

The Sabbath Recorder.

EDITED BY GEO. B. UTTER AND THOMAS R. BROWN.

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

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WHOLE NO. 320.

The Sabbath Recorder.

THE WESTERN ASSOCIATION.

In our brief notice, several weeks ago, of the annual meeting of the Seventh-day Baptist Western Association, we promised to copy at an early day some portion of its printed minutes. The following Reports treat of matters of general interest.

Report of the Executive Board.

Your Committee entered upon the discharge of their duty under something of a sense of the importance of their mission. Immediately after their appointment, the Board organized, entered upon an examination of the merits of the several fields of labor designated, and the appointment of missionaries.

Bro. Hiram P. Burdick was appointed to labor in Ulysses, Hebron, Sweden, Coudersport, Oswayo, and their vicinities. During the year Bro. Burdick has labored six months and five days in the field above designated, and your Committee rejoice to know that it has been a harvest season as well as tired time. According to the report of your missionary, there have been thirty-six hopeful conversions, besides of backsliders professedly reclaimed thirty-nine. There have been ten baptized upon profession of faith in Christ, and eight have embraced the Sabbath of our God. This brief notice seems to establish the fact so clearly that God is with us, that to doubt is most unreasonable.

Bro. Burdick has also, under the direction of the Board, visited the brethren in Persia and Clear Creek, Cattaraugus County. In Persia, there seemed to be considerable religious interest, yet the Church had not for a long time enjoyed the ordinances of God's house, and it is their earnest desire to be made partakers of your bounty in aiding them to obtain the preached gospel by one of like faith with themselves.

The Churches of Clarence and Pendleton were likewise visited, and the former was found in a low and discouraged condition. This church has for a number of years been suffering under adverse influences, and it cannot be disguised that its very existence is threatened, and it comes to be a question of thrilling interest whether we ought not to make a speedy and earnest effort in God's name to resuscitate and reinvigorate it.

The whole time employed in your service is seven months and eight days. Sermons preached, 114; family visits, 282; hopeful conversions, 35; backsliders professedly reclaimed, 39. Ten have been baptized, and eight have embraced the Sabbath of the Lord. The traveling and kindred expenses of your missionary have been \$12 32, and his receipts \$113 01. His wages per month are \$22 00. There is therefore his due \$58 81, and the Board have given him an order on the Treasurer for the same.

Bro. James Bailey has labored under the direction of the Board twenty-two days, during which time he preached about forty sermons. His expenses were \$1 25, and his receipts \$13 10. There is therefore due Bro. Bailey \$4 28, which he proposes to contribute to the funds of the mission. The field of labor occupied by Bro. Bailey is one of interest, and your Board earnestly recommend its farther occupancy, and that the labors of Bro. Bailey be secured for that object.

In reviewing the past, there appears abundant reason for devout thanksgiving to the God of missions for his kindness in preserving the lives of our missionaries and crowning their labors with success. May these tokens of divine goodness excite us all to a more faithful performance of our duty in this holy work.

Your Committee cannot close this Report without presenting to your notice a thought of painful interest. We refer to the fact that the churches of this Association, as a whole, are not imbued with the true missionary spirit. In support of this, your Committee would bring to your notice the fact, that the urgent appeals made by the Board for the contributions of the churches in behalf of the missions have been almost wholly disregarded. Nor have those churches which have disregarded those calls which have been made from time to time, sent in their contributions even at this time, save in a few instances. These things have had the effect to greatly perplex the Board and embarrass and cripple its operations. "Brethren, these things ought not to be so." The demands for missionary labor are increasing on our hands, and for the means of responding to them we fall back upon the churches. Shall our operations continue to be crippled and the Board rendered still more fearful to proceed in the work? or may they hope for the dawn of a brighter day, when every church in the Association shall, in the regularity of her contributions, furnish a pledge of her devotion to the cause?

THOS. E. BABCOCK, President.

N. V. HULL, Secretary.

Report on the State of Religion.

The Committee on the State of Religion report, that the communications from the several churches within the bounds of this Association, do not furnish us with assurances of that deep-toned piety that should characterize the elect of God. Yet we rejoice, that a few of the churches which are represented in this body have, during the past year, been blest with accessions to their numbers, and an increase of godliness within them. One church complains of difficulties which mar its peace and destroy its prosperity. May the Lord in great mercy imbue them with that spirit which will enable them to effect an amicable adjustment of every wrong, and lead to the advancement of the cause of Christ among them. Another church speaks of being persecuted for the truth's sake, and of having to contend with him who, like a roaring lion, goeth about seeking whom he may devour. Several of the churches have adopted a systematic course of raising funds for benevolent ob-

jects, which seems to indicate an increasing interest in the promulgation of truth.

By examining the communications from the churches, we conclude that Family Devotion is generally neglected, and that this wide-spreading evil calls loudly upon ministers, and indeed upon all who exert an influence, to labor for the correction of this deplorable neglect.

Finally, in view of the position that we ought to occupy, we feel called upon, by considerations that are weighty, to concentrate our efforts for the elevation of vital piety among our fellow men. May the Lord in infinite mercy revive us all, and crown our public efforts to glorify him, and bless the Word with Divine success.

C. T. CHAMPLIN, Chairman.

For the Sabbath Recorder.

SABBATH SCHOOLS—THEIR UTILITY.

The subject of Sabbath School Instruction has attracted the attention of our churches more or less ever since the introduction of Sunday Schools in the United States, early in the nineteenth century. We are well assured, that if what we as a people have accomplished in this department of religious instruction has fallen short of the results anticipated, the defect must be traced to the unfaithfulness or the unbelief of those who have been engaged in the work, and not to any defect in the system itself. It is an institution that commends itself from its remarkable simplicity. It proposes to gather together the youth and children of our several congregations on the Sabbath, at some convenient time and place, and give them instruction and counsel from the holy Scriptures. Other arrangements, such as classification, rewards, visiting, libraries, &c., are designed only as aids in this good work. Wherever two or three families of Sabbath-keepers live in the same neighborhood, who have children, there a Sabbath School may and should be established and maintained. It is true, that religious instruction should be imparted by the parent and the guardian; and some believe that nothing more is necessary. That is good, and ought not to be neglected. But we know from observation, that a child who has been religiously instructed at home is a valuable accession to the Sabbath School; and there is no danger of his learning too much of God or his word. While there are and will be some who neglect the religious instruction of their children, we deem this a Heaven-appointed system for the pious and philanthropic young man and woman to gather such together on the Lord's holy Sabbath day, and instruct them in a knowledge of his Word. In our day, and that too within the bounds of our own congregations, many grow up ignorant of the things of God; and by far the largest proportion of those who depart from the faith, and become lost to the denomination, are those whose early instruction in these things has been neglected.

We have young men and young women in all of our churches who wish to become useful. Let such look around them, survey the back settlements and destitute neighborhoods, go and visit them, and if they can find but four young immortals who need religious instruction, organize a Sabbath School, attend to it as a work of great moment, give it time, labor, and talent, and make it an object of prayer, and who can calculate the good that would thus be accomplished? It may be the means of saving souls, and laying a foundation in those places of great and lasting good. In this good work you would be sowing seed to bring forth fruit in the future. You need not hesitate from fear that it will do no good. God has bid you, in the morning to sow your seed, and in the evening to withhold not your hand. "Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it." I often think of the beautiful lines of the poet, where he says:—

"Though seed lie buried long in dust,
It shall not deceive your hope;
The precious grain can ne'er be lost,
For grace insures the crop."

Those who labor in this cause meet with untold encouragement, not only in seeing the good they are doing to others, but they enjoy a peace within. "Casting their bread upon the waters, they expect to see it again after many days;" and having begun in a good work, they are encouraged to go on, until time will disclose to the world the great secret, that the work of instructing the Sabbath School was the stepping stone to future usefulness in the church of God and in the world. I hope that many may be induced to engage in this good work, until "the wilderness and the solitary places may be made glad."

I am of the opinion, that to further this enterprise with becoming zeal and vigor, a denominational organization is necessary. It has not any particular form matured, but that something more efficient can be done is evident. Let us form a denominational Sabbath School Society, with its proper officers, who will manage its concerns, use their influence in establishing Sabbath Schools, furnish books to such as are unable to buy, give needful counsel, hold correspondence, send out Sabbath School agents if necessary, obtain full reports and statistics of all the Sabbath Schools in the denomination, and present a report of all their proceedings to the annual meeting of the Society. May we not with propriety think of this, and pray

over it, and at the next meeting of our Societies, to be held at Alfred, in September, if the Lord so direct, organize a general Sabbath School Society.

W. B. GILLET.

For the Sabbath Recorder.

ANCIENT AND MODERN PHARISEISM.

"The growing neglect of the Sabbath among us is a great and pernicious evil—a moral and social evil of no common magnitude. But the evil is not only social—it is also national. For while as a nation we acknowledge the Supreme Ruler of the world, do not our government functionaries assume the prerogative of annulling the *Divine law which enjoins the observance of the Christian Sabbath?* Else why all this rushing of steamboats and cars for the conveyance of the United States mails on the Sabbath? Why is the peaceful quiet and the hallowed worship of so many of our inland villages, as well as larger cities, disturbed by the rumbling stage, together with the noise and confusion attendant upon the arrival and the departure of the mail? Or why, indeed, do our naval and military commanders, in the time of peace, and when no necessity rests upon them, exhibit such an indifference to the observance of the Christian Sabbath? How often has the quiet of the Sabbath in many parts in the Union been disturbed by the firing of a national salute? Is the nation above God? Are we bound by stronger obligations to the exercise of national courtesies than we are to yield obedience to the law of Heaven? While our Government thus degrades this holy day, what can we expect but that the youth of our country should be infested with the same spirit, and that steamboats and railroad cars should be thronged by parties of pleasure; the day itself at length becomes a day of sinful amusement, of dissipation and folly, instead of a day of sacred rest, of holy, heaven-inspiring devotion? When, as a nation, we shall cease to remember the Sabbaths of the Lord—when, as a nation, we shall turn away our feet from observing the commandments of the Lord on this holy day—the influence of this departure shall be felt upon all our institutions; upon the desolate walls of liberty—all round the sacred shrine of freedom—shall be inscribed, '*Its glory has departed.*'"

The above extract is from a thanksgiving sermon, reported for the N. Y. Tribune, and published some time ago. It is not for anything new contained in it, that I cut a valuable number of that paper for the benefit of your readers; but because the extract sets forth, by insinuation, what is in fact a gross imposition, and therefore ought to be exposed and reprobated.

The Scribes and Pharisees of old were zealous for all the punctilios of their religion, and under the cover of piety made void the law of God through their traditions; and yet, with the knowledge of the fact that such conduct in them was condemned by our Savior, there are ministers of churches at the present day, who more grossly violate or make void the law through their traditions! The law of God enjoins the keeping holy of the seventh day of the week, and makes the first day of the week a working day, or one of the days in which we are commanded to do all our work; nevertheless, the early efforts of the Roman Church succeeded in branding the Sabbath as a disgrace to Christianity—a Jewish institution—and in its place set up the great pagan festival then most popular among the nations. As this festival was dedicated to the *Sun*, it was only necessary to transfer the honor intended by it to the "*Sun of Righteousness*," and the beautiful analogy would make the deception complete. Of course God must, out of regard to his beloved and catholic Church, adopt the festival as his own, and transfer the sanctity of the Sabbath day to the adopted institution, *nonens volens*. O triumphant tradition! thou hast subverted the law of God, and thyself become the supreme law of faith to the devotee of the new creed! Our Scribes and Pharisees may now talk of the divine law which enjoins the observance of the "*CHRISTIAN Sabbath*," though they have made void the law of God by their traditions. Having destroyed the Sabbath, they have dishonored a law which God himself enacted, and they have substituted for that law a human ordinance. Nevertheless, they still appeal to Mount Sinai for its thunder to terrify the people into submission! Well may the dupes of such sacrilegious deplorable "the growing neglect of the Sabbath among us." The light of truth will dispel such flimsy mists from inquiring minds, and their wonder will be, that deception could so long prevail to support a tradition so God-dishonoring and presumptuous. When such men as James Ockford testify against pharisaic liberty, and maintain as he did more than two centuries ago, that it is as great a sin to observe the first day of the week instead of the seventh, as to worship an image instead of the true God, some will take up stones to put them to death, or burn their books, as the Scribes of that day did his, and command that they teach no more in this name. But those who wish to honor God, the true law-giver, will nevertheless testify against all such assumptions of men, and when set free from the yoke of human bondage, will return to their duty, and talk no more about our rulers "annulling the divine law."

LUTHER.

LOVE IN DEATH.

From Fraser's Magazine.

A mother sits by a lonely grave,
A hillock small and green,
With two gray stones at the head and feet,
And the daisied turf between.

Silent she sits in that place of graves,
As if tranced in a dream of prayer,
And her hand oft plays with the rustling grass,
As with curls of an infant's hair.

Does she think of the time when she hushed it soft,
With cradle lullabies?
Or when it hung on her teeming breast,
With a smile in its lifted eyes?

Or when she touched with a reverent hand
(When his sunny years were three)
The lamb-like fleece of its flaxen locks,
As it lay beside her knee?

Or the hour when a sad and simple pall
Was borne from the cottage door,
And its dancing step was never heard
Again on the household floor?

Does she fondly imagine a cherub shape,
Mid a shining angel band,
With star-crowned locks and garments white,
With a lily in its hand?

Silent her thought; but at twilight hour
Ever she sitteth there,
And her hand oft plays with the rustling grass,
As with curls of an infant's hair.

A TALE OF THE STAGE COACH.

Two gentlemen and a female traveling in a coach together, the latter, in answer to a question that had been proposed to her, said:

"I never drank any spirits till about three years ago, just after my youngest child was born."

She uttered this reply in a suppressed tone of voice, and with evident emotion.

"You have been married, then?" said the English gentleman.

"Yes, sir," she replied, "I was married eight years since."

"Is your husband living?" he inquired.

"I suppose he is," said she; "I have not seen him for more than two years, and I do not know that he will ever come back again."

At this moment the old Dutchman shook his head; and the woman bowed down her face. Her bonnet concealed her features, but tears were falling on her cheek. After a brief interval, the Englishman resumed his conversation.

"I am fearful," said he, "that you have a bad, perhaps intemperate husband."

His remark seemed to summon her to the rescue; for, whatever may be the nature of domestic strife, foreign interference is seldom welcomed by either party.

"No, sir," she replied, "I had as good a husband as ever lived, and he was always a very temperate man. He was a member of the temperance society. My husband was a carpenter, and worked as hard as any man, but he never took strong drink of any kind; and if I could only say the same thing of myself, we never should have parted."

"How did you first contract this habit?" said he.

"After my last child was born," she replied, "I had a severe fever, and was brought very low." It seemed as though I never should recover my strength. Our doctor, who was a skillful old gentleman, said no thing would raise me as soon as a little brandy. My husband asked if nothing else would do as well, and was opposed to my taking it. It was not pleasant at first, but I soon began to relish it with sugar, and after a month's trial I got myself into such a state that I could not live without it. My husband was greatly distressed about it, and said he would not have it in his house. I then got it privately, and the habit got so strong upon me, that I used to lie awake very often thinking how good it would taste in the morning. I have often said, and say now, that I would give the world, if it were mine, to be cured of this hankering after strong drink. At last my poor children—"

"Poor little children!" cried the Dutchman, as he brushed away a tear from his eye.

"My poor children," continued the woman, "began to suffer, and my husband became desperate. At one time he would coax me, and after I had kept clear of for a week or so, he would make me a present, though he could hardly afford it. At another time, when I could hold out no longer, and he returned and found nothing ready for dinner or supper, and the children crying, and his wife unfit for everything, he would talk very harshly and threaten to leave me. I deserved it all," said she, weeping bitterly; "and I have thought if he should come back I would try to do better, and leave off, though I am afraid I should not be able to. I never thought he would really go away. He seemed at last to be giving the matter up. He let me go on pretty much as I pleased. He used to take the two eldest children, upon a Sunday, to meeting, and leave me at home, for I was ashamed to go there, as folks had begun to take notice of me. A few days before he went off he said very little to me, but seemed to be busy packing his chest. I thought all this was done to scare me, so I took no notice of it. He finally put his chest upon a wheelbarrow, and wheeled it away. 'Good by, John,' said I, thinking he was not in earnest; and I was sure he was not when I saw him coming back in about an hour without it. I told him he had made a short voyage. He said nothing—not a word—but took the children on his lap and kissed them, and cried over them as if his heart would break. His silence and his taking on so worried me more than all his threats. Next morning he asked me to take the children and go with him to see his mother, who lived about a mile off. So I got ready. We had an old dog that watched round the house. My husband patted the dog—'Good by, Caesar,' said he, and sobbed aloud as he said it. I then began to fear he was a going; and as I thought how kindly he had always used me, and how a miserable wife I had been to him, I could not help shedding tears. But I said nothing, for I still thought he only wanted to try me. When we got to his mother's I saw his chest outside of the gate. We

went in, and the old woman began to shed tears, but said not a word. I thought he meant to leave me. He looked at the clock, and said it was about time for the stage to come; and turning to me he took my hand, but it was some time before he could speak. At last, mastering his feelings, 'Fanny!' said he, 'there is but one way to convince you that I am in earnest, and that is to leave you. I took you for better or worse, but I did not take you for a drunkard, and I cannot live with you as such. You have often said you were willing to part, and could support yourself, if I would the children, and you have agreed that they would live with their grandmother. I have sold my tools and some other matters, and have raised a few dollars, which I have placed in her care for their use; and if God spares my life they shall never want. When she writes me word that you have kept clear of this habit for six months, I will gladly come back, but never till then.' While he was speaking the stage arrived, and I saw them lashing on his chest. I then had no longer a doubt. He kissed the children and his mother, and rushed out of the house. I followed him to the door. 'Oh dear, John,' said I, 'do not go, John—try me once more,' but he never looked back; and the stage was soon out of sight. 'He is a cruel, cold-hearted man,' said I, as I sat down on the threshold of the door. 'Fanny,' said his mother, as she sat wiping her eyes, 'will you abide by these words at the great judgment day?' 'No,' said I, after a short pause, 'he is the kindest and best of husbands and fathers.' 'Then try and kill the sinful habit, and win back your happy fireside.' 'I will try,' said I. 'And I have tried, but how poorly I have succeeded, every person acquainted with me knows too well.'

When the poor creature had finished her narrative, which bore irresistible marks of truth in the very manner of its delivery, the Englishman gave her the most admirable counsel. The old Dutchman turned round and gazed upon her, while the tears trickled down his weather-beaten features. 'Mine God,' said he, taking off his hat with an air of the deepest reverence while he spoke, 'ven vil there pe an end of dish accursed trade? Ven vil a body leave off selling the fires of hell to his neighbor in exchange for de poor leetle childer's bread?'

From the Central Christian Herald.

A FARM FOR SALE—BIDDERS WANTED.

"Have you sold that farm yet?"
"What farm?"
"Yours, certainly."
"Why do you ask that? What am I to sell my farm for?"
"Because Christ commands you to do it!"
"I did not know that before."
"That is strange, indeed. You ought to have known it, surely. What did you tell the missionary agent when he called on you a short time ago?"
"I told him I had no money."
"And you thought that a good reason for not giving, did you?"
"Certainly I did. How can I give when I have no money?"
"I will tell you that presently, but first answer me another question. What did you tell the agent you had done with your money?"
"I told him I had paid it on the land I bought."
"Just so I thought. Now, brother, this is an old story of yours, and I am going to deal faithfully with you, for the honor of my Master requires it. I remember, two years ago, I called on you in behalf of the American Board. It was a pressing time. There was danger that all our missionary operations would be greatly crippled for want of funds. You had just concluded a bargain for another piece of land, and said it would take all you could rake and scrape to pay for it. The Tract Society's agent came along, and made an earnest appeal. You still owed a little on your land, and could do nothing for the cause of benevolence until that was paid. Then the Bible Society presented its claims—you had just bought a horse, and could do nothing. Afterwards, Home Missions—you had lent your money a short time before, and had none by you. Now, brother, these excuses of buying and being in debt will not do. You can't escape the claims of the Lord Jesus by any such manœuvring. He has been beforehand with you, and put a text in the Bible on purpose to meet the plea of those who say they have no money. You will find it in Luke xii. 23. 'Sell that thou hast, and give alms.' Have no money! Then sell a few acres and get some. Sell a horse—a cow—some grain—some merchandise. What right have you to be speculating on God's money; to have it pledged to mammon beforehand, so that you protest every order the Lord Jesus sends you, and feel easy as long as you can say, 'I am in debt, or I am about buying more.' It is a fraudulent transfer to avoid a just claim. The Lord can carry on his purposes without your money. Certainly he can, for the silver and gold are all his. But he has a mortgage on your property, and if it is not cancelled one of two things you may expect. Either he will send an execution by the hand of one of his strong sheriffs, viz: fire, flood, blasting, or mildew; or else it will remain only to be a curse to you and your children. Your gold and silver will be cankered, and the rust of them will be as a witness against you, and shall eat your flesh as it were fire. The Lord Jesus allows you, as a redeemed sinner, the privilege of bringing an offering as a testimonial of your gratitude.

"Oh! this ever buying for self, and never selling for Christ! My brother, reverse the order. Begin to sell for Christ. The world is getting too much of your heart." T. S. M.

AN EXAMPLE OF BENEVOLENCE.—Facts daily coming to light show that God has been inclining many of his children noiselessly to pursue a system in giving, and with the happiest results.

A liberal donor, in enclosing \$100 to a

benevolent institution, but strictly withholding his name, says, "When I began business it was with the intention and hope to become rich. A year afterwards I became, as I trust, a Christian, and about the same time met with 'Cobb's Resolutions,' which I adopted. Some four or five years later, I read 'Normand Smith's Memoir,' and also Wesley's 'Sermon on the use of Money,' which led me to devote all my gains to benevolent societies. Up to this time—about sixteen years—by the grace of God—nothing else—I have given about \$24,500 to benevolent purposes, and lent about \$500 to those in need, which has not been returned; making in all about \$25,000." [Am. Mess.]

DR. MEDHURST IN A CHINESE TEMPLE.

The Rev. Dr. Medhurst, with three missionaries at Shanghai, supplied themselves with books, and took a boat to visit a city thirty miles distant. On landing, they passed along one of the narrow streets, for many of them are not more than four or five feet wide, when they came to a thoroughfare with splendid shops on each side. A multitude instantly poured forth to see them, asking in a friendly manner who they were and what they wanted, till they were completely hedged in. Mr. Medhurst appealed to their politeness—an appeal which is generally successful—and said, if they would go to a temple, he would answer their inquiries. They instantly cleared a way to take us there," says Mr. Farebrother, one of the missionaries, "and the crowd followed." As we passed under the gateway leading to a square courtyard, seats were placed for the ladies. We stood in an elevated position, and near the end we saw the three golden images, the three precious Buddhas. Standing in the presence of the gods, an elderly gentleman in a satin dress rose and said, 'Give an account of yourselves. Where do you come from? Where are you going? What is your business? and what are your ancient family names?' These questions were answered, and the people expressed themselves satisfied. I suppose they never saw a European before. The doctor said, 'We bring with us a book which the great God, of whom you have some knowledge in your ancient writings, has given to us, and we are commanded as his servants to go in to all the world to carry the book, and make it known to every creature.' The astonishment of the crowd I cannot describe. They all came closer to the place where we stood to hear something more about this wonderful book. The book was opened. The doctor said, 'If you will give attention to its contents, I will state them.' In a quarter of an hour he gave a simple outline of the truths of Christianity. They listened with profound attention; and though I have passed through many troubles and dangers, as I stood gazing on that vast crowd, many of them educated young men, and saw them listening to the great truths of the gospel, I felt that it was a moment worth living for; it repaid me for all I had experienced. As soon as we had done, a shout arose from the crowd, 'When will you come again, and tell us more?' We said, 'We will wait on you in a month; but in the mean time we have books to give away.' We had a sack of tracts; we placed them near a wall, where we could defend them, if an attempt were made to steal them. Standing there, we distributed the tracts, allowing each one to come, and when he had received a tract, to pass away. I believe all had one or more."

A FUGITIVE FROM SLAVERY.

Rev. Eli Noyes, in a letter from Providence, R. I., to the Morning Star, says:—"Yesterday we baptized in the Roger Williams Church, a man, who recently escaped from one of our States, where he was held in slavery. Now, we suppose it was right enough for the church to receive him to fellowship upon a profession of his faith, and for us to baptize him; even slaveholders, we understand, do the same. But what are we to do with him now? Some of our great men, statesmen, divines, &c., have been calling us back "to our constitutional duties," which they say require us to send the fugitive back to his master. Now, we wish to be good, peaceable and obedient citizens. We by no means wish to favor any fanaticism that would destroy our glorious union. We wish to act deliberately, rationally and charitably in this affair, and yet we do not see how we can send our brother back into slavery; for, to tell the plain truth, he went good, and should we advise him to do so, and send a letter by him, as Paul did by his convert, Onesimus, he would only doubt our friendship, and we are confident no modern Philémon of the South would receive our epistle from his hand. Well, considering that the man has been sold four times, and has had a pretty decent quantum of flogging, we cannot blame him. He does not believe that even his profession of Christianity would shield him from the awful lash, for Philémon of late has become fearfully impartial towards all runaways, saint and sinner—brother according to the flesh, and brethren according to the Spirit, must share the same fate from his implacable hand. Upon the whole, we conclude that we shall not send our brother back into slavery till God gives us another Bible, from which we do not read, 'Thou shalt not deliver unto his master the servant which is escaped from his master unto thee. He shall dwell with thee, even among you, in that place which he shall choose in one of thy gates, where he liketh him best; thou shalt not oppress him.' Deut. 23: 15, 16. No, we shall not send him back till God effaces the last sentiment of humanity which he has written with his own finger upon our hearts. Neither shall we let any one take him away. We believe our brother is about as safe among us as he would be in Canada. Though many of us are great peace men, yet we think it would be a very difficult affair indeed for any gang of manstealers to kidnap and carry off a friend."

The Sabbath Recorder.

New York, August 8, 1850.

OUR ANNIVERSARIES.

The SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY will hold its Eighth Annual Meeting with the First Seventh-day Baptist Church in Alfred, Allegany Co., N. Y., on Friday, Sept. 12th, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M. Introductory Session by Wm. B. Mason, Geo. B. Urter, Rec. Sec.

The AMERICAN SABBATH TRACT SOCIETY will hold its Seventh Annual Meeting with the First Church in Alfred, on Friday, Sept. 12th, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M. Thos. B. Brown, Rec. Sec.

The SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST PUBLISHING SOCIETY will hold its First Annual Meeting with the Church at Alfred, on Friday, Sept. 12th, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M. Thos. B. Stillman, Rec. Sec.

The COMMITTEES ON EDUCATION, appointed by the General Conference and the several Associations, are requested to meet at Alfred during the Anniversary season. By request of several Members.

THE FUNERAL SERVICE.

The religious service connected with funerals is not performed for the benefit of the dead. They are past all benefit, or injury, from anything that we can do. It is intended as a recognition of our dependence upon Him who gives life, and takes it away when it pleases Him; also as the means of impressing the living with the importance of holding themselves ready for nature's last struggle. It is generally expected, however, that the officiating minister will have something to say of the character of the deceased, and of his present condition. The Universalist minister has no difficulty here. Believing, as he does, that sin and misery are confined to this life, and that in the future state all are made holy and happy, he soothes the hearts of fond relatives by assuring them that their departed friend is, or will be, at the resurrection, in the enjoyment of the full glory of heaven. Not so the minister of different creed. Funeral occasions often place him in circumstances of peculiar trial. His conscience admonishes him to faithfulness. The character of the deceased has been bad, perhaps notoriously bad. He was one of that class, of whom it is testified, that "they shall not inherit the kingdom of God." 1 Cor. 6: 10. To his last moments he remained impenitent, and died without hope. Or, it may be, that in the very act of rebellion he was suddenly cut off—"driven away in his wickedness." The minister's faithfulness is now put to the test. On the one hand, he dreads to disturb the feelings of relatives by any intimations that the deceased has fallen short of heaven. Their breasts are already filled with sorrow; and how can he add to their desolation? Besides, the mourning family is one of much worth and respectability. They stand high in the neighborhood. They have been regular attendants at church, and contributed liberally to sustain the cause. It is quite a serious question, whether it will do to run the risk of offending them; and, in his anxious cogitations on the subject, the minister falls into some such train of reasoning as this:—Here is a family who have always been regular attendants upon my ministry. They have always seemed to be interested in the Word, and have apparently entertained a very high respect for me. Shall I now offend them, and drive them away from my congregation, (for if I speak out plainly, it will most probably have this effect,) and so deprive myself of all opportunity of doing them good in future? On the other hand, the character of the deceased was too notoriously wicked to leave room for the least hope in his case. To hold him up as a pattern of piety, would be ridiculous; and any minister who would do so, would be regarded as destitute of all sincerity—in short, as a hollow-hearted hypocrite. What, then, shall the faithful minister do in such a case? Any one who has paid attention to these things, cannot have failed to notice with what carefulness the minister sometimes travels round such an unpleasant point, lest he should wound the feelings of friends. Though he knows that there is not one particle of reason to hope concerning the deceased, he ventures to express some sort of trust that it is well with him. How often is some such language as this employed: "The one for whom we mourn is now gone. In the hands of his Judge we leave him; and although he never made any profession of piety while he moved in active life, he was nevertheless a good neighbor, and possessed many worthy traits of character. We trust that the infinite mercy of God was exercised towards him, and that his soul was not lost." Yet the very minister who utters such language professes to believe that "unless a man be born again, he cannot enter into the kingdom of God." Perhaps three days have not passed since he publicly proclaimed this belief from the pulpit, and told his hearers, in unmistakable terms, that a life spent in unbelief subjects the soul to eternal damnation. Every body knows that this is his belief; yet now we find him half ready to give the lie to his own creed. Universalists are among his hearers, and do not fail to remark that the minister does not believe his own doctrine. Persons holding between Universalism and the opposite belief, have their doubts in orthodox strengthened; while confirmed infidels go away more than ever convinced that the whole system of religion is but a system of imposture. Now, when we express our fear, that the funeral sermons of orthodox ministers have, in many instances, exerted a most ruinous influence, we are honest—we mean what we say. If a minister does not believe that a person's conduct in this life has any bearing upon his future condition, let him come out boldly, and say so. If he really thinks that a man may spend his life in utter neglect of

the great salvation, die without giving any evidence of a change of heart, and yet go to heaven, let him plant himself openly upon the Universalist platform. But if he does think that this life is a state of probation, let him not shrink from the responsibility of the doctrine upon a funeral occasion. For our own part, we see no necessity of bringing the character of the deceased under review at all. In some instances, it is true, it may serve a good purpose. When the life of the deceased has been that of eminent devotion to the cause of God, or when it has afforded a striking proof of the reality and sustaining power of the Christian religion, it may answer very well to exhort the hearers to imitate his piety. This is not only allowable, but is in accordance with Scripture; for we are commanded to be "followers of them who, through faith and patience, inherit the promises." But, in general, we think it better to pass them in silence; and infinitely better to do so, than, by a time-serving, man-pleasing course, to compromise the truth of God.

BRITISH CORRESPONDENCE—No. 8.

The Sunday Postal Question—The Sunday Trading Prevention Bill—The Great Gorham Case. GLASGOW, July 19th, 1850. Little is at present said about the Sunday Postal Question. It will not, however, be allowed to settle without another effort on the part of the Sunday sanctifiers, should the resolution of the Government be to order the resumption of a postal delivery on that day. And that this will be the result of the present "inquiry," few have any doubt. Previous, indeed, to the last decision of the Commons, the British Banner—whose editor, in noticing my pamphlet maintaining the claims of the Seventh Day, in his Christian Witness, said, "We cannot confess to much sympathy with any discussions concerning it"—intimated pretty plainly its convictions that the new regulations expressed neither the mind of the Government nor of the Legislature, when it avowed that if the question came once more before the House, "it admits of no doubt that the old system will be re-established." And since the passing of the new Address to Her Majesty, requesting that inquiry be made whether Sunday labor might not be diminished in the Post Office, while yet the letters were delivered, and Lord John Russell's proposed plan was developed, the Glasgow Daily Mail, in bitterness of spirit, has said, "The plain English of the intimation is, that the Government will re-open the Post Office, except during the hours of divine service, at an early period of the recess." I need not remark upon the tone of the general newspaper press at the result of the discussion. Those to which I have referred have been laboring in the cause of Sunday sanctification; and with them I would contrast the Edinburgh newspaper of the Free Church, the Witness, which sees in what has taken place the ground of hope for their cause. It rests on "enlightened public opinion," as that which will compel the Legislature to enforce Sunday observance. When the public are truly "enlightened," they will not desire to see Sunday supplant the Sabbath; but the standard seems strange by which the social condition of our country is tried, when it is hoped that the public will urge their representatives to impose restrictions upon self-indulgence in any such form. Numerous as were the petitions of congregations and other bodies under clerical influence, for shutting the Post Office on Sundays, the fact is altogether unquestionable, that even among the professed friends of Sunday sanctification there is a growing laxness regarding it, that contrasts very decidedly with the strictness of a former age. And in the discussions that have taken place of late upon the subject, and the need for facilities of communication at all times, we are painfully impressed with the general want of confidence in the good guidance by God of all affairs. Seen in the light of such speeches, whether having a bearing on Sabbath or Sunday, the awful significance of our Lord's question becomes apparent, "When the Son of man cometh, shall he find faith in the earth." We need not attribute it to a keen moral perception, that the Glasgow Chronicle declares that the recent efforts for the better observance of the church's chosen day did not arise from an improved religious condition, but from a false zeal. The avowal, by a paper having circulation chiefly among those who do make a profession of religion, is however entitled to the credit of greater candor.

For a few weeks, it seems probable the present Post Office arrangements will continue. To avoid farther discussion in Parliament, it may be expected that Government will give no order to resume Sunday deliveries until the recess, which, it is anticipated, will be about the middle of August. But already the Postmaster-General has issued an order to all Postmasters, and sub-Postmasters, that letters to the officers of Government must still be forwarded on Sunday. This, the notice says, "must be clearly understood." But as, in order that such letters may be forwarded, it will be necessary that all the letters in the different bags be sorted, the diminution of labor arising from non-delivery will be inconsiderable. Meanwhile agencies have been established in different towns in England, through which, for one penny in addition to the postage stamp, letters are forwarded by the trains on Sunday, and being put into the Post Offices at their respective destinations, will be ready

for Monday morning's delivery, as before. And, in order that Government may have the countenance of public opinion, for acting on what they have all along avowed as their own desire, an "Anti-Sunday Postal Restrictions Association" is being formed, to have its headquarters in London, but extending its operations through the provinces, by holding meetings, &c. Not less may we expect a renewal of the meetings and petitions, so easily got up and managed, by those whose institution the Sunday is. The day is perhaps not far distant when this machinery will be less easily wrought, and when those few who really care for religion will less readily accept of traditions by which the law of God is made void. The Sunday Trading Prevention Bill, which passed through the House of Lords, has this week met with a check in its progress through that of the Commons. The night before last it stood for the second reading—which very usually determines the fate of a Bill; the first reading, except in cases wherein there is almost absolute unanimity, being allowed to take place as a matter of form. But on this occasion, after several petitions had been presented against the Bill by Mr. Wakley and Mr. B. Wall, in answer to an appeal by the latter, Mr. C. Pearson said, that he had engaged, as the representative of an absent member, to move the second reading of this Bill in the event of many petitions being presented in its favor. But these not having been forthcoming, but many against it, he would postpone the second reading for a week, to afford farther opportunity. In the present advanced stage of the session, no measure leading to much discussion can hope to be carried—and such discussion the details of this Bill can scarcely fail to elicit.

"The Great Gorham Case," as it has been well called, has been decided in the Court of Exchequer, against the Bishop of Exeter. It will be remembered, that these individuals are the representatives of the two opposite parties on the subject of Baptismal Regeneration, into which the Church of England is at present divided—Mr. Gorham belonging to what is termed the Evangelical party, and his Bishop to the Tractarian, or Popish tendencies. Mr. Gorham having obtained an appointment to the Bamford-cum-Speke, it became the Bishop's part, according to his law, to institute him to the living. The Bishop, however, on examination, found that Mr. Gorham did not hold the views set forth in the Liturgy, and refused to induct him. Appear was made by the latter to the Archbishop of Canterbury, who decided in his favor. The Bishop then appealed to the Court of Arches, a lay tribunal, from which he obtained a favorable decision; but Mr. G. next appealed to the Judicial Committee of Her Majesty's Privy Council, who determined that his views were not such as to exclude him from the living. The Bishop, not yet foiled in his endeavors to maintain from farther adulteration the Popery of the Church of England, sought to evade the consequences of this decision, by declaring that it was that of an incompetent tribunal, and that Mr. Gorham's appeal from the Court of Arches ought to have been to the House of Convocation—a long defunct clerical Court, either an assemblage of ministers, whom he would name "priests," or a Board of Prelates. In order to have this declared, the Bishop went first to the lay Court, the Queen's Bench, and was beat; next, to another lay Court, that of Common Pleas; and, lastly, to the Court of Exchequer—and in vain. Meanwhile, applications have been made by Mr. Gorham to the Court of Arches to compel the Bishop to carry out the judgment of the Judicial Committee, by instituting Mr. G.; but delays have been made, apparently, for the purpose of seeing the result of the application to the Court of Exchequer. That decision is now given "with costs," and from the nature of the case, these must be serious even to a Bishop. His advocate, Sir F. Kelly, in the Court of Exchequer, spoke of it as "a course of lengthy and costly litigation, which might well exhaust the fortune of the Bishop, and last out his life." It is, however, believed to be now at an end, in so far as law courts are concerned. Its bearing on the church herself we may advert to in another communication. J. A. BEGG.

METHODISTS IN ILLINOIS. A notice of the recent annual meeting of the Rock River Conference—a body embracing the northern half of Illinois—says that more than 100 traveling preachers are connected with it, about 700 organized congregations, and a membership of nearly 18,000, being an increase of 1,800 during the past year. Over 250 Sunday Schools, with 2,269 officers and teachers, 10,542 scholars, and 28,637 volumes in their libraries, are reported; together with 98 Bible, and 673 Infant Classes. From these Schools 250 conversions have taken place since the last report. The support of the ministers is chiefly derived from the voluntary contributions of the people. \$2,000 of missionary money is appropriated to the whole field, \$500 of which is employed in the support of a mission among the Swedes, who have settled in considerable numbers within the bounds of the Conference. The missionary collections during the year amount to \$2,300—an excess of about \$850 over those of the previous year. For the first time, the Conference gives more for missionary purposes than is expended within its limits. There is a Literary Institution at Mount Morris, call-

ed Rock River Seminary, under the patronage and control of the Conference. Over \$4,000 was subscribed during the session of the Conference to liquidate the Seminary debt; and effective measures were also taken to secure the erection of additional Seminary buildings.

HEALTH OF MR. JUDSON.

Mr. Judson, the venerable Baptist Missionary, has been compelled to leave his station and go in search of health. He sailed on the 8th of April for the Isle of Bourbon. So reduced had he become, that it was feared he would die before the ship got out of the river. At last accounts, he had rallied, and seemed somewhat better. We copy a portion of a letter from Mrs. Judson, dated April 19th:—

"Dr. Morton says that Mr. Judson has had no specific disease, though every vital organ has in turn (partially and sometimes altogether) refused to perform its office. He spoke particularly of the sluggish action of the heart and lungs; and remarked, that the hardships of his past life were now made to tell most fearfully on his failing constitution. He says he remarked a look of age stealing over him for some months before his illness, and thought it the result of his short visit to America. In connection with this, he begged me to write to the Wades to postpone their return until Mr. W.'s health should be fully established; but I suppose a letter would not reach them previous to their embarkation.

"Dr. Morton told me, that if Mr. J. had remained in this place, a little longer, he would have lost all chances of life, but that now the probabilities were in his opinion about equally balanced. If I could know that he were living now, my hopes would be very strong; but it will be so long before I can hear!

"I will not attempt to describe my own feelings. Those who have suffered will be able to surmise in some small degree, and to those who have not, my words would be an empty sound. I can only be thankful that we are both in the keeping of a Being who loves us infinitely, and that we shall ere long find ourselves occupying the places now preparing for us, in that world where

"Sin and sorrow, pain and death, Are felt and feared no more."

With these prospects, one cannot be very miserable, though the heart must needs sometimes be heavy. "For a long time before he was ill, Mr. J. seemed daily to grow more spiritual and childlike, so much so that even some of the natives remarked the change in his preaching; he was all tenderness and tears. Since his illness he has been singularly resigned. "How sweet to lie, entirely helpless, in the hands of God!" he would often remark. He seemed to have a deep sense of the love of Christ, and sometimes, several times a day, would break out with the exclamation, "Oh, the love of Christ! the love of Christ!"

SUPPRESSION OF GAMBLING.

Mr. J. H. Green, the Reformed Gambler, gives notice that he, as General Executive Agent and Corresponding Secretary of the New York Association for the Suppression of Gambling, has opened an office at No. 37 Chatham-st., N. Y., for the purpose of carrying out a plan of operations to suppress gambling. The following are among the ways in which he and the Association propose to do it:—

- 1. By opening what may properly be called an Intelligence Office, by means of which merchants, banking, insurance, and all other public institutions, may learn whether persons in their employ, or with whom they have pecuniary dealings, are wasting their substance at the gaming table.
2. By affording such advice and succor to those who have been victimized by gamblers, as may be necessary to the proper and certain administration of Law and Justice.
3. By enforcing the present law against gaming, Lotteries and Policies, whenever there is an occasion or an opportunity to do so.
4. By endeavoring to procure of the next New York Legislature, the passage of a new and stringent law against gaming, suited to the present condition of that vice in the State of New York.
5. By circulating petitions in New York, and all other States affected by the evils of Lotteries, praying the Legislatures of Delaware, Maryland and Virginia, to prohibit the drawing of Lotteries in their respective States.
6. By popular lectures and by the general circulation of books, tracts, &c., on the subject of gambling, by which means all classes of citizens will be duly warned of the danger of gaming, and of associating with those who indulge in play.

Liberty—Equality—Fraternity!!!

Fugitives from the prison house of Southern despotism with their friends and protectors in Council!

Such persons as have escaped from slavery, and those who are determined to stand by them, are invited to meet for mutual counsel and encouragement at Cazenovia, Madison County, New York, on Wednesday, 21st of August, 1850. The assembling will take place at 10 o'clock A. M., in the Independent Church, and the meeting will continue through two days. The object aimed at on the occasion will not be simply an exchange of congratulations and an expression of sympathy, but an earnest consideration of such subjects as are pertinent to the present condition and prospects of the Slave and Free Colored population of the country, and to the relations which good and true man sustain to the cause of impartial freedom and justice. Friends! shall not this be made a grand event? Shall not the channels of former sympathies be opened anew? Will not they of the "old guard" delight to look each other in the face once more, and renew their vows upon a common altar? Let them come from every quarter—free men, free women, and fugitives! They are bid a most cordial welcome by the good people of Cazenovia. There are friends, hospitalities, meeting-houses, and beautiful groves there! Let all come who have a heart and can!

In behalf of the New York State Vigilance Committee. GERRIT SMITH, President. CHARLES B. RAY, Secretary.

NEW TRANSLATIONS OF SCRIPTURE.

To the Editors of the Sabbath Recorder:—

Some time ago you published an editorial headed "New Translation," which suggests a plan for that purpose. I concur in what you say, in the main, and should delight to see a translation which could be relied on as strictly correct. I was rather surprised, however, at your closing remarks; for, after mentioning several places in King James' translation which you consider faulty, and blind to the mere English reader, you express the belief that it is "the best extant;" whereas the corrections you desire in the passages named, are all made in a "carefully revised and amended" translation, recently published by Dean & Barker, with the exception of Heb. 9: 16, 17, in which I think the sense is clear as there rendered. That there is some objectionable rendering (to Sabbath keepers, at least,) there is no doubt. Yet I think it more correct, and much plainer, than the old version. It is stigmatized as the "Baptist Bible," but if the original from which baptize is derived means to "immerse," why not let it be thus rendered? If you have carefully perused the amended work alluded to, and still think the old translation the "best extant," I should like to know your reasons therefor. A. W.

We know nothing about the translation referred to by our correspondent as "recently published by Dean and Barker," and therefore cannot say anything of its merits. If it is the one got up under the auspices of David Bernard, we must confess our unpreparedness to give any opinion. Our belief that the common translation is, on the whole, the best extant, is not founded upon a careful examination of all that have ever been placed before the public, but only upon an examination of those which have obtained the greatest reputation.

HONORING A MISSIONARY'S DRAFT.—A recent number of the American Messenger published what purported to be a draft for twenty-five dollars, drawn by a missionary at Sheboygan, Wisconsin, on any "rich or liberal disciple." The Treasurer of the Society which publishes that paper soon received a check for the amount from one who says it is his "earnest prayer that many such drafts may be drawn, and as promptly honored." A lady in New Haven, on seeing the draft, cut it from the paper, and countersigning it "accepted," returned it with \$25 to the Treasurer. A lady in New York, and another old friend and constant contributor, each forwarded the amount. Two gentlemen in Hadley, Mass., sent \$25, and two other individuals sent \$5 each.

BAPTIST MISSION IN WEST AFRICA.—The Committee of the English Baptist Missionary Society have received distressing intelligence from Western Africa. Mr. Newbegin, the only remaining European Missionary on that station, was proceeding by sea from Calabar to Clarence; for the benefit of his health, when he became worse, and died on the voyage. To add to the calamity, his young and interesting wife was so shocked by the event as to be deprived of reason.

PEACE IN AFRICA.—In a letter to the American Missionary, Geo. Thompson, the missionary among the Mendi Africans, says that the war which has raged between the tribes of that region for four or six years has been brought to an end. Mr. T. was chosen by other parties as a mediator, and after a long and perplexing negotiation, he succeeded in effecting a satisfactory peace. The waste of life and property and distress caused by the war, has been great, and the joy of the people at the restoration of peace is proportionate.

MISSIONARY INTELLIGENCE.—Under date of April 20, Mr. Loomis, the Seamen's Chaplain at Whampoa, says that the Church of England has established a mission at Fuh-Chau. A gentleman and his assistant, then in Hong Kong, were about to proceed to Fuh-Chau, and establish a hospital. Mr. and Mrs. Doolittle had arrived, destined for Amoy. Messrs. Martin and wives, destined for Ning Po. Mr. Loomis was about to embark on a visit to the Northern ports of China.

CONSERVATION OF THE FIRST FRUITS.—A missionary at Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, writes that a member of his church brought him four parcels of gold dust, amounting to \$40, as an offering to the cause of Christ. On going with four men to California, he had engaged with them that all the gold obtained to the Lord, and this was the result. It was forwarded to the Treasurer of the American Board of Foreign Missions.

WESLEYAN PROSCRIPTION.—The Wesleyan Conference of England continues to exercise its authority in the way of expulsion. Mr. Alderman Schofield is the latest victim, he having been communicated for attending a Reform Conference at London, and other similar meetings. The matter caused considerable excitement among the Wesleyans at Sheffield.

HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE for August (No. 3) was laid on our table the first day of the month. Of its 144 large octavo pages, 127 are filled with choice selections from periodicals and new books, 9 are devoted to a monthly record of current events, 6 to literary notices, and 2 to the summer fashions. Such an amount of elegantly printed and choice reading matter can nowhere else be found for 25 cents. That the reading public generally think so, is evident from the fact that they require the printing of thirty-two thousand copies as the first edition of a magazine only three months old.

THE INQUISITION.—Dr. Achilli, who recently escaped from the dungeons of the Inquisition at Rome, is said to have stated, in an address at Dublin, that "the inquisition is now what it always has been, a pest that it does not burn its victims alive. He himself was a living witness of its existence at present in Rome." During the last days of the Roman Republic its cruelties had been exposed; and from the human remains that had been found amidst its dungeons, it was evident that there had been persons recently murdered there. There were the remains of males and females exhumed of different ages, adults and young persons—some that might have remained in that place for fifty years, and others for not more than ten or fifteen. All of these had either died by strangulation or poison. Neither Pope nor Cardinal dare deny this statement, and the fact showed that the Church of Rome is the same as she existed in the dark ages.

LIBERALITY OF THE SULTAN.—The Jews at Damascus, in common with the Catholic and Greek churches, have experienced the liberality of the Sultan, who, as we learn from a letter of Sir Moses Montefiore in the Morning Chronicle, has addressed to the Chief Rabbi, and to the local heads of those churches, a request that each should furnish from among their co-religionists a member of the New Divan. This Council, which formerly consisted of Moslems exclusively, has now only five Moslem members. A great change must have taken place since the date of the severe persecutions of the Jews a few years ago. Now they are not only guarded against the effects of prejudice and intolerance, but they have secured to them that consideration to which they are entitled, in common with others of whatsoever creed.

REVIVAL INTEREST IN GERMANY.—The Rev. J. G. Oncken, of the American Baptist Mission at Hamburg, writes that, during the last year, 112 converts had been added to the church, and that about forty missionaries and colporteurs, nearly half a million of tracts and other publications, and 22,000 copies of the holy Scriptures, had disclosed the untold tale of Christ's love to sinners among the millions in Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Hungary, Austria, Holland and Switzerland. The churches are becoming organized into associations for spreading the gospel, and it is recommended to every church to appoint brethren to supply every member, each month, with a suitable number of tracts for distribution. Of the converts added to the church, not a few were convinced of the error of their ways by reading tracts thus circulated.

LIBERAL BEQUESTS.—Thomas F. Thompson, Esq., of New York, who died on the 22d of July, has left the following sums to charitable institutions in this City:—The Protestant Episcopal Orphan Asylum, \$4,000; the Asylum for the Blind, \$2,000; the Deaf and Dumb Institution, \$2,000; the Society for the Relief of Respectable Indigent Females, \$2,000; the Widows and Orphans of Seamen, \$2,000; the Society for the Relief of the Poor of the City, \$2,000; and also the Moral Reform Society. Beside these, the deceased gentleman has made other bequests to various private individuals whom he held in high estimation.

ANTI-SLAVERY CELEBRATION.—On the 1st inst., the Anniversary of British West India Emancipation was celebrated at Worcester, Mass., in a very spirited manner. Among the speakers were Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Charles C. Burleigh, Rev. Mr. Carpenter of England, Edmund Quincy, Wendell Phillips, and S. S. Foster. Mr. Quincy read a letter he had recently received from Cassius M. Clay, expressing his sympathy with the objects aimed at by the American Anti-Slavery Society, and enclosing a donation in aid of the same, with a promise of more if needed.

METHODIST MISSIONS.—Rev. James Coldor, of Philadelphia, is about going as an additional missionary to Fuh-Chau, China, and is to be accompanied by a "missionary physician," if a suitable person can be found. Bishop Morris has recently made the following appointments for Oregon and California: Rev. F. S. Hoyt, principal of the Oregon Institute. Rev. Edward Bannisser, principal of California Academy. Rev. S. D. Simonds, for the regular work. Rev. M. C. Briggs, for the regular work. Rev. John Fillion for the regular work. Rev. E. G. Nicholson for the regular work, and stationed at Santa Fé.

WARNING TO ANTI-PAPISTS.—The New York Freeman's Journal, which assumes to be an organ of Roman Catholic sentiment, thus announces the late calamity of our Long Island coast:—

"The too widely known Margaret Fuller, formerly of The New York Tribune, was shipwrecked and drowned off Fire Island, just as she was approaching the American coast. She had with her the manuscript of a book in which she sang the praises of all the scoundrels who pillaged Rome, and vilified the Pope and all decent men. Her terrible end should be a warning to the miscreants of whom she was an advocate."

THE DESCENDANTS OF ROBERT BURNS.—"For some time," says the Daily News "there has been traveling in the interior of the remote island of Borneo, and sojourning among its rude people of head hunters, a young man by the name of Burns, and this young man is the grandson of Robert Burns, and "bonny Jean." This adventurous youth has not only been hospitably and kindly treated by the rude Dyaks, but a prince of the Kayan nation, the most powerful of the island has given him one of his daughters to wife; so that the future biographers of Robert Burns will, in all human likelihood, be able to enumerate among his descendants those also of a Bornean prince. Mr. Burns has discovered mines of antimony and coal-fields in Borneo—more extensive than any in the world, out of America.

General Intelligence.

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS LAST WEEK.

After disposing of unimportant morning business, the Compromise Bill was taken up, the question pending upon Mr. Bradbury's amendment, providing for the ascertainment of the boundary of Texas by a Board of Commissioners...

A motion by Mr. Olds to suspend the rules to take up a resolution for a recess from Aug. 28 to Nov. 1, was lost, yeas 72, nays 92—showing a majority resolved to stand by and do the business before adjourning.

A motion by Mr. Wentworth, to suspend the rules, to admit a resolution against adjourning until California is admitted, was lost, not having two-thirds. The vote, 99 to 83, shows a decided majority of 16 resolved to admit California.

The California Bill then came up, and several propositions were made to adjust matters involving the slavery question, the admission of States, and the formation of Governments for the Territories.

Robert C. Winthrop, in place of Mr. Webster, being qualified, took his seat.

Mr. Pearce, from the Select Committee of the Foote and Benton difficulty, made a report, which was ordered to be printed.

The Compromise Bill was taken under consideration. Mr. Dawson moved to amend Mr. Bradbury's amendment, by providing that until Texas or the United States shall reject the Report of the Commissioners...

The bill to pay revolutionary and other pensions was discussed a while, and laid aside without action.

The West Point Appropriation Bill was read and referred.

The California Bill then came up, and Mr. Duncan offered an amendment, that until the boundary is agreed to by the United States and Texas, the Territorial Government authorities, by this bill, shall not go into operation east of the Rio Grande.

The Compromise Bill was taken up at 12 o'clock. The New Mexico sections having been stricken out for amendment, the Senate refused to reinsert them, 28 to 25.

A motion to strike out all but the California sections failed by 29 to 28, when a motion to strike out all but Utah was carried by 34 to 25.

A motion to make the line of 36 1/2 the southern boundary of Utah failed by 37 to 26.

A motion to lay the bill on the table failed by 29 to 20. Finally, the Senate, after defeating several attempts to adjourn, to postpone, &c., ordered the bill providing merely a Territorial Government for Utah to be engrossed for a third reading—yeas 32, nays 18. Adjourned.

Mr. Crowell reported a bill enabling the President to negotiate treaties with the Indians south and west of the Missouri, on the northern boundary of Texas and about New Mexico.

The Fortification Bill was discussed in Committee of the Whole, and a lively skirmish took place between Mr. Bissell and Mr. Carter, touching the appropriation of fifteen thousand dollars for military erections near Detroit.

The independent bill for the admission of California was made the special order for every day at 12 o'clock until disposed of.

The California Bill, having been taken up, several amendments were proposed, and an animated discussion between Messrs. Foote, Dawson, Clay, and Pearce, followed.

Mr. White asked leave to offer a resolution, which was read for information, that the Speaker appoint a special Committee of twenty-one members, whose duty it shall be to meet, consult, and draft such measures for the consideration of the House as may in their judgment have the effect of allaying the present excitement prevailing in different sections of the Union.

The Committee on Naval Affairs was discharged from the further consideration of sundry memorials asking the use of the Navy to carry Delegates to the Peace Convention at Frankfort-on-the-Main.

Mr. Stanton, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill to establish a line of war steamers to the coast of Africa, for the suppression of the slave trade, and the promotion of commerce and navigation; which is referred to the Committee of the Whole.

The bill authorizes the Secretary of the Navy, after the passage of this act, to contract with Joseph Bryan, of Alabama, or Nicholas Saunders, of New York, and their associates, for the building and equipment of three steamers to run between the United States and the Coast of Africa, each ship to be not less than four thousand tons burthen; so constructed as to be convertible, at the least possible expense, into war steamers of the first class, to be commanded by officers of the navy.

In the event of war, the government to take the ships. One is to leave Baltimore and one New York every three months, to carry not exceeding twenty-five hundred passengers each; the charge for passage to be ten dollars for free negroes over twelve years of age, and five dollars for negroes under twelve years, under the Colonization Society's direction.

The Fortification Bill was taken up and discussed till 4 o'clock, and a motion was made to adjourn, when a message was received from the Senate that they had passed a bill establishing a Territorial Government for Utah.

The California Bill was taken up at 12 o'clock, the question being on Foote's amendment, restricting the boundaries of California to 36° 30'.

Mr. Pearce gave notice that he would on Monday introduce a bill to establish the Territorial Government of New Mexico and settle the boundary of Texas.

The House was engaged mainly with the Indian Appropriation Bill, but accomplished nothing. An ineffectual effort was made to adjourn till Monday.

The House, in Committee of the Whole, spent the day upon the Indian Appropriation Bill. Mr. Johnson, of Ark., offered an amendment, which was adopted, appropriating \$30,000 for procuring information and preparing statistics, and making treaties with, and presents to, various tribes of Indians in the United States, on the borders of Mexico.

Mr. Kaufman, of Texas, said that he had read letters from Major Neighbors, who was of the opinion that a few thousand dollars, to make presents, would have far better effect than military force to coerce the Indians, and an expenditure of millions in warfare.

Among other amendments adopted, was one of \$15,000 for the extinguishment of the title of Indians in the territory of Minnesota, and a similar sum to carry out the treaties with the Texas Indians, and preserve peace and tranquility with them.

The U. S. Mail Steamer Pacific arrived at Liverpool in ten and a half days from New York, allowing for difference of time.

At latest dates the American fleet was off the port of Lisbon, but the papers furnish no news relative to the difficulties between Portugal and the United States.

Little doubt exists but that hostilities here this actually recommenced between Denmark and the Duchies. If so, important results are likely to ensue, as a large Russian fleet is off the coast, for the avowed purpose of giving the Danes all the assistance they may require.

A difficulty has arisen between Spain and Portugal in consequence of the marriage of the King's sister with Condé Montemolin, the son of Don Carlos. The Spanish Minister has protested against this alliance as a breach of the quadruple treaty, and has asked for his passports.

The butcher Haynau has been dismissed in disgrace from the government of Hungary. The immediate cause of this dismissal is owing to his having set at liberty Bezzerady, a confidential friend of Kossuth.

The law against the press passed the French Assembly by a majority of 127. Its chief features are, that the caution money is enormously increased. Stamps are imposed on all newspapers, Paris journals being more heavily stamped than Provincial. Every newspaper article must be signed by the name of the writer.

The last overland mail brought news that a serious epidemic had broken out in Canton, China, which resembled the Yellow Fever in the West Indies. It is said to be invariably fatal, and in most cases in about 12 hours. The Cholera was raging frightfully at Cambodia.

The Queen of Spain has been delivered of a son, which lived only a few moments. The weather and growing crops in England are reported to be all that could be desired.

The present Sir R. Peel has been elected for Tamworth without opposition.

The Cholera has again broken out in London.

As the down freight train on the Erie Railroad was crossing the iron bridge over a small tributary of the Delaware, about three miles above Lackawaxen, at 1 o'clock Wednesday afternoon, July 31, the bridge gave way, precipitating the entire train into the stream, and throwing the freight in all directions.

The train was very heavy, consisting of nearly twenty cars, which were filled principally with live stock for the New York market. The accident occurred soon after the passage of the express train. As the locomotive of the freight train came upon the bridge, it was observed to settle gradually; but the engineer putting on all steam, the increased power carried the engine over safely. The tender parting from it, fell, with some fifteen of the freight cars, into the ravine below, a distance of some 25 feet.

The stock on board consisted of some 500 sheep, over 100 head of cattle, and 200 hogs, much of which was destroyed.

The most painful part of this calamity, however, is the loss of three lives, viz: J. L. Clapp, of Parrsville, Ohio, the owner of most of the cattle, Mr. Randall, brakeman, H. C. Clapp, a nephew of J. L. Clapp before mentioned. The death of the latter occurred under peculiarly distressing circumstances. He was discovered soon after the catastrophe, buried among the fragments of the cars, directly beneath an ox which was still alive, and, at times, greatly distressed Mr. C. by kicking him in the breast. It was impossible to extricate him until the ox was removed. He retained his senses, and gave directions how he could be relieved. He thought he could endure the weight of the ox until it could be killed and removed piecemeal. It was therefore shot, but in its dying struggles kicked Mr. C. so violently in the breast as to deprive him of life. Immediately previous to his death, he spoke much of his family in Ohio, stating that he had there a wife and four children.

The assignees of Wm. P. Van Rensselaer, have sold Mr. V. R.'s splendid mansion, opposite Albany, with 950 acres, and the farm houses, lodge, &c. to Paul C. Forbes, of Boston, for \$62,500. Mr. F. intends to take up his residence in this splendid mansion, whose construction cost more than Mr. F. has paid for the whole estate.

The Newark Daily Advertiser says that the Burlington Co. Mutual Insurance Company met a loss of a few thousand of dollars on Friday, by the burning of a mill at Vincent town, and that this is the only loss within the last eighteen years.

In addition to the killed, Mr. Hatch, late conductor, was much injured; also two brakemen. Mr. H. was on the tender when the bridge gave way, but saved himself from being crushed in the wreck, by leaping from it. His head, however, is supposed to have struck a stone abutment of the bridge in his descent, causing a bad gash.

The total loss of property resulting from this catastrophe is estimated by one of the Directors of the Company at \$30,000 or \$35,000. The cars were worth about \$700 each, and \$50 a head was recently offered for the cattle. The loss of brute life by the accident was 72 oxen, 85 sheep, and 70 hogs.

FIRE ISLAND PLUNDERERS.—A large amount of property washed ashore from the ship Elizabeth, recently wrecked near Fire Island, was seized and carried to places of concealment. The Collector of New York has taken steps to bring the plunderers to justice. Proof of guilt has been procured against many persons, and an example may be made which will be felt and remembered.

Articles of clothing belonging to Mr. Sumner, the Marchioness Ossoli, and her child, have been found in several of the houses searched. About forty persons, several of whom have heretofore been considered respectable, have been implicated. Part of the rest scattered along the shore for a distance of miles. The property seized was brought to the City, and the names of the parties with whom it was found are to be laid before the Grand Jury of the County, which meets next month. In one house was found 1,000 lbs. of wool, in another 40 bars of soap, in another 20, 17, &c., in another a quantity of silk, in another bbls. of oil, in another flask of oil, Leghorn hats, &c. All this came from the wreck of the Elizabeth, and some of the goods had been carried miles from the wreck. Upon the person of one woman was found a dress, supposed to have belonged to Madame Ossoli, and there are reasons to suppose that this dress was taken from the body, with the money and jewels which she was known to have tied about her waist. Several of her relatives who have been to the Island are of the opinion that her body was washed ashore, plundered by the pirates, and then secretly buried. [Trib.]

Another Steamboat Disaster on Lake Erie.—A dispatch dated Erie, Pa., July 31st, and published in the Buffalo Morning Express of August 1st, says: Our citizens were again startled this morning by another of those occurrences which have been so frequent and so destructive to life on the Lakes this season. The steamer America, Capt. Squier, one of the boats of the Sandusky line, on her passage about 1 o'clock this morning, her middle boilers about 1 o'clock this morning, a short distance below Barcelona. The Alabama came along soon after the occurrence and towed her into this port. The explosion must have been terrific, as the deck over her boilers is completely torn up. There were about 150 passengers on board, and it is surprising so many escaped injury. About thirty were scalded, five of whom were dead before the boat reached this port, and six or eight more are so badly injured that there is but little hope of their recovery. It is feared that some jumped overboard in the alarm produced by the explosion, and were drowned. One or two who jumped over got on board again, but it is feared others were lost. The whole number known to be dead is eight. Reports as to the cause of the accident are contradictory.

Powder Mill Explosion and Loss of Life.—On Monday last, says the Pottsville Emporium of Aug. 1, an explosion occurred at the powder mill of Messrs. Elijah Hamner and Michael Seltzer, of this borough situated on Mill Creek, just above St. Clair, which proved fearfully destructive of human life, as well as property. About 300 pounds of powder was exploded, which utterly demolished the building, with the exception of a portion of the frame. Theobald Sherrer, one of the two workmen engaged in the mill at the time, was instantly killed, his body being shockingly burned and mangled. John Scharr, the other workman, although not killed outright, was so horribly burned and otherwise injured, that he survived only about six hours. Two lads, one 17 and the other 10 years of age, sons of Mr. Solomon McKloney, of Barry township, who had accompanied their father to the mill with a load of charcoal, were instantly killed. Their bodies were fearfully burned and disfigured. Mr. Daniel Dengler, of Berry, who accompanied Mr. McKloney to the mill, intending to ride home with him, also fell a victim to the explosion.

This is the fifth or sixth time that the same mill has been blown up within a few years, and similar catastrophes have occurred at other mills in the county, at none of which, however, was there so great and melancholy destruction of human life.

Death of a Publisher.—Mr. James G. Wilson died at his residence in Plainfield, New Jersey, on Wednesday morning of last week, after a tedious illness of more than a year's duration. His disease was consumption. Mr. Wilson was well known in New-York, having been successful as a newspaper publisher for fifteen years past. One of his first efforts was his association with Mr. Greeley in the publication of the New-Yorker in 1835. He afterward published the New-York Whig and the Empire State, and in 1829 he commenced the publication of the Brother Jonathan, which attained a large and profitable circulation. In 1842 Wilson & Co. began the issue of cheap re-prints of English books; and being first in the field of cheap literature, realized a rapid fortune. Since that period Mr. Wilson has been engaged in the book business, and in the publication of a paper called Wilson's Weekly Dispatch.

The assignees of Wm. P. Van Rensselaer, have sold Mr. V. R.'s splendid mansion, opposite Albany, with 950 acres, and the farm houses, lodge, &c. to Paul C. Forbes, of Boston, for \$62,500. Mr. F. intends to take up his residence in this splendid mansion, whose construction cost more than Mr. F. has paid for the whole estate.

The Newark Daily Advertiser says that the Burlington Co. Mutual Insurance Company met a loss of a few thousand of dollars on Friday, by the burning of a mill at Vincent town, and that this is the only loss within the last eighteen years.

SUMMARY.

Thompson's Bank Note Reporter, gives the following list of new Counterfeits: 50s and 100s on the City Bank, New-Haven, Ct.; 20s on the Delaware City Bank, Del.; 10s on the Farm & Mech. Bank, Md.; 5s on the Bank of Germantown, Pa., 10s on the Commercial Bank Bristol, R. I.; 5s on the Pawtucket Bank, Mass.; 20s, on the Farmer's Bank of Reading, Pa.; 5s on the Doyletown Bank, Pa.; 3s on the Bank of Kentucky, Pa.; 5s, on the Putnam Valley Bank, N. Y.

A detachment of several companies of soldiers recently arrived at Jefferson Barracks from New York, via the Lakes. They were recruits, intended to fill up the skeletons of regiments from New York. On their arrival at Lasalle, the cholera appeared among them in a malignant form and seven or eight of them died. This created a perfect panic among the soldiers, and before they arrived at the Barracks about seventy of them had deserted.

A dispatch dated Danville, Penn., Thursday, Aug. 1, says: "The Northumberland Canal Bridge broke down early this morning, while the Harrisburg stage was crossing it. The stage was precipitated into the Canal, with 11 passengers, among them Mr. Benj. D. Jones, who was instantly killed. The remainder of the passengers, were more or less injured. Two horses were killed."

The proceedings at a mass meeting at Galveston on the 20th, declare that the present civil and military government of Santa Fe have violated honor and right. Texas claims the right to reject every proposition for the sale or disposition of that territory unless based upon the distinct recognition of the boundary defined by the act of 1836.

The Milwaukee Wisconsin says that an Irishman, named McCarty, residing at Kenosha, murdered his wife on the 22d in a most brutal manner. He forced her into a hoghead of water, and kept her under till she was drowned. The murderer is in the hands of the officers of the law.

Six slaves escaped from Kentucky, and while passing through a retired locality in Lawrence Co., Ohio, met eight white men, and supposing them to be in pursuit of them fired upon them, wounding several. They then beat the rest severely and fled. A large party on hearing of this affair started in pursuit.

At Milton, Charles Southwick alias Palmer, was examined on the charge of being concerned in the late robbery of the Donchester & Milton Bank of about \$32,000, and held for trial in default of bail for \$30,000. James H. Brooks of Providence, was also examined as a participator in the robbery, and discharged. He is, however, held as a receiver of the stolen property.

There is a rather better inquiry for Land Warrants, and there is no supply pressing on the market. The fear of any unfavorable action at Washington this session is wearing away. The range of prices is \$115 to \$130, the latter being for single warrants, guaranteed by undoubted parties.

New Orleans papers have later news from Texas. Recently a skirmish took place between the Indians and a party of Whites under Lieut. Underwood. The Lieutenant and seven men were wounded, and 2 men were killed. The Indian loss was heavy.

Two men (brothers) named Vicky, lost their lives at Boston the other day, from the foul air of a cistern into which they had descended for the purpose of cleaning it out. A third came near losing his life.

At Boston, on the 1st inst., during the storm five men who were at work in the bottom of the brig Washington, lying in "Sampson's dock," were knocked down and stunned by lightning.

Several mills in Rhode Island have recently determined to suspend operations, among which are the Campton Mill, 10,000 spindles; and the Newport Steam Mill—all manufacturing print cloths.

From every portion of the West we hear that the Wheat crop exceeds in quality and quantity any former period. The corn crop will not be a full one, but will be much better than was expected.

Mr. Ira J. Thurston made a balloon ascension from Batavia, and in 55 minutes after leaving the earth he landed in Ontario Co. about 40 miles from the place of starting.

Four prisoners, on their way to prison at Alton, Ill, leaped from the steamboat into the river. Two were recaptured, one drowned, and one escaped.

Hatsell S. Caldwell of Northfield, Mass. has been arrested for opening a letter which did not belong to him, and appropriating the funds inclosed.

On Friday last week, at St. Catherine's convent, the Rt. Rev. Bishop Hughes gave the black veil to Miss Frances Walsh, daughter of Robert Walsh, Esq., the American Consul at Paris.

A Private in the 39th regiment of the British army, named Maryatt, stationed in Ireland, has come in possession by the death of an uncle of £50,000, and two estates in Cuba.

The present population of Salem N. J., as ascertained by the Assistant Marshal, the Standard says, is 3,050, being a gain of 50 per cent over the last ten years.

The "seven year's locusts" are said to have appeared in great numbers in Monmouth county, N. J.

The news of the President's death was in London on the evening of the 20th, eleven days after his decease.

Robert Stephenson, inventor of Railways, is dead—a man who has done more for England than all the present Parliament.

The notes of the Eagle Bank, of Bristol, R. I., are thrown out at the Suffolk Bank.

The municipal authorities of New York on Friday last, gave a public reception to Gen. Jose Antonio Paez, ex-President of the Republic of Venezuela.

John Tyler, ex-President U. S., came on from Washington to Philadelphia last Friday, on his way to Saratoga. He is accompanied by Mrs. Tyler and their children, and will spend some weeks north.

Henry Clay has gone to Newport, R. I., to recruit his health, which is said to be much impaired by the incessant toil and anxiety of the last few months.

The Bridgeport Sentinel says that two steamboats are anchored at the spot where the steamer Lexington sank. It will be recollected, that at the time of the loss of the L., on the night of January 13, 1840, a large amount of specie was on board, under the charge of Harnden's Express. Workmen, under the direction of a competent Engineer, are now engaged in raising the hull, which lies in the depth of about 130 feet of water, off Old Field Light, about 12 miles from Bridgeport. It is expected that they will be able to make a 'raise'.

At 11 o'clock Monday night, says the Newark Mercury, a splendid celestial phenomenon made its appearance. The moon was up about 15 degrees in the east, and a shower of heavy drops of rain coming up, flung upon the western sky the most perfect rainbow we have ever seen, even by the reflection of solar rays. Those whose eyes were not heavenward that night, lost a treat which they may never have the opportunity of enjoying. It vanished in a few minutes after 11.

An Italian musician from New York, named Carlo Bassigallope, died by poison at Providence, R. I., on Friday last. He had been engaged to perform at the saloon of Mr. F. F. Foster—complained of feeling unwell, and drank a large quantity of tartaric emetic in mistake for cream of tartar. He was 30 years of age, was born near Genoa, and sent a wife and child whom he had recently saved to join him in this country.

Capt. Hall, of the brig Margaret Hall, from Cienfuegos for Philadelphia, arrived at Baltimore Tuesday July 30, in the Norfolk boat, and reports that his vessel was totally lost off Cape Hatteras on the 18th ult. Himself and part of the crew succeeded in swimming ashore—three of the crew were drowned. Capt. Hall reports seeing eight vessels ashore along the coast.

"The transit duties paid to the State of New Jersey, by the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company, on passengers and merchandise, for the quarter from April 1 to June 30, 1850, amounted to \$10,625 98. The duties paid for the same quarter in 1849, were \$9,832 39, showing an increase for this quarter of this year of \$783 59.

Cholera has broken out at Uniontown, Pa., and Harper's Ferry, Va. Several fatal cases occurred at the latter place July 29. Cholera prevails in a number of towns along the National Road.

During the procession at Philadelphia, Tuesday, July 30, two men were sun-struck, and were taken to the Pennsylvania Hospital. One of them died, and all hopes for the recovery of the other have been given up.

An unprecedented number of deaths from heat occurred in New York last week. From other cities, also, we have reports of numerous deaths from the same cause.

On Second-day afternoon, Aug. 5, a wall in the rear of No. 40 Spruce-st., New York, fell upon and buried a number of workmen, of whom four were killed, and three seriously injured.

New York Markets—August 5, 1850. Ashes—Pots \$2 16 18; Pearls 6 00 a 6 06. Flour and Meal—Flour has advanced 3 1/2c in consequence of the unfavorable weather in Western New York. Mixed Western and ordinary State is selling at 4 50 a 4 75; strat State and good Ohio 5 00; pure Genesee 5 75 a 5 87. Rye Flour 2 94. Jersey Meal 3 12.

Grain—Sales of Wheat are restricted by the firmness of holders. A lot of Canadian mixed sold at 1 15. Rye is steady at 63c. Oats, 38 a 41c for Jersey, 40 a 44c for Northern. Corn, 64 a 65c. For Western mixed, 65 a 66c. for round yellow.

Provisions—Pork 8 44 for Prime, 10 37 for Mess. Butter, 5 00 a 6 00 for Prime, 3 00 a 10 25 for Mess. Beef, 9 11c for Ohio, 10 a 15c for State; 16 a 20c for Orange County. Cheese 4 1/2 a 6c.

Wool—Small parcels have been sold at 35 a 38c. The demand is mostly for medium descriptions. Feather's—A lot of Western sold at 33c. Seeds—Clover 6 a 7c.; Flaxseed scarce. Tallow—A lot of prime sold at 7c.

LETTERS. W. M. Stillman, W. C. Lanphear, S. S. Griswold, H. P. Langworthy, A. B. Crandall, T. Coggeshall, C. C. Green, W. B. Maxson, H. S. Menter, B. G. Stillman, C. Waldo, J. Whitford, Tamar Davis (have written).

RECEIPTS. Dudley W. Truman, Otseclie, \$4 00 to vol. 7 No. 52. Elias Irish, DeRuyter, 2 00 " " 7 " 26. Thankful Stillman, 1 00 " " 7 " 52. John Allen, Alfred, 2 00 " " 7 " 52. Eunice Whitford, 2 00 " " 7 " 52. Ezekiel Crandall, Little Genesee, 2 00 " " 7 " 52. Amos Green, 2 00 " " 7 " 52. Zachariah B. Maxson, 2 00 " " 7 " 52. Samuel Wells, 3 00 " " 7 " 26. Waiter S. Burdick, 2 00 " " 6 " 52. Harriet J. Wells, 1 00 " " 6 " 52. A. B. Orandall, Portville, 2 00 " " 7 " 52. Silas Burdick, 2 00 " " 6 " 52. Joel C. West, Shiloh, N. J., 2 00 " " 8 " 10. W. C. Lanphear, Carolina Mills, R. I., 2 00 " " 7 " 52. Thos. S. Albert, Plainfield, N. J., 2 00 " " 7 " 52. W. C. Lanphear, Carolina Mills, R. I., 2 00 " " 7 " 52. A. G. Coon, Hopkinton, R. I., 2 00 " " 7 " 52. David Rogers, 2d, Waterford, Ct., 2 00 " " 7 " 52. Mrs. K. C. Barber, Newport, R. I., 2 00 " " 7 " 52. Heman Hayes, Edinboro, Pa., 2 00 " " 8 " 6. BENEDICT W. ROGERS, Treasurer.

On looking over the list of subscribers for membership in the Seventh-day Baptist Publishing Society, the Agent finds the names of several individuals from whom the money has not yet been received. The First Annual Report of the Society, to be presented at Alfred in September, will contain a list of members, including of course only those who have complied with the Constitution by paying five dollars to make themselves honorary directors. It is hoped that all who have subscribed will send on the money before the Anniversary, and that many who have not subscribed will send both their names and the money.

Receipts for the Missionary Society. The Treasurer of the Seventh-day Baptist Missionary Society acknowledges the receipt of the following sums for the general purposes of the Society since his last report through the Recorder:— 3d Church in Brookfield, \$19 00. Western Association, by D. R. Stillman, 44 00. Church at Independence, 13 00. Church at Watson, 3 00. 1st Church in Verona, 3 00. Isaac Wright, Adams, 1 00. D. G. Stillman, Westbury, R. I., 9 00. Thomas M. Clark, 5 00. Geo. P. Maxson, Columbia, Ark., 12 00. Thomas P. Lanphear, Phoenix, R. I., 12 00. Abel Stillman, Poland, N. Y., 3 00. Central Association, by E. Moxon, Monthly Concert collection at Mystic, Ct., constituting John Cundall a life member, 25 00. Susan E. Langworthy, deceased, Hopkinton, R. I., 3 00. Susanna Langworthy, 1 00. Juvenile Missionary Society, Pawtucket, R. I., 8 00. Elizabeth Clark, Ephraim Stillman, Martha Crandall, Fanny Hixcox, \$1 each, 4 00. Amos R. Stillman, Mrs. Church, Ann Crumb, Albert Green, Mary E. Morrill, Mary Newton, 50 cents each, 3 00. Mrs. W. M. Rogers, New York, one half for the education of a Chinese child, 50 00. A. D. TITSWORTH, Treasurer.

MARRIED. In DeRuyter, on the 2d of July, by Rev. J. W. Morton, Mr. JOEL C. WEST, of Shiloh, N. J., to Miss E. MALVINA CRANDALL, daughter of Henry Crandall, of DeRuyter.

DIED. In Hopkinton, R. I., July 9th, ANX ANGLIER, only daughter of Reuben and Phoebe Brown, aged 29 years. She died of cholera, her friends and the church, have been deeply afflicted. Long will her memory be cherished. In her death religion achieved a glorious victory. Such calmness and cheerful acquiescence are seldom witnessed. Though naturally timid, yet she seemed almost to lose sight of herself in her deep concern for others. Her dying chamber was hallowed by her prayers for friends, mothers, companions, the church, and the poor slave. By her silent and Christian composure she demonstrated that "Jesus can make a dying bed. Feel soft as downy pillows are!" while her joyful anticipation of glory burst forth in strains of sweetest melody. May our last end be like hers.

In Hayfield, Pa., May 9th, after ten hours of great suffering, occasioned by being scalded, HIRSH BORD, son of Eld. A. A. F. and Lucy C. Randolph, aged three years and two months. Firm is the promise our Saviour has given, Who has said that of such is the kingdom of Heaven.

To Albany by Railroad and Steamboat. PASSENGERS are now taken from New York to Albany by the Hudson River Railroad, and thence to Albany by the steamers South America and Joseph Belknap, twice a day, leaving New York at 7 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., and Albany at the same hours. Time about 8 hours; Fare through, \$2.

New York and Albany Steamboats. THE steamers HENDRIK HUDSON, Capt. A. P. H. Peck, form a daily line between New York and Albany—through without landing—from pier foot of Courtland street. The Hendrik Hudson leaves New York every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 6 o'clock P. M. The same steamer leaves Albany every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 6 o'clock P. M.

Day Line of Steamers for Albany. THE splendid steamers NEW WORLD, Capt. Acker and ALIDA, Capt. Stone, will leave the wharf foot of Chambers-st. daily, (Sundays excepted), landing at West Point, Hudson, Poughkeepsie, Kingston, Albany, Catskill, Newburgh, and Coxsack, arriving at Albany at 4 P. M. On Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, the steamers Buffalo, and Railroads for Saratoga and Whitehall. Regular days of NEW WORLD, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays; of ALIDA, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

New York and Boston Steamboats. REGULAR MAIL LINE BETWEEN NEW YORK AND BOSTON, via Stonington and Providence. Inland route, without ferry, change of cars or baggage. The steamers C. VANDEBILT, Capt. Joel Stone, and COMMODORE, Capt. William H. Frazer, in connection with the Stonington and Providence, and Boston and Providence Railroads, leaving New York daily, (Sundays excepted), from pier 3 North River, first wharf above Battery Place, at 8 o'clock P. M., and Stonington at 8 o'clock P. M., or upon the arrival of the mail train from Boston. The C. Vanderbilt will leave New York Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. Leave Stonington Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. The Commodore will leave New York Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. Leave Stonington Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

Central Railroad of New Jersey. Summer Arrangement, commencing April 1, 1850. PASSENGER TRAIN UP.—Passengers will leave New York by steamboat from pier 1 North River, or by the New Jersey Railroad, foot of Courtland-st., at 9 A. M. and 5 P. M.; leave Elizabethtown at 10 A. M. and 6 P. M.

PASSENGER TRAIN DOWN.—Leave White House at 5:45 A. M. and 1:45 P. M.; North Branch at 5:55 A. M. and 1:55 P. M.; Somerville at 6:10 A. M. and 2:10 P. M.; Bound Brook at 6:20 A. M. and 2:20 P. M.; Plainfield at 6:40 A. M. and 2:40 P. M.; Westfield at 6:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M.; Elizabethtown at 7:15 and 10:30 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.

The freight train (with passenger cars attached) will leave White House at 3:30 A. M., Somerville at 4:30, Plainfield at 5:15, and Elizabethtown, by steamboat, at 7:30 A. M. Returning, leave New York, by steamboat Red Jacket, from pier 1 North River, at 1 P. M.

THE THIRD EDITION OF "NEW YORK: Past, Present, and Future." BY E. PORTER BELDEN, M. A. Prepared from Official Sources. PUBLISHED by Prall, Lewis & Co., and for sale by Booksellers throughout the United States and the Canada. The Publishers have made arrangements by which they have bound and will continue to bind with the above.

Miscellaneous.

WATER.

"Water! water!" cries the bird, With its singing, note; And the liquid cry is heard...

SENATORIAL SKETCHES.

Grace Greenwood, who is at Washington, in a letter to the Philadelphia Post, gives a few off-hand sketches of prominent Senators.

Webster and Clay I had seen before, yet I should have singled them out, I think, had I not known them. The unapproachable grandeur of Webster's head, the imperious eye of Clay, the Wellingtonian front of Benton, who could mistake?

There was, that morning, animated discussion on the Compromise Bill, of which you will have seen the report. Clay, Webster, Benton, Seward and Foote were among the speakers. Mr. Clay was suffering from recent indisposition, but he spoke with great energy and with keen flashes of his wonderful eye.

On Wednesday morning, however, the watchers on the bank again found the noble animal, some miles lower down, still with his head up stream, and bravely contending with the cold and powerful current.

Mr. Clay has a peculiarly gracious manner of acknowledging snuff-box courtesies, and a peculiarly graceful way of taking a pinch—but I do not perceive that he sneezes more harmoniously than his humbler fellow-citizens.

The President, Mr. Fillmore, is a very handsome man, however, and Col. Benton is one of the most impressive men in the Senate, in person, air and manner.

A most remarkable person is Mr. Soule of Louisiana. His figure is rather slight, but firmly and finely formed—his face wears a dark, dramatic style of beauty, which lights up most splendidly and effectively when he speaks.

takes the world kindly and easily. He is rather stout in person, but looks vigorous and active—in the form of his head and the outline of his face, he is strikingly like Napoleon.

Mr. Clemens of Ala., the youngest member of the Senate, and a gentleman quite well known of late for his unflattering estimate of Northern ladies, is one by himself—a decided individual.

FEAT OF STRENGTH AND ENDURANCE.

We do not know that we have either heard or read of a more singular instance of strength and endurance in a horse, than is evidenced in the following incident furnished us by our friend, Capt. William A. Stephenson, of this county.

On Wednesday morning, however, the watchers on the bank again found the noble animal, some miles lower down, still with his head up stream, and bravely contending with the cold and powerful current.

Capt. Stephenson, the owner of the horse, is well known amongst us as a gentleman of correctness and integrity, and whose statements are both truthful and reliable.

How to LIGHT ALL THE GAS LAMPS IN A TOWN AT ONCE.—The Paris correspondent of the London Times says: "A rapid and scientific mode of lighting and extinguishing public gas burners has been invented by a person named Nilatte.

ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT OF UNION ACADEMY.

This commencement, occupying two days, was concluded on Monday evening, June 24, in the old Shiloh meeting house, which we understand is hereafter to be appropriated to the uses of this young and flourishing Institution.

Not being present on Friday, we are not prepared to speak of the exercises; however, if our ideas may be formed of them, by the character of those which were conducted on Monday, it certainly is no unmeaning compliment, to congratulate the Faculty, and their complete success, in attempting to establish, at once, an Institution of learning, bearing the impress of maturity, and possessing in a high degree the attributes essential to efficiency.

Judging from the impartial and thorough manner, in which the several classes were examined in Algebra, Astronomy, Geometry, Latin, Trigonometry, Parker's Aid, French, and Physiology, &c., by their respective Teachers, we are satisfied that we have in the Preceptors of Union Academy, a rare assemblage of aptitude to teach, which must rank this school amongst the very first Academies of the country.

With respect to the pupils who were examined, we may say, that with scarcely an exception, they handsomely acquitted themselves—to the joy of Parents and Guardians and the great encouragement of their Teachers.

Evening exercises were of a highly interesting character, but in our opinion were too protracted.

To attempt anything like a description of the exercises would require more time and space than we have at present to give the matter. The whole, however, was highly creditable to those engaged in the performance.

Master Sheppard's speech on Aristocracy was very deservedly applauded. Its effect upon a pair of the would-be upstart thousand was charming, for while it stilled their silly prattle, it saved the eyes of many—the brilliant reflection of their oft exhibited Jewry. The Collogue of the Prodigal Son was a most charming affair.

The attendance was a perfect jam, and reminded one of the sale of Bank Stock in olden times. If we are to infer the amount of interest felt in the community, in this school, by the attendance of the masses through the day and evening; then may we bespeak for it the most liberal support.

Amongst those in attendance we observed clergymen of different denominations, who we judge felt a common interest in the occasion.

There too were members of the other learned professions to unite their mite of countenance and support in consolidating and building up this Institution of learning amongst us.

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CARVING ON WOOD BY STEAM.

We spent an hour the other day, says the Editor of the New York Tribune, to witness the operation of a new and very ingenious machine for carving on wood which has lately been invented by Mr. J. M. Singer.

The machine is so simple at first sight as scarcely to seem entitled to the name of an invention. Yet, on examination, it will be found that Mr. Singer has applied a new and beautiful combination to an old form, overcoming what has hitherto proved an insurmountable difficulty to all who have attempted the construction of a machine for carving.

The process used to cover ivory with ornaments and designs in black, consists in engraving in the ivory itself, and then filling in the designs with a black hard varnish. To obtain finer and more regular designs, the ivory is to be covered with the common ground, and by means of a point the designs are engraved upon it.

The design has then a black color, or a dark brown which blackens entirely at the end of one or two days. Other colors may be produced, by replacing the solution of nitrate of silver by a solution of gold or platinum in aqua regia, or of copper in nitric acid.

How THE NEPAULESE TREAT THE CRIME OF ADULTERY.—One of their laws regarding adultery is not only a very summary one, but often very gratifying to the feelings of an injured husband.

It is a custom amongst the Chinese to have a tear-bottle. When two ladies, or two females of the lower rank, quarrel, they go before a magistrate. A tear-bottle is given to the individual who says she is aggrieved, and if she can fill it with tears, the magistrate says, "I perceive you have been harshly treated. I shall award a great punishment to the one by whom you have been oppressed."

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ENGRAVING UPON IVORY.—The Revue Scientifique of Paris gives the following exposition of the interesting process of Ivory engraving.—

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DeKuyter Institute.

THE Academic Year of this Seminary, for 1850 and '51, will commence the third Wednesday in August, and continue forty-four weeks, including a short recess between the terms, and one of ten days for the winter holidays.

The year is divided into three terms:— The first of 14 weeks, begins Wednesday, August 21st, and ends Wednesday, November 27th. The second, of 15 weeks, begins Monday, December 2d, and ends Friday, March 14th. The third, of 14 weeks, begins Tuesday, March 18th, and ends Tuesday, June 24th.

Board of Instruction. GURDON EVANS, President, and Professor of Mathematics and Natural Science. Rev. JOSEPH W. MORTON, Professor of Hebrew, Greek, Latin, French, Spanish, and Moral and Intellectual Science. Mrs. SUSANNA M. SPICER, Preceptress. ADOLPH ROSENHAYN, (Late of Friedrich Wilhelm College, Berlin), Teacher of German, Piano Forte, and Assistant in Greek and Latin.

Other competent Teachers will be employed as occasion may demand. TEACHERS' CLASSES will be formed, as usual, at the beginning of the Fall and middle of the Winter Terms, and continue seven weeks.

In the Common Branches, classes will be formed at the commencement of each term; but in the higher, the interest of the student, as well as the welfare of the Institution, demand that a more systematic course of study be pursued.

In the Natural Sciences, Elementary Chemistry and Philosophy will be pursued during the Fall Term; Agricultural Chemistry, Astronomy, and Physiology during the Winter Term; Botany and Geology during the Summer Term.

Classes will be formed in Latin, French, and German, at the commencement of the Fall Term; in Hebrew, Greek, and Spanish, at the commencement of the Winter Term, and continue through the course of study.

In Mathematics, Geometry is studied in the Fall, Trigonometry and Conic Sections in the Winter, and Astronomy, Surveying, Navigation, &c., in the Summer Term.

The course of instruction in Agriculture is thoroughly scientific, embracing study and recitation in the best authors. Instruction is given in a well-furnished laboratory, in the analysis of soils, ashes of plants, manures, &c. and the modes of testing for their constituent elements. The attention of farmers who wish to give their sons a practical education is especially called to this department.

Board in private families, from \$1.25 to \$1.50. Many students board in clubs for 60 to 75 cents. Tuition—to be settled upon entering school—from \$3.00 to \$5.00. Extras—For Drawing, \$1.00; Oil Painting, \$5.00; Chemical Experiments, \$1.00; Writing, including stationery, 50 cents; Piano Forte, \$3.00; Use of Instrument, \$2.00; Agricultural Chemistry, including chemicals, apparatus, and fuel, (breakage extra,) \$12.00.

It is very desirable that students should enter at the beginning of the term; yet they are received into classes also, as termed at any time. For further information, address Gordon Evans, J. W. Morton, or Rev. J. R. Irish, President of the Corporation. DEKUYTER, July 8th, 1850.

Sabbath Tracts.

The American Sabbath Tract Society publishes the following tracts, which are for sale at its Depository, No. 9 Spruce st., N. Y., viz: No. 1 Reasons for introducing the Sabbath of the Fourth Commandment to the consideration of the Christian Public. 28 pp.

No. 2 Moral Nature and Scriptural Observance of the Sabbath. 52 pp. No. 3 Authority for the Change of the Day of the Sabbath. 28 pp.

No. 4 The Sabbath and Lord's Day A History of their Observance in the Christian Church. 52 pp. No. 5 A Christian Caveat to the Old and New Sabbath. 4 pp.

No. 6 Twenty Reasons for keeping holy, in each week, the Seventh Day instead of the First Day. 4 pp. No. 7 Thirty-six Plain Questions, presenting the main points in the Controversy; A Dialogue between a Minister of the Gospel and a Sabbatarian; Counterfeit Coin. 8 pp.

No. 8 The Sabbath Controversy The True Issue. 4 pp. No. 9 The Fourth Commandment False Exposition. 16 pp.

No. 10 The True Sabbath Embraced and Observed. 16 pp. No. 11 Religious Liberty Endangered by Legislative enactments. 16 pp.

No. 12 Misuse of the Term Sabbath. 8 pp. No. 13 The Bible Sabbath. 24 pp. The Society has also published the following works, to which attention is invited: A Defense of the Sabbath, in reply to Ward on the Fourth Commandment. By George Carlow. First printed in London, in 1724; reprinted at Stonington, Ct., in 1802; now republished in a revised form. 168 pages.

The Royal Law Contended for, by Edward Stennot. First printed in London, in 1658. 60 pp. An Appeal for the Restoration of the Lord's Sabbath, in an Address to the Baptists from the Seventy-day Baptist General Conference. 24 pp. Vindication of the True Sabbath, by J. W. Morton, late Missionary of the Reformed Presbyterian Church. 64 pp.

These tracts will be furnished to those wishing them for distribution or sale, at the rate of 15 pages for one cent. Persons desiring them can have them forwarded by mail or otherwise, on sending their address, with a remittance, to GEORGE B. URRUT, Corresponding Secretary of the American Sabbath Tract Society, No. 9 Spruce-st., New York.

Christian Psalmody—Pocket Edition.

IN compliance with requests from various quarters, the publisher of the New Hymn Book—Christian Psalmody—has issued a second edition, on lighter paper and with smaller margins, by which the bulk and weight of the books are reduced about one-third, rendering them much more convenient for carrying in the pocket. The price is also reduced 12 1/2 cents per copy. These new editions of either edition, can now be supplied. Prices of the larger edition from 75 cents to \$1.50, according to the style of binding. Price of the smaller edition from 62 1/2 cents to \$1.00. Orders should be addressed to Geo. B. Urrut, No. 9 Spruce-st., New York.

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The Sabbath Recorder.

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