EDITED BY GRO. B. UTTER AND THOMAS B. BROWN.

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

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NEW YORK, FIFTH-DAY, MAY 22, 1851.

WHOLE NO. 361.

# The Sabbath Recorder.

#### From the Christian Chronicle. OBLIGATION OF THE SABBATH.

Reply to "J. N. B "-Part 1. "Think not that I am come to destroy the law of the prophets: I am not come to destroy, but to fulfill. For verily I say unto you, till heaven and earth pass, one jot or one tittle shall in no wise pass from the law—TILL all be fulfilled."-MATT. v. 17, 18..

" Now we are delivered from the law, that being dead wherein we were held; that we should serve in newness of spirit, and not in the oldness of the letter."-"Shall we sin because we are not under the law,

but under grace? God forbid!" IB. vi. 15. "Do we then make void the law through faith? God forbid! Yea, we establish the law."-Is. iii. 31.

Messas. Editors:-Were I disposed to flattery, 1 might reciprocate compliments on the skill of my friend, and file an implied caveat with the impartial reader, not to be misled by the "lawyer-like subtlety" of his "very ingenious defense" of the Sabbath. the superior ability of the advocate, confiding in the strength of my cause, I shall simply entreat the considerate to overlook this disproportion—to regard solely the evidences respectively presented—and to weigh carefully their relative cogency. The question between J. N. B. and my-

self is, as he has correctly stated, strictly one of "Christian Liberty"-a question long since agitated with "much disputing"-a question obviously admitting, at the present day, but one appeal. For the Christian, all consideration of "ill effects" or of "danggerous" consequences, must be postponed to the main inquiry, "What eaith the Scripture?" Disregarding, therefore, all extraneous suggestions, in favor either of a day of religious rest, or of a life of reliblock" in any believer's way, however him, nor to "set him at nought."

bath a delight." He will permit me to remind him, that the good of the new dispensablotted handwriting-" nailed to the cross." authority," those "buried with him," and longer judged in respect of "the new moon nant with instruction. But I must hasten to sary, if it be not the anniversary. elaborate "reply."

1. The Day required by the Sabbath Law. In regard to the proposition, that "there is but one Bible Sabbath, and that, the Saturday Sabbath," J. N. B. appears strangely to have misconceived my allegation. He says, "Exodus, in his defense, has ingeniously (?) dropped the last clause of this complex proposition, though it is the only one I have ever denied." Now, although it is true, that in the statement of the proposition I brevity, so far was I from dropping it "in 'the Sabbath enjoined in the Decalogue,' is as certain as human knowledge can be, even concerning the Bible itself."

My friend insists on a distinction between "the seventh day of the Decalogue, and the seventh day of the Jewish week." And how shall we ever ascertain which is "the seventh day of the Decalogue?" Clearly, not by itself! All legal interpretation must ultimately be based on some assumption without the statute. Now, in reference to the day required, J. N. B. admits "that for the Jews it was fixed to the last day of one week. Granted. But then it was not fixed by the possibility. With all the ingenuity for which glory of the first creation is so to fade in com- ed "the Lord's brother," and first bishop of Decalogue." This would be a simple imdefine by statute a particular day, otherwise tion of men, then here is a divine prediction cating the Gentile exemption from the Mosaic than the fourth commandment does-name of a change of the Sabbath from the seventh law, reminds the believing Jews, that they ly, by adopting the universal designation of in the order to the first day of the week, could still, as of old time, have their law a well-recognized distinction. The term grounded upon the very nature of things, and preached "every Sabbath day," (Acts xv. "Sunday" is not more precisive in our law, the consequent necessity of the case." This 21;) and in his general Epistle to them, than is the term "ha-shibingi" in that of the assumption is more gratuitous (if such be written several years afterward, he makes Hebrews. It is applicable to no "seventh possible) than the preceding. The creation evident allusion day" but Saturday. But it is contended of "new heavens and a new earth," after —literally, "synagogues." (James ii. 2.) day but Saturaay. Dut it is contended by new nearons and a new contended by new nearons and a new contended by new nearons and a new contended by new Haven, said:—

that "the connexion was fixed by statute which "the former shall not be remem- His own church, as we learn from the early day, and some other days, as the magistrates Paris. Of the fourteen remaining copies, New Haven, said:—

"Make the connexion was fixed by statute which "the former shall not be remem- his own church, as we learn from the early day, and some other days, as the magistrates Paris. Of the fourteen remaining copies, New Haven, said:—

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"Make the connexion was fixed by statute which "the former shall not be remem- his own church, as we learn from the early day, and some other days, as the magistrates are connexion." that "the connexion was used by statute which the voice of weeping shall be writers, retained the observance of the Sab do judge convenient." most certainly, the statute itself was "only ho more heard," certainly has not yet been for that people," As Whately well observes, "The difference between the Jews xxi. 1, would be just as pertinent to prove as "the first day of the week," commenced at sunset on the difference between the Jews xxi. 1, would be just as pertinent to prove as "the first day of the week," commenced at sunset on the difference between the Jews xxi. 1, would be just as pertinent to prove as "the first day of the week," commenced at sunset on the first day of the week, "the first day of the week," commenced at sunset on the first day of the week, "the first day of the week," commenced at sunset on the first day of the week, "the first day of the week," commenced at sunset on the first day of the week, "the first day of the week," commenced at sunset on the first day of the week, "the first day of the week," the first day of the week, "the first day of the week, "the first day of the week, " most certainly, the statute itself was "only no more heard," certainly has not yet been as "the first day of the Sabbath." A respectable Saturday evening, that Paul's midnight sermon was on passage ("Lord's day") will not help my friend. and the Christians is not a difference of a change of the Sabbath." A respectable and the Christians is not a difference of the Christian church, still portion, even of the Christian church, even of th theirs." And the legal term is as exclusive does remember "the seventh day" to keep in its application now as it was in the time it holy. But again, if the prophet's announcof Moses. "The seventh day is the Sab- ment possibly could be referred to an accombath," says the Decalogue; and Saturday is plished Advent, it is much stronger to prove therefore Saturday "is the Sabbath," says B. If the Creator's seventh day rest is not the Decalogue. If the seventh day is the to be remembered longer, then is the justi-

manua,) J. N. B. remarks, "This very mode | Isai. lxvi. 23. of fixing the particular day of the week by " seventh day,") and it sufficeth us.

"The whole authority of the Sabbath en-Sabbath enjoined in the Decalogue," for that is expressly limited to the seventh day of the week; and if "the whole authority' is transferred to "the first day," it must necessarily have been transferred entirely from the seventh day," or, in other words, from the fourth commandment-since that is the only day therein specified. But even "the Lord of the Sabbath "has not power to make the first day of the week "obligatory by a law requiring the seventh day of the weekcannot validate a contradiction.

"That a change of day would be demanded," says my friend, "seems evident from the nature of the case. The original day was originally and appropriately chosen to gious activity, I merely remark, that with commemorate the work of Creation. But sustained by the Bible, it will doubtless be but it is no reason whatever, either for supermade manifest, and I shall cheerfully ac- seding the former Divinely appointed meknowledge a new and consequently firmer morial, or for inferring a change in the apbelief. If the reverse be the case, I sincere- plication of the original command. As well ly hope, in denying that one man's liberty might it be contended, (if I may be allowed should be judged of another man's con- to illustrate great things by less,) that as science," that I shall not "put a stumbling the 22d of December was chosen to commemorate the landing of the Pilgrims, and "weak in the faith" he may be considered. as subsequently the 4th of July was distin-Certainly, I shall neither presume to "judge" | guished by an event of broader and more interesting import, therefore "that a change I am reminded by J. N. B., that "the good of day would be demanded, seems evident of old were taught of God to call the Sab- from the nature of the case" And so, after strenuously contending that the original institution was "founded on reasons of pertion were also taught of God to call the petual force "-that the "reasons for its ob-Sabbath "a shadow"—a canceled bond—a servance remain"—in order to sustain this memorial (that of the Pilgrim arrival,) we If it was a subject of just condemnation to must carefully observe the 4th of July!them of old time who said, "When will the for an observance in the original way would new moon be gone, that we may sell corn? | now "be wrong!" And then, to complete and the Sabbath, that we may set forth our humble resemblance to our orthodox wheat?"-under the "better covenant" of prototpyes, we must zealously maintain that Him who likewise "taught as one having this observance is certainly required by the identical original institution which specifies "quickened together with him," are no Dec. 22d! Two suggestions might be presented in palliation of the change; first, that or of the Sabbath days." To those adopted the institution (or hypothetical statue) does as "heirs," redeemed from pupilary bond- not itself "fix" the date Dec. 22d to any age, it is rather subject for condemnation to part of the year; and, secondly, that the "observe days and months"—a sign of weak- whole authority of the one memorial may ness to "esteem one day above another." for sufficient reasons be transferred to the These striking Scriptural contrasts are preg- other; and we shall still have an anniver-

the particul points presented by my friend's "This is the day which the Lord hath made; we will rejoice and be glad in it." exviii. 24. On this J. N. B. remarks, "The day of Christian worship is manifestly made to correspond to and celebrate that glorious event. If so, then a Sabbath is predicted under the gospel dispensation." Admitting precept about as much as they do a Sabbath his postulate, this is a manifest non sequitur. If a "day of Christian worship" were necessarily a divinely-appointed Sabbath, (the only essential point,) we should certainly have many more than are set down in the omitted the word "Saturday, for the sake of calendar; but a "Sabbath" can only be escommand, and it can only be "predicted" enforced by illustration—"that Saturday is (predetermined) by an equally explicit desig-"Sabbath day." But, in the next place, I totally deny the premises. I deny that we have any warrant whatever for assuming that the passage refers to a "day of Christian worship "-to a weekly or any other that my friend can possibly make of his quotation, is that the Psalmist, or the faithul, gladdened by the anticipation of an era, the day," not as the commencement of a week, but as the commencement of a dispen-

"the seventh day," says God by the manna; my side of the question, than that of J. N.

miracle, is a circumstance applicable alike -or, what is the same thing, "a change of Acts xxi. 17-21 with Matt. xxiv. 20.) to any change of dispensation." Very true, the Sabbath "-we require more decisive if he means that the circumstance of a Di- authority than the supposed intimations of tory," to "confirm" what he utterly fails to according to them is the appointment of the vine revelation of what is required by a law, an uncertain prophecy, or presumptions de- establish by the authority of the Scriptures seventh day ') has been abrogated, but that is as applicable to one dispensation as an rived " from the nature of the case." I have -a change of the Sabbath. Though my the moral part of it—that is the observance other; but he surely does not design to in- demanded direct proof that such a change own position in the controversy does not re- of one day in seven—still remains!" (Instit. timate that because a miracle has deter- has been commanded; I have asked for "the quire it, I am perfectly willing to follow my lib, ii. cap. viii.) mined what the particular thing referred to chapter and verse 'from the New Covenant friend, (if space be permitted,) into this exby the law really is, a new miracle may es- recording such command. My friend thus tensive and interesting field of biblical illustablish a different intent in the very same answers the appeal: "That such a change tration; but here, as before, we must have law! This would be to suppose that a su- was made in fact-in other words, that the "chapter and verse;" we must have careful pernatural interpretation of a statute might day appropriated to Christian worship, and translations, and not paraphrases. I am prebe allowed to disprove the correctness of a the commemoration of the work of Redemp- pared thus to show, by citations, that a chain previous supernatural interpretation! Show tion, (especially in the Eucharist, or "break- of "Fathers," from the Apostolic age to the us, however, the miracle, (fixing another ing of bread,") was the first day of the fifth century—that Ignatius of Antioch, Jusweek; that this was sanctioned by Christ tin Martyr, Irenæus of Lyons, Tertullian of himself, after his resurrection, as the "Lord Carthage, Theophilus of Antioch, Clement joined in the Decalogue may, for sufficient of the Sabbath;" that it has the example of of Alexandria, Origen, Cyprian, Athanasius, reasons, by the 'Lord of the Sabbath,' be the inspired apostles in its favor; that it Eusebius, Jerome, Chrysostom, Augustine, was familiarly known and acknowledged and various other early writers—all "agree church, to transfer the law of the Sabbath This seems to be a new phase in the alogy. among all Christians as "the Lord's day," in their views of the Lord's day, or the day to Sunday." (History of Christian Church, But while fully and unaffectedly recognizing Surely this first day cannot still be "the i.e., the day by His authority consecrated to of Christ's resurrection," as an institution Him-are four distinct facts, for which we altogether independent of the Decalogue, can cite both chapter and verse. See John and entirely different from the "Sabbath!" xx. 16; Matt. xxviii. 9-11; Luke xxiv. 30 -40; John xx. 19, 20, 26--29; Acts ii. 1 according to the Jewish law, we acknowle

that the full admission of all of them would the law remaining unchanged. Omnipotence the Sabbath." This vital word, unfortunate- Sunday is the Sabbath! ly for my friend's side of the question, had built on "chapter and verse!" 1st. The pho for "observing no Sabbath," so far from texts from the evangelists may be summarily tends to prove—any thing to the point. A you not see," says he, "that the elements are person uninformed of their required use, the individual blessings, or the national pros- the work of Christ, which is our redemp- would be sadly puzzled to surmise what preperity, attending a "conscientious observ- tion, in its eternal results, must in the esteem cept they most approved. It is inferred, ance of the Sabbath," I have at present no of all Christians be of far higher and sweetconcern. The point before us is its Scrip. er import." This consideration may be a on Sunday, this must be a divinely appoint. The young, in such circumstances as to se- who can kill both body and soul, and cast on Sunday, this must be a divinely appoint. The young, in such circumstances as to se- who can kill both body and soul, and cast on Sunday, this must be a divinely appoint. tural authority. If the view I defend be un- very sufficient reason for its commemoration, ed Sabbath! A most singular method of would think! And since several "appearances" are recorded, occurring on different days, I suppose we are to have several Sabbath days in the week, exclusive of that of the Decalogue. It is observable, that all the appearances above quoted took place (with a single exception) on one and the same day-that of the resurrection; and this one exception (John xx 26) most probably took place on Monday or Tuesday-eight days afterwerd. The "third" appearance, my friend himself will hardly admit to have been on Sunday! (John xxi.) 2d. The only "fact" discoverable from the Acts, is that the disciples met together on Sunday;\* and if this establishes a Sabbath, then have we superabundant evidence that Saturday is the true Sabbath after all! (See Acts xvii. 2; xviii. 4; ix. 2; xiii. 5, 14, 42, 44; xvis 13; &c., &c.) The truth is, the primitive Christians met on all days for social worship and for "breaking bread." (Acts i. 14; ii. 42; 46, 47.) 2d. The utmost we can glean from the Epistle to the Corinthians, is that in the middle of the first century, Sunday assembliest were probably more common at least in Galetia and Corinth, though at Jerusalem such was not the case, (Acts xxi. 17-21,) than those of other days. But the text rather disproves a "Sabbath" than

otherwise. 4th. The quotation from Rev. i. teaches—nothing! Such, then, is the sum of my friend's Scripture testimony for a new Sabbath day. We ask for a single explicit command establishing a Christian Sabbath, and we are pointed to a few unconnected historical (!) passages, not one of which is pretended to contain any command, and which go to indicate a divine -a "Sabbath" as much as they do-a "new moon!" Well may we say with Paley, The opinion that Christ and his Apostles meant to retain the duties of the Jewish Sabbath, shifting only the day from the seventh to the first, seems to prevail without suffi-

cient proof!" Not only have we no shadow of evidence that Jesus or his apostles changed the Sabbath day, but, in the language of Archbishop Whately, "it is even abundantly plain that they made no such change. There are in deed sufficiently plain marks of the early Christians having observed the Lord's day as a religious festival; but so far were they periodical recurrence of time. The most from substituting this for the Jewish Sabbath, that all of them who were Jews actually continued themselves to observe the Mosaic Sabbath." J. N. B. himself admits, that the Messiah's exaltation,") rejoiced in "indeed it is evident that for many years the Apostles observed both, though for different reasons, and only among the Jews;" admitting thereby, that Sunday did not supersede "If, according to Isaiah lxv. 17, 18, the the "Sabbath" The Apostle James, (call-I give my friend credit, I challenge him to parison, as to cease from the commemora- the mother church at Jerusalem,) in advo-

> is scarcely possible that the Apostle's discourse could have extended six or eight hours into the second day.

day "nxed" by the law, then, beyond all refuge, is Saturday the day "fixed" by it.

And my friend has admitted that the day, "if once ascertained, becomes the exclusive object of the law's consideration."

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tion of the day, (by a suspension of the come to worship before me, saith the Lord." bath through the long and uninterrupted suc- true import of the Sabbath law, adds, "Thus cession of fifteen Jewish bishops. (Eusibeus, | vanish all the dreams of false prophets, who To establish a new Sabbath law, however |-Hist. Eccl., lib. iv., cap. 5. Compare also in past ages have infested the people with a

Says Ignatius, " If we still continue to live -4; xx. 6, 7; xxi. 4, 5; 1 Cor. xvi. 1, 2; edge that we have not received grace;" and he boasts of those "arrived at the newness Overlooking the immethodical junction of of hope, no longer observing the Sabbath, but four distinct" propositions, (suggestive living according to the Lord's life, ('kata that their union is their safety,) I remark, kuriaken-zoen,' in which our life is sprung up by him." (Epist. Magnes. sec. 8, 9. prove just nothing concerning "a change of And yet my friend claims his authority that

> Justin, when reproached by the Jew Tryof the day, distinctly admits its truth. "Do never idle, and keep no Sabbath? Continue the late Ephraim P. Bradford, of Frances to the grave; but, Hugh Latimer, bethink as created; for if there was no need of cir- town, relates the following anecdote. It thee, thou art in the presence of the King cumcision before Abraham, nor of the ob- shows how deep an impression may some- of kings and Lord of lords, who hath told

> servance of the Sabbath before Moses, times unintentionally be made, and how pre- thee, Fear not them that kill the body, and neither now is there need of them after cious are opportunities of intercourse with then can do no more; but rather fear Him cum Tryphone.) And yet my friend claims cure their earnest and favorable attention. thee into hell for ever! Yea, I say, Hugh

> his authority! Irenæus holds that the Sabbath-like cir- power over that lad's heart and mind, and not only repeated what he had before adcumoision—was a symbolical institution; | whole life! that it was given to the Jews as a peculiar sign of God's providence, and not to their of college, upon returning to his studies affathers; and that it was representative of ter teaching a school through the winter, he the Christian's entire devotion to God-of stopped at a town in Massachusetts to spend his abstinence from avaricious cares, or the the night with a classmate. It so chanced pursuit of earthly treasures. "And since these ceremonies were not for man's justification, but were given to the people as a substantial farmer with whom he boarded, 'sign,' it shows that Abraham himself, with and the traveler must accommodate himself one circumcision, and without an observance of the Sabbath, believed in God, and it was imputed unto him for righteousness." (Con- posing the lad had fallen asleep, the two

friend claims his authority! and the Sabbath spiritually, as foreshadowed itself was coming to a close, and Mr. Bradby their prophets; and he argues that since ford and the lad had not met again. God gave neither circumcision nor the Sabbath to Adam-or to Abel-or to Enochor to Noah, &c., and yet "praised" them, so Bradford, wrote him a kind and respectful we also, without the law of Moses, can letter, stating that he had never forgotten the please God." (Opera: cap. Advers. Jud. night when he lodged with him, and over-207-210.) And yet my friend claims his heard the wise counsels he gave to his classauthority!

that they put them on entirely different to accept the accompanying expression of his grounds; and that they restrict the term gratitude and affectionate regards—an ex- sons of rank and genius, who came, either to 'the seventh'day" of the week. Very rarely—if ever—is Sunday observance derived from the obligation of the fourth commandment. "The ancient churches called it concalled it the Sabbath, but when they spoke regrets, and the need of earthly benefac- seated in an elbow-chair, neatly dressed in a analogically by allusion to the Jewish Sabbath, even as they called the holy table the altar," &c. (Barter's Works, vol. iii., "On the Lord's Day," chap. 7.) The true " scriptural view is confirmed in the clearest man-

ner by Ecclesiastical History. nal law "-the fourth commandment.

who think that by the authority of the church | knew how it had been accomplished. the observation of the Lord's day was apsary, are greatly deceived."

\*Even Archbishop Wake's false translation of this

† It is peculiarly unfortunate that the only actual quoafter sunset, or in the morning before dawn." [Eccles. bath.' Were the first Christians Anti-Sabbatarians Hist. Book I. Cent. II. Part II. ch. iv. sec. 8.] It So far from it, a man who refused to keep Sabbath on the Lord's day would not have been easily recognized by Irenæus as a Christian. Let Exodus think of this." t I am willing to give my friend the benefit of the My friend has quoted at second-hand; he will excuse most liberal concession he can claim. But it is at least debatable whether the expression "lay by him" | "par' Irenaus! The first Christians most decidedly were

Jewish notion, affirming that nothing but the J. N. B. appeals to "Ecclesiastical His- ceremonial part of this commandment (which

> Whately justly contends, that "if the pre cepts relative to the ancient Sabbath are acknowledged to remain in force, then the observance of the first day of the week instead of 'the seventh' becomes an unwarrantable presumption." (Essay on the Sab-

Neander remarks: "The festival of Sunday was always only a human ordinance, and it was far from the intention of the Apostles to establish a divine command in this respect -far from them, and from the early apostolic | versary :-

But I have already considerably exceeded my appointed limits; and am compelled to pause. In justice to myself, I must notice an ntimation of J. N. B., that I may have made a use "of the unguarded language of others they never designed." Painful as such a conviction would be, I should certainly be thankful to my friend for its frank indicaion. If, through prejudice or inadvertence,

have given an unfair coloring to authorities. I would much rather be corrected and retract know the consequences of this, and the a mistaken application, than continue in chapel was crowded. The venerable man error, or labor under an intangible imputa- took his text, and, after a pause, begun with EXODUS.

### WORDS FITLY SPOKEN.

The Congregational Journal, in a notice of How little conscious was Mr. Bradford of his

"When he [Mr. Bradford] was a member that his brother schoolmaster shared his bed with a lad, the son of the respectable and with whatever of the bed had not been secured by the right of pre-occupancy.

tra Hæres. lib. iv. cap. 30.) And yet my friends fell into free conversation, in which Mr. Bradford gave his advice and counsel Tertullian strongly contends with the to his classmate as to his studies, habits, and

"The lad had become a Boston merchant, a Boston millionaire; and remembering Mr. mate, and the influence of which he had felt

# THE FIRST PRINTED BOOK.

fact, that the very first use to which the disas relates to Christians." (Prim. Chris. 1, art, and Faust, a goldsmith, furnished the nechap. vii.) It was not till erroneous views cessary funds. Had it been a single page, of the day of Christian worship began to be or even an entire sheet, which was then proentertained, that it was ever supposed to duced, there might have been less occasion "absorb into itself the authority of the origi- to notice it; but there was something in the whole character of the affair, which, if not "As regards the Sabbath or Sunday," says unprecedented, rendered it singular in the Mrs. Wilberforce, when she was in trying Luther, (Michelet's Life, book iv., chap. 2,) usual current of human events. This Bible circumstances—"Live as near to Jesus as there is no necessity for keeping it; but if was in two folio volumes, which have been you possibly can, but die, die to self. It is a we do, it ought to be not on account of justly praised for the strength and beauty of daily work—it is a hard work. I find my. Moses' commandment, but because nature the paper, the exactness of the register, and teaches us from time to time to take a day the lustre of the ink. The work contained twelve hundred and eighty two pages, and "There exist monstrous disputations," being the first ever printed, of course involvsays Melancthon, (Augsburg Confession of ed a long period of time, and un immense Faith, 1530,) "touching the change of the amount of mental, manual, and mechanical Sabbath, which have sprung up from the labor; and yet, for a long time after it had false persuasion that a worship like the Le- been finished, and offered for sale, not a sinvitical was needful in the church. . . . They | gle human being, save the artists themselves,

Of the first printed Bible, eighteen copies pointed instead of the Sabbath, as if neces- are now known to be in existence, four of which are printed on vellum. Two of these Says Cranmer, (Catechism, 1548,) "We are in England, one being in the Grenville now keep no more the Sabbath, or Saturday, collection. One is in the Royal Library of as the Jews did; but we observe the Sun- Berlin, and one in the Royal Library of ten are in England—there being a copy in "My heart bleeds as I remember the fate Calvin, after his able exposition of the libraries of Oxford, Edinburgh, and Lon- of three of my early companions, who startdon, and seven in the collections of different noblemen. The vellum copy has been sold as high as \$1,300.

> quality of the mind or of the intellect in others, be it genius, power, wit, or fancy; but if I could choose what would be most delightful, and I believe most useful, I would prefer religion to every other of goodness, creates new hopes, throws over ancholy fate. Another, possessing the same geous of all lights, awakens life even in the grave, perhaps, but he has sunk out of death, and from corruption and decay calls sight amid the mire and filth of intemperup beauty and divinity. [Sir Humph. Davy. ance."

# IMPORTACE OF LITTLE THINGS.

BY MRS. HANNAH MORE.

"Since trifles make the sun of human things, And half our misery from our foibles springs-Since life's best joys consist in peace and ease, And though but few can serve, yet all may please, Oh let the ungentle spirit learn from thence. 'A small unkindness is a great offense;' The mild forbearance of a brother's fault, The angry word suppressed, the taunting thought, Subduing and subdued, the petty strife Which clouds the color of domestic life, The sober comfort, all the peace which springs From the large aggregate of little things— On these small cares of daughter, wife, or friend, The almost sacred joys of Home depend. There, Sensibility, thou mayest reign; Home is thy true, legitimate domain.

#### ANECDOTE OF LATIMER

The following anecdote was related by the Rev. H. Stowell, in an address before the Irish Society of London at its late anni-

It was related of Latimer, that when he once preached before that tyrant, Henry the VIII., he took a plain straightforward text, and in his sermon assailed those very sins for which the monarch was notorious; and he was stung to the quick, for the truth always finds a response in the worst man's conscience. He would not bend beneath the authority of his God, and he therefore sent for Latimer, and said, "Your life is in jeopardy if you do not recant all you said to-day when you preach next Sunday." The trimming courtiers were all anxious to a soliloquy, thus: "Now, Hugh Latimer, bethink thee, thou art in the presence of thy earthly monarch; thy life is in his hands, and if thou dost not suit thyself to his fancies, he will bring down thy gray hairs with blood vanced, but, if possible, enforced it with greater emphasis. What was the consequence? Henry sent for him, and said, How durst thou insult thy monarch so?" Latimer replied, "I thought if I were unfaithful to my God, it would impossible to be loyal to my king." The king embraced the good bishop, exclaiming, " And is there yet one man left who is bold and honest enough to tell me the truth ?"

# MILTON ON BUNHILL FIELDS.

Almost adjoining Finsbury square is the New Artillery Ground, of which mention has already been made as the spot where the ar-Jews, that Christians observe circumcision conduct. Long years had passed away, life tillery was proved, and where the train bands an interesting spot, Artillery walk, Bunhill Fields, containing the house in which Milton completed his " Paradise Lost," and in which he breathed his last, in November, 1674. The site is pointed out by the present Artillery place, Bunhill row. Milton's nephew and biographer, Philips, informs us, that during the time the great poet lived in Artillery Indeed, it is an indisputable fact, that the through life, whatever his classmate might walk, he used, in fine summer weather, to have done; and hearing he was not better sit at the door of his house, in a coarse gray contrast the "Lord's day" with the Sabbath; provided for than he should be, begged him | cloth cloak, to enjoy the fresh air, and that "Sabbath" (as the Bible always does) to pression worthy of a merchant prince. Both pay homage to him, or to enjoy his conversareached his house; but a few days before, tion. A Dr. Wright, a clergyman of Dorsetthe designed recipient, attacked suddenly, shire, informed Philips that he once paid a fatally, after an hour's struggle, had passed | visit to the blind poet in Artillery walk. He above, not beyond, as we trust, earthly found him in a small apartment, on the first friendships, but beyond the reach of earthly floor, hung with rusty green, where he was daverous. He was suffering much from gout, and especially from chalk-stones; and he It is a remarkable and most interesting told Dr. Wright that were it not for the pain he endured, his blindness would be toleracovery of printing was applied, was the pro- ble. It was in this house that he was visited Cave remarks concerning Saturday, "The duction of the Holy Bible. This was accom- by Dryden. Aubrey tells us:- "John Dryword 'sabbatum' is constantly used in the plished at Mentz between the years 1450 and den, Esq., Poet Laureat, who very much adwritings of the Fathers, when speaking of it 1455. Guttenburg, was the inventor of the mired him, went to him to have leave to put. Mr. Milton received him civilly, and told him he would give him leave to tagge his verses."

The pious Mr. Berridge says, in a letter to self to be like an insurmountable mountain, or a perpendicular rock, that must be overcome! I have not got over it, nor half way over! This, this is my greatest trial! Self is like a mountain; Jesus is a sun that shines on the other side of the mountain; and now and then a sunbeam shines over the ton; we get a glimpse, a sort of twilight apprehension of the brightness of the sun; but self must be much more subdued in me before I can bask in the sunbeams of the ever bless-

SAD EXPERIENCES.—Mr. Potter, of Yale College, in a temperance address, lately, at

ed Jesus, or say in every thing, 'Thy will be

done!"

sessed one of the finest mathematical minds I ever knew. He would take the ledger, and go up with three columns at a time with THE GREATEST BLESSING.—I envy no perfect case. He was the first man in Amerand he told me that he had every move in his head before he entered the room. That man fills a drunkard's grave. Another, who was an excellent accountant, and could command almost any salary, met the same mel-

## The Sabbath Recorder.

New York, May 22, 1851.

"AMERICAN AND FOREIGN SABBATH UNION. On the 11th inst. was held, in the Mercer street Presbyterian Church, in this city, the Anniversary of the "American and Foreign Sabbath Union." The customary sermon was delivered by the Rev. Edward Beecher, D. D., and was, like the sermons generally delivered before that body, a very able production. By this we do not mean, that it was all according to God's truth. We mean simply, that it was an exhibition of mental power worthy of a better cause. But as this may sound rather profane to some ears, we would add, that no cause could be better provided it were the Sabbath in reality which he and his coadjutors were endeavoring to advance. But when we consider, that it is nothing but a humanly devised festival whose observance they undertake to promote, and that for the sake of doing so they baptize it with a name to which it has no just or scriptural title, thereby making void the very commandment which they profess to honor and that the men who do this are men whose opportunities for knowing better have been ample; we confess, that we find it difficult to give them as much credit for sincerity as the charity which 'thinketh no evil' seems to

Very conclusively, and much to our satis faction, did the reverend gentleman reason upon the nature of organic or social sins showing that, so far from losing their character as sins because committed by the State, they were, on that very account, the giant sins of the land. He admitted that a nation or State, as such, could not sin. If a wicked law was enacted, it was not the State, as such, that was guilty before God, but the individual legislators, who, by combining their influence, and giving expression to it in the form of a statute, thereby gave permanence and power to their wickedness beyond what it could have had under any other circumstances. The government was but the machinery, through which individual legislators carried into execution their wicked plansthe mighty engine, by which they operated for evil upon immense numbers not otherwise to be reached. Hence he argued, that the sins of nations, or corporate bodies, were the most enormous and tremendously destructive sins that could be committed. This, in our opinion, is sound doctrine. It is in accordance with the teachings of Scripture, and with the holy feelings of the Christian. which instinctively prompt him to abhor "the throne of iniquity, which frameth mis-

Agreeing, as we did, with the speaker, we could not help thinking how great was the guilt of our nation in lending its cooperation to the States to crush three millions of human beings in bondage, hunting the panting fugitive, and thrusting him back into a state of degradation which has no parallel this side of hell. We thought too of the mighty mass of guilt accumulated in its perfidious treatment of Indian tribes. The wrongs inflicted upon Mexico also came flitting across our mind. And as we ruminated upon one thing and another, which went to stamp our nation with iniquity, we could not help thinking of the relation in which it stood to the Sabbath day. It requires its business, in all its various departments, to be carried on every Sabbath day. Congress holds its sessions on the Sabbath day. The mail is transported, and the post-offices are opened, on the Sabbath. The great public departments at Washington are always open, and business is transacted in them, as regularly as the Sabbath comes round. The Custom Houses are open, the United States Courts are in session, and the officers of government, throughout the length and breadth of the land, are all in active service on the Sabbath. In short, the whole nation seems wrapt in profound ignorance that there is any such God-given institution.

But do not be mistaken, reader. By the Sabbath day we mean just what God means, not what the "American and Foreign Sabbath Union" means. And if guilt attaches to the nation for not recognizing it, how much more guilty is the Christian Church, that lends its combined influence to countenance its profanation! How guilty th ministers of the Church, themselves break ing the Fourth Commandment, and "teach ing men so!" Truly, it is awful to think of and never did the great wickedness of th churches, and of their religious guides, so solemnly impress us, as when listening to the Rev. Doctor's discourse. "Thou that teach est another, teachest thou not thyself?" The sin of blotting out the Sabbath of God is chargeable, not to the nation, but to the churches of the land. The theology of the .Church has frittered away the nation's conscience, and the denunciations of Heaver against a Sabbath-breaking people do there fore fall like feathers upon a coat of mail.

The failure, hitherto, of all efforts to induce Congress to put a stop to the transportation of the mail on the first day of the week, and to repeal the law of 1810 requiring postmasters to attend at their offices for the reception and delivery of letters on that day as well as on other days of the week, called forth the preacher's lamentations, as was to be expected. As a matter of course, Col. Johnson's celebrated Sunday Mail Report came in for a share of his denunciation.

tinues in it from choice. If the service in- mode of invading it. may constitute a mighty temptation to those who asserts that they have all sunk into inwho enjoy it to barter away their conscience significance, or been neutralized by the inthe sin of accepting an office from govern- from a vague supposition that the first day it pass now or not. It does not extend its as vessels of large draft cannot enter the ment, which requires a person to violate his of the week is the divinely-appointed Sab- preventive provisions to apothecaries, chem- harbor, and a small force within could reto their offices on the first day of the week, variety of opinion did not obtain in the Concharged with guilt in having voluntarily gress which refused to put a stop to Sunday are not the numerous mail contractors, and which denounces the members of that body proof for engaging in business which leads vine Law? We shall not believe that they be holy time? Some of them are members proof of it than we have yet had. Heaven of Christian churches, in good standing. Why are they not put under discipline? If out lying under a charge of that of which it the government sins so heinously, why do is infocent. these men manifest such a willingness to partake of the sin?

We, of course, do not believe that government sins in occasionally holding a session of Congress on Sunday, and causing the mails to be transported, and the post-offices to be opened on that day. God has given no commandment to keep the Sunday holy: and " where no law is, there is no transgression." The right or wrong of an act itself is to be judged of by its conformity, or want of conformity, to the law of God. On this principle, if we should write to the end of time, we could never admit that sin was committed by government in appropriating the first day of the week to the transaction of its business. The amount of guilt incurred by the perpetrators of the act is another question. Guilt resides in the intention; so that if one intends to violate the law of God, he is guilty, whether he accomplishes his intention or not. Peradventure the managers of our government are guilty in requiring business to be attended to on Sunday. But this depends upon a question, the affirmative of which is quite too readily taken for granted. Do the managers of the government really believe the Sunday to be everybody think so, but we beg leave to ex- national prosperity. press our doubts.

In expressing our doubts, however, we do not mean to deny absolutely that the conductors of our government believe Sunday to be a holy day. We have no doubt that some of them do suppose it to be the divinely-appeculiarities of their theology. Some of this proposal was expressed; and, in consect the suburbs which lie beyond these bounds, we want better proof of it than the hasty as- without casualty. Yesterday morning, at 9 Having formerly referred to Miss Talbot, severations of those who have a zeal not ac- o'clock, the numerous doors were thrown the Chancery ward, but doomed, by those in cording to knowledge. Very many have open to those possessed of season tickets; whose hands she was, to be confined for life knows, teaches that there is no Sabbath un- fusion. Indeed, it seemed as if it could have note that she seems to have fairly escaped to tell him so. der the gospel. From their infancy they contained five times the number. Among from the meshes of the net which was prehave been trained to consider all days alike; the earliest of the visitors, was the punctual, pared for her feet. Lord Howard, M. P., -none whatever. Quakerism has done the two eldest of the Royal Children, and marry the young lady, she herself having disciples do not compare, in point of num- building, when the opening was announced and holds the office of Vice Chamberlain to

adopting it, as an impious affront to the school of Quakerism, but also a very large the center. The mass of people in the to the Taunton Convent, but it passes into their way, now laboring up the rocks, and Lord of Heaven. As we have not the Sun- number of those who have been trained streets was enormous; yet no accident there the hands of one noted as not being a strict day Mail Report now before us, and as our under Baptist influence, and a large number is mentioned; but a melancholy railway Romanist. And it is stated that Dr. Hendmemory is too treacherous to be relied upon, of those who have been trained under Epis- collision near Warrington proved fatal to five | ren, the Romish Bishop of Clifton, calculatwe shall not undertake to vindicate the logic, copalian influence, and a large number of persons, when a considerable number were or the theology, of that document. Upon those who have been trained under Lutheran also severely injured. About 50,000 arrive the disposal of the £80,000, that he has purthe matter in general we have only to re- influence, as well as a great many others, ed in London, the previous day, by the dif- chased three acres of ground, at £500 an mark, that if any of the members of that have ever been taught that the Gospel has ferent railway trains. Parliament did not acre, on which he meant to erect a magnificance. memorable Congress did really think that abrogated the law of the Sabbath. They meet last night till 6 o'clock; but Col. Sib- cent cathedral within his diocese. Other Sunday was the divinely-appointed Sabbath look upon the Sunday as nothing more than throp stated in the House of Commons, in two convent cases were before the public, tropical seas, and within which it was shall day, they did nothing more, in voting for the a religious festival, which was originally in the course of severe animadversions, that he to the scandal of religion, one in England low, smooth, and variegated by the different cessation of mail transportation and the clos- stituted by the Church, and has been ren- had been prevented by religious scruples and the other in the West of Ireland. In ing of post-offices on that day, than we should dered venerable by time. They may have from being present at the opening of the both cases, parents complained of their have done under like circumstances. Were some sort of conscience about keeping it, but Crystal Palace. we honored with a seat in our National Le- not that sort which is founded in a conviction gislature, and a proposition were made to of its sabbatic character. Hence, under all suspend all the business of government on circumstances which appear to them to con- Jewish Disabilities Bill, a number of the the seventh day of the week, we are very stitute an emergency, they are ready to recertain that we should vote for it. We would lax their usual austerity, and to perform Premier's proposal in very strong terms never, by vote, or by voice, or by any other worldly business; and for so doing their con- but the motion was carried by a majority of connivance, employ the machinery of gov- science never reproaches them. Moreover, 202 against 177. Its passing the House of ernment to spread Sabbath profanation the number is by no means small of those Commons may therefore be looked upon as through the land. But, on the other hand, who feel such a conviction that the only Sabwe protest against the empty outcry, that bath enjoined in the Bible is the seventh day ble whether it will not be rejected by the government "compels" its officials to pro- of the week, that they can never feel any Lords. It is not probable that many Jews fane the day of rest. Those whom govern- compunctions of guilt for having violated the can at any time be returned as Members of ment employs to do its business, are not its first. They cannot feel that they invade the Parliament; and the principal objection slaves. The compact between them is alto- sanctity of the institution, unless they pro- against the Bill seems to arise from appre- miles in circuit, is very mountainous, and service of government from choice; he con-stitution enjoins. They know of no other

to make sale of it for so many dollars and fluence of Puritanism. The Puritan senti-

to violate their consciences by the law of 1810 we wonder whether the noisy bruiters poor Seventh-day Baptists, who by law are absolutely compelled, in many of the States, to refrain from all worldly business on the first day of the week? Even in those States where there are special statutes in their favor, they are prohibited from carrying their labors beyond their own immediate pre-When we circulate petitions to have such unequal laws blotted from the statute book, will the friends of the "American and Foreign Sabbath Union" lend us their influ-Will they go up to the Legislatures and plead our cause? No, verily. There is not one of them who would give us the least countenance. And Doctor Edwards, the great master spirit of the "Sabbath Union," exults that we are under bonds to keep the peace. When your bull gores my tined to destroy Sunday sanctity. An ilox, how wonderfully it alters the case!

But we must bring these remarks to a close. We had almost forgotten to tell our Edinburgh, an elder, I think, of the Free the divinely-appointed Sabbath day? And readers where the Doctor took his text. It Church, has repeatedly taken a decided do they, in causing it to be profaned, as was in Job 34: 29-" When he giveth quiet- part against the running of Sunday trains, clearly exhibit their intention to trample ness, who then can make trouble? and when yet a correspondent of the Scotsman intimates upon the divine law, as if it were in reality he hideth his face, who then can behold him? that on Sunday, April 13th, he was fellowthe day required by the Fourth Command. whether it be done against a nation, or against traveler on the Caledonian railway with Mr. ment? The friends of the "American and a man only." The object of the discourse Foreign Sabbath Union" would like to have was to show the bearing of the Sabbath upon

> BRITISH CORRESPONDENCE-No. 37. Opening of the Exhibition—The Jewish Disabilities Bill—Th Sunday Trading Bill—Population of Glasgow—Miss Talbot.

GLASGOW, May 2d, 1851. The Commissioners having charge of the

bers, with the other sects, its principles have amid a flourish of trumpets and firing of can- the Queen. The marriage, although to a

On the motion, last night, for the second reading of Lord John Russell's Removal of members expressed their displeasure at the father, to prevent farther exposure. almost certain; but it is still very questiona-

freshments, on board steam or other vessels -nor does it prevent dealers in meat, fish, poultry, game, or wild-fowl, sending articles, before nine o'clock Sunday morning, to the residences of purchasers-although these liberties are not to extend to publicans and licensed victualers. And it is not unlikely that the Bill may be yet farther modified ere it pass into a law.

In Glasgow, during the last few months, a number of petty dealers in several of the articles proposed to be exempted in the metropolis, have been fined for their Sunday sale. And while the steamers ply freely on the Thames on Sunday, none leave this city on the Clyde, although the English and Irish steamers usually arrive here on that day. Several of our Scottish railways, however, run Sunday trains; and we have long ago expressed the conviction, that this was deslustration of the correctness of this opinion occurred last month. Mr. Cowan, M. P. for Cowan, from Loudon to Bealtock, a station within 67 miles of Edinburg.

The rapid increase of the population of New York will cause the growth of British cities to seem quite insignificant; yet to some of the readers of the Sabbath Recorder it may be interesting to know, that according to the returns for the Government Census, the poparrangements for the Exhibition at the Crys- ulation of Glasgow, within what is known as pointed day. We can easily admit this with tal Palace, lately issued an intimation imply- the Parliamentary bounds, is 329,096, which regard to those who have sprung from Puri-ling that the Queen's visit at the opening in 1841 was 267,463, being an increase durtan ancestors, and have been schooled in the would be private. Great dissatisfaction at ing these ten years of 61,633. Including our Congressmen are, doubtless, in this situ- quence, the intention of Her Majesty to ap- the present returns give a population of 358,ation—some of our post-masters—some of pear publicly on the occasion, was formally 926, the increase on this extended district our mail-carriers. If these can be identified and officially announced. It is now alledg- during the same ten years being a populawe have no objection to their being held up ed, that the first intention arose from a pre- tion of 66,302. The average house accomas guilty. But that it is true of all, that vious accidental discovery, during the pro. modation is 52 to each dwelling. We may they have conscience of the Sunday, we do cess of unpacking one of the groups of stat- add in this connection, that the Glasgow Penot believe. We know that it is not true of uary from Italy, that the whole hollow in- tition to Parliament against the Papal Agthe community in general; and we see no terior of this statuary was charged with gungression, which is restricted to males above disease of the bones. From some of his tion of land and water, mountain and valley. reason for thinking that it is true of the House powder. But whatever truth there may be 14 years of age, has now appended to it 56,- fingers, and one of his arms below the elbow, the rich green of the groves, glowing in sun-

with so much confidence that he would have children having been taken or entrapped into these prisons, and of access being denied to them. In the Irish case, the priests have yielded and sent home the daughter to her

IOTES OF A VOYAGE FROM CALIFORNIA—No. 1

From a Journal of Dr. J. D. B. STILLMAN of New York.

Old Providence—The Residence of Mr. Taylor—Fish ories — Productions — Population — Pirate's Fort—
Rescue of the remaining Passengers from the Wreck
— Poisoned by the Manchineel—Leave the Island—
Arrive at Key West—Conclusion.

Old Providence Island is in latitude 139

23', longitude 81° 20'. It is about twelve gether voluntary. A man enters into the fane the very day which the law of the in- hensions, probably well-founded, that there may be seen in ordinary weather sixty miles ple. will be an extension of the principle which at sea. It is surrounded on all sides by a modifies the clause of the oath, so as to ad- reef, about a mile distant on the south and terferes with any religious duty, he is not These various influences have been operation in the avowed infidel and most determined west, but on the north-east it extends four or obliged to continue in it. The remedy is ing to direct the religious opinions of the enemy to Christianity. Such are excluded five, having but one entrance, narrow, and obvious and simple. He can resign. The people, from the earliest settlement of our at present, where there is any regard to con- difficult to find without a pilot. This is close immense patronage wielded by government country. That man is, to say the least, wild, sistency, as the absurdity and falsehood under a bluff known as Morgan's Head, so would be very palpable, if they were to swear named from the celebrated Buccaneer Chief anything "on the true faith of a Christian." of that name, whose fierce and brutal ex-The Metropolitan Sunday Trading Bill, as | ploits made him for a long time the terror of cents; and in this, if any thing, consists the ment has had its influence, it is true, and in amended by the Select Committee of the the Spanish Main. This island was selected sin. But as to any compulsion to serve, the some localities, an all-engrossing influence. House of Commons, has been printed, and by him as the center of his piratical empire, idea is simply ridiculous. In the name of But if we take the entire community, we from the multitudinous exceptions to its and was twice captured by him, fortified, and reason, why is not some outcry raised about shall find every variety and shade of opinion, operation, it perhaps matters little whether abandoned. It is well calculated for defense, conscience? Why are not the thousand and bath, down to a settled conviction that all ists, or druggists, selling any articles for pulse any number of small vessels. A rock one postmasters, who are required to attend days are alike. Who can say that all this medicinal purposes—nor to persons selling situated here at the water's edge, about one milk or cream between the hours of ten and hundred feet high, was fortified by the one o'clock-nor to persons, during the pirates, and afterwards held by the patriots placed themselves in such a situation? Why mails? If it did, what kind of charity is it same hours, selling fruit, pastry, cooked in the revolutionary struggle of the Spanish victuals, writing materials, or any beverage colonies. Here they fitted out privateers to seem to esteem it a blessing to be whitish, the drivers of their coaches, held up to re- as having intended to trample upon the Di- not being wine, spirits, beer, or other fer- prey upon the Spanish commerce. It is the they do not seem to feel it any degradation mented or distilled liquors other than beer at only fortress that I ever saw held by Spanthem to trample upon what is supposed to intended any such thing, till we have better or under a penny half-penny per quart, or lards, where there was not an avenue for ginger beer-nor to persons, during the same | safe retreat, this rock being almost perpenknows that our nation is guilty enough, with hours, selling any newspaper or other peri- dicular on every side, and such as desperate odical-nor to persons selling, even after men only would think of fortifying. The one o'clock in the afternoon-nor to persons | island is divided by a channel about thirty Notwithstanding the memorials to Con-selling fuel, fodder, or food, before ten feet wide; the northern is called the Catagress for the discontinuance of the Sunday o'clock in the morning-nor to any one in lina, and forms a beautiful bay on the west, mail have been based upon the assumption his dwelling-place selling to any lodger-nor | which is the place where we anchored, and that postmasters, and others, were compelled to the selling of provisions, liquors, or re- is named Catalina Harbor. The bottom is coral sand, and covered by a fine weed that gives to the water a remarkably green color. The low places on the shore are covered with mangroves. The hillsides, though presenting a sufficient amount of forest, are much cultivated, and groves of plantain, mangoe, and cocoa-nut trees are interspersed with the thatch cottages of the natives in every direction, and often to the summits of the hills, and at the very base of perpendicular walls of granite that lift their rifted sides into the clouds.

The scenery is imposing, and we thought we had seen worse places to spend an indefinite time in exile. We were soon scattered about the island in small parties, wherever quarters could be found. The magistrate. Mr. Taylor, who was of English descent. had in his youth spent some time in a Boston school, and retained well the impress of American character received there. Capt. Titcomb and myself made arrangements with him to become inmates of his house during our stay on the island. One of his nephews was sent off to the other side of the island for horses; and, in the mean time, we stroll ed along the shore to see the little village at the head of the bay. The houses and inhabitants are much like those of St. Andrews; but here the climate is more healthful, and from its having been formerly an island of more consequence and more frequented by traders, there is a class of population more intelligent. Formerly cotton was cultivated by slave labor to a considera ble extent; but as that system became obso lete, the cotton fields fell into neglect, and a coarse species of grass, growing about three feet high, waves in unprofitable luxury over almost the entire east side of the island.

As soon as it was known that a physician was about to take up his residence among them, I was at no loss to find friends While we were waiting for the horses which had been led down for me from a neighboring plantation, to go and see a sick man. Half an hour's ride brought me to his house, on the crest of a hill, looking to the east-

and we started, leaving the baggage to go that from pepper. This soon became so inand they do no violence to their consciences aged veteran, the Duke of Wellington. At has, by his agent, applied to the Court of nephew took the lead; then the old Cap natives, and learn what it was that I had eat when they work on the first day of the week 12 o'clock, the Queen, Prince Albert, and Chancery for approbation to his proposal to tain, with his grey locks streaming in the en, taking a specimen in my hand. I enmore to mould the religious opinions of com- the distinguished foreigners, arrived. After given her consent. His lordship is in his long and eventful voyage around Cape Horn, eaten the manchineel, whose very juice, they are willing to allow. For though its avowed there followed a royal procession around the folk, (the premier Roman Catholic Peer,) up the rear. The roads were no better than to sleep under the tree often caused death. It was spoken of as a wretched piece of pervaded society very extensively. But not non. The organs playing at the east and Papist, will prove a sad loss to the Romish a little practice, concluded that they underpaths, and in the most wretched state—diffi- They all ran for oil, sea water, milk, dc. I sophistry, and the action of Congress in only those who have been trained in the west ends were inaudible at the transept in Church; for not only will the fortune be lost stood them better than we, and gave them chineel as a deadly poison, and was not a little

now slumping through mud to their knees, while we were kept busy to avoid being swept off by trees or torn by thorns. At length. after a ride of about four miles, we arrived at the plantation. Mr. Taylor's house, built of pine boards obtained from a wreck, is on a rise of ground, which affords an extensive view of the sea to windward. and the long line of reefs, beyond which the sea was of that deep Nazarine blue of the beds of coral and marine plants which might make them properly called gardens of the sea. At the foot of the hill was a forest of mangroves, extending out some distance into the water, and here was his landing for boats, of which he had a number, beautifully wrought from mahogany.

The season for fruit was passed, but there can scarcely be want of food on these productive islands. Yams and cassava—a root somewhat like a parsnip, but in taste and consistency more resembling the common potato, though somewhat harder-pork, beef. and chickens, were plenty. Fish are very abundant, and a canoe could be loaded with them in a few hours. Oranges and cocoanuts are always in season; the latter are becoming an article of greater importance to them. They are sold to traders at \$10 per thousand, and are produced without labor, which is a great desideratum with these peo-

Some of the young men about the house were sent off to shoot some pigeons, and we proceeded to make ourselves at home. Plans were laid for excursions to hunt in the mountains, and fish for coral and shells on the reefs. Hammocks were stretched across the first story of the house, where we were to lounge by day when weary, and sleep at night. The pigeons were delicious. They are of a dark blue plumage, with white feathers on the head. Mrs. Taylor, who, by the way, was not so light colored as the standard of taste with us at the north requires to be the wife of a white man, proved herself an excellent cook, and the other matter was no business of ours.

The next day the island was thrown into a little commotion by the sound of the conch shell, used as a signal when a vessel is in sight. It was known over the whole island at once; but the vessel passed at a long distance, and the population settled down again into their accustomed tranquility. They are a peaceable, happy people; and though they to be dark skinned. I thought, if I were a free black man in the United States, I would go to this island, and make it my home. The chief source of wealth is in the turtle fisheries. which, during the spring months, employ nearly all the male inhabitants. These turtles frequent all the keys and reefs in these seas, and feed on the grasses growing amongst the coral. They are decoyed into nets by an imitation of the turtle in wood. Each tortoise furnishes nearly eight pounds of shell, which is sold for about four dollars per pound. The flesh of this turtle, is not used for food, being poisonous. I chose an early occasion to visit the fort-

ress on Catalina, and landed at the foot of it in a small canoe. After surveying the work as well as I could, I determined to scale the bastion in front, as presenting the least difficulty. The last part of the feat was performed with the fingers and toes, uncontested except by great numbers of lizards, which are as common in all these warm countries as spiders at home. Many heavy guns were scattered about the place, and it is a wonder how they were raised to their present position. The summit is overgrown with a species of locust, very abundant on the island, and known as the cockspur, from the peculiar shape and size of its thorn. This thorn is inhabited by a venomous little insect, called the cockspur ant, which is sure to resent the slightest assault upon its thorny dwelling place. I recognized it as the same insect whose bite poisoned me severely while rumaging the ruins of the Castle at San Carlos. Besides this there are no poisonous insects or reptiles on this island. Dogs run wild in the mountains, and are said to be troublesome. Formerly rats were so numerous that a species of large snake was introduced from the main land for their extirpation, since which the serpent itself has been very destructive to the young chickens; and doves, which were numerous on the island

previous to this, are nearly exterminated. On Sunday, 19th of January, while enjoyng our morning siesta, calculating the problem of chances and probability of ever again seeing our native land, a messenger arrived from the west side, informing us that the schooner had returned with the men from the wreck. We accordingly mounted our horses, and rode down to the bay. There we found the Polly Hinds at anchor, and the men that I saw last on the wreck were rejoicing at the privilege of once more treading the solid earth. The schooner found it necessary to discharge part of her cargo, and take in more water. Orange bins were emptied into the sea, and bags of cocoa were landed, intil she could carry her passengers safely. We made an arrangement for the cabin of the schooner for our party, and were in an exuberance of spirits, having a fair prospect Mr. Taylor had sent for, I mounted one that of seeing home. While the schooner was taking in water, I hurried to find some shells, &c., as momentos. I wandered along the shore of the bay for two or three miles, and sat down under the shade of a tree to sketch the bones were entirely wanting. His gen- light, and the rough grey of precipitous eral health was now good, and the diseased rocks, in deep shadow. Near me, scattered action was arrested; but he was hopelessly upon the ground, I noticed a small yellow a cripple. The disease having left him with- fruit, and as I had heard of a species of imbibed their religious notions at the foun- and, by half past 11 o'clock, 30,000 persons in Taunton Convent, and enrich the Romish unable to stand, or even to feed himself. Of ceiving nothing disagreeable in the taste or tain of Quakerism, which, as every one had entered within the building without con- Church with her fortune of £80,000, I may course there was nothing for me to do-but in its effects, I soon after ate one, and thought no more about it for half an bour, when a When I returned, the horses were waiting, sensation of heat began to be felt, not unlike

d. but there n these prosava—a root n-taste and he common pork, beef. th are very loaded with s and cocosatter are benportance to rs at \$10 per rithout labor. ith these peo-

out the house cons. and we home. Plans in the mounshells on the tched across n**e**re we were and sleep at cious. They with white lor. who, by lured as the he north reman, proved he other matthrown into of the conch

vessel is in whole island at a long disl down again Theyare bough they be whitish, legradation if I were a ates, I would tha, employ te. These d reeferin s growing ecyed into in wood. pht.pounds our dollars irtle is not

it the fortis foot of it o'scale the e least difeat was pers, uncontestof lizards. Many heary Hace, and it sed to their overgrawn undant on tspur, from lité thorn. mous little hich is sure mits thorny erely while at San Car-Dogs run said to be was introeif extirpa**if** has been ckens; and thezisland

binated. hile enjoythe probver again br arrived that the n from the our horses, We found men that cing at the He solid ptied in " landed. cabin of ere in an prospect Wab" L ee miles / 4

Jot unliké Ime (6 ih-me of the Josefakt-

tle alarmed to think that that should unfortunately be the first thing that I had ventured to taste without knowing its properties which should have been the last. They went for sea water, and that I had already used freely to allay the burning. I went on board the schooner, and "turned in." Towords morning I was seized with violent vomiting and purging; at the same time my mouth and throat were excoriated and swollen, and the act of swallowing was attended with excruciating pain. This continued during the day without abatement. In the mean time, the schooner with a fresh breeze, was keeping her lee scuppers under water, which floated the wood about her

In three days and six hours from the time our anchor was up, we were off Cape San Antonio, the west end of Cuba. We coasted along the north shore, with light winds, until near Havana, when we crossed to Key He was then bound with cords, and forth-West, passed the reef without knowing it, and without a pilot, and entered the harbor by a new route on the 31st of January. One \$6000: at which time, instead of being reof the men who came from the wreck died the morning that we arrived, and was buried at sea. He was a man who came in the skiff from the wreck the last trip it made between the wreck and the boat of the " Mechanic." and was compelled, by being fixed at the enormous sum of \$19,000, and fired upon with a revolver by the mate, Mr. Suttor, to return to the wreck with the skiff, in the effort to do which he was swamped, and with great difficulty rescued by the men on the wreck. He was taken down that night with the effects of cold and have him taken into port, for the purpose of having a coroner's inquest held; but he was buried without ceremony, with a grind-stone tied to his feet. At Key West the wrecked men were set on shore, and we continued on our voyage to Baltimore, where we arrived on the 10th of February. The captain of the "Mechanic," after we left him, thought it was best for him to abandon his enterprise to Serrana, and get to the termination of his voyage as soon as possible. He reached New Orleans on the 2d of Febru- ENGLISH ESTIMATE OF PRO SLAVERY MINISTERS. ary. Of the passengers of the Martha Sanger, left on the island of Old Providence, have never heard, though we informed the delivered a petition to him for aid.

If I have succeeded in giving as interesting a detail of the events of my wanderings as I am conscious I have a truthful one, it is the only reward I have sought; and if I have not said enough to discourage the passion cestershire and Bristol, the business of the for adventure, I have a chapter reserved for Union and of the Home Mission having been private use, which could hardly fail to make one contented with the plainer and more healthful charms of our northern homes.

### THE AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

Our notice, last week, of the meeting o the Am. Anti-Slavery Society, covered only the morning and afternoon sessions of Fourth day. In the evening a resolution-"No by J. W. Walker, Henry C. Wright, and North America are greatly aggravated by ter than any one thing it contains. It is Wm. Lloyd Garrison.

On Fifth-day, the morning session was some interesting statements relative to the Slave Law; which the Legislature of the operation of the Fugitive Slave Law in that the funds of the Society on behalf of Hon. Victor Schoelcher, of the French cially toward our transatlantic kinsfolk, dur-National Assembly. Just before the session closed, Mr. Garrison offered a resonoon, Abby Kelly Foster, by request, made a statement in relation to the financial afcontributing more liberally for its aid. She was followed by Messrs. Garrison, McCluer, and Wm. H Burleigh, on the same subject. stand. Mr. Thompson complied, and held the attention of the audience to a late hour depicting the sin of slaveholding, and denouncing those who apologize for it.

On Sixth day, Mr. McKim made further statements in relation to slave-catching in the vicinity of Philadelphia. Wm. Goodel made on excellent speech, setting forth the guilt of the churches, and urging political action for the abolition of Slavery; he said that already, in New York State, he could count by scores independent Christian Churches who owe no allegiance but to God, and who utterly repudiate Slavery, War, Geo. Thompson, and others. The Convention adjourned near midnight.

ELD. ALPRED BENNETT, a venerable minister of the Gospel, who has long been identified with the benevolent operations of the Baptist Denomination, died at his residence Subsequently, the company were conveyed a chair by the side of the bed, and a pair of in Homer, N. Y., on the 10th inst. For to Buffalo, in charge of the authorities of that pantaloons laid over it; the balance was in a nearly a year his health had been declining, city. and since last fall he had been entirely laid aside.

tends to visit Oneida, Lewis, and Jefferson Counties. He hopes that persons in these localities who may have business with the Recorder office will avail themselves of this Recorder office will avail themselves of the Rec opportunity to transact it.

## THE CASE OF WM. L. CHAPLIN.

The Chaplin Committee have issued a pamphlet, entitled. "The case of Wm. L. all returned unsuccessful, except the one who | Chaplin; being an Appeal to all Respecters of Law and Justice, against the cruel and oppressive Treatment to which, under color of Legal Proceedings, he has been subjected in the District of Columbia and the State of Maryland." The facts of this case are al ready familiar to our readers. While temporarily residing at Washington, in August, 1849, Mr. Chaplin was induced, from motives of the purest philanthropy, on leaving that city, to take into his private carriage two young men, slaves, an earnest represent- of 25. deck. It was not until three days that I was ation being made to him that they might able to take food, and seel again to enjoy thus obtain that dearest boon on earth, LIB-ERTY. As he drove out of the city, under cover of night, he was intercepted by an organized gang of men, knocked from his seat by a heavy club, thrown on the ground, and trampled upon, barely escaping with his life. with committed to jail, where he remained until he could give bail to the amount of leased, he was delivered up on a requisition from the Governor of Maryland, to be tried there he remained until he could raise that hours. sum in cash, to be paid at the moment he was allowed to leave his cell. Yet, after the payment of his ransom of \$25,000, to preslave-laws.

Several clerical associations in England have resolved not to invite pro-slavery mincollector at Key West of their situation, and isters from the United States to occupy their pulpits. A correspondent of the Independent says that at the recent half-yearly meeting of the ministers and messengers of the associated Congregational churches of Glouattended to, there was a long and serious discussion of the question of American slavery, with special reference to the distaken by so many of the American ministers. The following resolution was proposed and unanimously adopted :-- 4

"That the grief and shame which we have long felt on account of the slavery which union with Slaveholders "-was discussed prevails in several of the United States of the fact, that not a few Christian churches the continuance of that wretched system: principally occupied with business matters. that our sorrow has been recently still fur-James M. McKim, of Philadelphia, made ther deepened by the atrocious 'Fugitive United States has enacted; that, while it would give us pain to do any thing that city, and subscribed one hundred france to should even seem to be inconsistent with international and Christian hospitality, espe ing the approaching Congress in London, we deem it right to express our unanimous determination not to welcome to our pulpits lution in favor of a dissolution of the Union, any minister of religion, whatever may be upon which Parker Pillsbury made a very his reputation in the States, who hesitates to able and very ultra speech. In the after- avow his abhorrence of slavery, and his earnest desire for its speedy abolition; but that, on the other hand, we regard those American ministers and others who, in their fairs of the Society, and urged the duty of own country, boldly declare their anti-slavery principles, to be worthy of 'double

Money for Benevolent Purposes.—The In the evening every seat and standing place following table shows the receipts of several typists make a great show here. New Jerin the house was occupied. Edmund Quin- of the principal benevolent societies, having cey made a speech on the dissolution of the their head quarters in New York, for the Union, which is characterized as "of great | year ending with April last. The Ameripower, and surpassing beauty." Gerrit can Board's report, however, is for only Smith was then loudly called for, and spoke eight months, and the Christian Union's for briefly in relation to the mission of George eleven months. Of the American Tract So Thompson, whom he called upon to take the ciety's receipts, \$200,720 30 was for tracts

5151) - 1251.p.1., "111.,		
and volumes sold,		
	1849-'50.	1850-'51.
Am. Tract Society,	\$308,266 <b>72</b> ·	310,618 00
Am. Bible Society,	284,614 34	276,852 53
Am. B. C. Foreign Missions	, 161,355 63	176,676 83
Am. Home Mission Society	, 157,160 78	150,940 25
Am. and For. Chr. Union,	58,885 84	56,625 82
Am. and For. Bible Society	, 41,625 01	45,373 41
Am. Bap. Home Mis. Soc.		29,648 28
Am. Seamen's Friend Soc.	22,291 19	19,252 61
N. Y. State Colonization So		22,000 00
Am. Soc. for Ameliorating t	he	

Condition of the Jews. \$1,083,742 74 1.098.790 84

THE ERIE RAILROAD CELEBRATION.—The daily papers for a week past have leemed with accounts of the Presidential Tour and and every other sin. Remarks were also the Erie Railroad Celebration. Third-day fifth on the list of contributing Countries. made by Messrs. Thomas Whitson, Freder- of last week, Mr. Fillmore and all of his ick Douglass, H. C. Wright, S. May, Jr., W. Cabinet except Mr. Corwin, were in New H. Burleigh, Prime, Charles Sedgwick, York city, where there was a great procesof feasting, wine-drinking, and speech making. On the following day they went to Dunkirk, where a grand barbecue came off.

It is said that a bill which passed Congress the money was taken is situated in the sec-The General Agent of the Publishing in the last hours of the session, will give to Society expects to attend the meetings of the the American Colonization Society about of the robbery. It is supposed the lock of Eastern, Central, and Western Associations. \$39,810, for taking care of 750 slaves cap-During the interval between the meeting of tured by a government vessel on board the found open on the next morning. the Eastern and Central Associations, he in- Pons, which sailed with 900 slaves from Calienda for Brazil. They were carried to Monrovis, and there provided for by the crat, that Hon. J. R. Giddings met with a ceeding \$50 for the care of each.

## European News.

The steamer Cambria arrived at Boston on the 15th inst., with European news to the 3d.

Great Exhibition, which was opened by her Majesty on May Day, in presence of 30,000 persons, without disorder or accident.

feated on a motion by Mr. Hume to con-

The Jewish Disabilities Bill was read a second time, having in its favor a majority is very strong. The amount stolen, it will

A serious accident on the railway between Chester and Manchester, which resulted in occurred on the 1st inst.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland has is unhappy Island.

rouble ahead.

Accounts have been received via Spain in that State on a charge of attempting to that the garrison of Oporto rose on the 24th kill the men who arrested him. He was ult., in consequence of the arrest of a numhurried to the jail at Rockville, his bail was ber of officers and soldiers, and declared for Marshal Saldanha, after a combat of two

ca, an English paper says that the rush across great. At Grafton, an adjoining town, near vent his being lynched before he could get the A lantic continues with unabated vigor. ly every pane of glass was broken. out of Maryland, it was necessary that Mr. A Nenagh paper states that the once popu- Henry Sly, a resident of Elmira, Chemung fright, and was now dead. I was anxious to Chaplin should travel incog., and in the lous district of Thurles and various other Co., N. Y., arrived in this city a few days stealthiest manner. And still the slavehold- parts of Tipperary appear to be almost to- since, for the purpose of taking passage for ers are not satisfied; for it is said that Mr. tally deserted. A letter from Waterford California, but unfortunately, on Sunday Chaplin is to be demanded as a fugitive mentions that five emigrant ships, freighted night, while on an excursion about town to from justice, and that the vast sum extorted fully with 2,000 souls, left that port for look at the sights, he became somewhat infrom him in the name of bail is to be spent America on the 22d ult; and on the 24th toxicated, and concluded to take a nap upon taken in American manufactures by the peoin attempting to recover possession of his another large vessel, laden with emigrants, the sidewalk in West-st. He had at the ple there, especially the carriages which body! The pamphlet gives a detailed ac- sailed for the same destination. Accounts time \$395 in gold coin, and an elegant gold have been sent for exhibition. count of the whole affair, showing most from the West are even more startling. A watch, in his pockets. His situation was graphically the cruelty of slave-holders and Magistrate and land owner in the county of soon observed by a gang of thieves, who at the prospect of the country being left with of his treasure and watch. out sufficient hands to till the ground. From Westport and Castlebar, shop-keepers, farmers, and able-bodied laborers, are flying as if from the plague. The Tuam Herald, referring to the movements in the County of Galway, says: If the tide of emigration proceeds with the rapidity which has marked its progress during the past Spring, this Province bids fair to become a wilderness.

#### The World's Fair.

York Tribune, dated London, May 1st, gives some account of the opening and appearance few paragraphs.

"The show is certainly a great onegreater in extent, in variety, and in the excellence of a large share of its contents, than the world has hitherto seen. The Crystal Palace which covers and protects all is betarchitecture. It is not merely better adaptcheapness with great and varied utility. Depend on it, stone and timber will have to stand back for iron and glass hereafter to an extent not conceivable. \* \* \*

its alledged meagerness. I do not view it the Isle Clarence. in the same light.

"There are many good things in the American department. In Daguerreotypes, it seems to be conceded that we beat the world, when excellence and cheapness are both considered—at all events, England is no where in comparison, and our Dagurreosey Zinc, Lake Superior Copper, Adirondack Iron and Steel, are well represented either by ores or fabrics, and I believe California Gold is to be.

"The Official Catalogue of the Fair is just issued, and extends to 320 double-column octavo pages. . . . The whole number of Exhibitors cannot be less than Ten Thoube a low estimate. I think the number of distinct articles already on exhibition cannot flogged. fall below Thirty Thousand, counting all of any class which may be entered by a single bill providing that the sale on the Sabbath exhibitor as one article. Great Britain fills of any intoxicating drink shall be consider- place in Plainfield. She has left a husband, five chi and Foreign Possessions 48 more; Austria the offender, for the first offence, to a fine of 16: Belgium 9; China 2; Denmark 1; twenty dollars, andf or the second to a fine of Egypt 2; France and Algiers 35; Prussia fifty dollars, to be recovered by indictment. Kendrick, D. D., of the University of Rochester. and the Zoll Verein States 19: Bavaria 2; Saxony 3; Hesse, Nassau, and Luxemburg 3; Greece 1, Hamburg, 1, Holland 2, Portugal Sardinia 11, Spain 5, Sweden and Norway 1, Switzerland 5, Tunis 21, Tuscany 2, Unit-

EXTENSIVE ROBBERY.—We learn from the Saratoga Whig, that the store of John A. sion and display of course. On Fourth-day, Drake, of the village of Saratoga Springs, in company with a large number of distin- was entered on Monday night, and robguished persons, they proceeded by the Erie lected and received for goods within a few oysters to the Western States, and that they days previous. Some \$7,605 of this money, (consisting of Bank bills on different Banks,) was done up in one package, and placed on taken, together with another pair of panta-FUNDS FOR THE COLONIZATION SOCIETY .- loons and contents. The room from which ond stdry of the building, in which feur clerks and assistants were asleep at the time the front door was picked, as the door was

> We learn from the Cleveland True Demoas dangerous.

Schuyler Hubbard, Esq., Deputy Sheriff of Oneida Co., passed through Albany, N. Y., on the 9th inst., on his way to Coopers. The all-absorbing topic in England is the town, having in charge Stephen Barton, Jr., of Oxford, Mass., charged with being concerned in the robbery of the Otsego County Bank, whom he arrested at that place on a requisition from Gov. Hunt. Otis Larned On the 2d the Russell Ministry was de- was also arrested, about the same time and place, and was left in charge of officers fine the operation of the Property Tax to who will bring him on. Barton is said to be a man of much wealth, and heretofore of good standing. The evidence against them be remembered, was \$30,000.

Officer Bowyer, of the Chief's office, and Capt. Hopkins, of the 3d District, New the loss of several lives and forty wounded, York, have been selected by Mayor Kings land, to proceed to London, to "spot" th light-fingered gentry who may cross the sued an official confession of the failure of Ocean for the purpose of practicing their all the measures taken to diminish and re- art at the World's Fair. They have been move the heat of religious animosities in that selected for this duty at the request of Mr Barclay, the British Consul at this port, who In France there are stereotyped rumors of pays them for their services, and also pays their expenses.

A severe and destructive bail storm oc curred at Worcester, Wednesday, May 14 The hail stones were as large as bullets, and came in torrents. At the Lunatic Asylum 1.000 panes of glass were broken, and every house in the town exposed to the storm, was more or less damaged. The injury to the Under the head of Emigration to Ameri- fruit trees and vegetation will not be very

Mayo, speaks in terms of the utmost alarm at once sounded his pockets, and relieved him

The Norfolk Argus states that about the 1st of May 300 men were encamped near Cape Henry, well supplied with provisions and ammunition. They were drilled every day, and pretended to be engaged in the Coast Survey. They generally spoke a foreign language mostly Spanish. On the 4th inst. a steamboat called, on board of turns. which they embarked. Their destination is unknown, but supposed to be Cuba.

Thomas W. Dorr has been restored to A letter from Horace Greeley to the New citizenship by the R. I. Legislature, without taking the oath of allegiance to the State. He was enfranchised in the Senate by a vote of 18 to 11, and in the House 39 to 38. Cincinnati, the other day. honor done to Christianity by the position of the World's Fair, from which we copy a those voting in the negative considering this movement unnecessary, as at any moment he could have been restored to citizenship by ting of a stage coach near St. Clairsville, taking the oath of allegiance to the State.

The steam boiler in the foundry of I. P. Morris, at Richmond, Va., exploded Wednesday, May 14th, at 3 o'clock, killing one man and so seriously injuring two others, named really a fairy wonder, and it is a work of in- Stephen Sheppard, and Reynolds, the foreand Christian ministers, so called, plead for estimable value as a suggestion for future man of the establishment, that they are not expected to live. Another man is missing, ed to its purpose than any other edifice ever and is supposed to have been blown into built could be, but it combines remarkable the Delaware. The building is terribly ing. Rye 47c. Barley 1 00 a 1 10. Oats, 45 a 46c.

> Captain Guesdon, commanding the French whaler Salamandre, just arrived at Havre, "The display from different countries is gives an account of the discovery of a clusvery unequal, even in proportion: Old Eng- ter of islands, which is not marked on any Cheese 54 a 7c. land is of course here in her might; France of the charts. They lie in 172 deg. 56 min. has a vast collection, especially of articles west longtitude of the meridian of Paris. appealing to the taste or fancy; but Ger- and 9 deg. 38 min. south latitude. They many and the rest of the Continent have are from 25 to 30 in number, three of them less than I expected to see; and the show of some extent, and all covered with cocoafrom the United States disappoints many by nut trees. On the same day he discovered

> > The Caddo (La.) Gazette says that two days of the recent session of the District Court were consumed in the trial of the suit of Saunders vs. Shaw—an action brought by a Miss Saunders against Wm. C. Shaw, to Joshua Clark, Mr. Clark T. Rogers to Miss Laura recover damages for slander and defamation | BENJAMIN, both of the above place. of character. The case having been most ably argued for both plaintiff and defendant, Charles Saunders, Jr., to Miss Physe S. Rathbone, was submitted to the Jury, who, after a short consultation, returned a verdict of \$12,000 Mr. Littler, Mr. John X. John S. J in favor of the plaintiff!

Buenos Ayres is the scene of some dark deeds. It is said that on the 6th of March, twenty persons were shot at daybreak, without trial, and without religious service.

The Delaware Legislature has passed a

The attempt to get the stock subscribed for the Syracuse and Susquehannah Railroad. 31, Madeira 1, Papal States 1, Russsia 5, has been resumed. At Syracuse \$150,000 has been subscribed. In Cortland County, \$206,000 has been subscribed. From Oswego ed States 81. So the United States stands \$50,000 is confidently expected. The town of Lisle, in Broome County, has subscribed \$15,000, and will probably increase it to M. L. Babcock, J. Parmalee, J. H. Cochran, W. M.

> Henry A. Wise, in a late speech in the Virginia Convention, stated that one firm in Baltimore had in ten years amassed a foryear \$35,000 for carrying oysters alone.

The Fort Smith Herald of the 24th ult. publishes an order from the head quarters. which has been received in the eighth mili- Nelson Aylesworth, " tary department, directing the establishment Asa Greenman Clarence, of a cordon of posts to restrain the incursions of hostile Indians against Texas, as well as protect the route of emigration from Arkansas to New Mexico.

A Convention to consider the moral, social, P. A. LaDue, St. Louis, Mo. and pecuniary condition of the colored pop- B. M. Cowles, Plainfield, N. J. ulation of Canada West, who have escaped Chris. Brown, Hopkinton, R. I. from American Slavery, is to be held in Detroit on the 21st inst.

The Massachusetts Senate has passed a B, W. Rogers, New York, before it goes into effect. W. ROGERS, Treasurer.

## SUMMARY.

David Ross, formerly of Glasgow, Scotland, but more recently of Boston, was murdered at Milwaukie, Wisconsin, on the 5th inst., and robbed of from \$300 to \$500 in Milwaukie, has been arrested on charge of bath in June, (11th day of the month.) the murder, and circumstances are very strong against him.

In New York, last week, the case of Scherpf against Sizdeisky, charged with inwas decided by a jury, who gave the plaintiff June, (25th and 26th days of the month.) a verdict for ten thousand dollars.

The suits brought against Knight and Hughes, of Crafts memory, in the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, are likely to be dismissed for want of responsible endorsers for The citizens of Richmond, Va., have re-

cently held an election to test the sense of the city on the subject of the Basis of Representation, which resulted in a majority of 86 against a mixed Basis, or Representation for Slaves. A large meeting has been held at Eliza-

bethtown, N. Y., in favor of a Railroad along the west side of Lake Champlain, between Plattsburg and the Saratoga and Washington Railroad.

The papers from the South and South-west say that the crops there are very backward. The cotton crop, especially, looks bad. There has not been so cold and backward a spring for many years.

The students of the South Carolina Colege have issued an address to the students in the Universities and Colleges throughout the South, calling upon them to rally for the defense of Southern institutions.

A letter from Mr. Riddle, the Agent to the World's Fair, appears in the National Intelligencer. He says that great interest is

came down the line of the Bellefontaine Railroad from Ohio, that the extensive wheat fields of the counties of Randolph, Delaware, and Madison, never looked better for heavy yields at this season of the year.

The Superintendent of the Census states the value of real estate and personal property, including slaves, in Virginia, to be \$530,000,000, according to the census re-

Rev. Erskine Mason, D. D., pastor of the Bleecker-st. Presbyterian Church, N. Y., THE friends of Freedom are solicited by citizens of A forged note for \$1,097 was passed upon

the Banking House of Burnet, Shoup & Co., Ex-Governor Shannon and several other

persons were seriously injured by the upset-Ohio, a few days ago.

## New York Markets-May 19, 1851.

Ashes-Pots \$4 75; Pearls 5 50 a 5 56. Flour and Meal-Flour, 4 12 for Canadian, 4 06 a 4 12 for common to strait State, 4 68 a 4 75 for pure of finish and typography cannot be excelled. It cannot Genesee. Rye Flour 3 37 a 3 44. Corn Meal, 3 00 fail to be of the highest interest to our Denomination,

Grain-Wheat, 95c. for mixed Canadian, 1 00 for white Michigan; for Genesee the price is quite fluctuatfor Jersey, 47 a 48c. for Northern. Corn 58 a 60c. for Western mixed and yellow. Provisions-Pork, 14 25 for old mess, 15 25 for new;

12 25 for old prime, 13 50 for new. Beef, 9 00 a 11 50 for mess, 500 a 625 for prime. Lard 9 a 94c. Butter is plenty at 10 a 13 c. for Ohio, 12 a 16 c. for State. Wool-There is but little doing in Wool. In antici-

pation of the new clip, prices are said to be full 6c. lower that a month ago. It is thought that the market for the new clip will open at low prices. MARRIED.

In Alfred, N. Y., May 15th, by Eld. J. Kenyon, Mr. LUKE GREEN, 2d, to Miss Olive Manroe, both of Al

In Verona, N. Y., April 30th, by Eld. Christopher Chester, Mr. Benjamin F. Chaplin to Miss Margaret In Sangerfield, Oneida Co., N. Y., May 15th, by Eld

On the 12th of April, by Eld. James H. Cochran, Mr. In South Trenton, N.Y., on the 8th inst., by Rev.

Miss Mary Hughes, of Utica, daughter of the late Deacon Edward Hughes, of South Trenton.

# DIED.

In Utica, N. Y., May 6th, after a very short illness, of apoplexy, Mrs. FANNY WILCOX, consort of Mr. Lorin Since the beginning of January, the number | Wilcox, aged 44 years. Mrs. W. was the daughter of sand; and as two articles from each would of persons shot is estimated at 80, beside Eld. Willett Stillman. She made a profession of the Special prominence will be given to Sacred Literawhom upward of 200 have been severely religion of Jesus in early life, and became a member of the 1st Seventh-day Baptist Church in Brookfield, N. Y., with which she was connected at the time of her death, Her funeral was attended in the Church at Leonardsville on the 10th, (Sabbath,) by a numerous congregation, and her remains were interred in the family burying 136 pages of the Catalogue; her Colonies ed a wordly employment, and shall subject dren, and a large connection of brothers, sisters, and relatives, to lament their loss.

> On the 3d inst., at Congress Hall, Rochester, N. Y. In Berlin, N. Y., April 12th, ADELAIDE VICTORIA,

daughter of Schuyler and Martha Green. On the 20th of April, CHARLES JONES, son of Major

Jones, of Berlin, N.Y.

LETTERS.

Abel Stillman, E. R. Gallup, Charles Spicer, Charles Potter, L. J. Coon, D. C. Green, C. Chester, J. Kenyon, Jones, J. Clark, D. C. Burdick, L. M. Cottrell, W. B. Maxson (was cr. to C. L.-right now,) H. B. Lewis New York are more immediately united in editing the (will send to Walworth,) Eli Forsythe.

#### RECEIPTS. The Treasurer of the Seventh-day Baptist Publishing Society acknowledges the receipt of the following

sums from subscribers to the Sabbath Recorder:-Dan'l C. Burdick, Lincklaen J. W. Green, Verona Mills. 2 00 Clark Sherman, Alfred. 2 00 B. M. Kenyon, Little Genesee, S. B. Crandall, Rapids, 2 00 1 00 3 00 2 00 Reuben W. West, State Bridge, 2 00 Alex. Campbell, Adams 2 00 Martin Green, Medina, r. B. Stillman, New York, 2 00 A. Burt, Schenectady, 1 50 2 00 Joel Babcock, Montra, O.

The Treasurer also acknowledges the receipt of the fo lowing sums for the Sabbath-School Visitor:-

### Associational Meetings.

CENTRAL ASSOCIATION. The Sixteenth Anniversary of the Seventh-day Baptist Central Association is appointed to be held with the cash. William Radcliffe, a blacksmith of Church in DeRuyter, Madison Co., N. Y., commencing

### WESTERN ASSOCIATION.

The Sixteenth Anniversary of the Seventh-day Beptist Western Association is appointed to be held with the 2d Church in Alfred, Allegany Co., N. Y., fourth ducing plaintiff's wife not to live with him, and fifth days of the week before the fourth Sabbath in

#### Morning Line for Albany.

THE new and elegant steamer REINDEER, Capt
Albert Degroot, will leave New York from pier foot of Murray-st. every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday marning, at 7 o'clock, and returning, leave Albany every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at the same hour, making the usual landings each way. Meals served on board. For further information apply to AMES BISHOP & CO., 3 Beaver-st.

### New York, Albany, and Troy Steamers.

THE steamer EMPIRE, Capt. H. Gillespie, will leave the pier foot of Cortlandt-st., New York, on Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 6 P. M., and on Sundays at 5 P. M., for Albany and Troy.

The steamer TROY, Capt. R. H. Fury, will leave the

pier foot of Cortlandt-st. on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at 6 P. M., for Albany and Troy. SUNDAY EVENING STEAMER.—The steamer EMPIRE will leave the pier foot of Cortlandt-st. on each Sunday evening through the season, at 5 P. M., landing at Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston, Catskill, and Hudson.

For passage or freight apply on board, or to F. Hyde, at the office on the pier.

L. H. TUPPER, Agent. at the office on the pier.

#### New York and Eric Railroad.

THIS line leaves daily from the pier at the feot of L Duane-st. Morning Way Train at 5 A. M. for Otisville, Piermont, and all the intermediate stations. Passengers by this train connect at Sufferns with the Morning Mail Train for all stations west of Geneva. MORNING MAIL TRAIN at 7 A. M., stopping at all the stations west of Sufferns, arriving at Geneva the same evening. WAY TRAIN at 31 P. M. for Piermont, Otisville, and all intermediate stations. Evening WAY TRAIN at 51 for Sufferns, Otisville, and all intermediate stations. NIGHT EXPRESS TRAIN at 6 P. M. CHAS. MINOT, Superintendent.

#### New York and Boston Steamboats.

DEGULAR MAIL LINE BETWEEN NEW YORK AND BOSTON, via Stonington and Providence. We learn from a gentleman who recently | Inland route, without ferry, change of cars or baggage! The steamers C. VANDERBILT, Capt. Joel Stone, and COMMODORE, Capt. William H. Frazee, in connection with the Stonington and Providence, and Boston and Providence Railroads, leaving New York daily, (Sun days excepted.) from pier 2 North River, first wharf above Battery Place, at 5 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.

### Liberty Convention.

died May 14, after an illness of several the County of Allegany to meet at Friendship on the 10th day of June next, for the purpose of expressng their disapprobation of the Fugitive Slave Law, and discussing its unconstitutionality, and the character of the Constitution of the United States. Invitations have been sent to Gerrit Smith, Sam'l R. Ward, Wm. L. Chaplin, and other celebrated speakers, in and out of the

## Just Published.

GENERAL HISTORY OF THE SABBATARIAN A CHURCHES, both Ancient and Modern, embracing accounts of the Armenian, East Indian, and Abyssinian Churches in Asia and Africa—the Waldenses. Semi Judaizers, and Sabbatarian Anabaptists of Europe—with States. This work is elegantly bound, and for beauty and some hundreds of copies have already gone into circulation among first day people. Orders for said work thankfully received and punctually attended to by

#### MRS. TAMAR DAVIS. Shiloh, Cumberland Co., New Jersey.

# Daguerrean Gallery.

ULNEY'S Daguerrean Gallery, No. 189 Broadway. lishments of the kind in the United States, and the oldest in the city of New York. He has recently greatly enlarged his Gallery by the addition of more rooms and arge skylights, and other improvements, rendering it one of the most extensive establishments in this country. Mr. G. attends personally to his sitters, and from his great experience in the art he is enabled, at all times, to give perfect satisfaction. The large-sized pictures reently taken by his new process are universally acknowledged superior to any heretofore taken in this country. A large collection can be seen at all hours of the day. Ladies and gentlemen are respectfully invited

# Bibliotheca Sacra.

And American Biblical Repository. Conducted by B. B. Edwards, E. A. Park, and M. STUART, of Andover; Dr. Robinson and

H. B. SMITH, New York.] S published at Andover, Mass., and at New York, on the first of January, April, July and October. Each number will contain at least 216 pages, making

a volume of 864 pages yearly.

widest acceptation, as comprehending the literature of the Scriptures, Biblical Criticism, Natural and Revealed Theology, Church History, with the History of the Christian Doctrines and Sacred Rhetoric. It will also include, to a limited [extent, Mental and Moral Philosophy, Classical Literature and Biography. two or three articles at least, explanatory or illus trative of the Scriptures, direct expositions of the text, or dicussions in the rich field of Biblical Criticism. Articles will be sought which will be valuable twenty or fifty years hence, in preference to those of a local temporary, or merely popular character. In short, the great object of the conductors of this publication will be to furnish a Biblical and Theological Journal of an elevated character, which will be welcome to clergymen and enlightened laymen, which will b

interests of sound learning and pure religion." The union of the two Periodicals whose titles are ndicated above, will, it is believed, more fully secure the great objects which are set forth in the Prospectus, and more directly advance the cause of Christian truth and sound learning in this country, than can two or more works having the same general object, but which must necessarily be less liberally sup-

viewed abroad as doing honor to the scholarship of the United States, and which will directly advance the

The objects to be accomplished are not sectarian nor local nor temporary; and though Andover and work, its contributors, as well as patrons, are found among almost all the religious denominations of the country. Its discussions are conducted on the broad grounds of a common Christianity, for the promotion of the highest religious interests, and the elevation of

the standard of American scholarship. The united work will leave no field unoccupied, which either work has heretofore filled. The large increase of subscriptions which has been received in the short time which has elapsed since the

union was made public, and the universal approbatiog of the measure which the publisher is daily receivinthrough the press and from private sources, place be-yond adoubt the practicability of the plan, and fully jus-tify the anticipated benefits of the increased strength and stability naturally resulting from such a combina-The increased patronage secured by this union has encouraged the Publisher to enlarge the present vol-

ume, and will, it is hoped, justify other improvements which will materially add to the value and interest of the work, while it will continue to be furnished at a. lower rate than any similar Periodical has ever been offered in this country.

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> aleksika buayanne

## Mistellaneous.

Press On! BIVULET'S SONG.

- " Just under an island, 'midst bushes and moss, 1 was born of a rock-spring and dew; was shaded by trees whose branches and leaves
- Ne'er suffered the sun to gaze through. "I wandered around the steep brow of a hill, Where the daisies and violets fair
- Were shaking the mist from their waking eyes, And pouring their breath on the air. "Then I crept gently on, and I moistened the feet
- Of a shrub that enfolded a nest-The bird, in return, sang his merriest song, And showed me his feathery crest. " How joyous I felt in the bright afternoon,
- When the sun, riding off in the west, Came out in red gold from behind the green trees And burnished my tremulous breast. "My memory now can return to the time,
- When the trees murmured low plaintive tones, While I wasted the day in dancing away, Or playing with pebbles and stones.
- "It points to the hour when the rain pattered down Oft resting awhile on the trees; Then quickly descending, it ruffled my calm, And whispered to me of the seas!
- "'T was then the first wish found a home in my breast To increase as time hurries along;
  'T was then I first learned to lisp softly the words
- Which I now love so dearly—Press on!
- "I'll make wider my bed, as onward I tread, A deep, mighty river I'll be-'Press on,' all the day will I sing on my way,
- Till I reach the far-spreading sea.' It ceased. A youth lingered beside its green edge Till the stars in his face brightly shone; He hoped the sweet strain would re-echo again-But he just heard a murmur-" Press on!"

#### . The Great Exhibition.

We find in the London Daily News the following account of the American depart ment of the Great Exhibition, which cannot fail to interest our readers :-

In that part of the building devoted to the chester manufacturers need fear their com- any part of it. produce of American industry, the most petition, at least for the present. server. however, is excited, not because of than the ornamental. any extraordinary peculiarity in the machine, but by an inscription which it bears, informing him that it is a present for Lord Stanley,

to discover. of the avenue, we find several objects of in- scribed :terest. That which first strikes attention, "We are now four hundred yards out, brought from Algoquin, on Lake Superior, the sea! weighing 2,544 lbs., and of 90 per cent. pure | Having communicated these particulars, ordinary richness, the quartz in some being upon a conclave of gnomes. the pure gold.

their comparatively large size. At a short es of the earth, that we continue instinctiveremove from this stand there is preparing ly to hold our peace, as if enchanted by it, display of dried flowers, the growth of the other the strange feeling and astonishment western district of New York, preserved which it inspired in us both from the first

policemen's staves, or the gaudy and awkward war-clubs of some tribe of aborigines. on the strike, with boxes of American biscuits, Indian corn and meal, dried meats of remain in the cavern below. various kinds, packages of pearl starch, boting Indian meal in various ways as used in that we have to keep out the sea!

noticeable feature is the largeness of the There are also here several cases of carspace allotted, as compared with the very penters' and other tools, various articles of meager show of goods. Whether this in cutlery—the adzes, axes, and other edge equality will be removed by subsequent ar- tools being apparently among the best speci rivals within the very few days which yet mens of manufacturing art exhibited; some remain for preparation we are not aware, specimens of very strong and not altogether but if not it would be desirable to divide inelegant bookbinding from Philadelphia; a the surplus room between those other foreign four wheel gig, peculiar for its beauty and exhibitors who in the neighboring compart- lightness, contributed by Tomlinson, of New ments are complaining of undue limitation. York; some whale boats; a couple of beau Many of the articles sent from the States are tiful models (section only) of American clip still resting in their packing cases, and of per-built ships; a model of the bell tele these, beyond the notification made in the graph, a substitute for the common housepublished lists, we can give no account. Of bells in hotels and large establishments, and those which have been brought to light, and a number of miscellaneous productions are now being arranged round the walls and | natural and artificial. In the same compartupon the counters and floor, utility rather ment are several pianos, one of them differthan elegance of design, elaborate ornament, ling in some respects from the instruments of or hach finish, seems to be the chief charac- this country. This is a sort of double grand teristic. There are two compartments of the piano. In shape it is quadrangular, like a building assigned to the States, each oppo- very large "square," but is furnished with a site the other, at the eastern end of the nave. | complete set of keys (7 octaves) at each end One of these appears to be intended for the so that two or four players may perform in a exhibition of heavy goods, and here we concerted piece at the same time on the have various descriptions of ploughs, har- same instrument, the advantage being, acrows, winnows, and other agricultural ma- cording to the statement of the inventor and chines. Some few lathes, a planing machine, patentee, Mr. Pearson of New York, a voland other articles of engineering mechanism, ume of tone equal to two grands. In the well finished, and in all other respects adapt- furniture department there is a massive foured for their several uses, lie scattered about posted bedstead, made of the yew-tree, rehere and there. Groping with the agricul- markable neither for the beauty of its matural implements, a small steam-boiler and terial nor the elegance of its design, but a number of pots, pans, and other cooking for generations. A cabinet or two, a few both green and ripe fruit are scarce, and utensils. By the way, of these American school chairs—a great improvement upon makes a most healthy and palatable dish, now in the onward march of improvement, John, mind that; I'm no' the least fou; No. 3 Authority for the Change of the Day of the house stoves, a hint might well be taken by those backless wooden forms upon which either stewed with sugar, or made into pies and destined yet to become an important but I'm just fatigued wi' drinking.' our own stove-makers. They combine in a young children in our own country are com- and tarts-for the latter it is fully equal, if Lake City, bears date anterior to many flourvery small space-not larger than that oc- pelled to sit for three or four hours together not superior, to green gooseberries. cupied by an ordinary parlor grate or cot- every morning and afternoon-complete, as tage range—a complete kitchen apparatus— far as it at present extends, the display in oven, stewpans, boilers-all in the most com- this branch of industry. In the ornamental strongest manures to be had, at the rate of a pact form; and looking at the almost minute metal department there is a pair of ormolu barrow-full to every square yard. Set the fireplace, or furnace, with which the whole chandeliers, of which all that can be said is, is heated, it would seem that economy of that they are heavy copies of some of our as thick as your arm, and so tender as scarcefuel had been a primary consideration in the old Birmingham designs; but, like the other ly to sustain their own weight. It is the original design. But the article which at articles we have alluded to, evidently made greatest feeder of all kitchen garden plants, tracts most attention in this compartment is to last. In short, it may be said of the and this is the reason why we see the great a grindstone for hand-working, of a remarka- American display generally, that it is evibly fine grit, and moving by the aid of anti- dently the production of a new country, friction rollers. The curiosity of the ob- where the useful arts are more in request

# A Mine Under the Sea.

The following description of a visit to from Massachusetts. Whether the Massa- Botallack Copper Mine, in England, is from chusetts machinists (Messrs. Lombard and a work recently published, entitled "Ramwhile leader of the opposition in Parliament of clay to their felt hats, the travelers have consumers. require the application of the grindstone painfully descended, by perpendicular ladoccasionally, or what other hidden meaning ders and along dripping-wet passages, fathattaches to this strange present, must be left oms down into pitchy darkness; the miner to those who are clever in solving enigmas who guides them calls a halt, and their exact position with reference to the surface Turning to the space on the opposite side of the "terraqueous globe" is thus de-

both from its extent, the completeness of its under the bottom of the sea! and twenty faarrangement, and the correctness of its classi- thoms, or a hundred and twenty feet below glutted with half-decomposed vegetable matfication, is Dr. Feuchtwanger's collection of the sea level. Coast-trade vessels are sail-American minerals, extraneous fossils, and ing over our heads. Two hundred and fresh-water shells. Here we have speci- forty feet beneath us men are at work, and mens, arranged in their order, of the mineral there are galleries deeper yet, even below productions of the States-copper, iron, lead, that! The extraordinary position down the gold, silver, zinc, native cinnabar, and almost face of the cliff, of the engines and other every other known metal. Some of these works on the surface, at Bottallack, is now specimens are of extraordinary richness. explained. The mine is not excavated active growth of plants. Nothing so won-There is among them a block of copper ore, like other mines, under the land, but under derfully restores the original fertility of an

metal; a block of native cinnabar, from Cal- the miner next tells us to keep strict silence ifornia, weighing 31 lbs.; several pieces of and listen. We obey him, sitting speechargentiferous lead containing silver in the less and motionless. If the reader could proportion of 100 oz. to the ton, and 75 per only have beheld us now, dressed in our of caustic lime-applied when the ground i cent. of lead—these are from a vein in New copper-colored garments, huddled close to- broken up, (at the rate of 150 bushels to the Hampshire, said to be very extensive, and gether in a mere cleft of subterranean rock, acre,) and to lie for a short time in that state which it is proposed to work. Besides these, with a flame burning on our heads, and -either in the fall or spring. there are some crystals of grey copper, a darkness enveloping our limbs—he must number of specimens of California gold, certainly have imagined, without any violent generally adhering to quartz, but of extra- stretch of fancy, that he was looking down

Then we have a quantity of bar iron and us that what we hear is the sound of the surf while several others strutted around. There church?" steel, several huge blocks of iron and other lashing the rocks a hundred feet above us, were three beds in this room, all of which

of curiously shaped yellow canvas packages beach beyond. The tide is now at the flow, chatting with the senora and her daughter a meets the eve. which, from the inscription and the sea is in no extraordinary state of hen entered the rancho cackling, and very they bear, inform us that we have arrived at agitation; so the sound is low and distinct composedly jumped up on one of the beds, solved to qualify himself for a higher prothe counters where are to be shown (not just at this period. But, when storms are and nestled herself behind the pillow, pre- fession. The relation with whom he lived tested) some of the delicacies peculiar to the at their hight, when the ocean hurls moun- paratory to laying an egg. There was no was very poor, and could not afford a candle, tables of our transatlantic brethren. These tain after mountain of water on the cliffs, floor, no chairs, a very rude table, and nothing and scarcely a fire at night; and, as it was vellow parcels, of which, at a distance, we then the noise is terrific; the roaring heard about but the most primitive articles of fur- only after shop hours that this young man had been speculating whether they were the down here in the mine is so inexpressively niture. Yet, on the wall hung a gaudy color- had leisure, he had no alternative but to go the above fierce and awful, that the boldest men at edengraving of a saint, over which was some- into the streets at night, and plant himself we now discover to be spiced American ascend to the surface to breathe the upper cotton for a curtain. I have not yet visited lights of which enabled him to read it; and hams, and turning round, we find we have air, and stand on the firm earth; dreading, a Mexican but or rancho, however rude, when they were put out he used to climb a got into something like an Italian warehouse though no catastrophe has ever happiness yet, wherein I did not find either some gaudy lamp-post, holding on with one hand, while that the sea will break in on them if they print representing a holy scene, or an old he held his book with the other. That per-

tles of ink and blacking from New York, above us. We are able to stand upright in erence for any thing of this kind. [N.Y.Organ. fancy soaps and perfumes from Philadelphia, the position we now occupy; and flaring our parcels of American lustre, which we sup- candles hither and thither in the darkness pose means black lead, rush brooms and can see the bright, pure copper streaking brushes, buckets, and a number of other ar- the gallery in every direction. Lumps of ticles of a similar character from other States, looze, of the most lustrous green color, traall lying about or heaped up one upon the versed by a natural network of thin red other in the most chaotic disorder. A print- | veins of iron, appear here and there in large ed placard on the outside of one of the un- irregular patches, over which water is dripopened boxes composing this confused mass ping slowly and incessantly, in certain places. is worthy of notice, as showing the anxiety This is the salt water percolating through of Brother Jonathan to drive forward the invisible crannies in the rock. On stormy trade in Indian corn, which as far as regarde days it spurts out furiously in thin, continuthis country, has hitherto lagged, we believe. ous streams. Just over our heads we observe The inscription tells us the box contains re- a wooden plug of the thickness of a man's cipes to be circulated gratuitously for cook- leg; there is a hole here, and the plug is all

the States. Extracting ourselves with some Immense wealth of metal is contained in difficulty from this labyrinth, we came to this gallery, throughout its whole length; several bags of American cotton wool from but it remains and will always remain. unthe Southern States; and a little farther on touched; the miners dare not take it, for it we find a glass case containing some speci- is part, and a great part, of the rock which mens of manufactured cottons in prints and forms their only protection against the sea, other fabrics. Of these, though they are and which has been so far worked away very creditable evidences of the progress of here, that its thickness is limited to an aver-American manufactures, our friends on the lage of three feet only between the water other side of the Atlantic will pardon us for and the gallery in which we now stand. No saying that they are not of that high class of one knows what might be the consequence goods especially the prints that our Man- of another day's labor with the pickaxe on

### lvy on Buildings.

vantage of this protection, all has gone to due care is taken. utter decay, where the ivy has thrown its preserving mantle, every thing is comparatively perfect and fresh, and often times the very angles of the sculptured stone are found to be almost as sharp and entire as when first they came from the hand of the builder.

## Rhubarb, or Pie Plant.

kitchen garden, is the rhubarb or pie plant, as it is commonly called. It is easily pro-

plants two feet apart, and you will have stalks bulk of that sold in the markets, small, tough, and flavorless the plants are starved.

A good plantation of rhubarb near a city, where powerful manures are to be had in abundance, would be one of the most profitable articles of culture. It is, I admit, already cheap, but considering the quality, very dear, and if a really good, well grown Hall) consider the great wear and tear which | bles beyond Railroads." In complete min- | poor stuff out of market, make it more gen-Rural New Yorker.

# Quick Lime in Old Gardens.

old and long cultivated garden, and how it render his stay pleasant and agreeable.

Quick lime is exceedingly useful, when applied to old garden soils. Such soils are ter, roots and fibres of previous crops, and insoluble and inert portions of manure, so accumulated during a long time as to render the soil "sour," as the gardeners say. It acts by decomposing all such material and combining with all excess of humors, and rendering the soil sweet and fit for the old and long cultivated garden, in which, though the soil has grown dark with repeated manuring and continual cultivation, many vegetables and fruits do not thrive as they once did, so quickly as a moderate dressing

# Habits of the Mexicans.

scarcely in the proportion of one-fourth to After listening for a few moments, a dis-some twenty or twenty-five feet square, contant, unearthly noise becomes faintly audi-taining a single room. But the enigma There are also in this connection some ble-a long, low, mysterious moaning, that would be answered if you should pass by a worthy divine, whose field of labor was thus requiring ten years for its execution. very fine specimens of the Georgian dia- never changes—that is felt on the ear as well these houses in a pleasant evening, after the situated not many hundred miles from Salem, mond—the beryl and the topaz—every vari- as heard by it—a sound that might proceed occupants had retired; for you would then that he preached politics to his congregation ety of American coal, and among the extra- from some incalculable distance—from some | see twenty or thirty men, women and child- for such a length of time that even the oldest neous fossile several very perfect teeth, and far invisible hight-a sound unlike anything ren stretched out upon the ground upon a church members forgot all about the gospel, other remains of the Mastodon from the that is heard on the upper ground, in the raw ox hide, in front of the house, luxurat- and fell into a profound ignorance with recaves in Kentucky. The shells, of which free air of heaven-a sound so sublimely ing as much in the pure sir, with the broad gard to creeds, forms of worship, and church there are several varieties, from the fresh- mournful and still, so ghostly and impressive, vault of the heavens for a canopy, as an oc- regulations. After the clergyman's death, water rivers and lakes, are curious only from when listened to in the subterranean recess- cupant of the softest bed which our most the elders of his flock went to consult a celeeplendid mansions can furnish. All these brated divine about obtaining a successor. claim to be occupants, though the house what promises to be an interesting botanical and think not of communicating to each could not lodge them all. In a rancho which Livisited on our march up from the coast, I observed in one corner a bin full of corn in and framed, but retaining their natural hues. At last the miner speaks again, and tells the husk, among which was a hen sitting, ores, and a little farther on a large pyramid and of the waves that are breaking on the were very neat and clean. While we sat oak!"

and tattered oil painting with a similar re-Hearing this, we get up look at the rock presentation. The people have a great rev-

## Plaster of Paris Cast from a Living Face.

The art of taking a good and correct likeness of a living face is simple, and the operation is frequently performed, and, with due care, very little difficulty is experienced. The practice is resorted to, in many instances, in order to preserve the true features of a friend; but, more particularly, to obtain a mould for a bust. In taking such a of whose face the cast is to be taken can be in, is to lie horizontally upon his back, with his hair kept behind the head by oil or paste. The eye brows should be well greased, and, according to circumstances, the beard and smoothly anointed with olive oil. In order apple in the fall. that the person upon whom such operation is being performed, may have an opportunty to inhale fresh air, and breathe freely, a hollow tube is placed in each nostril, and secured by some sort of a cement which is air tight, and of sufficient strength to keep the tubes in their proper places. The face is then tightly enveloped in a smooth towel or cloth, cemented in like manner. In this state of preparation, the plaster of Paris, being mixed with warm water, is used. Care should be taken, however, that the eyes are firmly closed, and the ends of the tubes It is a mistaken idea, that ivy renders a above the composition. The plaster is then structure damp, and hastens its decay. On spread carefully and evenly over all parts of building dry, as may be seen by examining an inch in thickness. If the plaster is rightly beneath the ivy after rain, when it will be prepared, it will set in two minutes, and asfound that the walls are dry, though every sume a hardness sufficient to be removed. thing around is deluged with wet. Its ex- From this mould, a cast of plaster can be uberant and web-like roots, issuing as they taken by greasing it, or a cast of wax, if it do from every portion of the branches, and be melted to a gentle moisture. Likenesses running all over the surface on which they of tumors and skin diseases are frequently grow, bind every thing together that comes taken by this process, the wax casts being within their reach with such a firm and in afterwards colored black. To make good tricate lace work, that not a single stone can casts in wax, the following composition is for, to the credit of the sex be it spoken, be removed from its position without first the best: white wax, 1 lb.; turpentine in there were at the time of our visit no females graphies, and Files of Periodical Literature. tearing away its protecting safeguard. \In lumps, 2 oz.; flake white, 2 oz.; the whole within the Georgia State Penitentiary."proof of this, we refer to ruins of ancient should then be colored with vermillion. castles and buildings, for, while in those This operation can be performed without parts of the structure that have not the ad- the least danger of injury to the person, if by Hugo de Santo Caro, a Roman Catholic

## The Growth of Wisconsin.

The constant influx of population into this growing State is rapidly leveling our forests happiness. A fresh spirit of enterprise seems to have been awakened among our One of the most useful plants for the our midst, where, two or three years since, that it was time to retire, announced his inno trace of human footsteps was to be seen, tention to the butler; and fancying that he No. 1 Reasons for introducing the Sabbath of the and no mark of improvement met the eye. saw something like a smile in the servant's Northern Wisconsin. Green Bay, though John, I think I'll go to bed; but I'm no fou, ishing villages of more recent origin that To raise it in perfection, trench a piece of have rushed ahead of it in point of populaground about two feet deep, turning in the tion. Such are Fond du-Lac, Oshkosh, and Winnebago—and even some upon the Fox River, of scarcely four years' growth, are already nearly equal to it in population and business. We might instance several such in the valley of that beautiful stream above and below Lake Winnebago, Neenah, Menasha, Depere, and Appleton, on the Lake, and Lower Fox and Berlin in Marquette County, and Omro in Winnebago, are, at present, the most flourishing and important. Each of these towns are going ahead with unexampled rapidity. Industry and enterprise, energy and perseverance, are their watchwords. Public houses, stores, mills, mechanic shops, churches, and school-houses, article were differed, it would drive all the are being reared throughout all the Fox River Valley: and such are the usual greet-Lord Stanley's keen edged satire undergoes ing equipment, with candles stuck by lumps erally used, and be very gratifying to the lings of the hardy pioneer to the stranger, all seasons and in all parts of the world. The pages. that one feels, while traveling through that "United Society" of Shakers, at Harvard, delightful region, that he is indeed mingling Massachusetts, are the patentees. with the sons and daughters of his own native home. The hotels are generally well A correspondent at Norwich, Ct., inquires | kept, for a new country, and such attentions whether quick lime would be useful in an | are usually bestowed upon the traveler as to

> NECESSITY OF SLEEP.—Nothing is so hurt ful both to the mind and body, as want of sleep. Deprived of the necessary portion. the person gets wan, emaciated, and listless and very soon falls into bad health; the spiri becomes entirely broken, and the fire of even the most ardent disposition is quenched. Nor is this law peculiar to the human race, for it operates with similar power upon the lower animals, and deprives them of much of their natural ferocity. An illustration of this fact is offered in the taming of wild elephants. These animals, when first caught, are studi- the annals of all times and nations—the ously prevented from sleeping; in consequence of which they become, in a few days, comparatively mild and harmless. Restlessness, when long protracted, may terminate in delirium, or confirmed insanity; and in many diseases, it is the most obstinate symptom ment. He has lately completed the four tom we have to struggle against. By it alone, gospels and has made some, advances in the James Summerbell. Northampton—S. F. Babcock. all the existing bad symptoms are aggravated: and as soon as we can succeed in over coming it, every thing disagreeable and dan-You would be surprised at the number of gerous frequently wears away, and the perthese Mexicans who occupy a single house son is restored to health. [Philos. of Sleep. book printed with movable types was the Bi-

"What is your creed?" asked the divine "Our creed?" asked the elders. "Yes, your principles, what are they?"

"Oh, we are all Democrate but two." "I mean, what is you relatform, your

"Oh!" exclaimed one, "that is principally

IF THERE'S A. WILL THERE'S A WAY. A glover's apprentice in Edinburgh once reson lived to be one of the greatest oriental scholars in the world, and the first book in Arabic, printed in Scotland, was his pro-

## Variety.

Scions of an apple tree have been received, says the Boston Cultivator, from near Ti conderoga, New York, where alone it is profollows: The top of a young tree was bent mould, the best position that the individual over and covered with earth, which took root. a compensation which cannot fail to be satisfactory. The tree was then cut as under, which stopped all connection with the natural root of the tree, and by sprouts which sprung from the top portion of the body, a regular top was specting the agency will be immediately forwarded on formed, which produces this fine fruit; a application. Specimens of the work sent gratis. whiskers. The rest of the face should be beautiful red, good sized, very pleasant table

Judge Burnett being applied to by an old farmer for his advice in a lawsuit, heard his N RIES.—GOULD & LINCOLN have in course of case with great patience, and then asked him preparation a series of Histories of the most interestif he had ever put in a lottery. "No, sir," said the farmer. "I hope I have too much prudence to run such risks." "Then take my advice, my good friend, and suffer any inconvenience rather than go to law, as the and conflicts with the natives, the gradual development chances are more against you there than in both the Church and the State, incidents in the Revo any lottery."

It is not unfrequently the case, that when we have attained the thing we had intensely longed for, we find ourselves disappointed, or at least much deceived in the amount of the contrary, nothing so effectually keeps the the face, until there is a coat produced half happiness we had anticipated; and, on the other hand, that the circumstance which we had dreaded for years, when it arrives, has frequently been found to have lost all the misery we had in our ideas connected with it.

> A gentleman writing from Milledgeville, Ga., to the Philadelphia News, says :- "It is often said there are everywhere more wostance in which the rule does not hold good, distinguished votaries. The two together, embracing for, to the credit of the sex be it spoken.

[Arthur's Home Gaz. | Cardinal, in 1240, and the Old Testament was subdivided into verses by Mordecai Nathan, at 25 cents per Number, making two large 8vo volumes a Jewish Rabbi, in 1440. Robert Stephens, of about 700 pages each, illustrated with numerous fine a learned printer of Paris, subdivided the engravings. The first number will be issued about the New Testament into verses, during his leis- pleted. and widening the bounds of our domestic ure hours, while on a journey from Paris to Marseilles, in 1563. The last sitter at a private dinner in Scot-

people, and towns and cities are rising in land, who had at length made up his mind following tracts, which are for sale at its Depository,

Jean Jaques says that when his wife died every farmer in the neighborhood offered to console him with one of their daughters: but a few weeks after, his cow having shared the same fate, no one ever thought of replacing his loss by the offer of another. No. 7 Thirty six Plain Questions, presenting the main thereby proving the different value people set upon their cows and children.

A young lady wrote to her brother, who is a farmer in Ohio, to ask whether he had as No. 9 The Fourth Commandment False Exposition. good furniture now as when at home. He replied that she must not bother him with such questions, but to give her some idea of his style of living, he would state that his whole farm was wholly fenced in with black No. 12 Misuse of the Term Sabbath. 8 pp.

They have taken to grinding pumpkins to which attention is invited:

Latour Maubourg lost his leg at the battle of Leipsic. After he had suffered amputation with the greatest courage, he saw his late Missionary of the Reformed Presbyterian Church. servant crying, or pretending to cry, in one 64 pp. corner of the room. "Jack," said he, "none of your hypocritical tears, you idle dog; you know you are very glad, for you will have by mail or otherwise, on sending their address, with a only one boot to clean."

The articles sent to the Great Fair from Jerusalem, will be animal skins, wool, and hair; specimens of native weaving and raw silk; oils, earths, indigo and other dyes: olive and other woods; finished work and raw materials, in stone and marble.

The King of Bavaria has formed the gigantic design of causing to be executed a series of pictures on subjects derived from whole being destined to form a sort of pictorial universal chronology.

A weaver at Bradford, England, has been for some time employed in weaving in a piece of cloth the whole of the New Testa-

It is a singular and beautiful fact in the history of the art of printing, that the first ble. There was no date to it, but it was Scot James Hubbard. An Enlightened Flock.—It is related of commenced in 1450, and finished in 1460,

> Some professor at Turin has discovered a detonating sugar that goes off like gunpowder. The discovery is very ancient, how-ever; sugar that goes of was discovered long ago, by parents with a small and numerous progény.

It is a cause of thankfulness (says a writer in the Christian Register) that the superintendents of railroads have done what they could to banish that oftentimes mispronounced word, depot, and to substitute the good English word, station.

Alfred B. Street, the poet, gives a good picture of a country school, in a single line: "On the great cross road stands the public school. Humming like some great dechive.

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