

The Sabbath Recorder.

New York, Fifth-day, October 13, 1859.

EDITED BY A COMMITTEE OF THE BOARD.

The editors of this paper are not to be considered as endorsing the sentiments of the articles furnished by correspondents, whether written anonymously or over their proper signatures.

Correspondents writing anonymously should in all cases communicate their names to the editors.

Tempting God.

"Thou shalt not tempt the Lord thy God."—JESUS. These words were cited by our Saviour, when Satan having taken him up into the holy city, and sat him on a pinnacle of the temple, and said to him, "If thou be the Son of God, cast thyself down, &c."

Those who acknowledge the Divine appointment of a weekly day of rest claim for it a whole day, that is, twenty-four hours. The religious portion of our citizens consider these hours holy time. Formerly in New England, and it may to some extent be so at the present time, the Sunday was commenced at evening, as corresponding with the ancient order of the beginning and ending the Sabbath.

The Revival in Ireland.

The Rev. F. F. French gives a very lengthened and interesting account in the Daily Express, of his visit to Belfast, for the purpose of satisfying himself in regard to the great awakening and its effects.

"To record one tenth of the extraordinary things I have heard, would be impossible in my limited space, and I wish to confine myself almost exclusively to what I have seen and what I have heard from converts themselves.

The foregoing ticket was put to the vote, and carried unanimously. The Committee reported, recommending order of exercises.

Afternoon session to commence at 3 o'clock, when addresses will be delivered by Rev. D. E. Thomas, of Ohio; Samuel Aaron, N. J., and Dr. Braddis, of Va.

The Union having been organized, the regular exercises commenced by singing, prayer, and reading a portion of Scripture by Rev. C. Graves, of Onondaga, New York.

Rev. Dr. Armitage, President, then proceeded to deliver his address. He spoke of the excellency and perfection of the Bible, as it first emanated from the mind of God, and of the necessity of having a pure translation, condemning the present, or King James' Bible, as corrupt, and made so to pander to some venerable superstition, and to uphold preconceived dogmas.

The President concluded his address as follows: "Allow me, in closing, to congratulate the Union upon the fact, that, during the past year, God has raised up many lovers of His word to strengthen our hands as 'fellow-workers of the truth.'"

The building was crowded at two o'clock. The President, Dr. Armitage, occupied the Chair, and opened the exercises by the 27th Psalm Hymn.

The President then called on the Rev. Messrs. Godwin and Discard, who offered prayers appropriate to the occasion, after which the congregation sang the Hymn, commencing—

"Come, Holy Spirit, Heavenly Dove, With all thy quick'ning powers." The President then announced that the meeting would be occupied by a free conference, and every member present would have an opportunity to address the assemblage, and set forth his views in reference to the advancement of the cause in which they were all engaged.

Dr. Wyckoff here handed a letter to the President, from Professor Ripley, enlarging the work of the American Bible Union, and setting forth, argumentatively, the necessity of such an organization.

Rev. J. Challen, of Philadelphia, referred to the motive which actuated the members of the American Bible Union. Their great and only object was to give to the world a pure version of the Word of God.

In your issue of Sept. 1st, I found a valuable discourse from Bro. N. Gardner. It deeply interested me; but of one thing he stated as fact, I have long been in doubt. If he would make that point clear through your paper, I should be much indebted to him.

American Bible Union.

The anniversary meeting of the above Society commenced on Wednesday morning, Oct. 6th, at the First Baptist Church, corner of Elizabeth and Broome-streets. The religious exercises commenced by the singing of the Hymn, commencing—

"Jesus shall reign where'er the sun Doth his successive journeys run." Rev. Mr. Wheat offered prayer.

Committees on Nominations and Arrangements were then appointed: Nominations.—Revs. Messrs. F. Remington, Harris, Bird, Duncan and Bates.

Arrangements.—Revs. Messrs. McIntosh, Hutchins, Durbrow, Rousee and Smith. The Committee retired, and during their absence, the Hymn was sung, commencing—

"Come, let us join in cheerful songs, With angels round the Throne." Some more prayer and singing followed, when the Committee on Nominations entered and reported.

The following officers and managers for 1859 and 1860 were re-appointed: President—Thos. Armitage, D. D.

Vice-Presidents—Rev. Geo. W. Eaton, D. D., of Madison University, N. Y.; Elder Alexander Campbell, Rev. Dr. R. Campbell, Rev. S. W. Lynd, Eld. T. Fanning, Rev. G. M. Cramp, Rev. R. Reiland, Prof. A. Adkins, Rev. S. B. Payne, Rev. J. C. Oaken, James B. Colgate, Esq., Ely Kelly, Esq., Hon. Thos. Swain, Rev. Stephen Remington, Rev. Wm. Carey Crane, Rev. Wm. Hillman, Rev. T. G. Jones, Rev. P. S. Stringfellow, L. B. Trotman, Wm. C. Duncan, Wm. Norton, J. E. Bill, Wilson G. Hunt, Esq., C. W. Thomas, Esq., Revs. W. W. Everts, James Challen, Jacob Crenshaw, Elder James Lyon, Thos. P. Miller, Esq., Revs. A. Wheelock, J. Pyter, Samuel Baker, S. S. Whitney, Esq., Rev. Charles H. Spurgeon, Horace Evans, M. D., Revs. J. C. Mason and W. B. Maxson.

Corresponding Secretary—Wm. H. Wickoff. Recording Secretary—Charles A. Buckbee. Treasurer—Eliaser Paruly. Auditor—Sylvester Pier.

Managers for one year—Samuel Baker, M. C. Kempsey, W. B. Maxson, J. Boggs, John Bray, C. T. Goodwin, W. S. Clapp, James M. Shaw, Ezra Smith.

Managers for two years—J. Q. Adams, S. I. Purple, F. Remington, George A. Merwin, Wm. D. Murphy, Wm. S. Hall, Thos. B. Stillman, J. H. Townsend, John E. Wells.

Managers for three years—James W. Flinn, W. H. Pendleton, C. C. Norton, D. S. Parmelee, C. C. Pinckney, Hiram Hutchins, J. W. Searles, Isaac T. Smith, S. T. Hillman.

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Dr. Barclay said he was not a young convert to the cause of Revision. He felt its necessity twenty-five years since, and it had his support ever since. Many persons were not aware that there was a revised version of

the Scriptures now in use on this Continent, but he could tell them that such was the fact, and the work promised, from present indications, to be soon in the hands of all Bible Christians.

Dr. Maxson advocated the cause in which he said the American Bible Union was engaged. The circulation of the Scriptures, pure as God gave them, should be the object dearest to the Christian's heart. He would, perhaps, be sleeping in the grave when the holy work should be accomplished, but he had seen enough of its progress to be persuaded that it would be finished in due time, and that the earth would be covered with its glory.

Dr. L. C. Bates, (of N. Y.) referred to the bitter spirit in which the opponents of the American Bible Union had treated the organization at its commencement, and the pleasing change which had taken place in the views of such, when they observed the advancement of the principles on which a revision of the Scriptures had been based. He was in favor of the circulation of small tracts, and minor publications, in order to clear the way for the greater work.

Rev. Mr. Ballard said he was proud of being a member of the Bible Union. He had attended their anniversary two years since, and, as he was then in feeble health, he had told them it would probably be the last time they should see him; but God had heard his prayer, and he was now ready to thank Him for the gracious privilege of attending an assembly having for its object the circulation of His holy word.

Rev. Dr. Armitage introduced, with some complimentary remarks, Dr. Broadhus, of Virginia, who referred to his first visit in New York in the year 1829, in order to confer with the late lamented Dr. Cone. That eminent man had given him counsel in the younger days of his ministry, which had been of service to him ever since; and he (the speaker) felt a great loss in his death as the American Bible Union did, when he was their first President. He felt it in his heart, that the Book which the Bible Union was revising, was the most important volume in the world.

The more he read the Common Bible, the more weak his dependence became in it; it was full of contradictions and ambiguous phrases, not understood by the great mass of the people. Yet while the whole Bible needed revision, thousands of dollars and years of labor were expended in translating a single word—because those engaged in the work believed the word in dispute gave a Biblical authority to the Baptists as a denomination. That was an error, however, for the Baptists did not depend upon any word in the Bible for their existence, but on every word of the sacred volume! Now, the case was altered. The whole of the Scriptures were about to be revised. He would answer for his State, (Virginia,) that the work was popular there, for in a mixed assemblage lately in one of its cities, the cause of the American Bible Union was brought before the meeting, and it was determined to ascertain the number of its friends and opponents. The meeting on a trial, however, was almost unanimous in favor of Revision, and a member on the platform said, "I reckon we needn't count them. You have the majority, Brother Broadhus."

One clergyman whom the speaker knew discredited from the principles of the American Bible Union, and he was a gentleman who had attained considerable distinction as a professor of Greek. "Ah!" said he, "what opportunity would I have of showing the people that I know Greek to all, if there was no necessity to read the text in the original tongue as well as that in which it is translated, in order to arrive at its real meaning? I read the Greek text from my pulpit, for I must to find the true meaning, in many instances, and my people know then that I am a Greek scholar, which I should otherwise have no opportunity of showing." [Laughter.] That was the secret of many a man's opposition to the holy work of Revision, but it was fast passing away. The Rev. gentleman concluded by hoping that there would be a perfect translation of the Scriptures, if in no other language, at least in the English tongue.

The hymn was sung commencing— "How precious is the Book Divine, By inspiration given;"

After which, Dr. Baldwin, of Philadelphia, said he believed that the truth in Jesus Christ was the only cement which could effectually bind the Christian. Union in God's truth was necessary to the Christian church, and the only basis of such a union was a pure version of the Holy Scriptures—the inaccuracies of which had caused many divisions among the brethren of all denominations. He rejoiced that there was such a Society as the Bible Union to bring all denominations into its fold, in order to give a correct copy of the book which God had given to the world for its guidance. Few men had suffered so much for the American Bible Union as the speaker, but, he blessed God, with his soul, for all that had come upon him, and now his influence was felt in the cause.

Dr. Breckenridge, of Indiana, rejoiced to see such a large number of delegates from the several States. He had fought long in the cause of the American Bible Union, and he was ready to battle still for it. Dr. Broadhus had said that the greater part of those in Virginia were in favor of Revising the Scriptures, but he could tell them that every man, woman, and child of any intelligence in the State which he hailed from, Indiana—or Hosterdona if they pleased—was a thorough good revisionist. The doctrine of the Twelve Apostles did not travel with more rapidity than the principles of the American Bible Union. It had its supporters in every land, and the only difficulty seemed to be in the slowness of the work. The cry was—"when will your revision be completed?" To be sure, they had met with much opposition—but what had ever been attained in the world without it? For his part, he never thought anything of an attainment which had not a previous struggle. When the people of the West first heard of the Revision movement, they cried out, "Oh! it's only a squabble between the New York brethren—they are always fighting! What has it to do with the sober men of the West? let us leave it alone, and it will die out of itself." But it did not die out, and it never would. What, though such an eminent and good man as Dr. McClay should be against them! He loved the Doctor from his heart, and he hoped and prayed that he would die loving him, but he believed that Dr. McClay's opposition would eventually serve the cause. He was but an instrument in the hands of God, and seemed to be raised by Him to strengthen rather than weaken the cause of Revision. Drs. Judd and McClay had given them much trouble it was true, but it was perfectly visible to all that their course was only bringing the Society into greater favor. He would defer further remarks to a future occasion.

Rev. Dr. J. E. Rue, of South Carolina, said he was still weak with the "chills," which he had taken while preaching Revision in Texas. He thought that if the truth of God's Word stuck to men's consciences as closely as the chills stuck to him, all the world would be revisionists. [Laughter.] He had raised over \$10,000 for the work in the past eight months. He gave a lengthy and spirited sketch of his labors in the Southern portion of the Union. The Rev. Mr. Duncan then offered a closing prayer, and the meeting adjourned until six o'clock.

EVENING SESSION. The attendance at six o'clock was as numerous as that of the afternoon. In the absence of Rev. Dr. Armitage, Rev. Mr. Breckenridge led a free conference, in which he made a few remarks explanatory of the cause of revision. Prayers were then offered by Rev. H. Hutchins, Rev. F. Remington, and others; after which, some short addresses were delivered, and a hymn sung, which closed the conference.

At 7 o'clock, the President arrived, and occupied the Chair. The 775th hymn, commencing— "Blow ye the trumpet, blow, The gladly solemn sounds," was sung by the whole congregation.

Prof. Loos, (of Virginia,) followed in a forcible address, in which he exhorted the members of the Bible Union to be true and firm to their principles, and rely alone on God for success. They should throw themselves right on the arm of God, and He would support them, and being in God's hands, their victory was sure. Christian faith not only would admit of, but actually required the most critical light to be thrown on the sacred page by the professors of religion and the world generally. The Word of God would bear any scrutiny and examination. There was a time when the forces of rationalism and infidelity came like a flood on the structure of Christianity, and threatened to bury it in ruin. Then the Christian turned to the work of man in an imperfect translation of the Bible, to combat these forces, but he failed. Subsequently, however, he turned to the Bible in its pure state, with a critical eye, and from its sacred pages he conquered these enemies. Faith, which was necessary to salvation, required an unobjectionable revelation of Divine truth—infallible and incapable of being misunderstood by all. The common version did not present such a basis of confidence, and hence the necessity of the work commenced by the American Bible Union. But did those present ask him why this work of Revision be successful? He never asked himself that question. He believed the movement was of God, and he left the victory to Him. God would accomplish His work, and whatever hindrance that might arise against it would be removed by His providence. In every work of God which he placed in the hands of His children, His voice prompted them by crying, "On, on Christian; and it was nothing but treachery to the Almighty to stand still or pause when we had the advancement of His kingdom in our hands. At the period of the Reformation, when Wycliffe and Luther, and other heroes of the church, were struggling to emancipate Europe from the thralldom of superstition, a loud and harmonious refrain arose from the multitude of low-browed, bearded and tyrannical Monks, who cried with a mighty voice, "It is not time! It is not time!" But the reformers rejoined in a voice of thunder, "It is time. The people shall be free." And then arose that mighty movement which still bore such glorious fruits. God had specially given this work of revising the Scriptures to those present. They were following in the rear of the Almighty himself, who was battling in heaven and on earth for His Word, and giving it to the nations.

Rev. A. Cleghorn, (of N. Y.) said that as the interests of millions of souls depended on a faithful version of the Sacred Volume, it was surely the most important work which had ever engaged the attention of man. He had been an old convert to the cause of Revision, and he might say that in that respect he had never fallen from grace. The speaker referred to the obstacles which the Bible Union had encountered in its infancy; and assured all present that it would come out from the fire of affliction triumphantly. The time for revising the Bible was the present, and all inaccuracies and obscurities should be removed from it. He would not, however, deal too harshly with the King James' or common version, for he retained an almost superstitious reverence for that volume. It revealed glorious truths, and was worthy of the blood and treasures which were shed for it; but it was imperfect, obscure and inaccurate, and required revision.

The question was—whether they should walk in the Divine light which had overspread the world in King James' day, or the new illumination which had accumulated, in consequence of the change to which the English language had been subjected. If they followed the former light, they would be like those who in Samuel Johnson's time, paid boys with lights to guide them through the streets of London in the evening. When the gas-light came, however, they departed from this course, and rejoiced in the new and more brilliant light. So should those present. They should have the gas-light of God's Word, and abandon everything which savored of darkness or obscurity in the sacred volume.

The Doxology was then sung, and the meeting adjourned until Thursday morning. SECOND DAY. Rev. Mr. Carman, of Ohio, justified pulpit expositions of the Scriptures by examples drawn from the Bible, and urged the importance of furnishing the Word of God to all races and nations in their vernacular tongues.

Professor Whiting impressed on the audience the fact that God, in communicating with men, had addressed them each in his own language; thence the speaker deduced the conclusion that the Bible, being God's Word, should be furnished to the common people in the language with which they are familiar.

The Rev. Dr. Baker, of Williamsburg, submitted the report of the Committee on the Revision of English Scriptures, in which it was set forth that the revision was imperatively demanded, and that the labor was commensurately great, and had been prosecuted, thus far, with the requisite ability and zeal. The report was adopted.

The Rev. Mr. Hall, from the Committee on the Letters of the Rev. Messrs. Drayton and Rose, of Rangoon, Burma, recommended the appropriation of \$1,350 for providing the Karens, a native tribe, with the Scriptures in their particular dialect.

Mr. Wyckoff sustained the report, which was adopted unanimously. The report and the appended resolution, asserting it to be the solemn duty of every man who loved the Union, and has money to spare, to provide for it in his will, was adopted.

The Rev. Mr. Kalkoff, Chairman of the Committee on Distribution of the Scriptures, reported the progress of that branch of the Union's efforts, and set forth its importance as one of the most effective means of disseminating a knowledge of the Society's objects.

Prof. Loos, Chairman of the Committee on the German Scriptures, dwelt on the extent and availability of Germany as a field for missionary labor. The report which he presented embodied substantially these views; and, having elicited remarks from Mr. Wyckoff, Prof. Morton, and others, was adopted *nem. con.*

The report of the Rev. Mr. Cathart, who was one of the Committee appointed to consider the letter of Dr. Mason, recommended an appropriation of \$1300, in order to provide Dr. Mason with 2,000 copies of the New Testament for gratuitous distribution among the Karens. It was adopted.

The Rev. Mr. Cleghorn presented the report from the Committee on Publications, which was adopted. The Rev. Mr. Garner submitted the report of the Committee on St. John's Gospel. The Committee expressed a preference for the revised translation over that of King James' version, citing with approval instances in which, in the new version, the word "immerse" is employed instead of the word "baptize."

The Rev. Mr. Osgood represented himself as neither an enemy nor a friend of the Bible Union. His object in rising was to state what were his experiences of the religious condition of Germany. There, as in England, they had an established Church, and a great deal had yet to be done to secure a decent system of toleration. In Prussia, he said, the churches were called Union Churches, and, as their union had been effected through the instrumentality of the Government, religion was a mere formality. But God had a remnant in Germany, and if the Faith were to be promoted, it must be through the American missionaries, supported by American churches.

Dr. Hackett, one of the revisers, was introduced by the President, and addressed the assembly at some length. He sketched the nature and aim of the revision movement, and vindicated it from the charge of sectarianism; insisted on the propriety of undertaking the work now, and argued that modern scholarship was more adequate to the task of translation than was that of the Fathers.

The Rev. Mr. Sarles presented the report of the Committee on Spanish Scriptures, and referred incidentally to Mrs. Crowe, the wife of a devoted missionary in Central America, lately deceased, recommending that the Board lead her aid in continuing the labors which her husband had so auspiciously begun.

The President spoke with much feeling of the loss which the Church had sustained in the death of Mr. Crowe, whose character and services he warmly eulogized, and stated that his widow was present. No sooner was this announcement made than, on motion, a collection was taken for her benefit—the first collection, it is said, ever made at a meeting of the Bible Union.

This was followed by devotional exercises, with which the morning session concluded. The first hour of the afternoon meeting was similarly occupied. At three, business was resumed—the first in order being the disposal of the report on the Spanish Scriptures.

Dr. Achilli, to whom the Italian version has been confided, delivered an address, in which he made the Bible Union the subject of a high laudation, and dealt in terms of strong reproof with the Church of Rome. The report was adopted.

Dr. Eaton presented the report of the Committee on Matthew, from which it appeared that the first five chapters of the revised translation had been carefully examined by them, and met their warmest approval.

Dr. Church presented the report of the Committee on Luke. It represented the style of the translation as easy, simple and perspicuous, and much superior to the common version in point of accuracy, though the opinion was expressed that the substitution of certain words, such as "try" for "tempt," could hardly be regarded as an improvement. On the whole, the new version was approved. Report adopted.

The Secretary submitted the report on obituaries. The report of the Committee on Scriptures for the heathen was read by the Rev. Mr. Remington, and adopted.

The President announced that all the reports of the Committees had now been presented, and declared the meeting open for a free conference. The speakers were limited to three minutes each; and in the interval that occurred up to the evening adjournment, remarks were made by the Rev. Messrs. Edsall, White, Gregory, Marshall, Hackings, Clayton, Broadhus, and others.

After the adoption of a resolution, at the instance of Dr. Parnly, complimentary to the ladies for their hospitality, and to the press for its attention, the afternoon session was closed with prayer and praise.

At six o'clock in the evening the meeting was again opened, and a conference meeting was held, in which a score or more of brethren made speeches.

Rev. Jas. Challen, of Philadelphia, then addressed the Union. He said that he had been at every anniversary of the Union but one, since its origin, but thought this the most profitable and delightful he had ever participated in. He made a lengthy appeal to the Union in favor of a support of a Bible revision.

Rev. Mr. T. L. Breckenridge, of Indiana, followed. He spoke well and humorously, frequently bringing the house down in roars of laughter. He emphatically denied the story which had begun to get wind, that he was the brother of the Vice President of the United States, and said he was neither his brother by blood, his brother in religion, or his brother in politics.

Mr. Breckenridge is a good speaker, and speaks with great energy and apparent feeling. The President, Rev. Mr. Armitage, stated that the first five chapters of Matthew, revised edition, had been completed, and would be sold at the door at the rate of twenty-five cents per copy. He continued some remarks on the close of the anniversary, in which he referred feelingly to the death of the late Rev. Mr. Notte. Dr. Armitage was listened to by the audience with great interest.

The Convention then adjourned sine die. Eld. O. P. Hull, having removed to Milton, Rock Co., Wis., wishes his friends to direct communications designed for him to that place.

The Leavenworth Daily Register hears from all parts of the Territory that the crops never were so large. Corn and vegetables are splendid—the quality and quantity can't be beat anywhere.

John A. under 45 Y. where count of M. tain; which Canada, W. 5.30 P. M. "Nearly that the se advertised storn of the postpo 22d (Thur been made mitted to aboard," w myself and into: the cu big shook—" and "happy hunderkerchie as I stoppe of his over, at Mr. ment, we s took it, and never able American with some all," and a square "the novel sounds of a into a silent an echo the grave. was experie possession of moved as the room at hom "Two or down from small 'appea height, and the straight the-farmers' lego do not cover a tenth of court-hou ing on a ten barely equal "As we roo looked botw of snow we springtime; the bloude the cold wh the same loo country doo higher moun Alps by the the lofty sugeazed down around them am trying far above a were face to when his fa minutes afte kindly I showed a l we left. T showing the pldity. "At 5:4 ing very fa miles high— suggestion Clark of P one. He h cotton, with lights, and The unplea come painfo ton; this a very larg to, with a surface— many who r At 5:52 w an extra p in friend I The wet s —they we At 5:54 th we caught light. I south-wes ing nearly we were de tain direct pounds of thermometer 6.05—ther The Atlan most splen charge in s small, as if I had bee "hires o come up i moment's again. I deal with around his our knees" we drifted short time. second. A Three o've been this high ter 23— rary and I We could us, but m threw o'ver ballast di hand; We moment's moment's "At 6: more men pencil, an back, an in the Ag the morin from men's narrative variations ed upon a "We h while, a rambling while the persons in the ay along, w part of the now spected, tain, bu ding, w 30 page litaon this was what

Narrative of a Balloonist.

John A. Haddock, editor of the Reformer, under date of 5th October, at Watertown, N. Y., where he resides, gives the following account of his recent ascension with La Mountain, which resulted in their being lost in the Canada woods. The ascension was made at 5:30 P. M. Mr. Haddock says: "Nearly every one in this locality is aware that the second ascension of the Atlantic was advertised for the 20th of September. The storm of that and the following day obliged the postponement of the ascension until the 23d (Thursday). Every arrangement had been made for a successful inflation, and at 37 minutes before 6 P. M., the glad words, 'all aboard!' were heard from La Mountain, and myself and that distinguished aeronaut stepped into the car. Many were their friendly hands to shake—many a fervent 'God bless you,' and 'happy voyage,' were uttered—and many kind wishes were waved their mute adieu. Just as I stepped in my good friend Fayel stepped off his overcoat and pressed it upon me, saying that, as Mr. La Mountain had no outer garment, we would need more than we had. I took it, and it did me good service, but I was never able to return it. Mr. Burnett, of the American, in the kindest manner supplied us with some eatables and drinkables. 'Let go all,' and away we soared—the horses on the square reared and pitched a good deal at the novel sight, but in an instant all minor sounds of earth had ceased, and we were lifted into a silent sphere, whose shores were without an echo, their silence equalled only by that of the grave. Not the least feeling of trepidation was experienced—an extraordinary elation took possession of my soul, and fear was as far removed as though I had been sitting in my own room at home. 'Two or three things struck me in looking down from an altitude of half a mile: The small appearance of our village from such a height, and the beautiful mechanical look which the straight fences and oblong-square fields of the farmers present. The buildings in the village did not, from such a height, appear to cover a tenth part of the ground. The poor old court-house looked like a pepper-box standing on a ten-acre lot, and the first church-spire barely equalled in size a respectable May-pole. As we rose into the light fleecy clouds, they looked between us and the earth like patches of snow we see lying upon the landscape in springtime; but when we rose a little higher the clouds completely shut out the earth, and the cold white masses below us had precisely the same look that a mountainous snow-covered country does as you look down upon it from a higher mountain. Those who have crossed the Alps by the Sympion Pass—or have stood upon the lofty summits of the Sierra Nevada, and gazed down upon the eternal snows below and around them, will be able to catch the idea I am trying to convey. In six minutes we were far above all the clouds, and the sun and we were face to face. We saw the time after that when his face looked very fair to us. In eight minutes after leaving the earth, the thermometer, kindly loaned us by T. H. Camp & Co., showed a fall of 24 degrees. It stood 84 when we left. The balloon rotated a good deal, showing that she was ascending with great rapidity. 'At 5:48 thermometer stood at 42, and falling very fast. At 5:50 we were at least two miles high—thermometer 34. At this point a suggestion made just before starting, by Judge Clark of Plessis, was found to be a very good one. He had advised the taking along of some cotton, with which to fill the cars when at great heights, and my father had procured me some. The unpleasant rigging sensation had now become painful, and I filled both ears with cotton. This made my head feel a good deal as a very large hollow pumpkin may be supposed to, with a humming bird buzzing upon its surface—a comparison with which, doubtless, many who read this account will hardly quarrel. At 5:52 we put on our gloves and shawls—an extra pair for Mr. La Mountain being found in friend Fayel's overcoat—thermometer 32. The wet sand bags now became stiff with cold—they were frozen. Ascending very rapidly. At 5:54 thermometer 28, and falling. Here we caught our first sight of the earth by daylight. I recognized the St. Lawrence to the south-west of us, which showed we were drifting nearly north. At 6 o'clock we thought we were descending a little, and Mr. La Mountain directed me to throw out about twenty pounds of ballast. This shot us up again—thermometer 26, and falling very slowly. At 6:05—thermometer 22—my feet were very cold. The Atlantic was now full, and presented a most splendid sight. The gas began to discharge itself at the mouth, and its abominable smell, as it tamped down upon us, made me sick. I had been trying some of friend Burnett's 'sneezes of war,' but every thing that would come up left my poor stomach in a flood. A moment's vomiting made me feel all right again. La Mountain was suffering a good deal with cold. I passed my thick shawl around his shoulders, and put the blanket over our knees and feet. At 6:10, thermometer 18, we drifted along until the sun left us, and in a short time thereafter the balloon began to descend. At 6:30, thermometer 32—rising. 'Threw over about 5 pounds ballast. We must have been, before we began to descend from this height 3 1/2 miles high. At 6:30, thermometer 29—rising. We were now about stationary, and thought we were sailing north of east. We could, we thought, distinguish water below us, but unable to recognize it. At 6:38 we threw over a bag of sand, making 80 lbs. of ballast discharged, leaving about 120 lbs. on hand. We distinctly heard a dog bark. Thermometer 28—rising rapidly. At 6:45, thermometer 33. 'At 6:50 it was dark, and I could make no more memoranda. I put up my note-book, pencil, and watch, and settled down into the basket, as much at home as though at my post in the Reformer's office. From this point until the morning I can only give my experience narrative. The figures in the preceding narrative were all made at the time, and the variations on the thermometer can be depended upon as accurate. 'We heard, soon after dark, a locomotive whistle, and occasionally could hear wagons rumbling along the ground or over a bridge, while the dogs kept up an almost ceaseless serenade, as if conscious there was something in the sky monstrous and unusual. We sailed along, contented and chatty, until about half past 7, when we distinctly saw lights, and heard the roaring of a mighty waterfall. We descended into a valley nearly a very high mountain, but as the place appeared rather forbidding, we concluded to go up again. Over with 30 pounds of ballast, and skyward we sailed. In about 20 minutes we again descended, but this time no friendly light or 'deep-mouthed watch-dogs' heavy bay' greeted us. We were

over a dense wilderness, and settled down over a small lake. We had our life-preservers ready for use, but got up again by throwing over all our ballast except about 18 pounds. Mr. La Mountain now said it was folly and madness to stay up any longer, that we were up over a great wilderness, and the sooner we descended the better. We concluded to settle down by the side of a tree, tie up, and wait until morning. In a moment we were near the earth, and as we fell I grasped the extreme top of a tall spruce, which stopped her descent, and we were soon fastened to it by the large drag-ropes. The touch of that spruce sent a thrill of discomfort to my heart, for I knew that its kind did not grow in any well-settled nor any warm country. 'Mr. La Mountain said, after he looked around and made as much of an examination of the scenery as we could do for the darkness and rain (for it had rained the past hour), that the 'Atlantic was played out—we were far into the woods, and if we got out alive 'we ought to be thankful.' 'We rolled ourselves up in our blankets, and patiently waited until morning. The rain dripped down upon us in rivulets from the great balloon, and it was not long before we were wet as men could be. After a night passed in great discomfort we were glad to see the first faint ray of daylight. Cold, and wet, and rainy, the morning broke, the typical precursor, we were to learn, of many other mornings to be spent in those uninhabited wilds. We waited until 6 o'clock, in hopes the rain would cease, and that the rays of the sun, by warming the gas in the balloon, would give us ascending power sufficient to get up again, for the purpose, if no other, of obtaining a view of the country into which we had descended. The rain did not cease, and we concluded to throw over all we had in the balloon except a coat-piece, the life-preservers, the anchor, and the compass. Overboard, then, they went—goodshaws and blankets, Mr. Fayel's overcoat, bottles of ale, and a flask of cordial, ropes and traps of all kinds. The Atlantic, relieved of her load, rose majestically with us, and we were able to behold the country below. It was an unbroken wilderness of lakes and spruce—and we felt, then, that we had gone too far, through a miscalculation of the velocity of the balloon. As the current was driving us still to the north, we dare not stay up, as we were drifting further and still further to that 'frozen tide' from which we knew there was no escape. Mr. La M. seized the valve cord and discharged gas, and we descended in safety by the side of a tall spruce. We made the Atlantic fast by her anchor, and for a moment talked over what we should do. We had not a mouthful to eat. No protection at night from the damp ground, were distant we knew not how far from habitation, were hungry to start with, no earthly hope of raising a fire, and no distinct idea as to where we were. We concluded to trust to the compass kindly loaned by H. K. Newcomb, Esq., and take a course which would bring us out of any wilderness we might be in. We settled in our own minds that we were either in John Brown's tract, or in the great Canada wilderness—where, if we had strength enough to travel the distance, La M. stepped up to the balloon and gave the edge of the basket a parting shake, saying 'Good bye, old Atlantic,' and I fancied I could see a tear in his honest eye when he said it. He seemed greatly to regret his inability to perform his engagements at the Kings-ton and New York State Fairs, at both of which he was advertised to make ascensions. 'Mr. Haddock then continues to say, that after traveling about a mile and a half, they came to the bank of a creek, where they were agreeably surprised to find that some human being had been there before them, for, among other things, they found a barrel which had contained pork, marked, 'Mess Pork, S. M., Montreal.' 'Being convinced that they were in Canada, they traveled all day Friday along the creek, and crossed it along a deserted timber road, lying opposite a large shanty. They tried to return to the shanty, but on re-crossing the creek, Haddock fell in the stream. After he re-reached the bank, they both entered the shanty, where they found dry straw, with which they tried to warm themselves. Their condition was most pitiful. In the morning they constructed a raft, with which they polled down stream about ten miles, when again they met with a huge pine tree which blocked their passage, and they were obliged to land. They untied the pieces, tied the raft again and polled down the stream. That day they ate each a raw frog. Down the creek they went into a lake two miles long. At 10 o'clock at night they crawled in under some alders on the bank where they had half an hour's sleep. After again traveling next day they were so exhausted that locomotion was impossible, and they were prepared for death. Next day on returning and having again laboriously worked, Haddock found a clam which he gave to La Mountain to eat. Their clothes were nearly torn off, La Mountain's hat was gone. And still in this condition, with death staring them in the face, entering another long stream La Mountain commenced to sing cheering words. Four days had now passed since they eat a meal, and returning once more to the point where they entered the lake, they heard the report of a gun, quickly followed by a second report. Seeing the smoke rolling over the tops of the trees, they felt that they were saved. They went to the shanty and heard a noise, and a noble looking Indian came to the door, and Haddock having asked him, 'Parlez vous Francais? Yes, he said, and English too. They went into the cabin and found there besides a noble-hearted Scotchman, Angus Cameron. They then found out that they were 150 miles north of Ottawa—in a dense uninhabited forest whose only limit was the Arctic circle. 'Mr. Haddock thinks that after traveling about one hour, they struck another current from a variation of their attitude, which bore them off Northwest, and traveling in a current at the rate of 100 miles an hour, they soon reached a country not pleasant nor profitable to land a balloon in. Mr. Haddock finished his narrative with great praise of La Mountain's noble behavior. The Daily Times publishes an account similar to the foregoing, from La Mountain, who has arrived at his home in Troy.

General Intelligence. Foreign News. By the arrival of the Canada at Halifax we have advices from Europe to the afternoon of the 24th ult. The screw steamer Fox, Captain McClintock, sent by Lady Franklin to the Arctic regions in search of the traces of Sir John Franklin's expedition, had returned to England, having been completely successful. At Point William, on the northwest coast of King William's Island, a record was found dated April 25, 1848, signed by Captains Crozier and Fitzjames. The record says the Erubus and Terror were abandoned three days previously in the ice, five leagues to the north-northwest, and that the survivors, in all amounting to 105, were proceeding to Great Fish river. Sir John Franklin had died June 11, 1847, and the total deaths to date had been nine officers and fifteen men. Many deeply interesting relics of the expedition were found on the western shores of King William's Island, and others were obtained from the Esquimaux, who stated that after their abandonment one ship was crushed in the ice and sunk, and the other forced on shore, where she remained. The Fox was unable to proceed beyond Bellot Straits, and wintered in Benfot Bay. Several skeletons of Franklin's men, large quantities of clothing, etc., and a duplicated record, up to the abandonment of the ships, was discovered. The Italian question may be regarded as settled. A treaty of peace is to be concluded between France and Austria, upon the basis of the preliminaries agreed upon at Villafranca. The famous fortresses of Mantua and Peschiera and the States of Parma and Modena are to be ceded to Sardinia; the House of Lorraine is to be re-established in Tuscany, and the legations are to be restored to the Pope; while Venetia is to have a sort of nominal independence, under an Austrian Archduke, who is to be called the Grand Duke of Venetia. The San Juan Island affair continued to be discussed by the British press, but they had dropped the bellicose tone assumed by them at the first receipt of the news of General Harney's action. The Great Eastern is to leave Holyhead for Portland on the 29th inst. There was, however, a rumor that her voyage would be delayed until next year. A portion of her crew had mutinied, and been sent to prison by the authorities. The report from Spain of Gen. Serrano's appointment to the Captain Generalcy of Cuba is confirmed. The King of Sardinia was most enthusiastically received on his visit to Pavia, Lodi, etc. The Pope remained in a very alarming state, and Cardinal Antonelli had declared him unfit to attend to public affairs. Extensive preparations were on foot for the prosecution of the war against China. Upwards of a thousand marines, strong detachments of the rifle brigade, two light infantry regiments, etc., were to leave England for China by the overland route. The first of the squadron against China had already sailed. The government intended despatching fifty gunboats, besides frigates and other vessels. An order for two million ball cartridges packed in 200 boxes had been executed at Woolwich in three days, including the stowing on shipboard. These go to China overland, and a second order to a much greater extent was progressing for the sea voyage. There was a rumor at Paris to the effect that there is to be no Chinese expedition, that the head of the Peiho mandarin had been proffered in atonement, coupled with promises of all the satisfaction required, and that the ambassadors will be immediately received at Peking. The ship John Quincy, bound from Leghorn for Boston, was abandoned at sea on the 4th ult., leaking badly. Her crew and a small portion of her cargo had arrived at Liverpool. BIG TREES.—Mr. Greeley, in a California letter, refers to his visit to the Mariposas trees, which, according to his interesting account, are of most marvelous and incredible dimensions. He thus describes these sylvan monsters: 'We went up to the Mariposas trees early next morning. The trail crosses a meadow of most luxuriant wild grass, then strikes eastward by the hills, and rises almost steadily, but in the main not steeply, for five miles, when it enters and ends in a slight depression or valley, nearly on the top of this particular mountain, where the big trees have been quietly nestled for I dare not say how many thousand years. That they were of very substantial size when David danced before the Ark, when Solomon laid the foundation of the Temple, when Theseus ruled in Athens, when Aeneas fled from the burning wreck of vanquished Troy, when Sesostris led his victorious Egyptians into the heart of Asia, I have no manner of doubt.' FROM MEXICO.—We have advices to the 26 ult. The news principally concerns the war in the interior: From the Liberal camp the letters make light of the recent engagement between Woll and Doblado. The latter was still near the village of Villita, where he sent word to the Commander-in-Chief that his division is nearly organized. The brigade of Zacatecas, supported by six pieces and a numerous park of artillery, has also incorporated itself with the division of the centre. Numerous desertions from the enemy are also reported, at one time a body of 500 infantry, at another a numerous body of cavalry. But nothing yet seems to have been done. We hear of no concentration of troops for a combined attack, nor does it appear that any definite plans have yet been decided on. The army is scattered over a country of 100 miles in extent, and each division seems to be acting by and for itself alone. SENATOR BRODERICK OF CALIFORNIA, KILLED IN A DUEL WITH JUDGE TERRY.—A duel between Senator Broderick and Chief Justice Terry took place in San Mateo Co., Cal., a few miles from San Francisco, on the morning of the 13th ult. Broderick fell at the first fire, pierced through the lungs. He lingered till half-past nine o'clock in the morning of the 16th, when he died. Terry remained unhurt. It is said that Judge Terry resigned his seat on the bench before leaving Sacramento. His second was Messrs. Calhoun Benham and Thomas Hayes. Mr. Broderick's seconds were Messrs. J. C. McKibben and another whose name we do not know, but probably either ex-Sheriff Colton, of Yreka, or Mr. John A. Monroe, of San Francisco.

CONFLAGRATION AT THE STATE PRISON AT SING SING.—About 2 A. M., Sunday week, a fire broke out in the auger shop of the prison at this place, and before the flames were subdued the file shop, the auger shop and the dye house were destroyed. The loss is very heavy. The file shop, occupied by James Home & Co., employed 90 men per day. All the machinery, stock on hand, raw materials, etc., were destroyed or damaged—nothing being taken from the burning buildings. Mr. Homer's loss is estimated at \$65,000, on which it is understood there is an insurance of about \$35,000. The dye house was occupied by Benjamin Underwood, for dyeing yarns used in Brussels carpets. He employed about twenty men, and estimated his loss at about \$10,000, on which there was an insurance of \$7500. The auger shop was worked by James Homer & Co., and employed eighty men. The State will lose in buildings about \$7000, and an additional loss by the men being thrown out of employment until the buildings can be reconstructed. Mr. Homer was paying the State about \$1000 a month for the service of convicts. Mr. Underwood was paying about \$117 for the men employed by him. It will take at least six weeks to repair the shops. A fire was discovered in some old houses in the rear of the main street of the village, near the aqueduct. There were not three minutes difference between the breaking out of the two fires. This circumstance leads to the supposition that both fires were the work of incendiaries. Two men have been arrested, upon suspicion that they have been implicated. They are supposed to be discharged convicts. A SINGULAR CASE.—A case of rather a singular character was tried at the Mansfield County (Ohio), Court, recently. Some time ago a lady, the wife of the Postmaster at Salem, got on the cars of the C. & C. R. R. at Crestline, intending to go to Salem. She had along with her a couple of small children. When the conductor came around for tickets she offered him a ragged and soiled one dollar bill, which he refused to take, saying it was worthless. The lady said that it was all the money she had, and that it was good. She was then told by the conductor she must get off when she got to Shelby, which she did on the arrival of the train. At that station she was advised by some gentlemen to get on the train again, it being only five miles further to Salem. This she did, and when the conductor again came around, and found her without other money than what was before offered, he stopped the train and put the lady off. The day was cold, and a drizzling rain had made it quite muddy, and having over half a mile to walk for shelter, the lady and the youngest child took a severe cold, which, after a sickness of over two months, resulted in the death of the latter. Suit was brought for damages, and after a protracted trial, the jury returned a verdict for plaintiff for \$650. EXTRAORDINARY DISCOVERY.—A singular discovery of M. L. Scott, by means of which sounds may be made to record themselves, whether the sounds are those of musical instruments or emitted by the voice in singing or speaking. Professor Wheatstone, during his recent visit to Paris was invited by the Abbe Moigno to inspect the papers on which these sounds had printed themselves, and is said to have been greatly surprised and pleased with what he saw. The mark produced on the paper by a particular note is invariably the same; so, also, if a person speaks, the tone of voice in which he speaks is faithfully recorded. As yet no practical advantage has been obtained by this discovery; and M. Scott is sanguine that, in course of time, he will so far improve his apparatus that it will be capable of printing a speech (which may be written off verbatim, to the great saving of the labor of Parliamentary reporters. [London Photographic News.

of their gratitude to our Heavenly Father, the Author, and Giver of every blessing. In witness whereof, I have hereto signed my name and affixed the Privy Seal of the State, at the City of Albany, this first day of October, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine. By the Governor. (Signed) EDWIN MORGAN. GEO. BLISS, JR., Private Secy. SUMMARY. A new Horticultural Society has been organized at New Rochelle, Mr. F. E. Prime being the President, Mr. Robert Craighed, Vice President, and G. E. Vandenberg, Secretary. A very considerable exhibition of fruits and flowers was made recently in Reeber's Hall, and prizes were awarded before the new Society had really been organized. There are already 120 members, and semi-annual exhibitions are in contemplation. The bones of quite a number of soldiers who fell at the battle of Brandywine have been dug up at Chadd's Ford, near Philadelphia, by the men engaged in grading the Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad. The bones of one man, supposed to have been a German soldier, measured about six feet six inches. He had on the Hessian uniform. The buttons were made of lead, and were not much defaced. In digging a well in Bureau county, Ill., a vein of gas was struck which burned with a flame fifteen feet above the surface of the ground. It was so near a dwelling-house that the well had to be filled up to save the house. On Saturday, a fellow was taken to Rochester from Albion, en route for the penitentiary, in which institution he is to be confined for six months. His offence was stealing some rings and jewelry from the dead body of a lady—a victim of the late bridge disaster. One of the Polar bears in the Zoological gardens at Brussels was found dead in the basin of the enclosure a few days since, having been hanged to death by his more powerful companion, in revenge for his having ventured to swallow a cake which the other considered his property. At Cold Spring, N. Y., recently, a boy six years old, was induced by a keeper of a drinking saloon, to drink some brandy, by telling him it was cider. The boy drank so much that he died the same night in spasms. The Malawaukie Light Guard, at their fall encampment, recently, performed the serious feat of 'shooting a deserter,' and laying him in his coffin, all in the presence of a large crowd of spectators, many of whom were affected to tears, while the great mass were so indignant that a summary 'wiping out' of the whole encampment came near being the final consequence. The workmen at Col. Colt's pistol factory in Hartford, to the number of about 300, were not at work Wednesday in consequence of a 'strike' of the contractors by whom they have been employed. The contractors, it seems, have been notified by Col. Colt that he would make a change in the rates of compensation paid them, after the 15th inst.; they consequently struck. We believe they have heretofore been paid very liberal wages. The amount of the proposed reduction is stated at 30 per cent. At the Erie county (N. Y.) fair there was a young girl sixteen years of age who had with her a box of snakes, comprising several rattlesnakes, copper-heads, California racers, and others, all of the most venomous character. These snakes she handled in the most fearless manner, winding them about her neck, waist and arms. A young wolf, about ten months old, took refuge a few days ago in the church of Bourgethouille (Seine Inférieure). The beadle saw the animal enter, and having carefully closed the doors, informed a neighbor of the fact, who came with his gun and shot the wolf close to the steps of the altar. The Harrisburg (Pa.) Union says the potato crop in that region is unusually large and fine, and is selling at from 40 to 60 cents per bushel. Mr. T. F. Walton, of Butler county, Ohio, was recently re-married to a woman from whom he had been divorced, and who, during his absence in California, had married and outlived a second husband. A school census taker in Cincinnati, in his preambulations through the city recently went into a domicile, where he found a lady, who said she was one hundred and three years old. On being asked whether she had any children about the house, she replied that she had but one boy, who was at work in the other room, and was eighty-one years of age. A Mobile paper says that negro laborers are in great demand in that city, and that deck hands on the rivers are getting sixty to seventy dollars per month. Basil Mott of Woodboro', Md., was accidentally shot and fatally wounded on Friday, by a young man named Joseph Fogle. Fogle was shooting at a squirrel, missed his mark and shot Mott as stated, and also shot and slightly wounded himself. Engagements have been made with twenty gentlemen, well versed in the various departments of agriculture, to give, during the month of February, a course of instructions in agriculture in New Haven. There will be one hundred lectures given, and the fee for the course will be ten dollars. Advice from South America represent the republic of Chile as entirely tranquil, but the government was about to send some troops to the frontiers to disperse the Arachanos. An armistice of fifteen days had been declared between Peru and Ecuador, and hopes were entertained that the long standing disputes of the two powers would soon be pacifically arranged. The fishermen have a very curious way of catching fish in the Rhone. They wade into the water at night, with a knife and a water-tight lamp. They place the lamp under water, and the trout will soon follow it. As the fish come up to the surface of the water the fisherman kills them with his knife. Mr. Eckham of Fall River has just picked ripe strawberries of the second crop, grown in his garden. They are of a fair size, and seem to have all the fragrance and lusciousness of earlier fruit of the same kind. There are others on the same vines in a green state, besides a number of blossoms. H. G. Fant, who has been adjusting the two per cent fund account on behalf of the Commissioner of Missouri, has been officially informed by the acting Commissioner General of the Land Office, that there is due the said State of that account \$417,500.

The Greenfield Gazette informs the marriageable girls of that town, who wish to receive the benefit of the Smith Charities, that the Selections have two blankets furnished. The girls must have been married three months or be married within three months, to entitle them to the benefit of \$50 each. A number of persons in Havana, it is said, have been tried for the crime of 'advocating an annexation of the Island to the United States,' and three of them were sentenced to eight years confinement in prison. In the Cincinnati jail there are now fourteen prisoners charged with murder in the first degree. A boy in St. Louis, named John Durk, committed suicide by hanging, on Friday week. Cause—his parents wouldn't let him go to church. Hon. Samuel A. Smith, of Tennessee, has accepted the appointment of Commissioner of the General Land Office, recently tendered him by the President. The Postmaster General, Hon. J. Holt, has returned to Washington, from his late visit to Kentucky. Papers relating to 18 private land claims in New Mexico, have been received at the General Land Office, and will be submitted to Congress at its next session. Many of these claims are said to be of great value. Dr. Winterbottom, of England, has given \$100,000 for the establishment of a Free Nautical School for seamen. There were two distinct shocks of earthquake in San Francisco on the 9th and another on the 10th ult. An American eagle measuring eight feet from tip to tip, was captured near San's Point, above Ellenville, a few days since, and is now to be seen at Botsford's tower at that Point. Elizabeth City, N. C., has a population of five thousand souls, and yet has but one night policeman. The ship Rome, of Baltimore, was burned at St. Thomas on the 13th ult. Special Notices. CHURCH DEDICATION. The new Seventh-day Baptist Meeting-house of the 33 Seventh-day Baptist Church in Genesee, N. Y., will be dedicated, the Providence permitting, on Friday, Oct. 13th, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Brethren and sisters desiring to be present on the occasion, are invited to attend. Done by order of the Committee. A. B. CRANDALL. BOARD MEETING—PUBLISHING SOCIETY. By a note from Ed. N. V. Hull, dated Rofallon, Niagara Co., N. Y., Sept. 30th, we learn that he is there confined by an attack of bilious diarrhoea. Though much prostrated, he was convalescent, and hopes to be able soon to resume his labors. He requests us in his name to notify through the Sabbath Schoolers the members of the Board of Managers of the Publishing Society, a meeting of the Board to be held at the house of Prof. J. Allen, Alfred Center, on the fourth day of the week, the 19th day of the present month of October, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to take into consideration matters of business relating to the interest of the Society. The members of the Board are as follows: President, N. V. Hull; Vice-President, L. Andrus, G. Greenman, T. E. Babcock; Treasurer, E. Lyon; Corresponding Secretary, Jonathan Allen; Recording Secretary, D. K. Stillman; Managers, B. F. Langworthy, E. Potter, George Masson, G. Evans, Auditor, Erastus A. Green. The Yearly Meeting of the New Jersey Churches will be held by Divine permission, with the Church at Shiloh, commencing on Sixth-day before the third Sabbath in November, (the 18th), at 10 o'clock, A. M. LETTERS. N. V. Hull, W. B. Gillette, J. B. Clarke, Thomas A. Maxson, A. M. West, E. C. Stillman, Eph. Maxson, C. H. Burdick, S. S. Griswold, J. A. Foster, L. M. Carpenter. RECEIPTS. All payments for publications of the Society are acknowledged from week to week in the RECORDER. Persons sending money, the receipt of which is not duly acknowledged, should give us early notice of the omission. FOR THE SABBATH RECORDER: Manlius Bush, Clear Creek \$2.00 to vol. 16 No. 52 John S. Bacon, Shiloh, N. J. 2.00 16 52 Mrs. S. Lauphar, Leonardsville, 2.00 16 52 R. T. Stillman, 2.00 16 52 Jabez Brown, 2.00 16 52 FOR THE SABBATH-SCHOOL VISITOR: Manlius Bush, Clear Creek \$2.00 ELIPHALET LYON, Treasurer. MARRIAGES. In Greenmanville, Conn., Sept. 19th, by Rev. S. S. Griswold, at the residence of Henry Chipman, Esq., at 6 o'clock, A. M., Mr. GEORGE W. BROWN, of Stonington, Ct., and MARY JANE BROMLEY, of Charleston, N. Y. At 6 o'clock, the train whirled the happy pair to the far-west on their bridal tour. In Scott, N. Y., Oct. 1st, by Rev. F. B. Clark, Mr. DEANE D. BERRICK, and Miss EULY F. BARCOCK, both of Scott. In West Edmeston, N. Y., Oct. 4th, by T. A. Crandall, Esq., Mr. MAURICE BARBER, of Chautauque Co., N. Y., and Miss ELIZABETH B. MILLARD, of West Edmeston. In Plainfield, N. J., Oct. 5th, by Eld. J. W. Morton, Mr. GEORGE WOODEN and Miss EMMA DRAKE, all of Plainfield. DEATHS. In Shiloh, N. J., Sept. 24th, EDWIN S. AYLES, son of Clayton Ayars, aged 27 years. He retired to his bed at 9 o'clock as well as usual, in the same bed with his father, and in the morning, when his father arose, he found his son cold in death. For a number of years he had been subject to occasional fits, which were usually the cause of his death. He was a young man whose walk, conversation, and life gave conclusive evidence that he was what he professed to be—a CHRISTIAN. W. B. O. In Hopkinton, R. I., Oct. 4th, Mr. RUSSELL WELLS, aged 79 years. Mr. Wells was a brother of the late Elder Varnum Wells. Two of his sons form the late firm of Varnum & Co., Manufacturers at Adams-away. Mr. Wells was formerly a member of the church, but of late years had lived quite a retired life. CLOVE AND DYNE TOOTH ACHRE DROPS.—Why will you suffer? Read the following letter from a distinguished practical dentist: New York, Dec. 19th, 1846. Messrs. A. B. & D. SANDS Gentlemen: In the course of my practice I have extensively used your Clove and Dyne with much success for the relief of the tooth-ache, and as I constantly recommend it to my patients, I deem it but just to inform you of the high opinion I have of it over other remedies. I am, yours, very respectfully, M. LEVETT, Dentist. Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, 100 Fulton Street, New York. Sold also by Druggists generally. Central Railroad of New Jersey. CONNECTING at New Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, to Scranton, Grand Bend, the North and West, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, to March Chank—SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS, commencing May 16, 1859. Leave New York for Easton and intermediate places, from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:00 A. M., 11:45 A. M., and 4:00 P. M.; for Scranton, at 5:45 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New Jersey Railroad, which leave New York from the foot of Courtland Street, at 7:00 A. M., and 12 M., and 6:00 P. M. JOHN O. STERN, Superintendent.

Miscellaneous.

For the Sabbath Recorder.

Creation.

The earth was without form and void, And darkness ruled the deep: When all obedient to the Lord Sprang from chaotic sleep.

At God's command the light appeared, He saw and called it good. He gave to day and night their bounds, Each in its order stood.

He set the firmament on high The waters to divide; And at His word the land was dry, The seas their bounds abide.

At His command the verdure grew In all its various forms; He gave to each its proper hue, Which clothed the earth with charms.

He bade the shining orbs appear, Throughout the spacious heavens: For signs, for seasons, days, and years, Each had its order given.

He spake and every living thing, Both from the earthy deep, And from the earth did haste to spring, That fly, and walk, and creep.

And last of God's creative works, Man in His image made; And made him ruler of the earth, With all his blessings laden.

And now creation's work was done, The seventh day was o'er; God rested, blessed it—set apart An everlasting sign.

That each succeeding seventh day Was sanctified and blessed, To celebrate His finished works Should be a day of rest.

And ever since that blessed day Has this memorial stood, To bring to mind creation's works, Which God pronounced good.

Milton, Wis., Sept. 1, 1859.

A Heavy Cross.

A STORY WITH A MORAL.

Robert Hope and Samuel Hullins had lived next door to one another for more than twelve years, and it is probable that they would have continued to live in harmony, if Samuel, who had served under Admiral Nelson, had not gained at Trafalgar a small pension, which he paid for by the loss of one of his legs.

But the cross bore more and more heavily on his shoulders. He began to think it would be so easy to avoid paying Mr. Taylor his rent after all. If so many jokes followed him already, what would it be when they knew the reason of this foolish ornament? Reflecting thus, Robert came near the tavern; he was going to pass on, when he perceived Mr. Taylor himself a few steps in advance, and on the other side, his neighbor Hullins, dragging along his wooden leg, and chatting with Harry Stoke, the carpenter.

Harry Stoke was the wit of the village, and on no account did Hope wish to be joked by him before Hullins. So he took refuge in the tavern. But that was not long tenable. The drinkers were not slow to perceive the cross, and joke Hope about it—a quarrel broke out, and the inn-keeper, fearing something serious would happen, had Robert put out of his house by his man.

Robert had left his own house, intending to go and look after some work which had been offered him in the neighboring village, but his temper had been so ruffled by the old maid Fox, Patty Stevens, the blacksmith, the butcher, Peggy Turton, and the scholars, that he decided to return home, thinking that after all he should be more quiet there. So he started for home.

Sometimes he would walk quickly, so as not to be overtaken; then he would take a stop a minute, in order not to pass some he would see in advance; sometimes in the road, sometimes in the fields; he would glide behind the bushes and jump over walls, and fly from the sight of men with as much care as a robber who had stolen a chicken from the barnyard—all this time the white cross was unsupportably heavy.

At last he reached home, and he hoped now to find a little quiet. But as soon as his wife saw him she cried out: "Are you not ashamed to come back as you went out? Already five or six of our neighbors have asked me if you had not lost your senses. Quick now, let me pass my apron over that cross!"

brush Robert's shoulder; and he knowing that resistance was useless, fled, scolding and shutting the door violently. "What a fury!" murmured he; "if she had been more gentle, I would have told her of my good luck, but she is not worthy of knowing it."

"O, Robert!" cried the old man, Fox, the moment Hope turned the corner of his house, "what is that white cross you carry on your back?"

"Mind your own business," replied Hope insolently. "Mr. Hope," said little Patty Stevens, the daughter of the grocer, "stop a moment if you please, till I rub off the cross some one has made on your shoulder!"

"Go and sell your herrings idle girl!" replied Robert; "and don't trouble yourself about the passers-by."

The little girl, confused, ran into her mother's shop. Just then Hope reached the butcher, who was chatting with his neighbor, the blacksmith.

"You are just the man we want," said they, stopping Robert; and they immediately began to talk of business; but hardly had they begun, when an old woman, Peggy Turton, came up, dressed in her plaid and blue apron.

"Heaven—Mr. Hope!" cried she, gathering up her apron with her hands, "what a horrible thing on your back!"

Robert turned around to tell her to let it alone; but then the blacksmith perceived the mark.

"Heavens, look!" said he, laughing; "he can serve as a sign for the inn of the White Cross!"

"I suppose," added the butcher, "that his wife put this sign on his shoulder for fear of losing him."

Hope felt that there was but one way to escape their jokes, so he hastily left the place, but not without calling them foolish idlers. The cross began to weigh upon his shoulders more than he had first supposed possible.

The unhappy Robert seemed destined this day to unpleasant meetings, for scarcely had he taken a few steps when he found himself in the midst of the school children. The school was over, and the scholars burst out into the road, disposed to make the most of any occasion for frolic which might present itself.

Hope was seized with a terrible restlessness; he seemed already to hear the hue and cry after him. "Look, look!" cried one; "he looks like a sheep marked for the butcher!"

"Do you not see," said another, "that he has been crossed, and is going to leave for Palestine?"

And the shouts of laughter began again, louder than before. Hope now became pale with anger; he turned round like a surly hound dog worried by children, and perhaps would have taken cruel revenge on his persecutors, if Mr. Johnson, the school-master, had not just then shown himself at the door of his house.

Robert went towards him and began to complain that his school was composed of vagabonds and insolent children. Mr. Johnson replied that he would not for all the world encourage impertinence in his scholars, but that this white cross which he had on his back would make people wiser than children laugh.

"What business is that to you?" replied Robert, haughtily; "is not my back my own property?"

The schoolmaster bowed, and Hope continued on his way.

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So saying, Mistress Hope tried to get hold of her husband's arm; but he rudely pushed her back. Mrs. Hope, who was not overburdened with patience, replied with a blow, and the result was a regular fight between the two, to the great scandal of the neighbors, who ran to separate them.

It is not necessary to say that everybody decided against Robert, who at first braved the general disapprobation, and even found consolation in his fury; but the more impetuously a fire burns, the sooner it consumes that which nourishes it; even as passionate men soon exhaust their energy by the violence of their feelings. Robert, on becoming calmer, had not the courage to continue this painful contest; he felt there was no hope of quiet for him, either out of doors or in his own house, as long as he wore that cross on his coat, and he decided to efface it that evening himself of his own accord.

The following Monday he went at an early hour to the house of his landlord with the rent for the week in his hand.

"Ah, ah, Robert!" said Mr. Taylor, as soon as he saw him, "I thought you would repent of your bargain before long. This is a good lesson for envious and impatient characters, who are constantly complaining of God and

life. Call to mind all that has happened, Mr. Hope, and remember that He who has created us has proportioned the burden to the back of each one of us. Do not complain of being less happy than others, for you do not know what your neighbor suffers. All crosses are heavy; that which makes them light is patience, hope and faith."

Common-Sense Statesmanship.

Bayard Taylor's sketch of the Farmer-Legislature at Norway, contains not a little food for useful thought:

"I was indebted," he says, "to Professor Munck for a sight of the Storting, or National Legislative Assembly, which is at present in session. The appearance and conduct of the body strikingly reminded me of one of our State Legislatures. The members were plain, practical looking men, chosen from all classes, and without any distinguishing mark of dress. The Speaker was quite a young man, with a moustache. Schweigaard, the first jurist in Norway, was speaking as we entered. The Norwegian Constitution has been in operation forty-three years, and its provisions, in most respects, so just and liberal, have been most thoroughly and satisfactorily tested. The Swedes, and a small conservative party in Norway, would willingly see the powers of the Storting curtailed a little; but the people know now that they have got, and are further than ever from yielding any part of it. In the house of almost every Norwegian farmer, one sees the Constitution, with the facsimile autographs of its signers, framed and conspicuously hung up. The reproach has been made that it is not an original instrument—that it is merely a translation of the Spanish Constitution of 1812, a copy of the French Constitution of 1791, etc.—but it is none the worse for that. Its framers at least had the wisdom to produce the right thing at the right time, and by their resolute and determined attitude, to change the subject province into a free and independent State; for, carefully guarded as it is, the union with Sweden is a source of strength and security."

One peculiarity of the Storting is, that a majority of its members are, and must necessarily be farmers, whence Norway is sometimes nicknamed the Farmer State. Naturally, they take very good care of their own interests, one of the first steps being to abolish all taxes on landed property; but in other respects I cannot learn that their rule is not as equitable as that of most legislative bodies. Mugge, in his recently published Northern Picture Book, gives an account of a conversation which he had with a Swedish statesman on this subject. The latter was complaining of the stubbornness and ignorance of the Norwegian farmers. Mugge asked:

"The Storting, then, consists of a majority of coarse and ignorant people?" "Statesman—"I will not assert that. A certain practical understanding cannot be denied to most of these farmers, and they often give their sons a good education before giving them the charge of the paternal fields. One therefore finds in the country many accomplished men. How could there be 700 students in Christiania, if there were not many farmers' sons among them?"

Author—"But does this majority of farmers in the Storting commit absurdities? Does it govern the country badly, burden it with debts or enact unjust laws?"

Statesman—"That cannot exactly be admitted, although this majority naturally gives its own interests the preference, and shapes the government accordingly. The State has no debts; on the contrary, its treasury is full, an abundance of silver, its bank-notes in demand, order everywhere, and, as you see, an increase of prosperity, with a flourishing commerce. Here lies a statement before me, according to which, in the last six months alone, more than a hundred vessels have been launched at the different ports."

Author—"The Farmer-Legislature, then, takes care of itself, but is niggardly and avaricious when its own interests are not concerned?"

Statesman—"It is a peculiar state of affairs. In very many respects, this reproach cannot be made against the farmers. If anything is to be done for science, or for so-called utilitarian objects, they are always ready to give money. If a deserving man is to be assisted, if means are wanted for beneficial purposes, Insane Asylums, Hospitals, Schools, and such-like Institutions, the Council of State are always sure that they will encounter no opposition. On other occasions, however, these lords of the land are as hard and tough as Norwegian pines, and button up their pockets so tight that not a dollar drops out."

Author—"On what occasions?"

Statesman—"Why, you see, (shrugging his shoulders,) these farmers have not the least comprehension of statesmanship! As soon as there is any talk of appropriations for increasing the army, or the number of officers, or the pay of foreign ministers, or the salaries of high official persons, or anything of that sort, you can't do anything with them!"

Author, (to himself)—God keep them a long time without the comprehension of statesmanship! If I were a member of the Storting, I would have as thick a head as the rest of them.

THE SHADOWS WE CAST.—In this great world of sunshine and shadow, we are constantly casting shadows from them in return. There is no pathway in life which is not sometimes in the shade, and there is not one who walks over these paths, it matters not which way they tend, who does not now and then cast his shadows with the rest. How often do we, by a mere thoughtless word or a careless act, cast a shadow on some heart which is longing for sunlight. How often does the husband, by cold greeting, cast a gloom over the happy, trusting face of his young wife, who it may be, has waited anxiously for the first sound of his footsteps to give him a joyous welcome to his home. How often has the parent, by harsh reproof, chilled the ever-flowing spring of confidence and love which is bubbling up from the fountains of the heart of the innocent prattler at his knee. How often are the bright rays of hope torn from the clinging grasp of the souls of those worn out by poverty and by the never-ending conflict of life, by the stinging ridicule, or the sordid avarice of those whom the world honors—aye, loves to honor. How often does the child—even after it has grown to the full bloom of manhood, and is clad in garments of strength and beauty—bring sorrows to the parent already tottering on the brink of eternity. Then beware, lest you cast a deeper shadow over those which are already darkening his happiness. The shadows we cast—can we escape them? Can we look back, as we walk on in life's journey, and see no shadowy marks about our footprints?

Popular Delusions.

That the horns of the new moon inclining from the perpendicular toward the concave denote a wet month, and the contrary a dry one. That the fact of certain birds making their nests in low ground foretells a drought in the coming summer.

That the flesh of hogs killed during the "new moon" will swell in the pot, and if killed in the "old moon" will shrink.

That when the husks of Indian corn are thick and strong, the following winter will be a hard one.

That abundance of dead flies are a sure sign of an approaching epidemic.

That a low stage of water in springs and streams late in autumn indicates a mild winter, and their fullness a severe one.

That the extreme whiteness of the breast-bone of a goose indicates that the winter will be cold, because, as we conjecture, the color both of the bone and snow is white.

That party-platforms show in the least how their authors mean to act after being put into power.

That the passage of resolves is any presumption that they will be remembered, or adhered to if they are.

That talking of the people, the dear people, will make a man a patriot, any more than saying, Lord, Lord, will make him a Christian.

That men will remember promises, not made in writing, any longer than a sick man will recollect his resolution after he gets well, or than a hen remembers her chickens when she thinks it time to send them adrift.

That the Atlantic Cable is the immediate precursor of the Millennium, any more than it is of a deluge.

The first always appears in six weeks from the first sowing of the katydid.

That hives of honey-bees will not prosper if they are bargained away and sold for money. That when their owner dies, his heir must knock upon the hive and inform the inmates of his decease, and that he has now become their master, on pain of losing them by gradual decay or accident in case of his neglecting this formality.

That if the first N. E. storm in autumn clears up warm, all the succeeding ones till the next spring will terminate in a similar way, and so the winter will be mild.

That eclipses are the cause of cold weather, and that comets, if not, as was once maintained by superstition, really prognostic or productive of pestilence and war, do yet "shake from their horrid hair" either destructive fire or frost, just as the ignorant most dread one or the other.

That the only road for the African to travel to the Pacific Ocean of temporal and eternal felicity leads over the happy valley of the plantations of the South, but whether through Carolina, Louisiana, Arizona, or some other part of the slave countries, is still unsettled.

That Friday is an unlucky day, on which no work or enterprise should be commenced.

That an equinoctial storm accompanies the passages of the sun across the Line in March and December.

That the blossoming of a pear tree in autumn prognosticates the death of one of the family of the owner.

These are all vulgar fallacies; some of them only silly, while others are injurious, because leading to false conclusions and erroneous conduct.

LEGAL PERSECUTION.—The Indianapolis Journal says: "It has been hinted in circles where great reverence is expressed for the constitution of the State, that the calling of Rev. Anthony Burns to the pastorate of the colored Baptist Church of Indianapolis, will be followed by an enforcement of that article of the constitution prohibiting the immigration of negroes."

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Populated with the Comptroller of the State, for the security of all, \$100,000.

Policies are issued for life, or a term of years, payable at the death of the insured. Also, Endowment Policies, payable on the party attaining a certain age. Annuities granted on favorable terms, payable immediately or deferred. N. D. MORGAN, President, C. Y. WEMPLE, Secretary, sept29-6m

Alfred Highland Water-Cure. THIS establishment, for the cure of Chronic Diseases is conducted by H. P. BURDICK, M. D. and M. B. BRAY. The facilities in this "Cure" for the successful treatment of Diseases of the Liver, Spine, Nerves, Female Diseases, Brounchitis, Incipient Consumption, &c., are not excelled in any establishment. Patients will have the benefit of skillful Homoeopathic prescriptions—an advantage found in but few "Water-Cures." Especial attention will be given to diseases commonly called sprains, such as Hip Diseases, White Swellings, Cancers, (in their early stages), and Caries and Necrosis of bone.

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

STATE OF NEW YORK. OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, ALBANY, AUGUST 31, 1859.

TO THE SHERIFF OF THE COUNTY OF NEW YORK:—Notice is hereby given, that at the General Election to be held in this State on the TUESDAY succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following officers are to be elected, to wit:

A Secretary of State, in the place of Gideon J. Tucker;

A Comptroller, in the place of Sanford E. Church; An Attorney-General, in the place of Lyman Trembly;

A State Engineer and Surveyor, in the place of Van R. Richmond;

A State Treasurer, in the place of Isaac V. Charles;

A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Vander H. Sherrill;

An Inspector of State Prisons, in the place of Wesley Bailey;

A Judge of the Court of Appeals, in the place of Alexander S. Johnson;

A Clerk of the Court of Appeals, in the place of Russell F. Hicks;

All whose terms of office expire on the last day of December next;

Judicial Justice of the Supreme Court for the First District, in the place of James J. Roosevelt, whose term of office will expire on the last day of December next;

Also, Senators from the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, and Seventh Senate Districts, comprising the County of New York;

COUNTY OFFICERS TO BE Elected: Seventeen Members of Assembly; Two Justices of the Superior Court, in the place of John Sisson and James Moncrief;

One Judge of the County Court Pleas, in the place of Charles P. Daly;

One Justice of the Marine Court, in the place of Albert A. Thompson.

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

The attention of Inspectors of Election and County Canvassers is directed to chap. 271, of Laws of 1859, a copy of which is printed herewith, for instruction in regard to their duties under said act, "submitting to the people a law authorizing a loan of two million five hundred thousand dollars, to provide for the payment of the floating debt of the State."

CHAPTER 271. An Act to submit to the People a Law authorizing a Loan of Two Millions Five Hundred Thousand Dollars, to provide for the payment of the Floating Debt of the State. Passed April 13, 1859—three-fifths of the whole number of members present.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows: Sec. 1. The Commissioners of the Canal Fund are hereby authorized to borrow on the credit of the State \$2,500,000, at the rate of not exceeding six per cent. per annum, and reimbursable at such periods as may be determined by said Commissioners, not exceeding eighteen years from the time of making such loan. All the provisions of law in relation to the loans made by Commissioners of the Canal Fund, and the issue and transfer of certificates of stock, shall apply to loans authorized by this act so far as the same are applicable.

Sec. 2. The moneys realized by such loans shall be applied exclusively to the payment of claims against the State not otherwise provided for, for work done on the canals of the State, and for private property appropriated by the State for the use of such canals, and for injury to private property growing out of the construction of the canals, or to the payment of the principal part of such loan, and for no other purpose whatever.

Sec. 3. Two million five hundred thousand dollars is hereby appropriated to be paid out of the Treasury, on the warrant of the Auditor of the Canal Department, from the said moneys, within two years from the time when this act shall take effect, for the payment of claims against the State, specified in the last preceding section; and for the payment of the interest on the loan authorized by this act, which shall become payable prior to the receipt into the Treasury of the first annual tax, hereinafter directed to be levied and collected for the payment of the interest and principal of the loans authorized by this act; but any sum applied to pay interest as aforesaid may be refunded out of the proceeds of the said taxes when received into the Treasury.

Sec. 4. An annual tax is hereby imposed, and shall be levied and collected in the same manner as other State taxes are levied and collected, sufficient to pay the interest and principal of the loans authorized by this act, but any sum applied to pay interest as aforesaid may be refunded out of the proceeds of the said taxes when received into the Treasury.

Sec. 5. The fourth section of this act, imposing a tax, may be repealed whenever the revenues of the canals, after meeting all present constitutional charges upon them, shall amount to enough to form a sinking fund, sufficient to pay the interest and redeem the principal of all loans within the eighteen years mentioned in the first section of this act.

Sec. 6. This act shall be submitted to the People of this State at the next General Election, and the votes given for its adoption shall be indorsed, "Constitutional Loan," and shall be in the following form: "For a loan of two million five hundred thousand dollars, to pay the floating debt of the State," and, "Against the loan of two million five hundred thousand dollars, to pay the floating debt of the State." The inspectors of the several election districts of the State shall provide a separate box, in which the ballots given in pursuance of this act shall be deposited. The ballots so returned, and the result shall be determined and certified in the same manner as votes given for the office of Governor of this State. If a majority of the votes cast, pursuant to this act, shall be "For the loan of two million five hundred thousand dollars, to pay the floating debt of the State," then the preceding sections of this act shall take effect; but if a majority of the votes so cast shall be "Against a loan of two million five hundred thousand dollars to pay the floating debt of the State," then the said sections shall not take effect, but shall be inoperative.

Yours respectfully, GIDEON J. TUCKER, Secretary of State.

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK. SHERRILL'S ORATOR, New York, Aug. 31, 1859. I hereby certify that the above is a true copy of the original notice received by me from the Secretary of State, and now on file in this office. JOHN KELLY, Sheriff.

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Publications of the American Sabbath Tract Society

THE AMERICAN SABBATH TRACT SOCIETY publishes the following works, which are for sale at its Depository, No. 5 Chatham Square, N. Y. No. 1.—Reasons for introducing the Sabbath of the Fourth Commandment to the consideration of the Christian public; 23 pp. 2. Moral Nature and Scriptural Observance of the Sabbath; 52 pp. 3. Authority for the Change of the Day of the Sabbath; 28 pp. 4. The Sabbath and Lord's Day: a history of their observance in the Christian Church; 32 pp. 5. A Christian Caveat; 6 pp. 6. Twenty Reasons for keeping holy, in each week, the Seventh-Day, instead of the First-Day; 4 pp. 7. Thirty-six Plain Questions presenting the main points in the Sabbath Controversy; a Dialogue between a Minister of the Gospel and a Sabbatarian; Counterfeit Coin; 8 pp. 8. The Sabbath Controversy; the True Issue; 9 pp. 9. The Fourth Commandment: False Exposition; 4 pp. 10. The Sabbath Embraced and Observed; 16 pp. (In English, French and German.) 11. Religious Liberty Endangered by Legislative Enactments; 16 pp. 12. Misuse of the "Sabbath"; 8 pp. 13. The Bible Sabbath; 24 pp. 14. Restoring Obedience; 4 pp. 15. An Appeal for the Restoration of the Bible Sabbath, from the American Baptists, from the Seventh-day Baptist General Conference; 40 pp.

The Society has also published the following works to which attention is invited: A Defense of the Sabbath, in reply to Ward on the Fourth Commandment, by George Carlow. First printed in London in 1724; reprinted at Stockton, in 1802; now republished in a revised form; 168 pp. The Royal Law Contended for, by Edward Stennet. First printed in London in 1858; 64 pp.

Vindication of the True Sabbath. By J. W. Morton, late Missionary of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, 64 pp.

Also, a periodical sheet, quarto, The Sabbath Vindicator. Price \$1 per hundred.

The series of fifteen tracts, together with Edward Stennet's "Royal Law Contended for," and J. W. Morton's "Vindication of the True Sabbath," may be had in a bound volume.

The tracts of the above series will be furnished to those wishing them for distribution or sale, at the rate of 1500 pages for \$1. Persons desiring them can have them forwarded by mail or otherwise, on sending their address with a remittance, to Geo. B. UTZER, General Agent of the American Sabbath Tract Society, No. 5 Chatham Square, New York.

Seventh-Day Baptist Publishing Society's Publications

The Sabbath Recorder, PUBLISHED WEEKLY. TERMS—\$2 00 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.

The Sabbath Recorder is devoted to the exposition and vindication of the views and movements of the Seventh-day Baptist Denomination. It aims to promote vital piety and vigorous benevolent action, at the same time that it urges obedience to the commandments of God and the faith of Jesus. Its columns are open to the advocacy of all reformatory measures which seem likely to improve the condition of society, diffuse knowledge, reclaim the inebriate, and enfranchise the enslaved. In its Literary and Intelligence Departments, care is taken to furnish matter adapted to the wants and tastes of every class of readers. As a Religious and Family Newspaper, it is intended that the Recorder shall rank among the best.

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