

The Sabbath Recorder.

New York, July 24, 1856.

Editors—GEO. B. UTTER & THOMAS B. BROWN (C. S. D.)

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 of the church...

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...

SYSTEMATIC BENEVOLENCE SOCIETY.

The organization of this Society in Philadelphia was announced several months ago, and we are glad to learn that its object—to call attention to the importance of system in giving for benevolent purposes—meets with general approval.

At the meeting in Boston, Rev. Dr. Caldwell, as reported in the Watchman and Reflector, gave the details of a plan which he has adopted, and showed the effect of it on different classes of individuals.

have troubles of various sorts. He assures them that they may always expect trouble and disappointment: while they refuse to give.

A CRISIS APPROACHING.

Both the political and religious world are in commotion. The governments of earth are disturbed by their foundation, whether monarchial or republican. This great and most interesting country is coming to a point when the most momentous subjects must be settled.

Leaving for the present the state of the political world, let us turn our attention to the present aspect of the religious. If a crisis is at hand in the former, it surely must be so in the latter.

Friend Maxson thinks my articles were designed "to cast an iceberg over the flame of liberty." He is much mistaken; I was only aiming to give the flame a Christian direction.

In the Recorder dated May 23d, there is an article which is a mere effusion of religious feeling, which had its origin in truth, written upon the heart as with a pen of iron and with the point of a diamond.

ual, and others, of the danger of taking heed to the sophisms and errors of the present day of semi-infidelity in the Christian world. Those who are thus led astray are not at rest themselves, and they are wicked enough to try to disturb others.

GEO. R. WHEELER, of Salem, N. J. CANTON, Illinois.

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.

Friend Maxson thinks my articles were designed "to cast an iceberg over the flame of liberty." He is much mistaken; I was only aiming to give the flame a Christian direction.

He says I "endeavored to palsify those (H. W. Beecher's) giant arms, whose muscles are steel." But are we not told that the Christian weapons are not carnal?

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 thought of assisting the noble freemen of Kansas to defend their homes."

He asks, "What has created the Republican movement?" I answer, Kansas; not the burning love of liberty to the black man as well as to the white.

forbids such robbery in Kansas? And am I to be charged with stealing the livery of heaven to serve the devil in, because I cannot assent to such a perversion of Christianity? If it is right, by force of arms, to prevent slavery from entering Kansas, must it not be right to abolish it by force of arms where it already exists?

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.

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 freedom, or even to charge or insinuate myself as a pretended friend, under a cloak of religion?

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THE AMERICAN BIBLE UNION.

Several weeks ago, we announced that the venerable Archibald Maclay, D. D., had resigned the presidency of the American Bible Union. His letter of resignation was brief, simply expressing his desire to relieve himself from all responsibility for the movements of the Union.

"Being fully satisfied, from personal examination, that the funds which I have done so much to collect, and which I know have been most sacredly devoted, by the rich and the poor, to one of the holiest purposes of Christian charity, are being squandered; that a vast amount is expended for operations remote from the one great object of the institution; that 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 indisputably revealed in the Holy Scriptures, and shake the confidence of the people in the canon of the sacred writings; that such revisions are likely to be published for indiscriminate circulation, without the previous precautionary examination, provided for, and required by, the plan and rules of revision, as originally adopted by the Board; that the controlling power of the Institution has become completely centralized in one man; and that the exercise of that power is not only such as to forbid the hope of reform, but also to blast the name and influence of every one who advocates reform; feeling perfectly assured of all this, I am compelled, by a stern sense of duty, to abandon the enterprise, and to free myself, as far as possible, from all further responsibility in its operations. And I cannot doubt that my friends, when rightly informed, will justify me in so doing.

"No one who is acquainted with me, and knows what the Bible Union has been to me during the six years of its existence, will suppose that I could believe all this upon any slight grounds, or lightly arrive at such a conclusion, and take a step which I know must inflict pain, similar to that which I have myself endured, upon the hearts of many of my best friends, whose hopes, like my own, will thus be sorely blasted.

God has blessed me, that repose which my heart so much desires, and which my years demand. But at no period of my life could I have silently lent my name to a course which I consider unjust to my brethren, and dishonoring to the God of the Bible.

THE AMERICAN BIBLE UNION—DR. MACLAY.

We perceive that several of our religious papers are quoting from a production, purporting to be written by Rev. A. Maclay, D. D., giving his reasons for resigning the presidency of the American Bible Union.

When Dr. Maclay sent in his resignation, it was unaccompanied by any reason whatever. Nor has he at any time since he became President uttered a word before the Board expressive of his dissatisfaction with it.

We have good reason to believe that Dr. Maclay is not the real author of this pamphlet, but that it was written by a gentleman who has recently been dismissed from the service of the Bible Union for the very best of reasons, and who we understand has another publication against the Union in the press.

The document signed by Dr. Maclay attacks all the procedure of the Bible Union under the administration of his immortal predecessor, Dr. Cone, as well as under his own. And as the Board has in no case deviated from the policy established by Dr. Cone, a policy which the Union itself has unanimously approved from year to year, we shall await the final decision of the same body with the utmost confidence.

At the same time, we now invoke the scrutiny of all who are interested in the cause of truth, and the welfare of the Bible Union. We therefore invite all such persons to call at the rooms of the Society, No. 350 Broome-street, and examine our affairs personally, and we promise them every facility we possess for such an examination.

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

MRS. WARDNER.

The Missionary Board, at its recent meeting, 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.

A BISHOP IN DISTRESS.—Under the title of "A Bishop in Distress," the London Times inserts a statement of "Mar-Athanasius Stephanos," 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.

COLLEGE FOR COLORED YOUTH.—An appeal for aid is made in behalf of the "College for Colored Youth," at Tawawa or Zeni Springs, Ohio. This institution, which is the result of the action of the Cincinnati Conference of 1855, will soon be ready for occupancy.

WASHINGTON AND HIS SLAVES.—The following extract from the last will and testament of 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."

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.—The German Reform Missionary says that a greater number of young men than usual have been licensed by the several classes connected 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.

Mrs. Elizabeth Hovey, late of Cambridge, bequeathed the following sums to charitable societies: Northern Baptist Education Society, \$1,000; Massachusetts Baptist State Convention, \$1,000; American Tract Society, for the support of colporters in the West, \$4,000; the Baptist Home Missionary Society, \$3,000; the Boston Baptist Bethel Society, \$500; New England Sabbath School, \$500; the American and Foreign Bible Society, \$500; and the American Baptist Missionary Union, in making the residuary legate.

During the past year there were received on examination, one hundred and forty-six members in the churches belonging to the Chester Presbytery, besides twenty-four on certificate. The total number of communicants is one thousand four hundred and ninety-four, of whom one hundred and eighteen are colored people, and the Sunday-Schools number one thousand one hundred and thirty-four scholars.

Samuel Gurney, who died recently, and was buried 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 mercy.

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; amounting contributed to benevolent objects last year, about \$80,000. They have 30 classes, 2 particular Synods, and a General Synod.

Bridgeport, Conn., claims that the title of "City of Churches" belongs more appropriately to her than to Brooklyn, N. Y. The latter has a church to every thousand inhabitants, but Bridgeport has sixteen churches, and one to every four hundred of her population.

At the late session of the Methodist General Conference, a report was adopted from the "Committee on Dress," requiring a minister to charge persons about to be received into the church on the duty of being plain in their apparel. Mr. Tracy, Superintendent of the New-bern Lodge-house in this city, has found homes for about fifty boys, which he took out West a short time ago, and returned for another lot. They are located in Racine and Walworth counties, Wisconsin.

Vertical text on the right edge of the page, including fragments of other articles and notices.

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 vote.

In the HOUSE, there was a full attendance, and the subject was the Report of the Committee on the assault on Mr. Sumner.

After considerable discussion, the substitute of Mr. English was rejected, viz: "That the House declares its disapprobation of the assault, and deems this a fit occasion to express 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 seat.

An attempt was then made to lay on the table the Select Committee's second report, censuring Keitt and Edmundson as accomplices of Brooks, which attempt was defeated—Yeas 96; Nays 111. And then the House adjourned.

THIRD-DAY, JULY 15.

The SENATE passed an appropriation of \$50,000 for a road from Fort Ridgely, Minnesota, to the South Pass of the Rocky Mountains.

The Navy bill was debated, and amended so as to restore through a Court of Inquiry such meritorious officers as were aggrieved 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 83.

FOURTH-DAY, JULY 16.

The SENATE passed the bill to amend the copyright laws. Mr. Jones, of Tenn., spoke on the Armament (Three Million) Bill, but no vote was taken.

The President's nominations in the Navy Department then came up, and Commodore Pendergast and Nicholson were confirmed as Captains by a vote which indicated a pretty thorough restoration of the parties aggrieved by the Retiring Board.

In the HOUSE, Mr. Keitt of South Carolina, spoke his valedictory, and tendered his resignation. In his speech he belabored Massachusetts and the North, and eulogized the South. He boasted that he knew the assault was made, but not the time, and held that he could not with honor inform of the fact. The criminal law entertains a different view of the honor, declaring that the man who knows of a purpose to commit felony, and fails to inform officers, or do his best to prevent it, is a party to the crime. Mr. Keitt retired with considerable eclat.

FIFTH-DAY, JULY 17.

In the SENATE, Mr. Toombs introduced a resolution declaring the finding of the late Naval Board, in the case of Lieutenant Bartlett, a violation of the constitutional rights of every citizen, and therefore void of no effect. He said he should call up the subject 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.

The SENATE passed an act to repeal the law authorizing the erection of an armory at Washington. The balance of the day was spent in discussing the bill extending the patent of Obed Hussey's Reaping Machine. Adjourned till Second-day.

In the HOUSE, the Illinois contested election case occupied the whole day. The claims of both Allen and Archer were rejected. Resolutions were then passed, declaring that 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 exclusively to private bills, of which only one was passed.

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 measurably of other California cities, had degenerated 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 negotiating with both parties at once, endeavoring to incite them to bid against each other, and ready to return whichever should finally be screwed up to the highest notch. In at least one instance, a gambler and felon was declared chosen Alderman whom nobody had known to be a candidate. Of course, where imps thus boldly played both hands, the evil one was pretty certain to win. San Francisco became more and more disorderly, its Government more and more corrupt and inefficient for any good, until the best citizens were murdered in broad daylight, by men who relied on their money and their influence with the wretches in office to screen them from the legal penalties of their crimes. Of course, all these crimes, requiring many hundreds of thousands, if not millions, per annum—and the culprits who were the immediate beneficiaries were intent on plunder as well as power and impunity. The ballot-box stuffers and other agents must either be paid directly or enabled and emboldened to pay

themselves. Hence speculation ran a reckless race with impunity in general crime; and while the honest, industrious thousands had security neither for life nor property, they were taxed thrice what an energetic, fearless, efficient Government should have cost.

European News.

English papers to July 3d have been received.

The principal items of news is of the actual settlement of the Central American question, by an arrangement between England and Honduras, to cede the Bay of Islands—the bone of contention—to the latter.

The quarterly returns of the British revenue have been published, and despite the war the result is most satisfactory. The Customs returns show an increase of about \$650,000 on the year; the Excise a decrease of nearly \$300,000. Such an entire absence of disturbance in the national resources at the close of a war is unprecedented.

Intelligence from the Crimea to the 21st ult., states that only 2,000 Frenchmen remained there. News from the Mediterranean informs us that during the week ending June 27, more than 12,000 troops from the Crimea had arrived. The American clipper Ocean Herald was there, with 1,500 infantry.

Southern Sebastopol is to be made a first-rate fortress, but on an entirely new plan. Nicoloff, being the principal fort, is to be the key port for the future fleet. The Russian army in the Caucasus and on the Turkish frontiers in Asia had been reinforced. The guard and grenadier corps will remain at St. Petersburg, and Novgorod. Moscow will be the great depot for the reserves, and the six "active" army corps will form a great chain extending from Odessa across Warsaw to the Baltic.

The banker Meyer, accused of corrupting the telegraphic clerks on the Continent, was tried upon his appeal and acquitted.

Dreadful Calamities.

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

The most startling and horrible catastrophe took place near Philadelphia. The following are the particulars: The scholars of St. Michael's (Catholic) Church, Philadelphia, attended by their friends, teachers, and Rev. Mr. Sheridan, left the city on a picnic excursion. The train consisted of twelve cars, containing about six hundred persons; and when near Camp Hill, where there is a curve in the track, was run against by the down train, and dreadful to relate, some fifty persons, mostly children, together with the conductor Mr. Harris and Rev. Mr. Sheridan, were killed, and from eighty to one hundred badly if not fatally hurt. Three cars of the up train were broken to splinters, and the fragments ignited from the fire of the engine, by which many of the victims lost their lives. The down train was not slightly injured, and no person in it sustained any injury. Subsequent to the collision, the conductor of the down train—Mr. Vanstovoren—driven to desperation at beholding the result of his criminal recklessness, swallowed arsenic, and terminated his existence. The engineer was placed under arrest to await the result of the Coroner's investigation.

The other disaster happened on Lake Erie, where the steamer Northern Indiana was destroyed by fire while on the passage from Buffalo to Toledo. A number of the passengers were taken off by the steamer Mississippi, which went to the assistance of the burning vessel, but it is believed that between forty and fifty lives were lost.

The following persons are known to have been lost by the burning of the steamer Northern Indiana:—

Sewell Turner and Daniel Gray of Rome, Maine; Michael Burke and Thos. Farre, firemen, of Buffalo; Mrs. Eliza Blanchard of Augusta, Me.; Henry Nims and child, of Tully, N. Y.; Augustine Fortville of Buffalo, Geo. Dawson of Brockport, N. Y.; Mrs. Ladayard of England; Mrs. Mary Ackwids, her father, mother, husband and two children, of England; G. Smith of Buffalo; Eugene Cary and child, of Greenbush, Wis.; Miss Jennings of Waverly, Ill.; Hezekiah Thomas of Buffalo; Nicholas Comerford of Rochester; a lady and a child, of Louisville; three coal heavers, a deck hand, and a child.

THE CRISIS IN KANSAS.—Mr. Wilkes, the leader of the Carolina band of ruffians in Kansas, has returned to Charleston to procure recruits, and publishes proclamations in the papers of that State, urging the want of men and money, if the South mean "to secure the fruits of a well-founded public opinion at the ballot-box in October next." He insists upon it, that the contest in Kansas is his turning point with regard to the political ascendancy 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 Grande, and of this course will secure for her pent-up institutions of slavery an ample outlet, and restore her power in Congress. If the North secures Kansas, the power of the South in Congress will be gradually diminished; the States of Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas and Texas, together with the adjacent territories, will gradually become abolitionized, and the slave population, confined to the States east of the Mississippi, will become valueless. All depends upon the action of the present moment."

Our political advices from Europe are of the most favorable character. All the political difficulties which have so long been a source of excitement, and which have kept the people of both countries in a fever of agitation, are about being amicably arranged to the satisfaction of all parties. We understand that Lord Clarendon and Mr. Dallas have agreed upon the terms of settlement of the Central American question. It is agreed that the British government shall cede the Bay Islands back to Honduras and abandon its protectorate over the Mosquito territory. It is, we believe, stipulated, that the government of Nicaragua shall exercise the same power in relation to the Mosquito Indians which has heretofore been exercised by the government of Great Britain. This is the basis of the new treaty, and when it is completed all the questions in dispute between Great Britain and the United States will be satisfactorily adjusted.

THE POSITION OF KANSAS.—The Independent of July 17th, says: It is evident that the Free State men of Kansas are in the depth of a great crisis. By the diabolical ingenuity of the Administration, carried out with the wealth of the treasury and the force of the army of the United States, they have been deprived of their leaders, distracted in their councils, broken down in their defenses, their towns sacked, their houses plundered and burnt, their women abused, their cattle stolen or killed, their associates hanged, shot, or driven out, the lines guarded that no Free State man may enter, the national highway of the Missouri beset with bands of armed pirates, who are sheltered and subsisted and armed by a sovereign State, themselves disarmed by the dragons of the United States, and their peaceable assembly invaded and dispersed at the point of the bayonet, by order of the President of the United States, in direct violation of his oath of office to support the Constitution of the United States, which guarantees the right of the people to keep arms and to meet peaceably for free and unrestrained consultation on public affairs. In a word, they are at this moment a conquered people, subjugated by an overwhelming force, directed by an authority as regardless of the laws of nature and of nations, as of oaths and 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 inflicted, and more for the dishonor of the Republic. We trust it is that dark hour which precedes the dawning of day. It would be atheistic to believe that such wickedness can triumph for ever.

A fire broke out at Corning, N. Y., July 14th, in Dyer's block, and before it could be subdued forty tenements of the business part of the place were in smoldering in ashes. The buildings were of wood, and the fire raged with the most intense fury. Every building on Main street east of Dickinson's houses was consumed, with the exception of one store. Only six stores are left in the place. The loss is estimated at \$125,000 to \$150,000 of which \$40,000 is insured. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

A dispatch dated St. Louis, Monday, July 14, 1856, says: The Republican contains a letter from Palmyra, Kansas, dated the 8th inst., which states that Gen. Lane had entered the Territory with several hundred men, and that he had been heard to declare that he would take Kansas or die. The same letter states that the Kickapoo Indians (Rangers) have had a serious difficulty among themselves, caused by the free use of liquor. Several were killed.

Late letters from Kansas show no much improvement in the state affairs. The new outrages detailed in late letters fully equal if they do not surpass in atrocity, the previous performances of the Ruffians by whom they were perpetrated. Gen. Smith has arrived in the Territory; his instructions are to sustain Shannon, Woodson, Lecompte, Donaldson and Jones, and to enforce the laws of the Border-Ruffian Legislature.

The Express safe on the Erie Railroad train one day last week was opened by some thief, on its way to this city, and robbed of all its contents. As the bill was also taken, the amount of the loss has not yet been ascertained, but it is probably some \$20,000. The Erie Railroad Company have no connection with this loss, as their Express does not carry money or valuables.

Samuel A. Smith, who boxed up Henry Box Brown, in Richmond, Va., and forwarded him by overland express to Philadelphia, and who was arrested and convicted eight years ago for boxing up two other slaves, also directed to Philadelphia, having served out his imprisonment in the Penitentiary, was released on the 18th ult., and arrived in Philadelphia on the 21st.

The Philadelphia Ledger states that on a recent evening the members of the Rev. Mr. Wadsworth's congregation assembled in their chapel, in the rear of their church, to present him with a substantial token of their regard—the title deeds of a house and lot on West Arch street, the present residence of Mr. Wadsworth, and valued at \$11,000.

A Parliamentary return states that there are 551 lunatics, in respect of whom commissions of lunacy are now in force. The incomes of forty-six of these lunatics have not yet been ascertained. The total incomes of the remaining 505 of such lunatics amount to £238,188, and the total of the sums allowed for their maintenance £160,163.

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 1/2-2 millions, which is equivalent to the sixth part of the whole French population.

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

The Legislature of Iowa has passed a bill giving the lands recently donated by Congress for railroad purposes to five railroads running across that State, the Mississippi and Missouri, the Dubuque and Big Sioux, the Lyons and Iowa Central and the Burlington and Missouri. These roads get about 1,200,000 acres each.

A dispatch dated Kingston, C. W., Friday, July 18, 1856, says: The propeller Titno was burned last night off Nine Mile Point, and is a total wreck. About twelve passengers are lost—among them Capt. Campbell and a Mr. Henderson. The pursuer and twelve of the crew are saved.

The injury done to the crops by the late inundations in France is estimated at 150,000,000, of which 30,000,000 are referable to the mulberry trees for silkworms. In that amount are not included the damage done to the houses, the loss in cattle, utensils, &c., or the injury done to the railroads.

A correspondent of the New York Evening Post, writing from Virginia, says he will pay \$400 for any book or newspaper printed within the first fifty years of the adoption of the Constitution of the United States, which contains a denial of the right of Congress to prohibit slavery in the territories of the United States.

A letter from St. Petersburg of the 13th, says: "Our crops present an admirable appearance in all our provinces, and it is certain that Russia can export an immense quantity of wheat to foreign countries, by the ports 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 murdered, by some person as yet unknown. The object of the murderer is supposed to have been plunder, as the pockets and trunks 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 improvements, as a Summer home for himself and family.

On Tuesday afternoon, July 15th, a fire occurred at Toronto, Canada, which destroyed about \$150,000 worth of property, and caused the loss of seven lives.

King Strang, of Beaver Island, died at his former residence in Racine County, on Wednesday, July 9th.

The last steamer from Vera Cruz brought the intelligence the Comofort has resolved to sell, for the benefit of the State, all the property belonging to the religious corporations of Mexico. He also asserted that this very decided measure receives the approbation and applause of the Mexican people. It is, indeed, surprising that Comofort, in the infancy of his influence, should have consummated a financial expedient which Santa Anna, at the head of a large standing army, never dared attempt although he often declared it to be exceedingly desirable.

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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 1/2-2 millions, which is equivalent to the sixth part of the whole French population.

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

The Legislature of Iowa has passed a bill giving the lands recently donated by Congress for railroad purposes to five railroads running across that State, the Mississippi and Missouri, the Dubuque and Big Sioux, the Lyons and Iowa Central and the Burlington and Missouri. These roads get about 1,200,000 acres each.

A dispatch dated Kingston, C. W., Friday, July 18, 1856, says: The propeller Titno was burned last night off Nine Mile Point, and is a total wreck. About twelve passengers are lost—among them Capt. Campbell and a Mr. Henderson. The pursuer and twelve of the crew are saved.

The injury done to the crops by the late inundations in France is estimated at 150,000,000, of which 30,000,000 are referable to the mulberry trees for silkworms. In that amount are not included the damage done to the houses, the loss in cattle, utensils, &c., or the injury done to the railroads.

A correspondent of the New York Evening Post, writing from Virginia, says he will pay \$400 for any book or newspaper printed within the first fifty years of the adoption of the Constitution of the United States, which contains a denial of the right of Congress to prohibit slavery in the territories of the United States.

A letter from St. Petersburg of the 13th, says: "Our crops present an admirable appearance in all our provinces, and it is certain that Russia can export an immense quantity of wheat to foreign countries, by the ports 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 murdered, by some person as yet unknown. The object of the murderer is supposed to have been plunder, as the pockets and trunks 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 improvements, as a Summer home for himself and family.

On Tuesday afternoon, July 15th, a fire occurred at Toronto, Canada, which destroyed about \$150,000 worth of property, and caused the loss of seven lives.

King Strang, of Beaver Island, died at his former residence in Racine County, on Wednesday, July 9th.

New York Markets—July 21, 1856.
Ashes—Pots \$6 12, Pearls 7 62.
Flour and Meal—Flour 5, 80 & 95 for common to good superfine State; 5 80 & 85 for common to good Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin; 17 20 & 20 for extra Genesee. Bye Flour 7 75 & 4 37. Corn Meal 3 00 for Jersey.
Grain—Wheat 1 31 for red Illinois, 1 56 & 1 70 for white Southern. Rye 68 & 75c. Corn 57 a 61c. for common to good mixed Western. Oats 44 & 45c. for State and Western.
Provisions—Pork 17 62 for prime, 30 50 for mess. Beef 7 50 & 8 25 for country prime, 8 50 & 10 00 for country mess. Lard 12 40c. Butter 11 a 17c. for Ohio and New York. Cheese 6 a 8.
Potatoes—New Long Island 75 & 87c. per bushel; Charleston 2 50 & 3 00.
Tallow—10 4c.
Wool—37 a 45c. for various grades of Fleeces.

MARRIED.
At Milton, Wis., on the 21st day of June, by H. G. Greenman, Esq., Mr. Jacob FRANKS, of Bradford, Wis., to Miss M. PARSON, of Milton.
By the same, on the 10th July, Mr. Henry ERWIN to Mrs. E. WELLS, both of Janesville, Wis.

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

RECEIPTS.
All payments for publications of the Society are acknowledged from week to week in the Recorder. Persons sending money by the post who do not daily acknowledge, should give a receipt of the amount.
FOR THE SABBATH RECORDER:
Frederick Chase, Greenport, LI \$2 00 to vol. 13 No. 52
John Babcock, Montre, O 2 00 11 52
Henry Lippincott 2 00 11 52
H G Greenman, Milton, Wis 2 00 13 52
E Westworth, Edgerton, Wis 2 00 14 52
Mary West, State Bridge 2 00 13 26
Ischabod Williams, Verona 2 00 12 52
Benj F Chaplin 2 00 13 52
Richard S Geer, Pittsair 2 00 13 52
James Muncy, Delmar 2 00 13 52
WILLIAM M. ROGERS, Treasurer.

Receipts for Missions.
The Treasurer of the Seventh-day Baptist Missionary Society acknowledges the receipt of the following sums since his last report through the Recorder:
For General Purposes:
Shiloh Church, Monthly Collection \$24 89
1st Ch Alfred, toward A Lewis L M 10 00
Col at Eastern Association, Shiloh 64 65
1st Ch at Verona 9 00
Female Benevolent Society, New Market, to W O Whitford L M 25 00
1st Ch New York, Edgerton, Wis 18 00
Ch at Independence 34 61
2d Ch Brookfield 11 00
Nancy Stillman, Newport 5 00
Benj Maxson, Housfield, to con his wife, Hannah T Maxson, L M 25 00
Geo E Bunk, Housfield 5 00
Enoch Barnes 11 50
Ch at Southampton, Ill 5 00
John Babcock, Montre, O 2 00
Elizabeth Babcock 1 00
2d Ch Alfred 11 31
1st Ch Alfred, to complete L M of A Lewis and toward another 12 00
Hartsville Ch 10 85
Richburg Ch 3 95
3d Ch Western Association, Alfred 1 56
3d Ch Geneva 36 47
For Foreign Missions:
Gardner Hall, Milton, Wis 3 00
For China Mission:
Thomas R Green, E I 5 00
Abel Stillman, to print Tracts in China 25 00
Wm P Longmate, Pendleton 2 00
John Foller 1 00
Ch in Saxo 2 00
Diantha Maxson, Housfield 10 00
For Palestine Mission:
Thomas R Green, R I 5 00
Diantha-Maxson, Housfield 5 40
Miss E R 50
Ch in Saxo 2 00
Wm McDougal, Oswayo, Pa 5 00

For Special Purposes:
1st Ch Geneva, toward Mrs Wadsworth's passage 15 00
Ch at Milton, toward B. W. Rogers 21 67
Route of B. W. Rogers 375 50
Divided on ship Caroline Tucker 200 00
320 00
Payment on note A. D. TITSWORTH, Treasurer. 300 00

THE THROUGH TICKET AND FREIGHT OFFICE OF THE GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.
and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukee, Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo, and all points West and South-west, via Suspension Bridge, Buffalo or Oswego, is at No. 173 Broadway, New York, Corner of Cortland-st.

DARIUS CLARKE, Agent.

GENERAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY.
CONNECTING at New Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, to Scranton, Great Bend, the North and West, and at Easton, with the Valley Forge and Erie Railroad.
CHUNK-SUMMER ARRANGEMENT, commencing June 9, 1856. Leave New York for Boston and intermediate places, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 7 30 A. M. and 3 30 P. M.; for Sumerville, at 7 30 and 10 45 A. M., and 3 30 and 5 30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains to the New York and Albany, New York for foot of Courtland street, at 7 30 and 11 A. M., and 3 30 and 5 P. M. Leave Plainfield for New York at 6 30 and 9 05 A. M., and 1 40 and 6 13 P. M.

JOHN O. STERNES, Superintendent.

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, 11 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 Peekskill, Sing Sing, and Peekskill trains stop at all way stations. Passengers taken at Chatham, Canaan, and West Point, and 31st street, to New York leave Troy at 4 35, 8 15, and 10 45 A. M., 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.

New York and Albany.
EVENING LINE TO ALBANY AND TROY DIRECT, from Pier 15, foot of Liberty-st., first Pier below Cortland-st. Fare to Montreal \$3 less than by any other route, and intermediate places in proportion. Through class passage to Montreal \$4 25. The first class steamers RIP VAN WINKLE, O. W. Farnham, Commodore, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday; and FRANCIS SKIDDY, L. Smith, Commodore, Tuesday, Thursday, and Sunday, at 6 o'clock P. M. Passengers by these boats will arrive in Albany and Troy in ample time to take the morning train for New York for the North, East, and West. For freight or second class passage, apply at the office on the wharf.

New York and Erie Railroad.
ON and after Monday, May 19, 1856, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave the pier foot of Duane st., New York, as follows:
Dunkirk Express at 6 A. M. for Dunkirk.
Buffalo Express at 8 A. M. for Buffalo.
Buffalo and Albany at 8 30 P. M. for Buffalo and Albany.
The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with the Corning and New York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

D. C. MCALLUM, General Sup't.

Rogers' Hotel and Dining Saloons.
KEPT ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN,
No. 4 Fulton-st., New York,
Near Fulton Ferry.
Rooms to let by day or week.
CLARENCE ROGERS, [late of Fulton Hotel, HENRY ZOLVER.]
Savory Temperance Hotel
AND
TELEGRAPH DINING SALOON,
No. 14 Beekman Street, N. Y.
KEPT ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.
MEALS AT ALL HOURS OF THE DAY.
LODGING ROOMS,
From \$2 to \$3 per Week, or 50 Cts. per Night.
BELA SAWYER, Sup't. JOHN S. SAWYER, Proprietor.
FIDELIO B. GILLETTE, M. D.,
Office lately occupied by Doctor Gibson,
BELLVILLE, NEW YORK.

Mountain Glen Water-Cure.
THE MOUNTAIN GLEN WATER-CURE, Plainfield, N. J., A. UTTER, Physician and Proprietor, is now open for the reception of patients. Persons wishing to be supplied at the Recorder Office, or by addressing DR. UTTER, Plainfield, N. J.

New Jersey Railroad.
FOR PHILADELPHIA and the South and West, via Jersey City—Mail and Express Line. Leave New York at 8 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; 12 M., 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, Asst. Supt.

United States General Business Agency.
INSTITUTED to enable Merchants, Professional Gentlemen, Farmers, Mechanics, Machinists, Engineers, Teachers, Dealers in Music, Maps, Books, &c., in distant places, to obtain business information, dispose 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 journey to the place where the business is to be done.
Wilson G. Hunt, Hecker & Brother, Elijah F. Purdy, Greeley & McClintock, Thomas B. Stillman, George B. Utter, and others. Reply by stamps or Post Office receipts. Surplus returned in same manner.
H. L. STUBBS, FAD & CO.,
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Alfred Highland Water-Cure.
THIS establishment, for the cure of Chronic Diseases, is conducted by H. P. BURDICK, M. D. The facilities in this "Cure" for the successful treatment of Diseases of the Liver, Spine, Nerves, Female Diseases, Bronchitis, &c., are not excelled in any establishment. Patients will derive benefit of skillful Homoeopathic 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 Swell

