, after an skill are bartered, directly or indirectly, for eminently creditable career of fifteen years, one another. Civilization and progress have was carried into hopeless bankruptcy by out- brought to every country in which they have side speculation, and another, after thirty-five found lodgment, more real luxury and hapyears of undoubted success and credit, was, piness than were to be found in any of the few months since, involved in inextricable | regions pictured by the poets; even though a difficulties—the results of a single dash of the fructuous fancy represented their rivers as physiology of the vegetable kingdom, con-

Of all the clerks with whom I have been 100 acre farm, while from the most brilliant the fabled gifts of the gods of classic antiquity, of their number, the Penitentiary, the Hospital, and the drunkard's grave, have claimed their victims. Some embarked in business with lofty anticipations of success, but soon passed away in disaster, and the career of not clerks, and prove beyond question, that

"Vice is a monster of such frightful mien, That to be hated, needs but to be seen. But seen too oft, familiar with its face,

We first endure, then pity, then embrace."

he did not go to fetch the broth; while if that bloom but once in a life time," I am at the table; to hold on to the table to keep The law deduced from large use of wire three o'clock was past without the lunch meeting with what is called success. The yourself off of the top of it, and away from will under light strains moving rapidly. This "You have no notion," said Mr. Vanneck, man or boy that I have met with ever dreamed law was borne constantly in mind by the en- | "how much time and trouble, and especially of in his rural labors, and which, if applied to

Butter-Making.

Not one pound in five of the butter sold in our cities under the name of "Goshen," &c., and very little "country butter," is fit for human press is left in the hands of ignorant advenfood. Butter makers should remember these turers, whereas the remarkable peculiarity of

The newer and sweeter the cream, the weeter, and higher flavored will be the but-

The air must be fresh and pure in the room or cellar where the milk is set. The cream should not remain on the milk

over thirty-six hours. into which put a spoonful of salt at the be- is engaged in their press." This serves to ginning, then stir the cream lightly each show you, that if our press is superior to the cream from molding or souring.

Churn as often as once a week, and as much oftener as circumstances will permit. Upon churning, add the cream upon all the milk in the dairy.

Use nearly an ounce of salt to a pound of

Work the butter over twice, to free it from the buttermilk and brine, before lumping and many imagine. The largest pin factory in Be certain that it is entirely free from

every particle of buttermilk, or coagulated milk, and it will keep sweet forever. In Scotland, a syphon is sometimes used to

separate the milk from the cream, instead of skimming the pans. Southern Cultivator.

times" of a few cenutries back, and there one pin every two days, the whole world of are some who live so entirely in the romance pinned garments would fall to pieces! of the past, that their eyes are shut to the conveniences and comforts that modern science, skill, and intelligence have provided. History | "What becomes of all the pins?"—not such | with more or less of acrimonious and injurious qualiseldom presents us with the details of the domestic life of our forefathers, and as poetry purpose, we insensibly become used to lookng back upon the "olden time" with a reverence that hides its imperfections and exag- without success. They adhere to the button medicine known to the world. gerates its virtues. But this "olden time" was without doubt vastly inferior to the present age, in morality, intelligence and refinement, whilst it was utterly destitute of the comforts and apppliances which now constihuman happiness. Some of our most comlived, we almost wonder why they lived.

day, had neither glass to his windows nor a composition over the print of the hoe. I coach of solid gold, without spring or cover- ture to the acre. ing, might envy our laborer who goes out to If by any accident any of the hills do not his work in a railroad car. An Earl of get their share, the color of the corn on com-Northumberland breakfasted off wooden ing up reveals the fact, being usually rather trenchers and dined in state off of pewter, and | vellow, while all that receives the dressing is when he was absent from Alnwick Castle, the of a very dark green, and grows rapidly from glass was taken out of the windows and laid the start-being little if any retarded by up in safety. Not a cabbage, carrot, turnip, chilly, backward weather, which frequently or other edible root, grew in England during occurs after corn planting, and very seldom the early part of the reign of Henry the "rolling" in the most severe droughts. For Eighth, and from the scarcity of fodder, fresh two years past I have commenced hoeing on meat was only obtainable during the summer, salted hog's flesh being generally used by all classes the rest of the year. So important an article, then, was cattle, that it was known as "live money," and our word "capital," which signifies stock generally, was derived from the Latin word "capita," or heads of beasts. The etymology of the law term slack it by pouring over it boiling water suffi-"chattels," is similar. Queen Elizabeth was cient to cover it four or five inches deep, and satisfied to breakfast off of a tankard of ale, stirring it until slacked. When quite slacked,

and dreamed not of the day when tea, coffee dissolve it in water, and add two pounds of and sugar would become necessaries to the sulphate of zinc, and one of common salt, I am a city merchant, having commenced poorest household in her kingdom. The which may be had at any of the druggists', and and mechanics, and by the facility of ex-[Balt. American.

DINING AT SEA IN A GALE,-The follow-

"There is but a step from the sublime to the ridiculous, from the deck to the saloon. Some sanguine youth may ask where the Argus, and to keep them all in constant oc-

not put in proposals. That used was remark- the watch was shown to him at any other hour, able circumstances, those "wonder flowers bath; to hold on to yourself to keep yourself rope in Pennsylvania is, that its durability depends on its usage. It will last much longer under heavy strains moving slowly than it will under light strains moving rapidly. This excursions on their own responsibility. A excursions on their own responsibility. A ward, \$2 15; Whitehall, \$2 75; Castleton, \$2 10; man that can get his victuals on board a ship Rutland, \$3; Burlington, \$4; Rouses Point, \$5 50; gineer of the Niagara Railway Bridge. The how much patience, I have bestowed in the the cultivation of a 100 acre farm, would have in a storm, can get his living anywhere; he Montreal, \$7 50. as eating is concerned."

American Newspapers.

During the late debates in the British Parliament on the bill to abolish the newspaper stamp, Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, the novel-

taste of the public; and if the press is an honor to the country, it is because it represents what honors the country still more—the good press takes its color and its tone. Now, you you have been led to infer that the American the diseases in which a Purgative Medicine is not more than the hands of ignorant advers intellect of the country is inferior, for nearly Keep the cream in tin pails, or stone pots, all the available intellect of the United States morning and evening; this will prevent the American, it does not depend upon the fiscal laws, but upon the general standard of civilization; in other words, the press can but reflect the public.

What becomes of all the Pins? There are not so many pins in the world as the United States is in Waterbury, Conn. It manufactures at least one-third, if not onehalf, of all consumed in the United States; and yet the result of its labors is but four millions of pins per day. Consequently it has to run six days to make one pin for each inhabitant! If to what this establishment produces, we add all made by other factories and all imported, the daily product is not Modern Comforts.

It is very common to talk of the "good old one lost or destroyed one pin a day, instead of position for medicines has been found in Cherry Pec-

The destruction of pins, therefore, is by no a very difficult question to solve, after all.

and string-making the two supply the place | As it is frequently expedient that many medicine of the more simple and ever ready pin.

SALT, PLASTER, AND ASHES FOR CORN.tute so important an item in the aggregate of Take a half bushel salt, one bushel plaster, two bushels leached or unleached ashes; mix mon enjoyments were in the middle age thoroughly with a shovel upon the barn floor, unprocurable even by the wealthy. Indeed, and apply to the corn as soon as mixed, and when we come to examine how our ancestors as soon as the corn is planted, the same day if possible. I direct my hands to press the A Roman Senator, who in the Empire's earth over the corn with the back of the hoe palmy days possessed estates in Naples and on covering it, so that its exact position may all men, and all who are competent to judge on the Britain from which he drew an income that be known, and have boys to follow immediatewould be equivalent to a royal revenue in this ly after and scatter a small handful of the shirt to his back, and when he rode in his usually apply about three bushels of the mix- have declared the same thing of my Pills, and even

the fourteenth day after planting. I apply the same mixture, in the same man-

ner, to potatoes, and with marked benefit.

WHITEWASH FOR OUTHOUSES AND FENCES. -Take a clean barrel that will hold water. put into it half a bushel of quicklime, and

To make the above wash of a pleasant cream color, add 3 lbs. yellow ochre. For fawn color, add 4 lbs. umber, 1 lb.

Indian red, and 1 lb. lampblack. For grey or stone color, add 4 lbs. raw umber, and 2 lbs. lampblack. The color may be put on with a common

whitewash brush, and will be found much more durable than common whitewash.

INCREASING THE SIZE OF FLOWERS.—From

an exchange, we learn that a horticulturist of

the suburbs of Versailles, in studying the pen-and has forever closed its mercantile flowing with milk, the trees dropping honey, ceived the idea that the smallness of certain and their acorns as edible as chestnuts. A plants—the violet, for example—was owing single bright thought, worked out into the to an atmospheric pressure too great for their \$2 00 per year, payable in advance. Subscriptions associated, not one has achieved permanent means of extending the happiness and domin- delicate organs. Having fixed this idea in success, equal to the value of a well-stocked ion of man, does more for the world than all his mind, the florist conceived the idea of putting his theory into practice. Providing the paper so as to indicate the time to which they himself with a small balloon, rendered suffi- reach ciently tight to prevent the escape of any gas, he launched it into the air, having attached to paid, except at the discretion of the publisher. ing graphic scene on shipboard is depicted by it a silken cord twelve hundred meters long. be directed, post paid, to

GEO. B. UTTER, No. 9 Spruce-st., New York. flower-pot of Parma violets. This experiment has been going on about two months

hold on to your glass of water to avoid the hundred and eighteen thousand hogsheads. wire is English. American manufactures did was then his master required his lunch. If Personally, by a rare combination of favor- unnecessary luxury of an extempore shower- in 1840 one hundred and nineteen thousand.

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stamp, Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, the novelist, said:

It is the taste of the public that forms the newspaper, not the newspaper that forms the reaste of the public; and if the press is an honor

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NEW and singularly successful remedy for the sense and civilized humanity from which the A cure of all Bilious diseases—Costiveness, Indiges, tion, Jaundice, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Fevers, Gout, press takes its color and its tone. Now, you Humors, Nervousness, Irritability, Inflammations, have been told that this change will degrade Headache, Pains in the Breast, Side, Back, and Limit, our press to the level of the American, and Female Complaints, &c., &c. Indeed very few in might be prevented, if a harmless but effectual C turers, whereas the remarkable peculiarity of thartic were more freely used. No person can fee the American press is, that it absorbs nearly well while a costive habit of body prevails; besides all the intellect of that country. There is scarcely a statesman of eminence, an author might have been avoided by the timely and judicion scarcely a statesman of eminence, an author use of a good purgative. This is alike true of Colda of fame, who does not contribute to the Amer-Feverish symptoms, and Bilious derangements. The ican periodical press; and, therefore, the all tend to become or produce the deep seated and editor of one of their journals says on this the land. Hence, a reliable family physic is of the very subject, "If the American press is infe-rior to the English, it merely argues that the been perfected with consummate skill to meet that demand. An extensive trial of its virtues by Physicians, Professors, and Patients, has shown results surpassing any thing hitherto known of any medicine. Cures have been effected beyond belief, were they not substantiated by persons of such exalted positions and character as to forbid the suspicion of untruth. Among the eminent gentlemen who have testified in

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