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3 if subscribers neglect or refuse to take their pa person the office to which they are directed, they are directed are directed. wordered their papers discontinued. 4. If subscribers remove to other places without in-

wming the publisher, and the paper is sent to the braner direction, they are held responsible. 5. The law declares that any person to whom a peceives the paper, or makes use of it, even if he has never subscribed for it, or has ordered it stopped. His

> For the Sabbath Recorder. JOURNAL IN ENGLAND. BY MRS. L. M. CARPENTER.

[Concluded.]

tify the publisher that he does not wish it.

them answer questions, read, sing, &c. The next morning we commenced with a before taking their leave of us. also in full liveries. The ladies left their ing of the sea, and then the board was opinion, that very much of a most vague in- "But your brother!" something giving necked dresses, and short sleeves, and with- off, and sank to its rest amid the foaming ists. A leading man, an eminent Christian, he do?" out bonnet, shawl, or cloak, and this in the waves. And then all was as before. ties, known as "His Highness Prince Gho-land, our blessed America, our home! lam Mahomed, son of Tippoo Sultan; H. H. Prince Ferose Shah, grandson of Tippoo Sultan: and Prince Furoke Bucht, greatgrandson of Tippoo Sultan." These "High-

The Sabbath Recorder.

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

VOL. XVII.—NO. 9.

NEW YORK, FIFTH-DAY, AUGUST 30, 1860.

WHOLE NO. 841.

for which London is celebrated, and we has- and Minie rifles, and will have the rifle-cantened home, pitying ourselves the while, and non as soon as the Massachusetts Flying those poor unsheltered coachmen more, and Artillery. Although the English war steamwondering what ever became of them, and ers have battered their towns and advanced tional charge of fifty cents. Commencing with the their gossamer liveries, during those drench-nearly a thousand miles up the Yang-Tseing two hours they were obliged to sit, with- Kiang, the Chinese still use their preposterout overcoats or umbrellas, those prohibited ous war junks : but the Japanese cross the luxuries of court days. But we soon forgot Pacific in war steamers, managing the navtheir troubles, and relieved our own, beneath igation, engineering and gunnery themthe sheltering roof and by the genial fireside selves. The electric telegraph and railroad The next day we were busy with those already beginning to be introduced among

preparatory measures, ever attendant upon them. a prospective sea-voyage; sending off every A word more as to the contrast between

to whither our steps should tend. It seem- bidding us, as we sally believed, the last more vigorous and just, with less corruption pose of several of his best pictures at a heart from breaking, and enabled him to die sorrows; such is the law of humanity. But ed really a momentous question, there was adieu. We were lonely afterwards. The and peculation.—R. H. Dana, Jr. still so much to be seen, and so little time in weather was cold, snow had fallen, and the which to accomplish it. So we took an om- scenery from the decks had not sufficient atnibus to Regent's Park, certain that we could traction to call us up. But the voice of not fail of something satisfactory in that friendship had; for, as we were slowly interesting locality. First, the Botanical steaming around a point in the river, the Gardens loomed up in our visionary horizon, mate informed us we were desired above. and we said, let us go there. But it was We ran up, and there, in a little boat along not yet attained, when the Polytechnic, like side, were our dear Mill-Yard friends once a mirage in this wilderness of wonders, in- more. They had walked from the Shadwell tercepted the view, and we decided that to pier to Blackwall, and then came off to meet the Polytechnic we would go. We left the the ship. I almost wished they had not, for stage at a convenient corner, and were all my heart had grown too full for words, and mady near it, when we began to be attract- I could not see them distinctly for the blinded by the carriages of the nobility, in their ing tears. O, what a vision of happiness wake of that great tide of nobility, that awaketh, all was vanishing. The steamer ness of the fact, a revelation of the person- was a bottom to it. would be presently sweeping along towards left us, after guiding our ship down the ality of the invisible Deity became necessa-St. James' Palace. What could we do? winding Thames, but a pilot remained until ry, as proof positive that such personality til to-morrow;" and rather moodily walked What would other ladies have done under we were off the Isle of Wight. We did not, essentially inhered in Deity. For deific per- towards his office. The picture gallery was similar circumstances? What they would however, consider ourselves fairly out to sea, have done, we did. We decided that the until we were clear of the Scilly Isles, which Polytechnic was a standing institution, that was not till Thursday, the 21st. From that could be visited any day—that the Botani- time our passage was monotonous, as usual, a deific incarnation can only save mankind fairly earned the means of procuring them, cal Garden was a fixture, and would be on with an unusual amount of head seas, contrary from their universal tendency to pantheistic because other men are poorer than he? Am exhibition the year round—but that the winds and unpleasant weather. There were idolatry. Those shadowy forms in which I never to be free to afford myself the things Queen will not hold a drawing-room to ac- many emigrants on board, and once we had Jehovah manifested himself to the nation of which my nature craves, which are possesscommodate our convenience; so, open our the funeral of an emigrant's child. The ship Israel, were chiefly instrumental in eradicated by everybody in my social rank, and eyes we must to-day, or lose forever the was rolling and pitching with unusual vio- ing idolatrous nations and practices from which I am abundantly able to own, if only pomp of this royal parade. And so we did; lence, when the little corpse was brought among them. Yet it took years, if not ages, I can have the use of my own means? that in to say, we began, by pausing at the upon deck, closely wrapped in canvas, with to so fix in them the absoluteness of the think it hard that it should be so. I think right lime, and in the right place, to see sand bags inclosed for weights. A plank divine unity and personality, as to prevent it cannot be right, and I declare I will have peeresses, in their court dresses, come out was laid over the ship's rail, the dead body their relaxing into idolatry. of their lordly mansions, and enter their placed upon it, the officers standing on either The point I am endeavoring to make, can Richard took two steps towards the door, waiting carriages, glittering in armorial side, with the men gathered around, when not be over-estimated in importance; for, for he had been all this while standing outbearings, and drawn by splendid horses, the captain, with head uncovered, said a few from a careful inquiry of years, of a large side at the window where hung the beautirichly caparisoned, reined in by coachmen words, which I could not hear for the roar- number of professed Christians, I am of the ful picture.

the stern rules of etiquet. They were the tauk Point; soon after which we took on a shrink back with horror, crying, anthropo- vanced towards the gallery door. three-cornered cocked hat, and the stiff peri- pilot. His familiar talk about passing events morphism, and asking, can the divine be- "If a man seeth his brother have need, wig, grizzly with powder and pomatum, at home, soon gave a coloring of reality to come human?—urging the objection, that if and shutteth up his bowels of compassion scarlet or other fancy colored coats, short the fact that we were near. Then did our such be the fact, then divinity can suffer, from him, how dwelleth the love of God in trowsers, with long flesh colored silk stock- hearts begin to throb with earnestness, as which brings out the very point I have been him?" ings, and silver knee buckles. Their shoes one island point after another hove in sight, aiming at. also had the old-fashioned straps and buckles, It was "our own, our native land." And which we Americans see only in old paint- now the pen refuses to act. The past is only Jehovah, thus being premised, the question sage sent him past it on his way to the ings, and they wore huge bouquets on the dimly remembered. Asia, land of our adop- of divine suffering must be examined in the office. breast, the horses having similar ones fas- tion, and our voluntary exile, we turn away light of those facts revealed by God, mani- "It's no use," he said, "Jim must have tened in the head gear. Mounted guards, a from you for a little season. Africa, whose long procession, passed us, and stationed sunny shores we delighted, for a little space, themselves along the road leading to the to contemplate in passing, we forget you Palace. As we moved on, carriage after now. Europe, land of our pleasant sojourn, carriage was pointed out, for each had some- towards which memory will ever turn with ing, a priori, such an impassability of the meantime, mingling in society which knows thing distinctive in its colors or its coat of longing affection, forgive us this deep yearn-divine nature, as to render it impossible for that my means for elegant living are as arms. One carriage, flashing in crimson ing, this fond heart, throb, with which we it to suffer; for no one can assume any thing good as any man's need be, must live in a

NEW YORK HARBOR, 27th May, 1859.

THE JAPANESE AND CHINESE. In this part of the world one can hardly men, glittering in crimson and gold. The think of the Japanese except in contrast while the other class, admitting and strenu-Duke of Malakoff, next to these, had the with the Chinese. However learned or in- ously maintaining a deific incarnation, and wondered to see his usually placid mate in lustrations of moral truth from trees. Nu- childhood, pictures of happy days, images of most noticeable equipage, being of pearly telligent may be the Chinese, it is not often the supreme divinity of the incarnated One, such an excited frame of mind. But he merous comparisons are drawn from the maternal faces, rushed into their memories, white. The Duke of Cambridge, "observed that we can disconnect from the Celestials have so far prejudged as to what said incar- wisely refrained from making any remark. | cedar, the fir, the olive. Rev. Mr. Cuyler, and the flood-gates of tears were opened. of all observers," took off his hat to the some element of the ludicrous. But there nation should reveal, as nearly to set aside By and by Richard asked, feeling as if he of New York, is writing some good articles gratified multitude; and the Lord Mayor, aclis nothing absurd about the Japanese. The companied by the "Lady Mayoress," and his magistrate of the Central and Flowery lovely daughter, hardly looked as if he had Kingdom may be an umbrella, a cue, a lan-look of such incarnation.

Some of the lock, is writing some good articles the recorded facts of such incarnation.

Must say something, "What was the subject for the Independent on this subject. His lovely daughter, hardly looked as if he had Kingdom may be an umbrella, a cue, a lan-look of such incarnation.

Assuming, then, that Jesus Christ (who of yesterday morning's sermon? I was not last is on the clive; and having described was "the Word," which "Word was God," out till evening." been presiding at a missionary meeting only tern, a fan and a button: but the magis- and which "Word became flesh,") was the This was Monday morning, and this was the Christian, he speaks of the oleaster, or visible expression of the invisible God, I an office where neither partners nor clerks wild olive, and makes a comparison of that, guards seemed concentrating near Pall Mall are no cramped feet or long nails. The Chi- propose now to enter the historic record of were ashamed to talk of religious things, which we copy: the "Mall," as it is called—through which nese is sunk in a rut which thirty centuries God revealed through Christ, to ascertain nor to try to behave like religious beings. it was understood the royal family would has worn for him. The Japanese is quick to whether said record teaches the fact of didrive, no others being allowed that privilege.
The sides were lined with loyal subjects, ourselves included, while the mounted guards thickly studding the way, served to keep us at a proper distance, but near enough for the practical purpose of gratifying a laudable curiosity. The royal children, and ladies of the course whether said record teaches the fact of discern and anxious to adopt the improvements of whether said record teaches the fact of discern and anxious to adopt the improvements of whether said record teaches the fact of discern and anxious to adopt the improvements of whether said record teaches the fact of discern and anxious to adopt the improvements of whether said record teaches the fact of discern and anxious to adopt the improvements of whether said record teaches the fact of discern and anxious to adopt the improvements of whether said record teaches the fact of discern and anxious to adopt the improvements of whether said record teaches the fact of discern and anxious to adopt the improvements of whether said record teaches the fact of discern and anxious to adopt the improvements of whether said Record teaches the fact of discern and anxious to adopt the improvements of whether said Record teaches the fact of discern and anxious to adopt the improvements of whether said Record teaches the fact of discern, not observing dens," said Richard's partner, not observing dens,"

are familiar to their men of science, and are

thing to the ship, receiving and making the Chinese and the Japanese. It should not farewell calls, one of which, being at the be given entirely in favor of the Japanese, west end," as it is popularly called, of Lon- as Oliphant gives it. The Chinese are more don, added another item or two to our in-scholarly, more literary, more industrious, teresting reminiscenses of this great me- more peaceable, and more decent. Nowhere tropolis. Here are those curious streets, on earth is external decency more rigidly with those curious turnings, which charac- observed than in China. Not the sisters of terize them as the "Circus," and the "Quad- religious orders are more modestly attired rant." But we could only glance at them in than the women of China. Nothing could passing, for we must needs hasten home. induce even the girls of the flower boats-Business, not pleasure, was the watchword. perhaps as abandoned as any women in the And now the Sabbath drew on, and it was world—to expose the neck or the arm in to be our last day in London. Sadder still, their dress; and the evening dress of a Euit was to be our last day with the dear ropean lady is revolting to their ideas of friends who had made our sojourn here so propriety. Nowhere are industry and learnpleasant—a beautiful oasis in the wide des- ing more honored than in China. The liternodical is sent, is responsible for payment, if he re- ert of our wanderings. A pleasant yet at ere the ruling order; the military are an mournful Sabbath it was to us. In the eve- inferior class; and every election and chice ning, before leaving for the ship, which we is open to the successful scholar, under their muty in such a case is not to take the paper from the ming, before leaving for the ship, which we is open to the successful scholar, under their mice or person to whom the paper is sent, but to no- were to do at eight o'clock, Mr. Black, with competitive system, without the obstructions characteristic thoughtfulness, proposed that we celebrate together the last Supper of our departed Lord, doubly appropriate now, from universal. The Chinese are a nation of being, according to the calendar, the anni- corn-traders, scholars and diplomatists. The versary of that hallowed occasion. Hallow- Japanese, though by no means indolent, are ed and pleasant was this also to us, and less universally industrious, and there are sweet, though mournful, will be its memory, more non-producing consumers among them. April 13th. We found matters accumulate a fitting valedictory to this delightful epidrink, and are shameless where the Chinese ing on our hands; so remained in doors to sode in our changeill history.

look after them; and in the afternoon, vis- Then they accompanied us to the ship, alare scrupulous in the extreme; and though ited the school which is carried on by these though it was nine o'clock when we arrived they are generally taught to read and write, three energetic young friends of ours. It is a at the docks, and the streets were wet with and excel the Chinese in some branches of model one, and we much enjoyed the inter- recent rain, and dirty with the constant tread the arts and sciences, scholarship has not view, conversing with the scholars; hearing of passing feet. They entered with us our the position and honors it has in China. On floating home, and saw us quietly domiciled, the other had, while the Chinese are effeminate luxurious and self-complacent, the Jap-

For the Sabbath Recorder.

is but pantheism individualized, or personi- where. fied, and the carved image symbolizes the worshiper's deific conceptions. Thus idola- said the poor, discouraged man. try, shadowed forth the fact, that God was a

and a collegiate professor, once told me, that | "I can't be helping him forever. He

for us to forestall such revelation, by assum- his family from starvation and want.

LINES ON A SKELETON.

[Exactly forty years ago, the London Morning Chronicle published the following poem, entitled "Lines on a Skeleton," which excited much attention. Every effort, even to the offering of a reward of fifty guineas, was vainly made to discover the author. All that ever transpired was, that the poem, in a fair, clerkly hand, was found near a skeleton of remarkable symmetry of form in the museum of the Royal College of Surgeons, Lincoln's Line London, and that the Curator of the museum had sent them to the Chronicle:

Behold this ruin / Twas a skull,
Once of ethereal spirit full.

This narrow call was I ifo's retreet

This narrow cell was Life's retreat, This space was Th ught's mysterious seat. What beauteous visions filled this spot, What dreams of pleasure, long forgot.
Nor Hope, nor Love, nor Joy, nor Fear,
Have left one trace of providere.

Beneath this mouldering canopy

Once shone the bright and busy eye; But—start not at the dismal void— If social Love that eye employed. If with no lawless fire it gleamed, But through the dews of kindness beamed That eye shall be forever bright, When stars and suns are sunk in Night.

Within this hollow cavern hung The ready, swift, and tuneful tongue.
If Falsehood's honey it disdained,
And where it could not praise, was chained, If bold in Virtue's cause it spoke, Yet gentle Concord never broke! This silent tongue shall plead for thee When Time unveils Eternity.

Say, did these fingers delve the mine? Or with its envied rubies shine? To hew the rock, or wear the gem, Can little now avail to them. But if the page of Truth they sought, Or comfort to the mourner brought, These hands a richer meed shall claim, Than all that wait on Wealth or Fame.

Avails it, whether bare or shod, These feet the paths of Duty trod? If from the bowers of Ease they fled, To seek Affliction's humble shed: If Grandeur's guilty bribe they spurned, And home to Virtue's cot returned, These feet with Angel's wings shall vie, And tread the palace of the sky.

MYSELF OR MY BROTHER ?

Richard Jones was a worshiper of pic-

Richard had a brother James, who was unfortunate in many ways. Every thing seemed to go against him. His health was shattered, and his wife, a well-meaning and ·Pantheism is almost a necessary result of industrious woman, was always ailing. Now Nature's Theology, because Nature's God is this brother, whose family were on the verge an impersonal Deity; and idolatry, or image of starvation, had requested the loan of £6 worship, is the instinctive yearning of the from Richard. He and his wife and children human soul after some objective deific per- were almost in rags; they could not go to sonality, on which to rest. Hence, idolatry church; they were not fit to be seen any

"I will try hard to pay you, Richard,

But Richard knew very well that James court liveries. This at once suggested the was now dissolving! Ages had been lived Divine Person. But, as Nature revealed no never could pay. He had tried putting forgotten fact, that the Queen held a draw- over in that delightful sojourn of six weeks such person in a manner so cognizant to the money into that vessel too many times to ing-room to-day, and we were just in the with them; and now, as a dream when one senses as to assure mankind of the absolute- be deceived now with any notion that there

"I'll see about it," he replied; "wait un-

homes all ready for presentation, with low-slightly lowered, the little body slid gently definite view, if not positive pantheism, ex-Richard a twinge at the vitals, "what wil

middle of April, in lat. 52 north. The gen- A few days later, after another storm, a he considered God as a power, bodiless, like ought to have done as I did, when he was a tlemen who accompanied them, looked much sailor was missing, supposed to have fallen as he thought the souls of the departed boy. I studied; he would not. Now, bemore comfortable, in their snug uniform, overboard, unperceived by any human eye. military or ducal, as the case might be; but | We had dense fogs across the Banks of ble, intangible, bodiless God, say they, and must I, too, suffer, when I strove day and their coachmen and footmen excited our Newfoundland, and for several days after, that will suffice us. And yet, when God night for knowledge which should fit me for commiseration by their strict conformity to with calms, until, indeed, we were off Mon-condescends thus to reveal himself, they a high stand in life?" Again Richard ad-

Richard had reached the door, but the The unity, personality, and incarnation of sudden darting into his mind of that pas-

festing himself in the flesh; for without such this money. I must give it up. Yes, and I a revelation, the fact could never have been must work, and work, year in and year out, known. And I here remark, that it is not and all my surplus funds must go to keep and gold lace, contained the Indian notabili- stretch out our hands to our own beloved of the divine nature, pro or con, as to what style which will appear parsimonious in the it is, or what it can do, or be, until such di-extreme. I shall have nothing to contribute to public enterprises, nothing to spend in And right here two great errors have such entertainments as others of my circle arisen—one, that Deity could not, or would give to their friends, and all because of this not, become incarnate. Those who thus sinking fund of which I must never speak.

of the court, preceded the Queen and Prince that they would be more likely to learn yet the former is not only a natural correst that they should be required to deny them works, I say—There is an oleaster. Albert. They all looked lovely and happy; English than the English would be to learn pondence of the latter, but often the direct selves, and work and care for those who, if but the rain just then beginning to fall, Japanese. After two wars with England, sequence of it. In short, almost all emother would wisely and carefully do their own in the stock-market, and yet silent in the made the Queen withdraw her face, while and a third impending, the Chinese braves tions, of either joy or grief, find their cordinates, and yet shear the would wisely and carefully do then on the Prince continued to look pleasantly out (I do not speak of the Tartars) still turn responding expression in certain acts, post think it harder still to be made to suffer but never willing to open his lips for Christ, by denying his handwriting—he said:

The would wisely and carefully do then of the summerset, and still turn responding expression in certain acts, post think it harder still to be made to suffer but never willing to open his lips for Christ, by denying his handwriting—he said:

The window as they passed; and then the summersets, and burn gilt paper, and flour-like heactual wickedness of their fel-like heactual wi

bear the brother's burdens, and do him all pity you are nothing but an oleaster! will be time enough to cultivate our refined, mouth, in the terrible day of His coming. our æsthetic nature, where there shall be no more poor, and where sufferings will not reproach us for what we spend for self-gratification. There, sir, I have given you a pretty good abstract of the morning's discourse, and I hope you'll try and do as much for me when I am detained from church. There must be something the matter with me, sure- life and feelings upon public attention. The ly, for I never was able to remember, or to more they are profound and tender, the less repeat, so much of any other sermon in my are they disposed to exhibit themselves, for

WHERE HE FOUND HIS SERMON.

came from the same quarter that I got the It longs for a happiness more intimate, more good things of my last donation visit. Part | complete and more tender than that which all of it came from your house, and part from the labors and triumphs of active exertion neighbor Van B---'s, and part from widow and public importance can bestow. What I R___'s; and one of the best hints in it know to-day, at the end of my race, I have came from your smart boy Frank. I picked felt when it began, and during its continuup that sermon in one day of pastoral visit- ance; even in the midst of great undertakings, domestic affections form the basis of

He was a wise pastor. He had not a very life; and the most brilliant career has only large library, and his family increased faster superficial and incomplete enjoyments if a than his books. But the book of human na- stranger to the happy ties of family and ture is never exhausted, and so he had set friendship. out often, and went from house to house studying his people. And by the fireside of his flock he gathered up the suggestive materials for his richest practical discourses. If he was preparing a sermon on "Trusting toral visitation. People love to tell their and despondency, neighbor Van B--- had spoken of his anxieties about a wayward and "what hard work it was to make both ends meet, since her man had died of the rheumatism." Miss M--- had told him all her difficulties in finding her way to Christ. For each one of these troubled souls the good pastor had a cheery word of consolation. With each of them he prayed, and then went back to his study and wove all these individual cases (without making his

allusions so personal as to be recognized) into his next week's sermon. This is the secret of a long and lasting ministry. The pastor who studies his Bible and human nature never wears out, for his materials are inexhaustible. His books may be few; but in every day's life one of his people adds a new page to that endless volume—the book of human experience. How shall a minister of Christ understand that pregnant volume, without studying it? And where can he help us to preach.

THE WILD OLIVE.

But there is a counterfeit olive-tree in dens," said Richard's partner, not observing oleaster. It is in all points like unto the not good reasoning. It is true I am a great

beaver sold for new, I think to myself-Friend, why not write on your sign, here ives an oleaster? When I meet a garrulous "sister" at every anniversary-meeting, who is profuse of tears for the foundlings of the Five Points, and ecstatic over the eloquence of returning missionaries, and yet goes home to grind a sixpence out of an over-worked seamstress, or turn a sick servant into the street, I brother does, to his own cost and wearing, want to whisper to her-Madam! what a

cheat and dicker at the board of intrigue.

men," and then I go out of his shop with a

rotten piece of broadcloth, or a second-hand

When I hear a man pray that he may "provide things honest in the sight of all

I say—Behold an oleaster!

the good he can, he is exhibiting the very Finally, when we encounter a church that Spirit of Christ. That is taking up the is stiff in creed and lax in character, aboundcross, and following him who bore it. What ing in doctrine and scarce of good deeds, we would not do for our brother's sake, be extensively laid out in profession, but cause we think he don't deserve it, let us do sparsely settled with graces, rich in purse for Christ's sake, who is ever doing for us and empty of principle, bigoted toward what we don't deserve; and if we feel it everything but sin, and liberal toward hard that we must forego the things that everything but true religion, then we beour tastes desire, when but for the poverty hold a whole plantation of oleasters. The of others, we could have them in our dwell- end of such is to be burned, when the Lord ings, let us remember that hereafter there will consume them with the breath of His

> POLITICAL AND DOMESTIC ENJOYMENT. The following, from the pen of M. Guizot, is worthy of being pondered, especially by aspirants for political distinction:

"I have no desire to intrude my private

I cannot show them in their intense reality. "Yes, semething is the matter, sure enough; God has been speaking, through your lips, to my selfish and murmuring soul."

Richard did not say this, but he thought it; and the £6 were soon after paid into the hand of James; and many another £6 went invaluable possessions are wrested from us, the same week of the curious; but we do not parade our private treasures, the value of which is only known to the owners. Yet, when the fatal day arrives in which these invaluable possessions are wrested from us, the same with the same approper. the same way. The walls of Richard's house it would be evincing toward them a proper never gained many more paintings to orna- want of respect and faith not to declare the ment them; but by and by, when the time esteem in which they were held and the came, when in that dim and cheerless office, void they have left. I have been strongly James was to work no more—when he was attached to political life, and have applied no longer to know anxiety or hunger-when myself to it with ardor. I have devoted to his discouraged heart, and weary, aching public duties, without hesitation, the sacriframe, were to find repose, and when Richard fice and efforts they demanded from me; was called to look upon the hollow and but these pursuits have ever been far indeed wasted face of his brother, as it lay in the from satisfying my desires. It is not that coffin, do you think that he regretted that he I complain of the incidental trials. Many had not bought pictures, or any other ele-public servants have spoken with bitterness gant and costly things for himself, instead of the disappointments they have experiencof devoting the price of them to the service ed, the reverses they have undergone, the of his over-worked and sad-hearted brother? severities of fortune, and the ingratitude of The only earthly help and hope that poor men. I have nothing of the kind to say, for James had known, had been his faithful bro- I have never acknowledged such sentiments. tures, and before him hung one which he ar- ther; and when sickness and want oppress- However violently I may have been strickdently desired to purchase for his parlor ed him, he knew that in Richard he could en, I have never found men more blind or shopping excursion; after which we (i.e., certain ladies of our household,) sallied forth in a somewhat unsettled state of mind, as led to the moment of our departure, before the latter of the last hough more exclusive and more bloody, is led to the moment of our departure, before the last in Richard ne could en, 1 nave never iound men more blind or anese are proud, manly, and simple in their some wall. Its price was only £6. The artist certain ladies of our household,) sallied forth ing our friends came off again, and remain food and costume; and their government, and had, in consequence, consented to distribute and it has been in the happiest days, and in the midst of the most brilliant successes of my career, that I have found the insufficiency of "Dominie," said a plain-spoken elder to public life. The political world is cold and his pastor, "where did you get that good calculating; the affairs of government are sermon last Sunday morning? We have lofty, and powerfully impress the thought not had one with more juice in it for many but they cannot fill the soul, which has often more varied and more pressing aspirations "Well," replied the dominie, "that sermon than those of the most ambitious politician.

"THE GREATEST HERESY."

"Popery?" No. "Pelagianism?" No. 'Socinianism?" No. None of those. What can it be? A more general and widely dif-God in times of trial," he recalled all the fused error than either named. It creeps cases of trouble and affliction that had come into families and disturbs their harmony. to his knowledge during his last day of pas- It lurks in neighborhoods and sets friends at variance. It steals into churches and detroubles to their minister, and always will stroys their peace. It nestles down in edido so, if he is a cordial, approachable man, torial chairs and gives to the many-tongued (as every pastor should be.) So, in review- press its bitter words. It strides the hobing the various trials in which we need the bies of reform and turns them into centaurs Divine support, he drew his illustrations of fury. It gets into the councils of society, from the many tales of trial that had reach- and curdles their charity with its acids. It ed his ear and touched his heart, at the stands on either side of the imaginary line hearthstones of his parishioners. Elder that divides a nation into sections, and A--- had told him of his religious grief hurls poisoned arrows from one side to the other. It is the very essence and incarnation of the mischief-making principle, and son; and the good widow R— had her the arch enemy of the Gospel of Christ. usual dolorous lament over her bereavement, What can it be? we hear from north, south,

Must we answer, when the very nature of the heresy is such that the subject of it is almost invariably, and by a kind of fatal necessity, unconscious of its power, and only by divine grace is ever freed from the hateful scourge? A careful reading of the thirteenth chapter of Paul's first epistle to the Corinthians, will confirm the assertion of an excellent divine, that "the greatest heresy is want of love."

My Mother.—A scene of extraordinary interest lately took place in London—that city in which lofty piety and degraded vice walk side by side. At the first of a series of meetings of fallen women, the Rev. Baptist Noel addressed them, inviting them to come to a home which had been provided by study it so well as by the firesides and sick a number of Christian gentlemen and ladies beds of his flock? What day over the tombs interested in their welfare. At the second of the dead is as profitable as a day of visit- meeting, he addressed them again, and in ation among the homes of the living? If the course of his remarks, as they sat gazing our people need our preaching to help them on the strange spectacle of such women in to live, we as certainly need their lives to such society, he drew from his pocket a daguerreotype likeness, saying: "To-day I have received this likeness from a mother, begging me to search for her lost daughter." Richard was very angry. His partner The Scriptures furnish many beautiful il- whole assembly was moved. Scenes of

> THE DEVIL REPULSED. — Luther says :— Once upon a time the devil came to me and said, 'Martin Luther, you are a great sinner, and you will be damned! 'Stop! stop!' said I, 'one thing at a time; I am a great sinner, it is true, though you have no right to tell me of it; I confess it; what next?'

WHEN Algernon Sydney was told that he guards closed in behind them, and the pro- ish bronze banners and long spears, with dom glistens the face, sorrow wrinkles the lows, and to be obliged to stand in the gap which, through their fault, has been made; from the communion-table to the political life, he gives me a clear indication of my duty, which is to prefer death to falsehood." make.

The Sabbath Recorder.

Furber

New York, August 30, 1860.

GEORGE B. UTTER, RESIDENT EDITOR.

SABBATH-SCHOOL EXCURSION. day Baptist churches of Plainfield and New Market, together with the Union Baptist Church of Plainfield, gave their Sabbathschools an excursion on the railroad to Allentown, Pa., sixty-eight miles from Plainfield. A special train was chartered for the citizens generally gave abundant exprespurpose, consisting of thirteen cars. The excursion was free to all the scholars, and hours' stay in the place seemed exceedingly only one dollar was charged to others, while short. At twenty minutes past five, we exthe regular fare is three dollars and eighty changed salutations with our Allentown cents. At Plainfield, several hundred per- friends, and started on our homeward route sons availed themselves of the opportunity Long before we reached our homes, the to make the excursion. At New Market, night set in upon us, with its darkness, and three other places, large accessions were made to the company, till it numbered clouds sent down the copious rains, drenchabout one thousand persons. Thirteen cars ing the cars, but not quenching our joys were filled to overflowing, with as happy a At New Market we left a large share of our company as ever chartered a railroad train, company that had joined us there, and at As the train moved on, with its precious half-past nine ended our journey at Plainfreight, a wave of handkerchiefs from almost field, where a large crowd of friends, with every window, was responded to by many lanterns, umbrellas and carriages, greeted hundreds along the route; while the cars our return. were enlivened inside by all the expressions

About twenty miles of the route was over the happiest days they have spent. a level country, abounding in rich and fertile farms, in a high state of cultivation. Beyond this, the country was diversified with hill and dale, gradually becoming rougher, till we reached the Sneekonch Mountain. From the Mountain we passed into a rich rolling country, extending to the Delaware river. Before reaching the Mountain, we passed over the "High Bridge," which is about one hundred feet high, and near a thousand feet long. On arriving at the Delaware river, we had a fine view of Phillipsburg on the east bank, and of Easton on the west. Easton is a quiet little city, nestling close by the river, and rising up the hills, as if built for the abode of peace. In the highway on which we were riding. The bridge over the river has two railroad tracks, the one on which we were riding, and the other under it, to connect with the road on the east side. The passage over the river gave us a fine view of Easton, and the river, Lehigh river and canal on our right. This river, too small for havigation, is made to pay tribute, in some places, to the boat and banks. At one point, it was spanned by an iron bridge, so light and airy in its appear ance as to seem unsafe for the heavy tread of man and beast in their laborious business. much of the distance, hemmed us in, and forbid extensive side glances. Occasionally, farm houses perched on their edges, seemed to tell us of fertile farms and happy homes higher up. After pursuing this course eighteen miles, we came to the end of our route at Allentown.

We had intended to take our dinner, and romping, and laughing, and singing, and to to mention hear our speeches, in a grove on the border of the South Mountain. Our harbinger, whom we had sent on the day before, on account of a three-hours drizzling rain in the grounds and spacious buildings of the Le- about half past eight o'clock the bell rang again. high County Agricultural Society. The ringing of the church bells announced to the citizens of Allentown our arrival. In a few minutes we found ourselves in full and free wagons, I guess you have never seen; they put them possession of the most delightful spot that a pic-nic ever occupied. Here we ate and wagons to take them to market; and such a jolly time drank, and talked and laughed, and cheered the singers and the orator of the day, till our Marshal announced the time of depart- wagon came up, with a good many men in it, and

From the observatory of the spacious building, I took some notes, that run after this manner: On the north, at perhaps fifty miles distance, looms up in its perpetual got up and hallooed loud, and said, "Now we will go, blue grandeur, the Blue Ridge of mountains, and the band will go ahead." That big wagon then Our first sight of it, in the north-east, is at started; and such a noise! Bang, bang, went a big the Delaware Water-gap, where the Delaware river has worn its way through it. From this point our eye glanced along its until there was a string of wagons, so long that you even ridge to a depression called the Wind- could not see both ends of it. On they went for a gap, where, I suppose, the winds have found | while; then they turned in by "Uncle Ezekiel's," as their way through. Then we looked along twenty-five miles more, (so they told us,) to Uncle Ezekiel's woods, where there were a good many another gap, where the Lehigh river had seats; and they stopped. And then, such a getting out worn its way through. From this we of the wagons! After taking out the children, they glanced along many miles more, till the in- drove on to where there was a table; and baskets, tervening hills cut off the sight. From the pails, and other things, were then unloaded, which two points, the beginning and end, we could see more than one hundred miles of its blue grandeur. Leaving it where we found it. we turned and looked to the south, and were told, "That is the South Mountain." and "that is the Lehigh Ridge." In a country of ordinary pretensions to mountains. these would have appeared grand. As it is. they are simply known by name. From the mountains we dropped our gaze upon the city that lay before us, and were informed that it was the county seat of Lehigh County, and had nine thousand inhabitants, and eight churches. All around us lay a farming country, rich in its products of grain. beautifully diversified with hill and valley. From different points, the smoke of extenin the woods with the children. And he read as folsive iron works rose up as signs of industry lows: "Resolved, That we hall with gratitude this fesand enterprise. On first entering the city, tival occasion, designed for the entertainment of all we were in doubt as to the use of a city in classes, from the aged grandsire down to the little such a place, and wondered how it got there. child, and, Providence helping us, we will improve it After our view from the observatory, we He told them how things used to be when he was a

was built. It has many large brick struc- doing good in the world. A deacon was then called tures, and is surpassingly neat, and full of enterprising citizens. The Lehigh canal and railroad have connected it with the outside busy world.

While we were enjoying our pic-nic, the Mayor of the city came and looked in upon us, and then hurried back and called out the On Tuesday, August 21st, the Seventh- Lehigh Cornet Band, with which, and with other citizens, we were escorted to the depot. The gentlemanly Mayor expressed regrets that he did not know of our coming, or he would have shown us more attention. As we passed through the main streets, the sions of pleasure at our visit. Our four without darkening our pleasures, and the

This is a brief history of our Sabbath-school of joy that a pleasure-seeking company could | Excursion. Hundreds of both great and small folks will long remember it as one of

We will send you, soon, an abstract of the speech given on the occasion by G. E

WHAT WE SAW IN THE JERSEYS

We have been told by old folks, that there was place somewhere near this world on which we live called the Jerseys—a very hard place—so much so that we would hear people say, "Hard times in the Jerseys." It is supposed that the people who live there, have but little learning—that there are not many schools, seminaries, and colleges there—that the country is poor, abounding in sand, fleas, mosquetoes flies, bugs, and some snakes-and that the people live mostly on fish and oysters. Now, it so happened, that we were down in that part

of the country, (if the people in the world are willing to admit that it is a country;) and away down there, forty miles below Philadelphia, in Cumberland counits vicinity were extensive iron works, giv- ty, is a little village-I do not know how they ever tory and present condition, which ing employment to hundreds of stout hands. got such a nice little village down there, for there is | find in the New York Chronicle. It On the east bank of the river lay the Tren- no railroad; but, somehow, it is there—yes, it is right seems that Mr. Hare, the editor of the land Light Guard, the Graywacke Lodge ton and Belvidere railroad, many feet below there, and it is called Shiloh. Well, there are some stores, and they don't sell oysters, mosquetoes, nor any thing else such as they used to say abounded down there; but they look just like stores where they have factories, and stone walls, and all the good things to live on. There is in that little village a meetinghouse, made of brick. Now the people down there as bad as they are, go to meeting sometimes, for they want to be a little like the f lks in the world, whether and adjacent scenery. From Easton, we they are willing to own them as a part of it or not passed up the Lehigh Valley, having the They think of being hitched on to the world, for they are actually getting a railroad all the way down there. There is a school-house, two stories high, with a steeple on it, and it looks like some of the meeting-houses in other places. They use the upper story for some its freight of coal and iron, by daming up kind of meetings-they have prayer meetings there, its waters, and making a tow-path of its and political meetings sometimes, though not very often, for they don't do so much about those things as those who live nearer Uccle Sam's kitchen, where they can run in and get a slice between meals. There is another large brick house they call it the Academy and there are a great many other houses all around. The bluffs on either side of the river, for some of which are painted white, and some are not painted at all. And there are a great many people, who looks as though they were some relation to folks that I have seen live there. It is not only strange how they live there, but they are a strange people, for they all keep Saturday for Sunday; and what some northern visitors thought was very bad, they actually go to meeting on that day. They wish to be like other folks in part; so they have got a minister, a doctor, a school-master and a school-mistress, a 'squire, and a shoe-mender, and many other things too tedious

But to my story. On Fourth-dry morning, the fifteenth of the eighth month of this year, all of a sudden, ding, dong, went the bell in the steeple. "What is that for?" was the inquiry; and soon we heard the little boys hallooing, "Hurrah for the Pic-nic." We forenoon, had wisely secured for us the fair will tell you something about what we saw. Well, at Then we saw children going by, old folks going, wagons and carriages going, and they all went to the lecture-room, as they call it. So we put on our hat, and went too; and such a jamming of children in the in just as they put sheep, pigs, and calves into the as they all had; why, the old folks looked and acted just as though they felt young again. Well, when they got them all in the wagons, then a great covered they had a good many queer things, and over the wagon-top was a pole, and a long piece of cloth, that was patched up like a bed-quilt, of one color and of another color, and some little pieces looked as though they had tried to make some stars. Then a little man thing that they had, and some smaller ones tried to make as much noise as they could, and one had a crooked iron that he thumped on, and away they went one of the little boys said; and another said, "O. there is Uncle Ethan's;" and then they turned into they were going to have their dinners there in the

the children and the old folks all gathered around it, and they played one tune, and another, and another, and another, until they got tired. Then the children sang-O how they did sing! They sung one tune. and another, and another, until their leader said he the Sabbath-school, and he is the school-master too, steps out, and says. We will have some speaking, and with a little paper in his hand, he read as follows: "Resolved. That the Shiloh Sabbath-School welcome each other, parents, children, on this festival occasion. beneath the blue sky, in this pleasant grove, and hope of poor people; but the Sister's House and all will enjoy themselves heartily." After talking a little while, he stepped away, and another older man came forward: they told us that he was their minister, there

upon, and he got up and talked very good to the children and to the parents. Then another deacon spoke, mostly to the children, and we thought his talk was excellent. Then another man was called on, and he read the following: "Resolved, That the use of tobacco is injurious, and ought not to be indulged in." He told some true things about this dirty weed, and the low habit of using it, that we trust the children wil long remember. After this, the following resolution was read: "Whereas, no person among us is perfect. therefore, Resolved. That children are to be instructed that their parents and teachers are not correct in all their religious ideas, and it becomes necessary that children should learn to think for themselves, so as to discern truth from error." At the close of his re-

marks, it was announced that dinner was ready. Then a man got up in a wagon, and read off the names of the teachers and classes of the Sabbath-School, and when they were formed in a row, the band went ahead, and they all marched and stood around the table. After a blessing was asked, they went to eating, each teacher waiting on his or her class. We went around and counted them; there were 145 children eating there in the woods. They soon finished their dinner, when some went to the swing, and some to other sports. After a few moments, the older folks were called to dinner. We went around and counted them, and found there were 12. And yet there were others hungry; so, after the old folks had eaten, the rest were called, when about fifty sat down to finish

were sold. Little boys and girls would come to their fathers, and whisper to them, and they would pull out their old greasy money purses, and give them some money, and then the ice cream, candy, and watermelons! I concluded there was something in the Jereys besides mosquetoes, flies, fish, and ovsters—ves here were more than five baskets of the fragments. I walked around in the woods; and if it was away down in the Jerseys, I tell you, it was a beautiful sight Yonder was a company sitting around on the ground talking; and yonder a company at the swings, and others were in the wagons, and all appeared to be nappy, and trying to make others happy. After they had spent a season in those recreations, they were called together again, when the band played, the children sang, and then the older ones sang a number of pieces and among others they sang Esther's Anthem. It was announced that they would sing it again, and close the exercises. They sang it again, and got into their carriages, and went home.

THE GERMAN SEVENTH-DAY BAPTISTS. We have printed, first and last, several accounts of the Tunkers or Seventh-day Baptists at Ephrata, Lancaster County, Pa. Still, our readers will no doubt be interested with a notice of their past his-Sunday-School Times, has been traveling in I. O. of O. F. of Pawnal, and other civic So-Pennsylvania, and has visited Ephrata. founded in 1732, by a branch of the original Dunkers or Tunkers, and the interesting scene of a Protestant convent. This singular the eighteenth century. They originally consisted of eight persons, male and female, who entered into a covenant to unite in examining the New Testament, and in instituting among themselves a mode of life as nearly as possible in literal accordance with the result of their investigations.

They took their name from the German Tunken, to dip, they practicing the primitive mode of baptism. They soon began to suffer persecution, and therefore emigrated to America, and formed the colony at Ephrata. The people who settled here were called Seventh-day Dunkers, they following Conrad Beissel, one of the Dunkers, who had published a tract in 1725, to prove that the seventh day of the week, and not the first day, should be observed by Christians, as it was by the Jews. This caused a division among the brethren and Beissel retired to the site of Ephrata, and lived in a secret hermitage, but some of the brethren who sympathized with him discovered the place of his concealment, and followed him there, and soon a little society of their own was formed.

"In the course of four or five years, they grew into a regular monastic society. They adopted a monastic habit, that of the Capuchins, or white friars, and all who entered the cloisters assumed monastic names. All the members of the society, however, did not enter the cloisters, nor was celibacy required. Only this mode of life was recommended to such members of the society as might be willing to undertake it. They had two main At one time, the whole society of the impose on any body. Mr. S. says: Seventh-day Dunkers, including the memthose in the cloisters, amounted to 300. No one was obliged to give up all his possessions. But many of them did so. The labor of the single brethren and sisters also became commôn property."

They were simple-minded, frugal and moral people, raising their own food, and producing nearly every article of every kind. In this way they lived during the whole posed to found a school or college at some time of our Revolution, and it was to them that Congress, sitting at Lancaster, went to Well. after the children had run around a little have the old Continental paper money printwhile, thump, thump, went the big drum again, and ed. The monastic character of the society to receive and assist the persons who should has gradually passed away, and now does be sent." not exist at all. As a religious society or church, they still exist, the members being scattered about in various parts of the counwas tired. Then the little man who is at the head of try, and many having migrated to more distant regions.

them in a fine state of preservation, the Brother's House being rented out to families the Meeting House in the care of certain very old women, "Sisters," who had been selected by the trustees to live in them and take care of the property.

some of them, as far back as 1747, lay about on the seats and tables, in their proper places, looking as if they might have been used only last week.

solitary female, of about the same age. She by Gov. Morgan, Gov. Buckingham of Contook us all through the ancient place, showing the wooden benches on which the sisters and Alexander of New Jersey, and other had slept, the solid blocks of wood which well-known citizens. The devotional services they had used for pillows, the little cells or were conducted by the Rev. Dr. Hawes of dormitories appropriated to each, with the Hartford. Rev. Mr. Cook, the Secretary of probably find interested readers outside of many intricate passages and primitive con- the "New York Sabbath Committee," spoke, trivances of all sorts, which carried our contrasting the characteristics of the Ameri minds back many generations."

HOME NEWS. BERLIN, N. Y.

On the 16th of August, we attended the Celebration of the Battle of Bennington, some twenty miles north-east of Berlin. was held in a grove, near the field of battle. The day was fine, and the people came flocking together by the acre. About 11 ferenly reported in different papers. From o'clock A. M., the procession was formed on Main street, near the junction of North and South streets, under the orders of Capt. Roberts, Marshal, and his aids. From Away up in the woods was a stand where nice things thence, it marched up Main street some three quarters of a mile to a beautiful maple | Sabbath Committee. Hon. Millard Fillmore grove, where we listened to an eloquent oration delivered by R. W. Judson, Esq., of Ogdensburg, N. Y. There was nothing of a political character in the speaker's remarks; different. The committee are high-toned and yet, from the peculiar stress with which evangelical men. The chairman is a Unihe dwelt upon universal freedom, and his apparent hatred of oppression, we marked him down for Lincoln.

but made only a few remarks. He is rather pearance of persecution, but when a law a plain looking man, of medium size, and of intellectual features. We judge him to be a man of seventy winters.

Cornelius Bracy, Esq., probably the last of the heroes actually engaged in the battles of the Revolution who will ever attend a public parade at Bennington, appeared upon the stage, and was saluted with three hearty cheers from the people. He was escorted to the grove by thirteen sons of Revolutionary fathers, mounted and equipped in Continental uniform.

A National Galaxy, emblematic of union tails to be. In my first telegram I announcand harmony, representing every State in ed that the number of Christians massacred cieties, added much to the splendor and in-

At 5 o'clock P. M., Prof. LaMountain made an ascension in his mammoth balloon Atlansect arose in Germany in the early part of tic; but soon returned, much to the gratification of the spectators.

But enough of this. We are well as usual Elder Satterlee continues to enjoy very good

SERIOUS ACCIDENT AND COURAGE. Voorhees F. Randolph, of Plainfield, N. J met with a severe injury, on the 15th inst while driving near Liberty Corners, with load of tailor work. In passing a rough spot in the road, the swingletree broke, let- eight priests, and a lay brother-consisting ting the horses loose from the wagon. To prevent the horses from running away, he held on to them, and was dragged from the wagon. His right foot was between a box and the foreboard of the wagon, so that ble Christian women—wives, daughters, and when he was dragged out, his leg was sisters of native merchants, shopkeepers and broken just above the ankle. In this condition, he was dragged about twenty-five feet, when he stopped the horses, hitched them very many taken away from their homes to the fence, took a strap and bound up his into the desert by these barbarians." broken leg, and crawled back to the wagon, and waited half an hour for help. He was then taken three and a half miles before his broken bones were set, and then rode home, a distance of twelve miles.

His presence of mind and courage were of a high order, enabling him to secure spirited team, and bear the suffering of so long a ride. He is doing well.

COLLECTIONS FOR SYRIA.

A card was recently published by Geo. W Wood, Secretary of the American Board of ed,) 36,350; making a grand total in North Commissioners for Foreign Missions, cautioning the public against imposition on the part of two young Arabs from Beirut, who tists. Of other denominations that practice cloister buildings, one for the brethren and are now in this country endeavoring to col- immersion, the almanac sets down the antione for the sisters. Besides these, there lect funds for the erection of a hospital on was the meeting-house, or church, for the Mount Lebanon. Hon. Wm. H. Seward 791; Six Principle Baptists 3,000; Seventhcelebration of public worship, with offices of has since published a letter, explanatory of day Baptists 6,577; Church of God, or Winvarious kinds. In 1740, there were in the their agency, and expressing the opinion ebrenarians, 13,800; Disciples, or Campbellcloisters, 36 single brethren, and 35 sisters. that there is no intention on their part to ites, 350,000; Tunkers, 8,200; Mennonites,

"When in Palestine last year, I met Aybers living in the neighborhood, as well as oub Bey Trabulsy, an eminent and honored eighteen thousand eight hundred and fifteen Christian, at the house of the missionary of who give their adhesion to Baptist doc the Seventh-day Baptists of the United States at Jaffa, and in company with the American consul. He was a man of good education and ample fortune, acting under authority of the Sultan, in co-operation with the American consul, in his efforts to discover and bring to justice the murderers of an Boston, to procure and maintain a public September. At one of the meetings, a mis-American missionary family at that place. In discovering the deplorable lack of educawhich was used in their little community. tion among the Christians in Syria, he proproper place, under American auspices, and to send out to this country some persons to solicit contributions to that object, which Massachusetts General Hospital, \$10,000; I cordially approved, and I promised, also,

The "young Arabs" named above are the agents of Ayoub Bey Trabulsy. But inasmuch as circumstances have entirely changed in Palestine, Mr. Seward thinks it advisable not to carry out the objects of their Mr. Hare found the buildings erected by agency at present, and has therefore provided for their immediate return to Beirut.

RELIEF FOR THE SUFFERING IN SYRIA.—The New York Committee for the relief of the destitute and suffering in Syria, acknowledge the receipt, up to the end of last week. of \$7,008 40, nearly all of which they have "The 'Sister' who lives a solitary life in remitted to Syria, to be distributed through said, has accepted the Presidency of the Illithe Meeting House, is over eighty years of the missionaries and consuls. The Treasurer nois Central Railroad Company. The reason age. She seemed to take great pride in of the Committee is Wm. A. Booth, No. 95 given is, that politics pay mainly in honor, showing us the place. The old hymn books, Front street. In Boston, also, as we learn were satisfied that the country demanded boy, and how they are now, and the opportunities they music books, and Bibles, all printed and from the papers, liberal contributions have while railroad companies pay liberally in a them a splendid passenger and freight depot such a city in such a place, and therefore it have of making themselves and others happy, and of bound by the Brethren, and bearing date, been made, and the money forwarded.

A SUNDAY MOVEMENT. A public meeting was held at Saratoga

Springs, on Sunday, August 12th, to consider the subject of the "Sabbath," so called. "In the Sister's House, we found another Ex-President Fillmore presided, supported necticut, Senators Beekman of New York. can and Continental Sabbaths, illustrat ing their influence severally on individual and national life and morals, and exposing the invasions to which our institutions are subjected by the incoming of lawless, Sabbathless immigration.

Addresses were also made by William E Dodge, Gov. Buckingham, Mr. Fillmore, and others. The drift of these addresses is difwhat we have read on the subject, we concluded that the following paragraph, from the Boston Journal, is pretty near correct:

"A Sunday meeting was held in the even ing, under the auspices of the 'New York was in the chair. The selection was not a fortunate one for the purposes of the committee. These men and the chairman looked at the subject from a stand point wholly tarian, and looks at the Sabbath question from that point. And in a closing address the chairman indicated his dissent from much that had been said cautioned careful Governor Hall, of Vermont, was there, legislation, urged them to beware of the apwas made, to execute it at all hazards."

THE SYRIAN MASSACRES.

The main facts in regard to the atrocious nassacres in Syria have already been made public, but the English and French papers continue to publish interesting statements concerning them. The Beirut correspondent of the London Daily News writes on the 19th of July:

"In the case of Damascus, the first account. although horrible enough, was not nearly so bad as we now find the actual deamounted to 500, but there are now ascertained to have been upward of 2,000, some lasted six days, ceased, for the very simple remember a son, is a peculiar gratification. reason that no more Christians could be But all the use of such a title ends with the found out of hiding to murder. The fire also public expression of a wish to confer it. For namely, that the whole Christian quarter—and furnish an address by no means agreeathe habitation of 15,000 human beings— ble to my taste. I greatly prefer the simhad been burnt down. The residence of Mr. plicity of that name which my mother ut-Brant, the English Consul, had been spared, tered over me in the holy hour of infant conbeing in the Moslem quarter, and close to secration and baptism. May I be permitted the great mosque, which would certainly without seeming to undervalue your kind have caught fire had the British Consulate ness, or disesteeming the honor meant, to re-Presbyterian Mission, was murdered, within of my life be, as thus far I have been, sima few varids of the consulate, to which he ply was making his escape from a house which had been burnt over his head. All the friars of the Terra Santa, or Franciscan Convent, of three Austrians, three Spaniards, two Italians, and a Maltese-were murdered, and their church and residence pillaged and burnt. But what is perhaps most revolting of all is, that some seven hundred respectaothers—have been taken away—some to the harems of Moslems, others sold to the Kurds. Bedouins, or whoever would buy them, and

Baptist Statistics.—The Baptist Almanac for the year 1861, has made its appearance. From the table of "Grand Total of Regular Baptists in North America," it appears that the number of Associations in the United States is 576—number of churches 12.371 ordained ministers 7.837—licentiates 1.115 -baptized in 1859, 72,086—total, 1,020,442. The number of Baptists in Nova Scotia is 13.057; in New Brunswick, 7,703; in Canada. 13.715: West India Islands, (estimat-America of one million ninety-one thousand one hundred and sixty-seven regular Bapmission at 60.000: Free Will Baptists 59. 36.280. If these are added to the above. lit will make one million six hundred and

000; Boston Society of Natural History, \$10,000; Boston Marine Society, \$10,000; Amherst College, \$5,000; Williams College, \$5,000: Massachusetts Eye and Ear infirmary, \$5,000; Boston dispensary, \$5,000; Farm school, \$5,000; Massachusetts Congregational Charitable Society, \$5,000; town of Phillipston, Mass., for a town library, a fund of \$5,000. Mr. Phillips belonged to a family, several members of which have been distinguished for their generosity. John Phillips, LL. D., founded the academy which bears his name at Exeter, N. H. Samuel Phillips, LL. D., made munificent bequests to the Theological Seminary at Andover. Mass.

GOVERNOR BANKS, of Massachusetts, it is which will not support and educate a family; coin which will pass any where

LICHEN TUFTS FROM THE ALLEGHANIES. By ELIZABETH C. WRIGHT, New York: M Doolady, 49 Walker street. Pp. 228

In this volume, Miss Wright has gathered up and placed in convenient form for preservation and reading, some forty or fifty pieces, written at various times, a part of which have been published heretofore. The book will certainly be welcomed by a large circle of personal acquaintances, and will that circle. The dedication is brief and characteristic: "Somebody says, that 'a cathedral would hardly hold my acquaint. nces—the pulpit would accommodate my friends.' This volume, with my compliments is addressed to the cathedral full-to the few in the pulpit it is dedicated with the love of the author." There is throughout the book a vein of sprightliness and independence, which is pleasant and strength.

A Curious Calculation—In the year 1805 an ingenious individual, who was fond of figures, finding that the population of New York at that time numbered 75,700, and that it had increased at the rate of 25 per cent. per annum for the previous five years went on from that number and at that ratio to predict the population of New York future times, and these were his figures, a published in Valentine's Manual of the com-

council:				111
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			collected	

census manuals indicate that our population this year will not vary 20,000 from the above estimate.

THE HONOR DECLINED.—We announced last week, that Amherst College had conferred on Henry Ward Beecher the honorary title of Doctor of Divinity. In the last number of the Independent, the honor is declined, as

"It would certainly give me pleasure should any respectable institution bear such accounts giving twice that number. On the testimony of good will. But that Amherst evening of the 14th, the massacre, having College, my own mother, should so kindly was stopped for much the same reason, the rest, it would be but an encumbrance, been burnt. Poor Mr. Graham, of the Irish turn it to your hands, that I may to the end HENRY WARD BEECHER."

> EDUCATION AMONG THE METHODISTS .- The Methodists are rapidly and vigorously pushing forward the interests of education. A writer in Zion's Herald says of the Wesley-

"Seven hundred educated men have already gone from the halls of the University into the Church and the world, most of whom ere an honor to the institution. The University has furnished American colleges with ten presidents and nearly forty professors. besides not less than two hundred teachers to the schools of the country. One third of all the graduates have entered the ministry, and a number of them have gone into the foreign work. The missions of Methodism, with scarcely an exception, have working educated at the Wesleyan, and the very latest graduating class has several candi dates for the mission field."

ANTICIPATED TROUBLE IN JERUSALEM.-The Boston Transcript states that a letter was received in that city, on the 23d inst., from Simeon Murad, the acting American Consul in Jerusalem, who says that considerable anxiety is felt by the Christian European residents. The Arabs without the wall, to say nothing of those within are evidently under unusual excitement. Those of Dibel Kuds and Dibel Mablous have already destroyed the surrounding crops. Bread is beginning to be very dear, so that a loaf which ordinarily cost five paras now brings twenty, and scarce at that. The poor are suffering, and apprehensions of a fearful outbreak are anticipatad.

THE DAILY PRAYER MEETING at the Dutch Church, corner of Fulton and William streets, New York, was very much crowded last week, and several times an extra lecture-LARGE BEQUESTS.—Hon. Jonathan Phillips, room had to be opened. Arrangements have who recently died in Boston, left \$135,000 been made to have the room enlarged, and to public objects. He gave to the city of the work will be completed by the middle of library, \$20,000; to the city of Boston, to sionary from Constantinople was present. adorn and embellish streets and public He stated, that with the exception of the places, \$20,000; to Harvard College, \$20,- | Irish missionary, all of the foreign missionaries had escaped injury, although their work had been completely broken up.

> MISSIONARIES RETURNING.—We see in the papers frequent notices of missionaries returning from Syria. Rev. Mr. Bird and wife, and Rev. Mr. Eddy and wife, returned in the steamer Edinburgh, the same which brought Bro. Charles Saunders. Rev. Dwight W. Marsh returned in the steamer Etna, having under his care the youngest son of Dr. Goodell, of Constantinople.

A LETTER FROM Mrs. CARPENTER, giving an interesting account of their visit at Anjer, and of their voyage to Hong Kong, where they arrived on the 5th of June, we are compelled by want of room to put over till next

THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY having bought the lots on Broadway, N. Y., Nos. 5, 7, 9 and 11, intend to erect upon The lots cost over \$100,000.

dinner at the Laight-street. Mr. Martin ga count of his swer to the qu so frequently voyage?"-th it to show tha fatigue on veg cause he tool which was na society of your Parker, whom also stated the fond of advent EUROPEAN N received. Th tion in Syria no doubt was. di's movement soon commend land. In Chi sembling in the of taking an

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THE REPUB Syracuse las ion Governo ernor Campb ed for Canal (was nominat William Call lam were no with thirty ditions were of the Chicag nominations

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POLITICAL TEXT-BOOK FOR 1860, compiled

bodied in a single volume.

fond of adventurous excursions.

received. The arrangements for interven-

tion in Syria had taken such a shape that

10 doubt was felt of their success. Garibal-

portance, and it was thought that he would

soon commence operations against the main-

land. In China, the English forces were as-

before any diplomatic action takes place.

The rebels were making alarming progress.

Soochow, a town of the greatest importance,

containing nearly 2,000,000 inhabitants, and

circumference, had been sacked and burned.

the rebels. Trade in the north is conse-

THE PRINCE OF WALES was at Montreal,

Canada, on Sabbath, August 25th. His re-

long, and the streets through which it pass-

During the chibition of fire works at

Spurgeon at Geneva.—Rev. Mr. Spurgeon,

ie and revivalist, recently preached in

pulpit of Alvin at Beva, Switzerland.

All the brethren appeared to hail my sence in the pulpit of Calvin as a most

extraordinary token of good-will, and evi-

dence of progress in the Established Church.

Readily did I accept the generous offer of the pulpit; and they indage of a gown and bands, to wint the indexer before submitted, was a very a series concession to a prin-

ciple once so rare. but now, happily, more

fully recognized, viz., the essential union of

all the church of Jesus Christ. I met with

the pastors of both the National and Free

churches, who all appeared to entertain the

most fraternal relations toward each other."

ENGLISH MISSION AT JERUSALEM.—Bishop

"I must candidly confess that it has not

progressed of late as I had wished and ex-

pected; but I must also observe that the

exertion on our part has been feeble, whilst

the opposition on the part of the Romanists,

ing, with an abundance of means compared

A LIBRARY for the exclusive use of women,

soon to be opened in the building of the

New York University. The reason given

for such an arrangement is not that women

vantages of a reading-room if it is devoted

in the following terms:

With our poverty."

especially to their use.

inc doit he sa

Several persons

some, it was feared,

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WHERRY OCEAN NAVIGATION. - Mr. D. W

Wartin recently came all the way from Bos-

n to New York in a small row-boat. He

l forty or fifty dmes, a part of deretofore. The med by a large ances, and will ders outside of is brief and says that a my scquaint. commodate my ny compliments al full—to the sted with the is throughout

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the year 1805. was fond of ilation of New ed 75,700, and rate of 25 per ious five years, ind at that ratio New York in his figures, as ntal of the com-

. 149,987 . 184,903 .281,228 289,035 .361,293 882,062 lected by the our population 000 from the

nnounced last had conferred honorary title ie last number is declined, as me pleasure

that Amherst uld so kindly gratification. ends with the confer it. For encumbrance. means agreeaefer the simly mother utof infant conbe permitted, ue your kindmeant, to reay to the end ve been, sim-BEECHER." THODISTS.-The

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tsalen.4 The etter was red inst. fire rican Consul considerable an European the wall, to are evidently ose of Dibel e already de-Bread is bea loaf which rings twenty, are suffering, outbreak are

at the Dutch lliam streets, 👙 rowded last atra lecture rements have nlarged, and the middle of tings, a miswas present. eption of the h their work

see in the gionaries rer. Bird and ife, returned same which Rev. Dwight Etna, bavson of Dr.

at Anjer, fong, where we are com-... er till next

onter haven N. T., speci-upon

tions were adopted accepting the platform ces at \$25 each.

of the Chicago Convention, and ratifying the nominations of Lincoln and Hamlin, also of

ng care of the Republican party.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

by Horace Greeley and John F. Cleveland, A Syrian missionary, Rev. J. Frazer, with Tork Tribune. This volume contains the the 22d inst. Mr. Frazer was an American procured by the hungry, at fair prices. fullest and most complete collection of facts missionary, of, we believe the Presbyterian branch, and was located at Damascus as a besides a record of all the Congressional co-laborer with Rev. Mr. Graham, of the that a gentleman who resides at the Belmont entirely free from obstructions. ridge, Hamlin, H. V. Johnson, Benjamin, ances.

etc., with the more important letters, propositions, and votes of the foregoing, and of Me., on the 20th inst. He was a native of two hours it continued to run as when he and ramified in the north of Scotland, that Messrs. Webster, Bell, Cass, Van Buren, Ererett, Bates, Jeff. Davis, S. P. Chase, J. Pugh, Clayton, Wilmot, Yancey, etc., At the close is presented at a single view the vote by states and counties throughout the Union at every Presidential election since (and including) 1840, with the latest notes for Governor and Congress in all the matested or doubtful states. We believe tions than his. He pursued his theological that so large an aggregate of current po-studies at Andover, and received the hono- gain his bed. Upon consulting several emilitical information was never before emseveral years ago.

"Fanny Forrester," the sweet poet, devoted wife and missionary, has found an appreciative biographer in the Rev. Dr. A. C. Kendrick. The "Life and Letters of Mrs. Emily C. Judson" will soon be published by accived considerable attention at the places Sheldon & Co., and the book promises to be where he stopped on the way, and when he full of interest to every one familiar with wiled New York, he was honored with a this gifted and good woman. Among the miner at the water-cure establishment in materials made use of, Mrs. Judson's autolaight-street. After the cloth was removed, biography of her childhood will be by no means the least interesting or attractive. Ir. Martin gave a brief and interesting ac-

Rev. Dr. Tyng states that in the thirtycount of his novel voyage, and said, in anone years he has been a city pastor, and swer to the question which had been asked personally connected with large Sundayso frequently-"Why did you make this schools, he has received over three hundred royage?"—that, in the first place, he made youths of both sexes to the Lord's table diit to show that a man can stand physical rectly from the Sunday-schools, and he has no doubt that two hundred more united with fatigue on vegetable diet, and secondly, behis church as a result of the influence of precause he took pride in rowing his boat, vious Sunday-school instruction.

which was named the "Fraternity," after a Master C. Kennedy, popularly known as society of young men, followers of Theodore the boy preacher, is about to enter Hamilton Parker, whom he very much admired. He college to prepare for a formal entree to the ministry. Master Kennedy is but seventeen also stated that he had always been very years of age. He pursues his studies under the auspices of a few wealthy members of the Baptist church. EUROPEAN News to August 15th has been

There are, in London, 939 clergymen, 429 churches, and 423 chapels, of which latter the Independents have 121 the Baptists 100, the Wesleyans 77, the Roman Catholics 59, les movements were assuming greater im- the Calvinists and English Presbyterians 10, the Quakers 7, the Jews 10, and the nume-

of taking and destroying the Taku Forts | will shortly revisit his native country. He was to leave Constantinople July 14th. He is a brother of the Republican candidate for Vice-President.

surrounded by a wall nearly ten miles in \$53,331 04 in aid of the Pope, and that the It is said that the imperial troops had joined The collections are still going on.

The Missionary Institute at Basle, Switzerland, for training a student to meet the various: exigencies, physical, intellectual, of \$50,000, will shortly be added to the atand spiritual, of the missionary life, is con- tractions of the New York Historical Socieception is described as a magnificent affair, ducted on such an economical scale, that ty's museum. It will be placed in the lower and was witnessed by sixty thousand peo- ten pounds per annum suffice for the sup- gallery of their suitably arranged building, port of the student. The Liberia Christian Advocate reports avenue.

ple. The procession was over two miles encouraging success in winning many of ed were decorated with flags, arches, &c. the native Africans to civilization and Chris-In the course of the day, the Prince inaugu- tianity, and is urging the Christians to make the Crystal Palace Exhibition, and laid strong efforts to extend their missionary labors.

There are 34 Congregational churches in Konga and their missionary labors.

in Kansas, and twenty ministers. The whole number of church-members is 609; Quebec, a serio ident happened from the number of Sunday-school children is es- New Jersey. which had been timated at 2,500.

The Bibles sold in Constantinople during the year 1859 amounted to 25,156 copies, being more than double those of the preceding year, the increase being principally in the Bulgarian Scriptures.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

A Novel Festival.—The "Farmer's Club," of Franklin, Mass., has inaugurated a new feature of social entertainment in the sphere | Warren county, Pa. The workmen engagof agriculture, and christened it "The Farm- ed in a well suddenly struck a vein on and sixty-two thousand. er's Festival." A farmer's dinner was provided in the Town hall by the families connected with the "Club" and the "Agricultu- that could be procured, and running out ral Library," to which they set down with into the river to the extent of sixty barrels a good number of invited guests, among whom was the Norfolk County Agricultural committee. Three tables were spread the whole length of the hall, and loaded with all the good things that farmers raise, from baked beans and indian pudding to roast building was laid upon the 29th of June, chicken and pumpkin pie. Every article of and when all is finished as designed, it will food upon the tables was produced on the be one of the grandest achievements in the Franklin farms, except the watermelons, which came from Maryland. The exercises dystone. Gobat speaks of his mission at Jerusalem commenced about half past eleven o'clock by singing by the "Quartette Club." Their first piece was entitled "Good Morning," a sort of welcome to the company, very finely executed. At half past twelve o'clock the company were ready for the repast, and the singers having performed that delightful piece, "Come to Dinner," they sat down to the Greeks, the Armenians, has been increas-'boiled dish" and other things too numerous to mention. Nearly three hours were devoted after dinner to addresses by different gen-

LICENSES IN NEW YORK.—From the report of the controller for 1859, we learn there were in New York 367 licensed express wagons, 6,288 public carts, 1,200 dirt carts, need different books to read from those pro- 328 charcoal wagons, 130 street railroad ride for gentlemen, but that they will be cars, the latter paying a license of about more likely to avail themselves of the ad- \$44 each. There are 50 licensed boardinghouses, which pay \$10 each; 1,741 cartmen, 328 porters, who pay a license of \$1 a year and 50 cents for renewal, while there are nine chimney sweepers, paying a license of that city and of Alexandria and George-THE REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION, held at \$3 each, and 772 pedlars who pay a license Syracuse last week, nominated for re-elec- of \$6 per annum. New York has 55 pawn- be so regulated, that all classes and condition C tion Governor Morgan and Lieutenant-Gov-brokers, who pay a license of \$50 each; trions of people may have an opportunity of Mills, J. Kenyon, E. E. Covey, Jeptha F. Randolph, ernor Campbell. S. H. Barnes was nominat- 219 second-hand dealers at \$25 each; 261 evincing their respect and gratitude." ed for Canal Commissioner. James K. Bates junk shops at \$25 each; 664 junk carts and boats, \$10 each; 845 hackney coaches, \$5 William Cullen Bryant and James O. Put- each; 822 hackney coach drivers, \$1 each; nam were nominated for Electors at Large, with thirty-three District Electors. Resolution 1,015 stages, \$20 each; 1,842 stage drivers, only 25 cents each, and 43 intelligence offi-

DINING ON THE RAIL.—When sleeping cars World's Fairs. lorgan and Campbell, and the rest of the were introduced on all our great railroad candidates for State officers; also declaring lines, railroad presidents and directors fanthat the attempt to fasten upon the Republicandidates for State officers; also declaring lines, railroad presidents and directors fanthe honor of crossing the Atlantic ocean in R. M. Haven, Milton, Wis., 4 00
a balloon. He proposes to start from BosCandidates for State officers; also declaring lines, railroad presidents and directors fanthe honor of crossing the Atlantic ocean in R. M. Haven, Milton, Wis., 4 00
a balloon. He proposes to start from BosCandidates for State officers; also declaring lines, railroad presidents and directors fanthe honor of crossing the Atlantic ocean in R. M. Haven, Milton, Wis., 4 00
a balloon. He proposes to start from BosCandidates for State officers; also declaring lines, railroad presidents and directors fanthe honor of crossing the Atlantic ocean in R. M. Haven, Milton, Wis., 2 00
Angeline Clarke, Walworth, Wis., 2 00 Can party the responsibility of profligate most to provide for the comfort of the trav- ton, and has constructed the "Great West- Helen M. Dunn, Plainfield, N. J., 2 00 State legislation is calumnious and wicked; eling public. The managers of the through ern" and the "American Eagle" for the Benjamin Vincent, Hamlet, and that the State canals deserve the foster- route between New York and Harrisburg, hazardous undertaking. The 1st of Octo- Henry Williams, Higginsville, 200 Pa., however, have made arrangements to ber is fixed as the period of his departure.

of the baggage car on the through express fleet in the harbor of Sebastopol have been his wife and two children, were passengers has been fitted up as a refreshment car, where attended with the most triumphant success. in the Arabia, which arrived at Boston on pies, cakes, sandwiches, and fruits, can be Some of the largest and costliest vessels gustus H. Hall, of Tully, Onondaga County, and Miss

SERIOUS MOSQUITO BITE.—The World says, besides a local Conventions, Platforms, Irish Presbyterian mission. Mr. Frazer left Hotel, in New York, was awakened on Sun-Call cuses, Aland and including a full his- before the outbreak in that city, and en- day morning, at about one o'clock, by a pe- ing title bestowed upon Mr. Charles Coffin of the Conventions and Platforms of deavored to induce Mr. Graham to accom- culiar sensation. At first he thought his Harris, son of U. C. Harris, of Portsmouth, with the letters of acceptance of the pany him. This Mr. Graham declined to nose was bleeding, but on arising and light- who has purchased 300,000 acres of land in 1800, with the state of the sta several of the most memorable speeches of in the streets, being the only missionary just below his left eye, on the cheek bone, one-twelfth of the whole area of the king-Messrs. Lincoln, Douglas, Seward, Breckin- who has fallen during the present disturb- a stream of blood was spurting out, about dom, and contains half a dozen good vol the size of a large knitting-needle. In vain canoes. Rev. John W. Ellingwood died at Bath, he endeavored to stanch the wound, but for Beverly, Mass., and went to Bath when a first discovered it. During the third hour, one may travel direct through from London young man, and has been pastor of the the blood ceased to flow with its wonted to Inverness, a distance of 630 miles, in 18 "North" church for nearly a third of a cen- force, and after three hours' steady endeav- hours! There are branch lines to the printury. Mr. Ellingwood was a self-made man, ors, and as he was about to summon a phy- cipal seaports along the coast, and to little been a professor of religion for more than thi ty-five a mechanic in early life, who had not the sician, the bleeding diminished gradually, towns and villages, into the very heart of advantages of a collegiate education; yet lessening in force and quantity until finally the highlands. there are few instances, perhaps, of greater it ceased altogether. By this time the gensuccess in professional and pastoral rela- tleman was so exhausted that it was with the greatest difficulty he was enabled to rerary degree of D. D. from Bowdoin College nent physicians, they attributed it to the gramme. The most liberal arrangements bite of a mosquito, and say if the flow of have been made, and the exhibition will no blood had continued much longer, he must doubt be a perfect success. have died from the loss of blood

SUMMARY.

Old folks are plenty in Connecticut, as appears from the census returns. Mr. Jas. Ouglass, of Coventry, is in his 104th year; is still clear-sighted; has lived with his wife seventy years. Galinda Green, of Chaplin, is 105 years old. Widow Thompson, of Bristol, is 101, and gets her subsistence by sewing. Widow Trall, of Bloomroutes of travel, there are 200 people over on the field were estimated at 200,000. seventy years of age, among a total population of only 2,000!

South, it seems. The Augusta (Ga.) Disagraph: "We learn this morning that a negro boy who had killed a white man was there. burned at the stake at the above-named

The Petersburg (Va.) Express says, that to pay their taxes. Some of these negroes Letters from Constantinople, received at are indebted as much as \$25 to the city, and Bethel, Me., state that Rev. Dr. Hamlin, the as they generallly sell for ten cents a day, kie and Mississippi railroad company held a sembling in the Gulf of Pecholi, with a view esteemed and highly honored missionary, their value will no doubt be made out of meeting August 23d, and unanimously asthem.

> residence which for some time past has been in process of erection on his "Cedarcroft" The Metropolitan Record announces that farm, at Kennett square, Penn. After fif- \$6,000 as a fund for the support of the minthe Catholics of this diocese have raised teen years travel and successful literary istry, given by the late Mrs. Canfield of that labor, he now goes back to his native town, place. money has been transmitted to "his holi- to enjoy for a season, in the place where, as ness." This large sum has been collected a boy, he used to dream of such a future, fifty-nine agricultural articles have been mainly through the church organizations. the fame and fortune he has honorably won.

The Abbott collection of Egyptian Antiquities, which in some respects is the finest in the world, and was purchased at a cost at the corner of Eleventh street and Second

Three of the choir of young girls who, dressed in white, greeted Washington as he entered Trenton, in 1789, on his way to as sume the Presidency, and strewed his pathway with flowers, still survive. One vet lives in Trenton; one is mother to Senator Chesnut, of South Carolina; and one. Mrs. Sarah Hand, resides in Cape May county,

The census is showing a great falling off in the slave population of Western Virginia. They are being rapidly sold and removed South. The returns of the census of Wood county show a heavy falling off in the slave population, and we now have the census of Cabell county, which shows 216 slaves and ten free negroes, against 389 slaves and eight free negroes in 1850.

The Erie Gazette has intelligence of an received from the United States. extraordinary oil discovery at Tidioute. Thursday from which the oil flowed spontaneously in torrents, filling all the vessels before it could be stopped.

It is announced that the Minot's Ledge ight-house will be completed and lighted up in September next, by one of the first order of "Fresnel lights." The last stone of the world. not even excepting the far-famed Ed-

Pietro Boccomini, a Roman tragic actor recently died at Amsterdam, at the age of 39. In 1849 he received two stabs with a poinard a little below the heart, and at his | Western mixed, 69@70c. for round yellow, 80c. for cries the murderer ran away, exclaiming, "My God! I have mistaken my man." Boccomini never completely recovered from the effects of his wounds, the author of which at 15@16c. 1859's, 5@12c.; 1858's, 4@4½c. Older

A schooner, name unknown, but supposed to be the Peter Mowell, of New Orleans, of men, who were all taken into Nassau by the wreckers. The vessel is a total loss. Captain Rich and Captain Smith are both reported masters. One seaman died before landing.

The late Joseph Gales, the veteran editor of the National Intellingencer, is to have his memory honored with a monument, to be erected in Washington by the residents of town. The contributions therefore are "to

Joel Hayden, of Haydenville, Mass., has presented to Amherst College a beautiful bronze statue, to be placed in the centre of the college flower-garden. It represents the nymph Sabina, involved in Comus, and is modeled after the similar marble statue which was exhibited in the London and New York

A. M. Babcock, Westerly, R. I., 2 00 to vol. 16 No. 52

World's Fairs.

Samuel Saunders, Dorrville, R. I., 2 00 17 52

Mr. Samuel Wilson is a new candidate for

dine their patrons on the train. A portion Col. Gowan's efforts to raise the sunken have been recovered uninjured; others have place. been blown up, and it is thought that before the cold weather ensues, the bay will be 1860, by Eld. N. Wardner, Mr. Wm. B. Jenkins, of

The Duke of Kahukah is the high-sound-

The railway system is now so extended

The managers of the Springfield horse show, which is to take place on the 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th of September, have completed their arrangements and issued their pro-

Elias Howe wants Congress to extend his patent for improvement in sewing machines. A recent letter from Washington says there is a strong feeling averse to the extension, prompted doubtless by the well-known fact that he has realized an enormous fortune from it already.

Military reviews are popular in Great Britain about these days. The last took place at Holyrood, Scotland. More than 20,000 volunteers were reviewed by her mafield, was born one year later. But in jesty, an hour and twenty minutes being oc-Mansfield, a cosy village away from all cupied by their march, and the spectators her helpless. She has now gone, we believe, where on board the steamer, or at the freight office, Pier No.

The Vermont farmers are having great rejoicings over the late rains, and it is They occasionally burn a negro at the thought more fell in two weeks than for seven months previous. Copious rains have patch of the 11th inst. has the following par- also visited some parts of Maine, relieving the severe drouth that has been experienced

The census returns from Michigan show a place. Twelve persons took him from the large increase over 1850. Seven counties. Sheriff's custody, giving bonds for his re- from which the returns are complete. show delivery, after which they tried, sentenced, an increase of 41,000. If the remainder of and executed the murderer, returning his the State exhibits a corresponding gain, Michigan will return a million of inhabitants.

M. Bonnet, a member of the Lyons Acadeon Thursday, in front of the Court-House, my, published in 1858 a book on the fatal eleven hundred and ninety-three free negroes influences of idleness among the children of iel E., only child of Christopher C. and Emeline Lewis. will be offered for sale, for a sufficient time the upper classes and the rich, which is now to enable them by their allowance per diem creating quite a sensation in Germany, where a translation of it has just appeared.

sented to the proposition of extending the Bayard Taylor has completed the beautiful first mortgage bonds thirty years. The Congregational society, at Suffield,

> Ct., has lately come into possession of about During the last year six hundred and

> patented in this country. Among these were one hundred and thirteen harvesters. There are in Georgia about 1.422 Baptist chuches, and about 500 Baptist ministers.

quite, three churches to every minister. The Emperor Napoleon, to recompense Abd-el-Kader for his conduct in favor of the Christians in Syria, has sent him the Grand Cordon of the Legion of Honor.

This manifests that there are nearly, if not

Saxony, no larger than Rhode Island or Connecticut, keeps 3,500,000 sheep; England and Wales, 26,000,000; and the whole of the United States only 21,000.000.

In the colleges of our land, containing last year about 5,000 students, 2,600 are members of the church, of whom nearly 1,600 were added the previous year.

Many of Whittier's grand poems are circulated at the South without his name, and some of the verses are subjected to "emendations" to suit that market.

The contributions of Dr. Todd's church at Pittsfield, Mass., to the American Board, this

year, amount to nearly \$1,200. Humboldt's library will be sold at auction Sept. 17th. Many orders have already been

The Deputy-Marshals estimate the present population of New York at eight hundred

Accounts from St. Petersburg say that a fearful scourge, the plague of Siberia, has broken out in that city.

NEW YORK MARKETS-AUGUST 27, 1860. Ashes-Pots, \$5.25; Pearls, 5 50@5 60. Apples-\$1 50@2 25 \$ bbl. Beans-\$1 00@1 08 \$ bushel.

Beeswax--35@37c. Eggs-10@11c. for Western, 13@14c. for good marks of State, 131@14c. for Jersey and Philadelphia.

Flour and Meal-Flour, \$5 10@5 20 for superfine Western and State, 5 25@5 50 for extra State, 5 75 for round hoop Ohio, 5 90@6 50 for trade brands, 10@7 50 for the higher grades. Rye Flour, 3 40@ 25. Corn Meal, 3 50@4 00.

Grain--Wheat, \$1 22 for Wisconsin Spring, 1 25@ 27 for red Western, 1 33(a)1 35 for white Western, 31@1 32 for amber Western. Corn, 63@631c. for choice North Carolina. Oats, 39@40c. for Canadian and State. Rye, 77c. Barley, 77c. for new winter State. Barley Malt, 90c.

Hops-New have been contracted in the country Provisions-Pork, \$14 121@14 25 for prime, 19 00

for new mess, 19 12@19 25 for old mess. Beef, 4 25 about 130 tons, was wrecked on the 26th Western, 10 50@12 00 for extra mess. Butter, 12@ @5 50 for country mess, 8 50@10 25 for repacked July, back of Lingard Key, (Bahamas,) 15c. for Western, 17@20c. for choice firkins, 20@22c. with 364 Africans on board, and nine sea- for Orange county in pails. Cheese, 7@8c. for common to good Ohio, 9@94c. for fair to good, 10@104c. for fine State dairy.

> Potatoes-\$1 62(a)2 00 \$\text{\$\text{\$}}\$ bbl. is the range. Seeds-Calcutta Linseed, \$1 70@1 72.

Wool-Domestic Fleece, 35@55c. for common and

H. M. Haven, W. B. Maxson, L. C. Rogers, David C.

LETTERS.

W. B. Gillette, James Bailey, C. A. Burdick, D. E.

Maxson, N. V. Hull, Benjamin Vincent, Joshua Clarke,

(cr. next week.) 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 FOR THE SABBATH RECORDER:

Wm. H. Hydorn, Hebron, Pa., 5 00 David C. Long, Pattonsville, Pa., 2 00

CLARKE ROGERS, Treasurer.

MARRIED

HALL WELLS At St. George's Church, Schenectatady, July 26th, 1860, by the Rev. Dr. Payne, Mr. Au-

JENKINS-ANDRESS-In Alfred, N. Y., August 22d, Hartsville, Steuben County, and Miss E. J. Andress,

of Burnes, Allegany County. PACKER-MARIHEW-At Barkerville, N. Y., August st, 1860, by Rev. L. Coffin, Mr. Nathan E. Packer and Miss Sarah Jane Marihew, both of the above place. Rosebush-Stillman-In Andover, N.Y., July 19th, 860, by Eld. J. Kenyon, Mr. George D. Rosebush

and Mrs. Amanda M. Stillman, all of the above place. SMALLEY-Cook-In New Market, N. J., Aug. 21st, 860, by Rev. L. C. Rogers, Mr. Samuel Smalley, of New Market, and Miss Mary B. Cook, of Shiloh, N. J.

Covey-In Brookfield, Madison County, N. Y., Feb. oth, 1860, of consumption, Mrs. Selena Covey, wife of years, and in her last sickness was buoyed up with the AND MOST DIRECT-CARRYING THE EASTERN MAIL. pleasing hope of meeting her Saviour in peace, feeling The steamers PLYMOUTH ROCK, Captain Joel an assurance that he would carry her safely over the Jordan of death, and give her an inheritance at his liams, in connection with the Stonington and Proviright hand, where there are pleasures forevermore.

"Peaceful be thy silent slumber, Peaceful in the grave so low-Thou no more wilt join our number, Thou no more our songs shalt know. "Yet again we hope to meet thee,

When the day of life has fled: Then in Heaven with joy to greet thee, RANDOLPH-In Plainfield, N. J., August 20th, 1860

seventy-six years old. She was a member of the Seventh-day Baptist Church at New Market, where she joined about nine years since. She had experiprivileges, having before lived eight miles from the dence with the 11 45 A. M. train for Boston. house of worship. Nearly half of the time siece then she has been unable to meet with those who worship, train through each way. on account of a paralytic stroke, that has rendered she will worship in an eternal Sabbath.

Many-In Berlin, August 10th, 1860, after a short illness, Miss Martha Main, in the 35th year of her age. Si-ter Main made a profession of religion some four years since, during quite an extensive revival of reliminister, and united with the Seventh-day Baptist Church, of which she remained a faithful and much beloved sister till called to unite with the blessed in vember next, the following officers are to be elected. heaven. Sister Main possessed not only the spirit of to wit: Martha but the portion of Mary, which shall never

GRAY-In Westerly, R. I., August 10th, 1860, Mrs. Susan A. Gray, wife of Cyrus E. Gray, in the 20th year of her age; also, Aug. 15th, Charles W., son of Cyrus E. and Susan A. Gray.

Maxson-In Hopkinton, R. I., August 20th, 1860 Elizabeth A., only child of Mrs. Charlotte G. Maxson, of December next; (widow of Cyrus H. Maxson, deceased,) aged 4 years

Thirty-five Elector Lewis-In Ashaway, R. I., August, 4th, 1860, Dan-

aged 9 mouths and 19 days. Mary Ann, daughter of Geo. A. Babcock, aged 8 The stock and bondholders of the Milwauyears and 2 months.

> ., daughter of Geo. Moore, aged 4 years and 3 months. apoplexy, Noah R. Palmer, in the 43d year of his age. composed of the Seventh and Thirteenth Wards, in RATHBONE-In Hopkinton, R. I., July 21st, 1860, Elias R. Rathbone, aged 37 years.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Interest on Endowment Notes of the Edu-CATION SOCIETY. As the time approaches for the payment of the annual interest on the Endowment Notes, permit us to again call the attention of those interested to the subject. It is highly important to our educational welfare, that the interest on these notes should be met promptly. Much is yet behind on last year's dues. Owing to this fact, the Society is largely in debt for instruction given by Alfred University and Academy, on scholarships. The Institution is suffering greatly for the want of this money. Will not the friends of our educational interests, who have done so nobly in the past, act promptly in this time of need? They may rest assured that every dollar will be sacredly devoted to the advancement of the highest interests of humanity. This money can be paid to the local agents-who remain the same as last year-or, where it is more convenient, it can be paid directly to the Treasurer, Clark Rogers, New York; to Elisha Potter, Treasurer of Alfred University, Alfred Conter; or to the undersigned. Those attending the coming anniversaries of our benevolent societies, will find some one there authorized to receive all moneys which those attending these meetings shall desire to pay at that time. J. ALLEN, General Agent.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE MISSIONARY SOCIETY. The Seventh-day Baptist Missionary Society will hold ts Eighteenth Annual Meeting with the Pawcatuck Seventh-day Baptist Church, in Westerly, R. I., on the Fourth-day before the second Sabbath in September. (the 5th day of the month,) at 10 o'clock A. M. The Introductory Discourse by J. M. Todd.

N. K. Lewis, Rec. Sec.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE EDUCATION SOCIETY. The Fifth Annual Meeting of the Seventh-day Baptist Education Society will be held at Westerly, R. I., on Sixth-day, Sept. 7th. The exercises will include an address by J. W. Morton, the reading of the Reports of the Treasurer and the Executive Board, &c. D. E. Maxson, Recording Secretary.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE S. D. B. PUBLISHING SOCIETY .- The Seventh-day Baptist Publishing Society will hold its Eleventh Anniversary at Pawcatuck, R. I., on Fifth-day, Sept. 6th, 1860.

D. R. STILLMAN, Recording Secretary.

Notice - Providence permitting, public worship will be resumed in the Seventh-day Baptist York City, on the third Sabbath of September, (the said." 15th.) at 11 o'clock A. M.

QUARTERLY MEETING .- The Northern Quarterly Meeting, composed of the churches at Berlin, Dakota, and Coloma, Wisconsin, will hold its next session with the Church at Dakota, commencing on Sixth-day evening before the last Sabbath in Septem- ber, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, shall prober, 28th. We would request the members of sister vide a box to receive the ballots of the citizens of this churches to meet with us if convenient, and the State, in relation to the said proposed amendment, and ministering brethren in particular, as we need assist- written or printed, or partly written or partly ance, and desire a deeper work of grace in our hearts, one of the following forms, namely: "For the pro-

S. T. MILLS, Church Clerk.

and that sinners may be awakened.

A plentiful supply of pure blood is as essential to animal life, as light, heat and genial showers are to the vegetable kingdom. When the proper circulation of the vital fluid is impeded, sickness is the inevitable consequence, the secretions become unhealthy, the liver becomes clogged with impure bile, which forced into the system vittates and inflames the, blood engen- tion, the inspectors shall count and canvass the ballots

For sale also by Druggists generally.

-New England Farmer, April 4, 1857.

ing much attention among housekeepers for its quali- to the canvass of votes given at an election for govties in producing light and healthy bread and bucuit. Those who have given it a trial speak in high terms of its value in making good bread. Our readers will

ed his son of Consumption in its worst stages, after being given up to die by the most celebrated physicians, desires to make known the mode of cure, (which proves successful in every case,) to those afflicted with Coughs, Colds, and Consumption, and he will send the same to any address, free of charge. Address, enclosing two stamps to pay return postage, Daniel Adee, 22 Frankfort Street, N. Y.

In the cases of election for governor. The board of State canvassers shall canvass the said certified copies in the like manner as prescribed by law in respect to the election of governor, and in like manner shall make and file a certificate of the result of such canvass, which shall be recorded by the Secretary of State, and published by him.

Sec. 4. This act shall take effect immediately.

MARINER'S SAVING INSTITUTIONand on Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8 Mary, second daughter of Wm. B. Wells, of the former P.M. Interest allowed on deposits at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from \$5 to \$500, and 5 per cent. on THOMAS B. STILLMAN, Pres't.

PHILLIP W. ENGS. | Vice-Presidents. CHARLES MILES, ISAAO T. SMITH, Sec.

THE BEST AUTOMATIC FLY-TRAP. JENKS PATENT FLY-TRAP

catches an everlasting quantity of Flies, and kills them in the Trap. A quart per hour is a common 'catch." They are for sale by WINDLE & CO., No. 56 Maiden-lane

BALDWIN & JOHNSTON, No. 65 Maiden-lane. BERRIAN'S, No. 601 Broadway; at 494 Broadway; and No. 635 Broadway. S. W. SMITH, No. 43 Centre-st.

THE REGULAR MAIL LINE VIA STO-Stone, and COMMONWEALTH, Captain J. W. Wildence, and Boston and Providence Railroads, leaving New York daily, (Sinday excepted,) from Pier No. 18 8 30 P. M., or on the arrival of the mail train which leaves Beston at 5 30 P. M. The COMMONWEALTH, from New York-Monday,

Wednesday and Friday. From Stonington-Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. The PLYMOUTH ROCK, from New York, Tues: ay, Thursday and Saturday. From Stonington-Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Passengers proceed from Stonington, per Railroad,

Had she lived ten days more, she would have been to Providence and Boston, in the Express Mail Train, reaching said places in advance of those by other routes, and in ample time for all the early morning lines, connecting North and East. Passengers that eight years since, she moved into Plainfield, with her rest undisturbed; breakfast, if desired, and leave Stotwo daughters, so that she could enjoy better religious nington in the 7 45 A. M. train, connecting at Provi-A baggage-master accompanies the steamer and

> For passage, berths, state-rooms, or freight, apply 18 North River, or at the office of the Company, No. 115 West Street, corner of Cortland Street. NEW YORK, June 7, 1860

TO THE SHERIFF OF THE COUNTY OF NEW YORK: - SIR, - Notice is hereby given, that at the general election, to be held in this State on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of No-

A Governor, in the place of Edwin D. Morgan; A Lieutenant-Governor, in the place of Robert

A Canal Commissioner, in the place of John M. An Inspector of State Prisons in the place of William C. Rhodes; All whose terms of office will expire on the last day

Thirty-five Electors of President and Vice-President of the United States: A Representative in the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States, for the Third Congressional District composed of the First, Second. Third. Fifth, and Sixth Wards, in the City of New York;
A Representative in the Thirty-seventh Congress of

the United States, for the Fourth Congressional District, composed of the Fourth, Sixth, Tenth, and Four-Moore-In Ashaway, R. I., August 10th, 1860, Mary teenth Wards, in the City of New York; A Representative in the Thirty-seventh Congress of PALMER-In Hopkinton, R. I., Aug. 13th. 1860, of the United States, for the Fifth Congressional District.

> the City of New York, and the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, and Sixteenth Wards of Brooklyn; the United States, for the Sixth Congressional District, composed of the Eleventh, Fifteenth, and Seventeenth Wards, in the City of New York;

A Representative in the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States, for the Seventh Congressional District, composed of the Ninth, Sixteenth, and Twentieth Wards, in the City of New York; And a Representative in the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States, for the Eighth Congressional Dis-

trict, composed of the Twelfth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twenty-first, and Twenty-second Wards, in the City COUNTY OFFICERS ALSO TO BE ELECTED FOR SAID COUNTY.

Seventeen Members of Assembly: A Register, in the place of William Miner: A City Judge, in the place of Abraham D. Russell: A Recorder, in the place of George G. Barnard; A Surrogate, in the place of Edward C. West; A Justice of the Supreme Court, in the place of Benjamin W. Bonney:

Two Supervisors, in the place of Smith Ely, jr., and William R. Stewart; 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. 349 of Laws of 1860 a copy of which is printed herewith, for instructions in regard to their duties under said act, entitled: "An act to perfect an amendment to the Constitution, abolishing the property qualification of people of color."

CHAP. 349. N ACT to perfect an amendment to the Constitution abolishing the Property Qualification of people of color. Passed April-13, 1860—three-fifths being

present. Whereas, The following amendment to the Constituthe members elected to each branch of the legislature for the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, and the said amendment was duly entered on the journals of each branch of the legislature, with the yeas and nays taken thereon, and referred to the legislature to be chosen at the next el ction of senators and members of assembly, and was duly published for at least three months previous to such election, in pursuance

Whereas. The said amendment was also agreed to by said branches of the legislature for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty, pursuant to said thirfollowing, to wit:

SECTION 1, of article two, of the Constitution of this State, is hereby amended by striking out the following been for three years a citizen of this State, and for one. year next preceding any election, shall have been of two hundred and fifty dollars, over and above all debts and incumbrances charged thereon, and shall have been actually rated and paid tax thereon, shall be entitled to vote at such election; and no person of Chapel, 11th street, between 3d and 4th avenues, New be seized and possessed of such real estate as afore-

> Now, therefore, for the purpose of submitting the said proposed amendment to the people of this State-

SECTION 1. The inspectors at each poll in the several towns and wards of this State, at the general election for Governor, to be held on the sixth day of Novemeach voter may present a ballot on which shall be posed amendment in relation to suffrage," or "against Done in behalf of the Church at Dakota, Wis., Aug. The said ballots shall be endorsed, "Proposed amendment in relation to suffrage," and so folded as to conceal the contents of the ballot, and expose the endorsement. And all the citizens of this State entitled to vote for member of assembly in their respective districts, shall be entitled to vote on the adoption of the said proposed amendment during the day of election, in the several districts in which they reside.

SEC. 2. After finally closing the polls of such elecdering scrofula, cutaneous eruptions, liver complaint, fever sores, dyspepsia, consumption, &c., to purify the blood and speedily cure the above named diseases nothing is so efficacious as Sand's Sarsaparilla.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. Sands, Druggists, 100 Fulton street, New York.

For sale also by Druggists generally. the proposed amendment," and shall certify and subscribe the same, and cause copies thereof to be made, certified, and delivered as prescribed by law in respect

SEC. 3. The votes so given shall be canvassed by the board of county canvassers, and statements theredo well to try it." Look out for worthless imitations. of shall be made, certified, signed, and recorded in the Be sure the name of James Prize is on your purchase. manner prescribed by law in respect to the canvassing of votes given for governor; and certified copies of the same shall be made and transmitted by the county To Consumptives.—A Clergyman having curclerks, respectively, in the manner prescribed by law ed his son of Consumption in its worst stages, after in the cases of election for governor. The board of

giving an

Miscellaneous.

Behind the principal chain of the Andes extends, on the banks of the Ucayale and of Panama hats not more than two years. the Maranon, an immense plain, inclined to The importation into England has just begun; the east, traversed by mountain ranges, and but it is sure greatly to extend.—London which is called in Peru the Montana Real. Illustrated News. Under a rainy sky, which is often disturbed by thunder storms, the eternal verdure of the primordial forests charms the eye of the traveler, whilst the inundations, the marshes, the enormous serpents, the innumerable insects, arrest its hesitating march. This region, through which the communications are difficult, is called Lower Peru.

ited vegetation the most beautiful and gi- the works. The State owns the salt lands gantic plants, the loveliest and most odorous and farms them out to individuals and comflowers, the most useful shrubs, the herbs panies, who pay one cent per bushel toll for the richest, both as to production and value, all they make. The water is taken from many of which are unknown in Europe, wells bored to the depth of two or three though eminently appreciated in the country hundred feet, and is raised by large iron

ported from Panama into the United States. exported from nearly the whole South Amerivote themselves exclusively to the making of these hats. The process is a very long these hats is so high. The minute delicate works. labor is longer or shorter according to the quality; for, whilst common articles demand scarcely more than two or three days, those of the best description require entire months of care and attention.

The plaiting of these hats occupies the whole of the Indian colony of Moyobamba, on the banks of the Amazon, to the north of Lower Peru. In this village men and women, children and old men, are equally busy. The inhabitants are all seen before their cotfages plaiting hats and smoking cigarettes. The straw is plaited on a thick piece of wood, which the workman holds between his knees. The centre is begun first, and the work continued outward to the rim. The time the most favorable for this kind of work is the morning or rainy days, when the atmosphere is saturated with moisture. At ings appear in the form of knots when the work is ended.

ture is kept up. The bombonaxa is then bleached for two or three days. The straw thus prepared is dispatched to all the places where the inhabitants occupy themselves with plaiting hats; and the Indians of Peru employ the straw not only for hats, but also in making those delicious little

sprung from the Mongolian race, have large flat faces. Their eyes are placed obliquely, so that the grand angle descends towards the nose. The cheek bones are prominent the brow is low and flattened; the hair is black, smooth and glossy; their skin is of a brownish red color; their figure is tolerably good and regular. They live in groups of Lower Peru. It is to this race, which is in the highest degree indolent, lazy and selfish, that the world owes the bombonaxa

When an Indian has made a dozen or so of these hats, he sets out for the residence rives in the evening. Nothing is more curious than to see the cunning Indian, his merchandise hid under the fold of his poncho. advancing toward the house of the supposed purchaser, waiting without stirring, and looking at the door in silence. When the dealer examines a hat which the Indian has shown him, the latter asks an enormous value of the article; and when, after long discussion, he at last decides on concluding rubbing it in order to try whether it is good. If the sellers of the hats are to the number of two or three, he who has concluded the bargain passes to the others the sum paid. in order that they also may see whether it is honest money. If the money pleases them, the first man draws from his inexhaustible poncho a second, a third, a twentieth hat, as verification of the money.

We can easily understand the slowness which results from this mode of sale. It is difficult to buy more than twenty hats a day, him, "I don't want you any longer; you even in giving the best price. Thus, in or- know too much." Poor G. went out, but his der to collect 2,000 hats, representing a va- old friend, the General, again got him anlue of £1,000, a sojourn of three or four other place. months in the country is required, and as transactions with savages such as those in He was one day very busy, when a stranger weather, to take care of lambs, because they Lower Peru are difficult, dealers are obliged | called in and asked him where the Patent to carry about with them both the money Office was. "I don't know," said G. "Can cloth he ever wore was made from the wool and the merchandise. Notwithstanding you tell me where the Treasury Department of sheep which he had assisted to raise. these difficulties, the trade in hats is one of is?" said the stranger. "No," said G. Sheep raising was formerly profitable, but the surest and most lucrative in the land.

eleven thousand hats. The province of Pan- the Capitol was. "No," replied G. "Do He had been informed that in the adjoining namy produces much more than Peru. It is supposed that not less than sixty or eighty thousand hats are annually exported from Lord! and don't know where the Patent persons are now entering upon the business the province of Pannamy. It the average Office, Treasury, President's House, and price of a hat is reckoned at two piasters, | Capitol are?" their exportation will represent a value of "Stranger," said G, "I was turned out of about £40,000. The greater part of the hats the Post-Office for knowing too much. are exported from Lima, but of late years | don't mean to offend in that way again. I quarter of mutton, in England, that weighed the exportation has likewise taken place by am paid for keeping this book. I believe | 15 or 20 pounds, was thought large. Now, | Experience of a Lecturer.—Rev. T. Starr way of the Amazon.

hat has hindered their importation into Eu- head." rope, but as the average price of a hat has fallen to about £1, they are now within the reach of nearly every one. The Panamas are distinguished from all other hats in be-

South America, and it would be easy to es- qualities are generally perfectly pure. tablish it in Algeria, in the West Indies, and

There has been an importation into France

THE SYRACUSE SALT-WORKS.

The most striking object to the stranger in stopping at or passing through Syracuse, is the salt-works, but not one in many thousands who see the long ranges of vats and the broad acres covered with low roofs, ever inquires as to the process of making salt There grow in all the luxuriance of a lim- or has any conception of the magnitude of pumps propelled by water wheels-the wa-In Lower Peru grows the bombonaxa, or ter for propulsion coming from the canal. hat-straw, resembling as to form a tuft of In the largest pump-house there are eight marsh reeds. The color is a delicate green. pumps, and when in full operation, they The hats called Panama hats, and made raise about one hundred barrels of water from the bombonaxa, have received the per minute. This water is stored in resername they bear from having first been im- voirs, from which it is conducted in pump logs to the works far and near, even to the In truth however, the bombonaxa hats are distance of four miles or more. The State runs these pumps and upholds the works at can coast. Certain classes of Indians de a cost of forty or fifty thousand dollars per annum. Each barrel of water yields a bu shel of salt, and from four to seven millions one, and this is one reason why the price of of bushels are made annually at these

Salt is made in two ways, by solar evaporation, and by boiling. In the solar process, the water is exposed to the sun in three tiers of vats. In the first two it only remains long enough to permit certain mineral substances and impurities to settle. In the last vat, it remains until evaporation is completed, and the salt is left in a crystalized state. It is then ground and put up for market. These vats have roofs or covers, which slide upon rollers, and are drawn over the vats in time of rain. The saltmakers are close observers of the weather, and are not often mistaken in their predic-

The salt that is made by boiling is the most common kind sold in barrels. The water, when properly prepared, is allowed to stand in vats long enough to precipitate noon, or when the weather is clear and dry, its impurities. It is then pumped to the development. They are steeped in hot water salt from the bottom of these kettles, and till they become white. When this opera- adding more water. For weeks in succesdried in a chamber where a high tempera- and the fires are not permitted to go out. The estimated cost of fuel for boiling a bushel of salt is eleven cents.

The salt-works afford employment to a great many men, and there is a large capital invested in the trade. The salt, when properly made, is as good as any in the world, for dairy purposes, and for packing meats; cigar cases, which are often sold for \$5 or but there has been so much inferior salt made at Syracuse, that many have been The Indians of Moyamba, evidently driven to use foreign salt.—Rochester Union.

KNOWING TOO MUCH.

During the administration of President Jackson, there was a young gentleman employed in the public service at Washington, whose name was G.; he was from Tennessee, the son of a widow, a neighbor of and in little tribes, hidden in the virgin for the President, on which account the old hero ests, or disseminated over the vast pampas had a kind feeling for him, and always got him out of his difficulties with some of the higher officials, to whom his singular interferences were distasteful.

while he was employed in the General Post- some both copper and zinc. The descripthe storms of winter, and it will be found evening meeting, "that he had observed a Office, on one occasion, he had to copy a let- tions of cheese in which the poisonous meof a dealer in the article, and generally ar- ter for Major H., a high officer, in answer to tals were found were double-Gloucester and an application from an old gentleman, in Stilton. Skimmed-milk cheese, which was Virginia or Pennsylvania, for the establish- likewise examined for copper and zinc, did ment of a new post-office. The writer of the not contain any metalic impurity. Inquiry letter often used classical language: in this letter he said the application could not be in many dairies sulphate of copper, and granted in consequence of the applicant's sometimes sulphate of zinc, are employed in letter came into G.'s hands to copy, being a which these prejudicial salts are added to price, which is in general three times the great stickler for plainness, he altered the cheese were various. Some persons proximity" to "nearness to." Major H. observed it, and asked G. why he had altera bargain, one sees him examining with dis- ed it. "Why," replied G., "because I don't trust the money which he has received, and think the man would understand what you of preventing the heaving of cheese. Dr. mean by 'proximity.'" "Well," said Major H., "try him; put in the 'proximity' alum in Gloucester cheese, and mentioned

In a few days a letter was received from the applicant, in which he very indignantly plete separation of the caseines from the said, "that his father had fought in the first. and he himself in the second War of Inde- Doctor said that he had found, that copper a conjuror draws every variety of article name of the scoundrel who brought the much carbon is present. from a hat; and for each of the "Panamas" | charge of proximity or anything else wrong the same scene of distrust is renewed for the against him." "There," said G., "did I not

G. carried his improvements so far that Mr. Barry, the Postmaster General, said to

"Nor the President's House?" "No." The it had been discontinued among us, chiefly Moyobamba exports every year ten or stranger finally asked him if he knew where on account of the losses occasioned by dogs.

I know that much; but if you find me

"Good morning," said the stranger.

ing in a single piece, marvellously light, The different times of gathering, and modes He spoke of the effect of keeping sheep in faces to the traveling speaker in different weather they become black, but they recover their natural color when steeped in soapy water.

The landed property of the Russian nobility is iven beging one hour being 16.

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The landed property of the Russian nobility is incomplete to the amount of \$368,000,000.

The landed property of the Russian nobility is incomplete.

The landed property of the Russian nobility is incomplete.

The landed property of the Russian nobility is an arrive with trains of the land of the l water.
What constitutes and maintains the reputation of the Panama hats is, that neither heat nor insects, which devour everything under the tofrid sun of the equator, can effect the bombonaxa straw. In the long run onthing but humidity can destroy them.
They last eight times as long as a Leghorn.

Water.

What constitutes and maintains the fingers. Those the saw it last fall, and it was a beautiful green pasture, with a smooth surface, and of hearing me before lyceums, in different green pasture, with a smooth surface, and of hearing me before lyceums, in different green pasture, with a smooth surface, and of hearing me before lyceums, in different green pasture, with a smooth surface, and of hearing me before lyceums, in different green pasture, with a smooth surface, and of hearing me before lyceums, in different green pasture, with a smooth surface, and of hearing me before lyceums, in different green pasture, with a smooth surface, and of hearing me before lyceums, in different green pasture, with a smooth surface, and of hearing me before lyceums, in different green pasture, with a smooth surface, and of hearing me before lyceums, in different green pasture, with a smooth surface, and of hearing me before lyceums, in different green pasture, with a smooth surface, and of hearing me before lyceums, in different green pasture, with a smooth surface, and of hearing me before lyceums, in different green pasture, with a smooth surface, and of hearing me before lyceums, in different green pasture, with a smooth surface, and of hearing me before lyceums, in different green pasture, with a smooth surface, and of hearing me before lyceums, in different green pasture, with a smooth surface, and of hearing me before lyceums, in different green pasture, with a smooth surface, and of hearing me before lyceums, in different green pasture, with a smooth surface, and of hearing me before lyceums, in different green pasture, with a smooth surface, and of hearing me before lyceums, in different green pasture, with a smooth nothing but humidity can destroy them. They last eight times as long as a Leghorn hat. They are easily carried about. They are easily carried about. They are easily carried about. They follows the folded and rolled by the dozen, like iron—never of copper. A mixture of prus-

the commonest merchandise. In short, the sian blue and gypsum is used in the prepar- had recently been looking among the sheep ther that drove you to the hill, and I lived trade in Panama hats is the very best in ation of some green teas; but the better in Vermont, and had purchased a hundred, on top of it, and saw you in the sleigh. I

street, in which we lived during the first of wool each. He has been to Albany, and see one, and I've come to live where they Alfred C.—B. W. Millard. was rent-seen the long-wooled sheep. They do best, year of our residence at Shanghai, was rent-seen the long-wooled sheep. They do best, long "N. V. Hull. Akron—A. A. Lewis. ed, after we left it, to a tea-merchant. On as he is informed, in small flocks. He wishes long." visiting it afterward, I found he had turned to keep a pretty large flock; has one pasour former kitchen into a tea-coloring room. ture that will carry 300, and another that There were around the sides of the apart- will carry 150 to 200. Sheep require about ment fourteen of these iron bowls, set in one acre each. If land is very rocky, they "except some nervous and delicate females, mortar on the top of as many brick furnaces, require more. He has concluded to keep and a few males with very susceptible, untain which moderate fires were burning. Thir- fine-wooled sheep. Many of the farmers on mable stomachs, a moderate sea voyage is teen of the bowls were half filled with tea the Connecticut are now feeding all the corn one of the finest tonics known. The rapid leaves, and a man stood at each, rapidly they can raise to their sheep. They buy movement through the atmosphere, stirring them with his hand. The remaining wethers, and put them up about the first of change from latitude to latitude, the conbowl contained a quantity of this bluish December, and give them cob-meal and oats, stant breathing of a pure, undefiled air, the green coloring matter, which another was all they will eat. In March they shear them, complete relaxation of mind and muscle, the also stirring. To this one, the men from the and send them to market in the cars alive. novelties of a sea life, and of nautical maothers would come every few minutes, and They will weigh from 150 to 170 pounds, neuvering, soon begin to work wonders on taking from it a small quantity of the con- live weight, and bring from five and a half the body and mind. The complexion betents, would return and stir it, each into his to seven cents per pound. The farmer may bowl of the leaves, till they had acquired fat two sets in the fall and winter. The manner easy, quick and vigorous, and the appearance of the leaves, till they had acquired fat two sets in the fall and winter. the requisite hue. The exceedingly minute nure from sheep is better than that from petite keenly sharpened. The nervous, wornquantity of prussian blue that any person cows. From twenty-one sheep he made ten out, exhausted, irritable person finally becould imbibe, in drinking tea from leaves loads of the best manure he ever saw. comes fat, lazy, and insouciant. For the thus prepared, precludes, in my opinion, the Leaves, or some proper absorbent, should victim of commerce, the votary of fashion, N. Milton—J. F. Randolph. Culp's Store—Zebulon Rec possibility of injury resulting therefrom. be placed upon the bottom of the yard, and and the devotee of literature and science.

ing due allowance for the changes and cor- forty cents, in New Hampshire, to pasture a ruption they undergo, in form and sound, in sheep from the 10th of April till the 20th of eventuates in an almost rejuvenescence." Can being Anglicized. "Hyson" means "before November, or till they are "snowed up," a tithe of this be said of Saratoga, or any the rains," or "flourishing spring"—that is, and about \$1.10 in the winter. A sheep re- of the fashionable places of resort in which early in the spring. Hence it is often called quires about two pounds of hay daily. He our wealthy citizens crowd themselves and "Young Hyson." "Hyson Skin" is compost feeds with hay twice a day, and once with their families during the hot months of ed of the refuse of the other kinds, the native roots. Sheep require a plenty of fresh air, term for which means "tea-skins." Refuse and running water. Some keep them withof a still coarser description, containing out water, but it is not so well. Sheep will many stems, is called "tea-bones." "Bohea" destroy almost every kind of bushes, except is the name of the hills in the region where pines and alders. Some sheep are easily ing a new gum, coming from India, called it is collected. "Pekoe," or "Pecco," means kept within ordinary fences; others will white hairs"—the down on the tender learn to jump over almost every fence. He leaves. "Pouchong"—" folded plant." "Sou-chong"—" small plant." "Twankay" is the kept a flock of sheep twenty-nine years, and name of a stream in the province whence it never knew but one to get off out of the is brought. "Congo" is from a term signi- pasture. Mr. E. thought small mutton quite fying "labor," from the care required in its as good as large, but that, as most farmers are mixed together, the compound has very preparation.—Taylor's Travels in China.

SINGULAR CASE IN A FRENCH COURT. A most extraordinary case is now trying M. C. died, leaving an express order to his fetch quite as much as fine wool, is in de-

heirs, that he should be buried in church, and mand for certain kinds of manufacture. He a handsome sum paid to the priests on con- said that a man of his acquaintance in Verdition that "nobody should laugh while the mont realizes \$1,000 per year from 200 service was going on." The intelligent de sheep. funct had observed that undertakers and priests permit themselves very often to take

POISON IN CHEESE.

but the lawyers.

At the late meeting of the British Association for the advancement of Science, Professor Voelcker said that he had detected both copper and zinc in cheese; in some Among other things, it is said of him, that specimens copper, in others zinc, and in was stated to have led to the discovery that proximity" to another office. When the the making of cheese. The reasons for added sulphate of zinc, with a view of giving new cheese the taste of old. Others employed sulphate of copper for the purpose Voelcker also stated that he had found that he had learned, that in some dairies alum was employed to effect a more comwhey. In the course of his experiments the

AGRICULTURAL.

the care of sheep in his youth. He had been were dropped too early. The first broadhaps more than, cattle. Fifty years ago, a premises at night. pounds was recently exhibited in Boston dote:

in this section would keep only small flocks, the long-wooled sheep might be the most profitable here. The Cotswolds and South Downs would yield from five to six pounds before one of the French Courts. A certain of wool. This wool, although it does not

Constructing barns upon side hills is the straw is apt to break, and these break- kettles, which are ranged in two rows in hilarious liberties with death, and he was practice which is gaining favor among the greater or less numbers. We visited one determined that he should be buried with best farmers in the country. Having once house where there were more than one, hun- the gravity appropriate to the grave. Of become acquainted with the advantages of in number, men, women and children, seat- for sale at its Depository, No. 5 Chatham Square, N. The leaves of the bombonaxa, to be fit to dred potash kettles heated by one coal fur-course the odd request got noised abroad; such a location, we are sure no farmer of the bombonaxa and the dred potash kettles heated by one coal fur-course the odd request got noised abroad; such a location, we are sure no farmer of the bombonaxa and the bombonaxa are sure no farmer of the bombonaxa are be used, are gathered before their complete nace. The men are constantly dipping the all the village came to the funeral; and would be willing to construct his barns in hear hard. He had not been barned in hot water everybody keeping an eye on everybody any other manner, if this were practicable. else to see that nobody should so much as The testimony of the Valley Farmer on this tion is terminated, each plant is separately sion, night and day, the boiling is perpetual, wink, the natural result followed. A fat subject is as follows: "The most convenient priest near the coffin was the first to break arrangement for a stock barn is upon a side down; the choir boys, in the frailty of their hill, where the hay and grain may be carted youth, followed the fat priest; the minor in upon the upper story, and pitched into canons, trying to stop their choir boys, or at the bays below. This arrangement saves a least to make them "laugh out of the wrong great amount of labor in handling the feed side of their mouths," caught the contagion, for the stock. Another advantage of a sideand began to shake their sides; the deacons hill barn is, the manure may be deposited in went off next into a full guffaw; and finally a cellar below, where the whole of the liquid the cure himself was conquered, and choked portion can be saved, and where the whole in his handkerchief. In short, a merrier in- can undergo a degree of fermentation before terment was never witnessed. It was the it is exposed to the washing rains and the he read the account of the attention and re- No. 9—The Fourth Commandment, False Exposition joke of the season. But the heirs, not lik- weather outside. Upon the lower side, too. ing the sport, have refused to pay the clergy the cellar can be approached with the team for their rollicking services, and the matter and carts, and material added to the manure is now in Court, where it will doubtless heap to absorb the urine and add to the gen- their God my God." From some mysterious cease to be a laughing matter to anybody eral stock, or to render the whole easy of source Kossuth receives quarterly \$1,000, access for hauling away.

&c., in stacking and feeding, but the quality after it is cured. Add to these advantages his own natural, shining, bald head. His consequence of the protection afforded from he had sat for twenty-five years, said at the construction of a suitable barn."—Home-

A great deal of attention has been paid to | A patriotic traveler reached the summit the study in Europe of something to serve of the Sierra Nevada, solitary and alone, at as a substitute for the potato, in case the noon on the 4th of July. Thinking it a fit disease which has affected it for many years | place to celebrate the glorious Fourth, he curable. One of the things tried to a considerable extent in France is the Chicago have a siderable extent in France is the Chicago have a siderable extent in France is the Chicago have a siderable extent in France is the Chicago have a siderable extent in France is the Chicago have a siderable extent in France is the Chicago have a siderable extent in France is the Chicago have a siderable extent in France is the Chicago have a siderable extent in France is the Chicago have a siderable extent in France is the Chicago have a siderable extent in France is the Chicago have a siderable extent in France is the Chicago have a siderable extent in France is the Chicago have a siderable extent in France is the Chicago have a siderable extent in France is the Chicago have a siderable extent in France is the Chicago have a siderable extent in France is the Chicago have a siderable extent in France is the Chicago have a siderable extent in France is the chicago have a siderable extent in France is the Chicago have a siderable extent in France is the chicago h should continue, and appear to become in-dismounted, seized his revolver, and blazed siderable extent in France is the Chinese he could make under the circumstances, yam (Dioscorea batatas), which has also being all alone, nearly 600 feet in the air. been tried in England, generally without The celebration being over, he mounted and success. Another thing which has been jogged on to Utah. tried in several places in Europe, with some It is stated that the Falls of St. Anthony, promise of success, is the Aracacha, or, as Minn., are rapidly undergoing a change it is called in New Granada, where it is in- that during the spring of 1859, they receddigenous, the Apio. It is a perennial, her- ed about 250 feet at the middle of the river, bacious plant, with a tuberous root, which and nearly 150 feet further this spring. The affords an abundance of food to the native St. Anthony Express thinks that in a few pendence, and he would like to have the and zinc cannot be detected in an ash where population, and as it appears to bear culti- years they will be destroyed altogether, vation, it is not improbable that it will prove leaving behind nothing but a long reach of an acquisition to our stock of food-production, rumbling rapids. ing plants. We do not know that its cultivation has been attempted in this country, though it has been introduced into England Simon Brown, editor of the New England and France some fifteen years, and it is said Farmer, stated the following interesting to grow well anywhere, particularly in mounfacts at a meeting of the Concord Farmers' tainous districts, where the mean temperature is not above 60°. Of course it might He remarked that he was familiar with succeed, so far as climate is concerned, in several Southern States.

od by which a gentleman saved his straw- who was blessed with a temper of great berries from the daily attacks of an army of value, was one day told by a parishioner, 12.47 p. m. Accommodation. robins. He killed a worthless cat, skinned that he did not like his sermons. "Well," and stuffed her, and having fitted in glaring said the old man, "I don't wonder at it; I 11.43 a. m. Accommodation. glass eyes, he mounted her in the centre of | don't like 'em myself." a strawberry patch. Although the robins continued to congregate upon the fence and China, writes—"Our Mandarin is sending CENTRAL RATEROAD OF Connecting at China, writes—"Our Mandarin is sending SEY—From foot of Cortland-st.—Connecting at Lackawanna trees near by, and scolded incessantly, none to New York to purchase a sewing-machine. of them ventured upon the patch again. He is bent on introducing foreign improve-A new spirit has been awakened upon the Perhaps the same scare robin would save subject. Sheep have been improved in size the cherries. It is worth a trial, particularand productiveness, as much as, and per- ly where cats abound as they do on some

a quarter of mutton is frequently seen weigh- King, who writes from San Francisco to the Hitherto the high price of the Panama knowing any thing more, you may take my ing 50 or 60 pounds. One weighing 60 Boston Transcript, tells the following anec-

market. If there is a demand for mutton, You know the Autocrat's description of a sheep raising must be profitable. He had lyceum audience as one creature with five no doubt that there would be a demand for hundred heads, which seems to drag itself The same plant produces all the varieties. all the good mutton that might be raised, along, night after night, and show the same

tion of some green toos, but and produced a state average price of five dollars. He extended the state of the

SEA VOYAGES VS. CROWDED WATERING-PLACES. -"To everybody," says the London Lancet, The significations of some of the names by litter used as required. This manure is ex- we say there is nothing like a sea voyage which teas are known, are as follows—mak-cellent to mix with muck. It costs about to bring about that necessary and perfect 'moulting process,' as Schultz calls it, which

A NEW PLANT.—A committee of the Society of Arts, of London, has been examinpauchoutee, which is produced by a tree of the same genus as that which furnishes gutta percha. In many respects it is very similar to gutta percha, but it is in some so different that it cannot be made a substitute for it. But it is found that when the two much the same properties as gutta percha alone, especially if the proportion of pauchontee be not more than 30 per cent. The mixture, however, has not been subjected for a long time, as it would be in actual use, to the action of the sun or air, so that we do not know whether it could well resist the action of the atmosphere.

ODDS AND ENDS.

Dr. Reed, a traveler through the highlands of Peru, is said to have found, in the desert of Alcoama, the dried remains of an assemblage of human beings, five or six hundred they thus sat around; but hope was gone; No. 2—Moral Nature and Scriptural Observance of the Spanish invaders at hand, and no hope the Sabbath; 52 pp. being left, they had come hither to die. No. 3—Authority for the Change of the Day of the They still sit immovable in the dreary desert, dried like mummies by the effect of the hot air; and still keep their position, sitting up as in common council, while o'er the Areopagus silence broods everlasting.

Kossuth, with the few remaining members of his family, were in Paris at last accounts. It is said that the illustrious Magyar felt keenly the death of his sister, and that when spect manifested by the gentlemen of Brooklyn at her funeral, he wept and exclaimed Oh, that their people were my people, and the accompanying note indicating simply A barn thus arranged not only saves a that it is from a friend in America, and that great amount of labor in hauling the hay, it is intended for his personal expenditures.

In Portland, on a recent Sunday, a parishis greatly preserved by being housed at once | ioner who usually wore a wig, appeared in the still more important consideration—the most intimate friends didn't know him; and comfort and thrift secured to the animals in the officiating pastor, under whose preaching that no more profitable investment can be venerable gentleman who had worshiped made connected with the farm than in the with them throughout the day, and he was happy to find he was then present; he would, therefore, call upon his aged friend to favor the assembly with a few remarks."

The original cost of the Great Eastern was \$4,500,000. She stands charged to the present owners at \$2,150,000. Of this amount, \$500,000 is preferred stock. The holders of this stock will doubtless soon own the ship, and they are likely to find her an elephant which they cannot manage, and which will be to them only a great bill of

An old Connecticut pastor, whose peculi An exchange mentions an ingenious meth- arities of preaching were proverbial, and

An American missionary at Fuhchau. He is bent on introducing foreign improvements in some shape. He is delighted with the sewing-machine in the family of one of Leave New York as follows:

| May 28, 1860 | Summer Arrangement Commencing May 28, 1860 | Leave New York as follows: our missionaries."

Chair" of Harper's Monthly Magazine, speaking of the general corruption in politics, exclaims, "No, no, young man, don't whine claims, "No, no, young man, don't whine the second and sniff at the dirtiness of politics, but turn to and do your best in cleaning them."

It is reported that a man in England and politics and intermediate and intermediate It is reported that a man in England re- stations.

ginning at 10 A. M., he reduced to ashes 72 intermediate stations. cigars by 7 P. M., the most consumed in

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The gentleman who occupies the "Easy hair" of Harper's Monthly Magazine. speak-

cently won a bet of £20, by smoking eleven pounds of strong cigars in 12 hours. Beginning at 10 A M, he reduced to ashes 79 interest and a strong cigars in 12 hours. Beginning at 10 A M, he reduced to ashes 79 interest and a strong cigars in 12 hours. JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

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be reckoned

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ity, we can their equal. indifferent to at the Bible and authors the man wh true provin certainly de "The true and Revelati not fail to ing theme d turn attentic When we true relation Reason and ished that belligerent Properly used to complete:

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lipman mir simple that feeling; al activity, of feeling, and beside function.

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Now let parative i in man... of these f sive in it. on vicario sensibiliti

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