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Sabbath Recorder.

SABBATH-SCHOOLS.

forest which has been the growth and defied grand, though the space of time between the two Let me here suggest to our modern Davids, and the all absorbing pursuits of avarety suggest to the church, that we had habits, and the all absorbing pursuits of avarety suggest to an our children than to die for the most remember that our children are not inevitable to better the form of hell—and children than to die for the influence all intellect; they have warm hearts and improve the influence all intellect; they have warm hearts and improved the influence all intellects. aur children. The existence of the high implies the existence also of the low: as between the mountains, great and grand, lies the humble valley, or the miry slough. Level up those valleys, and mountains are not the less high, but a far reaching plain intervenes. So would we not bring down the great and the good to the mean and the sordid, but we would raise up the lowly as high as the highest now is, whilst. in the very nature of things, the highest now.

Before the child are two paths, left to himself, or to the evil examples around him; he may choose the one ultimating in barbarism, making him an affliction to society, instead of the one leading to goodness and greatness, making him a blessing to himself, and all within the range of his influence. To turn this infant mind. immortality of ever-brightening happiness, is a work worthy of our highest endeavors, and in which, were he permitted, an angel might engage without stooping. More indispensable to the real welfare of the child, and to the world in its relation to the child, is proper religious and moral culture, than food or raiment; for without these he can but die, while with them, and without the other, he may live, 'tis true; but to exert an influence upon those whom he should bless more deadly than the fabled Upas. Inasmuch, therefore, as the character of the

man results chiefly from the true or false training of the child, it requires but a glance to see that the evils of the present generation are in a great degree attributable to the generation past: and the generation now crowding upon the stage will, with its vice or virtue; point the finger of reproach or of gratitude at us.

as the human family, yet in a peculiar manner it culminates in and rests upon the church. To devolves to bring the rising generation to an early acquaintance with Him who said. "Suffer little children to come unto me." If he that provides not for his own household is worse than an infidel, surely, if the church of God, through whatever cause, neglects or refuses her bleeding Saviour's command to feed his lambs, she "has denied the faith." "Feed my lambs." mentality can be found, more efficient for it else may be her foe? Let her comply with the than the Sabbath-School, then we freely admit that this is not the agency to be employed. made to depend, and in which they consist, But the Sabbath-School has been too long and too well tried, and met with a success far too judgment." This lesson, well inculcated, is more great, to admit of its being regarded in any precious than rubies—doubly blessed, blessing secondary light for this important work.

Abraham at one time represented the church and to him were promised all the blessings of the church, and the channel of those blessings flowed through his children, in number like the stars of heaven and the sand of the sea. The blessing of a numerous posterity becomes direct curse, and the greater their number the greater the curse, if, like the sons of Eli, they are sons of wickedness, not knowing the Lord. 1 Sam: 11th chap. Accordingly, God makes the blessings promised to Abraham, nearly four thousand years ago, and now enjoyed by which he hath spoken of him."

the cup of blessing, designed to cheer in their old age the hearts of his parents, into one of bitterness, filled with gall, and bring to the grave in sorrow the grey hairs of those to whom he should have been a staff of comfort in de clining life. "Give me children. or I die," was the language of one of old; and the heart yearning after and over those bright gems is but throbbing in harmony with the noblest impulses of humanity. With apt similitude the mind of childhood is like the unopened bud. Its folded leaves are faculties of mind; and as

may be a victim of the fashionable compound, ing that he shall see them no more; or,

and gradual development. The infant's feeble are not saved." Suppose the parent should live tensity. Then, for the parent to dwell with, to And poor little C. looketh wishfully on; arm ere long wields the axe that lays low the to see, as he may easily foresee, the end of such behold, to share, or be reproached as the cause If his friend were present, how blythe were his fun. arm ere long wields the axe that lays low the a life; instead of the blessedness of Abraham of this hopeless agony, or even at the gate of The eight bells are chiming; farewell, glorious moon; forest which has been that are not saved." Suppose the parent should live tensity. Then, for the parent to dwell with, to And poor little C. looketh wishfully on; to see, as he may easily foresee, the end of such behold, to share, or be reproached as the cause of The eight bells are chiming; farewell, glorious moon; the save that lays low the sav the storms of centuries. The stammering tongue "O my son Absalom! my son, my son Absalom! and tottering step of helpless childhood, is explored for the hero's march to deeds of mighty my son, my son." This is the fruit of selfish-bath-School comes to the church with its project or the overtor's clarion voice which elecdaring, or the orator's clarion voice which elected and the heart of the child, fered aid. It begins the work where it ought the gestures expressing some internal woe; trifies the nations. The contrast is great and minious death, and the father's broken heart. In sin—before every generous impulse is district. Its bread mouth instance every in standard to be commenced.

> School teachers, and pray for happier results. But there is another shade of selfishness, not less fatal, perhaps, than the prodigal selfishness of Absalom, but doubly dangerous, because it is hid beneath a thin strata of worldly prudence so that its utter meanness is seldom seen until it is too late to escape its bedriveling effects:

I mean the miser's. On this rock more noble barks are stranded than the wreckers are willing to report. It dashes not to pieces its viccontinuing to rise, will not lose their relative tim, but shrinks him within himself, until he at last entirely disappears from the view. selfswallowed, self-engulphed, and nothing is to be seen but his whirling account of dollars and cents. To swallow such a being, thus narrowed, requires nothing but the stomach to receive, and this is all that is left to those who become the dupes of avarice and the slaves of covetousness "whose god is their belly, whose glory is tears of a pious parent's heart, who sees the sacred institutions of religion, of priceless worth, bartered for gain-it may be for thirty pieces of silver, more or less, which ultimates in the soul's ruin. "Seek first the kingdom of God." "Seek this world, first and last," says avarice. And too often, alas! the deluded parent echos the cry, "Seek first the kingdoms of this world—these secure—and last of all, and least of all, religion." To this devote, of thought, of time, or money, only that which ing. for other purposes is entirely worthless. Like the stingy few of old, they think it excessively

ferings are valueless to God, and like him they roam the earth, stooping and crawling to the last degree of meanness, marked by God, and honored only by those whose praise is to be bought with money, and the money once obtained, the praise is turned, as it ought to be, into reproach. Starved in the present and the future, he suffers and sacrifices more to lose Although this responsibility is as extensive heaven, than does the martyr to gain it; he labors harder to acquire wealth, only to become a dog in the manger, than the whipped slave to draw it from the mine; and he enjoys it as lither the great work of the world's conversion tle. To rescue from ungrateful ambition and has been delegated, and on her it eminently prodigality on the one hand, and parsominious avarice on the other—to dissolve the petrifactious incrustation which cramps and belittles the human heart, like the Chinese shoe, and give that heart a generous growth—to make our children fit to be good citizens, and direct them to the true source of happiness and honor hereafter—is an enterprise worthy of the noblest of mankind, and which it is the chief object of the Sabbath-School to promote. Would the church enjoy the blessings of Abraham? Here is the work to be done. If other instru- Would she have God for her friend, whoever

liberal in them to devote to benevolence, to God,

the torn, lame, or sick. Like Cain's, their of-

the giver and the receiver. It is impossible to justify the inconsistency of hose who appropriate more of time and care to training their cattle, and even their trees and vines, which exist to-day and are cast into the oven to-morrow, than upon their children, who are to weave the fabric of our country's future destiny, and whose weal or woe runs through vast eternity. The one is cultivated, trimmed and trained, paying well for time and trouble invested; the other, of inconceivably more value, is permitted to grow like the wild olive

conditions upon which those blessings were

Let her heartily engage in teaching her children

to "keep the way of the Lord, to do justice and

plant, graceless and greedy. Child culture, though slurred over by the neglected by the church. Whatever others do us, to depend upon his faithfulness in teaching or neglect, the church, with her eye on eternity, his religion to his children. "For I know him; should lay her hand for good upon the child, that he will command his children, and his snatch it from the brink of ruin, and at the household after him, and they shall keep the earliest dawnings of intellect, give that intellect the right direction. It is hers to impart freely way of the Lord, to do justice and judgment, what she has freely received, the knowledge of shall her sons be like plants grown up in their youth, and her daughters like corner stones. polished after the similitude of a valace.

What can be more pleasing, than to see an aged sire, bowing beneath the weight of accumulating years, leaning upon the arm of a child, whose pious heart, and virtuous life. whilst they win the love of all around, reflect back upon his gray hairs and wrinkled brow, to cheer his declining years, with the sweet reflection, that his child shall smooth his pathway to the tomb, with his prayers cheer his dying bed, and with garlands crown his grave? Thus spending his life in blessing and being the rosebud requires the warming light, and the blest, this world is but a prelude to immortal grance and beauty, so this requires the light of may lead his child to mammon, and to mam-

be confusion and shame. In his progress he his feverish mind goes wandering back to sunty emerges like the worm from the chrysalis; he fields and running brooks, only to return knowclothes, whisky, and tobacco; he floats like an measure those fearful realities, which he ha insect in a sunbeam, having no higher aspira- been made to believe were the fictitious work tions than a momentary gratification. Like the ings of a disordered imagination. But the ist Central Association, at its recent meeting in Adams, by butterfly, in all but its harmlessness, he spends greater the scepticism, the greater the consternant of the septicism of the greater the scepticism. life's summer in life's alluring pursuits, and at nation, when, as he passes the turbid waters of the end, sinking into a hopeless grave, shricks death's river, his stricken soul sees all the ter world—in the moral as well as in the intel- in terror the everlesting lamentation, "The rors threatened in the Bible, and life-long neglectual—all excellence is the result of culture harvest is past, the summer is ended, and we lected, not only realized, but multiplied in inwould not the grief of stricken David be his? heaven to take the parting hand of a runed We Il gather our darlings, though they cry "too soon."

and in the society of such as are Sabbath- mortal desires. The Sabbath-School cultivates The rudder disturbing its demon-like cell. the affections, gives direction to the desires, throws around the youth the arms of a holy But this phosphorescence, with glorious beam, love, and imparts to their minds the light of Puts one a philosopher, sane, without fear, truth. It presents the Bible as a mould into (Unless those passed figures again should appear.) which the growing child may expand, and after Why should the dark pictures on memory's page which he may be moulded and shaped, receiving | Again and again be renewing their age, therefrom the disposition and likeness of the Saviour of the world. It acts the part of the Adjusts all creation to any of you? pilot, who steers the trembling bark from rocks But why gazing still, since the four bells have rung, and quicksands, through the troubled waters of life's tempestuous sea, to the safe harbor, on whose placid bosom reposes the city of God. Whilst the church is engaged, like the wreckers, on a stormy and cliff-bound coast, with ropes and life-boats to rescue the castaway's from the raging billows, the Sabbath-School puts even farther out to sea, and meets life's mariner at penying of self, patient, laboring on; an earlier stage of the voyage, with chart Tis he never faltered, though want and dismay and compass, and all necessary appurtenances in phalanx united to hinder his way. their shame, and whose end is destruction." for steering clear of all those dangers that Now childless, alone—(and disheartened? O no)— They save to themselves their portion of the threaten on either side, where, as they pass, He bade us for health to depart o'er th' billow. therefore, from channels whose tendency is for expense of God's house, but pay for it in the the voyager may see the church struggling For health we left home in the gorgeous East, ever downward, to those which sweep on to an sacrifice of the noblest virtues, mingled with against wind and tide to save those who, for Where spice, fruit, and palm groves, are lauded the best; rors? No voice of love falls upon his ear, to the want of an earlier pilot, have been dashed

Can we question the importance of attend- Where beauty and grandeur their parallel find, ing faithfully and promptly to those duties as- Where gladly we'd chosen to number out time, sumed by the Sabbath-School? If the utility Where man is degraded in practice and thought, and importance of the Sabbath-School is placed | Where God's holy word we had cheerfully brought, beyond question, let it command the prayers Where one hath arisen his country to free and influence of the church, to sustain it, to From slavery to idols and Tartan decree, and to provide and sustain its facilities for read- Who waited his mission from Heaven to know-

WOLVES IN THE FIELD.

"There is no temptation," said John

Wesel, one of the greatest of the pre-Lutheran

all." We have a vivid illustration of this in a nicture given us by a late writer on natural history. When the wild horses of Mexico, he Now worsuping their tomb-cones with their children' tells us. are grazing unconsciously in a prairie, there may sometimes be seen gathering in the distance a troop of wolves, whom hunger has driven out after food. At first the horses snuff up the scent and become alarmed, and as long as they continue so all is safe: for their fleetness puts a barrier between themselves and their assailants, which the latter are wholly The Captain says now, Cape of Good Hope is passed; unable to surmount. But so grave and inno. The fairest of voyages, too, this he classed. cent do the wolves look—so solely graniverous and urbane—that their intended victims soon To all timid sailors—fair sky and good sea. become relieved from all fear, and begin again North Pole Star, return soon; to my orphans say,

two of the older and more wary of the wolves Now daily and nightly for him do they weep, stroll forth, as it were listlessly, and apparently for | (Kind Heaven, be Thou gracious such orphans to keep the mere purpose of pastime, sometimes advanc- Our closet's a bockem when his name is named, ing sometimes retreating, and every now and Yet sweetest of sounds is their prayer for the same. then stopping to gambol with each other, as if | We came from his home for the land of his youthto show their disengaged simplicity and buoy- Our storehouse of kindness, of friendship, of truthancy of heart. Again the horses become Where pleasures inviting are ever at hand; alarmed; but again, observing how very inno- The clouds drop but sweetness on that favored land cent and friendly their visitors appear, they fall Yet brightening blessings their best charm do n't wear once more to grazing secure on the fields. Since he is not with us, those blessings to share. But the fatal moment has now come; and, "By faith we will journey," and earnestly pray, with an unerring spring, the nearest of the Look not at this present, but some future day, victims finds the fangs of one of his gaunt and When China's ten thousands of idols are gone wily pursuers fastened in his haunches, and those of another in his neck, and in a moment he is covered by the whole of the greedy pack No seas to divide us, but Christ ail in all,

How like is this to the attack of sin! At first it gathers at a distance, with an air of entire innocence and simplicity. "How inoffensive it looks!" says an unwarned observer. Is that what you call a ball? Why, it is only putting one foot before another and looking cheerful. And how bright and gay and honorable does that party look that is sitting down to spend a friendly afternoon over its wine. Root of all evil, indeed, but is not a little money a very good thing? Yes, church is well enough. parents of the child, should by no means be but is not God in the woods also, and is there any harm in my going to spend a fine Sabbath morning in them?" So it is that sin presents itself to the uncautious soul. First, it lounges listlessly in the distance, as if to show its harmlessness and disengagedness of purpose. Then, when suspicion is disarmed, it comes nearer still, gamboling about as if it was mere pastime that the Lord may bring upon Abraham that God, and teach them, as the son of Eunice was it was at. It is not until the soul feels its taught from childhood, to know the holy scrip- fangs that it discovers that it is now the victim Or shaded with dark clouds, or naked and glare, A disobedient and a wicked child may turn tures, which are able to make them wise unto and slave of a master whose bitter and cruel Or speckled with trees, saying "monarchs" are there. salvation, through faith in Jesus Christ; then voke must be borne, not only through time but Now broke in ravines, that look dark, and so deep,

dash upon his prestate frame.

through eternity. approach of sin; for know, that if it is once | Heed not! we are wending to a distant bay. allowed to come near, then art thou within its A fleet we see here, is at anchor now ridingpower, not it within thine! And as the at- A ship leaving harbor, its winds though subsiding mosphere is filled with thy spiritual enemies, The winged fish fly gaily and wave us farewell; know that there is no temptation so great as The white birds now leave us for their rocky dell: to be conscious of no temptations at all.

Epis. Recorder. Morals of Heathenism.—Rev. Dr. Leonard. in a late address. said: When Dr. Wade | A full moon emblazons the sky and the sea, returned to this country the first time. I asked | An ocean of fire seemeth our broad pathway; him if the heathen had any consciousness of sin A line of deep purple on either side comes, and guilt? He answered, Yes. They know With swift rolling billows bespangled with foam; moistening dew to burst it into opening fra and unfading crowns. A worldly minded parent it is wrong to steal and to lie, and yet they How nobly we're going from mountain to valley, are constantly in the habit of doing both. "He The "Rock City" plunging again but to rally; truth and careful culture to develop a mind mon dedicate him; he may exult in his wealth; further stated: I once read the first chapter How graceful she cleaveth the foam at her bow, capable of blessing the world with a holy light. but when that child nears the shores of eternity, of the Epistle to the Romans, to a group of How worthy the brave crew, who man her just now. it will be discovered, too late to rectify the evil, Burmans, when one of them said, "You wrote Good night—we'll long cherish the scenes of to-day. Neglect the child—let his earliest enterprises that his child has caten a stone for bread, and that on purpose for us." He saw his own while grateful to kind friends who brought us this way.

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The saw his own while grateful to kind friends who brought us this way. less profligacy, and the end of his career will But the end must come. From his dying bed saw and described it.

FRAGMENTS PROM A JOURNAL AT SEA! Our Pole Star returns not far north let him bathe; The good ship now southward glides swift o'er the wave The Captain just mentions, "The tropics end here,"

(His good lady tuning her sweet dulcimer.) Contented, the seamen are whiling away In song their long evening, and children at play Make home of the deck: meanwhile, sailors' kind che To heighten their heavery, on lofty hights near: And poor little C. looketh wishfully on ;

Now my cabin window o'erlooks the ship's wake; Its broad mouth just speaking, its large eyes in stare The fire neath this dark crust reminds one of hell-See that horrid struggle! how fearful that scream!

While pearls nearer lie, all unheeded? Ah, who

And eight, and the "tack ship" again has been sung? The watcher now walking with his wakeful tread, The rudder's sad creaking, the waves' rushing head The whistling of winds, and my choir is complete; Yet memory waketh—reflection how fleet! Enchanting the picture it sketcheth of one, on the rocks or drowned in the infuriated sea. Where science marchedonward when England was young. supply it with teachers, to fill it with scholars. Whose dreams have been lit with a heavenward glow, Would spread all unspotted his great Lord's command O, speed to his conquest o'er his sunken land. Why, stubbornness, rear up your unwelcome head, Your votaries invoke this sad contest to lead, With theories false, and base idols your aid? Will feebleness' fingers grasp murderous blade ? reformers, "so great as not to be tempted at There parents of idols can look back and see Their sons reaping harvests from their ancestry;

> Now circled with incense and ghost money's flame; Turn'd cannibal now, on slain brethren they claim! O. Ruler of Battles, friend of purity,

Now worshiping them in defiance of God.

Look Thou to this contest-claim Thou victory. Good hope 't was to us, and good hope may it be, quietly to graze upon the same spot. Presently. Your best friend beholds me-'t will cheer their sad way When God's word, unspotted, is man's rule alone-When we are united, a family whole, that has been thus waiting till this moment to Our pitying Saviour, our portion, our bliss, Unworthy our sorrows to mention with this.

Again sleep forsakes me, my kind friend, to-night; 'T was famed St. Helena this morning in sight. The prison of him who his thousands hath slain, "No sound shall awake him to glory again."* And there sleepeth one, + whom we all love so well, Who oft in the jungles went weeping to tell How her loving Saviour for heathen was slain; His voice shall awake her "to glory again." And where is my sister ?! Me thinketh near by, In her former sweetness embalmed doth lie. T was hers once to suffer, now quiet to rest, Let sea-birds sing sweetly o'er her peaceful breast. Grand Ocean, so mighty, yet lovely, thy billow, Who need fear to sleep with thy gems for a pillow? Heleua, how wondrous, like monstrous disgorge Of various substance from submarine forge; Its rocky bound coast, with harsh breakers ax-hewn, Its towering mountains, with moss overgrown, One fancies that saturs might vigils there keep. Look jealously, O Christian, at the distant | But hush! there are lookouts, and spying this way. A scarlet bright cloud, now our sunset has decked; The moon's peeping now; from Helena in black; Farewell. St. Helena's magnificent scene. The clouds now enshroud it in silvery sheen,

* See the song of Napoleon. † Mrs. Judson. † Mrs. Jenkins.

MISSIONARY PRIVATIONS.

The example of what the sainted Constock endured has no parallel in home privations to promote missions. He began his missionary career by the voluntary surrender of all worldly gains and emoluments, living laboring, suffering, dying, for a bare subsistence... while Deacon Lincoln, we were told by Dr. Wayland, barely put his property at hazard without losing a cent of principal or interest. How could he lose with the whole Baptist denomination in America to back his notes? Besides the loss of country and all the hopes of worldly gain by the first blow, Comstock, whose case is a sample of what every missionary parent has to endure had not been long out before the agony of part ing from his children came. After they had embarked, and he had pressed upon their lips the last fond kiss, he made his way on a plank from the ship to the shore, all pale with parental emotion; but still, forgetting himself, he cried out: "Six men for Arracan ! Six men for which he gives an interesting account of his re-Arracan !" This was the message which he sent with his children to America."

Inscrutable Providence! Instead of six more laborers for his chosen field, his wife, two children left to him on heathen ground, and finally himself, were all laid in the silent grave within a few short months. "Just after the Kingsbury, Byington, and Hotchkin were predeath of my dear Sarah." his wife, he says. "my darling Robert breathed his last. He was sick but three days. He was a remarkably intelligent and amiable boy, and was a great deal of society to me after the death of his mother. Then, eighteen days after this second pang, a third was added, in the death of my sweet babe, who has gone to join his mother and brother in heaven. How I felt, as I watched the dying struggles of those dear ones, prepared their bodies for the grave, and conducted their burial, you cannot fully conceive. Nor can you imagine the feelings which thoughts of them sometimes excited in my lonely heart."

Now bereft of all his family-three dead

and two in America-what should await, but his own speedy conflict with the King of Terhis poignant sorrow. What were his feelings at this moment? Let us imagine them. Here he lies, in the last stages of Asiatic cholera, his mind occasionally wandering, then again lucid. He looks upon his hands, and the blue blood settled under the nails presages his doom. "This, then, is death," he exclaims. "Oh, my happy wife, my sweet babes. I come. I come. to join you." Here all the recollections of his and, lastly, the unconverted men and women. living children rush upon him and a gush of parental tenderness suffuses his eves with the cool tears of death. His mind wanders through the intensity of his emotions, when he fancies himself in the nursery of his childhood, with his father and mother hovering over his lonely couch. "Dear mother. I am sick: my heart aches! Do hold my head: sit under it! Oh. mother, dear mother! you used to soothe me once! will you not now pity your suffering son?" • [New York Chronicle.

THE DAILY LIFE OF MILTON

In his mode of living, Milton, as might be anticipated, was moderate and temperate. At his meals he never took much of wine or any other fermented liquor, and he was not fastidious in his food; yet his taste seems to have been delicate and refined, like his other senses. and he had a preference for such viands as were of an agreeable flavor. In his early years he used to sit up late at his studies, and perhaps he continued this practice while his sight was good: but in his latter years he retired every night at nine o'clock, and lay till four in summer, till five in winter; and, if not disposed then to rise, he had some one to sit at his bedside and read to him. When he rose, he had a chapter of the Hebrew Bible read for him; and then, with of course the intervention of the hole in great haste, and began with most breakfast, studied till twelve. He then dined, remarkable pertinacity his efforts to get out took some exercise for an hour—generally in a where egress was impossible. At last I became chair in which he used to swing himself—and tired of this sport, and, gathering some good afterwards played on the organ, or the bassviol, and either sang himself or made his wife had the desired effect. The first that hit him sing, who, as he said, had a good voice, but no enlightened his mind at once. He squealed as which hour till eight, he conversed with those one straight run for the hole, was grunting outwho came to visit him. He finally took a light | side before I had time to hit him again." supper, smoked a pipe of tobacco, and drank a glass of water, after which he retired to rest. listened attentively during the discourse, rose at [Keightley's Milton.

TERRIBLE ENDINGS.

About 10 o'clock on Saturday evening, September 2. 1666, a fire broke out in a baker's shop, near to the spot on which the Monument shop, near to the spot on which the Monument glass. Fear, lest I had, made me grieve as if of London now stands. In its commencement I had broken it. But alas, how much precious it was but a little fire, and every one who saw time have I cast away without any regret! The it said it would very soon be extinguished. Notwithstanding these favorable predictions, that but like to be broken, this lost outright; it continued to spread. Adjoining houses were soon enveloped in the devouring flames, and by hourglass might be bought; but time lost once, noon of the next day, John Evelyn, who was is lost ever. Thus we grieve more for toys than a spectator of it, writes: "All the sky was of a firey aspect, like the top of a burning oven. God grant my eyes may never behold the like. now seeing above 10,000 houses all in one that I may apply my heart unto wisdom. flame—the noise and cracking thunder of the impetuous flames—the shrieking of women and children—the hurry of people—the fall of towers. houses and churches—was like an they are sources of large streams. A helm is hideous storm, and the air all about so hot and a little thing, but it governs the course of a inflamed, that at last one was not able to ap- ship. A bridle is a little thing, but see its use proach it; so that they were forced to stand and power. Nails and pegs are little things, still. and let the flames burn on, which they but they hold the parts of a large building todid for near two miles in length and one in gether. A word, a smile, a frown, are all little breadth. Thus I left it this afternoon burning, things, but powerful for good or evil. Think a resemblance of Sodom or the last day," of this, and mind the little things. Pay the Thus it continued its awful progress for another little debt. If it is a promise, redeem it; if it day or two, and then it was found to have de- is a shilling, hand it over. You know not what stroyed 89 churches, the city gates, guildhall, important events hang upon it. Keep your several hospitals, school and public libraries; a word sacredly. Keep it to your children; they very great number of stately edifices; 13,200 will mark it sooner than anybody else, and the dwelling houses, and upwards of 400 streets. effects will probably be as lasting as life. Behold how great a matter a little fire kin-

sea, which surrounds it, and which is kept out same time surprised at the calmiess and appearance by large embankments, called dykes. Many rent joy of an old lady whom they all knew years ago, it was perceived that one part of the At length one of them, addressing the old lady, embankment was defective, for the water had said, "Mother are you not afraid?" begun to ooze through, although in small quantity. A meeting of the inhabitants of the image know that I have a God that can shake the mediate neighborhood was called, to take into world."

consideration the means of remedying the defeet. The meeting adjourned without deciding upon any thing, because it was considered such very little evil nothing would harf they said, as the quantity of water that came through was so small : and some future time would do very will to devise means to remedy the evil. Not very many weeks after that meeting, one beautiful Sunday evening, when a more than usual calm rested upon every thing-without any further warning whatever, the sea burst through the embankment, which had been gradually weakened by the apparently insignificant evil destroyed several considerable towns. seventy villages, an immense number of cattle, and more than 100,000 inhabitants. A small beginning, but a terrible ending.

A CHOOTAW BIG MEETING.

Mr. Silliman, a Presbyterian missionar among the Choctaws, has written a sletter in ception by the church that is to be henceforth Barticular Charge. ... by meeting? held at Six Towns, on the 10th and 11th of November, for this purpose." More than three hundred persons "camped out," that they might enjoy the privileges of the occasion. Messrs. sent. The following extract will be read with pleasure: "After the Sunday morning services, Mr. Hotchkin addressed a few words to the people; told them they had been praying for a minister, and had requested the Presbyterian Board of Missions to send them one: then. pointing to me, he said, 'God has answered your prayer, and the Board has sent this brother to labor among you.' Then the people who were members of the church, were requested to rise, that I might see them. Then, turning to me, he affectionately and solemnly said. 'These are the sheep you have been sent to feed. Other men labored, and you have entered into their labors.' Then, in the name of all the missionaries, he gave me the right hand, and welcomed me to labor with them. Then a Choctaw. in the name of his brethren, bade me welcome, the substance of which was this: 'We are very thankful to God that he has sent you. We are truly glad to see you, and we bid you welcome among us. We know not how to express ourselves. We can only say, that we are very glad in our hearts; very glad, indeed.' Then he gave me the right hand. Then every person in the whole assembly bade me welcome by giving me the right hand. First came the missionaries: next the members of the church: and even the little children." Jour. of Miss.

THE TROUBLESOME PIG.

Everybody has heard of John Leland, a Baptist Minister of great celebrity, some years since, in Eastern New York and Massachusetts. He was, at one time, called to attend a council in a troublesome case, in which the offender professed extreme anxiety to do what was right, if he could only be made to see what he ought to do. After a long time spent by different members of the council in vain efforts to enlighten him, John Leland rose to speak, and all were intent to hear his words:

"This case," said he, "reminds me of a circumstance that occurred, just as I had mounted my horse to come to this meeting. In looking around I noticed that a pig had broken into one of my lots, and threatened to do much damage there. I got off my horse at once, and hastened to the place. I first found the hole where he had broken in, and then drove him very carefully towards it. He snuffed and grunted, and seemed to be as anxious as a pig could possibly be to get out, and made many desperate efforts where to get out was impossible. But, when he reached the hole, he bolted by it with all possible speed, and began again his furious efforts beyond. I drove him several times to and fro; but every time he shot past sized stones, I sent them flying at him. This He then resumed his studies till six, from though he had been nearly killed, and making

The story says that the offender, who had once, saying that he now saw the hole; and went out, by a hearty confession, without the application of another stone.

WASTED TIME.—Coming hastily into a chamber. I had almost thrown down a crystal hourhourglass was but crystal, each hour a pearl: that but casually, this done willfully. A better for treasure. Lord, give me an honrglass, not to be by me, but to be in me. Teach me to number my days. An hourglass to turn me. Dr. Thomas Fuller.

LITTLE THINGS.—Springs are little things, but

During an earthquake that occurred a few Holland, as is well known, is a country, a years since, the inhabitants of a small village considerable part of which is lower than the were generally very much alarmed, and at the

TINE 13. X) AND NER (MONATHAN)

Che Sabbath Recorder.

New York, July 24, 1856.

Editors-GEO. B. UTTER & THOMAS B. BROWN (T. B. B.) WM B. MAXSON (W. B. M -JAMES A. BEG

PRAYER FOR OUR RULERS.

In the present excited state of the country, one element of great power in overcoming wrong, is likely to be too little estimated and used; that element is the power the church has with God in prayer. It is impossible to read the story of the daily wrongs and crimes perpetrated by those in authority against freedom and freemen, without feeling like rising in a stern resistance, to contest the matter to the "bitter end." This feelingenow prevails very generally. But the whole power of the govern ment is used against all efforts of this kind. and what hope can there be of success? Commonly, men can be moved by the very strong power of injured innocence pleading for redress. The unjust judge, who feared not God, nor regarded men, was moved by importunity to redress wrongs. But our rulers have proved themselves as deaf as adders to the cries of the op-And worse than all this, they have woven the net of treachery and cruelty and after throwing it over their victims, have let loose upon them, men fitted for desperate deeds, and armed by authority with deadly weapons for their work of death. How can rulers of such characters, and bent on such mischiefs, be affected by the pleadings of those they seek to crush? Our rulers are at a safe distance from Sharpe's rifles and moral influences, neither fearing the former nor regarding the latter. And yet they are the instigators of this mischief, and for the sake of power they continue the mischief. The great evil lies with those in authority. And upon them the greatest power should be exerted. If they can be set right, all will be right.

When we remember the exhortation of a devout Apostle, to pray for those in authority that under them we may lead quiet and peaceable lives, in all godliness and honesty, and associate with it the declaration of inspiration, that the king's heart is in the hands of the Lord, we have a strong ground of hope, that this means we may meet and correct the evil. To convert men so deeply steeped in crime as our rulers are, seems too great a work for our faith to embrace. It may be that God can consistently do it. And how would our glad hearts bound with joy at the thought of having Christian rulers. At all events, God will hear the prayers of his afflicted people, and either convert our rulers, or remove the scourge from our midst. Our great hope is in the prayers of the church. Whilst every freeman shall see that his ballot is right, let him mainly trust in God for the overthrow of oppression.

SYSTEMATIC BENEFICENCE SOCIETY. it was determined to print and bind them in one volume, under the title of Gold and Gospel. This was done, and about 100,000 copies were scattered all over the land, principally among clergymen. It is estimated by the Rev. Mr. Cather, who was the prime mover in the matter, that the contribution for religious and benevolent objects had been increased as a consequence to the amount of nearly half a million of dollars. The Old School division of the Presbyterian Church in this country have given great attention to the subject, and as a consequence the amount contributed by their churches (numbering some 250,000 communicants, amounts to about two dollars and one half each thodists have published three premium essays 000 copies into every part of the country. As

cott, as reported in the Watchman and Reflector, gave the details of a plan which he has Bible proof of self-evident Bible doctrines, adopted, and showed the effect of it on different rather doctrines for which the Bible was given classes of individuals. He considered liberal to man. and systematic giving, as the Lord prospers, as essential to Christian character as prayer -among the poor as well as the richmany who begin the year with small sums, in- ing, which had its origin in truth, written upon he has the names of all his people, with the headed "Solemn Thought," was neither doctridates of his visits to them—at the other end the name repeated, with the sums which they give to benevolent objects. When he calls on them, and they express a regret that his visits upon the subject of futurity and eternity just in are not more frequent, he looks at his book and view. Yet some uneasy soul, who appears to gives the date of his last visit, and if he knows them to be delinquent about giving, he looks at and who of late has had but little light to guide the other end of his book and finds one continued blank against their names—he asks for an explanation. The common reply is, that they Bible proof to convince her of the truth of that find hard work to get alleg their business is article. This public allusion to a private letter

disappointment while they refuse to give. of semi-infidelity in the Christian world. Those 'There is that withholdeth more than is meet, but it tendeth to poverty."

A CRISIS APPROACHING.

Both the political and religious world are in commotion. The governments of earth are disturbed to their foundation, whether monar chial or republican. This great and most in teresting country is coming to a point when the most momentous subjects must be settled The present efforts to extend the veriest curse that ever plaugued any land, must either sea its doom or receive a mortal blow. It canno be that slavery shall take fresh hold and extend itself to territories possessed of every faculty for unbounded good to the world, and thus be the moral and political Upas, that will infuse death and ruin all around. May Heaven in mercy prevent such a catastrophe. May the earnest and agonizing prayers of Christians rise to the divine throne, as from one heart, and with universal and united voices lay hold of the divine strength, and go forth against the foe, until he lie prostrate in the field of conflict Christianity and Slavery cannot be united. Christianity is freedom, in the most emphatic sense. It sanctions no oppression, in any form of color, or birth, or nation—it embraces mankind in a universal brotherhood. Surely, this last attempt to forge fresh fetters, and bind in fearful vassalage a still greater number of human beings on the fertile soil of a new territory, will be vetoed by every man, woman, and child, who understands human rights and gospel

privileges. Oh, Heaven, in mercy spare this

rich and beautiful land from the dire evil of

slavery extension, and from an extended curse

which must follow in the cause of thy righteous

Leaving for the present the state of the

present aspect of the religious. If a crisis is at

latter. The present condition of the Christian

church is truly alarming. "What is truth?" was a question put to the great author of truth before his crucifixion. The same question is ing God and vindicating the truth, are making the balances of truth, as I understand it. Col. now in agitation among the professed followers of Jesus, and so confused are the opinions and equity," I say, all such insinuations are but the and one that will no doubt represent (if elect- of which Committee Dr. Maclay was a member, answers given, that it appears no settled and unfounded assertions of tyros in the cause of sound views can be gathered from many them. Infidelity has lifted its voice, not in friend Maxson has seen as much of politics as did not Col. Fremont vote against the abolish- he threatened to resign as President, and to accents of professed atheism or deism, but in those who have been fighting the battles of freea way to deceive and delude the unwary, un- dom for nearly half a century, he will regret using settled, and half-converted. Geology and science (falsely so called) have broken the con- takes more of Jehuism than of Christianity. fidence of many professed Christians in divine To him I would therefore say, "Strike, but but another name for Christianity, or whether revelation, and many, on the very point of hear." embracing the truth, have been driven off by speculation. Let but doubt arise in the mind as to the plain and infallible truths of revelation, and the flood-gates of error are open, and where men may be carried we cannot tell. Even in our own denomination, which profess a little nearer the truth than others, there are some, yea, many, who have removed the old The organization of this Society in Philadel- land-mark, and have set down new ones which phia was announced several months ago, and their own imaginations have devised. The leadwe are glad to learn that its object—to call ing features of Christianity, and doctrines of attention to the importance of system in giving revelation, are disputed and rejected, because for benevolent purposes-meets with general human reason cannot grasp them, thus turning approval. A meeting was recently held in things upside down; for, if the doctrines of the Boston to hear statements and explanations in Bible could be fathomed by the reason and regard to the plan of the Society. The Corre- understanding of men, we should have a desponding Secretary, Mr. John Gulliver, gave a monstration of their not being divine. It would sketch of what has been done, both in this be of no use to have a Bible, if we had nothing country and in Europe. It seems that Christ- given to us but what could have been furnished ians in England have had their attention turned by the mind of man. But man, poor, bewilderto it for several years. A premium was offered ed, careless, and miserable man, would never there for the best Tract on Systematic Benefi- have arisen to the knowledge of God, as a cence. The five persons to whom the manuscripts moral, holy, and spiritual being, without a were referred for examination, selected each a divine revelation. His own condition would different one. The five were thought so good, never have been discovered without that divine light shining on his soul. A way of salvation from sin and death and hell, by the incarnation of Divinity—by the perfect obedience of Jesus Christ to the divine law—by the substitutional sacrifice and atonement of the death of the Cross—and by the resurrection and ascension and intercession of the Son of God-could not have entered into the heart of man. What delightful prospects open up before us now, with the Bible in our hands; and the Bible believed! Already the pardon and justification of the believer are settled facts, both in theory and experience, and the true Christian's grasp of them cannot be disturbed. The future is -while the average given by evangelical fraught with interest, as it presents future glory. Christians in New England, is only about one after death, in the spirit land, and at the redollar, and by evangelical Christians in all the surrection of the dead, redemption complete, land, only about sixty cents each. The Me-when this mortal-body shall put on immortality, on the subject, bound in one volume. The and this corruptible, now subject to death, shall American Tract Society have done the same put on incorruption. But alas! such revelathing. In addition to which, they have contions are called in question, and human reason densed the premium Tract by Parsons Cook, fries its plummet to fathom them. There are D. D., to 28 pages, and have sent about 200,- persons belonging to us who deny the resurreca consequence of these efforts, the contributions tion of the dead, the future judgment, the burnto nineteen benevolent institutions, as reported ing of the world, yea, the very immortality of in New York at the May anniversaries, were the soul itself. We are now asked, with as 200,000 dollars more than they were last year. much apparent earnestness as if all the affairs At the meeting in Boston, Rev. Dr. Caldi- of the universe hung upon the decision, for

In the Recorder dated May 22d, there is an article which is a mere effusion of religious feelcrease them from three to six fold before it the heart as with a pen of iron and with the closes. He keeps a book, at one end of which point of a diamond. The article alluded to, different. nal nor argumentative, in a technical sense, but movement?" I answer, Kansas; not the burn- pose that I could believe all this upon any ever, that she will visit our churches generally, expressive of a serious mood, from reflecting he shut out from intercourse with any church save the ignisfatuus of human reason, asks for

who are thus led astray are not at rest them selves, and they are wicked enough to try t disturb others. We are perfectly at ease or these matters. The plain, old-fashioned Christ ianity of the followers of Jesus and the Apos tles of the Lord is good enough for us, and w want all materialists, and all disputers of the doctrines of Christianity, as believed by men brethren and fathers of primitive times, and carried to the ends of the earth by men of God to let us alone. We will say one thing more to the restless spirits who are at war with old fashioned truth. Take your chance, and you will, go to the judgment with a lie in you eight hand. Oh come, thou blessed light, from the divine throne, and dissipate the darknes and bring all thy people to see eye to eye. GEO. R. WHEELER, of Salem, N. J.

REPUBLICANISM.

The article that appeared over the signature of D. B. Maxson, seems to me to be very much wanting in the spirit of Christian urbanity while it evidently was penned under the influence of that war spirit which the writer so much extols. And were I to consult a sense it claims equal rights to all men, irrespective of personal propriety, I should not descend to that our nation may fall into the hands of antireply. But we are not at liberty to constant Christians. He talks like a crazy man. Who feelings at the expense of truth.

What he says about "an open enemy being less dangerous and more honorable than a pretended friend, who, under the cloak of religion," &c., could only emanate from a heart under the influence of a spirit which was any thing else than that of Christ's. For, while the writer is doubtless honest in his indignation against Christian non-resistance, (which he pronounces a "fatal doctrine,") yet he surely is bound by Christian courtesy to treat the opinions others respectfully, and much more their characpolitical world, let us turn our attention to the ters. His insinuation, therefore, that such as myself are "pretended friends" to freedom, and truthful, slanderous, unchristian, ungentlemanly. hand in the former, it surely must be so in the that "under the cloak of religion" we are "striking with merciless hands at every effort which the lovers of truth and righteousness, guided by a firm conviction that they are servto establish the eternal principles of justice and truth, and are therefore pardonable. such language toward them. For his zeal par-

Friend Maxson thinks my articles were designed "to cast an iceberg over the flame of lib-He is much mistaken; I was only aiming to give the flame a Christian direction. He thinks I possess a constitutional propensity to be eternally at war with those who are laboring for the same great end which I claim to have in view. I trust I shall ever be at war with every thing inconsistent with the teachings of Jesus. And when friend Maxson, and those like him, manifest the spirit of those disciples, signed the presidency of the American Bibl who would have called down fire from heaven to consume those Samaritan border ruffians who refused to entertain the Son of God over what spirit they are of. And if he thinks it is owing to a "constitutional propensity," he must of his action, he has made them known in enjoy his opinion. But, for myself, I shall ascribe it to the orthodox regenerating grace of God. for "constitutional propensity," or the carnal heart is not subject to this law of Christ. Unless careful, friend Maxson may be classed with those who deny total depravity, original

He says I "endeavored to palsy those (H. W. Beecher's) giant arms, whose muscles are steel." &c. But are we not told that the Christian weapons are not carnal? Yet they are mighty, and are they not "inseparably connected with the fatal doctrine of non-resistance?" I would recommend friend Maxson to read carefully the 6th chapter of Ephesians, from the 11th to the 18th verse, and see if one Paul did not think that "under the cloak of religion," he could strike "with merciless hand." clad in the armor of a Christian non-resistance

Friend Maxson thinks me to be so "completely shrouded in the eternal mists which are inseparably connected with the fatal doctrine of non-resistance, start with holy horror at the the one great object of the institution; that thought of assisting the noble freemen of Kansas to defend their homes." &c., with Sharpe's rifles. Will friend Maxson tell me whether he thinks Christ would have started back with holy horror? Did he not start back with holy horror when his disciples were for calling down

Does Mr. Maxson intend so ridicule the Christian doctrine of "better to suffer wrong than to do wrong." If it would not excite his belligerent spirit too much, I wish he would read 1 Peter 2: 19, 20, 21, and then tell us whether "there is so little of reason, so little of rules of revision, as originally adopted by the Bible, so little of common sense in such a vis- Board; that the controling power of the Indoctrine of non-resistance, as taught by Christ, but also to blast the name and influence of and practiced by the Apostles and primitive every one who advocates reform; feeling per-Christians, for more than one hundred years, is feetly assured of all this, I am compelled, by a void of reason, and not in the Bible, and so stern sense of duty, to abandon the enterprise consultation since their appointment. It is visionary that intelligent persons cannot sym- and to free myself, as far as possible, from all probable that the time till near the session of pathize with it?

Perhaps, if friend Maxson was as careful not cannot doubt that my friends, when rightly into "plant an eternal stain" on the name of Jesus, as he is on Washington, he would see things

He asks. "What has created the Republican ing love of liberty to the black man as well as to the white. Is slavery worse in Kansas than clusion, and take a step which I know must in Missouri? Why so indignant when this ac- inflict pain, similar to that which I have mycursed system is entering Kansas, when we have self endured, upon the hearts of many of my wrong, be measured by geographical lines?

"What are its aims?" I answer, to keep it guaranties its constitutional life and right in citements of public discussion, I would gladly

have troubles of various sorts. He assures ual, and others, of the danger of taking heed forbids such robbery in Kansas? And am I to God has blessed me, that repose which my heart them that they may always expect trouble and to the sophisms and errors of the present day be charged with stealing the livery of heaven to so much desires, and which my years demand. serve the devil in, because I cannot assent to such | But at no period of my life could I have silentperversion of Christianity? If it is right, by ly lent my name to a course which I consider force of arms, to prevent slavery from entering unjust to my brethren, and dishonoring to the Kansas. must it not be right to abolish it by God of the Bible. And having now, after half force of arms where it already exists? If it is a century spent in the ministry of the Gospel. right to shoot with Sharpe's rifles, men-stealers, devoted all my strength and influence for the in Kansas, why not in Missouri? If it is the last six years to inspire the public mind with Christian's duty to do the one, why not the other? Can any cloak of religion excuse Mr. Maxson from not buckling on his knapsack and throughout the United States, in the British shouldering his musket, and marching at once to the salvation of our country? Mr. Maxson speaks of the "Territories which God made Union—and being myself at last compelled, by ree, and which we as a nation have solemnly make every foot of soil free, as much as Kansas? Why not, then, make the whole soil of

Mr. M. thinks that if Kansas is once a Free State. that will determine the final success of slavery in the nation and the world. He had better wait until 1860 before he becomes too positive. For, if politics, with the Declaration of Independence, that all men are born free, with the aid and counsel of such men as Adams, Jefferson and Washington; with the aid of religion. Bibles. Sabbaths, and revivals, have not thus far been able to even hold slavery in check, what reasonable prospect can there be of freeing the nation and the world of the curse by giving his reasons for resigning the presidency what Mr. M. proposes?

Mr. M. asks. "Is it anti-Christian to hate oppression? Is it anti-Christian to labor for reedom in Kansas?" &c. And if so, he "pray has ever said it was anti-Christian to hate oppresong before Mr. M. was born, and many whom Mr. M. denounces as pretended friends, having only a cloak of religion, have long borne honism." are as uncalled for as they are unworthy whose principles, plans and officers it attacks. the utterance of a man and a Christian.

He asks. "Is it truthful to charge the whole party with ignoring the real question at issue No." Let me ask, Is it truthful for D. B. Maxson to insinuate or charge the tried friends of dent uttered a word before the Board expressive freedom, or even to charge or insinuate myself of his dissatisfaction with it. He has never as a pretended friend, under a cloak of religion reverend opposer? I answer, No; but un

of the Republican movement, nor of Washing- change necessary, although he was importuned ton, Chase, Halè, Sumner, Giddings, Greeley or any other man. But with the leave of Mr. I suppose he may be the best man that the present state of politics renders available. ing of slavery in the District of Columbia in publish his reasons to the world, which he said 1850? Mr. Fremont may act differently now. "would ruin the Union." and actually refused But I do not wish to discuss his merits now. to attend any more meetings of the Committee

whether the Republicanism of our country is Committee reported. Christians have a right to kill men-stealers, or Maclay is not the real author of this pamphlet whether they have such a right in Kansas and but that it was written by a gentleman who have not in Missouri—if he wishes fairly, honorably, recently been dismissed from the service of the and like a Christian, to discuss those questions | Bible Union for the very best of reasons, and —he will find some one or more to meet him in the same honorable way. For if no other one against the Union in the press. We owe it to The call for pastors is continually heard, and it will, perhaps my "constitutional propensity to the public, in this connection, to say, that we be eternally at war" might compel me to meet have abundant evidence for disproving every

THE AMERICAN BIBLE UNION.

Several weeks ago, we announced that the venerable Archibald Maclay, D. D., had re Union. His letter of resignation was brief, simply expressing his desire to relieve himself ures have already been taken not only to invite | England Sabbath Union, \$500; the American from all responsibility for the movements of the but to demand such an investigation. night. I shall tell them that they know not Union. Numerous letters of inquiry having since been addressed to him, asking the grounds pamphlet of twenty-five pages. It seems that the Board has in no case deviated from the bers in the churches belonging to the Choctav on assuming the duties of President of the policy established by Dr. Cone, a policy which Union, he found its affairs in such a state of mismanagement as to render reforms indispensable to the permanence and usefulness of the institution. He set himself about the work of all who are interested in the cause of truth, hundred and thirty-four scholars. These of reform. but found that his endeavors, instead and the welfare of the Bible Union. We there of being met with candor and frankness, were fore invite all such persons to call at the rooms captiously and obstinately thwarted. After a series of fruitless endeavors, he came to the them every facility we possess for such an exconclusion that a continuance of the former amination. Especially do we request the remismanagement was inevitable. Hence his presentatives of the press to take advantage of resignation. The following are the concluding paragraphs of Dr. Maclay's pamphlet:—

"Being fully satisfied, from personal examipoor, to one of the holiest purposes of Christian frankly your findings to the public. charity, are being squandered; that a vast amount is expended for operations remote from men are employed to translate the Word of God who are not qualified for the work; that unwarrantable translations have been made, which, if published, must bring into discredit the most precious doctrines of my faith, sap the fundamental truths of Christianity, as indubitably revealed in the Holy Scriptures, and shake the confidence of the people in the canon of the to be published for indiscriminate circulation. without the previous precautionary examination provided for, and required by, the plan and formed, will justify me in so doing.

"No one who is acquainted with me, and slight grounds, or lightly arrive at such a conthus be sorely blasted.

"From successive disappointments, in the slavery out of Kansas and the Territories, while great aim of my later life, and from all the exevery Slave State. Does Christianity allow of have withdrawn in silence to seek in the family not good—they have been disappointed, and is made for the purpose of warning the individ- stealing men and women in Missouri, while it and social circle, with whose love a merciful desiring it.

confidence in what seemed to me the greatest enterprise of the age—having induced thousands Provinces, and in Europe, to become self-sac rificing supporters of the American Bible the hopeless mismanagement of that institution, pledged to eternal freedom." Did not God which is barely outlined in this letter, to aban- hausted, including the assistance received him don the enterprise, I feel bound, as an honest man, and a Christian, to answer the inquiries nabas,) from the Archbishop of Canterbun which are coming to me from every quarter, by and the Bishop of Oxford. "And now traly frankly stating, once for all, the reasons of my he says, "I remain stupefied, and there is let

THE AMERICAN BIBLE UNION-DR. MACLAY. AMERICAN BIBLE UNION ROOMS, 1 NEW YORK, July 18, 1856. To the Editors of the Sabbath Recorder

We perceive that several of our religious papers are quoting from a production, purpor ing to be written by Rev. A. Maclay, D. D of the American Bible Union. We have been informed from other sources, that such a document was in existence, and have seen what professes to be a copy, printed in a newspaper and we have addressed the most respectful let ters to Dr. Maclay and other persons soliciting sion. &c? Why, I hated oppression probably a copy for the use of the Union. As yet, however, we have been unsuccessful, and can but conclude that there are good reasons why it orable scars as proof of their valor, and his should be circulated so secretly, and withheld sneers at "the reverend opposers of Republican- so carefully from the Board of the Society,

When Dr. Maclay sent in his resignation, it was unaccompanied by any reason whatever, Nor has he at any time since he became Presisubmitted a suggestion to the Board personally or in writing for any change in its operations. I have no wish to detract from the real merits as he was in duty bound to do if he thought a privately to do so. In a Committee appointed M. I shall claim the right to weigh them all in by the Board, in January last, at Dr. Maclay's as to excite the most painful sensations if not suggestion, "to inquire into the present condi- disagreeable consequences from the latter, while Fremont I admire as a man of energy, talent, tion and practical workings of our enterprise," both descriptions are in the occupancy of the ed) the constituency which elected him. And he stated some of his grievances. But because held, to manumit them." the Committee did not adopt his suggestions, If Mr. Maxson will fairly meet the issue, or the Board, and did so resign long before the

We have good reason to believe that D who we understand has another publication material allegation which the published document contains, in the form it has reached us. In due time, the Board and officers of the Union e will ask a hearing. They have nothing to sup- \$1,000; Massachusetts Baptist State Conve press, they have no information to withhold tion, \$1,000; American Tract Society, for from the public eye, and above all, they feel support of colporters in the West, \$4,000; conscious they have nothing to fear from a Baptist Home Missionary Society, \$3,000: thorough investigation of their doings. Meas-

The document signed by Dr. Maclay attacks | American Baptist Missionary Union is made all the procedure of the Bible Union under the administration of his immortal predecessor. Dr. Cone, as well as under his own. And as

of the same body with the utmost confidence. At the same time, we now invoke the scrutiny the Sunday-Schools number one thousand one. of the Society, No. 350 Broome-street, and examine our affairs personally, and we promise this invitation. You, gentlemen, have always acted most honorably towards the Bible Union and we believe that you still desire to treat it in the same manner. For this reason we nation, that the funds which I have done so solicit you personally to make yourselves acmuch to collect, and which I know have been quainted with our plans and modes of procedmost sacredly devoted, by the rich and the ure, at your leisure, with the liberty of stating Respectfully yours,

THOMAS ARMITAGE, President. WM. H. WYCKOFF, Cor. Sec. E. S. WHITNEY, Rec. Sec. E. PARMLY, Treasurer. C. A. BUCKBEE, Asst. Treas. SYLVESTER PIER, Auditor.

MRS. WARDNER.

The Missionary Board, at its recent meeting, sacred writings; that such revisions are likely appointed N. V. Hull, J. Bailey, and A. B. Burdick, a Committee to advise and assist sister Wardner in all points in which she may need or desire advice or assistance from the Board while in this country. It is the wish of ionary doctrine, that but few intelligent per- stitution has become completely centralized in the Board, so far as has been expressed, withsons can be found to sympathize with it." Is one man; and that the exercise of that power out formal action, that she visit most of our it possible that Mr. Maxson can say that the is not only such as to forbid the hope of reform, churches, to inform them of the condition and about fifty boys, which he took out west vants of the mission, and raise contributions. The Committee has not had opportunity for further responsibility in its operations. And I the Society, in September, will be spent by sister Wardner in locating her children and has been called to a professorship in the new visiting the churches of the Western Associa- Garrett Biblical Institute. at Evanston, near knows what the Bible Union has been to me tion. Beyond that we are not at present pre- Chicago. during the six years of its existence, will sup- Bared to give information. It is probable, howbefore she returns to China. The voyage to their withdrawal from the Presbyterian Church America restored her health. In due time the Board expect to send her back invigorated. tolerated it in Missouri? Can sin, crime, and best friends, whose hopes, like my own, will and better prepared with means and the confidence of the churches to resume with her fellow laborers her labor of love. We shall pastor, since June, 1855. be ready at all times to give any information

A BISHOP IN DISTRESS.—Under the title of "A Bishop in Distress," the London Times in serts statement of "Mar Athanasius Sta phanos," claiming to be "Archbishop of the Syrian Churches of Malabar. It sets forth that he was designated for the office in question by the Patriarch of Antioch. He went to India, but failed to come to an understanding with the authorities. The Rajah of Travancon came persecuting" him, and saying, "Inas much as thou hast not a passport from the Ra sident, get thee out hence." He then came to England, but his application to the East India Company and the Board of Control for recog. nttion have failed Finally, his means are en the hand of Mr. Skinner, (probably of St. la. to me no knowledge of how I shall act." these grounds he appeals for help.

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College for Colored Youth.—An appeal for aid is made in behalf of the "College for Colored Youth," at Tawawa or Zeni Spring Ohio. This institution, which is the result of the action of the Cincinnati Conference of 1855 will soon be ready for occupancy. Its gre object is "the elevation of the entire colors race." Its founders say :--

"A leading feature will be to educate and train colored persons, male and female, for po essional teachers, that they may be thorough qualified to go forth whenever their services are needed and impart to their own race a good Christian education. It is to be open to be sexes, and persons entering may pursue and ac complish a partial or a thorough collegists course, as they may choose; and in its maturity we design that it shall include and furnish that is common to the best universities of the

WASHINGTON AND HIS SLAVES.—The following extract from the last will and testament George Washington shows what view he took of the system of slavery :-

"Upon the decease of my wife, it is my will and desire that all the slaves which I hold in my own right shall receive their freedom. To emancipate them during her life, would, though earnestly wished by me, be attended with such insuperable difficulties, on account of their in termixture by marriage with the dower negro same proprietor, it not being in my power, der the tenure by which the dower negroes a

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE

The German Reform Missionary Says that greater number of young men than usual have been licensed by the several classes cornected with the Eastern Synod, at their recent annual meetings. The whole number amounts to eleven. all of whom, we believe, are already located in pastoral charges. Similar additions were made: at the meeting of the Western Synod. This is truly gratifying. Still, the demand for ministers is far from being met. A large number of cannot be favorably responded to.

Mrs. Elizabeth Hovey, late of Cambridge pequeathed the following sums to charitable cieties: Northern Baptist Education Society, Boston Baptist Bethel Society, \$500; New and Foreign Bible Society, \$500; and the the residuary legatee.

During the past year there were received on examination, one hundred and forty-six mem: Presbytery, besides twenty-four on certificate. the Union itself has unanimously approved from The total number of communicants is one thou year to year, we shall await the final decision sand four hundred and ninety-four, of whom one hundred and eighteen are colored people, and churches have contributed the past year \$1,279 50 to various benevolent objects.

Samuel Gurney, who died recently, and was ouried at the little village of Barking, in Surrey, England, was a brother of the late John Joseph Gurney, and of Mrs. Elizabeth Fry. That he was like minded with them, is evident from what is stated as a fact, that for some time past he has expended one hundred thousand dollars a year in works of benevolence and

The Reformed Dutch Church has, at the present time, 364 churches, 248 ministers, over 30 theological students, 40.000 communicants over 2,600 Sabbath School scholars: amount contributed to benevolent objects last year about \$80,000. They have 30 classes, 2 per ticular Synods, and a General Synod.

Bridgeport, Conn., claims that the title of 'City of Churches" belongs more appropri ately to her than to Brooklyn, N. Y. latter has a church to every thousand inhabit ants, but Bridgeport has sixteen churches, a one to every four hundred of her population

At the late session of the Methodist Gen al Conference, a report was adopted from Committee on Dress," requiring a minister charge persons about to be received into the church on the duty of being plain in their sp

Mr. Tracy, Superintendent of the News 1078 Lodging-house in this city, has found homes for short time ago, and freturned for another los They are located in Racine and Walworth

counties. Wisconsin. Rev. Dr. Kidder, the founder of the Methor dist Book Concern, and long the Secretary and Editor of the Methodist Sunday School Union,

Rev. Messrs. Joel Wakeman and Nathaniel Hammond have published a letter announcing on account of dissatisfaction with its course on the subject of slavery.

At Brantford, Canada West, one hundred and one persons have been added by haptism to the church of which Rev. Mr. Davidson

At the Episcopal Church, Lexington, Va, we can with regard to this matter to those on Sunday, June 22, thirty persons were con-J. BAILEY. firmed, twenty-nine of them being young men. of both B Vacan District people

Under the title of the London Times in Mar Athanasius Ste "Archbishop of the labar? It sets forth

or the office in question entioch. He went to de to an understanding he Rajah of Travancore m; and saying, "Inaspassport from the Re-ice? He then came to He then came to attor to the East India that Control for recognity, his means are examples assistance received by (probably of St. Bu ibishop of Canterbury d "And now truly pered, and there is left how I shall act." On

Youth An appeal if of the "College for wawa or Zeni Spring which is the result of nsti Conference of 1855 occupancy. Its great d of the entire colored

is for help.

will be to educate and nale and female, for prothey may be thoroughly LEBEVET PACIF. SETVICES APO their own race and action in the may parate and action to the collegiate. cose; and in its maturity best universities of the

SLAVES.—The following will and testament of ws what view he took

my wife, it is my will staves which I hold in ve their freedom. To her life, would, though be attended with such on account of their inwith the dower negroes. ainful sensations, if not es from the latter, while the occupancy of the being in my power, un-

TELLIGENCE. Missionary says that ig men than usual have '. eral classes connected at their recent annual mber amounts to eleven are already located in lar additions were made Vestern Synod. This is he demand for ministers A large number of found in the church.

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dent of the News boys in his found homes (ine took out West a strict to another lot-lacine and Walvorth

General Intelligence.

Proceedings in Congress last Week. SECOND-DAY, JULY 14.

The SENATE spent the whole day on the Naval Reform Bill, but without taking any

In the House, there was a full attendance and the subject up was the Report of the ceived. Committee on the assault on Mr. Sumner. After considerable discussion, the substitute of House declares its disapprobation of the assault, and deems this a fit occasion to ex- bone of contention-to the latter. press its disapprobation of the use of language in debate personally offensive to individual members of Congress or States of the Union.' The House then voted on the substitute of the minority for the resolutions of the majority, namely: That the House has no jurisdiction over the assault committed by Mr Brooks on Mr. Sumner, and therefore deems it improper to express any opinion on the subject. Rejected by Yeas, 66; Nays. 145. The House next voted, first, on the resolution of the majority of the Committee-"That Preston S. Brooks be and he is forthwith expelled from this House as a Representative from South Carolina" The result was -Yeas, 121; Nays 95. There not being two-thirds in the affirmative, the Speaker pronounced the resolution lost; whereupon Mr. Brooks gave notice, that (a majority having voted to expel him) he had resigned his the table the Select Committee's second reaccomplices of Brooks, which attempt was House adjourned. THIRD-DAY, JULY 15.

The SENATE passed an appropriation of to the Baltic \$50,000 for a road from Fort Ridgely, Min-Mountains. The Navy bill was debated, and tried upon his appeal and acquitted. amended so as to restore through a Court of Inquiry such meritorious officers as were aggieved by the Retiring Board, and as amended the bill passed, 26 to 11.

The House was engaged upon the resolutions of censure upon Messrs. Keitt and Edmundson, and after an animated session. closed by censuring Keitt and letting Edmundson go free. The vote was 104 against

FOURTH-DAY, JULY 16.

in the Navy Department then came up, and Commodures Pendergast and Nicholson were confirmed as Captains by a vote which indicates a pretty thorough restoration of the were killed, and from eighty to one hundred would average \$10 a head, \$109,433,340 parties aggrieved by the Retiring Board.

snoke his valedictory, and tendered his resig- fragments ignited from the fire of the engine, great. The census report of stock owned by nation. In his speech he belabore Massa by which many of the victims lost their lives. farmers in 1849 gave the number of hogs in chusetts and the North, and eulogized the The down train was but slightly injured, and the United States at over thirty millions. It South He boasted that he knew the assault no person in it sustained any injury. Subse- is more than fifty per cent. greater now, and prevent it, is a party to the crime. Mr. Coroner's investigation. Keitt retired with considerable eclat.

effect. He said he should call up the subject and fifty lives were lost. at a convenient opportunity. The Senate then went into executive session, and confirmed one hundred and ninety-five of the President's naval appointments.

In the House, the Illinois contested election case was debated until the adjournment.

SIXTH-DAY, JULY 18. Adjourned till Second-day.

a vacancy exists in the Seventh Congressional District, referring the election back to the people, and giving Mr. Archer, contestant, mileage and per diem to date. SABBATH-DAY, JULY 19.

The House held a brief session, devoted

The San Francisco Vigilance Committee.

In the news items from California, printed last week, some account was given of the operations of the Vigilance Committee. Of the causes which originated that Committee. the Tribune speaks as follows:-

The elections of San Francisco, and meas-

urably of other California cities, had degener ated into the grossest farces. The result was determined by votes corruptly placed in the ballot boxes, and even by returns which had no basis even in fraudulent votes. Men had themselves chosen (or returned) judges, or inspectors, of elections in order to make out of the position the most that any candidate or ticket would pay to be "put through." Often the agents of these bully inspectors were ne gotiating with both parties at once, endeavoring to incite them to bid against each other, and ready to return whichever should finally

directly or enabled and emboldened to pay satisfactorily adjusted.

themselves. Hence peculation ran a reckless race with impunity in general crime; and efficient Government should have cost.

European News.

English papers to July 3d have been re-

The principal items of news is of the actual settlement of the Central American question, State men may enter, the national highway of Mr. English was rejected, viz: "That the by an arrangement between England and the Missouri beset with bands of armed Honduras, to cede the Bay of Islands—the pirates, who are sheltered and subsisted and subdued forty tenenents of the business part

> the result is most satisfactory. The Customs dispersed at the point of the bayonet, by order building on Mainstreet east of Dickinson's returns show an increase of about £650,000 of the President of the United States, in dion the year; the Excise a decrease of nearly rect violation of his oath of office to support £300,000. Such an entire absence of distance of the United States, which turbance in the national resources at the close guarantees the right of the people to keep of a war is unprecedented.

Herald was there, with 1,500 infantry.

Southern Sebastopol is to be made a first-rate fortress, but on an entirely new plan. Nicolaieff, being the principal fort, is to be the war port for the future fleet. The Russian seat. An attempt was then made to lay on army in the Caucasus and on the Turkish frontiers in Asia had been reinforced. The solve, censuring Keitt and Edmundson as | guard and grenadier corps will remain at St Petersburg and Novogorod. Moscow will defeated-Yeas 96; Nays 111. And then the be the great depot for the reserves, and the six "active" army corps will form a great chain extending from Odessa across Warsaw

nesota, to the South Pass of the Rocky the telegraphic clerks on the Continent, was

Dreadful Calamities.

The New York papers of Sixth day, July 18th, recorded two sad calamities which oc curred on the day previous

The most startling and horrible catastrophe are the particulars: The scholars of St. Mi tended by their friends, teachers, and Rev. Mr. Sheridan, left the city on a pic-nic excur-The SENATE passed the bill to amend the sion. The train consisted of twelve cars, vote was taken. The President's nominations in the track, was run against by the down is estimated by the editor of the Ohio Farmer ductor Mr. Harris and Rev. Mr. Sheridan, 830,002. If fat and sold in this city, they adelphia on the 21st. badly if not fatally hurt. Three cars of the The nork interest of the whole country is In the House. Mr. Keitt of South Carolina, up train were broken to splinters, and the almost beyond belief, its magnitude is so was to be made, but not the time, and held quent to the collision, the conductor of the the average value is at least three dollars—say that he could not with honor inform of the down train—Mr. Vanstavoren—driven to one hundred and fifty millions of dollars infact. The criminal law entertains a different desperation at beholding the result of his view of the honor, declaring that the man criminal recklessness, swallowed arsenic and who knows of a purpose to commit felony, terminated his existence. The engineer was

In the SENATE, Mr. Toombs introduced a des royed by fire while on the passage from resolution declaring the finding of the late Buffalo to Toledo. A number of the passen-Naval Board, in the case of Lieutenant Bart- gers were taken off by the steamer Mississippi, The poor lad was only fourteen years of age. lett, a violation of the constitutional rights of every citizen, and therefore void and of no vessel, but it is believed that between forty defend himself, we killed. On another occa-

Northern Indiana:-

Maine; Michael Burke and Thos. Farre, firemen, of Buffalo; Mrs Eliza Blanchard of Augusta, Me.; Heary Nims and child, of The SENATE passed an act to repeal the Tully, N. Y.: Augustine Fortvalle of Buffa-

> leader of the Carolina band of ruffians in Kansas, has returned to Charleston to procure recruits, and publishes proclamations in upon it, that the contest in Kansas is the cendency of slavery. He says :-

"If the South secures Kansas, she will extend slavery into all the territory south of the 40th deg parallel of north latitude to the Rio the North secures Kansas, the power of the South in Congress will be gradually diminish. ed; the States of Missouri, Kentucky, Ten nessee, Arkansas and Texas, together with the adjacent territories, will gradually become abolitionized, and the slave population, conbecome valueless All depends upon the who was recently so ruthlessly shot by Her action of the present moment."

be screwed up to the highest notch. In at the most favorable character. All the politi- the preying of grief at his loss, have hurried least one instance, a gambler and felon was cal difficulties which have so long been a her into an untimely grave. declared chosen Alderman whom nobody had source of excitement, and which have kept known to be a candidate. Of course, where the people of both countries in a fever of destroyed by fire, fifteen demolished by the imps thus boldly played both hands, the evil agitation, are about being amicably arranged lice and twelve rendered useless by boiler one was pretty certain to win. San Francis- to the satisfaction of all parties. We under- explosions thus far during the present year on co became more and more disorderly, its stand that Lord Clarendon and Mr. Dallas the Western rivers. Sixteen have been Government more and more corrupt and in have agreed upon the terms of settlement of burned at Algiers, Louisiana, and St. Louis, efficient for any good, until the best citizens the Central American question. It is agreed Missouri. were murdered in broad daylight, by men that the British government shall cede the who relied on their money and their influence Bay Islands back to Honduras and abandon with the wretches in office to screen them its protectorate over the Mosquito territory. from the legal penalties of their crimes. Of It is, we believe, stipulated that the governcourse, all these crimes, requiring many ment of Nicaragua shall exercise the same shrewd and daring accomplices, cost money power in relation to the Mosquito Indians -hundreds of thousands, if not millions, per which has heretofore been exercised by the annum—and the culprits who were the imme-scovernment of Great Britain. This is the diate beneficiaries were intent on plunder as basis of the new treaty, and when it is comwell as power and impunity. The ballot-box pleted all the questions in dispute between stuffers and other agents must either be paid Great Britain and the United States will be

THE POSITION OF KANSAS.—The Independent of July 17th, says: It is evident that the the intelligence tha Comonfort has resolved while the honest, industrious thousands had Free State men of Kansas are in the depth to sell, for the benfit of the State, all the security neither for life nor property, they of a great crisis. By the diabolical ingenuity property belonging the religious corporawere taxed thrice what an energetic, fearless, of the Administration, carried out with the tions of Mexico. His also asserted that this wealth of the treasury and the force of the very decided measure receives the approbaarmy of the United States, they have been tion and applause ofhe Mexican people. It deprived of their leaders, distracted in their is, indeed, surprisin that Comonfort, in the counsels, broken down in their defenses, their infancy of his influete, should have consumtowns sacked, their houses plundered and mated a financial kpedient which Santa burnt, their women abused, their cattle stolen Anna, at the head of large standing army, or killed, their associates hanged, shot, or never dared attempt although he often dedriven out, the lines guarded that no Free clared it to be excellingly desirable. armed by a sovereign State, themselves dis- of the place were est smoldering in ashes. The quarterly returns of the British reve- armed by the dragoons of the United States, The buildings wer of wood, and the fire nue have been published, and despite the war and their peaceable assembly invaded and arms and to meet peaceably for free and un-Intelligence from the Crimea to the 21st restrained consultation on public affairs. In ult., states that only 2,000 Frenchmen remain- | a word, they are at this moment a conquered ed there. News from the Mediterranean in- people, subjugated by an overwhelming force, forms us that during the week ending June directed by an authority as regardless of the 27, more than 12,000 troops from the Crimea laws of nature and of nations, as of oaths and bad arrived. The American clipper Ocean the constitution of the country, or of the dictates of justice and humanity. It is enough to make the rocks weep for the misery there

The banker Meyer, accused of corrupting was picked up by a boat, and the Vigilance to sustain Shanon, Woodson, Lecompte, of habeas corpus was issued. The slave was laws of the Borler-Ruffian Legislature. brought before Judge Metcalf, of the Supreme Court, on the writ of habeas corpus and no one appearing as claimant against him, he was told to go free. An outburst of applause greeted this order, which the officers and Court in vain tried to check. Meantime, the colored man was seized by his friends and took place near Philadelphia. The following hurried out of the Court room. He was taken to the house of a colored citizen, and chael's (Catholic) Church, Philadelphia, at- thence put on board the first train of cars for

triumph for ever.

vested in stock hogs.

and his sole offense was, his having, by inad- maintenance £160,163. vertence, trodden upon the foot of a Turk. sion, at Concantinople, a handful of Tunis-The following persons are known to have lans, taking one man for another, seized upon been lost by the burning of the steamer a "celched Greek, whom they had never seen they bore a grudge, and the poor fellow was lation. Sewell Turner and Daniel Gray of Rome, | literally cut to pieces by their sabers!

SUMMARY.

The steamer Isaac Newton is lighted with law authorizing the erection of an armory at lo. Geo. Dawson of Brockport, N. Y.; Mrs. gas. The Albany Statesman says: "In gen-Washington. The balance of the day was Ladayard of England; Mrs. Mary Ackwyds, erating the gas on the Newton, three of the been perpetrated in Kansas have deeply spent in discussing the bill extending the her father, mother, husband and two children, company's medium sized stoves are used. patent of Obed Hussey's Reaping Machine. of England; G. Smith of Buffalo; Eugene The gasometer is filled in the afternoon, and Cary and child, of Greenbush, Wis.; Miss the gas is generated while it is burning, and bill giving the lands recently donated by Con-In the House, the Illinois contested elec- Jennings of Waverly, Ill.; Hezekiah Thom- up to twelve o'clock at night. Some 1,500 gress for railroad purposes to four railroads tion case occupied the whole day. The claims as of Buffalo; Nicholas Commerford of Ro- feet of the gas made by this apparatus is running across that State, the Mississippi and of both Allen and Archer were rejected, chester; a lady and a child, of Louisville; burned each trip, which is equal to 3,000 feet Missouri, the Dubuque and Big Sioux, the Resolutions were then passed, declaring that three coal heavers, a deck hand, and a child. of the common coal or city gas, as the rosin Lyons and Iowa Central and the Burlington landt street, at 7 30 and 11 A. M., 3 and 5 P. M. THE CRISIS IN KANSAS.—Mr. Wilkes, the ers only half as fast." This is the first exper- 000 acres each. iment of the kind, at least in this part of the

exclusively to private bills, of which only one the papers of that State, urging the want of at Mt. Blair's country seat, six miles from gers are lost—among them Capt. Campbell men and money, if the South mean "to secure Washington I called to see him to-day and a Mr. Henderson. The purser and the fruits of a well-founded public opinion at (July 3,) and found him greatly debilitated, twelve of the crew are saved. the ballot-box in October next." He insists although much better than two days ago. It is evident, however, that he is not so well as he was prior to his relapse last week. He is turning point with regard to the political as- very anxious to resume his seat in the Senate, but it is certainly very doubtful whether he will be able to do so this session.

The Washington Intelligencer says that the injury done to the railroads. the British postage charge on letters between Grande, and this of course will secure for her the United Kingdom and Egpyt has been pent-up institutions of slavery an ample out- reduced to sixpence (12 cents) the half let, and restore her power in Congress. If ounce; and therefore the single rate of letter postage between the United States and Egypt will, for the future, be 33 cents via Southampton, and 43 cents via Marseilles. The postage must in all cases be pre-paid.

The papers state that Mrs. Keating, wife of the waiter at Willard's hotel, Washington, bert, Representative from California, has since died, leaving behind her several child-Our political advices from Europe are of ren. The shock of her husband's death, and

Upwards of thirty steamboats have been

A substantial English cable, connecting the Island of Martha's Vineyard with Boston. was Telegraph Company, and the Line is now family. in good working order, connecting at Boston with the lines of the American Telegraph. The Jury in the case of Congressman Her-

bert, charged with the murder of the waiter Keating, did not agree and were discharged. Another jury was immediately selected before whom the trial proceeded.

The lest steamer om Vera Cruz brought

A fire broke outst Corning, N. Y., July 14th, in Dyer's blok, and before it could be raged with the met intense fury. Every houses was consumed, with the exception of one store. Only ix stores are left in the place. The loss ilestimated at \$125,000 to \$150,000 of which 40,000 is insured. The fire is supposed tohave been the work of an ncendiary.

A dispatch date St. Louis, Monday, July 14, 1856, says: Te Republican contains a letter from Palerno, Kansas, dated the 8th inst., which states hat Gen. Lane had entered the Territory wit several hundred men, and that he had been heard to declare that he inflicted, and more for the dishonor of the would take Kanes or die. The same letter Republic. We trust it is that dark hour which states that the K kapoo Indians (Rangers?) precedes the dawning of day. It would be have had a serious difficulty among thematheistic to believe that such wickedness can selves, caused by the free use of liquor. Several were killed,

Late letters from Kansas show not much SLAVE CASE IN BOSTON - Joseph Williams, improvement in heestate affairs. The new a slave at Mobile, escaped in the brig Growler, outrages detailed in late letters fully equal which arrived at Boston, July 16th. The if they do not suppass in atrocity, the previ captain, on entering the harbor, attempted to ous performances of the Ruffians by whom secure him, for the purpose of taking him they were perjetrated. Gen. Smith has back, but Williams jumped overboard and arrived in the Territory; his instructions are Committee being immediately notified, a writ | Donaldson and Jones, and to enforce the

> The Express safe on the Erie Railroad rain one day let week was opened by some thief, on its way to this city, and robbed of Col at Eastern Association, Shiloh all its content. As the way bill was also Ist Ch at Verona taken, the amount of the loss has not yet been ascertained, but it is probably some \$20,000. The Erie Rail oad Company have no connection with this loss, as their Express does not carry monly or valuables

Samuel A. Smith, who boxed up Henry Box Brown, il Richmond, Va., and forward Swine and their Value at the West. - ed him by oveland express to Philadelphia, Ch at Southampton, Ill copyright laws. Mr. Jones, of Tenn., spoke containing about six hundred persons; and The number of hogs in the States of Ohio, and who was arrested and convicted eight Joel Babcock, Montra, O on the Armament (Three Million) Bill, but no when near Camp Hill, where there is a curve Indiana, Michigan and Kentucky at this time, years ago for toxing up two other slaves, also 2d Ch Alfred directed to Pliladelphia, having served out 1st Ch Alfred, to complete L M of A Lewis train, and, dreadful to relate, some fifty per- at 10,943,334, which, at \$8 a head, a fair his imprisonment in the Penitentiary, was sons, mostly children, together with the con- average value of the stock, amounts to \$32. released on the 18th ult., and arrived in Phil- Bishburg Ch

The Philadelphia Ledger states that on a Col at Western Association, Alfred recent evening, the members of the Rev. Mr. Wadsworth's congregation assembled in their Gardner Hall, Milton, Wis chapel, in the rear of their church, to present him with a substantial token of their regardthe title deeds of a house and lot on West | Wm P Longmate, Pendleton Arch-street, the present residence of Mr. Wads- John Fullmer worth, and valued at \$11,000. A Parliamentary return states that there

are 551 lunatics, in respect of whom commis-LIFE IN TURKEY.—The Constantinople cor- sions of lunacy are now in force. The incomes and fails to inform officers, or do his best to placed under arrest to await the result of the Parisian journals give of forty-six of these lunatics have not yet been Ch in Scion frightful accounts of the condition of society ascertained. The total incomes of the remain- Wm McDougal, Oswayo, Pa The other disaster happened on Lake Erie, in the Turkish Empire. A son of the French ing 505 of such lunatics amount to £238,188, where the steamer Northern Indiana was Consul was recently murdered at Tenedos; and the total of the sums allowed for their Twelve years ago the number of travelers

between Paris and the Belgian frontier amounted, perhaps, to 360,000 or 400,000 annually. In 1850 the Northern Railroad conveyed altogether 3½ millions of travelers, while in the past year the number rose to no less than 5 1-2 millions, which is equivalent to the sixth part of the whole French popu-

The Worcester Transcript learns that Ex-Mayor Knowlton's daughters are personally New York, Corner of Cortlandist. soliciting subscriptions from the ladies of Worcester, in aid of the glorious cause of Kansas. The horrible outrages that have moved the women everywhere.

The Legislature of Iowa has passed gas is heavier, and passes through the burn- and Missouri. These roads get about 1,200,-

A dispatch dated Kingston, C. W., Friday, July 18, 1856, says: The propeller Tinto Senator Sumner, (says the Washington cor | was burned last night off Nine Mile Point, respondent of the Daily Advertiser,) is still and is a total wreck. About twelve passen

The injury done to the crops by the late inundations in France is estimated at 150,000, 000f., of which 30,000,000f. are referable to New York leave Troy at 4 35, 8.15, and 10.45 A. M. the mulberry trees for silkworms. In that amount are not included the damage done to the houses, the loss in cattle, utensils, &c., or

Post, writing from Virginia, says he will pay by any other route, and, intermediate places in pro-\$400 for any book or newspaper printed within the first fifty years of the adoption of W. Farnham, Commander, Monday, Wednesday, and the Constitution of the United States, which Friday; and FRANCIS SKIDDY, L. Smith, Comthe Constitution of the United States, which mander, Tuesday, Thursday, and Sunday, at 6 o'clock contains a denial of the right of Congress to P. M. Passengers by these boats will arrive in Alprohibit slavery in the territories of the Unit-

A letter from St Petersburg of the 13th says: "Our crops present an admirable ap says: "Our crops present an admirable appearance in all our provinces, and it is certain that Russia can export an immense quantity of the notice, Passenger Trains will leave the pier of PRINTING TYPES, BORDERINGS, &c., and that of wheat to foreign countries, by the both of the Black Sea and of the Baltic."

At a store in Broadway, N. Y., one night last week, a man named Burke was brutally termediate stations. Passengers by this Train will murdered, by some person as yet unknown. The object of the murderer is supposed to have been plunder, as the pockets and trunks | road for Cincinnati, Chicago &c. of his victim were rifled of their contents.

John C. Breckenridge, the democratic candidate for Vice-President, has purchased an island in Lake Superior, on which he designs to erect buildings, and make other improvesuccessfully laid July 10th, by the Cape Cod ments, as a Summer home for himself and On Tuesday afternoon, July 15th, a fire

occurred at Toronto, Canada, which destroycaused the loss of seven lives.

nesday, July 9th.

New York Markets-July 21, 1856. Ashes-Pots \$6 12, Pearls 7 69

Flour and Meal-Flour 5 80 a 5 95 for common to good superfine State; 5 80 a 6 15 for common to good Indiana, Illinois, and Wisconsin; 7 50 a 9 00 for extra Genesee. Rye Flour 2 75 a 4 37. Corn Meal 3

Grain-Wheat 1 31 for red Illinois, 1 56 a 1 70 for white Southern. Rye 68 a 75c. Corn 57 a 61c. for common to good mixed Western. Oats 44 a 45c. for Provisions-Pork 17 62 for prime, 20 62 for mess. Beef 7 50 a 8 25 for country prime, 8 50 a 10 00 for country mess. Lard 12 c. Butter 11 a 17c. for Ohio

and State. Cheese 6 a 8c. Potatoes-New Long Island 75 a 87c. per bushel; Charleston 2 50 a 3 00. Tallow-101c. Wook-37 a 45c. for various grades of Fleece:

MARRIED. At Milton, Wis., on the 21st day of June, by H. G.

Greenman, Esq. Mr. Jacob FRIDENDALL, of Bradford, Wis., to Miss M. Parson, of Milton By the same, on the 10th July, Mr. HERRY ERWIN to Mrs. E. Wells, both of Janesville, Wis.

W C Whitford, John Maxson, Albert Babcock, E Spicer, D P Curtis (not published) W C Whitford, E Forsythe (all square on Recorder) R S Geer, F Chase, J K Tefft, Jeremy Davis, B Church, E F Stelle, H G Greenman, D F Lyon, S S Griswold, V Hull.

RECEIPTS. All payments for publications of the Society are acknow edged from week to week in the Recorder. Persons sendin money the receipt of which is not duly acknowledged, shoul give us early notice of the omission. FIR THE SABBATH RECORDER: Frederick Chase, Greenport, L I \$2 00 to vol. 13 No. 52 Joel Babcock, Montra, O Henry Lippincott H G Greenman, Milton, Wis E Wentworth, Edgerton, Wis 2 00 James Muncy, DeRuyter

Receipts for Missions. The Treasurer of the Seventh-day Baptist Missionary Society acknowledges the receipt of the following

WILLIAM M. ROGERS, Treasurer.

sums since his last report through the Recorder. For General Purposes: Shiloh Church, Monthly Collection 1st Ch Alfred, toward A Lewis L M Female Benevolent Society, New Market, to con W C Whitford L M 1st Ch Brookfield Ch at Independence 2d Ch Brookfield Nancy Stillman, Newport Benj Maxson, Hounsfield, to con his wife. Hannah T Maxson, L M Geo & Elias Frink, Hounsfield Enoch Barnes 11 31 and toward another

For Foreign Mission: For China Mission: Thomas R Green, R I Abel Stillman, to print Tracts in China Diantha Maxson, Hounsfield For Palestine Mission: Thomas R Green, R I

Diantha Maxson, Hounsfield For Special Purposes: 1st Ch Genesee, toward Mrs Wardner's passage 15 00 Ch at Milton, Wis

Estate of B. W. Rogers Dividend on ship Caroline Tucker 350 00 200 00 Payment on note A. D. TITSWORTH, Treasurer.

Great Central Route.

THE Through Ticket and Freight Office of the

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY. MICHIGAN CENTRAL BAILROAD, and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukie, Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo, P. M. Fare by Express line \$3. and all points West and South-west, via Suspension Bridge, Buffalo or Oswego, is at No. 173 Broadway, DARIUS CLARKE, Agent.

Central Kailroud of New Jersey, CONNECTING at New Hampton with the Dela-Ware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, to Easton with the Lebigh Valley Railroad to Mauch Chunk—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT, commencing June 9, 1856. Leave New York for Easton and intermediate places, from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7 30 A. M. and 3 30 P. M.; for Somerville, at 7 30 and Express business over their road and connecting 10 45 A. M., and 3 30 and 5 30 P. M. The above branch railroads, and having procured a suitable outfit trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New for that purpose, are now prepared to do a general Jersey Railroad, leaving New York from foot of Court- Express business. Leave Plainfield for New York at 6 30 and 9 05 A M., and 1 40 and 6 13 P. M.

Hudson River Railroad. FROM May 19, 1856, the trains will leave Chambers at Station as follows: Express, 6 A. M. and 5 P. M.; Mail, 9 A. M.; Through Way Train, 12 M. Emigrant, 7 P. M. For Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M. and P. M. For Sing Sing, 10.30 A. M. and 9.45 P. M. This train leaves every Friday evening at 11 P. M. For Hudson, 3.30 P. M.; For Peekskill, 4 and 5.30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Sing Sing, and Peekskill trains stop at all way stations. Passengers taken at Cham bers, Canal, Christopher, and 31st sts. Trains for and 4.35 P. M; and East Albany at 5, 8 50 and 11.15

A. M., and 5 P. M. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

New York and Albany. EVENING LINE TO ALBANY AND TROY DI- cial messengers, who will attend to the transportation RECT, from Pier 15, foot of Liberty-st., first of merchandise, packages, and the collection of bills A correspondent of the New York Evening Pier below Cortland st. Fare to Montreal \$3 less than portion. Second class passage to Montreal \$4 25. The new first class steamers RIP VAN WINKLE. C. trains of cars for the North, East, and West. For freight or second class passage, apply at the office on

> foot of Duane st., New York, as follows: Dunkirk Express at 6 A M. for Dunkirk.

> Ruffalo Express at 6 A. M. for Buffalo. Mail at 81 A. M. for Dankirk and Buffalo, and all in connect with Express trains for Syracuse, Cayuga, Canandaigua, Niagara Falls, and Rochester, and with the Lightning Express train on the Lake Shore Rail-Rockland Passenger at 3.30 P. M. (from foot o

Chambers-st.) via Piermont for Sufferns and intermediate stations. Way Passenger at 4 P. M. for Newburg and Midletown and intermediate stations.

Night Express at 5 P. M. tor Dunkirkand Buffala. Emigrant at 6 P. M. tor Dunkirk and Buffalo and lishment furnished to order. ntermediate stations. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the chine Press Printing

Elmira and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; They beg to return thanks for past favors, and to at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton solicit s continuance. Their well known liberal maned about \$150,000 worth of property; and line and loss of saven lives.

Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning business, for the past thirty years is a guarantee to new patrons of their disposition and lives. Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Bail- ability not to allow themselves to be surpassed for fair King Strang, of Beaver Island, died at his road, for Scranton; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the dealing, whether orders are sent by letter or other-

Rogers' Hotel and Dining Salcens, KEPT ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN No. 4 Palton-st., New York,

Near Fulton Perry. Rooms to let by the day or week. CLARKE ROGERS } Late of Fulton Hotel. HENRY ZOLLVER

Savery's Temperance Hotel

TELEGRAPH DINING SALOON, No. 14 Beekman Street, N. Y. KEPT ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN. MEALS AT ALL HOURS OF THE DAY. LODGING ROOMS. From \$2 to \$3 per Week, or 50 Cts. per Night.

BELA SAWYER, Sup't. John S. Savery, Proprietor. FIDELIO B. GILLETTE, M. D. Office lately occupied by Doctor Gibson.

BELLEVILLE, NEW JERSEY. Monntain Glen Water-Cure.

THE MOUNTAIN GLEN WATER-CURE, Plain-I field, N. J., A. UTTER, Physician and Proprietor, is now open for the reception of patients. Persons wishing circulars can be supplied at the Re-corder office, or by addressing DR. UTTER,

Plainfield. N. J.

New Jersey Bailroad.

TOR PHILADELPHIA and the South and West, Fria Jersey City—Mail and Express Line. Leave New York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., \$3; 12 M., \$2, stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati (\$17 and \$18 50) and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M. J. W. WOODRUFF, Ass't Supt.

United States General Business Agency.

INSTITUTED to enable Merchants, Professional Gentlemen, Farmers, Mechanics, Machinists, Engineers, Teachers, Dealers in Music, Maps, Books, &c., 52 | in distant places, to obtain business information. dis pose of or procure Goods, Products, Instruments, and Apparatus, and effect Life and Fire and Inland Transportation Insurances, &c., with care and dispatch, and without the expense and loss of time attending a jour-

Wilson G. Hunt, Hecker & Brother, Eljah F. Purdy, Greeley & McEirath, Thomas B. Stillman, George B. Utter, and others. Remit by stamps or Post Office receipts. Surplus returned in same manner

H. D SHEPPARD & CO., 205 Broadway, New York.

Alfred Highland Water-Care.

THIS establishment, for the cure of Chronic Dis-Leases, is conducted by H. P. BURDICK, M. D. The facilities in this "Cure" for the successful treatment 25.00 of Diseases of the Liver, Spine, Nerves, Female Dis-18 00 eases. Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, &c., are not 34 61 excelled in any establishment. Patients will have the benefit of skillful Homeopathic prescriptions an advantage found in but few "Water-Cures." Especial attention will be given to diseases commonly called surgical cases, such as Hip Diseases, White Swellings, Cancers, (in their early stages,) and Caries and Necro-5 00 sis of bone-

Connected with the establishment is a Dental Shop, where all calls in that profession will be attended to. H. P. BURDICK, Address, Alfred, Allegany Co., N. Y.

Book Agents Wanted.

BY STEARNS & SPICER, PUBLISHERS AND WHOLESALE BOOKSELLERS, Indianapolis We are in the very heart of the best section of the Union for the successful prosecution of the Subscrip-3 00 tion Book Trade, as testimony of which we need only

refer to the unparalleled success of our agents during 5 00 the past year, many of whom are still in our emolov 25 00 Our books are of a character calculated to secure for 2 00 us and our agents the highest confidence of the read. 1 00 ing community, and we wish to engage the services of those only who will help us to sustain it. Our 10 00 proximity to the field of labor enables us to attend personally to the interests of our agents, and fill their orders at short notice, saving them the delays and 5 20 heavy expense of transportation from the eastern cities. Men of energy and business habits will find 2 00 this a work worthy their attention. All communica-5 00 tions promptly answered. STEARNS & SPICER.

For Philadelphia,

THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RALLROAD, troin Pier No. I No. th River, foot of Battery place. The Camden and Amboy Railroad line for Philadelphia will leave as follows:

Morning line-at 6 g'clock A. M., daily, (Sundays excepted,) by the steamboat JOHN POTTER, Capt. John Simpson, for South Amboy; thence by the cars and steamboat to Philadelphia. Fare by this line \$2 25. Afternoon Express line—at 2 o'clock P. M., daily, (Sundays excepted,) by steamboat JOHN POTTER, stopping at Jamesburg, Hightstown, Bordentown, and Burlington, arriving at Philadelphia about 64 o'clock

Returning, passengers will leave Philadelphia at 6 Accommodation and Emigrant lines at 1 and 4 P. M. 1 o'clock line-first class passengers \$2, second class passengers \$1 50. 4 . 'clock line-first class passengers \$2, second class

passengers \$1 75. IRA BLISS, Agent. N. Y. and Erie Bailroad Company's

EXPRESS OFFICE, No. 175 Broadway, N. Y. THE NEW YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COM-L PANY, baving made arrangements to transact the

Having the exclusive control and direction of the movement of trains on which the business is done. they will be able to avail themselves of the privilege of giving unusual dispatch to articles forwarded by heir Express to stations along the line of their road or its connecting branches. Their facilities in this respect will be much greate

than could be afforded to companies exclusively e

gaged in the Express business. By an arrangement made with the United States and American Express Companies, articles will be taken by these Companies at Dunkirk and Buffelo, and forwarded with disputch to all the principal cities and towns in the United States and Territories. Contracts will be made by this Company for the

load and sent by passenger trains to Dankirk and Buffalo, to be forwarded from those points to their desti nation by the ordinary transportation lines. cial messengers, who will attend to the transportation

sent with goods of all kinds, the proceeds of which will be promptly returned. Particular attention will be given to the collection of notes, drafts, and accounts, at and between New York, Buffalo, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago, and St. Louis. &c. HENRY D. RICE, Sup't Express.

Conners' United States Type Foundery, OS. 29, 31 AND 33 BEEKMAN STREET, NEW

To Printers and Publishers. to all who patronize their Foundery. In it will be found a new series of Faces, from Pearl-to Pice, sur-

passing, if possible, their celebrated Series of Scotch. The Fancy Type Department exhibits on unsurpassable variety of beautiful styles, selected from France,

Germany, and England.

The Scripts and Borderings are now for the first time presented to the printing public, and are the productions of the best American and European artists; An entire new series of GERMAN FAGES, both for Newspaper and Job Printing, of a very superior style. is now completed and ready for sale.

Every article necessary to a perfect Printing Estab. The metal from which the Type is made will ha found peculiarly adapted to the severe usage of Ma-

King Strang, of Beaver Island, died at his road, for Scranton; at Bullato and Dubling Indianati, To Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, To Lake Shore Railroad, Ci

18 00--\$51 72

We have already printed the Detroit Ad vertiser's account of the raising of the safe from the steamer Atlantic, sunk by collision with the propeller Ogdensburg, in 1852, three miles off Long Point, Lake Erie, in 170 feet water. As that account was erroneous in N. Y., the successful rescuer of the safe:-

Mr. Harrington has had three years' experience as a diver, and during the past winter has been engaged on the Mississippi in his business. Associated with him in this undertaking, were Martin Quigley and Chas. O Gardner of Chautauque, New York, and Wm. Newton of Detroit. They proceeded in the schooner Fletcher to the locality of the steamer Atlantic, which lies about three miles from the extreme point of Long Point. They day was used in preparations. On the 19th, Mr. Harrington, encased in Wells & Gowen's sub marine armor, made his first descent This armor is made of two layers of canvas and one of India rubber, the rubber occupying the middle. It is loose and flexible, and of course resists no pressure. From in front of the mouth proceeds a tube composed of nine alternate layers of canvas and rubber, with a copper wire coiled inside to prevent a widow and three children in destitute circollapse. This is flexible too, and being as cumstances. Fremont graduated at Charleslong as the depth to which the diver goes, ton College at the age of 17, and taught and the upper end being in the open air secures proper respiration. The aperture is three eighths of an inch in diameter. wreck line had previously been dropped, and rested against the side of the steamer.

Dressed as above described, with leaden shoes, and with leaden weights attached to line in his hand, the adventurous diver comby the wreck line, and struck the promanade deck about forty feet aft the stateroom where the Express Campany's safe was, which was in the third stateroom of the wheelhouse on the larboard-side. He remainded on deck wreck line, so that with each dive he advanc four; the fourth seven. On the 20th he made four dives, and the time on deck was respectively 4 minutes, 7 do, 3 do., and the next or eighth, 6. at which time he reached the stateroom. Previous to this he had all the time been groping about, and stwice was on the hurricane deck, and once hear the main deck The 21st he made seven descents, times respectively, 4, 6, 5, 3, 5, 6 and 8 minutes, and during which he was busy in breaking in the room window, and breaking down the work on the side and below it, and succeeded at last in getting a line fast to the ring in the lid of the safe, but finding the aperture he had made too small to allow the passage of the safe, ascended to wait till the coming day. On the 22d, the sixteenth dive, being the first that day, he was on deck 7 minutes, during which time he sawed through the casing and panel work, and tried to break it off with his hand, but could not. The seventeenth he was on deck 9 minutes, in which he fastened a line to the wood-work, and by it the men above pulled it off. The eighteenth and last descent, he was on deck 11 minutes, and during it he succeeded in fastening a line to the end ring of the safe, and helping it out of the aperture; it was raised to the deck of the schooner. The perilous work was done, and the adven urous men, upon opening the safe, or rather iron chest 28 by 18 by 16 inches in size, found themselves the possessors of about \$5,000 in gold, and \$31,000 in bills, a small portion of which were useless from the action of water and insolvency of banks, and six watches, two of which were valuable gold ones. The chest contained papers for which the American Express Company paid handsome salvage.

The Atlantic lies careened—her larboard side being 175 feet, and the water on her starboard 160 feet deep. The safe was about 157 feet from the surface. Upon her deck Mr. H. found a light sediment of three or four inches in depth. He could, as we have said above, see nothing, and encountered nothing but the wood work, chains, glass, and the chest. The water was very chilly, and Mr H's hands were so numb that he could not by mere feeling distinguish glass from wood, It was only by the former's breaking that he knew, its material. He thinks his strength when below not more than one tenth that he has when in the open air. He suffered but little from pressure, except two or three times when such was the rush of blood to the head, that, as he says, he saw " bright flashes in his helmet, like electric sparks."

From the Buffalo Express, July 9.

The party concerned in the salvage con sisted of four persons, and on forcing open the iron chest, and finding the contents in a condition to be made available, they divided the treasure trove equally. By the law, they present limits." ought to have gone before an United States Court, related the case, and taken an order as to the disposition of the money, &c. But Company's bond of idemnity as collateral security for the bank notes reissued on the supposed total loss of the money. Should these notes really have been destroyed, the Company's loss will be covered, of course, by the athletic sports a should twice as large as the other trees, which had been only imperfectly down, was about \$36,000.

had lain in the water for nearly four years. no manure to apply a strip was plowed The bank notes, most of which were entirely around each tree nealy a square and planted new and some actually in sheets, uncut, look to potatoes. What sight prunning the trees as if they had been slightly stained and dried. needed was attended b, and they were wash-The faces of the bills are not injured in the ed twice during the summer. The last of completely black on the outside, but within sal soda; the first of uly they were washed

the entries are all perfectly legible, and even with potash water nequite strong enough to the check marks, in pencil, are as plain as bear an egg. The and had received no when written. Besides the money, there was manure or other felizer for many years. a parcel of Michigan State Bonds; a warrant | The following is the esult: on the United States Treasury, drawn in some respects, we copy the account given by favor of J. N. Gaines, Paymaster U. S. A., To plaster and ashes the editor of the Cleveland Herald, after an for \$10,000, No. 2,841, dated Aug. 11, 1852; interview with E.P. Harrington, of Westfield, four watches, and some minor articles. The By hay standing. 3480 lbesold for

Treasury warrant will be returned, as it has By crop of potatoes, &c. been re-issued, to Government; a suit involve Growth of 54 trees, 33 c. ing the bonds settled be the re-appearance of the property at issue, but the watches are valueless, except for their cases.

Career of Col. J. C. Fremont.

The selection of Col. Fremont as the Re publican nominee for the presidency, has drawn public attention to his early life, and arrived there on the 18th of June, and that his brave and successful career in manhood. We extract from one of our exchanges the pay the interest of tha ten dollars and the following brief sketch of his achievements:-

John Charles Fremont was born at Savannah, Georgia, January 21, 1813, and is con sequently forty-three years of age. His father was an emigrant from France, and his mother was a lady of Virginia His father died when Col. Fremont was but five years old, leaving mathematics to aid in supporting his mother and her children. He afterwards became an engineer, and was in the service of the government in the Mississippi survey. He sub sequently received a commission as Lieutenant in the corps of Topographical Engineers, when he proposed to make explorations to his body, amounting in all to 248 lbs., with a the Rocky Mountains. In 1842, with a small raised to the surface, and a cneck or signal not only fixed the locality and character of that pass, but defined the astronomy, geogramenced his first descent. He was governed phy, botany, zoology, and meteorology of the country. His report was printed, and trans lated into foreign languages, and the author was regarded by the scientific world as one of its benefactors.

He next planned a new expedition to but one minute. After descending from 50 O egon, and approaching the Rocky Moun is governed entirely by feeling. The greatest all directions as he proceeded to Oregon, ed nearer the stateroom. The second dive revealed the grand features of Alia Culifor-Dorado to the world.

In 1845 he set out on another expedition to the Pacific, and continued his explorations. He took a part in the conquest of California, in the Mexican war, and was for a time governor of the conquered territory. At that time he was made the victim of a quarrel between two American commanders, and by a courtmartial was stripped of his commission as Lieut. Col. of Mounted Riffles. He was reinstated by President Polk, but he would not

He then, as a private citizen, planned and executed another exploration for a railroad route to the Rocky Mountains and Pacific, determined to retrieve his honor where he had been robbed of it-" where he had been explorer, conqueror, peace-maker, Governor." It was an expedition of great daring, suffering, and romance. He lost all his mules and one-third of his men by the intense cold and privations, and under circumstances which would have discouraged most men, he reached Santa Fe in a sad condition. But he did not despair, and again set out for California, where he arrived in a hundred days. There the decision of the court-martial was reversed, the preceding report, and the patriotic serand Col. Fremont was made the first Senator from the new State of California.

courage and fortitude, indomitable energy, the subject, I decare Don Juan Bautista the closest application of mind to his work, and a manliness of character which have won the admiration of all, and the esteem of those who know him. And if his life has not given (Sierre Nevada,) and the rivers called Chanhim great experience in affairs of State, he has shown the powers of mind which can grasp a great subject, and which will be likely to take enlarged views of governmental affairs. this record of proceedings be transmitted to His associations have been such, too, as would the Most Excellent Departmental Assembly keep him entirely apart from an interest in for its approval. political affairs, and his mind is of that char acter which would lead to form distinct opin ions on the great political topics of the day. His sympathy with the movement which has resulted in his nomination, and the position which he occupies on the leading domestic question of the times, is shown by the following extract from a letter in reply to an invitation to be present at a Kansas meeting

"I heartily concur in all movements which have for their object to repair the mischiefs arising from the violation of good faith in the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. I am opposed to slavery, in the abstract, and upon principle, sustained and made habitual by long settled convictions. While I feel inflexible in the belief that it ought not to be interfered with where it exists under the shield of State sovereignty, I am as inflexibly opposed to its extension on this continent beyond its

We last spring told our neighbor and highthis they omitted to do, and the Express ly esteemed friend, who has many a time filed in the office of the Commissioners, a Company, through their attorney, represented represented his town in the Legislature, filled notice from the Attorney General of the and is still rapidly growing. Twenty-three which teaches that the worn-out man is rethe case to them, showing them wherein they county offices of trust and honor, and who United States, that an appeal from the de- blossoms bearing branches have already been created (made over again) by the seasonable had erred, and offered them the terms of a owns a very large farm, that we had made a cision of the Commissioners to the District developed from the tall and graceful trunk, relaxation of the strained faculties. The old compromise, to which the salvors at once acpurchase of real estate. "How much land court of the United States for the Northern and others seem to be promised. Upon one have you bought?" was asked. Two and a District of California would be prosecuted, and of these branches, a few days since, we out (Herod. I. 173) that as the bow always the salvors were put in possession of the gold half acres, fenced with stone wall, no stones in consequence of that appeal the decision of counted 340 buds, giving an aggregate of bent will at last break, so the man, forever on soin recovered, \$5,000, and \$2,000 in bank remaining on the surface of the ground, with the Commissioners was reversed on the 7th nearly eight thousand blossoms, and it is the strain of thought and action, will at last reach.

Thousand blossoms, and it is the strain of thought and action, will at last reach. notes, making the sum of \$7 000 paid over to over fifty apple trees upon the same, was of January, 1854. It was now brought before highly probable that the number of blossoms go mad or break down. Thrown upon a new the trees been this Court by an appeal from the District will greatly exceed this. there is missing, said to have been lost by transplanted?" Four years. "How much Court. carelessness or want of skill in drying and did you pay for the land?" Two hundred It was argued by Mr. William Carey Jones, quired to slake its thirst, as we were assured lation has overworked and is daily overworked. handling the bills recovered, some \$2,800; dollars an acre. Shaking his head, "No land Mr. Bibb and Mr. Crittenden, for the appel by the gardener having it in charge. which makes the loss to the Company about is worth two hundred dollars an acre for cul- lant, and by Mr. Cushing, Attorney General The only plant of this species, we believe, January to December—brains and hands, eyes \$10,000, in case this last sum should ever turn tivation." We informed him that it was for the United States. up; the banks having in their possession the worth that for building purposes, and he

by loss will be covered, of course, by the other trees, which had been only imperfectly with the rights and duties of Colonel Fre. Albany, it was removed to New York, where vated in town or country." amount of \$7,000 paid to the salvors. The dug around. This was taken as conclusive mont as an American officer and an American the exhibition was continued, to the gratification of the salvors.

least. The messenger's way bills are turned April they were washd with strong suds and

\$3 50 18 22-\$21 72 Cr.

The growth of the thes I set down at two millings each, not that I thought that a fair price, but because the amount made thirty dollars the interest of fle hundred dollars one year. Mr. Sheldon, of Vilmington, remarked at a Legislative Agricularal meeting, that "a good tree, set one year is worth a dollar; it will increase a dollar alear for the next nine years, and in the next wenty years it will principal also." There are many, doubless, by high culti-

vation and great care, vrifying the truth of the above statement. Would for their own interest there were mor such.

However cheap land bay sell in the inland towns of New England, here is undoubtedly much land that pays the interest of two or three hundred dollars an acre, and if put on an equal footing with bank, railroad and other stock, would be worth that. YEOMAN. [N. E Farmer.

Col. Fremont's Mariposa Claim.

As Col. Fremont is nw a candidate for the highest office in the lift of the poople, of course the people will read with interest the following abstract of the suit lately decided rope round his waist, by which he could be company; he explored the South Pass, and between him and the Uited States. It is copied from 17th Howard's S. C. R., U. S. page 543 :—

trict of California.

petitioned Micheltorrena to grant him the land in question.

Micheltorrena answered the petition as

"Having considered the petition which is at the beginning of this record of proceedings, vices of the petitioner, with every thing worthy of consideration in the premises, in con-In all this career he has displayed heroic formity with the laws and regulations upon Alvarado owner in fee of the tract of land known by the name of "Las Mariposas." within the boundaries of the Snow Mountains, chilles, the Merced and San Joaquin.

"Let the proper patent be issued, let it be registered in the respective book, and let

Manuel Micheltorrena." Court of California, the evidence showed that Indians until after the occupation of Califor-

nia by the Americans, and until 1849 On February 10, 1847, Alvarado executed deed of the above described property to The State Arsenal is situated within the pre-Fremont, with a general warranty of title. cincts of the Park. There are nearly 800 The consideration stated was \$3,000.

In 1849 Fremont caused a map of the grant | The Central Park in its present condition has o be made, and used efforts to have it set-

On the 21st of January, 1852, Fremont filed Commissioners, it will be the most beautiful his claim before the Commissioners to ascer-Park, North of Rio de Janeiro, in the Ameri tain and settle the private land claims in the State of California, sitting as a Board in the city of San Francisco.

California, November 21, 1851.

total supplied the exhibition was continued, to the granucations in France 1,250 miles.

This was taken as conclusive mont as an American omcer and an American omcer and an American omcer and the exhibition was continued, to the granucations in France 1,250 miles.

By the inundations in France 1,250 miles. the purchase was, at the time, subject to the only opportunity they would ever enjoy for were laid under water, and 40,000 people We were shown part of the contents, which Not wishing to plow the whole field, having authority and dominion of the United States." seeing so rare a specimen of the flower world. | were entirely stricken down.

The title of Fremont was in every respect confirmed, and shortly afterwards a patent was issued and given personally by President Pierce into the hands of his now political foe.

The Present Look of the Great Central Park.

Although the citizens of New York un doubtedly feel a deep interest in the tract of land which is about to be converted into pleasure-ground for them, in the upper par of the Island, yet very few know anything of the character of the ground, and many would be unable even to define the boundaries of the projected Park. The limits of the Central Park will extend from One Hundred and Sixth-street on the North, to Fifty-ninthstreet on the South, and the Fifth and Eighth avenues will bound it on the East and West, respectively. It will be two and a half miles long, and half a mile wide, and its figure will be that of a parallelogram. It will be centrally situated between the North and East Rivers, at a distance of about three quarters of a mile from each.

The Commissioners of the Central Park, Mayor Wood and Commissioner Taylor, have already entered upon their labors, and Chief-Engineer Viele, with four Assistant Surveyors, is now employed in making a survey of the grounds. Captain Bennett, with a corps of twenty policemen, occupies a very neat little Station-house near Eighty-sixth-street, and preserves order within the territory. Before the site of the new Park was selected, the policemen of the adjacent Wards were thought to be a sufficient protection for this countries similarly blocked up with ice section of the Island.

The greater part of Manhattan Island above Forty-second-street presents a very uneven and rocky surface. In many places deep ravines and hollows, and in others ledges of rock, rising many feet above the level of the graded avenues, render lots almost valueless for building purposes. The grounds of the new Park are especially distinguished for these rough inequalities, and it was partially on this account that they were finally preferred to the less rugged tract of Jones' Wood. At One Hundred and Fifth-street, near the northwestern boundary of the Park, there rises a lofty ledge of rocks, covered with soil, This was an appeal from the District Court and sloping into a valley towards Ninety-sixthof the United States for he Northern Dis-street. From this point a magnificent view presents itself. The harbor and city and Fremont, the applicant claimed title to a suburbs of Long Island and New Jersey are large tract of land, and posecuted his claim spread out beneath you, and to the northward before the Board of Commissioners, who de the plains of Westchester and the hills of to 70 fee', depending upon the clearness of tains by a new route, and passing them at a cided in his favor. The decision having Putnam county, the Pallisades and the wind the air above, all is dark to the diver, and he different point, he pushed his examinations in been reversed by the District Court, the case ing Hudson, and the smiling villages of New was now brought here (United States Su- England, lie before you in one of the loveliest caution as to entangling lines must be used, and Mr. Harrington went each time outside of the Exploring Expedition. On his return of the stanchions, moving, as he advanced, his of the Commenced a new work, and in the course of the stanchions of t of a journey of nine months he explored and in 1844, by Manuel Mitheltorrena, then Academy is beautifully located on high ground Governor and Commandant General of the at the northeastern extremity of the Park, he was three minutes upon deck; the third nia, and, as it were, opened the modern El Department of the Californias, purporting to and is included within its limits. Between be founded upon the patriotic services of Eighty-sixth and Ninety-first-streets, extending Alvarado. It appears that, as early as 1836, through nearly the whole width of the Park Alvarado was conspicuous in the commotions | lies a deep valley, surrounded on three sides which took place in California, resulting from by very high ground. It seems as if Nature the same proceedings of the Government of had scooped out this hollow in contemplation Mexico which occasioned the Revolution in of the purpose to which it is to be applied. Texas California declared herself opposed Here in this basin the new receiving reservoir fundamental truth that no ecclesiastical eleto the centralization of power in Mexico, and will be built. It will cover an area of 114 ment exists in the jurisprudence of this State, Alvarado was proclaimed Governor by the acres, and, following the inequalities of the or in the frame-work of its government; and Provincial Deputation. In 1837 he repelled ground, it will spread out into an immense the effort of Cavillo to take possession of the lake, with an irregular and bold shore, with judicial action in the present case: accept the commission, desiring justice rather Government, who had been appointed Gov- here and there a fairy Island, and filled with ernor by Mexico; and Alvarado was after- the clearest water in the world. Eighty- legally subject, in any way, to ecclesiastical wards confirmed as Constitutional Governor sixth-street is cut through from Yorkville to cognizance, nor to sacerdotal power of any by the authorities of Mexico. He continued | Eighth avenue, and will divide the present | kind. in authority until 1842, when Mitcheltorrena reservoir south of it from the new one. An was appointed to succeed him, under whom arch of solid masonry will be thrown over the preserve its remains, is a legal right, which Alvarado was employed as First Counselor road and connect the two sheets of water. the courts of law will recognize and protect. of the Departmental Junta, with a salary of The old reservoir covers 35 acres. The ground in this vicinity is very high, and from testamentary disposition, belongs exclusively On the 23d of February, 1844, Alvarado a rocky promontory which juts out into the to the next of kin. water another fine view is presented. West of the reservoir, within the limits of the Central Park, lies a neat little settlement, brown as "Nigger Village." The Ebon inhabitants after whom the village is called, present a pleasing contrast in their habits and the appearance of their dwellings to the Celtic occupants, in common with hogs and goats of the shanties in the lower part of the Park They have been notified to remove by the first of August. The policemen find it difficult to persuade them out of the idea, which has possessed their simple minds, that the sole object of the authorities in making the Park is to procure their expulsion from the homes which they occupy. Below Seventyninth-street the country is still undulating, but less bold and majestic. Immediately south of the reservoir, on a very pretty knoll, a continuation of the Reservoir Hill, a small cedar grove has been left standing—the only approximation to a grove to be found within the grounds. There are hardly any trees in On the trial of the cause in the District the whole Park, though there are several orchards. In the southern portion of the the land continued to be disturbed by hostile Park limits there are several swamps and pools of stagnated water, from which a nau seous odor arises. The expense of draining these low lands will be felt by the tax-payers.

> On December 27, 1852, the Board decreed laer, of Ogdensburgh, has a century plant in the Revere House, Boston, recently. The ten square leagues, being the same land de about blossoming. The use of it has been for manly sports, added the following words: scribed in the grant and map filed in the office | tendered to the Young Men's Association of "The Americans, as a people—at least of the United States Surveyor General for Ogdensburgh, for exhibition, and a committee the professional and mercantile classes—have has taken charge of it for that purpose. The too little considered the importance of health-

acres, in all, within the limits of the Park.

altogether a most disagreeable aspect. With

in a few years, if proper care is taken by the

that has been known to produce "blossoms" and fingers, the powers of the body and the

The Russian Winter.

of Dorpat, lately delivered a most interesting lecture on the subject of the breaking up of the ice and the close of navigation in the principal rivers of the Russian empire, from which it appears that though the periods of the first frost are subject to such great fluctuations, yet the breaking up of the ice in the Dwina, Neva, Bialaja, Duna, Dnieper, Dniester, Boug, and Wolga, is ascertained by the experience of fifty years to vary only four No. 6—Twenty Reasons for keeping holy, in each week, the Seventh Day instead of the First Day. of July (old style) every year. 2. As the maximum heat of the daily temperature rises at the astronomical noon, and the maximum of the annual temperature is governed by the summer solstice, so the average period of the No. 8-The Sabbath Controversy; The True Inc. above rivers remaining free of ice is in proportion to the maximum of the mean annual temperature 3. The difference of the periods of the above rivers remaining open is in exact proportion to each other respectively, as the difference in the mean annual temperature at the places of observation. For every degree No. 13-The Bible Sabbath. 24 pp. (Reaumur) of difference in the mean temper- No. 14—Delaying Obedience. 4 pp. ature of the year there is a difference of eighteen days in the duration of the open water. 4. The breaking up of the ice in the Neva is subject to an ellipsoidal cycle of seventy years, the minimum of which eclipses occurs in the years 1668, 1738, 1808, 1878, &c. The learned professor adds that it is not impossible that the truth of these observations impossible that the truth of these observations form. 168 pp.

may also be applicable to the rivers of other The Royal Law Contended for. By Edward Sten periodically.

There has lately occurred in Germany before a Rhenish court, a trial in which the judgment finally delivered on appeal would seem to conflict literally, if not essentially, with the old common law maxim that a landowner owns from the soil upwards, even to of 1500 pages for one dollar. Persons desiring them heaven. The case and proceedings are thus can have them forwarded by mail or otherwise, on reported: A man possessed some nut trees, of which the branches hung over the ground of a neighbor, who picked up the ripe nuts that fell from the tree, and also broke some branches. For this the latter was prosecuted for theft and trespass, but acquitted on the ground that he was entitled to profit by fruit growing over his own property. Appeal was made from this decision, and the judgment reversed by the superior tribunals, because the principles of civil law ordain that all fruit and branches belong to the stem, and the stem to him upon whose ground it is planted, ments of God and the faith of Jesus. Its columns are and that the right of property of the latter open to the advocacy of all reformatory measures does not cease with the extension over a diffuse knowledge, reclaim the inebriate, and enfrance of the literary and Intelligence neighbors' ground, no matter how far this extension. The accused was consequently Departments, care is taken to furnish matter adapted condemned on both counts.

Legal Custody of the Dead.

The Supreme Court of New York thus sums up a long decision:

It is respectfully submitted, that the following legal principles necessarily result from the they may be properly taken as a guide for

1. That neither a corpse, nor its burial, is

2. That the right to bury a corpse and to 3. That such right, in the absence of any

4. That the right to protect the remains includes the right to preserve them by separate burial, to select the place of sepulture, and to change it at pleasure.

5. That if the place of burial be taken for public use, the next of kin may claim to be indemnified for the expense of removing and suitably reinterring the remains.

The Moon.

Dr. Scoresby, in an account that he has given of some recent observations made with the Earl of Rosse's telescope, says: "With respect to the moon, every object on its surface of one hundred feet was now distinctly to be seen, and he had no doubt that under very favorable circumstances, it would be so with objects sixty feet in height. On its surface were craters of extinct volcanoes, rocks, and masses of stones almost innumerable. Alfred. Chas. D. Langworthy, He had no doubt that if such a building as he was then in were upon the surface of the moon, it would be rendered distinctly visible by these instruments. But there were no Brookfield. Andrew Babcock Geres. Geo. S. Crandall. signs of inhabitants such as ours—no vestige of architecture remains to show that the moon is or ever was inhabited by a race of mortals similar to ourselves. It presented no appearance which could lead to the supposition that it contained any thing like the green fields and lovely verdure of this beautiful world of ours. There was no water visible -not a sea, or river, or even the measure of reservoir for supplying town or factory—all seemed desolate."

IMPORTANCE OF RECREATION.—The followng passage occurs in the speech of the Hon. THE CENTURY PLANT.-Mr. Van Rensse- Edward Everett, at the Webster Festival at that the claim be confirmed to the extent of his conservatory near that village, which is orator, in referring to Mr. Webster's taste

On the 20th of September, 1853, there was Ogdensburgh Sentinel describes it as follows: ful, generous recreation. They have not The plant is now nearly thirty feet high, learned the lesson contained in the very word

Publications of the American Sabbath Tract Society Professor Von Seidlitz, of the University

THE AMERICAN SABBATH TRACT SOCIETY publishes the following Tracts, which are for all at its Depository, No. 9 Spruce st., N. Y., viz:

No. 1—Reasons for introducing the Sabbath of the Fourth Commandment to the consideration of the

Christian Public. 28 pp.

Christian Public. 28 pp.

c. 2—Moral Nature and Scriptural Observance of

the Sabbath. 52 pp.
3—Authority for the Change of the Day of the Sabbath. 28 pp.

No. 4—The Sabbath and Lord's Day: A History of

their Observance in the Christian Church. 52 pp.

4 pp.
o. 7—Thirty-six Plain Questions, presenting the main points in the Sabbath Controversy; A Dialogue between a Minister of the Gospel and a Sabb tarian; Counterfeit Coin. 8 pp.

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No. 9—The Fourth Commandment: False Exposition

No. 10-The True Sabbath Embraced and Observed 16 pp. (In English, French, and German.) No. 11—Religious Liberty Endangered by Legisla. tive Enactments. 16 pp. No. 12-Misuse of the term "Sabbath." 8 pp.

lo. 15—An Appeal for the Restoration of the Bible Sabbath, in an Address to the Baptists, from the Seventh day Baptist General Conference. 40 pr The Society has also published the following works. to which attention is invited:

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net. First printed in London in 1658. 64 pp. Vindication of the True Sabbath. By. J. W. Morton late Missionary of the Reformed Presbyterian Church

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