Sabbath Recorder

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

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

TERMS---\$2 00 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

VOL XII.—NO. 7.

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NEW YORK, FIFTH-DAY, JULY 26, 1855.

WHOLE NO. 579.

The Sabbath Recarder.

THE CHURCH AND THE MINISTRY. Report on Ministerial Supply, rend before the Seventh day Bap-tist Western Association at its last session, by J. M. Allen, and ordered to be published in the Sabbath Recorder.

EMPLOYMENT.

The church should not only seek out and encourage the youthful candidate, but should also place him in positions where he can develop his energies, and form those habits so essential for success in his future activities. There is abundant employment in almost every church for such young men. There is need of Sabbath Schools and Bible Classes. prayer and conference meetings, and meetings for preaching in the various districts within or near the bounds of the church. Now, it may by very pleasing and interesting to have all that is impossible if the church is of much size, or covers any great extent of territory. Nor is such a course always desirable, howalmost every church, which it is a sin to let rust out in inactivity. Too long already has

'Full many a gem of purest ray serene, The dark, unfathomed caves of ocean bear; Full many a flower is born to blush unseen. And waste its sweetness on the desert air.

Let the hidden talents be developed. Let Bible classes and prayer meetings be en trusted to the care of such men. And, furthermore, we cannot see any objection to their being permitted now and then to preach Suppose, for instance, there are from five to ten stations within the pastor's circuit where afternoon or evening meetings might be held with profit, but where the pastor cannot preach oftener than once in three to six weeks, or even months; which is the better, to have meetings only when he can thus preach, or to have them often and regular, though the intervals between the pastor's visits were supplied by more inexperience, if not inferior talent? It is very true, there might not be as much rhetoric and oratory and learning and tact of practice, as in the pastor's preaching, yet there might be as much of the spirit of Christ, and the true and earnest utterings of piety-might be, indeed in rich profusion, all of the essential elements of doing good How many a precious revival has sprung up, how many souls have been converted, by means of just such instrument alities, through the preaching of those to whom fastidious ears could not listen without murmuring or ridiculing! Many a redeemed soul could bear witness to the truthfulness of this remark. And that minister who panders to such fastidiousness, and does not bring forward the talent which is rusting within his charge, proves recreant to the great commis sion entrusted to him; while the pastor who carefully develops all such talent, who wisely employs all such aid, will, doubtless, find his efforts heartily seconded by his people, and the church growing in strength, efficiency,

Again, if the ministerial talent thus being developed by the church, is to accomplish its mission in fullness and completeness, it must have much and long preparatory training, culture, discipline; in short, it must be educated, theoretically and practically educated for the vocation. Hence it becomes us to briefly consider that much-discussed and all-absorb ing question-ministerial education. It is the duty of every individual to improve upon the talents which God has given him. If this is true of every individual, how weighty is the responsibility resting upon those who are

MINISTERIAL EDUCATION.

to be spiritual lights and guides in Israel! The Bible throws light upon this subject. Passing over the schools of the prophets, founded by Samuel, for the education of those who were to be the religious instructors in Israel, let us come directly to our great exemplar, Jesus Christ. The method pursued by him in the preparatory discipline of the apostles, is worthy of careful and diligent study by the church, and of imitation, as far as practicable in the nature of the circumstances. For three long years He sedulously trained and instructed the apostles. He spared neither time nor pains to indoctrinate them into the spirit and principles of his new kingdom, and to form in them habits adapted to their future mission. He united theory and practice, with instruction harmoniously blending practice, illustration and example.

Against this expenditure of time and care, methinks one could almost hear those old conservative Scribes and Pharisees exclaim the country? Why spend so much time in this preparatory exercise and training? If gospel—we shall always have among our thou be the Son of God, thou canst supply passed the period of youth, and for whom white to the harvesting, and thou commandest thy followers to pray for more laborers. Send once upon their mission. Let them commence immediately to gather in these perish-

any employment for making money or getting dition of but one in twenty of our candidates, ingout, ordaining, and supporting men for the in so many words, yet we have the most cona living, but live on the bounty of others. Thou, with thy disciples, enterest uninvited our corn fields, even on the Sabbath-day, and pluckest our corn. Indeed, thou art consuming the fat of the land." And those who find fault with young men who are carefully preparing themselves for the ministry, according to the example of Christ, have not vet all departed from off the face of the

ferent from such of the importance and responsibility of the ministerial office, and of the careful training necessary, to fit men for meeting the duties of the office with efficiency and success. He, accordingly, trained them by careful and slow processes for their mission, changing their old habits and forming these conducted in person by the pastor, but from time to time, for them to practice upon their new acquisitions. And after having completed his personal instruction, and ascended on high, his disciples were not yet ever small the church. There are talents in prepared to enter upon their great mission. They were to tarry yet longer, until they they were filled with the Holy Ghost, and becan to speak with other tongues, then it was many nations, with his heart full of the Spirit, anl endued with the power of speaking in many languages, represent the great ministerial ideal-the ideal after which every minfilling and energizing the soul, and the power oy much learning, are essential requisites for any one striving to accomplish the most possible in the sacred office. If the power to speak in different languages was of so great importance as to be conferred by miracle in the early ages of the church, and none of the apostles were fully prepared for their mission without it, is it not at the present day of sufficient importance for the youthful candidate o obtain the same power by much study? Farthermore, the apostles, with all the power with which they were thus miraculously endued, did not seem to possess within their number all of the requisites essential for the full and complete development of the gospel plan for carrying the news of salvation into the higher spheres of philosophy and civilization; hence we find another man added to their number by miraculous power, smitten down of the Spirit in the midst of his persecuting career, and made the chiefest of the apostles. To Paul, learned in all of the wisdom and philosophy of his times, was given the especial commission of preaching Christ amid the learning, luxuries and refine ment of Greece and Rome; not only this, but to him was delegated the power of re ducing the great doctrinal points of Christianity to form and system. The other apostles could talk of Christ and Him crucified, of love and the practicalities of religion, but Paul looked into the deep and hidden mysteries of redemption and godliness, molded and systematized the fundamental principles.

Thus has it ever been in the history of the church. Those with the best intellectual culture, other things being equal, have been the great lights in the church, have been the leaders, have stood on the headlands of progress, beckoning their fellow men on to nobler and holier destiny. It becomes the young man approaching the ministry to imi tate, as far as he may, such examples. It very true, that the youth of the present can not enjoy the personal instruction and example of Christ, and thus fall far short of that perfect schooling enjoyed by the apostles. for such an other theological school as that in which Christ was instructor has never existed: but not possessing such privileges, it becomes them to seek the best substitute possible. It enter upon the ministry unless he has com-

the language of Dr. Wayland :called of God to the work of preaching the ble. Others, in various degrees, have been more favored with preparatory education, and the means for more extended discipline. forth now these laborers. Let them enter at The means and advantages of our candidates whole duty, the church need find no insurmust, therefore, be exceedingly dissimilar. mountable difficulties in the way of procuring If, then, we would labor to give to the min istry the means of improvement, we must ing souls, which otherwise must be lost.

provide those means for them all. A system

commences with the avowed intention of doing but one-twentieth part of its work, and of helping those only who have the least need adapted, as far as possible, not to any theoretical view, but to the actual condition of the mass of our candidates, leaving each individual in the exercise of a sound and pious dis. Christ. cretion to determine the extent to which he is able to avail himself of our services. But Christ seems to have had a view dif-While means should be fully provided for pursuing an extended course of education, we must never lose sight of the large number of our brethren to whom an extended course would be impossible."

With the qualifications indicated in the above extract, it is the duty of the church to do all in her power in preparing those of her sons that are to devote their lives to her sernew ones, sending them forth on little missions vice, to enter on this service. Modern phil osophy and modern progress have decided it to be the duty of the State to educate her future citizens sufficiently to enable them to discharge all of the cardinal duties of the state. Thus far they are considered as belonging to the state, and the state is responsishould be endued with farther and greater ble for their training, and for the character of the typical sacrifices, rites and ceremonies power. And when, on that Pentecostal day, their future citizenship. We find the federal under the law ceased by the appearance of government also training, at its own expense. its warriors; those who are to spend their that they were prepared to enter directly lives in their country's service. Why should upon their great work. Did not Peter, as he not the church adopt the same principle? that affords the least reason to doubt of the stood up before the assembled multitudes from Candidates for the ministry are almost uni- perpetuity of the Sabbath. versally poor. Well may they say, from experimental knowledge of poverty and want, "O thy numberless torments, who can tell! Yet thou seemest destined to dwell with me, an account of the primitive Christians meeting ister should strive? The spirit of Christ intruding each day, careful to mark each together for social and religious worship. conferred, at the present, not by miracle, but drive from my brain everything like thought. Each pleasing aspiration by thee is quickly dispersed, oft feeling for the life-strings of the heart, threatening to part soul and body. When learning, with her clear and rich musical voice, whispers in my ear, or science beckons me onward, to darkness thou turnest the brightest vision. When wisdom wishes to open her glowing pages, or hope points to the good and the glory of the coming age, thou unsheathest thy cutting blade, or blastests all with thy poisonous breath." With such difficulties around about them, with such burdens pressing them down, they need some one to lend a helping hand. The church stands as a guardian angel to protect, to cheer and assist onward and upward.

> It is very difficult to determine just how much the church should assist a young man in his preparatory studies. That young men entering upon such a course without any aid. save their natural powers, generally need more or less assistance, is an undisputed fact; yet how, and when, and to what extent, this aid should be rendered, is a nice problem. Hard buffetings in the rough stream of life, tend to develop in man, as in certain lower animals, pearls of great price. The latent powers that poverty and difficulty tend to develop, need to be brought out; but the laborer should not be left to sink under his burden. He is to be encouraged and assisted sufficiently to enable him to move on his way freely, to develop his mind naturally and fully. When privatton cramps development then that privation is an injury. When the physical frame of man or brute is overworked, or pinched by poverty, the growth is stunted, sickly, or calloused. So with the spirttual. A dwarfed and imperfect, a gnarled or sickly growth, is the result. It is the duty of the church to see that her candifor a harmonious, beautiful and powerful spiritual development. This aid should come in a manner not to injure the independence or self-reliance of the recipient.

Our limits forbid a detailed description of the methods by which this may be accomplished. A simple hint, a brief outline, is all that can be given. Let tuition be free to all is not meant by this, that no individual should in our higher seminaries of learning, or, at per. But our brethren make a practice of be till you get to heaven. least, grant free tuition for excellence of scholpleted a certain routine of study; that all orship. It will thus come as a mark of honor, ting females to the Lord's table. Hereby shall have been through college and a theo. not of charity. Let the church, or a society they practically acknowledge the obligation logical seminary. The circumstances of life organized for that purpose, furnish the candiconnected with the individual must determine | date with funds, especially in the closing somewhat his preparatory discipline. It may, years of his study, when the expenses are doubtless, be laid down as a universal rule, heavy. The funds should generally be lent that the candidate should make the best pre. rather than donated; lent without interest, to and that the church should expect it of him, within a stipulated period. This will not and assist him, if need be, in making it. In subject the personal independence and respect of the candidate to severe tests. It "If we are willing to follow, and not lead. will not be likely to enervate his manhood, or the Spirit of God-that is, if we educate no weaken effort. Let him, also, be rewarded man for the ministry until we are satisfied, for all labor spent in the service of the ing, Why this idle wandering up and down not that he may be, but that he, has been, church. The church should not think of calling on him to preach, or conduct a Sabbath School, without remunerating him for what costs him days and perhaps weeks of labor. by miraculous gifts whatever of knowledge the studies of youth would be unsuitable, if This need not be done in the sense of hire or experience may be wanting to thy disci- not useless. Yet these are the men to whom and pay; but receiving a free-will offering, ples. Thou sayest that the fields are already appropriate culture would be specially value let a free-will offering be returned. With such rules, growing out of a kindly and gen-

a full and rich ministerial supply.

Ministry, has thus imperfectly considered only one branch of the very important subof its assistance. We should provide for all ject. And your Committee would close with our brethren whom God has called to this expressing the desire, that what has been thus service, the best instruction in our power; imperfectly said, may lead to abler and fuller investigation, and also to action, on a subject of such vital importance to the church of

For the Sabbath Recorder. CHANGE OF THE SABBATH.

Extracts from various Theological Writings. Dr. Enchone, in his Works, vol. 5, sermon

"The apostle expressly informs us, that the rites and the ceremonies of the Mosaic dispensation were superseded by the gospel. and became null and void after the death of Christ: but none of the inspired writers of the New Testament give us the least intimation of the weekly Sabbath being abolished And if it were not abolished in the apostles' days, it could not have been abolished since. It must be, therefore, a divine institution, which is still binding upon all mankind. It was not a typical ordinance, and so could not cease by the appearance of an anti-type, as Christ, whom they prefigured. There has been no substitute instituted in the room of the Sabbath, to supersede it. In a word,

"Besides, the practice of Christians from the apostles' days to this time, is a plain, positive evidence that the Sabbath is a divine ordinance, of perpetual obligation. We have hour, and seeking with thy slow torture to And though Christians have since been divided into a great variety of denominations, vet thev have all agreed to observe a weekly Sabbath, with a very few exceptions. Now, it is not easy to account for this general and uninterrupted practice of Christians in observing the Sabbath for nearly two thousand years, unless it has been founded on the first original institution of it, for the purpose which Christ mentions. If it was made for the benefit of man, this is a good reason why it is continued to the end of time. There are, moreover, new reasons for its perpetual continuance, which have occurred since its first appointment. It was then designed to be a memorial of the creation of the world. After that it became a memorial of the deliverance of Israel out of Egypt. And since that period it has become a memorial of the resurrection of Jesus Christ, and connected with

death until his second coming. justified in cutting off from it the evening be fore and the evening following the Sabbath. and take full liberty to spend either of the two evenings in their own employments or recreations. This is a very gross and criminal profanation of the Sabbath, though the law of the land screens the guilty from human punishment. Others more boldly and daringly profane the Sabbath by spending the whole day in idleness, or laboring, or traveling, or visiting, or in unlawful amusement

"The Sabbath is as inseparably connected with the gospel as it ever was with the law, and must therefore continue as long as the gospel itself continues. There is as much ground to believe in the perpetuity of the Sabbath as the perpetuity of the Lord's Supper. Accordingly, we find none have denied the perpetuity of the Sabbath, but those who have denied the perpetuity of the gospel ordinances. We may be assured, that the Sabbath. which was made for man, will continue dates are furnished with the means suitable as long as it can be of any benefit to man which will be as long as the human race shall continue in their present probationary state.

"It may be a duty for believers to baptize their infant seed, though it is not commanded in so many words. We have no express command for keeping the first day of the week as the Sabbath. We have no express command for family prayer, and we have no express precept nor example for admitting females to the sacrament of the Lord's Suppraying in their families, of keeping the first day of the week as holy time, and of admitof performing those positive duties, though not enjoined by any positive precept."

Rev. Robert Walker, of Edinburgh, says

vol. 2, sermon 43, pages 119, 120:-" Accordingly, we find the law hath received paration possible under the circumstances, be repaid into the treasury of the society an alteration. The seventh or last day of the than great treasures and trouble therewith." ually disperse the clouds of sadness. If, in this remarkable change is sufficiently supinquiry. * * * We learn that this was the contented. day on which the apostles and primitive Christians held their solemn assemblies for religious worship. 'When the disciples came together to break bread, Paul presched unto them.' It appears that this was the day on which they laid up their public charity, and contributed to the relief of their needy brethren. In the earliest times, this day was erous spirit, a spirit desirous of doing her this appears from Rev. 1: 10, where John has spread it abroad on the earth, in the air, himself in his Master's cause. He gloried informs us that 'he was in the spirit on the and in the waters. Two aged women lived that God's strength was made perfect in his Lord's day,' that well-known day, on which in the same cottage; one was always fearing weakness. It is useful, however, to us to be Your Committee to whom was referred this change took place in the apostles' days. wore a forbidding frown, or which it was one of us. He loved his friends, and knew

vincing evidence that it was either part of the instructions which Christ gave to his disciples before his ascension, or else that it was enacted afterwards by the apostles, in virtue of their authority derived from Christ, and under the infallible direction of his Holy Spirit. God hath remarkably hallowed this day, by many acts of grace done to his people when employed in the religious observance of it. On this day, when 'the disciples were all of one accord in one place,' the Spirit of God descended upon them, insomuch that they were filled with the Holy Ghost.' On the same day the arm of the Lord was graciously revealed in the conversion of three thousand souls. On this day John was inspired with the spirit of prophecy. * * * The change of the day, which is only circumstantial, bears such evident marks of divine authority, as to sufficiently justify the uniform opinion and uninterrupted practice of all the Christian churches."

Will some able divine tells us, by what means they have learned, with Mr. Walker, that those acts of grace, as above quoted, took place upon the first day of the week? We have never been satisfied that such was the fact, from Bible testimony.

Robert Hall says, vol. 3, page 193:-

"The Lord's day is appointed to commemorate the resurrection of our Saviour, at which his kingdom commenced. I shall endeavor to invite your attention to those sources of religious joy which are opened by that event. The event which this day is designed to celebrate, is calculated to afford joy that it is composed of as many colors as the on the following accounts:

"1. On this day the purchase of our redemption was completed. "2. On this day the character of Christ

was illustriously vindicated. "3. This day afforded to Christ a signal

triumph over his enemies.

"4. On this day our Lord gained an everlasting victory over the last enemy, and triumphed over death, in that nature which had always been subject to its dominion before.

"5. On this day we are called to rejoice in that sure and certain prospect which the resurrection of Christ affords to all true be-

The above are the assertions of a good man, whose fame is among all the churches; but alas! where is the proof that these things are so? Will we be led by the blind? of his papers is returned to you marked "re-Hinton, in his History of Baptism, page

of the providential arrangement of Him who contempt. This, too, some call patronage. is head over all things to the church; and had the sacrament instituted to commemorate his it been the design of Him in whose power it "To curtail the Sabbath in the beginning faith in infant baptism by the practice of the too democratic—its leaders too strong, tales and ending of it, is to profane it practically. church in the first and second centuries, he too dry, or vice versa, or something else—yet This profanation has become very common | would undoubtedly have taken care that sat- he goes regularly to his neighbor's, and reads and general. How many consider the Sab- isfactory evidence should have been at hand. it, finds fault with its contents, disputes its bath as the shortest day in the week! They With respect to the observance of the first positions, and quarrels with type, ink, or mean to begin it at sun-rise, and to end it at day of the week instead of the seventh, which sun-down. They feel themselves completely is only occasionally alluded to in the New buys a number per quarter. This, too, is Testament, the most satisfactory evidence patronage.

> Will Mr. Hinton please give us that evilence that is so satisfactory to him and those o whom he alludes?

Dr. Chalmers says, sermon 10, page 430: sanction of Heaven's inspired messenger. Is not patronage a curious thing? And in And mark the limit of that liberty which has that great day, when honest men get the rebeen taken with the fourth commandment. ward due to honesty, which of those enumer It amounts to nothing more than a circumstan- ated above, will get the reward? Now, it tial change of day."

And yet we find that Dr. Chalmers was willing to rest satisfied with mere circumstantial evidence, in changing one of God's positive and moral precepts.

HOW TO BE HAPPY.

I will give you two or three good rules which may help you to become happier than vou would be without knowing them; but as to being completely happy, that you can never | vealed to us in a few words in the Epistle to

The first is, "Try your best to make others happy." "I never was happy," said a certain king, "till I began to take pleasure in the upon his spirit. Silas and Timotheus were not welfare of my people; but ever since then in the darkest day, I have had sunshine in my

My second rule is, "Be content with little." There are many good reasons for this rule. We deserve but little, we require but little, week is now become common; and in com- Two men were determined to be rich, and memoration of our Saviour's resurrection they set about it in different ways; for the thought of an irreligious world, of evil from the dead, the holy rest is transferred to one strove to raise up his means to his desires, abounding in all classes of society, and of the first day of the week, which hath ever while the other did his best to bring down his evil following everywhere in its train-if this since been called the Lord's day. Whether desires to his means. The result was, the thought also presses heavily on the spirit—a ported by divine authority, admits of further while he who desired but little was always feeble approximation to what was experienced

of things."

Look up with hopeful eyes, Though all things seem forlorn; The sun that sets to-night will rise Again to-morrow morn.

The skipping lamb, the singing lark, and Neither thou nor thy disciples are engaged in of ministerial education, adapted to the con- the subject of the Duty of the church in call. Though we cannot find any express command, whose face was lighted up with joy.

MOVE ON.

The march of life should never stay-All things should onward tend: Man should not clog progression's way, But strive to move and mend. The waters move in depths of ocean, The streams along the dales, And rivulets with onward motion Through sweet and verdant vales

The clouds move gently through the sky, The earth rolls ever on; Time swiftly in its course runs by And years pass one by one. Men, too, should strive to follow th In this their onward way. Permitting naught the tide to stem But ever, day by day,

Men may be wiser, if they strive-More virtuous, if they will; And who, within this world, would thrive, Must aim at higher still! Let bigots stand by doctrines old. The wise will pass them by; Weak minds may cling with subtle hold, But strong ones valiantly

Like waters rolling to the ocean, Down mountains piled on high-Like clouds forever in commotion, That move across the sky-Will we forever onward press, Thus fetterless and free; And deeming virtue happiness Our watchword ever be,

NEWSPAPER PATRONS.

The thing called patronage is a queer thing. It is very correctly remarked by some one, rainbow, and is as changeable as the hues of the chameleon.

One man subscribes for a paper, and pays for it in advance—he goes home and reads it the year round with the proud satisfaction that it is his own. He hands in an advertisement-asks the price, and pays for it.; This is patronage.

Another man says, "Put my name on your list of subscribers;" without as much as having said pay once. He asks you to advertize, but says nothing about paying for it: Time passes—your patience is exhausted, you dun him, he flies into a passion—perhaps he pays you, perhaps not.

Another man has been a subscriber some time. He becomes tired of you, and wants a change. Thinks he wants another journal. Gives it up, and gives you a bad name. One fused." Paving for it is among the last of his thoughts. After a time you look for his account, and send him a bill of "balance due." "The state in which history is left, is part | But he does not pay it-treats you with silent

Another man lives near you-never took your paper—it is too small—don't like the is to overrule all things, to strengthen our editor-don't like its principles-too whigish, paper. Occasionally sees an article he likes;

> Another (bless you, it does us good to see such a man) comes and says, "The year for which I paid is about to expire: I want to pay you for another." He does so and retires. This is patronage; but oh, how rare!

Another man subscribes—wants you to give " In the practice of the Christian world, the it to him on advance terms; he gets it regu-Sabbath has been moved forward by one day, larly, reads it carefully, praises it every time and the remembrance to which it is now con- he sees you as being a good paper, wishes secrated is a different one from that of the you success, hopes others will subscribe and creation of the world. For this change we encourage it, feels disappointed if it is not can find no positive enactment, but we can issued regularly, and is the first to complain quote the uncontrolled observance of it down of non-appearance—all this he can do—yet from the period of the apostles' age. We are he never dreams of paying, unless you dun sure that a practice so early, and so universal, him, and then with good promises he will put could not have been introduced without the you off. This, too, is very common patronage.

will be seen, that while certain kinds of patronage are the very life and essence of a newspaper, there are certain other kinds that will kill a paper stone dead. [Halifax Sun

PAUL ALONE IN ATHENS.

It is his tenderness of affection which first strikes us. when we turn from the manifold wonders of Athens to look upon the Apostle himself. The existence of this feeling is rethe Thessalonians. He was filled with anxious thoughts concerning those whom he had left in Macedonia, and the sense of solitude weighed arrived, and it was a burden and a grief to him to be "left in Athens alone." Modern travelers have often felt, when wandering alone through the streets of a foreign city, what it is to be out of sympathy with the place and the people. The heart is with friends afar off; and nothing and "better is little, with the fear of God, that is merely beautiful or curious can effectaddition to this instinctive melancholy, the one who coveted much was always repining, state of mind is realized which may be some by the Apostle Paul in his hour of defection. My third rule is, "Look on the sunny side But with us such feelings are often morbid and allied to discontent. We travel for pleasure, for curiosity, for excitement. It is well if we take such depressions thankfully. as the discipline of a worldly spirit. Paul traveled that he might give to others the knowledge of salvation. His sorrow was the leaping fish, tell us that happiness is not only the cloud that kindled up into the bright distinguished by the title 'Lord's-day,' for confined to one place. God in his goodness pillar of Divine presence. He ever forgot He triumphed over death, and which He dig. a storm, and the other was always looking for aware of the human weakness of that heart nified by His resurrection. It appears, that sunshine. Hardly need I say which it was which God has made strong. Paul was indeed the trials both of anxiety and loneliness.

The take Teriodicals. whom a Periodical is
If he receives the paper, or
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the does not wish for it. does not varied to the control of the person to whom they awarn-keeper, &c., is respectively the papers, or gives notice of dead in the office.

Committee

The Sabbath Recorder.

New York, July 26, 1855.

Editors-GEO. B. UTTER & THOMAS B. BROWN (T. WM. B. MAXSON (W. B

HONESTY IN RELIGION,

We never had any sympathy with those who profess to be alike friendly to all denominations of Christians. We doubt the honesty of such professions. When a person attaches himself to a Presbyterian, or Methodist, or Baptist church, we take for granted, in the absence of all proof to the contrary, that he acts honestly in so doing. We understand him to enter into such a connection, not as a mere matter of convenience, but pecause, in his opinion, the Word of God him. In other words, we supe is a Presbyterian, he continues cause the church of the New

with any other. If he is a Methodist, it is into a state where he could be recompensed cause the church of the Scripture appears to sisted in saying, that I thought Bro. B.'s views be, to all intents and purposes, a Baptist were antagonistic to each other, inconsistent church. If, therefore, he is what he profes- discrepant. Bro. B. has since endeavored to ses to be, a lover of God's truth, he cannot sustain his position, as consistent with itself communion to which he belongs.

have not unfrequently met with such persons. commodating spirit, has introduced his ser-

"Another six days work is done,

or some other hymn equally expressive o our peculiar sentiments; as if he would thus show that he loved the Sabbath as well as the "Lord's day," and that he could fellow ship our views as readily as those of the people to whom he belonged. Such a timeserving spirit always excites our loathing. We would rather, a hundred times, that a man would tell us plainly that he considers us in error, and would undertake to lead us out of it. For then he would, at least, show his sincerity, and if he accomplished nothing else, he would commend himself to our regard as a man who was determined to do right as far as he had knowledge. At al events, if he does not choose to involve himself in controversy, he can hold his tongue, and not pretend to be our friend, while his constant practice shows him to be in fellow ship with those who oppose us.

For our own part, we make no loud profession of fraternal feeling for other persuas Our life, our preaching, our writings are evidence enough of what we like and what we dislike. We observe the seventh day of the week as the Sabbath, because we honestly think the Word of God requires us to do so. The Sunday observance we believe to be unauthorized by the Scriptures—a mere tradition of men, and therefore to be repudiated. We are perfectly willing to preach the gospel on Sunday, as we are on any day; but when we are introduced into a pulpit that keeps the first day of the week, and are caught giving out the hymn,

'This is the day the Lord hath made; He calls the hours his own,"

or any other hymn that emphatically breathes out Sunday theology, then let our friends rebuke us for our inconsistency.

Certainly, we love what we can see divine truth in all other denominations. Keeping those points out of sight in which they differ from us, we can heartily fraternize with them. We love to hear the ministers of other orders preach. Many times, the sermons of Presbyterian, Baptist, Dutch-Reformed, and other ministers, have furnished food for our soul. We doubt not they are accomplishing much good; perhaps far more. even proportionally, than the ministers of our own denomination. At the same time, we must say, that all those church organizations which involve a repudiation of the Bible Sabbath, and the substitution of another institution in lieu of it, are not the objects of our admiration. We have no love for them as such.

This denominational spirit may be carried to an extreme, and we believe that many of our brethren have laid themselves open to censure on this ground. Bigotry is hateful. wherever it may be found. But in the present condition of the Christian world, it is impossible to discharge our whole duty to the God of [truth, without evincing something of a decided leaning to that form of doctrine which appears to harmonize most perfectly with the Scriptures.

Secretary of the Massachusetts Home Mis- Bro. B. believe in the resurrection of the the old beggars who were left in the city, sionary Society, preached recently at the identical material body which was buried at many of whom have appeared to be on the Congregational Church, Jamaica Plains, and natural death, or some one of the many dif- point of starvation ever since we have been stated some interesting facts in relation to the ferent atomic bodies which the soul inherits in Shanghae, came out alive and as flourish progress of the work of Home Missions. Six- during its natural life? Or does he believe ing as ever, though hundreds of the induteen years ago there were 665 missionaries that when the earthly tabernacle is dissolved, trious, who were formerly in comfortable employed; now there are 1032. Then there the soul will come in possession of a house circumstances, starved to death.

were 160 in the West: now there are 537 from heaven? Or that God will give the soul there. Only fifteen then had gone either west a body, as it may please him? Or does he lected our households and a few of our neigh- heard before the name of a Saviour, have thus the 10th of April come again, with the excepof the Mississippi or north of the Illinois; now believe with Paul, that the body sowed is not bors at Ng hong jaw, for worship. On our there are between two and three hundred there. Sixteen years ago, \$78,000 were raised for Home Missions; last year \$180,000 spiritual as well as a natural body? were raised. There were then eighty feeble churches in Massachusetts depending on charity; now there are only thirty-eight Never did the field of Home Missions presen a more cheering prospect than at the present moment. In closing his remarks, Mr. Clarke stated that the Treasurer of the Massachusetts Society had received within the last week a donation of \$5,000 for the use of the Society from an unknown individual, who had taken such pains to conceal any knowledge as to who he is, that it will be forever impossible and I hereby express my thanks to Bro. B., last winter, in our attempts to distribute to ascertain. That is the largest sum ever for the patient elucidation thus far of his tracts in the imperial camps, when we were given by one individual to this object, either at Boston or New York.

"STATE OF THE DEAD"-NO. 6. Resurrection of the Body,

It will be remembered, that the occasion of my first strictures on Bro. B., was his declaration. (Feb. 15th.) that God recompensed is exciting deep interest. Truth, I admit, is and a bloody persecution follow. his creatures in a future state according to appears to him to agree more the course of nature, and that it would not discovery of it is quite relative. Many dog terior. The course pursued by the French Milton, Mayberry rose in the buggy and with a Presbyterian organization than in any case require a miracle to bring man because a society organized according to the and then admitting that a miracle would be ished before the sun of truth. And it would the ruling power, as they are the tool of Catho-Methodist platform seems to him to be the necessary in order to raise the body in the counterpart of what is set forth in the New resurrection, so that the body and soul might Testament. Or if he is a Baptist, it is be- be rewarded together. My stricture con- open thou mine eyes, that I may see won- them well informed in regard to facts and love all these different organizations alike. by showing that the mediation of Christ so His preference must be, decidedly, for the modified the Divine government as to require additional reward in the future state. Ad- last mail, of the re-taking of Shanghae, and Our suspicions are always excited, when a mitting such to be the case, I cannot see how person of different communion from ourselves he has extricated himself from the dilemma. comes along, and endeavors to ingratiate him- For, if man possesses a natural capacity of my journal of later date; though I may reself, on the ground that he knows no differ- being rewarded or punished according to his peat some things which he wrote, as I did not ence between one denomination and another— works, (as Bro. B. admits he does,) according see his letter. that they are all alike dear to him; for we to the course of nature, why, it may be asked, cannot believe him to be honest. Yet we does God resort to a miracle for the purpose Indeed, it has not been a thing of very rare And if men can be recompensed according the wife of our next door neighbor. It apof the week has been seated in our pulpits, place at all, why is it resorted to? If it will soldiers were assembled, and had got a chain dollars. on the Sabbath-day, and to manifest his ac- not require, in any case, a miracle to bring man into a state of recompense, can Bro. B. tell us in what case it will require a miracle? If Bro. B. knows from experience that man has a natural capacity of being rewarded for virtue and punished for vice, and that God does recompense his creatures according to had done the rebel, taking it for granted that the course of nature, how does Bro. B. know she was either his wife or his accomplice that even the resurrection of the body is not although her own husband was present, who according to the course of nature, and therefore not a miracle? If Bro. B.'s resurrection her as his, and pleading earnestly that her theory requires a miracle in order to recompense the holy, how could be have thought nocence, and declared that this rebel forced that it would not in any case require a miracle his way into her house in spite of her and in order that man be recompensed? Therefore, although man has such a natural capa- posed to proceed to bloodshed, I ventured to city as not to require a miracle in any case, in interfere, assuring them that I had no dispoorder to his being recompensed, yet he does sition to contradict their statements, concernrequire a miracle in order to his whole being ing the truth of which I knew nothing, but being recompensed. Such I understand to that I was acquainted with that family, who

> swer, that it is necessitated by Bro. B.'s view of a rebel, I had nothing to say, further than of the resurrection of the body. Bro. B. as- that her husband stood there before them, sumes, that such is the nature of the resurrection of the body, as thus to require a mir- to save his life, was nothing strange, and that acle for its accomplishment. And yet Bro. B. assumes the transit of the soul from time could resist an armed man; and that, instead to eternity without a miracle, and even that of proceeding upon mere suspicion to add to the soul can be fully recompensed in eternity the sufferings which the innocent people had according to the course of nature, and not by | ialready endured from the hand of those who miracle. Can Bro. B. show that there is any had lately held the city, they ought rather to more necessity of a miracle in the one case treat them with compassion; that I myself than in the other? As Bro. B. has assumed, had witnessed the barbarity of the latter, and that man has a natural capacity, as to his soul, the sufferings of the former, that were horrible to exist after natural death, and be recom- to think of; and entreated them not to imitate pensed according to the course of nature, but the example of such lawless desperadoes by that the body has not, I wish he would give inflicting undeserved suffering upon a de us his reasons and proofs,

> the body be punished for its transgressions in a future world, if it should never reach that conversation among themselves, they released world, or how can the body be punished here- her, and have not troubled her since. after, if it should never be raised from the dead? I will ask Bro. B., how the soul could be recompensed in a future state, if it should rebels' coffins, and it is said they found several not reach that state; or be recompensed tens of live rebels thus concealed. Even hereafter, if it never rises from the dead? I lifeless bodies were most shamefully treated am well aware, that in the case of the soul, doubtless to strike terror into the minds of Bro. B. assumes the course of nature as fully the people, and also with an idea of tormentadequate; while in that of the body he reling the spirits of the dead, which they imsorts to miracle. But I think Bro. B. has not agine linger about the body, and behold proved the last; I must, therefore, wait until what is going on. The poor inhabitants he becomes more definite concerning that who had been employed by the rebels as

plexed as to what Bro. G.'s theory of the fu- for life. I have seen two who had been thus ture life is. I am equally perplexed as to maimed, one of whom was sitting by the door state. For he says, "The soul may not be he said, was cooking rice for a rebel as able to put forth its powers in another world means of support. and hold intercourse with and gain a know- For a while, when the city was first taken ledge of that world, without some kind of the authorities distributed rice to the destimedium by and through which to operate;" tute, at different locations. As soon as this and that such medium will be ready the mo- was noised abroad, (and such news does not ment that our earthly house of this tabernacle travel very slowly here,) the beggars flocked is dissolved. I wish Bro. B. would tell us in by droves from the surrounding country, what that medium is. I think, therefore, as all pretending to be the unfortunates of Bro. B. has assumed a miraculous resurrec- Shanghae, each having a sad tale to tell about tion of the body, it is but right he should so the rebels plundering and destroying their elaborate that point as that we may be able houses, and how long it had been since they Home Missions.—Rev. Mr. Clarke, the to finally understand what his view is. Does had taken any food, &c., &c. Strange to say,

the body which shall be, and that there is a way home we met two literary men, to the

I do mine, in order that I may be able to cor- suade him that it was a bad book. I asked rect my own by his, if I find myself in error. how he could know it to be a bad book with-For I can cheerfully accord to my brother out reading it? He made me no reply, but more thorough mental discipline, more and repeated the assertion to his associate, and deeper research, and a more enlarged ex- added, that it taught incendiary sentiments, perience. And I have entered on this review which were subversive of government. This with an earnest desire to ascertain the truth; reminded me of the cold reception we met views. Let us therefore prove all things, even refused admittance into some of them. and hold fast the good and the true. I know We were told at the time, that the imperialsome are opposed to discussion and investiga- ists attributed the insurrectionary movements munications, both verbal and written, I am fail of success, all toleration of Christianity assured, that the subject under consideration will most likely be withheld as far as possible, always the same; yet our approximation to a mas of theology, once thought to be im in Shanghae, may perhaps be an indication movable as the pillars of heaven, have van- that success is likely to turn on the side of not be a matter of wonder, that many more lies, who have their emissaries or spies scatshould experience the same fate. "Lord, tered all over the empire, who of course keep drous things out of thy law."

LETTER FROM NATHAN WARDNER. SHANGHAE, April 6th, 1855.

To the Corresponding Secretary of the Seventh day Baptis Missionary Society: As Bro. C. informed you, in his letter of accompanying circumstances of much importance, I will only make a few extracts from

On the 19th of February, soon after th city was taken, I went in, and happened around her neck, and her hands tied, and had commenced the work of torture, by hacking her hands with their knives, demanding of her to deliver up the treasure, which they of cars. supposed was concealed there, threatening, i she did not, that they would serve her as they had just returned from the country, claiming life might be spared. She protested ber inagainst her wishes. Seeing they were dis be the dilemma in which Bro. B.'s theory had lived there for years before the city was taken, and had never heard anything against But why does it so involve him? I and them as citizens. As to her being the wife That a rebel should take shelter in her house t could not be expected that a lone woman fenseless female, who had been so unfortu-April 5th, Bro. B. asks me, "How could nate as not to be able to get out of the city while their enemies held it. After a little

After order had been restored in the city the imperialists proceeded to empty all the cooks, servants, &c., they punished by ham-April 5th, Bro. B. says he is not a little per- stringing them, thus rendering them cripples eight years are now beginning to be realized,

On the 10th of March, Sabbath, we colfirst of whom I offered a tract, which he I trust Bro. B. will yet explain himself I scornfully refused, and when his companion wish to have him give his views fully before accepted it, he turned round and tried to pertion. But I also know, that there are many now going on in China to the influence of who are seeking after light; and from com- foreign books. Should Tae-ping wong finally

We get but little news of late from the in probabilities; and it seems always to be their policy to keep or make friends with the strongest party. The last Pekin Gazette, however, seems to indicate, that the patriots' power is not destroyed yet, if it is much

of an earthquake, accompanied with a peculiar rumbling noise, resembling that of a train

On the 26th, my teacher, Chong-seen-sang, left, with the expectation of never returning. Consumption seems to be fast sifting out the sands of his existence. He appears to be in a very gratifying state of mind. "Death," he says, "has no terrors for me-my trust is in God; if it be His will that I live, I am willing to live; if not, I am willing to die.' He used to speak with tears of the stubborn unbelief and wickedness of his wife and children and other friends, and expressed hope that, by exhorting them with his dying breath, and showing them that a Christian can die with more resignation, and with more joyous prospects, than a heathen, they might be induced to believe. He was intending to write once more to his American brethren, the exertion would be too much, and left it for me to express his feelings for him. Al though he has formerly shown himself not to be beyond the influence of human infirmities and has at times caused us much solicitude and sadness, yet I have seen in him stronger evidences of a renewed heart than in any Chinese convert I have yet met with. He is sins. The assurance I feel of his acceptance with God is a thousand fold reward for my that I may one day embrace him on the bright side of Jordan, gives me a thrill of joy which I am sure no monarch's crown could impart. Since writing the above, I have received a

note from Chong; in which he writes as follows: "I have been confined to my bed ever since I reached home. But notwithstanding the pain I suffer, I can clearly realize my sinfulness, and pray to my Heavenly Father for forgiveness. I am at present a little better. Now, my wife, my son, and my daughter, unite with me day and night in prayer to God that He would pardon my transgressions and preserve my life. My physician now speaks confidently that I shall not die. I desire you

to pray God for me, that my needful wants

may be supplied." Last Sabbath we opened our chapel for the first time for public preaching, but had moderate congregations. Last First-day, Mrs. W. opened her girls' school, with tolerably fair prospects. Her earnest prayers for the last though the answer has been long deferred. I am making an effort also to start a school of secure a suitable piece of ground on which to build another small chapel. To me it seems VERY DESIRABLE that we be enabled to preach

N. WARDNER.

London Missionary Society from its devoted African laborer, Robert Moffat, whose enterfrom preaching to the barbarians whom he visited, he still found many precious opportant the Queen's subjects were most brutally them by judges, they would not even be handled by the police, and all because a fool-judges of fact, and verdicts be compelled tunities of commending the truth to his sable lish lord persisted in pressing on a foolish upon partial evidence. He closed with a

fellow-men, and thousands who never had bill. One might have thought that here was materially improved, rejoicing in the enlarg-

JUDGE LYNCH IN JANESVILLE.

From a Business Letter, dated Milton, Wis., July 12, 1855.

If you have not been informed relative to the above, perhaps a brief statement of the facts in the case would be interesting to your the name of Algar was brutally murdered, and robbed (on the road leading from Janes ville to Milton) of about six hundred dollars, Beloit. Mayberry, on pretence of traveling the same road with Algar, asked permission to ride with him, which was granted. Stopping at Janesville, Mayberry purchased a together, and when about four miles from struck Algar three times on the head; then, taking the lines, drove a few rods from the ficiently to plead that his life might be spared for the sake of his wife and children, (seven in number;) but his throat was immediately stripped of his clothing, and left. Mayberry then, taking the horse and buggy, went to his home in Illinois. He immediately revealed the whole transaction to a Mr. McComb, a Bro. C. has probably informed you, that I supposed friend. McComb informed the have been repairing the house and chapel in authorities, and Mayberry was arrested forththe city, with the view of making it my place with. He was then brought to Wisconsin on tenth time within the last two years. I hope of guilty. When removing him from the and he safely lodged in jail for the night. court-house to receive his sentence, which was confinement in the State's-prison for life, twenty days in each year solitary confinement, on bread and water, also five days in each month. To-day, at two o'clock, he was taken from the court-house, and when he reached the yard, was lassoed by a man on horseback, but the rope was cut by the authorities. Again and again he was re-lassoed, and as often the ropes were cut by the officers; but he was finally wrested from their custody, and hanged on a tree near the courthouse until dead. Thus terminated the life of a cruel murderer; and at his death the outraged feelings of the community were avenged, be it right or wrong. A. D. Bond.

THE SUNDAY IN ENGLAND. A bill to promote "the better observance o but his strength failed so rapidly, that he felt the Sabbath," so called, introduced by Lord Robert Grosvernor, has been before the British Parliament, but had to be withdrawn in deference to "the people." It seems that the bill was so framed as greatly to restrict the Sunday amusements of the common a genteel way. During the week previous the only one I ever knew to weep over his to Sunday, June 24th, placards were posted throughout London, inviting the people to visit Hyde Park on that day, and see how poor labors and light sufferings. The thought the aristocracy keep Sunday. The result when the carriages in which the gentry were taking their airing passed, the occupants were in several instances saluted with groans and advised to go to church instead of "desecrating the Sabbath" after that fashion. In the course of the following week other bills were posted about the city, inviting another larger than on the Sunday previous-estimated at 150,000. A few carriages appeared, and were received as before. Ther upon pretty free use of their clubs, arrested a part of the crowd, and "tranquility was finally restored." Of the transaction, and

3d has the following notice:-The Londoners have thrown out Lord Robert Grosvernor's bill for the Better Observance of the Sabbath, without any of

been invited to the cross. He returned to tion of the special constables, for no special Kuruman in December last, with his health constable would have accepted a truncheon in such a cause. Finally, incalculable mised field of missionary enterprise which he chief has been done by stirring up jealousies sees opening in this wide waste region of the and heartburnings between the various classes of society. Contempt and hatred towards the law-givers pass rapidly into conempt and hatred of the law. A man of disrcetion and sound judgment would have seen at a glance, that this was not one of the occasions on which men will listen to anything, even to reason.

The bill, however, is withdrawn, as may be seen by our Parliamentary report of last readers. On the 16th of June last, a man by night. Lord Robert Grosvenor admitted that he was "in a most awkward predicament,"—which, no doubt, he is. He went on to say that his measure interfered with no man's recreation or religious convictions. by a man named David T. Mayberry, who but that, as it had been made the subject of had seen Mr. Algar receive the above sum at misrepresentation and ridicule, and had caused much irritation, he was desirous of withdrawing it. Lord Robert Grosvenor, if he be a reasonable man, should admit a suspicion into his mind, that perhaps his bill was not exactly calculated to promote the end hatchet. They then resumed their journey he had in view, since the persons for whose benefit it was intended revolted so violently against its previsions. Hyde Park on Sunday afternoon was certainly not filled with grateful citizens; on the contrary, not only were loud outcries raised against the particuroad, and threw him out. Algar revived suf- lar measure, but indignation was expressed against the order to which Lord Robert Grosvenor belongs. They have him to thank for such a conclusion. The upper classes of this country are quite innocent of any particut from ear to ear, and he was brutally cipation in Lord Robert Grosvenor's legislastabbed besides, his pockets rifled, and he tive labors, but the people refuse to examine so closely into the niceties of the question. They only see that the upper classes are making laws which will interfere with their actions and with the exercise of their free will on every Sunday throughout the year. They see, moreover, that the day which they are called on to observe with such Puritanic strictness, is devoted by a very large section of residence, and that I have advanced to him requisition. The Circuit Court of Rock to purposes of amusement and dissipation. of the persons who pass the restrictive laws, most of the money I have received for my County being in session, he was put on trial, After all, and we appeal to Lord Robert house, to pay up his debts and stop interest. the Hon. James R. Doolittle presiding; and Grosvenor's own candor, must not a Sunday On the 15th of last month, we moved for the on the 11th inst the jury brought in a verdict bill stink in the nostrils of an unshaved of introducing the great day of accounts? round by Ng-hong-jaw just in time to rescue we may be permitted to remain here long court-house to the jail, an attempt was made on the Sunday, save at hours most inconvenihungry, exasperated artisan, who has been enough, at least, to get a little rest. The ex- by the citizens to kidnap him, (the death ent to him? The best thing which can be occurrence, that a minister of the gospel to the course of nature, previous to this mir- peared that a rebel had been found in her pense of repairing this house and chapel, penalty having been abolished by the legisla- done is to leave the question alone-altogether identified with the observers of the first day acle of the resurrection, and without its taking house, on which account a party of imperial exclusive of my time, amounts to about eighty ture of this state,) but the attempt was foiled, heen irritated beyond measure by the follies been irritated beyond measure by the follies On the 17th, Sabbath, we felt a slight shock On the 12th inst., (to-day,) he was taken to the Grosvenor, complains that he does not like to be mobbed and bullied out of his bill: neither do the mob like to be bullied and Grosvenored" out of their Sunday. One thing we promise him—that if he will leave the mob alone, they certainly will not inter-

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"THE FOURTH" AT MILTON, WIS.

Under date of Milton, Wisconsin, July 5th, we find in a Milwaukée paper the following notice of the Anniversary of Milton Academy:

"The closing exercises of the Academy, and the celebration of the Fourth, passed off quietly and peaceably, and a glorious day it was at Milton. At an early hour the people began to pour into our town by cars and by carriages, and at 9 o'clock the procession extending far through the town marched to the grove, led by the Whitewater Band; and at 10 o'clock the exercises of the Academy commenced, consisting of orations, essays, discussions, and the reading of a paper, which were listened to by not less than 4000 people with profound attention.

"In the afternoon, the audience again assembled, with increased numbers, when, after the reading of the Declaration of 1776, by Prof. O. Allen, of Milton, S. M. Booth, of Milwaukee, delivered one of the very best people, but not materially to embarrass those orations of the day and age, the people all who were able to take their amusements in listening with the most intense interest and profound silence. Better order never preailed in so large an audience."

The following notice of Mr. Booth's address we find in the Whitewater Gazette:-

We cannot give, for want of space, any was, that large numbers assembled, and considerable report of the address, but will content ourselves for the present with a mere outline. The orator based the great obstructions to the welfare and happiness of a country upon the grounds of Ignorance, Intemperance, and Slavery. Under the first division, he laid particular stress upon the support and encouragement of our Common School System, giving it the first place in the care of the State, as the great remedial of ignorance, gathering in Hyde Park, on Sunday, July and consequent protection against crime. 1st. The assemblage on this occasion was Under the second division of his subject, Ir. temperance, he alluded briefly to its constant increase, laying down the position, that total abstinence is the only temperance, and citing the attention of the audience to the fact, that a large body of policemen rushed from 300,000 graves are the monumental proofs their place of concealment, and after making that the traffic in Liquor is leagued with death, and with hell is at agreement. He said that the principle of Prohibition was recognized years ago by the General Government prohibiting the sale to Indians. On the what followed it, the London Times of July third head-slavery-Mr. Booth stated, that he should not be governed by what he thought his audience would like to hear, but should say what they ought to hear. Our Government's chief object has been to prothose dilatory proceedings which render Par. mote Slavery. That Slavery makes manhood liamentary deliberations so tedious to the by. thinghood. He here entered into an argustanders. We have fallen back upon the ment in proof of the moral wrong of Slavery, what Bro. B.'s theory of the resurrection is, of the magistrate's office, with his blood yet boys at Sea-jaw-du, but it is yet uncertain in the last resort, assembled on some open wrong. The doctrine that any State has a as well as of the soul in its intermediate fresh upon the pavement. His only offense, how I shall succeed. I am also laboring to plain, overruled the resolutions of the notal right to establish Slavery, he considered bles, and decided without appeal by the ac- rankest heresy. Governments cannot take clamations of the whole tribe. Hyde Park away the inalienable rights of the people; on Sunday was the Champ de Mars of the they can only protect these rights, protect the English race, and there, in the afternoon of weak against the strong, the humblest as the word more frequently and extensively that day, it was solemnly decided that the well as the greatest. He alluded to the fact than is possible for us to do with only this Sunday bill was not to pass, and that if Lord that the Slave Trade on the high seas is chapel, located as it is. And now seems the most favorable time for securing building lots.

As ever, yours in the good cause.

Robert Grosvenor persisted in running counter that had better for a season into some secluded and rule the sea the second, sale in the southern slave ral residence. To do him but justice, he had marts the third, and the commerce carried on the sense, at the eleventh hour, to take the between the dealers of the South the fourth, hint in good part, and withdrew the bill. in a chain where each successive transaction EXPLORATIONS IN AFRICA.—Most interest- Now, the result obtained has just been as carried with it all the enormity of crime of ing intelligence has just been received by the follows: The House of Commons has been the one preceding it, around which church driven from a course which they had deliber- and State have thrown their fostering and ately adopted by the voice of a mob, and what protecting power. He discussed the princiis worse is this—the mob were in the right, ple of trial by Jury, the boasted right of prise has carried him again far into the inte and the House of Commons in the wrong. Americans, and stated that it was fast becomrior of the savage continent in which his work The next point is, that a scene of riot and ing subverted, by denying to the Jury the lies. Though restrained during part of his confusion took place in the heart of the me- right of being judges of the law as well as of journey by the jealousy of one of the chiefs tropolis on a Sunday afternoon, that many of fact, showing that if the law was dictated to

ght that here was in, with the exceples, for no special epted a truncheon y incalculable misrring up jealousies ween the various empt and hatred tosirapidly into conw. A man of disdent would have seen not one of the oc-Il listen to anything.

withdrawn, as may entary report of last. Grosvenor admitted wawkward predicahe is. He went ure interfered with igious convictions. nade the subject of ridicule, and had he was desirous of Robert Grosvenor. nan, should admit a that perhaps his bill d to promote the end persons for whose revolted so violently Hyde Park on Suntainly not filled with he sontrary, not only od against the particunation was expressed which Lord Robert ey have him to thank The upper classes of hocent of any parti-Grosvenor's legislale refuse to examine es of the guestion. upper classes are nterfere with their ise of their free will out the year. They day which they are ith such Puritanic. a very large section the restrictive laws. nt and dissipation. eal to Lord Robert must not a Sunday of an unshaved isan, who has been gany little comfort urs most inconvenihing which can be tion alone altogether for the people have neasure by the follies slators. Lord Robert at he does not like ied out of his bill;

paper the following of Milton Academy: es of the Academy, e Fourth, passed off ind a glorious day it arly hour the people own by cars and by k the procession exown marched to the water Band; and at If the Academy com-

ations, essays, dis-

e to be bullied and

their Sunday. One

that if he will leave

tainly will not inter-

T MILTON, WIS.

Wisconsin, July 5th.

of a paper, which s than 4000 people audience again asumbers, when, after aration of 1776, by on, S. M. Booth, of ne of the very best age, the people all intense interest and order never pre-

Mr. Booth's address Gażette:want of space, any

e address, but will present with a mere d the great obstrucnappiness of a coun-I Ignorance, Intem-Under the first divisess upon the support ur Common School place in the care of medial of ignorance. lon lagainst crime. n of his subject, Ir.riefly to its constant position, that total perance, and citing nce to the fact, that monumental proofs is leagued with agreement. He Prohibition was ie General Governo Indians. On the Booth stated, that rned by what he ld like to hear, but ht to bear. Our has been to proty makes manhood ered into an argu-Frong of Slavery. with the political i**at any** State has a i**ny** he considered ments cannot take hts of the speople; erights, protect the the humblest as alluded to the fact the high seas is on the toast of ransportation over the southern slave amerce carried on

short but beautiful appeal to the youth, alluding to their bright visions of the future, remarking that experience taught us the fact that wishing would accomplish nothing-that we must work, be industrious, and with honesty of purpose and integrity of character we could not fail. The address was listened to throughout with earnest attention, and repeated demonstrations by the audience.

our home, satisfied that we never passed a pleasanter or more profitable "fourth." We as soon as these are ready for use. did not see a drunken man in Milton!

ALFRED ACADEMY.

of July inst.:-Mr. J. R. Armstrong. Salutatory Oration, Salutatory Essay, Mr. H. C. Johns. Declaration of Independence, Mr. J. W. Gillette. Excelsior, Beauty, Spirit of the 19th Century. Mr. R. T. Baker. he Immutability of Right, Mr. B. H. Brasted Historia, (Spanish,) Dignity of Labor, Mr. Y. P. Carreno. Miss E. Wright. Miss M. A. Seely the Lower Deep, Difficulties opposed to the Scholar, Mr. H. S. Almy. Progress and Claims of this Republic, Mr. S. A. Holt. De Autiquis Literatum Monumentis, Mr. D. D. Waldo (Latin,) Mr. A. Wheeler. Slavery, Accomplish your destiny, Die Vortheile der Freundschaft, Miss C. A. Babcock. Miss S. A. Dickenson. ((lerman,)

King Alcohol,

Valedictory Oration,

Mr. S. R. Maxson. New England, The Student's Mission, Mr. J. Stillman The World's Mirror. Mr. R. Dennis. Miss L. F. McQueen, Hend and Heart, Miss J. A. Staunton. Homeros, (Greek,) Mr. D. F. Stillman. Mr. E. Burdick. Free Schools, Power of Association, Mr. J. Walbridge. Earth and Heaven, Mr. J. H. Vanallei Earth's Pilgrims, Miss M. A. Fenner. Miss C. Beard. La Royauti, (French,) Europe present and future, Mr. A. W. Crandall. Knownothingism. Mr. D. D. McGibbany. Mr. T. E. Stillman Learning and Religion Prepare for the Conflict. Mr. S. G. Nye. The combat deepens-on, ye brave, Mr. D. B. Maxson Miss H. M. Thomas. Heroism, false and true, Creation's God. Miss S. A. Brown. The Rich and the Poor, Mr. J. B. Cassoday Miss J. A. Maxson. Valedictory Essay,

Address to the Graduating Class, Frof. DANIEL D. PICKET.

Mr. J. W. McNeil

Mr. W. V. Perry.

OPEN AIR PREACHING. - A correspondent of the Watchman and Reflector says that the missionaries of the London City Mission held 1,804 open air services during the last year, and benevolent purposes. at which the average attendance was 102. The attendants were mostly idlers, who but for these services would not have heard the word of God preached.

Greenwich is a place of great resort on Sunday for London pleasure takers, and here the attendance was usually from 600 to 1000 persons. As the congregations were for the most part composed of persons from a distance, the good resulting from these services is not fully known, but many interesting cases have come to the knowledge of the missionaries. Four persons in one family were led to a regular attendance on public worship, the Southern Baptist Board of Missions, on and to a deep concern for their spiritual welfare, and cases are known in which females late General Convention decided, not only Fifty years ago M'Donald's grandfather, near allured their husbands to walk in the park, that the Board had acted wisely in dismissing and thus led them under the sound of the Gospel. Many Roman Catholics have attended these services, and have thus had an opportunity of hearing the pure Gospel.

The audiences have usually been orderly and attentive, these efforts being kindly received, and appreciated by those for whose benefit they are made. Opposition has seldom been manifested, and where it has been offered, it has usually been productive of good, as it has enlisted the sympathies of the people on behalf of the missionaries. These open air services have attracted so much attention, and have accomplished so much good in the two last years, that it is intended to

THE METHODISTS IN FRANCE.—A Methodist minister laboring in France, after describing, in a letter to this country, the various vexations encountered from the public functionaries, exclaims in bitterness:-

"Can it be well imagined, that such a state of things as I have described, really exists in civilized France-the land of revolutions and a pirations. Alas! this land is still the land of the shadow of death—a land full of infidelity. of Popery, and of irreligion. Hitherto, we, as Methodists, have not suffered to the same obtain authorization for our closed chapels, and look up to God. We feel encouraged; May. and truly, why should we be downcast? We have kind, sympathizing friends abroad, doors of usefulness at home, and, above all, fine spirits, energies, and the eternal arms of mercy and of love around us. Nor dare we flinch nor fly. No, we cannot, and, by God's blessing, we will not! Pray, pray for us, and for France!"

Churches in New York City.—A writer in the New York Observer states that there are 29 Baptist Churches in this city number. ing 3,383 communicants, 8 Congregational times, of nearly \$2,000. Churches, with 1,050 communicants, 53 Churches, with 8.452 communicants, 48 Presbyterian Churches, with 14,947 communi- lege. cants, and 38 Protestant Episcopal Churches, with 8,160 communicants. This makes an aggregate of 196 Churches, when there should be at least 300, if a place of religious worship were to be provided for all the inhabitants.

MISSIONARY FROM INDIA.—Rev. Jeremiah Phillips, the first missionary to India of the Free Will Baptist Board, has just returned home on a visit on account of impaired health, after a residence of twenty years in Orisso, in Southern India. In addition to his labors among the Hindoos, he has reduced the language of the Santals to writing, and dollars for the endowment of the Biblical translated portions of the Scriptures for their School at New Hampton, N. H. The Probenefit. These Santals are supposed to be fessorship thus provided for is to be entitled the descendants of the aboriginal inhabitants the Parsons Professorship. language.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

The Presbytery of New Castle-Old School -have undertaken the establishment of a school for the thorough training of colored men for the ministry, teaching and other deplatform being placed upon the lowest ground. In gample powers upon the boundaries of counties and districts and open window. Her fall had broken the cloth the qualifications of voters; recommends a slightly, but she was entirely uninjured, from the celebration was worthy of Pennsylvania. The necessary buildings are stringent Liquor Law on account of the In- a fall of twenty-five feet. under contract, and the Institution will open dians; thinks that a light tax only is required.

Sardinia contains a population of a little less than five millions. It is therefore a small kingdom. It has, however, a large ecclesiastical establishment. This, which is popish, 3,383 females, and 5,133 males. The following is the Order of Exercises at consists of 7 archbishops, 34 bishops, 860 the Eighteenth Anniversary of Alfred Acade- cannons attached to bishoprics, and 4,267 as the temporary seat of Government. The my and Teachers' Seminary, held on the 4th parishes. There are 71 Religious Orders, Governor vetoed the same, when the Legislawith 604 houses, containing in all 8,563 ture passed it over the veto and adjourned to of bonds by an issue upon their whole prothe Church establishment is seventeen millions of francs, or about \$3,400,000, and the capital from which it is derived about \$80. Miss H. E. Scott. | 000,000 An attempt is making to throw off a part of this incubus.

ing; that he himself never read it until some discovering what was the matter, to alarm his seriously. The President of the New-York ecution for libel had been commenced. The the smoke, he was unable to return, and him- the apprehension and conviction of the perpeto break down the Tennessee Baptist.

Gerard Hallock, of New Haven, Conn. one of the editors of the Journal of Commerce, has loaned to the New School Presbyterian Church in Nashville, Tenn., twentyfive hundred dollars, at six per cent. interest. for five years, and taken a lien upon the property to secure himself. The sum will enable them to retain their house of worship, and the Southern Aid Society has given them four | ing work, the temporary framing gave way, hundred dollars to aid in supporting a minis-

tune of \$600,000, has bequeathed to the Se. giving way, sprang for the nearest pier, a discond Presbyterian Church of that city \$8500; tance of fifteen feet. Three escaped uninto the Maryland Bible Society \$2000; to the jured, three were killed, and two are so badly Baltimore Manual Labor School \$1000; to the Maryland Tract Society \$1000; to the Maryland Colonization Society \$1000; be- says: The splendid steamer John Stevens, there a better prospect that "the garners" sides various smaller bequests to charitable belonging to the Camden and Amboy Line,

The men on board of the frigate Independence, stationed on the Pacific, received an Bordentown. The entire woodwork was order some time since, requiring them to burned, but the bull being iron, and the malabor on Sunday. The Chaplain, in one of his sermons, spoke against such labors, and as She was the largest and most expensive boat to desist from preaching. The chaplain, it is said, is coming to Washington to have the one deck hand, and a chambermaid, were drowned. question decided.

Rev. I. J. Roberts, for many years a Baptist Missionary to China, claiming to have been the teacher of the insurgents, was dismissed, two years since, from the service of Mr. Roberts from its patronage, but they were only astonished at their singular forbearance in the premises.

The American Sunday School Union has and he was hung. employed for terms varying from one to four months each, no less than 256 student missionaries in the prosecution of its labors; they came from thirty different colleges and seminaries, and through their efforts 909 Sunday schools have been organized, and 1545 others have been visited, supplied with books, or

It is stated that Sir Samuel Morton Peto, what is better still, a large heart.

The Baptist Memorial reports three thousand three hundred and sixty-eight baptisms, extent as our brethren of other societies. twenty-five churches constituted, five deaths edifices, and sixteen ordinations, in various but have been refused. We must proceed, sections of the Union, during the month of

> Vermont must have a remarkably moral and law-obeying population, for it seems that the jails of that State average only three occupants each. Three are entirely empty, two four each, one has six, and another seven.

The total amount of contributions to the American Board from the churches in Boston

valuable addition to the library of that Col-

The salary of the Professors in the Theological Seminary at Princeton, was fixed at \$2200 by the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, at its late session in Nash- County, G. Benjamin, Esq., was handling a every morning and evening, for two or three

The income of the Toronto University and the hand, and ran off. Being alarmed, Mr. Mr. Weaver, of Pomfret, Ct., bought a Upper Canada College, as reported to the B. applied his mouth to the wound and re-slave in Cuba, brought him to Connecticut, Legislature, amounts to \$75,200 per annum. A New Methodist College, it is stated, is

\$100,000 has already been secured. Rev. Mr. Parsons has given ten thousand

sity, Iowa.

He contends that the preemptions may be taxed; recommends the immediate establish. ment of a seat of Government, and announces that the population of the Territory was

The Legislature fixed on Shawnee Mission

SUMMARY.

libel was sent to the paper and inserted while places. Mr. Thompson—who is an aged engineer, had an arm broken; and a number months afterward, when he heard that a pros- daughters, when, becoming overpowered by Central Railroad offers a reward of \$5,000 for prosecutor is a Methodist preacher by the self, his three daughters—Julia, Mary, and trators of this outrage. name of Jones, who, it is said, had threatened Mrs. Elizabeth Carr, with the two little children of the latter-perished in the flames. The ages of the unfortunate ladies ranged from July 20, says: Passmore Williamson, the inmates of the house, twelve in number, escaped with much difficulty.

gaged in the erection of the bridge over Ridley's Creek, on the West Chester and Philadelphia Railroad, were about commencand, falling, carried away the entire super structure. Five workmen employed on the Samuel McDonald, a wealthy citizen of upper chord, and the foreman and two work-Baltimore, who died recently, leaving a for- men on the lower chord, perceiving something hurt as to leave no hope of their recovery.

> was destroyed by fire at 2 o'clock this morning, while lying at Whitehall Landing, below chinery, are probably not much damaged. sons were sleeping on the boat. The pilot, saved, but three female cooks were lost.

The Romney (Fa.) Intelligencer, speaking of the murder of Orndorff by M'Donald, a few weeks ago, in Hampshire County, relates a strange coincidence. M'Donald was robbing Lockmiller's house when Orndoff came up, account of imprudence and misconduct. The and he shot him for fear of being detected. the identical spot, was robbing the house of a Mr. Lupton, when Lupton's three children

We learn from the Indianapolis Journal, that a locomotive descending the inclined plane at Madison, Indiana, owing to the wet track, got beyond the control of the brakes, and went down the plane with fearful velocity. When Samuel Idler, and the fireman, Samuel Biz | peal There were present at the last meeting of ette, took a desperate leap for life from the was shockingly mangled.

The New Haven Journal has an account of the Treasurer of the English Baptist Mission- a horrible death by intoxication in the town ary Society, gives away annually, from his of Bethany, Conn. It appears that Mr. David own resources, about \$170,000. The greater | Carrington, of Bethany, being troubled with portion of this is devoted to the building of a disagreeable scent about his premises, made churches. He must have a large income, and, search for the cause, and found behind some papers have been placed in his hands for this brush, in a sitting posture, the dead body of purpose by Jefferson's descendants. As no a man in a state of decomposition. It was other author has had access to these materials, ascertained to be the body of Henry Collyer, the work will be looked for with much inof Woodbury, who left his home on the 4th. terest. But our turn may be near. We had hoped to of Baptist ministers, fourteen new church He went to the town of Seymour on the morn- A dispatch dated Reading, Pa., Thursday, ing of that day, where he procured a tin pail July 19, says: Arthur Hughes, a special agent filled with liquor, stolen at the distillery of of the Post Office Department, arrested yes-Mr. Chatfield. He was seen grossly intoxi- terday afternoon Adams H. Smith, a clerk in cated in the evening, and when found his head the Post-Office at Richmond, Northampton

The Whig and the Republican New York State Central Committees, have each issued have but one prisoner each, two others have a separate call for a State Convention of the parties they respectively represent, to be held tion Democrats hold theirs on the 29th of Columbia County, N. Y., in the same house this year, including the contributions received August, and the Hard Shells hold theirs on where they were all born, after a separation at the united monthly concert, is \$26,488 30, the 5th of September. Thus it will be seen of over fifty years. Their average age was The amount last year was \$24,532 13, show- that all the great political parties are fairly in sixty. The house they met in is the same ing an increase, notwithstanding the dull the field for the Fall campaign. In addition house the father first took for a home over imes, of nearly \$2,000.

to these, we shall undoubtedly have a State library of Rev. Wm. A. Thompson, Convention of the Temperance party, and the family ever since, and probably will be have a library of the week before the third Sabbath in September 19 of the month at 10 o'clock. A. M. Dutch Reformed Churches, with 4,866 com- late of Port Byron, Ill., has been donated by one of the Free Democracy—together with a held by the fourth generation. municants, 5 Lutheran Churches, with 3,048 his widow, Mrs. H. B. Thompson, to Iowa State Council of the Know Nothings, the The Baltimore Sun states that Rev. Mr. communicants, 35 Methodist Episcopal College. It numbers 412 volumes, and is a Radical Abolitionists, the Know Somethings Jones, a chaplain in the navy, is the discoverand the Choctaws. If the State, therefore, er of the fact that the zodiacal light is a ring should be unable to form a government next around the earth inside the moon's orbit, and Fall, it is not likely to be from any lack of probably in the same plane with that orbit.

large dog of his, when it suddenly bit him in years. course be most painful.

A man living about forty miles from Cairo smothered him to death.

KANSAS.—A dispatch from Kansas, dated A little daughter of Dr. Brenna, living at July 16th, says that Governor Reeder's Mes- No. 70 State street, New Haven, fell on Eaton of Canastota, N. Y., are now engaged sage to the Legislature of Kansas is published. Wednesday morning, about 6 o'clock, while in manufacturing the first Equatorial Tele-He contends for the right of the people to asleep, from her chamber window, down on scope ever made in this country. It is desettle their own affairs, uninfluenced by other the awning of Mr. Tyler's shoe store beneath. signed for the Hamilton College Observatory, States. He says the Territorial Legislature George T. Trowbridge, clerk at Thomson and when finished will be one of the best, if partments, to be called the Ashmur Institute. may act on the question of Slavery to a limit. Brothers' store, saw her fall, and observing not the best, in America. The school is located at Chester County, ed and partial extent, and temporarily reguithat she did not move upon the awning, ran Pennsylvania, and in the midst of a dense late it in the Territory; shows what laws are to her rescue, and found her asleep—as she The ground was admirably selected, the ing ample powers upon the Board of Trus- of the boundaries of counties and districts and onen window Hor fall had broken the cloth wheat will reach the aggregate of 115,000,of the boundaries of counties and districts and onen window Hor fall had broken the cloth wheat will reach the aggregate of 115,000,of the boundaries of counties and districts and onen window Hor fall had broken the cloth The ground was admirably selected, the ing ample powers upon the Board of Trust of the boundaries of counties and districts and open window. Her fall had broken the cloth

> The American Railroad Journal, for this week, gives an interesting sketch of the Mich igan Southern and Northern Indiana Rail road, and a condensed statement of its present financial condition, adding that it under stands, that the Conpany's forthcoming report, for their fiscal year ending with 30th ult.—as yet unpublished—will contain a property of \$8 000.000.

A dispatch dated Syracuse, Friday, July 20, says: The night express train going west On the 15th of July, between one and two 12 o'clock last night, about three miles west senger-train exploded and was completely Rev. J. R Graves, editor of the Tennessee Braut, Erie Co., N. Y., a farmer in good cir-misplaced a rail. Mr. Devo, of Springfield Baptist, has lately been mulcted in the sum of cumstances, was awakened by an alarm of Mass, had a shoulder broken; Henry Steams, \$7,500 for the publication of a libel. Mr. fire, and discovered his house to be in flames, the conductor, was badly cut and bruised Graves states that the article containing the having been fired by an incendiary in three about the head and face; Mr. Harrison, the he was absent attending a protracted meet- gentleman—rushed up starts immediately on of others were more or less bruised, but none

A dispatch dated Philadelphia, Friday, eighteen to twenty-four years. The rest of prominent Abolitionist, and five negroes, are having a hearing to day before Judge Kane, in the United States District Court, on a writ of habeas corpus. They are charged with The population of Niagara Falls village, On the 16th of July, as the workmen en- forcibly seizing and carrying off, on Wednes as shown by the Census, is 2,976—an inday last, a female servant and her two children, crease within the last two years of about 1,500. the property of Col. Wheeler, of North Niagara City has 1,365. Carolina, our Minister to Central America, as he was about leaving here for New York,

In Wisconsin the fields give promise of a most abundant harvest. Corn is rather backward, and "sod" corn especially is quite small; but there is ample time yet with favorable weather, for a large yield. Wheat is nearly ready for the reaper. Oats are also coming forward fine Fotatoes look well. The breadth of grain sown is much wider of her children, has joined the Hebrew con-A dispatch dated Philadelphia, July 17th, than we heretofore noticed. Never was gregation there. of the people will be full to overflowing.

A dispatch dated Oswego, Friday, July 20, says: The steamer America, of the International Line, when opposite the Genesee River this morning, ran into the schooner Emblem, of Wilson, cutting her in two. Five a reward Commodore Marvin ordered him on the river, and was built in 1846. Six per- of the crew, including the captain and mate, and one passenger, all of the Emblem, were

James Myers, the clown, one of the proprietors of Myers & Madigan's Circus Company, met with an untimely death while performing on the slack rope at Geneva a few days since. The ring by which the rope was fastened gave way, throwing him to the ground with so much force as to dash his

B. S. Garland, of Missouri, the owner of the fugitive slave who was rescued from jail came upon him, and for fear of detection, he in Milwaukee in March last by a body of men murdered, as he supposed, all of them, but acting under the leadership of S. M. Booth, fortunately one lived to testify against him, sued Booth for \$1,000, the value of his slave. and has recently recovered that amount. Booth, it will be remembered, was convicted on a criminal trial for having aided in the rescue, and was sentenced to fine and imprisonment, but was released on a writ of habeas corpus by the Supreme Court of the son, Charles West, M Ernst, J L Boyd, David Whitwithin a hundred yards of a freight train that State. The suit for damages will very problems, BG Stillman (sent by express,) EA Green. was standing on the track, the engineer, ably be carried up to the same Court on ap-

We learn from the Hamilton (N. Y.) Jourthe Mass, Gen. Association of Congaegation- flying engine. Mr. Idler was dashed against | nal of the 3d inst., that Mrs. Chubbuck died pursue the same course during the present alists, several venerable ministers, among a switch signal and was instantly killed. Mr. in that village on the evening of the 2d, at whom were Rev. Payson Williston, D. D., Bizette struck the ground and instantly ex. the good old age of 70 years. Mrs. Chubbuck aged 91; Rev. T. M. Cooley, D. D., aged pired. Mr. E. J. Robinson, a clerk of the was one of a type of women whose passing 83; Rev. Heman Humphrey, D. D., aged Company, who was also on the engine, clung away we greatly regret—the old-fashioned 77; Rev. Dr. Allen, 72; Rev. Dr. Wood- to it, and by the collision with the freight train mother. She was the mother of her who is known to the literary world as Fanny Forrester, and to the religious as the wife of the great missionary to Burmah.

It is said that Hon. Henry S. Randall, of Cortlandville, is engaged in writing a Life of Thomas Jefferson. Valuable letters and

was completely immersed in the pail of liquor. | County, on the charge of robbing the mails. Smith confessed taking one letter containing four hundred dollars, mailed at Stroudsburg

The children of Noah Davenport, eight in at Syracuse at noon on the 26th day of Sep- number, all met on the 28th June, 1855, at David P Curtis, New London tember next. The Soft Shells or Administra- William Davenport's house in Spencertown, Ezekiel R Clarke, Nile

Mr. Jones was on the Japan expedition, and On Saturday week, the Sheriff of Allegany he embraced the occasion to make observations

moved what he could of the virus, by suction. and set him to work on his farm. Mahedo On Monday the dog appeared in Almond, and complained of the hard work to which he was bit everything in his way. Among the vic-subjected, and gave "leg bail" last week. to be established in Troy, N. Y., for which tims was an aged negro, named McClelland, Mr. Weaver followed him to Killingly, with a some dozen cows, and as many dogs. The writ of habeas corpus, but the people defeatsuspense of the bitten individuals must of ed him, and slipped Mahedo off on the "underground railroad."

We hear from Illinois, that the product of named Evans, was bitten by a mad dog re- wheat in that State is expected to be at least cently; during his paroxysms five men were 25,000,000 the present year, which gives a of India, who were driven to the jungle by The Library of the late Levi Tucker, D. unable to hold him, and, in compliance with bushel to every inhabitant of the United States of India, who were driven to the jungle by The Library of the late Levi Tucker, D. unable to note nim, and, in compnance with pushes to every innabitant of the object of the late Levi Tucker, D. unable to note nim, and, in compnance with pushes to describe the findous when they took possession of the late Levi Tucker, D. unable to note nim, and, in compnance with pushes to describe the principal state of the principal; Hon. J. Goodrich, President of Trustees of Burlington University, and have never had a written chased by the Trustees of Burlington University. Back to the principal them to describe the principal than J. Goodrich, President of Trustees of Burlington University. Back to the principal than J. C. Culver, Esq., or to J. C. Culver, Esq. 000,000 bushels.

Messrs. Chas. Spencer and Prof. A. K

year of 45,000,000 bushels.

The heat of the weather was the principal opic of discusion in New York last week. On Thursday the temperature ranged from 90 to 98 degrees, and maintained for eleven hours an average of $94\frac{1}{4}$ degrees.

Dr Hyndshaw, of Plainfield, N. J. was nearly kicked to death by a vicious horse on Friday, July 14th. He was picked up insensible and for several minutes it was supposed he was dead. The wounds were in the head

on the Central Railroad, ran off the track at | near Milton, July 19th, the engine of a paso'clock in the morning, James Thompson, of of this place, owing to some villains having demolished. Among the ruins, the dead The very Book that every body has been Wanting. bodies of the engineer and fireman, and Mr. Brush the conductor, were discovered.

Seventeen towns of Chenango County, according to the present census, show a falling off in population for five years of 503. Norwich is the only town that shows an increase.

ege, Pa., have resigned, and their resignations have been accepted by the Trustees. ler," "Works of Robert Hall," etc., etc. Large och Difference of opinion on slavery is the cause.

During the month of April the Illinois for \$250,847; the cheapest kind averaging comprehensive, and impartial manner in which the

arm shot off on the fourth of July by the accidental discharge of a cannon. Up to noon on the 2d inst., there had been

eight deaths by cholera at Lexington, Ky. The fatal cases were all Irish and blacks. A Protestant lady in St. Louis, with seven

New York Markets—July 23, 1855.

Ashes-Pearls and Pots \$6 50 a 6 62. Flour and Meal-Flour, 7 75 a 8 00 for State, 8 50 8 75 for mixed Western, 10 75 a 12 50 for extra Genesee. Rye Flour 7 25 a 8 50. Jersey Meal 4 50 be no question, as Dr. Belcher surveys each sect with Grain-Wheat, 1 71 for red Canadian, 1 80 for red

New Jersey. Rye 130. Barley 1 10 a 1 15. Barley Malt 1 37 a 1 40. Oats, 60 a 63c. for State and Malt 1 37 a 1 40. Oats, 60 a 63c. for State and Western. Corn, 89 a 90c. for Western mixed. White amount of interesting and valuable information to the Beans 3 00 a 3 25 per bushel. Provisions-Pork, 16 75 for new prime, 19 50 for Recorder and Register.

new mess. Beef. 9 75 a 10 25 for prime, 11 00 a 13 00 for country mess. Butter, 13 a 16c. for Ohio, 16 a 19c. for ordinary to good State, 19 a 22c. for choice

Seeds-Clover 11c. Rough Flaxseed 1 85 a 1 90. Wool-32 a 33c for low quality, 38 a 41c. for good medium, 42 a 45c. for fine

MARRIED,

In Plainfield, N. Y., July 4th, by David Whitford, Esq., Mr. Linas Osborne, of Brookfield, N.Y., to Miss MALINDA Mosher, of the former place. At Elmwood, Illinois, July 2d, by Eld. -- Croy Mr. Joseph Noble to Miss Cassanda Vanhorn.

ER Clarke, H P Burdick, W C Whitford, W C Kenyon, A D Bond, J R Butts, H W Randolph, J R Satterlee, Joseph Noble, Charles Potter, Wm B Maxford, H L Jones, B G Stillman, S Fenner, D P Cartis

RECEIPTS. FOR THE SABBATH RECORDER:

Asa L Maxson, Walworth, Wis	35	00 to v	ol. 12 No.
J M Lanphear "	6	00	12
Edgar R Maxson "	4	00 .	12
Nathan J Reed "		00	12
A D Bond, Milton, Wis	2	00	11
C B Miller, Southampton, I'll	2	00	. 12
P Crouch "	2	00	11
J Simpson "	4	00	Ţ11 .
D Loof borough "	2	00	12-
Sally Fenner, Potter Hill, R I	2	00	12
Caroline Tucker, Brooklyn	6	00	. 11
Saunders Crantal, Loonardsville	2	00	12
Josiah D Ayars, Wirt	2	00	12
H L Jones, DeRuyter	2	00	12
H W Burdick /"	2	00	, 11
W G Crandall / "	2	00	11
Pardon Coon "	2	00	11
B H Burdick "	2	00	12
Ray Green, Berlin	4	00	11 -
C F Green "	2	00	11
S Greenman "	2	-00	11
G N Greenman "	3	00	11
Nathan Lewis, Petersburg	2	00	11
Albert Clarke "	2	00	8
Thos A Maxson "	5	00	11 '
Luman Matterson "	4	00	11
Luther Clarke "	2	00	12

FOR SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST MEMORIAL: John Simpson, Southampton, Ill, vol. 3 Caroline Tucker, Brooklyn, vols. 2, 3 Darwin D Maxson Luman Matterson

WILLIAM M. ROGERS, Treasurer.

The General Conference.

The Seventh-day Baptist General Conference will hold its triennial session with the first church in Brook-Introductory discourse by Lucius Crandall; T.E. Bab H. H. BAKER, Secretary.

Male and Female Teacher's Seminary.

A. C. SPICER, A. M., Principal, and Professor o Mathematics, Natural, Intellectual, and Moral Sciences A. WHITTORD, Professor of Greek and Latin Languages, and Rhetoric. J. F. PEASE, Professor of Instrumental and Vocal

J. F. Wood, Teacher of Penmanship and Book-keep ing. Mrs.S. M. Spicer, Preceptress, and teacher of Modern

Languages, Painting and Penciling.
(Other teachers will be engaged as occasion may require.) Calendar for 1855-6. First term opens Wednesday, August 29th; closes

Wednesday, December 5th. Second term opens Wednesday, December 12th; closes Wednesday, March 19th, 1856. Third term opens Wednesday, March 26th; closes Wednesday, July 2d, 1856.

(The school will open, this year, in the New and Spacious Hall just erected.) Taition per term of 14 weeks, from \$4 00 to \$6 00. Music, Painting, and Penciling, extra. Board at the

MILTON, Rock Co., Wis.

Savery's Temperance Hotel

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THE RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES: Their History, Doctrine, Government, and Statistics; with a Preliminary Sketch of Judaism, Paganism, and Mohammedanism. By Rev. JOSEPH BELCHER, D. D., Honorary Member of the The President and Faculty of Madison Col. Historical Societies of Pennsylvania and Wisconsin, author of "William Carey, a Biography," etc., etc., and "Editor of the Complete Works of Andrew Fultavo, 1024 pages, handsomely embellished by nearly two hundred engravings.

This invaluable work is rapidly finding its way Central Railroad Company sold 18,660 acres among all classes of the American people. The clear, 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 The people of Fon-du-Lac have raised \$500 is in the hands of a master, nor rise but with kindlier or the benefit of Mr. Beaver, who had an and more liberal feelings towards the great brotherhood of Christians, under whatever name they bear. Ours is a great, growing, and glorious country, and every family, and every young man, throughout its length and breadth, should have a copy as a text book 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

This is a large and beautiful volume, and will find a cordial welcome in every family.-Philadelphia Christian Chronicle. So far as concerns independence of vision, there can the same dispassionate impartiality. - Epis. Recorder.

This massive volume embraces a vast fund of in formation. - Presbyterian. families into which it may be received .- New York

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 Item, We presume it will be a standard work in thousands of libraries .- Littell's Living Age.

Sold only by agents, to whom certain districts are allotted. For particulars address the publisher, JOHN E. POTTER.

15 Sansom-st., Philadelphia. Or, Noves Spicen, Indianapolis, Ind.

Michigan Southern Railroad Line. TRAVELERS for Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas, and L all points West and Southwest, can obtain through tickets, and all information concerning routes, fare, &c., either by the New York and Erie Railroad, or the New York Central Railroad, by application at the Company's Office, No. 192 Broadway, corner Dey-st., to JOHN F. PORTER, General Agent.

Central Railroad Company of New Jersey. TEW 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 Railroad, which leave New York from foot of Courtlandt-st. at 8 A. M., 1, 4 and 5 Returning—leave Phillipsburg (opposite Easton) at 6 and 9.45 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Sometvill (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 Eric Railroad.

ON 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.

Mail at 81 A. M. for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and all in termediate stations. Accommodation at 124 P. M. for Port Jervis and Rockland Passenger at 3 P. M. (from foot o Chambers-st.) via Piermont, for Suffern and intermedi

Buffalo Express at 6 A. M. for Buffalo.

Way Passenger at 4 P. M. for Newburgh and Otisille and intermediate stations. Night Express at 52 P. M. for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant at 6 P. M. for Dunkirk and Buffalo and

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 jor 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 readers in Allegany County.

Through Passen	ger Train	ns movin	Westw	ard.
		Mail.		
STATIONS.	A. M.	A. M.	P. X.	P. M.
Leave New York	6 00	8 15	5 30	8 00
-4.	Р, М.	P. M.	A. M.	P, X.
" Hornellsville	6.20	12 30	6 52	9 30
" Almond		12 45		41.4
" Alfred		12 56		
" Andover	: •	I 17	K + 1 1	A The State
" Genesee	. 7 17	1 42	7 50	11 22
" Scio	7 30	1 55	8 02	Salai 🔑
" Belvidere	7 27	2 22	8 20	12 10
Dervicere	1 21	2 35	V	12 26
Friendship			8 56	1 05
" Cuba		3 00	9 22	
" Olean	8 48	3 40		2 00
Through Passen	ger Train	s moving	Eastwa	rd.
110.006.01 0000	Express.	Mail.	Express. E	Express
	A. M.	A. M.	Р. н.	P.M
STATIONS.	5 30	10 00	3 30	9 00
Leave Dunkirk	•	P. M.		J. J. J.
	8 25	1 15	6 15	11 22
" Olean		1 47	6 41	
" Cuba		2 10	0 11	
" Friendship	0.00			10.10
" Eelvidere	9 23	2 22	7 11	12 10
" Scio	9 45	2 47	7 30	
" Genesee	9`55	3 00	7 38	12 35

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Miscellaneaus.

From "The Crayon." Wanderings in the Southwest-No. 2.

SAN ANTONIO, June 1st, 1855. I wrote in my last of my arrival at the town of Anaqua, the residence of Mr. Cromwell and family, black and white. Mr. C. is chief magistrate, post-master, and the only free white man in the place, which, with one exception, is the smallest place that I ever saw; that was a town in Georgia, where the cars stopped a moment, and I was unable to institute any comparison, for it was fastened with a padlock. I was glad to find a place where I could sleep under a roof, for it seemed a severe trial to lie down under the open sky on the bare ground, where I had heard there were so many poisonous insects and reptiles; but I had something to learn. The sun had risen before me the next morning, when I strolled down to the San Antonio river. It is here about one half the size of the Guadaloupe, where I crossed it the day before. In other respects, the characteristics are much the same turbid, winding, with a current of about five miles an hour. Its channel is about fifty feet below the level of the prairie, and the banks, often precipitous, where the water has undermined them, show sand, with a deep black alluvium overlying it, containing shells of Anodonta, Bulime Helics of species now living, and found in great abundance on the uplands. I have seen no pebbles or stones as yet in Texas. Grapes of three species I saw growing on its

banks, and the pecan tree I saw here for the first time. It is a tree very much resembling the pig-nut hickory of the North, but its branches make an angle more acute, and arched like edge had masses of rubbish in their tops, tree, to which I made the horse fast, and the elm. Of the elm I saw three species. I spent most of the forenoon on the banks of the river, shadowed by the mossdraped trees, and lullel by the murmur of the water

among the fallen trunks. The cardinal grosbeak showed its scarlet plumage in the light green of the willow that dabbled its leaves in the river just where it took a short turn under a high, thicket-crowned, caving bank. A negro came down with two fish-lines, with enormous hooks, and after baiting them with the entrails of a fowl, he drove the sharpened ends of the poles into the bank, and sat down to wait the result. "What sort of fish do you catch here?" I asked. "Cat, sah." "No other kind do you catch in dis river?" "Oh, yes, sah, buffalo-fish, but dem we don't caich." Soon the fellow drew out a cat-fish. weighing about six pounds, of a species he called a yellow cat, and soon after I helped size, which he called the blue cat. The river from East Tennessee three years since, is which many doves were gathered to drink. well satisfied with the country, has had less | About half-past ten the sun shone so hot sickness than in Tennessee. He has a very that I was induced to tie my horse by the good garden, and his table at dinner was well cabris to the branch of a tree, and lie down supplied with peas, beans, and beets, and it in the shade. It was one of those rare occawas but the fourth of May. He told me that sions which I have seen in Texas, when there its eyes after the third year, and it is necessa. as my observation goes, indicates a storm. ry to use new stock from the North. He Not a cloud appeared to move, or a leaf to here twenty feet high. The anaqua tree singing; I heard the forsaken dove calling bears a berry about as large as a garden cur- in its plaintive note, and the buzz of the horserant, and much esteemed for food. These fig, that pesty little cosmopolite. A little way trees grow in clusters on the prairies border- off comes an agitation in the grass, and a ing the streams, in company with the hack- whirling of the dried leaves. I step out into staying in the houses of the settlers. berry, are generally of the same height, and the miniature whirlwind, and I have to hold unite their tops so close as to appear like one | my hat on my head; by and by it moves on tree with many trunks. These furnish a and dies out, when it is still and fiery as begrateful shade for cattle. Sometimes the fore. As I had designed to dine at Goliad, I oaks are found grouped in this way, and they was forced to resume the journey, hot as it are all known as "motts" in this country. | was. The scenery here loses its prairie A little boy brought to me the passion flower | character, although the term prairie does not (P. incarnata,) which seems to be spread seem to be used in the same restricted sense favored region—camp and traveling life must the prairies. The root of a shrub called the but of the general topography of the country, Spanish apple was shown to me. It is long I shall write in future. The surface is more and succulent, and may be almost entirely rolling, limestone crops out of the hill-sides, reduced to a paste by pounding. It is much | whose surfaces are covered with scrubby esteemed as an emolient application as a bushes eight or ten feet high, thorny, small substitute for slippery elm, and I do not doubt leaved, and of a great variety of forms. could be used as a valuable article of diet for Among them, I saw one which bears a berry the sick-room. After dinner I resumed my in color like the red current, and of a very iourney. The road led up the left bank of agreeable flavor; they crowd the branches The taranfula is a pleasant institution to get 20 feet, and when loaded 30 feet. She has the river, but far enough from it to avoid the in umbells, and are gathered by placing a into a quarrel with. He is a spider, with a four decks, and salcons to accommodate 600 ravines and wooded bottoms. The rich, level sheet under the bushes and beating them. body about the size of a hen's egg, and legs first class; and 1,800 second class passengers, prairie, is left on the right, and here it is Its leaves are prickly, like the holly, and its five or six inches long, and covered with long, and 10,000 troops. rolling and interspersed with "motts" and wood is a fine yellow dye. On a hill com. coarse black hair. He lies in the cattle tracks, trees as tastefully as they could be arranged manding a view of the old city and mission and if you see him, move out of his path, as his by Art, and it was so decidedly English that buildings, and a region of country many bite is absolutely certain death, and he never it would not have been difficult to have fan- miles in extent, stands the newly erected gets out of any one's way, but can jump eight cied that I stood on Hampstead heath again, academy. Here I saw the first muskeet or ten feet to inflict his deadly bite. Then and was looking off towards Highgate.

they are all thoroughly domesticated, and are to be an accacia, closely resembling the thorny a claw, and each claw inflicting a separate often quite indisposed to get out of your locust in foliage, being thin, and of a light wound. If he walks over you at night, you path. The droves of horses, though no less green, but the branchlets were drooping like will have cause to remember him for many be about 300 tons, hull 10,000; making an sleek and gentle, seem to have less inertia a willow. It branches low, and is generally months to come, as the wound is of a particuto overcome. An ass and her hopeful deformed by prairie fire or storms. It is full-grown, burly headed son, plant themselves | very brittle, but is said to be almost imperish. | heal. The stinging lizard is a lesser evil, the by the path, and regard you with a curiosity able by decay. It is rare to find it exceeding sensation of its wound being likened to the so green as to make you laugh. I was pass. a foot in diameter, but in favorable localities application of a red hot iron to the person; ing a pond of standing water; the road led it will attain twice that size. Goliad, the but one is too thankful to escape with life to along that side of it which had been in more new town on the left bank of the San Antonio, consider these lesser evils any annoyance. prosperous times its outlet, and I turned my has a very thrifty appearance; the houses are But the insects! flying, creeping, jumping, horse's head to go around it. It was the first mostly built of a yellow sand stone, containing running, digging, buzzing, stinging, they are and the last collection of standing water I lime. But little attention has been paid to every where. Ask for a cup of water, and have seen in Texas. Alders grew in the the cultivation of the ground, and few of the the rejoinder in our camp is, Will you have and when completed will be launched broadmud, on the west side, and black-birds were have gardens attached. I stopped at it with a bug or without? The horned-freg side to the water. Her architect is I. K holding a convocation there, with a solemn the only hotel in the place. The county is one of the greatest curiosisies here, and is Brunel, and about 500 men are now employwhite crane (ardea occidentalis,) perched court was sitting, and at the moment of my perfectly harmless. It has none of the cold, ployed upon her in various departments. upon a tree in the center as a presiding elder. arrival, were at dinner, so that I waited for slimy qualities of his northern brother, but is I thought of an ornithological friend in New the second table. I did not wait long; the frequently made a pet of. Chameleous are York, who wished the skin of that very bird, company soon filled the porch where I was innumerable, darting over the prairie in every and was sorry it was so inconvenient for him sitting. A more motley company could hard. direction with inconceivable swiftness, and to get it. Plover were feeding along the ly be imagined, and costumes to match-silk undergoing their peculiar changing of color, margin of the water, and they seemed to stove-pipe hats, black Kossuth hats, white corresponding to the color of the object under know I had no gun; at a ravine, green and ditto, straw, palm-leaf, and Panama, and no which they may be. The woods on the banks fowl as I expected, but this is their breeding and hickory shirt all unbuttoned, and blue game is abundant and very tame, as it is season, and they have left for parts unknown. cotton pants well buttoned, is saluted as scarcely ever sought after. The only varieties prepared the soil for them. As the sun went double edged knife, with which he proceeds down, its low horizontal rays threw into relief to pry the venison from between his teeth. "twilight of repose." I could but pass on meats, but there were no vegetables.

there the table is set. but it did not turn out a profitable crop, and direction which he indicated with his hand. if the manure can be had. [Am. Agricul. his attention was directed exclusively to The sun was about an hour high, and clouds stock, of which he had about two thousand were rising from the west to meet it. I rode head. He was living with but few comforts, fast through a country where there was no you would say with but few necessaries. In obstruction, over hills and through valleys a cabin adjoining the one I have mentioned, which vied with each other in beauty, and a wretched hovel, lived a large family of only deviated from the direction given, to blacks, and in the evening the males danced avoid the branches of the oaks, until it began a "break-down" for our amusement, while to grow dark, and flashes of lightning alterthe females, made visible by the flame of a nated with the rumble of the threatening small fire on the heath, sat on the ground, not storm. I thought I had gone twice the disseeming to take any interest in the "fun." tance required to find the road, but I had When I rose the next morning, a heavy fog seen no traces of man. I saw cattle, but they enveloped the place. I saddled my horse, were astonished to see me there, and fled and, waiting for breakfast, took a look at the with their tails in the air; a herd of deer premises. Two black pigs, a strutting tur- started up before me, and seemed less wild key, and an old calico dress, were in the yard, than the cattle; they would allow me to get and some fine peach trees in the garden, near them, and running a few rods, would with an acre or two of thrifty-looking corn face about and present a front of bristling beyond. They had not attempted to raise horns, and again I would see a line of white garden vegetables.

when I was again in the saddle. Many deer course. The storm had shifted more to the were near the road, and two allowed me to west, it grew very dark, and the frequent approach within two hundred yards of them. flashes of lightning only blinded me. I dis-I left the straight road to follow the windings mounted, and led my horse, in order that I of the river. I crossed a stream of clear might not pass the road, until it began to rain. water running over a sandy bed, with frag- I had thought of the contingency of being ments of rock from limestone beds, which compelled to spend the night alone in the here have been exposed by the running water. | wilderness, but now the necessitiy was upon My horse took deep draughts, and when he me in its most appalling form. had finished I did likewise. The banks were likewise that grew at the water's I were crossing it. I found a small muskeet borne there by floods. I could not determine stripped him, for which he was very grateful so well to day the course of the river by the and rolled himself upon the grass. I cut off trees, for the whole country seemed to be the ends of the branches, and drew the saddlecovered with them, and the larger growth of blankets ever the tree, and, placing the saddle only along water-courses, were obscured by that I was well protected from the rains smaller trees growing on higher ground. It above and the wolves below; but I was soon was necessary, therefore, to travel as near as made aware that it was not a position for I could by the compass. This brought me again to the bank of the stream I had just of the day, while the woolen canopy made it crossed. A large turtle with a thin shell (T. oppressively warm. Something stung me on sand-bar into deeper water, and two black ducks were floating in the shadow of a lime- retaliated by blistering me the next day, stone ledge. The soil appeared not so good, abundant, the motts are more numerous and preparation. I endured my position as long of smaller growth, degenerating into thickets. as possible. I could hear us sound of wolves, The carcass of a grey wolf lay in my way, nor the growl of a panther, and the rain did The scenery changed to an oak opening with not come very hard, while the thunder and him with the other line to another of smaller trees from eighteen inches to two feet in lightning grew more distant; at the same diameter, and from 30 to 50 feet high. abounded, he said, in gars and alligators, and passed a spring, the rocks in which were sleep that made it imperative upon me to lie no one dared to bathe in it. Mr. C. moved stained white with sulphur, and around down; so I spread the blanket upon the

the Irish potatoe, though it grows well, loses | was no refreshing breeze, and which, so far showed me the persimmon tree, which grows stir upon the trees; invisible sparrows were trees, which form so important a feature in there is the centipede, furnished with an un-There are no wild cattle on these prairies; the landscape of western Texas. It appears limited number of legs, each leg armed with

tails bobbing in the gloom. I was convinced, The fog was lifting from the ground, but that by following the direction of the clouds the crystal drops were thick upon the grass, when other things failed me, I had lost my

the pecans, poplar, and elms, which grow in the crotch, I mounted it, and for a moment repose, it was but a prolongation of the labors Ferox,) paddled with much noise over a wet the leg, and I crushed the offender, which I think was a cantharis, for the crushed insect wherever it touched my skin in its descent grass was thinner, and flowering plants more as thoroughly as could be done by the official ground, placed my saddle for a pillow, and fell asleep listening to Pelicano cropping the grass. Once he awaked me by lying down too familiarly near me; all was silent but the sound of the mocking bird, and I thought I never heard any thing so melodious, as it warbled on in the still night, while the stars were shining out where the dark clouds had been. It was cooler, and I wrapped my coat close about me and laid down again. In the morning, I found that I had crossed the read, and a Mexican cart had stopped for the night not far off. I lost that night my fear of "camping out" alone, and I prefer to do so now to

Remainder of No. 2 next week,

Texan Staple Productions.

A letter from a sojourner in the Lone Star State to a friend at the North, gives a glowing description of the natural productions of that widely over the country on the borders of that it is in many parts of the great valley; there be delightful—more particularly to one the least bit nervous. The letter says :-

> "Texas is the paradise of reptiles and creeping things. Rattle and maccasin snakes are too numerous even to shake a stick at; the bite of the former is easily cured by drinking raw whiskey till it produces complete intoxication; but for the latter there is no cure. larly poisonous nature and is very difficult to

This serves as a gen- day's journey, when they told me that I had and I find it requires less labor to keep the bestow a reward, either in honor or money, eral assembly-room. Sometimes it has a taken the wrong road, that this was the "set- ground loose than when not used, to say or both, upon all persons who have distinfloor, oftener not. The proprietor was an tlement road," and that I must return. I nothing of its effects upon vegetation, which guished themselves upon these perilous expeold Texan, and his son, now seventeen years inquired whether I could not find my way are incalculable. The season for saving this ditions. Sir Edward Parry, who reached of age, was a native of the State. Cotton by striking a given course. I could, in about manure is now at hand, and I feel satisfied 110° west longitude, received £5,000 and had been grown in a field adjoining the estate, four miles, reach the San Antonio road by a that if once tried it will never be abandoned, knighthood. Sir John Ross was rewarded in

First Impressions of a Dance.

A correspondent of an exchange describes his impressions on witnessing for the first time the performances of a dancing party. When a youth of fifteen, he stopped at a hotel in Rhode Island, after a fatiguing day's ride, and put up for the night. Having seated himself at the fire, he heard a thumping sound (N. H.) Patriot, July 12,) a little girl, near in a distant part of the house, and his curiosity six years of age, named Collista Hill, of Gil-was excited to ascertain the cause. Opening manton Center, was searching for berries in the field. when her attention was arrested by The Northern Freight Express will give Bills, of served a light at the farther end, whence the a peculiar singing noise, and on looking up noise seemed to issue. Proceeding slowly to she perceived two large black snakes, one of the door, it presented a spacious apartment, which was in an erect attitude and gazing in which, he says, I noticed several elderly fixedly upon her, accompanying its vibratory gentlemen, and a few matrons, but by far the motions by, as she says, "a most beautiful A cure of all Bilious diseases—Costiveness, Indigeslargest portion were young people of both singing." She first attempted to run, but tion, Jaundice, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Fevers, Gout sexes. The thumping ceased just before I found herself utterly incapable of doing so. Humors, Nervousness, Irritability, Inflammations, Headache, Pains in the Breast, Side, Back, and Limbs. arrived at the door. They were all well She then looked at the snake until she became Female Complaints, &c., &c. Indeed very few are dressed, but seemed to be doing nothing in so pleased with it that she took it into her lap, the diseases in which a Purgative Medicine is not more particular, and were sauntering about in and held it until she thought it asleep, and or less required, and much sickness and suffering clusters, in a sort of careless, undervoice con-versation. As I was a stranger and greenthen fled to the house. For a number of days
that ic were more freely used. No person can feel versation. As I was a stranger and green she visited the snake, unknown to her parents, well while a costive habit of body prevails; besides, horn, no one seemed to notice me as an who finally discovered her feeding it from her it soon generates serious and often fatal diseases, which intruder, and I was therefore inclined to tarry hands. She continued feeding it every day, might have been avoided by the timely and judicious becoming more and more attached to it, until reverse and Riliona derangements. They

foot violently. Scarcely had he reached the a gentleman who has visited the girl and refoot alse, violently, as if stung by a hornet, tially correct. He then jumped up and shook his left foot, and the lady did so too. Well, thought I, she is a match for you. They both ran backward, to have her forces arranged on a sort of say about half a rod apiece, and then ran averaging system, any over-action at one time towards each other so rapidly as created anything but pleasurable sensations, as I apprehended a smash-up. They stopped when simultaneously sprung up and shook both feet and striking the floor together, jarred the in the cholera year (1849,) for all England whole house. My curiosity was on tiptoe to round on the left heel and stood facing each only 71,844 less than in the cholera year, other. I said to myself, I do not see what you have gained by all this exertion, as you stand in the same position you occupied in the outset. Just at this moment a gentleman stepped up to the door: I asked him if he could tell me what all this was done for. He answered, "It is because Cato sits in the corner of the room, drawing horse-hair across

The "Great Eastern" Steamship.

A gentleman of this city who visited the ship yard of Messrs. Scott, Russell & Co., in London, has favored us with the following intervening, than if the cholera had not visit- in the United States and British American Provinces. memoranda of the dimensions of the stupend- ed us. ous iron steamship now building at that place for the Australian trade, and is expected to Taunton Gazette writes from Berlin the

The hull measures in length 675 feet; greatest breadth of beam 83 feet; depth of hold 63. The hull even with the upper deck each, all of iron an inch in thickness, with capacity by measurement is 25,000 tons; draft

Her engine will be of 3,000 horse power, with four cylinders, each of which will reare low pressure, and will give motion to side subsequent occasion. wheels or paddles, and screw propellor. The engine when put together will be 54 feet in heighth. The weight of her machinery will ployed in her construction.

The "Great Eastern" will be rigged with six masts with fore and aft sails, and is exnected will be capable of a speed of from 18 to 20 knots—enabling her to make the passage firm and noble oak where no acorns ever from London to Australia in 30 days, and to return by the way of Cape Horn in an equal in life, where the seedlings of a thousand little time. She is building by a company at an estimated cost of £400,000, or \$2,000,000; [New Bedford Mercury.

The Northwest Passage.

A select committee has been appointed by

the British House of Commons, to inquire into the propriety of making Capt. McClure smooth, was another assemblage of cattle. hats; one lights a cigar, another a pipe. A birds singing most beautifully and feathered west passage. Up to 1828 there was a stand- whether our food be clean and wholesome, I have not seen as many grouse or prairie huge fellow with black broad-brimmed hat, one many grouse or prairie huge fellow with black broad-brimmed hat, one many grouse or prairie huge fellow with black broad-brimmed hat, one many grouse or prairie huge fellow with black broad-brimmed hat, one many grouse or prairie huge fellow with black broad-brimmed hat, one many grouse or prairie huge fellow with black broad-brimmed hat, one many grouse or prairie huge fellow with black broad-brimmed hat, one many grouse or prairie huge fellow with black broad-brimmed hat, one many grouse or prairie huge fellow with black broad-brimmed hat, one many grouse or prairie huge fellow with black broad-brimmed hat, one many grouse or prairie huge fellow with black broad-brimmed hat, one many grouse or prairie huge fellow with black broad-brimmed hat, one many grouse or prairie huge fellow with black broad-brimmed hat, one many grouse or prairie huge fellow with black broad-brimmed hat, one many grouse or prairie huge fellow with black broad-brimmed hat, one many grouse or prairie huge fellow with black broad-brimmed hat, one many grouse or prairie huge fellow with black broad-brimmed hat, one many grouse or prairie huge fellow with black broad-brimmed hat, one many grouse or prairie huge fellow with black broad-brimmed hat, one many grouse or prairie huge fellow with black broad-brimmed hat, one many grouse or prairie huge fellow with black broad-brimmed hat, one many grouse or prairie huge fellow with black broad-brimmed hat, one many grouse or prairie huge fellow with black broad-brimmed hat, one many grouse or prairie huge fellow with black broad-brimmed hat, one many grouse or prairie huge fellow with black broad-brimmed hat, one many grouse or prairie huge fellow with black broad-brimmed hat, one many grouse or prairie huge fellow with black broad-brimmed hat, one many grouse or prairie huge fellow with black broad-brimmed hat, one many grouse or prairie huge fellow with black broad-brimmed hat, one many grouse hat a second h gator, which, in company with the Enterprise, as to the Divine blessing; how few, for in-Poultry Manure. — The horticulturist started in January, 1850, in search of Sir John stance, before they read a book, or hear a the undulations of the prairie, with the deeper There was something in his tout ensemble cannot value too highly the droppings of Franklin. They kept together until off Cape conversation, think it necessary either to ask valleys in shadow running into the sombre that excised my admiration. Quite otherwise poultry. For the past two or three years I Horn, when they parted company. The In- a blessing of God, or to examine whether have tested fully its properties, and feel satis- vestigator in due time passed Behring's Straits, what they read and hear be clean and salunever saw a landscape more harmonious. miserable caricature of gentility, who had not fied that one bushel of poultry manure mixed and reached the ice on the 2d of August in the tary! There seemed to be nothing out of place, not sense enough to see that all his affectation of with plaster, and used as a top dressing, is same year, without any tidings of her consort. a bush or weed, not a dead leaf or a dry professional dignity, and his offcast costume of equivalent to ten bushels of stable manure put Captain McClure resolved to proceed, because blade of grass was any where to be seen. All conventional life, were entirely out of place. into the ground in the usual manner. It is it was hoped at the time that some tidings of the brow of a hill and wonder that so beauti- I left Goliad with the intention of reaching My process for its use is this, I dig and plant reached. He took the Investigator accordful a scene should be without human habita- a house nine miles distant, where I could pass my seed, and in course of a few days, or about ingly up Prince of Wales' Strait, and in a tion, and that fire and flood had made it the night. I was soon after joined by several the time I think the seed is beginning to ger-sledge reached Banks' Land. Opposite his dreamed of." what it was. It was nearly dark when I men journeying the same way, and had gone minate, I take the manure, previously mixed position at this point lay Melville Island—so reached the domicile I had been looking for. about seven miles through a charming rolling with a small portion of plaster, and put it that at that very moment the problem of a your temper. The former when dealing with It was built like an overseer's house, two country, with rich grass and frost-oaks, when upon the hills or beds containing the seed. northwestern passage was solved for all prac- a printer, and the latter when disputing with

a similar manner for his discoveries in Boothia Felix. Sir G. Back was knighted on his return from Hudson's Bay; so was Sir James Richardson. Sir James C. Ross received the same honor for his adventurous expedition to the Antarctic Seas.

Extraordinary Case of Fascination.

About two weeks since (says the Concord,

young lady, beautifully costumed, walked de- who have seen her, that she is completely fasliberately towards him, and halted when about cinated, and that the death of the reptile of the six feet from where he stood. They stood would prove fatal to her. Her parents have and character as to forbid the suspicion of untruth. facing each other, and exchanged significant had many tempting offers to permit her to be glances for the space of about two minutes, taken about and exhibited with the snake, when, suddenly, the young man sprang up but, though they are poor, they have sense some twelve or fourteen inches into the air, enough to refuse such offers. The snake is fessional character is endorsed by the and while up and descending, shook the right over four feet long. We have the above from floor when the young lady, forsooth, springing ceived the facts from her and her parents, and up about half the distance, shook her right of course it may be relied upon as substan-

THE VALUE OF STATISTICS.—Nature seems in a particular direction, being corrected by Hotel, and others. counteraction at another. The statistics in relation to the rate of mortality in England, that it appears that the total number of deaths two years together which preceded the cholera, the four years present nearly the same average.... So that in reality, it is found, when lis only, that no greater number of people died in those years because of the cholera

PHILOPŒNA. - A correspondent of the request following account of this game as practiced among the Germans :- Here, when a couple teries. exchange philopænas, the object of each is not | The composition of my preparations is laid open to mainly to be the first to pronounce the com- all men, and all who are competent to judge on the is to be iron plate; and from the keel to eight mon word at their next meeting, but with the feet above the water line she will be double, exchange, the sport has but begun. The after or two hulls, one within the other, leaving 36 object of each is to draw the other into acinches space between the walls. The hull is cepting some favor, and if that is done, the built in ten water-tight compartments, 60 feet word philopæna is spoken, and a forfeit required. To illustrate it by example: A and apon trial. two longitudinal iron walls extending the Bexchange philopænas at a party; and a whole length of the ship. Her bottom is flat, few days after B calls upon A at his or her fourteen feet on either side of the keel. Her house. A, instead of waiting to be asked in, enters just before the invitation is given; if offered a chair, takes a seat upon the sofa; recting, wherever they exist, such derangements as if B passes the butter to A at the tea table. A takes cheese instead, and so on-always taking care to accept nothing, but in a quiet way endeavoring to force the other party into the retail by Rushton, CLARK & Co., and by all Drug acceptance of some offer on his own side. If quire 35 tons of melted metal, and when at that visit either is successful, he immediateclean will weigh about 30 tons each; 20 flue ly says "philopæna," but if both should always boilers, 6 by 30 feet in length. He engines be on the guard, the thing may pass on to a

HABITS AND CHARACTER.—Little Habits drive "nails into our coffins." They more than make up in their number what they seem aggregate of about 13,000 tons of iron em- to lack in individual importance. They are true seeds of character. We might as well plant acorns and not expect them to grow, as cherish small vices and not calculate on their increase; or as reasonably hope to see the were planted, as true greatness and success habits of industry and virtue had not been first carefully cherished. In a word, character is a sum of little things,

rather than great ones. The true estimate of an individual is not ascertained by his accidental or occasional achievements, but his south Otselic. Francis Tallett. Berlin. Datus E. Lewis.
Stephentown. J. B. Maxson. Milton. Joseph Goodsist. every day habits. A nation's character is not | Stephentown.... A nation's character is not | Verona...Albert Babcock. determined by its famous men, but by the determined by its famous men, but by the watson. Halsey Stillman. habits of its masses, and the character of the west Genesee. E. I. Maxson. Farmington. Dennis Saunders. Southampton. J. R. Butts. inherent as to be unnoticed.

000 to any one who should succeed in solving in taking mental and spiritual nourishment, this long vexed problem. In that year the offer expired, and was not afterwards renew-body, we are frequently careless both as to not paid till the close of the year, will be liable to The cactus (opuntia) shows itself in the sandy judge; he turns around, exposing a bronzed that I have seen are the quail, pattridge, offer expired, and was not afterwards renew- body, we are frequently careless both as to

Henry Ward Beecher says: "I never knew an early rising, hard working, prudent man. was young, strong life, just passing into the The dinner table was well supplied with particularly valuable for onion sets, as well Sir John Franklin and his party might be careful of his earnings, and strictly honest, as for almost every other garden vegetable. obtained in the region which he had then who complained of bad luck. A good character, good habits of industry, are impregnable to the assaults of all the ill luck that fools ever

Texas, and one which gives a fine space a fine corn-field adjoining. I inquired how is in a proper state for working, it having utterly useless so far as commerce is concern
be done by getting a couple of chapters of under cover, yet open to the breezes, and much further it was to the terminus of my decomposed by losing much of its ammonia, ed, it is urged that it has been customary to Job by heart.

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A. A. DYKEMAN.

Ayer's Pilis. it would wind itself about her arms and neck, all tend to become or produce the deep seated and At length, a young man, well-dressed, and and even take food from her mouth. Finally, formidable distempers which load the hearses all over of respectable deportment, stepped into the center of the room, and stood erect and and in that it is still kept, except when being been perfected with consummate skill to meet that speechless. While I was looking and mo- fed. Hundreds in the vicinity have been to demand. An extensive trial of its virtues by Physimentarily expecting some dexterous feat, a see it, and it is the opinion of medical men cians, Professors, and Patients, has shown results sur-Among the eminent gentlemen who have testified in

favor of these Pills, we may mention: Doct. A. A. Hayes, Analytical Chemist of Boston, and State Assayer of Massachusetts, whose high pro-

Hon. Edward Everett, Senstor of the United States. Robert C. Winthrop, Ex-Speaker of the House of Representatives. Abbott Lawrence, Minister Plen. to England.

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These Pills, the result of long investigation and study, are offered to the public as the best and most about three feet from each other, and after a momentary look of reciprocal defiance, they after a momentary look of reciprocal defiance, they state of purity, and combined together in such a manand Wales, was 440 839; but in 1850 the position for medicines has been found in Cherry Peclearn what was next. They next whirled number of deaths fell to 368,995, being not toral and Pills both, to produce a more efficient but even less than the number of deaths of old mode of composition, every medicine is burdened remedy than had hitherto been, obtained by any prothe year preceding that of the cholera, by as with more or less of acrimonious and injurious qualimany as 30,833. If we take the deaths of ties, by this each individual virtue only that is desired for the curative effect is present. All the inert and and strike the mean, and treat the year of the left behind, the curative virtues only being retained. cholers, and the compensating year that fol- Hence it is self-evident the effects should prove as lows, in the same manner, we shall find that they have proved, more purely remedial, and the Pills a more powerful antidote to disease than any other medicine known to the world.

the aggregate of the four years is taken, either should be taken under the counsel of an attending As it is frequently expedient that many medicines for the whole of England, or for the metropo- physician, and as he could not properly judge of a remedy without knowing its composition, I if however there should be any one who has not received them, they will be forwarded by mail to his

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subject freely acknowledge their convictions of their ed by scientific men to be a wonderful medicine before its effects were known. Many eminent Physicians have declared the same thing of my Pills, and even more confidently, and are willing to certify that their anticipations were more than realized by their effects

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PUBLISHED WEEKLY By the Seventh-day Baptist Publishing Society,

NO. 9 SPRUCE-STREET, NEW YORK.

an additional charge of 50 cents. Payments received will be acknowledged in the paper so as to indicate the time to which they

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