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WHOLE NO. 374.

## From "The Church" for November, 1850. THE SABBATH QUESTION.

The Sabbath Recorder.

readers, I have been much gratified to find Jehovah frow his works, it is time we went back out of the cloud, and of the thick darkness. that you have thrown open your columns to to the old practice, for, according to our pre- with a great voice, and he added no more." a free discussion on the question respecting sent custom, we do not obey it. the Sabbath. I had not at first intended to

without some animadversion. I cannot help, in the first instance, expressthe one before us should have been involved in so many difficulties; and that men, on other subjects liberal and enlightened, should manifest, on this, so little strength of mind and freedom of investigation. As, however, from various causes, attention has been recently directed to it, I have no doubt the untenableness of many of the positions now held will be perceived, and that right views will soon prevail extensively.

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Me Rociety. ORK.

I begin by stating, that I attach no import-Sabbath observances derived from Old Testament authority. Admit that it was established not only in the Decalogue, but was attended to by the patriarchs under the first dispensation, and it appears to me you are no nearer the settlement of the question in the affirmative. The entire Jewish law, and, I by the dispensation of Christ-BOTH these laws were but "schoolmasters to bring us to Christ;" and though many are disposed to make exception in favor of the Ten Commandments and of the patriarchal law, I confess that I see no authority for doing so-no to every Mosaic observance. With regard to the law of the Ten Com-

law in the twentieth chapter of Exodus bindtwenty-second, and the twenty-third? The to keep it holy," was given with no higher says, "He that smiteth his father or his mother shall surely be put to death." The general impression appears to be, that God descended upon Mount Sinai, in thunders, and lightnings, and with the voice of a trumpetthat he delivered the law of the Ten Commandments, and that with them his communications ceased. The fact is, however, that the Ten Commandments constitute but the introductory part of a law which occupies several chapters in the book of Exodus, and most of the commands in which we never think of observing; and though the Ten Commandments were written, on tables of stone, and though our Lord is said to have reestablished "the law;" with reference to the former it is obvious to remark, that the writing on two tables was probably rather on ac count of the generally moral character of the commandments, and, consequently, their superior importance to the law which was chiefly ceremonial, (or, perhaps more probably, on account of their fundamental character in regard to the whole Jewish national polity-like the twelve tables at Rome,) and that it would be absurd to draw from this fact alone the inference of their claim to perpetual observance; and, with reference to the latter, it is sufficient to observe, that "the law" which our Lord "came not to destroy but to fulfill," was not the law of the Ten Commandments, but rather what may be called the moral law of the universe, of which the Decalogue was merely a national declaration, and which would have been just as binding, if the Decalogue had never been given. The law "written and engraven on stones," is expressly declared, in 2 Cor. 3, to be "done away."

I know, however, that it is common, when the argument from the Ten Commandments fails, to go back to patriarchal times, and to assert that the Sabbath was ordained immediately after the creation, and is therefore binding upon the whole human race. With the great Paley, and many other critics and theologians, I am compelled to doubt whether the evidence is sufficient to establish the observance of the Sabbath before the events of the wilderness, as recorded in the sixteenth chapter of Exodus, and whether the passage in the second chapter of Genesis was not a remark of the historian, written by him of course after the establishment of the Sabbath, but referring it to the event which suggested it, at the time when he records that event itself. Be this, however, as it may, the question appears to me unaltered. I believe that patriarchal observances are as much abrogated by Christianity as Jewish; and that, that "which is perfect" having "come," "that which is imperfect," whether Jewish, patriarchal, or paradisaical, is for ever "done away." It is also not unworthy of remark, that if the argument proves any thing it proves too much; for if the Sabbath was established at the creation for the whole human race to the end of time, it was established for the same purposes, and as commemorative of the same event, as those which first suggested it.\*

"I cannot help pointing out what strikes me as an error, in the, in many respects, able article in your last number. "A man," says Mr. Young, "is put to death for gathering sticks on the Sabbath day, which would not be done in gospel times. Does it follow that the Sabbath itself cannot belong to this dispensation?"

The answer is obvious. It follows that it does not belong to this dispensation of the Jessish long to this dispensation of an exact went in the Jessish long to this dispensation as an enactment in the Jewish law. If attended to on account of the enactment in Jewish law, the whole law must be obeyed. Mr. Young and the Sabbatarians place themselves on the horns of this dilemma; if they observe the Sabbath law in obedience to the Jewish enactment, they are wrong in not obeying the whole of the enactment, ("stoning with stones," &c.;) if they do not observe it in obedience to Jewish but New Testament law, it becomes at once a New Testament enactment, and they are wrong in wasting time by appealing to Old Testament authority. We will see shortly whether they are justified in the practice by any law of the New Testa-

The Sabbath we now, whether rightly or bly do so. Your correspondent says that the was a permanent Sabbath law issued at the prophet, "These words the Lord spake unto Messes. Editors,—Like most of your Creation as commemorative of the resting of all your assembly out of the midst of the fire,

I hope it is now clear, from what I have take part in it, hoping that some more able said—as far, that is, as such a hurried statecorrespondents would advocate the view which ment of arguments can make it clear that Ten Commandments, but rather what may be I believe to be the true one; but as this has our present observance of a Sabbath is not not been the case, and as both the letters to justified by Old Testament authority; let us which you have given insertion are, though see whether it is demanded as a part of the able, very unsatisfactory, I deem the subject | New Dispensation. The texts upon which of too much importance to allow them to pass | Sabbatarians rely as proving the Divine institution of a Sunday Sabbath are the following -(as my space will not permit my quoting ing my surprise that so plain a question as them in full, I leave them to be referred to by the reader:)—John 20: 19; John 20: to destroy any of the Ten Commandments, 26: Acts 2: 1; Acts 20: 6, 7; 1 Cor. 16: 1, 2; Rev. 1: 10. Now, with reference to makes no distinction, except between the all these texts it may be observed, in the first moral and the ceremonial law. The Ten place, that they do not contain or imply a divine command; all the argument derivable from them is inferential; and it really does seem unlikely, that if our Lord had intended legally to establish a Sabbath institute in his church—an institute, be it observed, which, when it was ordained as a part of a former ance whatever to the argument in favor of dispensation, had been introduced in the most solemn manner, "with thunders, and lightnings, and the sound of a trumpet, and with a voice which made those who heard it exceedingly fear and quake"-he would have given it in such a way, and so clearly, that his glory of the one, and not indicating the abrowill respecting it could not be misunderstood. gation of the other. But allowing this to pass, and giving all the believe, also the patriarchal, were abrogated weight to the passages quoted which can legitimately be claimed for them, what, I would ask, do they unitedly prove? The utmost that can be deduced from them is the to meet on the first day of the week, most week he will observe as a Sabbath, which probability that the disciples were accustomed likely in the evening, for the breaking of would introduce the greatest confusion into his sermon without them, but after announcreason, indeed, which does not equally apply bread; they do not imply that the first day society, and annihilate the Sabbath altogether. of the week was in any degree regarded as a If it be true, all the lawful business of the Sabbath, nor that the disciples desisted during country on Monday may lawfully be done on discourse, and I beg you will permit me to mandments, why, I ask, do you consider the the day from their ordinary avocations, nor even that they considered it a day, the hours ing, and not the law in the twenty-first, the of which were specially to be devoted to Church," as pregnant with the greatest mis-Christian worship. Is it not, rather, highly law which says, "Remember the Sabbath day probable, that, being obliged as Jews to observe the last day of the week, so far as not member the Sabbath day to keep it holy," sanction, no greater solemnity, than that which to attend to their usual occupations, they should abstain from those avocations on the first day of the week likewise? Upon those, however, who assert that they did so abstain, lies the burden of proof; and it is certain that if a Sabbath law is to be sustained, further evidence must be adduced than that which has been yet furnished.

In conclusion, I would observe, that while I can find no Scripture authority for a weekly Sabbath, I have no objection, on social and re ligious grounds, to a weekly holiday; and as long as such a holiday exists-and for the sake of our busy millions, wearied and worn by the cares and labors of life, God grant it that spiritual men will feel it a privilege to present age, that requires to be fearlessly met, employ it, in some measure at least, for spiritual purposes-more especially, in reference to the first day of the week, as so many interesting associations cluster brilliantly around it. There is no evidence, however, to support the opinion, that any thing which is lawful and right on other days is unlawful on this; and there is no reason why we should specially serve God on this day which would not apply Northampton; and when, as a " consecrated equally to any other day, if it were equally cobbler," (the term of reproach applied to him possible for us to do so. Let us beware of by Sidney Smith, in sneering at his missionary the danger of applying to a day, justifiable on efforts,) he removed to the neighboring village grounds of social and religious convenience of Moulton, it was to preach to a small cononly, the rules and principles of a day like gregation of Baptists, for a salary under £20 the Jewish Sabbath; and, especially, let us a year, and to teach a school besides, that he beware of the danger of bringing Christianity might eke out a scanty livelihood. To Sidney down from its high moral position—as exist. Smith, as to nine-tenths of the British populaing for spiritual purposes, and intended to tion at that time, it looked ridiculous enough make every day a Lord's day, and every act that such a man should, not only trouble his an act of worship-and converting it into an own mind, and try for years to trouble the improved and modernized edition of Judaism minds of others about the conversion of must, sooner or later, sweep away.

pressed will conflict with those of many of the subject before a small religious communicannot find a better apology than the old one, more a friend of TRUTH."

Believe me, dear sirs, yours very faithfully, A SINCERE INQUIRER AFTER DIVINE TRUTH.

#### From "The Church" for December, 1850. The Sabbath Question.

"free" discussion on this subject, and free, indeed, has been the use he has made of your Allow me to examine some of his positions

and arguments.

1. "The law which says, 'Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy,' was given with no higher sanction, no greater solemnity, than that which says, ' He that smiteth his father or mother shall surely be put to death." Now, the first was given immediately from heaven by God himself, written with his own finger on stone, and the delivery thereof attended given mediately by Moses, unattended by any ed upon that noble object, on behalf of which such awful demonstrations. If this does not the first small offertng at Kettering was preconstitute a difference of delivery and sanc- sented, no less a sum than £91,500. tion, it is difficult to conceive what can possi-

wrongly, keep, is a very different Sabbath Ten Commandments were only introductory from that first established, and conveys a very to the code of laws contained in the Book of different idea; it is therefore another institu- Exodus; but that this is erroneous, may be tion, and founded upon another law. If there justly concluded from the declaration of the

(Deut. 5: 22.)

2. "The law which our Lord 'came not to destroy but to fulfill,' was not the law of the called the moral law of the universe." What does your correspondent know, or what does any one know, of the moral law of the universe? Does he mean the moral law of this world? for we have not the slightest reason to suppose that Christ came either to destroy or to fulfill any other laws than those relating to the inhabitants of the earth. If he came he came to destroy the whole; for he himself Commandments were a formal and authoritative declaration of the moral law, which had traditionally descended through the whole period of the patriarchal dispensation, and were intended to bind the inhabitants of the earth to the end of time. The averment of fully and solemnly, that it is worth rememthe apostle in 2 Cor. 3: 7, is mis-stated by your correspondent. It was the glory of the ancient dispensation, which was "a ministration of death," that was "done away," and not "the law written and engraven on stones." The apostle is contending for the superior

3. "There is no evidence to support the opinion, that any thing which is lawful and right on other days is unlawful on this." I scarcely know how to deal with this statement. If it be true, any man is at liberty to follow his own inclinations, as to what day of the to the condemnation of the readers of "The

One word as to the general question. "Reappears in the "Statutes of the Lord," as the high behest of Heaven, with as severe a sanction as "Thou shalt do no murder." If the the institution, though it does in the letter. The change of the day from the seventh to the first, has been sanctioned by "holy men of God" from the days of the apostles inclusive; and he is a bold and dangerous innovator who would now tell us, after 1800 depend upon it, we have got a job before us." years, that the "faithful in Christ Jesus" have, during that lengthened period, mistaken their Lord's will, with regard to such an important matter as the observance of the Sabbath day. A spirit of "free thinking" is abroad in the

the "faith once delivered to the saints." JAMES LEIGH. I am, dear sir, yours truly, St. Ives, Hunts

## DR. CAREY'S EARLY STRUGGLES.

Carey was a journeyman shoemaker, in the small hamlets of Hackleton, a few miles from -a system of days and ceremonies, which 420,000,000 of pagans; but that he should acthe higher spiritual attainments of the world tually propose that he himself should be sent out to execute the project. He succeeded at I am aware, sirs, that the views I have ex- last, however in obtaining liberty to bring your readers. I trust, however, to your can- ty, of which he was a member; and on the dor to give them insertion. I shall be sorry 2d of October, 1792, at a meeting of the to pain any one by the assertion of views Baptist Association at Kettering, it was rewhich may to them appear erroneous; the solved to form a missionary society; but when searching times, however, upon which we the sermon was preached and the collection have come, demand of all of us earnest made, it was found to amount to no more than thought and thorough investigation; and I £12 13s 6d. With such agents as Carey, and collections like this of Kettering to supfor giving expression to opinions different port them, Indian missions appeared a fit from those prevalent in our churches, "I am quarry for that shaft, which none knew better a friend of Plato, a friend of Socrates, but than our Edinburg reviewer how to use; and yet, looking somewhat more narrowly at the "consecrated cobbler," there was something about him, even at the beginning, sufficient to disarm ridicule; for if we notice him in his little garden, he will be seen motionless for an hour or more, in the attitude of intense Messes. Editors,—The letter of "A sin- thought; or if we join him in his evening cere Inquirer after Divine Truth," in your hours, we shall find him reading the Bible, last number, will doubtless put the patience in one or other of four different languages, of some of your readers to rather a severe with which he has already made himself test, especially those connected with Sabbath familiar; or if we follow him into his school, globe, of his own construction, pointing out to fawn in the distance; the little animal, in-Schools and those at the head of religious we ahall discover him with a large leather Your correspondent congratulates himself the village withins the different kingdoms of on your having opened your columns to a the earth, saying, "These are Christians, these his voice stopped by strong emotion as he repeats, and re-repeats the last mournful utterance. Carey sailed to India in 1793. Driven by the jealousy of thr East India Company out of an English ship, in which he was about to sail, he took his passage in a Danish vessel, and chose a Danish settlement in India for his residence; yet he lived till from that press which he established at Serampore, there had issued 212,000 copies of the sacred Scriptures in forty different languages—the vernacular tongues of 330,000,000 immortal beings, of whom more than 100,000,000 were with fearful signs and wonders; the other was British subjects, and till he had seen expend-

## "LIGHTEN OUR DARKNESS."

BY MRS. ABDY. "Lighten our darkness," gracious Lord,

Watch o'er us while we sleep,
From every ill that walks abroad,
Thy faithful servants keep; And should'st thou send a dream of thee. To glad us in the night, Soon shall the shades of darkness flee

Before its cheering light. "Lighten our darkness," gracious Lord, When forth at day we go, Teach us the doctrines of thy Word,

To praise as well as know;

And should the skeptic's doubt and sneer Attempt our faith to blight, Aid us to make thy counsel clear, And pierce the cloud with light. "Lighten our darkness," gracious Lord,

When shadowed round by death; The image of thy Son afford To soothe our failing breath; Lead us on him our hopes to place, And bid us trust his might, Who turned, by his redeeming grace, Our darkness into light.

### OPENING OF SERMONS.

On Sunday last, says the Newark Daily, the preacher of the German Methodist church in Market street began his sermon so beautibering. After laying down his firstly, secondly, thirdly, he uttered a long sentence in his own native German, which may be shortened thus Northern New England, were he has labor--"I have now placed before you the outlines | ed, Mr. G. says :of my discourse, and may I be so aided in speaking, and you in attendance and understanding, that before we go from this house we shall feel that the Divine Presence is

Dr. McC. of New Jersey, who has recently sailed for Europe, was once invited to preach in the old Dutch Church, now the Post Office in New York. Knowing that his audience did not allow their ministers to use notes, he went on smoothly through the introduction of ing his firstly, secondly, and thirdly, he said: "Now brethren, I have laid before you my manuscripts and placed them in front on

Old Dominie L-g, of the Dutch Church, celebrated for his goodness and his homely originality, on an excessively hot summer Sunday, when announcing his text, read off four verses, and said, this is the foundation of the first head of my discourse; after reading four one fall, so must the other. The change of more, he said, this is the ground of the second the day makes no difference in the spirit of head of my discourse; and reading another four, this is the foundation of the third head of my discourse. Then stepping back and pulling off his warm cloth coat, he hung it on the side of the pulpit, and, conspicuous in his white linen sleeves, he began : "Now, brethren,

## THE PET FAWN.

A pretty little fawn had been brought in very young from the woods, and nursed and petted by a lady until it had become very tame. It was so graceful, gentle, and playful that it became a universal favorite. One morning, after its usual gambols, it threw itself down in the sunshine at the feet of one of forward into the vacant space in front of the till his testimony was filled up and the book its friends, upon the steps of a store. There came along a countryman who had been a of that congregation as they looked on, and hunter, with one of his hounds. The dog witnessed this movement. The atheist was suddenly stopped near the young deer; the little animal saw him and started to its feet, they had seen him engaged in circulating, instinctively taught that an enemy was at hand. with much industry and zeal, the profane Its whole character and appearance were changed; and all its past habits were forgotten, every wild impulse was awake, its head erect, its nostrils dilated, its eye flashing. In another instant the fawn was leaping wildly through the street, and the hound in full pursuit. The friends who had long fed and fondled it called its name in vain. The hunter endeavored to whistle back his dog, but with no better success. The fawn dashed onward to the lake, the hound and the village dogs at It looked as if indeed, "the dead had heard courts of law, but made the far more serious his heels. Men, women, and children, anx- the voice of the Son of God." ious for the fate of the pet fawn, crowded the shore or threw themselves into boats to intercept the hound before he reached his prey. The little animal directed its course across a bay towards the border of a forest, and the owner of the hound crossed a bridge, running at full speed, hoping to seize his dog as he landed. The fawn touched the land, and in another instance it would reach the cover of the woods. The hound followed, arriving at the same spot. His master was now coming dog hearken to his voice, or could the hunter seize and control him in time?

A shout from the village bank proclaimed that the fawn had passed out of sight into the forest; at the same instant, the hound, as he touched the land, felt the hunter's strong arm clutching his neck.

The woods were searched in vain for the ost fawn. Some thought it would return after ts flight was over, of its own accord. It wore a collar with its owner's name upon it. Before many hours a hunter came to the lady whose pet the little creature had been, and showing a collar with her name upon it, said, rain is not worse than week-day rain, although that he had been out in the woods and saw a there is apparently as much greater terror of lar about its neck he was very sorry that he and yet he must be there. Through rain or the hunter who shot it.

ral Hours," conveys more than one moral law for both. And,

passions of our nature may be tamed or re- put off on account of the storm. I have noticstrained by grace; but they still exist, and ed that when people are excited they rarely

its feet, it would have been safe. Self-de- prove favorable to health? pendence is too apt to take the place of sim- Bad whether reduces a church congregation have been consumed!

ple faith in times of trouble and temptation. We may then learn from the fawn, to cling people. Why, the other evening, a Thursday the closer to our best Friend when the "roar- meeting was given up on account of the ing lion" crosses our pathway, or when fright whether, no one but the minister and one lady or passion would drive us to the mountains coming, (which was hardly enough to plead the

Just as the hound was seized at the critical moment, and the panting fawn rescued, so is same evening assembled in a parlor, who many a child of God snatched from danger seemed quite unconscious that it was raining. when most in peril. "Man's extremity is And how they ever got there on foot, without God's opportunity."

Unlike the fate of the fawn, if at last we will return, we shall meet no cruel, fatal wound. Christ was wounded for our transgressions and bruised for our iniquities. His arms are open to receive us. Come, then, from your wanderings and from your enemies, to the only place of safety and peace, the [Am. Mess. cross of Christ.

#### REVIVAL SCENE IN VERMONT.

Rev. James Gallaher communicates to the New York Evangelist several interesting facts that came under his notice in connection with recent revivals in Vermont. Such a scene as is described below, is suited to send a thrill through the hearts of the redeemed on earth, and cause joy among the angels. Speaking of the fruits of Divine influence in

Very hopeless cases have been reached, we trust savingly, by the Spirit of God. As a sample take the following: At Walden, in the memory of Dr. Judson. We quote from Caledonia Co., Vt., the meeting had continu- the Macedonian: ed through five successive days. The solemnity had been deep and extensive. The design was to close the services with the afternoon sermon on the fifth day. The sermon was preached, the closing hymn sung, and the minister had risen to pronounce the final benediction, when behold, at the extreme end of the church from the pulpit, sprung up a man somewhat past the meridian of life. "I wish the liberty of saying a few things words were spoken with a loud woice, and in manner somewhat hurried and agitated. They effectually arrested the attention of the entire audience. The officiating minister paused, the assembly was not dismissed, and the speaker went on. "You know me, you all know me. I have been an enemy of this church, I have professed atheism, and have ong tried to believe it. I have spoken publicly and bitterly against the members of this hurch, and have aimed to injure them. I now confess the folly and wickedness of what have done, and I have risen to ask the members of your church to forgive the unkind and ungenerous treatment which they have received at my hands, and to pray for me that I may have forgiveness from God."

you now," asked the minister. \* Yes, now." "Then come forward into this open space before the pulpit, and we will kneel down

and call on the name of a forgiving God." The relenting atheist left his position at the extreme end of the church, and with the solemnity of a funeral procession, marched pulpit. Deep and awful were the emotions known to them all. But a little time since, publications of Abner Kneeland. They had houses, &c., were burned down, in very many

the beautiful lines of the sweet singer of

" I've seen thy glory and thy power Through all thy temple shine; My God, repeat that heavenly hour, That vision so so divine.

## SABBATH RAIN.

"It is very bad for the health to sit in church with wet clothes and damp feet." Well, it is. At the same time, Sabbath

The following considerations may suit the case of some "fair-whether" church-goers. It is as bad for the minister as for the people, had killed it. And so the poor little thing snow he must go, dry if he can, but if not he died. One would have thought that terrible must go. His health is not better than that of chase would have made it afraid of man; but the male members of his congregation generalno, it forgot the evil and remembered the ly, usually not so good. And if the rain kindness only, and came to meet as a friend furnishes no excuse for his absence, it furnishes none for theirs. If you say it is his This beautiful story, condensed from "Ru- business to go, so it is theirs—there is one

A wedding, a concert, a party, a fair, Like the pet fawn, the "wild impulses" and seldom wait for the whether. They are rarely

quite out of proportion to any other collection of promise and secure the blessing;) and yet the minister met some twenty-five people that soiling their silk dresses, or damping their feet, has been a mystery to him ever since. Here was a religious meeting completely collapsed, and a social party reduced only about twenty per cent., and all by the same storm. How is it that the rain is much more terrible "hard by the synagogue," than it is about town? It is quite true that many "women and children" are precluded from attending church in storms. But, verily, four or five hundred per cent. is too much to allow for shrinkage, in common congregations. We should be made of sterner stuff. We should be less the sport of circumstances. Satan waits

### TRIBUTE TO DR. JUDSON.

not for fair weather. He does his work in

"thunder, lightning, and in rain," and we

ought to be as busy as he. God has never

said, "Ye shall keep my Sabbaths and re-

verence my sanctuary, except when it storms."

The report submitted at the late anniversary of the Missionary Union on the Union and its missions, written by Dr. Peck, opens with the following beautifully expressed tribute to

"On the 12th of April, 1850, the Rev. Adoniram Judson, D. D., ceased from his labors; and his body was entombed to await the day, when, 'at the voice of the archangel and the trump of God, the sea shall give up its dead.

"In that far-reaching event, the Executive Committee, the Board, the Missionary Union, were stricken and afflicted. Dr. Judson had been a missionary of this Board from the day lay it before myself." So saying he took his before the congregation is dismissed." These of its institution. God gave him to us when as yet we were few and without strength, and there was none who could "go for us.' Around him had gathered our earliest, our deepest, missionary sympathies. We had known of him at Rangoon, at Ava, in the prison at Oung-pen-la. We had joined in his ascriptions of 'praise and glory,' when garnering the first ripe fruits of his spiritual increase. We had bowed the knee with him, as, with humility and grateful tears, he spread before the Lord the last leaf of the Scriptures of the New and Old Testaments translated into the Burmese tongue. He had been, as concerned our Foreign Missions, a leader and exemplar. All eyes were turned to him. Respect, affection, veneration, swayed all our hearts. He was a man, and as a man, he was 'subject to "Do you desire that we should pray for like passions as we are;' but he was a man of God, chosen and ordained of God to do and to suffer for his name's sake; and God was with him. God strengthened him. God sanctified him. God replenished him with faith and constancy; and in the hour of deepest anguish poured into his heart His exceeding consolations. God gave him grace to abide, and he did abide, a faithful and true witness, was sealed."

## "BY HOOK OR BY CROOK."

The destruction caused by the fire in London A. D. 1666, during which some 13,200 heard him deriding sacred things, while he cases obliterated all the boundary marks recast "fire-brands, arrows, and death," at those quisite to determine the extent of land, and who were called by the name of the Lord even the very sites occupied by buildings pre-Jesus, and now "behold be prayeth." As he vious to this terrible visitation. When the stood in front of the pulpit, before kneeling rubbish was removed, and the land cleared, down for prayer, the eyes of all were fasten- the disputes and entangled claims of those ed on him, and it seemed as if the crowded whose houses had been destroyed, both as to assembly almost held its breath in the pro- the position and extent of their property, profound stillness and solomnity of the moment. mised not only interminable occupation of the evil of delaying the rebuilding of the city, "Are there any others in the house," asked until those disputes were settled, inevitably. the officiating minister, "who wish to unite Impelled by the necessity of coming to a more with this man in requesting that prayer for speedy settlement of their respective claims your salvation may be offered up to a prayer- than could be hoped for from legal process, it hearing God? If so, come forward at once was determined that the claims and interests and take your place beside him." There of all persons concerned should be referred to was an instantaneous rush from all parts of the judgment and decision of two of the most the house, and presently thirty-eight persons, experienced land surveyors of that day—men many of them old and grey-headed, kneeled who had been thoroughly acquainted with down together, while the church united in London previously to the fire; and in order solemn prayer. Many of the children of to escape from the numerous and vast evils up at the most critical moment. Would the God then present could fully appreciate which more delay must occasion, that the decision of these two arbitrators should be final and binding. The surveyors appointed to determine the rights of the various claimants were Mr. Hook and Mr. Crook, who, by the justice of their decisions, gave general satisfaction to the interested parties, and by their speedy determination of the different claims, permitted the rebuilding of the city to proceed without the least delay. Hence arose the saying above quoted; usually applied to the extrication of persons or things from a difficulty. The above anecdote was told the other evening by an old citizen upwards of eighty, by no means of an imaginative tem-Notes and Queries.

> THE PILLOW FOR THE NIGHT.—To sleep well, lay these things under your head:

1. A precious promise out of Scripture. 2. A sweet verse of some evangelical hymn.

3. A hearty prayer to God. 4. A good conscience, purified with Christ's

5. A feeling of forgiveness and charity to

all mankind. 6. A resolution to serve God on the mor-

7. A glance of faith at the cross. [Am.Mess.

A FIELD FOR FATHER MATTHEW .- A re-

turn to Parliament, the 4th of January last, when least expected, they may gain the suffer from the exposure. If there was a little makes the amount of duties paid on ardent more interest in church going, a little more spirits in the United Kingdom, for home con-Had the fawn trusted its friends instead of unction in the worshipers, would it not sumption, to be twenty-five millions of dollars!

## The Sabbath Recorder.

New York, August 21, 1851.

### THE ATHEIST IN COURT.

A recent judicial decision, in one of our sister States, that the testimony of an Atheist is inadmissible, naturally prompts inquiry as to the compatibility of such decision with the spirit of our free institutions. | Holding, as we do, that government should be so framed and administered as to secure equality of rights to all, we can not help doubting its soundness. View it in whatever light we will, it appears to place a stigma upon a man's character merely because of his religious opinions, notwithstanding his behavior as a citizen may be without reproach. In ordinary cases, a man's testimony is rejected, because the facts of his character give evi dence that he has no regard for truth. But in the case of an Atheist the facts may be mained steadfast, and especially one Israelite regain the dominion they lost by the Reformaotherwise. His character for veracity may has, as I fully believe, been savingly brought tion, he adds, "Nor is there small ground for be unimpeachable. He may have been known by all his neighbors as a man of uprightness in his dealings, and in his general intercourse with society. Yet because he does not believe in the retributions of a future life, he is treated as if he had been notorious for his dis regard of truth! We confess, that in our simple, unsophisticated way of viewing things, we do not see the justice of this.

We say, Treat all man alike. Le every man be considered honest and truthful till there are facts which prove the contrary. We are as ready to admit, as any others, that the principles of Atheism are unfriendly to habits of truth; and where they are thoroughly wrought into the heart, a man cannot be expected to tell the truth any farther than he may feel it for his interest to do so. But when it is considered, that it is in the power of the Court to punish a man who gives false testimony with imprisonment and that he forever afterwards becomes disqualified from standing as a witness, it is sure ly for the Atheist's interest to speak the truth; and so far as responsibility to the Court is concerned, just as much for his interest as if he believed in the retributions of eternity. If he wishes to avoid incarceration in apprison if he wishes to maintain his standing in society, his interest lies in speaking "the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth.' It is certainly fair to presume, that under the influence of motives appealing so strongly to his welfare in the present life, he will give testimony of a reliable kind.

It is well known, however, that a man is often better at heart than his opinions. The Atheist is not always so thoroughly imbued with the sentiments which he professes, as to depart from rectitude of behaviour. And, on the other hand, the professed believer in Christianity is often worse than his principles. The doctrine of which he makes a noisy boast, has but little influence upon his life. We have known many infidels more correct over to the Treasurer there at the earliest weakened in numbers are less able to cancel in their general deportment than many who acknowledged their belief in the retributions report for the current year. If this plan were purchased for the use of the seceders. This of eternity. Yet the latter are permitted to generally adopted, the missionary treasury is but a worldly means of success, but the testify, in Court, while the former are not. For our own part, we would quite as quickly receive the testimony of the former as of the of the members of the Board and all connectlatter, and we see no reason why Courts of ed with them encouraged. justice should consider it less reliable.

As to the oath, we cannot say that we object to its use on conscientious grounds. We cannot resist the conviction, however, that the interests of vital godliness and sound many a witness who binds himself under its sanctions, speaks the truth more from a fear of incurring the civil penalties of its violation than from any regard to the consequences of perjury in the future life. Certain it is, that civil penalties constitute all the punishment which a court of justice can inflict upon by a considerable sum. Many churches have any one who perjures himself. And why compel'a man to bind himself under the sanction of an oath, when there is no power to enforce the sanction? If a court, after requiring a witness to testify under oath, could enforce the sanction, there would be some consistency in it. But it is evident that its power extends no farther than to make a mar suffer in this life. We are not quite sure therefore, but what the formality of the oat might be dispensed with altogether.

The solemn affirmation of the Quaker i admitted, we believe, in all the courts of the land. Does the Quaker bind himself, by his affirmation, under the dread sanctions of a future life? If he does, in what respect does his affirmation differ from an oath, except it be in the mere formality of kissing the Book, or raising the hand? It is a difference only in name, not in reality. If he does not, we see not why his testimony should be considered any more reliable than that of any other man who sustains an equally fair character. If the Athiest is as generally upright in his behavior as the Quaker, we see no reason why his testimony should not be as readily admitted in a court of justice.

## JEWS IN HOLLAND.

A letter from Mr. Schwartz, of Amster dam, to the Missionary Record of the Free Church of Scotland, describes the state of the Jeds in that city, and in Europe generally, as deplorable enough. We quote a passage.

I have seen them in Germany, in Hungary, and in Constantinople-have frequently come in contact with them in all these places; but I do confess, I never knew what a tremendous influence Rabbinism exercises upon its proing closely watched and observed, so that show a disposition to continue in well doing. God.

thousands are tyrannized by the influence of a few rich orthodox men, to whose sway the whole synagogue is subjected. It is impossible to give you by writing an accurate idea of the ignorance and bigotry of the great mass of the Jews here, nor can I describe to you has probably taken a long journey in some wrong direcall the various means that are continually employed to keep their minds in ignorance and darkness, and to prevent them from becoming acquainted with the truths of the gospel. For a time we were permitted to go on unmolested; but as soon as the leaders found out that a great many Jews came to our meetings, some of whom attended quite regularly every Saturday, a mighty opposition was raised, threats and promises, earnest entreaties and vile calumnies, were made use of, and it is indeed a wonder that there are still Jews coming so regularly to my house and church, to receive religious instruction, and to speak blessing that we are permitted to sow the good seed. Some that promised well, and of whom we expected much, have sadly fallen back—and such disappointments must certainly be reckoned among the severest trials to the Lord.

#### OUR ANNIVERSARIES.

The Anniversaries of our Missionary, Tract and Publishing Societies, are to be held with the First Church in Brookfield, Madison Co. N. Y., on the 11th, 12th and 14th days of September next. The occasion is usually one of deep interest, and always of great importance. It is hoped that individuals and churches will remember it in their prayers, and also make provision for the attendance of a large delegation. Meanwhile it may be in place for us to say something in regard to the operaions and necessities of these Societies.

The Seventh-day Baptist Missionary So-

ciety was organized some eight years ago, for "the dissemination of the Gospel in America and other parts of the world." has now four missionaries in China, and is aiding feeble churches and destitute regions in this country as means are provided and opportunities offer. During the last year it has, besides meeting its ordinary expenses, raised between three and four thousand dollars to build a missionary chapel in Shanghae. For the collection of its funds and the transaction of its business, the Society relies mainly upon the voluntary and gratuitous agency of its officers and friends in the various churches. Fears have been expressed, that this year, in consequence of the special effort to raise tending. The number of members who have means to build a chapel, the receipts for gen-We hope that these fears may prove ground- from certified statistics, is 55,852. Still there less. To this end we beg leave to suggest, seems little of the spirit of contrition among that an effort be made in each church, previ- the leaders; and the courage and confidence ous to the Anniversary, to raise a sum pro- of the seceders have been increased by portionate to the number of members, the view taken by the court of the posiwhich may be forwarded directly to the tion of many of the chapels with debt upon Treasurer, A. D. Titsworth, of New Bruns- them. Bonds on such chapels are, in many wick, N. J., or sent by the delegates to the cases, in the hands of wealthy members who meeting in Brookfield, to be by them paid have seceded, and the congregations being possible moment, so as to be included in his these bonds, so that when sold they may be would be replenished, the interest in the forth- other party also rely on their advantages of coming Anniversary increased, and the hearts

The American Sabbath Tract Society continues its efforts "to promote the scriptural observance of the Sabbath, in connection with morality, by the circulation of religious tracts, and the employment of colporteurs and lecturers." At the last Anniversary it was resolved to raise one thousand dollars for this object during the current year. As yet, however, the receipts have not reached that point not forwarded any thing. There is still time to do it, however, and it is important that the time be improved. No church should fail to send in its annual contribution. Thomas B.

Stillman of New York is the Treasurer. The Seventh-day Baptist Publishing Society relies for its income mainly upon the receipts from its publications. If this were the place, we would suggest (as there is large occasion to do) the importance of promptness in meeting the claims of the Society on this score. But as we are not now writing a newspaper dun, we will simply say, that the members many whose names are not now found in the list which accompanies each Annual Report. Five dollars makes one a member of the Society, and twenty-five dollars an honorary director with the privilege of attending the meetings of the Board. This money goes to create a fund on which the publishing business is transacted—the profits niversary to do the same.

this place, where in a commendable manner. We hope that Testament, and imposes upon the feelings of my country. I shall ever esteem it to be one converts at Calcutta, who would return to the

## BRITISH CORRESPONDENCE.

The same mail which brought us Mr. Begg's letter dated July 25th, and published in the Recorder last week, brought us also a letter dated June 13, which tion. We copy that portion of it which has not been superseded by later intelligence.]

gelical Christendom, (the organ of the Alliance which makes Sunday-keeping one of month, expresses great suspicion of what may come out of what he calls a "simultaneous crusade against Sunday desecration in France, Austria, and Prussia." He refers to a reabout the welfare of their souls. It is a great | the infliction of temporal pains and penalties. not the desecration, but the non-consecration of Sunday; and fears that it may be but "the introduction to compulsory attendance on the mass." And referring to the expectation of of missionary life—whilst a few have re- Continental Papists, that they will speedily dreading its realization in countries where Protestantism is an inheritance, not a conviction, and where human compositions, under whatever name, and human statutes, are made the test and the rule of church fellowship, in-

A departure from this "simple adherence to God's revealed Word" is undoubtedly the farther departure but how little this correspondent apprehends his own condition, may be inferred when I add, that he proceeds 'with more satisfaction" to notice "The Prussian Evangelical Supreme Ecclesiastical Council's "Report on the same subject of Sunday sanctification, prepared by command of the Prussian monarch. It recommends His Maesty "to command the administrative adoption of such measures" as will insure Sunday observance by "prohibiting and punishing desecration." What then is to be said as to the evil of putting "human statutes" in the place of "God's revealed Word?"

In Scotland, the Inverness Exchange Reading Room, which, at the annual meeting recently held was ordered to be shut on Sundays, was ten days ago voted to be reopened, by a majority of \$5.

The schism in the Methodist church is ex seceded from the lordly conference during the eral purposes would fall short of expenses. past year, as testified by their own organ, J. A. BEGG. similar nature.

> CALLING THE FIRST DAY THE "SAB-BATH DAY.'

To the Editors of the Sabbath Recorder:

It is time to speak out plainly. It is time to "cry aloud and spare not." The man who has read the New Testament, and still calls the first day of the week the Sabbath day, practices an imposition; because the apostles invariably called the seventh day of the week the "Sabbath day," for many years after the resurrection of Christ, and never called the first day of the week the Sabbath or restday. The man who secularizes the seventhday Sabbath, which Christ says "was made for man," and calls the first day of the week the Sabbath day, is guilty of sacrilege; for he takes that particular portion of time which God has blessed, sanctified, and set apart for a holy use, and converts it to his own use as a day of labor. Thou that abhorrest idols, dost thou commit sacrilege?" He is guilty of stealing—of taking without liberty that portion of time which God calls "my holy day," and appropriating it to his own use. He is guilty of robbery-of robbing the Creator of Society is desirous of numbering among its the glory of that memorial which he has given till I left home to visit this muntry, I was con- the languages, and affords ample advantages God?" He is guilty of sin; for "sin is the transgression of the law," and that says, "The seventh day is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God," yet he every week transgresses the law of God, which is holy, and just, and good. He is guilty of laying aside the commandment of God, and of teaching for docof the business to be appropriated, under the trine the commandment of men. He is guilty upon my time in connection with all the population decided in accordance with the recently-passself, if ever for any reason divided, to be de- stand fast for ever and ever, and are done in voted to the same purposes. Within the truth and righteousness." He is guilty of year a number of brethren have voluntarily helping to "change times and laws," and to sent in the sums necessary to make themselves cast the truth to the ground. (See Dan. 7: members, and it is hoped that many others 25, and 8: 12.) He is guilty of upholding will take advantage of the approaching An- and helping the man of sin, who "opposeth himself above all that is called God." His perform all their labors gratuitously, and the the feelings of those who would "keep the funds of which are very little if at all expend- commandments of God and the faith of Jesus." ed in making collections—it is indispensably Thus the reader may see, that the professedly necessary that churches and individuals feel learned Christian, who stands up in a public the obligation resting upon them to contribute assembly, and calls the first day of the week fessors, and with what a strong grasp the syna- their quota promptly and without personal "the Christian Sabbath," imposes upon the gogue nous last her members, this came to solicitation. In years past this has been done Christian religion, imposes upon the New

## WEST INDIA EMANCIPATION.

ays that Rev. Mr. Oughton, who has been laboring as an English Baptist Missionary in Jamaica during the last sixteen years, recently preached several times in Boston. One I have wrought in your pulpits, I have wrought be sustained by the American and Foreign The German correspondent even of Evan- evening he give an account of the interesting in your school-rooms, yea, and that my right Christian Union. It is also his purpose to cenes which occurred in Jamaica, at the time of the emancipation of the slaves on that the objects of its care,) in the number for last island, in 1838. He described the entire that I have introduced the question of Amerfailure of the apprenticeship system, and the ican slavery into more Christian pulpits in this desire of the Colonial Legislature, consisting country than any preceding visitor from of the slaveholders themselves, that it might America; and, in addition to the platforms of come to an end. Mr. O. was present at one cently-published decree of the Imperial Aus- of the famous midnight prayer meetings of trian Government proposing to prevent, by the pious slaves, held to usher in the ever memorable First of August. At this meeting the time was principally spent in remarks and audible prayer by the pastor, until ten minutes before twelve o'clock, when all prostrated themselves on their knees in silent devotion, supplication and gratitude to their Al- purchase fifty thousand acres of Canada land, thousands, arose and broke forth spontaneousother prayer and conference meeting was are now between thirty and forty thousand of as the required condition of inheriting his held, near the close of which, somewhat to these exiles in Canada, many of whom are the surprise of the pastor, a large, black, gloomy-looking coffin was brought into the meeting-house, and placed on a bier in front stead of simple adherence to God's revealed of the pulpit. On the top of the coffin was of slavery. One threw in a pair of handcuffs, root of Popery, and it is this amongst Pro- another a set of shackles, another a chain, a testants generally which justifies fears of fourth the lash of a whip cut into a thousand gan. From this it is proposed to purchase as pieces, followed by the handle of the same, which a strong man, over his knee, cracked into shivers; then by torch-light the coffin was carried, with a mock solemnity, to one of the most dismal spots in the neighborhood, and here buried in a deep grave, after which, in he open air, and in the midst of a dense God," &c. Mr. O. stated that next day an there existed among its members a strong inincident occurred equally expressive of the joy, gratitude and domestic happiness which couples, attended by twice that number of enjoy greater social advantages. After much grass plot in front of his house, the church not being large enough to accommodate them, to be united in holy wedlock. A more joyous wedding never occurred.

## REV. DR. PENNINGTON.

The purchase of the fugitive slave Rev Dr. Pennington, was done on behalf of his friends in Scotland, who raised the necessary funds. When the legal papers were received they called a public meeting at Dunse, and with much rejoicing presented him with the evidences of his right and title to himself him safely to return to New York, and "feed the flock of God, over which the Holy Ghost made him overseer." It was stated at the meeting, that the Committee had raised the sum of £78, of which £54 had been expend ed, and the remainder was to be applied towards paying the Doctor's expenses home. Speeches were made on the occasion by several individuals, who mingled with their gratulations expressions of their horror and indignation at the system of American slavery Dr. Pennington spoke long and eloquently in reply to the congratulatory address accompanying the deed of manumission. We copy the following account of his sufferings and labors from a newspaper report of his remarks:-

"No one of the American denominations has ever undertaken any systematic measures for the Christian instruction of the free people ing ministers and teachers to them. The people have been obliged to get help where pest they could to build chapels, and candidates for the ministry have had to seek their own means for education. These difficulties were at their hight when I studied. It was con sidered intrusive for a colored young man to offer himself as a candidate for admission to a class even in a Theological Seminary. I classical tutors. I was refused admission to Yale Seminary, but I was told that I could sit tures, but my voice could not be heard in the of his works of creation. "Will a man rob stantly engaged as an Anti-Slavery pastor for a thorough course of collegiate study States. (Cheers.) In connection with local pastoral labors, I have served as an officer of the Vigilance Committee in some of its most perilous and pressing times; also the Connecticut State Anti-Slavery Society, the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, and the American Anti-Slavery Missionary Society besides these, many demands have been made

B. C. your aid I have been delivered from this prop- penance was assented to."

erty principle of slavery (loud cheering.) may also, in conclusion, tender you the thanks The Christian Watchman and Reflector of my church and Christian congregation in New York, and many other dear friends who have suffered and sympathized with me in all I have suffered, and who are only now impatient to rejoice with me in the result (applause.) ing on our shores, each in his own tongue, to hand might not forget her cunning, I have wrought a little in some of your blacksmiths' shops (laughter.) I believe I may say, too, this country and England, it has been my good fortune to advocate the cause of the slave in three countries of the Continent." (Cries of Hear, Hear.)

CANADIAN REFUGEE HOME SOCIETY.—Under this title a Society has been formed in Michigan for the purpose of raising money to mighty Deliverer. When the clock struck which is to be divided into plots of twentytwelve, the congregation, consisting of several five acres, and deeded to the family of any Aldney, England, but educated at Harvard refugee from American slavery who is disblessings flow," &c. The next evening an posed to settle upon it. It is said that there Kettle; but he adopted the name of a relative anxious to settle upon farms, and obtain a livelihood by agricultural pursuits. The Canada Company has for sale, in the southern engraved, "SLAVERY IN JAMAICA DIED 1ST. OF and western parts of the Province, 700,000 scholarships at \$100 each, i. e., every donor to August, 1838." They then cast into the cof- acres of land, with a rich soil, well stocked that amount being entitled to the free instrucfin the various insignia and accompaniments with timber, and in a climate as mild and genial as parts of New York, Ohio, or Michifast as the necessary funds can be raised. Several agents have been commissioned to make collections for the object.

THE COLORED PEOPLE OF INDIANA.—The laws of Indiana are very stringent against the forest, the congregation united again in sing- colored people, and a convention was recentclination to remove out of the State of Indiana iberty had brought to the slaves. Thirty to some other country, where they hoped to groomsmen and bridesmaids, appeared on the debate, a resolution was adopted by a large majority, providing that, should the laws of the State become so oppressive as to be intolerable, they would recommend their people to emigrate to Canada, Jamaica, or elsewhere, is generally regarded as most eligible, on actithis country. count of its accessibility. At last accounts the Convention had under discussion a resolution somewhat contradictory to that which had just been passed, as mentioned above. It asserts, in substance, that the free negroes have a right to remain, if they choose, in the -a thing indispensably necessary to enable United States, the land of their nativity; and if accordingly recommends them to stay there lectual elevation.

> CINCINNATI THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.—The Independent learns from the Presbyterian of the West, that Rev. Willis Lord, D. D., pastor of a Congregational church in Cincinnati has been unanimously elected a pro-Lessor and has accepted the appointment. All the professors are pastors of churches, and one of them, Dr. N. L. Rice, is also editor of the paper referred to. Should it succeed on this basis, it may suggest plans applicable to other cities and other denominations. The editor says:—

"The entire success of this seminary, if it has been at any time regarded as problematical, can no longer be so considered. With a central position in the Great West, with a most inviting field within which young men of color. There are no provisions for educat- may labor during their course, with boarding and expenses as chean as in any other seminary, with the advantage of access without charge to an extensive and rapidly increasing library and reading-room, and with a full faculty, we entertain no fears for the future."

A WISCONSIN COLLEGE. Beloit College, n Wisconsin, held its commencement on the 9th of July. The exercises were in the open bought my own books, &c., and paid my own air, and the number of graduates three. Concerning the prospects of the College, a with the classes as a visitor, and hear the lec- correspondent of the Prairie Herald says:-

"This is the first class that the College has class-room asking or answering a question. graduated. It is the first ripe fruit of the (Cries of Hear, Hear.) I could not get a prayers and self-denying efforts of the foundbook from the library, and my name was ers and patrons of this institution. And it will others, as not consonant with that line never to appear on the catalogue. After sub- was a glad day to the many friends of the which describes this country as "the land of mitting to this, will any one tell me that I College who were present; an earnest of the the free and the home of the brave." know nothing about oppression? After my rich harvest they may hope to reap in coming visitorship at Yale Seminary, I was licensed vears. The College is in a very prosperous to preach in 1838, and the year following I condition. It has an able faculty of a presiwas ordained as a pastor. From that time dent and four professors, besides a tutor in

and seacher to the colored people in the Free Fifteen have already been admitted to the new Freshman Class." Anti-Mission Movement in India.—A correspondent of one of the London papers, writing from India, says that the suspension of the State allowance to the temple of Juggernauth, and some cases which have been direction of the Board, to missionary, tract, of "changing the truth of God into a lie;" lar movements for the immediate relief of the ed Toleration Act, have given rise to an antiand educational purposes—and the fund it- for "all his commandments are truth—they oppressed. But these labors have all been missionary movement among the orthodox recently published a powerful document, performed under the constant embarrassments Hindoos at Calcutta. At all three Presiden- which he renounces Romanism, and avows all and liabilities connected with the position of cies an English education is considered by all of Protestantism but the name. The work is a self-emancipated but unredeemed man; so classes of natives as the shortest road to done in a bold and yet Christian spirit. Perthat I find myself under a debt of profound wealth, and the only cheap English education gratitude to the kind friends in Dunse, Berwick, obtainable is that afforded by the mission and Kelso, &c., who have furnished ample schools. Many thousands of native children the time being may subserve his usefulness. means for this ransom. I am deeply indebted are accordingly educated at these institutions, But he cannot and will not stand there long. to the Committee at Dunse, and especially to and now and then a Hindoo youth is convert- if he is in truth what his document shows him Mr. James Thomson, the honorable chairman, ed, much to the scandal of the native com- to be. He says: "I have ceased to be a Ro-In order successfully to conduct the opera- practice, and the influence of his practice, (if and Mr. Thomas Thomson, the secretary, munity. Many of these, on arriving at years man; I have become again a Catholic." In tions of our Societies—the Boards of which not his words and votes,) persecute and wound (cheers,) for having, in connection with my of discretion, are desirous of returning to the the sense in which he claims to be Catholic, faithful negotiator, John Hooker, Esq., in religion of their fathers, but they have hither-America (great cheering) managed so admira- to been prevented from so doing by the imbly the business part of the matter. I am possible severity of the mode of expiating more than ever satisfied, that in the chattel loss of caste (wandering 48 years as an principle lies the diabolism of slavery. A ascetic) hitherto insisted on. A great meetmy experience on the subject. I feel now ing a milder form of expiation. It was stated that I can go and stand up among the men of at the meeting, that there were 50 Christian

ITEMS OF RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE

Rev. Dr. Baird is now on a visit to Europe. His objects is said to be, to procure a number of well-qualified missionaries to labor. among the different classes of emigrants land. establish, if practicable, American preachingchapels in Paris, Turin, and other cities in Southern Europe.

Rev. Doctor Baker, an energetic missionary of the Old School Presbyterian Church in Texas, visited the North last year for the nurpose of obtaining the means of erecting a College in that State. He lately reported himself to have succeeded in collecting the handsome sum of \$36,500, with which he proposes to commence the erection of suitable buildings in Austin the present fall.

Rev. William M. Rogers, the founder, and, intil recently, pastor of the Central Congregational Church in Winter-street. Boston. lied of paralysis on Monday, Aug. 11, in the 46th year of his age. Mr. R. was born in and Andover. His original name was Sam'l

An effort is making to endow the Delaware College, (situate at Newark, Del., and under the auspices of the New School Presbyterian denomination,) by establishing one thousand tion of one scholar forever thereafter.

In February, 1850, a chief in Duketown. near Old Calabar, Africa, died, and seventeen slaves were instantly killed and buried with him, and twelve more were bound and doomed to death, but were rescued through the efforts of Mr. Anderson, of the United Presbyterian Church.

The choice and well-selected library of the ate Dr. Neander, of Berlin, has been purchased for the use of Lane Seminary, at ng the Doxology in long meter, "Praise ly held to consider the subject. It is said that Cincinnati, for \$3,000. It contains 4,600 volumes, and is peculiarly rich in ecclesiastical history, the special province of the learned

> A number of colored persons, both slave and free, were arrested in New Orleans, not long since, for the crime of assembling to worship God! A New Orleans paper men tions, as an evidence of criminality, that one of them had a Bible and three prayer books.

Dr. Olin, President of the Wesleyan n preference to Liberia. Among the coun- University at Middletown, Conn., died on tries spoken of for the purpose of migration, Sabbath morning last at his residence in besides those mentioned, are Mexico, New Middleburg. Dr. Olin was a man of emi-Grenada, and Central America: but Canada nence in the Methodist Episcopal Church in

> We see it mentioned that Rev. Mr. Wade, of the Burmese mission, has assumed the charge of the church formerly under the care of Dr. Judson. The number of church mem-

At the late Maine Methodist Conference. donation of \$500 was made by R. C. Dunn. and strive for their social, political, and intellas the nest-egg of a permanent fund for the support of the widows and orphans of deceased preachers in that State. Father Mathew has converted an eminent

brewer of Cincinnati to temperance principles. He has closed his establishment, discharged his hands, and will neither drink himself nor brew any more for others to guzzie. At the late Commencement of Hamilton

College, N. Y., the Honorary Degree of D. D. was conferred upon the Rev. Eli Noves, pastor of the Roger Williams Freevill Baptist Church in Providence.

The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions will hold their annual meeting the present year in Portland, Me., during the second week in September next.

Letters have been received, stating that Mrs. Judson, for whose safety fears had been entertained, was at Cape Town in good health on the 26th of May, to sail for England.

Rev. Daniel Temple, for many years a Missionary of the American Board in Smyrna, recently died at Reading, Mass., where he has been for several years settled as a Pastor.

Thirteen colleges have been enjoying the outpourings of the Spirit of God since the oncert of prayer for colleges in February. SIGNIFICANT INSCRIPTIONS.—A correspond

ent of the Cleveland True Democrat says that the following inscriptions were taken from the grave-stones of a man and his wife, (who were Africans by birth,) in the town of Jaffrey, N. H. They strike him, and probably

Sacred to the Memory of AMOS FORTUNE WHO WAS BORN FREE, IN AFRICA. A Slave in America. He purchased Liberty, professed Christianity, Lived reputably, and died hopefully, Nov. 17, 1801, aged 91. Sacred to the Memory of VIOLATE; sale, the Slave of Amos Fortune; By marriage, his Wife; By her fidelity, his friend and solace. She died his Widow September 13, 1802, aged 73.

A CONVERT FROM POPERY.—A distinguished French priest, by the name of Massiot, has haps his standing aloof from Protestants for all true Christians are Catholics.

Drowning of a Picknick Party. On Fifth-day, Aug. 14, a boat containing a pick; shackled man cannot think, feel, and act freely ing of orthodox Hindoos has accordingly been nick party of thirty-five persons, was upset and fully as a man. This deliverance deepens held at Calcutta, for the purpose of substitut- near Kingston, Canada, and fifteen females and four males were drowned. The boat was ballasted with iron, and went down immethey can scarcely speak or move without be- the reports of the Treasurers this year will the pious Christian who delights in the law of of the greatest events in my whole life, that by Hindoo creed as soon as the milder form of diately. Twelve of the bodies had been recovered at last accounts.

S. S. GRISWOLD.

S. S. GRISWOLD, Sec.

## General Intelligence.

European News.

Three Steamers from Europe arrived New York last week, bringing intelligence one week later.

The question of demolishing the Crystal English. Palace has been postponed till next Spring.

There has been some further discussion in Parliament relative to the case of Mr. Salomons, the Jewish member elect, which resulted in declaring him ineligible to a seat, by a vote of 123 to 68.

Parliament was to be prorogued on the 8th inst., and the members were making preparation for their annual grouse-shooting.

From the opening of the Exhibition till July 26, no less than 2,929,778 visits have been paid to it. £66,638 5s. has been received from the sale of season tickets, and the amount taken in payments at the doors has been £181,011 6s. With subscriptions, therefore, the total incomings of the Royal Commission now considerably exceed £300,000.

The Moniteur publishes the returns of the produce and consumption of beet-root sugar in France since the beginning of the season, from which it appears that there were 304 manufactories in operation on the 1st of July last; that the quantity of sugar manufactured or lying over since last year amounted to Sud on the 29th. The passengers by the fellow, but he knows too much. I would not 79.463.332 kilogrammes, and that sold for Nicaragua route came fifteen miles by land consumption, or stored in the public bonding warehouses, to 70,002,616.

Letters from Warsaw say the defeat of General Neisterow at Serebrickow, and the flight of the Russians on the plains of Tiflis, is unhappily more than true. The loss of the army in men, ammunition, weapons, and very much pleased with the route, and say horses, is far greater than has been sustained that the country is delightful. They had no for years; nearely all the strongholds which had been conquered and maintained at such an immense expense, have been again lost.

The principal news from Bombay is of shipwreck. On the 11th of June the Atiet Rohoman, a ship having on board 350 pilgrims returning from Mecca, was wrecked on the Island of Tennery, while attempting to make the harbor in thick weather. Nearly 200 of her crew perished. On the same day the bark Charlotte struck on a reef at Jingoora, to the south of Bombay Harbor, and became a total wreck, her crew, with two exceptions saving themselves on rafts. The Charles Forbes, of Bombay, was also wrecked on the 18th of April, in the Straits of

province of China appears to be still uncheck- tion of a felon known as Jim Stuart, by the ed, but there is great difficulty in obtaining | Vigilance Committee, a body of citizens of the authentic intelligence from the disturbed highest respectability and standing in society. districts.

about these days. A band recently stopped the mail on the road form Sparts to Tripolitza, and took from the bags all letters which enclosed any bank-notes. Two of the robbers presence several thousand citizens. had their faces blackened, and the whole of them were well dressed, and armed with costly weapons. Eighty travelers had been stopped and robbed on the same road. On the third of July, Calamata, accompanied by fifty-two brigands, attacked the village of Cheimernaki, in the commune of Ypate, and killed one of the inhabitants who had last year denounced him to the authorities. On the following day he went to the village of Kampia, and, after robbing all the inhabitants, set fire to and destroyed it. He told the villagers that he had procured a list of all traitors, and of all those who persecuted the

Three Days Later.

and nineteen hours—the quickest passage on whom was Horace Greeley.

The Ecclesiastical Titles Assumption Bill received the Royal Assent on the 1st inst. It makes unlawful and void all titles and juris- means pleasant. A party of pioneer emidiction conferred by the Pope, and imposes a fine of £100 for every offense in the way of above Trinidad, consisting of ten men, under obtaining and using such titles and jurisdic- command of Capt. Kirkpatrick, were mas-

The weather, which had been very unfavorable, had at last improved, and the Hay harvest was being completed, and that of the ty against the whites, and being armed with Grain commenced and prosecuted under favorable auspices.

on the 2d inst. convicted at Shrewsbury of the murder of her own (illegitimate) child, aged at the last accounts. two months, on the 6th ult.; and Maria Cage was convicted at Ipswich on the same day of poisoning her husband, by whom she had place specified by Dr. O. M. Wozencraft, one seventeen children. Both were sentenced to of the Indian Commissioners.

. A fearful occurrence is announced from Russia, which took place, in Wladimir, on the 1st of July. According to ancient custom, a were exchanged, and Graham was shot in the procession is held on that day, to carry mouth and left arm. Lemon immediately the wonder-working image of the Virgin from gave himself up, but his adversary having a neighboring convent into the town of Wladi- told him to draw and defend himself, and suitmir and back again. This time the concourse ed the action to the word, the Recorder diswas unusually great, and just as the proces- charged him. Graham is out and doing well. sion was crossing the bridge, the latter gave | The 4th of July was not celebrated with way, and 149 persons lost their lives; 48 have any great pomp, in consequence of the calamibeen recovered, more or less injured during ty which has so recently befallen the city. It the fearful event.

## From the Cape of Good Hope.

and and a second a

on the 14th inst., with advices from the Cape of Good Hope to to the 21st June, being three weeks later. The accounts do not show that the British are any nearer a settlement of their troubles than when the war began. By papers captured from the enemy, it appears that the Caffirs and Hottentots intended, if successful, to establish a government of their own—a republic or monarchy, as the case might be—with Grahamtown for a capital. large party have recently arrived from Salt Discoveries have been made of traitors among Lake through the Cajon Pass, about sixty the Hottentots, apparently favorable to the miles from Los Angelos, with an expressed English. Several expeditions have been sent determination to settle in that section. They into the enemy's country, but with little effect are said to be negotiating for the purchase of thus far, as but few rebels have been killed or a very fine rancho belonging to Senor Antonio \$428 per acre. captured. At the same time, the enemy con- Longo. tinued to steal large numbers of cattle, and also to burn and destroy.

Stations) the Hottentots had burnt all the Mis- | the miners. sionary buildings, and had also murdered in cold blood a number of Fingoes. As the re-

the rebels, and had ordered all the missionaries out of his territories. Large and overpowering forces were gathering in the mountains, and the Boors were panic-stricken and refused to act. Fears were entertained that the enemy would massacre the farmers and their 27 years. families by wholesale. In one attack the enemy captured 3,000 sheep and 700 head of cattle; they were afterwards attacked by a Cornet with ten men only, who shot 15 of the enemy, retook all the cattle and captured 14

#### Fifteen Days Later from California.

The steamship Prometheus, from San Juan 13th inst., bringing 360 passengers, \$578,599 California. Her passengers were brought by carriage; thence took the steamer Director across Lake Nicaragua; thence the new iron steamer Sir Henry L. Bulwer down the San Juan River to the Prometheus, in 32 hours' running time. They all expressed themselves sickness. It is thought that by this route the time between New York and San Francisco will be reduced to 25 days.

By this arrival we have, on the one hand, a sickening succession of murders, robberies increasing list of trials, condemnations, and executions, perpetrated with relentless severity by the summary action of the people. The following synopsis of the two weeks' news, copied from Alta California of July 15, contains all that is important:

Since the departure of the mail steamer on the 1st of the present month, the only event of He was hung for a multiplicity of offences, The Brigands of Greece are very bold and, by his own confession, voluntarily made, was a villain of the most desperate character. He was hung about 2 o'clock on Friday, the 11th inst., at the end of Market Wharf, in the

A Spanish woman was hung by the people

selves, and their administration by the properly constituted authorities so lax.

The recent execution of Stuart produced a tertained opinions antagonistic to the action of the Commonwealth Insurance Company, combrigands, that he might chastize them at his the Committee; but it appears to be subsiding. mitted suicide at his office on the 14th inst. leisure. In order to inspire his victims with His Honor Mayor Brenham issued a procla- by severing the main artery. When discovgreater alarm, he told them—" At the village mation desiring all good citizens to withdraw ered, he was sitting in a chair, dead—his leg will be present. There are said to be almost of Kyriacochori you will find Captain Proto- from the Vigilance Committee or associations resting upon a coal-hod, which had received papas, and at Selima, Colonel Pharmakis is of a like character, and Judge Campbell, of his blood. He was respectably connected, quartered; go and ask them to assist you." the Court of Sessions, on the 12th instant, and was married the previous Saturday in look out for earthquakes, Sixty brigands attacked the village of Gous- charged the Grand Jury of the County that Groton, Mass. He leaves considerable proiartza, and robbed all the inhabitants, and the all those concerned in the execution of Stuart perty. village of Merali has met with a similar fate. had been guilty of murder, or were particeps criminis. The Vigilance Committee, however, still continues to exercise its powers, and is The U.S. Mail Steamship Baltic arrived using its utmost endeavors to rid the comat New York on Sabbath morning, 16th inst., munity of the villains who have so long infestfrom Liverpool, which port she left on the ed it. Their acts are sustained by a majority 6th inst. She made the passage in nine days of the citizens. Organizations of a similar character have sprung up in almost all the prominent places of California, and the Courts record. She brought 145 passengers, among have been forced, by the expression of public sentiment, to pay stricter attention to the ad-ministration of the law.

The intelligence from the North is by no grants, who had been landed at Point Oxford, sacred by the Indians. The Indians in the entire vicinity of Rogue's River and the Klamath region have exhibited the utmost hostiliguns and pistols, as well as bows and arrows, are a most formidable adversary. Several Mary Rogers, a servant-girl, aged 28, was parties of whites were in arms and in pursuit

> The Indians are still troublesome in Sacra- years. mento Valley, and refuse to come in at the

A rencontre took place on the 1st inst. between Geo. F. Lemon, City Assessor, and Wm. H. Graham, a young lawyer. Shots

was, however, observed by the firing of guns, parades, &c.

In Sacramento City a most aggravated The bark Ocean Wave arrived at Boston highway robbery was committed on the 9th inst., in broad daylight. Impatient of the law's delay, the people, by their united expression, induced the court and the lawyers selected to defend the prisoner, to go into a per acre. trial immediately, and at last accounts one of the party was before the court on trial.

The Mormons are making a decided movement toward establishing a direct communication from the Salt Lake to the Pacific. A

The intelligence from the mines continues

At Theopolis (one of the oldest Missionary | spirit of contentment seems to prevail among

The effects of the late fire in this city are bels retreated to join their camp in the moun- of our citizens appears to be unabated. The tains, parties of Europeans assembled, but "burned district," although not entirely rewere unable to cut off their retreat. A num- built, is pretty thickly studded with tenements ber of lives were lost of natives friendly to the of all descriptions, and brick and stone buildings of the most substantial character are in The powerful chief Keeli had gone over to process of erection in all parts.

> In the list of deaths in California, we notice the following:-

At Fremont, on Sunday, June 22, Mr. John Chase, formerly of Madison Co., N. Y., aged

On the 12th of July, John P. Shannon, of

SHADRACH, THE FUGITIVE SLAVE.—A Monreal correspondent of the Cleveland True Democrat says:-

"Did you ever hear of one Shadrach Minkins; the one that ran away from Boston; de Nicaragua, arrived at New York on the the very same. Yes, here he is, 1721 Notre Dame-st. I went with Mr. R. Maxcey, a in gold dust, and two weeks later news from gentleman from Mississippi, to see Shadrach, at Mr. M.'s request. Shadrach is keeping a saloon and doing well, but says he had rather the steamer Pacific, which left San Francisco live in Boston, all other things being equal. want him among my niggers."

> NOT EXPLAINED YET.—At Seekonk, R. I. short time ago, the mutilated body of a voman was dug up, and on the supposition that it was the body of a Mrs. Cookson, who had been absent some time, her husband was arrested as the murderer. A few days afterwards, however, a dispatch was received from the State of Maine, that Mrs. Cookson and her child were alive in that State; consequenty Cookson, who was in custody on a charge of murder, was discharged by the magistrates at Pawtucket, R. I. Cookson did not appear in the least surprised, saying he knew it would turn out a hoax. The question remains un-Seekonk, and her murderer.

Capt. Harris, of Bristol, England, was cap- men. sized in a tornado off the island of Fernando By the latest accounts from Hong-Kong, moment which has transpired in San Francisthe 1st of the present month; the only event of moment which has transpired in San Francisthe 1st of the present month; the only event of the third day after the disaster, floating on a moulds, at the rate of fifty thousand a day, searches in countries little known but for him."

Searches in countries little known but for him."

Searches in countries little known but for him."

A dispatch dated Albany, Wednesday, Simpson and lady, of the Presbyterian Board | handsome and solid shape. of Missions of New-York, and Mrs. Harris, wife of the Captain

## SUMMARY.

During the storm on Saturday, says the Boston Commonwealth, a white oak tree, near a foot in diameter, fell upon the Contoocook in Downieville, in the Sacramento Valley, for Valley Railroad, in New Hampshire, carrymurdering a man named Cannon on the 7th | ing with it a maple seven or eight inches in diameter. The train coming upon them at a In Sacramento, Marysville, Stockton, and curve in the road, before the engine could be Mass., (Messrs. H. P. Knight, and Wm. Deelsewhere, the citizens have felt themselves reversed, they were cut through and thrown hon,) give public notice that all claims proved States 23,000,000 acres of land, for which the compelled to act in their own behalf, the laws off on either side, doing little damage save against the Bank will be now paid, on de- sum of \$1,650,000 is to be paid, in ten yearly having proved so utterly inadequate in them- breaking the framework of the engine. The mand, with interest. The circulation of the was sound.

Mr. John Stevens, a broker on Exchangetemporary excitement among those who en- st., Boston, and for many years Secretary of

A steam tug designed for canal navigation has been experimenting in the neighborhood channel through a groove in the bottom, so citizens of the neighborhood. that there is no more swell than would be 75-ton boats at the rate of 3 miles an hour.

gratuitously tickets for excursions, either by was undoubtedly murdered.

for every twenty five inhabitants. At the present time there is only one death for fortylife has nearly doubled in that country in 150 ures."

It is stated that one fourth of the population of the Canary Islands has been cut off by the part of the Ohio Reserve. The Portage Whig 4 12. Rye Flour 3 44. Corn Meal, 2 94 for Jersey cholera and its accompanying maladies. It sums up the damage, as near as it can be done 3 25 for Brandywine. raged from the 8th to the 20th of June.

Mr. Corry, of Lewis county, Mo., a native of Georgia, has removed a family of ten slaves to Cedar township, in Iowa, bought land for them, and entered into bonds for their good behavior-from motives of philanthropy.

During a recent assize in France, it was discovered that many fires had been promoted by agents of insurance societies, in order to terrify the farmers into insuring.

were lodged in December, 1850. They are recovered, and with her remaining children, taken up in the order of reception. A small parcel of Polish bearded wheat,

sent from the Patent Office, to St. Paul, Min.,

Mass Free Soil and Anti Fugitive Slave Law | was badly hurt. Convention at Watertown on the 17th of September. The State Fair is to come off at Janesville. October 1st and 2d.

cuse, was sold on the 14th inst. at auction for there in the memorable battle 490 years be-\$17,500. C. A. Wheaton was the purchaser. It contained 41 acres, and sold at the rate of

to be extremely encouraging, and a general several persons, though none fatally.

In all parts of New-England whence we have accounts, the corn crop is exceedingly and Mississippi, appointed for the purpose, good. It has suffered slightly in some locali- have issued a Circular, in which they pro yet perceptible, but the energy and enterprise ties from drouth, but on the average it will pose a Convention of Delegates from the come in heavier than usual. Potatoes have States of Texas, Mississippi, Alabama, Ar suffered, and in many places ripened prema- kansas, Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri, In built, is pretty thickly studded with tenements turely from the dryness of the season; but the diana, Illinois and Ohio, to unite with the peoquality of those brought to market is general- ple of Louisiana and of New-Orleans, to dely excellent, and as yet we have heard very liberate upon and concert such measures as little of the rot. Of fruits there will be plenty | will be likely speedily to influence the conin the way of peaches and pears, but apples struction of a system of railroads connecting will be short. On the whole, the season is a the Gulf States with those of the West and fair average one for productions in New-the Northwest, and radiating throughout all

On the night of the 2d inst., Mr. Christopher S. Thompson, of Chester District, S. C., pairing the cases containing the orange trees while watching, with others, for a runaway of the Tuilleries garden. These trees are of Dansville, Livingston Co., N. Y., aged 27 slave who had been seen for some days great age, some going back as far as 700 lurking about in the neighborhood, was shot years, and the youngest 300. Every 20 by a negro named Randal, the property of years the earth in each case is changed, and Miss Nancy Steedman. Supposing him to be during the three following years they appear the runaway, attempts were made to appre-sickly. They then acquire fresh strength, and hend him, when he fired. How he came to throw out an immense quantity of blossoms be armed, or for what purpose, is not known. It is this periodical change of nourishment He is now in jail awaiting his trial.

A letter dated Cazenovia, (Madison Co.) Aug. 1851, says: The potato rot is becoming very severe in this part of the country. I do not undertake to prescribe a remedy, but I will explain the cause, which will be new to many people. The mischief is all done by an leaves which begin to decay, and he will find lice. They extract juice the from the leaves, and the leaves dry up and wither to almost nothing.

The summer complaint is prevailing in the Sing Sing prison to a considerable extent, and are now confind to cots, and upward of ninety are under treatment. Several deaths have occurred, but Dr. Belcher, the Physician, innow reached its hight, and that from this time ent from Claussen's invention. it will gradually subside.

In the Erie Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, recently held at Warren, and incendiary fires; on the other, a rapidly solved concerning the murdered woman at Ohio, resolutions were introduced and passed by a decided majority, reprobating the Fugitive Slave Law, and declaring it to be the DISASTER AND LOSS OF LIFE AT SEA.—In duty of Christians to obey the commands of the vessel would prove a total loss. the month of April last the brig Englishman, God rather than the inhuman enactments of

> The Bangor Whig says that a Vermonter Po. It was supposed there were about thirty persons on board, only one of wnom, a native steam power, by which the clay is shoveled to of the valuable results for which geogra- coats, pants, and vests. Country merchants desirous of the valuable results for which geogra- coats, pants, and vests. Country merchants desirous of the valuable results for which geograof Africa, was saved. He was picked up on up, dried, pulverized, and pressed dry into the phical science is indebted to his learned re-introducing ready-made clothing as a branch of their bound to Fernando Po. Among those on ing being necessary after the bricks come from Aug. 13, 1851, says: While the Troy stage board the unfortinate vessel, were Rev. G. W. the mould. The bricks come out in a very was attempting to get on board the ferry boat ceive prompt attention. An examination of our stock and

> > Daniel Burlew, an old gentleman residing in South-Amboy, N. J., while mowing last week in his fields, was struck with paralysis, and being unable to move or make known his situa-N tion, remained for two days and two nights in Smithsonian Institute several muskets and a the open air without food or water. A diligent blunderbus, which have been recovered from latives, but without avail until the lapse of Hell-Gate Channel. Professor Henry has

The receivers of the Pawtucket Bank, larger tree was partially decayed, the other | Bank is now only about \$4,500, and will be received at the Suffolk Bank, Boston, and at the Merchants' Bank, Providence.

A National Mass Convention of "Spiritual Rappers" is to be held at Rochester, New York, in Febauary next, at which it is expected that all the "Mediums" in the United States four hundred mediums in the country. If these knockers should assemble at one point, this year, 45,403.

A Harvest Home is to be held at Lambertville, Hunterdon Co., N. J., on the 23d inst. Several eminent speakers, and a band of Music, are engaged. The day will be ushered herring fishery along the coast of Nova-Scotia of Albany. It is propelled by an engine of in by the firing of cannon, &c. All are invit- has been an entire failure. fifty horse power. The wheel is in the center ed to attend, and celebrate the ingathering of the boat—the buckets of iron and saucer- of a fruitful harvest in a becoming manner. shaped, throwing the water into a narrow The committee of arrangements consists of 43

A dispatch dated Burlington, Vt., Monday caused by any other boat of equal size, run- August 11, 1851, says the body of Burdick ning at equal speed. It is proposed to tow 5 Sprague, of Morristown, missing for two years past, has been found in Lake Mem-An association of ladies, belonging to the phramagog with the throat cut. The body denomination of Friends, has been formed in was in a remarkable state of preservation, so Philadelphia, for the the relief of sick children as to be at once recognized by his friends, of it equal to the finest quality of American during the Summer season. They furnish Sprague is said to have been wealthy, and growth.

railroad or steamboat. In extreme cases, if The colored people of the city of Albany preferred, board in the country is procured engaged in an excursion to Hudson the other or mothers with their sick infants, free of day, and had "a good time;" though The Republican, while it compliments them for their In 1700 there was one death in England appearance and decorum, is " forced to allude to the misconduct of a number of persons who were white without, and black enough five inhabitants. The average length of human within to interfere with their peaceful pleas-

> Our exchanges give accounts of a most destructive rain and hail-storm on the eastern with any degree of accuracy, as follows: 3,000 panes of window-glass were broken; 40 acres corn totally destroyed; 500 acres corn partially injured; with a large quantity of oats and some wheat.

Rev. James Hildreth, formerly and for several years pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Haverstraw, N. Y., and two of his children, died by cholera at Savannah, Ill., on the 20th of July. They died at the same 38 a 42c. hour, and were buried in the same grave. The Bounty Land office at Washington is His wife was attacked first, and lay senseless now engaged in examining the claims that within a few feet of him at his death. She is still at the West.

veyor, and Oscar W Lyman, a young man in Mary Ann Saunders, all of Adams was sowed on about four yards square of his employ, were both killed on the 24th ult. ground, and yielded at the rate of 35 bushels by the falling of a tree upon their camp. The party were surveying on Wolf River, Wis-The people of Wisconsin are to hold a consin. A young man by the name of Davis been for many years a faithful and exemplary member

draining the field of Marathon, found the The farm of the late N. P. Rust, near Syra- place of sepulture of the warriors who fell fore the birth of Christ. St. Joseph is severely afflicted with sick-

13th inst, doing much damage, and injuring previous week. Ten or twelve persons had Dr. J. E. Clarke, Brooklyn, 1 50 " 8 " 26 died of cholera in eight days.

A Committee of gentlemen of Louisiana its first Anniversary with the church in Jackson township, commencing on the fifth day of the week before the second Sabbath in October, 1851.

J. G. BABCOCK, Cor. Sec. sixth day of the week before the fifth Subbath in Authe interior.

Workmen are employed at present in re Church in Hopkinton, on the first day of the week fol-lowing the fifth Sabbath in August, at 9 o'clock A. M. which has led to their longevity.

The sheriff of Ontario County offers a reward of \$100 for the arrest of James Slater, who is accused of the murder of O'Brien, in Canandaigua, on the 7th inst. Slater is an Irishman, 30 years of age, 5 feet 4 inches high, rather thick-set, sandy complexion, light hair, on the 14th ult. and arrived at San Juan del Mr. Maxcey said of Shadrach: He is a smart insect. Let any person go and look at the and usually wears a home-made straw hat. When last seen, he had on light summer clothunderside the leaves plenty of small green ing. He came from Bath, Steuben County, and was a laborer on the railroad.

Dr. Leavitt, of Maysville, Ky., the inventor of a new process for making linen from unrotted flax and hemp, recently showed in New York some samples of linen yarns of excellent assumes quite a malignant form. About fifty quality, fine enough for shirt linen, which he says can be produced as cheap as cotton varns of the same fineness. He showed also samples of the raw material in the various stages forms us that he hopes that the disease has of preparation. His process is entirely differ-

By the arrival of the bark Cyane, Capt. Loveland, from Rio de Janeiro, which port she left on the 10th ult., we learn that the cently taken by his new process are universally ac-U. S. surveying steamer Jefferson was lost in knowledged superior to any heretofore taken in this June last, at the mouth of the Straits. A country. A large collection can be seen at all hours of portion of the machinery would be saved, but the day. Lagues to examine them.

The Geographical Society of Paris has presented to Commander Lynch, U.S. N., "a grand silver medal," for his voyage to the

for the Albany road, at 7 P. M., it got overboard with thirteen passengers inside. Both horses were drowned. All the passengers very narrowly escaped. Jordan L. Mott, Esq., has forwarded to the

search was made for him by his friends and re- the wreck of the English Frigate Hussar, in acknowledged the receipt of the relics. The treaty with the Sioux, negotiated by

Col. Lea and Gov. Ramsey, gives the United installments—about eight cents per acre.

In Buffalo, N. Y., last Sixth day, a fugitive slave named Davis, who had been serving as cook on the steamboat Buckeye State, was ar- actual payment or satisfactory arrangement. rested, examined, and sent back to Louisville.

Over 28,000 emigrants arrived at New York last week. The whole number arrived from Jan. 1 to Aug. 13, 1850, 133,810; from Jan. 1 to Aug. 13, 1851, 179,213—increase

Wilkins Tannehell, the oldest member of the editorial fraternity now living in Tennes see, has been struck with paralysis.

Halifax papers of the 7th inst. state that the Mr. Ross, the new Governor of Tobago,

was killed by being thrown from his gig on his return from the celebration of the Queen's coronation-day.

Purse gloves, which have a pocket inside to contain money, railroad tickets, &c., have been patented in England.

Thirty varieties of cotton have been found growing spontaneously in West Africa, some

Last year the legacy duty was paid on £45,815,694 10s. 11d. in Great Britain, which duty amounted in the one year to £55,633 7s.

Peter Sky, one of the warrior Chiefs of the Onondagas, died at Onondaga Castle, on the 11th inst., aged 96 years.

## New York Market—August 18, 1851.

Ashes-Pots \$5 25; Pearls 5 50. Flour and Meal-The low grades of Western Flour are heavy and inactive; Michigan, Indiana, and State, 68 a 3 87; Ohio 3 87 a 4 00; pure Genesee 4 00 a

Grain-The market for Wheat is dull and unsettled Southern red 81c., red Ohio 82c., white Michigan 93c. white Canadian 94c., a choice lot of new Genesee 1 15 Rye 74c. Corn 56c. for Western mixed, 58c. for round yellow. Oats 58 a 41c. for Ohio and Jersey, 42 a 44c.

Provisions-Pork, new prime 12 87, new mess 14 62. Beef, 5 00 a 6 00 for prime, 8 75 a 11 00 fo mess. Butter is lower-8 a 12c. for Ohio, 10 a 14c. for

Wool-State and Michigan Fleece 38 a 46c. Pulled Hay-45 a 50c. per 100 lbs.

Hops-60c. for crop of 1850.

Lime-1 05 for Rockland. MARRIED.

Her disease was lingering and painful, yet she bore it Letters from Athens announce that workmen employed, four miles from the city, in
draining the fold of Marshon found the

## RECEIPTS.

The Treasurer of the Seventh-day Baptist Publishing Society acknowledges the receipt of the following sums from subscribers to the Sabbath Recorder:— DL. Joseph is severely afflicted with Sick-ness. The Gazette of the 30th ult. notices the death of severel reliable citizens in the -A violent hail storm visited Boston on the the death of several valuable citizens in the Jacob Titsworth, N. Market, N. J. 2 00 " 8 " 52

THE MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—The Ninth Ann versary of the Seventh-day Baptist Missionary Society will be held (God willing) with the First Church in Brook field, Madison Co., N. Y., on the fifth day of the week before the second Sabbath in September. (11th day of the month,) commencing at 10 o'clock A. M. Eld. Nathan V. Hull is expected to preach the opening discourse,

Our Anniversaries.

The Ohio Association.

THE Seventh-day Baptist Ohio Association will hold

Yearly Meeting of Rhode Island Churches.

THE Yearly Meeting of the Seventh-day Baptist Churches of Rhode Island and vicinity will be held

with the first Church in Hopkinton, commencing on the

Executive Committee of the Eastern Association.

THE Executive Committee of the Seventh-day Bap

L tist Eastern Association will (by the permission of Providence) meet at the meeting house of the first

GREENMANVILLE, Ct., July 23, 1851.

gust, at 2 o'clock P. M.

versary of the Seventh-day Baptist Publishing Society will be held with the First Church in Brookfield, N.Y. on Sixth-day, Sept. 12, 1851. THE TRACT SOCIETY.—The Eighth Anniversary

THE PUBLISHING SOCIETY.—The Second Anni-

of the American Sabbath Tract Society will be held with the First Church in Brookfield on First-day, Sept.

A meeting of the Seventh-day Baptist Education Society will be held during the Anniversary season, at such time and place as the President of the Society shall appoint and notify.

#### Daguerrean Gallery.

CURNEY'S Daguerrean Gallery, No. 189 Broadway, T has been known for years as one of the first establishments 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 large 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 rethe day. Ladies and gentlemen are respectfully invited

#### Clothing Establishment.

THE subscribers, under the firm of Wm. Dunn & Co., L have opened a Clothing Establishment at No. 163 William-street, New York, where they intend to keep business, may here obtain a supply on the most favora-ble terms. Individuals who desire to renew their complete suits without delay; or, if they prefer it, may facilities will, we trust, convince those who give us a call, that they can please themselves at No. 163 William-street as well as at any other place in the City of

A. D. TITSWORTH. WILLIAM DUNN: JOHN D. TITSWORTH, R. M. TITSWORTH.

> Milton Academy. A. C. SPICER, Principal Mrs. S. M. SPICER, Preceptress.

Terms. The Fall Term of 1851 of this Institution will comnence Tuesday, August 19th, and close Thursday, Norember 20th, continuing thirteen weeks and three days. The Winter Term of 1851-52 will commence Tuesday, December 2d, and close Thursday, March 4th.

The Summer Term of 1852 will commence Tuesday, March 23d, and close Thursday, June 24th. Tuition per Term, from \$3 00 to \$5 00, settled invariably at the commencement of each Term, either by

EXTRAS PER TERM. Oil Painting, Monochromatic Painting. Water-Color Painting,

Board can be obtained in private families from \$1 00 o \$1 50 per week. Rooms can be obtained, by those Remarks.

All the English branches usually thught in our Eastern Academies, together with the Classics, and the Modern Languages, (French, German, and Italian,) will will be in accordance with the latest and most popular method adopted in our best Eastern Institutions, aiming, primarily, at a thorough and practical qualification of School Teachers, and preparing students for an advanced standing in a College course.

This Institution is located in the healthy and delightful village of Milton, at the junction of the Milwaukie and Mississippi and the Northern and Southern Rail. roads, amidst an enterprising and moral community, and emoved from the vices and temptations ever attendant on large villages and cities.

Weekly meetings are held in the village by three different evangelical denominations, either of which students can attend. The plan of instruction and government of this In-

stitution will aim at a harmonious development of all the moral, intellectual, and physical powers of students. n a manner to render them thorough scholars, and practical, useful citizens; and the public may feel assured that no exertion shall be wanting on the part of the teachers and proprietors of the school to render it worthy of patronage and confidence. MILTON, Rock Co., Wis, July 11th, 1851.

In sending the notice of our school to the Recorder, we will take the opportunity to assure such Seventhday Baptists and other friends at the East as may contemplate removing to this State, and yet wish to enjoy the advantages of a good school, that it is intended to afford as good facilities for study and improvement in this school as can be found in any other Academy.

## Union Bible Dictionary.

DREFERABLE TO ANY OTHER.—It is unques-L tionably preferable to any other manual adapted to aid the young in studying the sacred volume. [N.Y.Obs. FULLER THAN ANY OTHER.—It is nearly a complete summary of all the most valuable learning on the sub-The Independent. ects embraced in it. It is, by far, the completest and most perspicuous Bible Dictionary of its size to be found. It condenses a great amount of learning, and has a fullness of information, for which one would not look in so unpretending a volume, and which is all that most Bible readers [N. Y. Evangelist. would desire on the subject. CHEAPER THAN ANY OTHER -There is probably no book, except the Bible itself, in which so great a quan-

tity of matter can be purchased for so small a sum; and happily, it is matter of an importan which helps to elucidate the Bible. It explains the meaning of words, and the names of persons, animals. and objects, which are not defined in ordinary dictionaries. The images of things are also given in pictures, In Adams, Jefferson Co., N. Y., on the 25th of July. wherever this method is necessary to a just perception John M. Smith, United States Deputy Surby Eld. A. Campbell, Mr. Thomas P. Jones to Miss of them, or can be made to convey a more ready and accurate idea, than a mere verbal description. [Ch. Mir. It is a sort of sine-qua-non for a Sunday-school teacher, and should be in the hands of the more forward

THE BEST OF ITS KIND .- I feel free to express my general approbation of the "Union Bible Dictionary; as a work well calculated to extend the knowledge of the Holy Scriptures, and especially to be a valuable assistant to teachers and scholars in our Sunday-schools. [Rev. Dr. Alexander.

The mass of various and important information compressed within so small a compass is almost incredible.
[Rev. Dr. Storrs; of Mass. I regard the present volume as the best of its kind. [Rev. Dr. Stone. Just what was wanted by Sunday-schools and Bible-[Baptist Record.

The Union Bible Dictionary is in one vol., 18mo. (double columns,) 650 pages, 150 illustrations, 9,500 re ferences, and sold at 45 cents, by J. C. MEEKS, Agent, 147 Nassau-st., N. Y.

#### A Western Steamer.

Rev. J. P. Thompson, one of the editors of the New York Independent, who has lately Western steamer:

novelty to one familiar only with Eastern ever-present Spirit, signally upon the infant models. The boats on the Western waters heart: are very slightly built, mere shells of pine, shallow, long, narrow, flat-bottomed, open and flaring on all sides, just as represented in Banvard's panorama. There is no cabin either below the deck or upon it. The engines are placed immediately on deck, two huge furnaces flaming upon you as you enter | ter named, and followed the reading with atthe boat, and giving you rather uncomfortable tention; and when he said "Let us pray," hints of a choice between fire and water in every one kneeled reverently in his place, bemaking your exit from the world. This pass- fore that God who has promised to be a "faing suggestion grows into a fixed apprehen- ther to the fatherless, and the widow's God." sion when you notice the carelessness of the The sight was beyond measure affecting. structure, and the recklessness of the engineers and firemen. Huge flaming brands and ent Allen and the able Board of, Directors, commissioners, at the latest accounts, had been coals are dropping continually upon the thin- every thing has been reduced to the most per- for two weeks gathering in the Indians for nest possible sheathing of sheet iron, in many fect system. The lads retired from the chapel | the purpose of negotiating sales of their lands. places worn through to the plank; heated as quietly as they had entered it. Merry was This treaty ground is at Traverse des Sioux. pipes on which you cannot bear your hand the shout that arose from the lawn appropri- On the 4th ult., the Indians began to come in, are in immediate contact with boards as dry ated for their play ground, when, the restraints the Sisseton band, numbering about 200, as tinder, and perhaps already charred; goods, of the day over, they were permitted to exer- being among the first. These Indians, never you know not how inflammable, are strown cise themselves before tea, in the open air. having been victimized by whiskey sellers, are promiscuously around the boilers, while huge We saw them at supper. They repair to the described as better looking, better dressed, and piles of dry pine wood, waiting to be con- dining hall in the same admirable order, sec- cleaner, than the bands lower down the river. sumed, are crowded in the vicinity of the tion by section. As the procession, two and On the following Sunday, the Indians, then fires. But not every traveler has the habit two, enters the door, they divide at the head numbering about 1000, were remarkably that I confess to, of prying into everything of the table, and one line goes down one side, quiet, though in the afternoon 250 of them enabout him, and therefore few, probably, en- and the other the other, each to his appro- gaged for a while in their favorite ball play. joy the peculiar sensation of sailing on the priate seat. The fare is simple. Weak tea Of the hundreds of squaws present, it is stated rim of a volcano. However, there is nothing or water, bread and butter, or bread and mo- not a dozen over thirteen years of age are unlike getting used to it, and I learned to sleep lasses, constitute the healthful regimen. The married. On the 12th, while the commis quite soundly directly over the boiler; for one washing-room is a curiosity. Every boy has sioners were awaiting the approach of thoumost commonly chooses a state-room either a tin basin, towel, hair-brush, clothes-brush, sands of the remoter bands, an Indian over the boiler or alongside the wheel.

is perched upon sundry rough, unpainted posts, is divided into a long, narrow saloon from stem to stern, and a row of state-rooms on either hand. An apartment for ladies is curtained off at one extremity, while the main saloon is used for meals, conversation, promenading, card-playing, and whatsoever one may list. for 'life above stairs,' so that passengers may of Pennsylvania. spend days in and around this saloon, without knowing anything of the deck life below. the saloon and upon the guard, are very airy letter from Canton, which contains an account their young men sould not bunt because their Some of the state-rooms that open both into and pleasant. If, however, there is any de- of the horrid butcheries that are perpetrated ficiency in regard to neatness and comfort, it is in this department of the boat.

#### Girard College,

As sketched by a visitor, in a letter to the Illinois Advocate. Ministers are not admitted. Fortunately for us, we are only a professor, and leave what few figments of divinity may chance to cleave to us in the porter's lodge, while we inquire for President Allen, our teacher sixteen years ago. He is grown so portly that we scarcely know him, and he, with equal difficulty, recalled the idea of our physical man; but, once fairly introduced, nothing could exceed the pleasure of our mutual recognition and dis course over the olden time. He conducted us, in person, to all parts, and through all the

departments of this magnificent establishment The main edfice is modelled after the Parthenon at Athens. Its colonnade is Corinth ian, and single; that of the Parthenon was double, and Doric. But here the comparison is at an end. The friezes of the Parthenon larger one, which the executioner seizes with were the work of Phidias, and the pride not one hand, and with the other takes a palmonly of Grecian sculpture, but the architectural leaf fan, and puts it before the breast of the glory of the world. The Parthenon cost six criminal. He next thrusts the knife horizonbly the proudest monumental pile this side of turns the blade perpendicularly, and cuts the Atlantic. Each of these magnificent col- down through the entire abdomen. The umns cost fourteen thousand dollars; sufficient, column by column, to erect a substantial col

On entering the lofty door-way, thirty-six feet in height, pay your respects to Stephen Gerard. There he stands right before you in marble, with his hands crossed before him, in plain citizen's dress, just as he walked the streets of Philadelphia. A plain iron railing surrounds the statue, and keeps all comers at a respectful distance. At the right is the spacious council-room of the directors; at the left, the door-way of the great chapel. Bevond are recitation-rooms. In one, a professor was lecturing to the larger boys on moth Cave, in a letter addressed to Prof.

The reverberations of the lofty ceilings totally | inward when this was below 60°." unfitted the rooms for school purposes. This health of pupils.

orphan boys, each section under the care of ence to the law of motion in fluids, and the York a Welch would make a fortune out of ing 7 figures each, immovable. The words of rails are on the way from England,

its own director. Each had his hymn book and Bible. Here three hundred voices joined to sing in moving melody,

"Come, let us join our cheerful songs With angels round the throne.

No chance for infidelity or heterodoxy here, been on a Western tour, thus sketches a thought we, as the charming volume of infant voice rolled forth the sentiments, impressing "A Western steamboat is at first sight a themselves, doubtless, by the power of the

"Worthy the Lamb that died, they cried, To be exalted thus, . Worthy the Lamb, our hearts reply, For he was slain for us."

When the President took up the Bible, afthe singing, every pupil opened to the chap-

Under the efficient management of Presidver the boiler or alongside the wheel.

The cabin is up stairs, and extends nearly

tooth-brush, and looking-glass to himself.

The man was 30 years old, and the bride 14. the whole length of the deck, over which it tiful, and once a week, or oftener, they were Educated in seclusion at the Mission House, required to bathe in rooms or tubs prepared she came in, writes one, "trembling like a that seem too frail for the summer's breeze; this for the purpose. Every boy had drawers or young falcon." A Justice of the Peace pershelves for his clothing, labelled with his name, formed the ceremony after the Episcopa and in the dormitories, every one was provid- form. A dinner and lemonade followed ed with an iron bedstead, with plenty of bed- After this, 19 young Dakota girls, and 15 ding, covered with a counterpane of spotless young men, held the virgin feast. whiteness. Nearly all the orphans are from the city and county of Philadelphia. To pre- scribed as a region of thunder storms, and the The kitchen, pantry, bar, &c., are all convent the interference of friends, they are all Indians, who dislike rain and fear thunder, tiguous to the saloon; with every convenience indentured apprentices according to the laws had a meeting to consider the matter, and see

### Executions in China.

The New Heaven Palladium publishes a under the name of capital punishments. During the past year, there have been 444 executions in that city. One female, who had been convicted of adultery and the murder of her husband, was condemned to be cut to pieces, or, as the sentence ran, to be executed by eight strokes or cuts of a knife. The

death-warrant, as translated, was as follows: "According to the imperial will, cut to peices, that she die, the culprit woman, named She Wang, who, listening to the adulterer, poisoned her husband, so that he died—and expose her head to the public.

The mode of punishment is thus described The two first cuts are by a small knife, by which the evebrows, with the skin above, are so sliced that they fall over the eyes. The two second cuts displace the muscles of the fleshy part of the arm above the elbows, so that they fall below. The next two cut the breast, so that they are turned over. At the seventh stroke, the knife is changed for used to prevent the blood from flying upon the executioner. This punishment, whether performed with eight or thirty-six strokes, is inflicted upon those who kill their parents, and upon wives who kill their husbands. All the criminals carry their death warrants to the execution ground. Their wrists are tied behind them, and they hold in their hands, in a perpendicular position, a bamboo stick.

## Observations on the Mammeth Cave. The May number of Silliman's Journal

dozens arose from their seats, and waved their recently made an exploration of its mysteries, to represent the Thunder bird, hanging first indications of illness. hands in token of being able to answer. The and also, in connection with Mr. R. N. suspended by a string from its top. At each fortunate fellow to whom he nodded, shouted Mantell, made a collection of the animals of the four arched gateways stood another the reply. In the rooms above, were large found there. One atmospheric phenomenon pole and image of the same description, but classes under the care of female teachers. attracted the attention of these gentlemen, smaller than the one in the center. Near the The tender age of the orphans requires, at and tasked their ingenuity for a satisfactory central pole was a little arbor of aspen bushes, present, maternal influence; and this they re- explanation viz.: The blast of cool air in which sat an ugly looking Indian, with his ceive, both at the hands of their instructors, blowing outward from the mouth of the cave, face blackened and a wig of green grass on and from the matrons of the boarding estab- which renders it nearly impossible to enter his head, who acted as sorcerer, and uttered with a lighted lamp. If the external air has incantations and prophecies with fervent unc-The rooms upon the third floor of the Col- a temperature of 90° Fahrenheit, the blast tion, and beat the drum, and played on the lege are lighted from the roof. Here is the amounts to a gale; but if the air without has Indian flute, and sung by turns, to regulate library; here is the wardrobe of Girard—the a temperature of 59° or 60°, no current is the various evolutions of the dance. old pantaloons patched upon the knee with observed, and the flame of a lamp held in a pieces of different colors, worn by the million- favorable position indicates none. "It im- tral pole were various mystical emblems—the aire a short time before his death. Here are mediately occurred to me," said Prof. Silliman, image of a running buffalo cut out of bark, boxes of shipping papers, his secretary, and "that there must be two currents, one above with his legs stuck in the ground; also a pipe of warmer air, passing inward, and one and a red stone, shaped something like a From thence clamber to the top of the imbelow of colder air, passing outward, and the less than from fifteen to twenty thousand claim is founded upon a denial of Gov, Ford's Friendship—R. W. Utter. Genesee—W. P. Langworth mense structure. A roof of marble! Six reverse; but experiment soon satisfied me other material on the cranium, to represent thousand tons of marble in the roof alone, will that this was not the case. Only one current hair. This red stone is said to represent the reader some data for the estimation of the enormous weight of the other structure, or of the building as a whole. The building is all satisfied from many observations that only lar dance, in procession, around the sorcerer give the imagination or calculation of the could be discovered; and on inquiry of our Spirit of Evil to be appeared. At a signal marble. Only one little staircase, leading to the roof is wood; the rest is all solid masonry.

The roof is wood; the ro

had to be remedied by interposing an artifi- Silliman on scientific principles as follows: of double-hop, or Shaker step, which we see from July, 1850, to July 1851, abating in the cial ceiling of canvas or cotton cloth, to muffle | The mouth of the cave is the only communica- in their medicine and scalp dances. After | winter to a considerable extent. the sound, or stifle the echoes which the tion between the external air and the vast lab- lifteen or twenty minutes of violent exercise, slightest word or footfall generated by the yrinth of galleries and avenues which stretch the dancers ran out of the ring, returning million, in the vaulted chambers. In the away for many miles in the solid lime-stone. after a short respite. school-rooms, the desks and seats are elevated | The air in these underground excavations is by the thickness of a single plank, lest the pure and exhilarating, which may, in part, coldness or dampness of the stone-flagged floor | be accounted for by the nitre-beds of incrediin the formation of the nitrate of lime must

temperature than the cave.

There are several species of Caleoptera, ever seen among the Sioux." mostly burrowing in the nitre-earth. There are some small species of watch-insects, supposed to be crustaceous. Of fish there are two species, one of which, as is well known, is entirely eyeless; the other has external eyes, but is quite blind. The only mammal, of them in England, Italy, and Switzerland. has exhibited the powers of this wonderful except the bats, is a rat, which is very abund- They are seen to the best advantage at home. calculating machine to the Queen, Prince ant. Prof. Silliman is of opinion that the excavations of the Mammoth Cave have been formed by water, and by no other cause.

#### From the Christian Watchman and Reflector. Indian Scenes.

The Northwestern papers have interesting intelligence from the treaty ground up near the head-waters of the Mississippi, were

The vicinity of the treaty ground is deif they could not secure better weather. the high water was unusual. The Great Spirit growled at them. Something did not powder was wet, and would not burn. He

"But we are poor, very poor. Our ribs may be counted like the poles of a lodgeframe, through the skin. Corn will not grow without sunshine, and if we have nothing to eat, we must starve. Our horses are thin. We thought they could run some; but even Shasta Wasta's (Mr. Tyler's) horse can outrun our fastest buffalo nag. Our dogs are lean, very lean. They are too poor to bark. They howl a little sometimes, but very feebly. We are glad out Father came up here with a litte corn and a little beef, and it may be a few slices of pouk, for us to eat. We were very hungry, and we are yet. The red man is always hungry. The white young men are fat. They look very sleek and greasy. The reason is that the Great Spirit gives them more food. We do not like so much rain; it is more than there is any use of. [Ho! ho!] Our tents are soaked with water. It pains us to have our women loaded down with wet baggage when we travel. We cannot bear it. It may be the steamboats drove this flood up to it. the river when they came. The boats brought a slice of pork They are welcome. [Ho!

round dance took place in the afternoon. The commissioners and upwards of 1000 contains an interesting account of the Mam- count of this ludicious scene:

"A pole was planted in the middle of the anatomy. When he proposed a question, Guyot by Prof. Benj. Silliman, Jr., who has area, with an image cut out of bark, designed

"Before this arbor, at the foot of the cen-

"In the third set, a few horsemen, in very

outward current continues without interruption it in a month, as an equestrian show. Sudden addition, subtraction, multiplication, and divias long as the outer air is possessed of a higher ly at the end of the fourth act, several rifles sion, are engraved on a semi-circular ring to were discharged at the poles upon which the the right, and underneath is a hand which The phenomena of life within the cave are Thunder birds, were suspended, cutting them must be pointed to whichever operation is to comparatively few, but interesting. There all instantly down; when the curtain fell, and be performed. The figures being properly are several insects, the largest of which is a all dispersed. So ended the Round dance—arranged, the simple turn of a hand is then sort of cricket, with enormous long antennæ. the most imposing exhibition, probably, that is given, and the operation is performed at once

#### The Germans—By Horace Greeley.

ble habit of smoking where others cannot The inventor also exhibited a machine for help being annoyed by their fumes) indicates ascertaining by weighing the fineness of gold not merely good nature but genuine kindness or silver, but this is to be submitted to further of heart. I have not seen a German quarrel- and more severe tests. Both machines are, ing or scolding any where in Europe. The to say the least, extremely curious, and have deference of members of the same family to been rewarded with a silver medal by the each other's happiness in cars, hotels, and Russian Government. steamboats has that quiet, unconscious manner which distinguishes a habit from a holiday ornament. The entire absence of pre-Germans submit passively to arbitrary power have ever seen. which they see not how successfully to resist, homage than is necessary—their souls are still same spot, the shoulder-blade of a mastodon, free. And their manners evince a simplicity measuring nearly 31 feet across—also some and frankness which might shame or at least enormous foot bones of the same animal. rooms, berth-rooms, or even an upper deck-locality. Walking Thunder made a speech. He said that the passengers are necessarily at all times under each other's observation, and, as the fare is high, and twice as much in the main as in the forward cabin, it may be fairly boat hands. Its plumage is beautiful, and the their young men could not hunt, because their presumed that among those who pay the melody of its song is most charming. higher charge are none of the poorest classno mere laborers for wages. Yet in this main and countenance of others, or troubling them- | ble curiosity. selves to see who was observing. A Lowell factory-girl would consider this entirely out tiful specimens of the rocks found on Cannon of character, and a New York milliner would

## Cholera among the Indians.

be shocked at the idea of it.

In a conversation with Maj. P. Picot, of the American Fur Company, who came down a few days since on the steamer St. Ange, the Editor of the St. Louis Republican obtained a detailed and full account of the prevalence of cholera among the Indians in the past two

About Fort Pierre, in the year 1850, the first case of cholera occurred on the 4th of July. Other cases followed this, and the disease continued to spread until some 300 or 400 Missouri Sioux Indians had fallen victims

The ravages of sickness were not confined communicated to the cattle, and Maj. Picot about the same time with violent purging, and and stick.' And so ended the soirce!" who died, despite all the ordinary remedies that were applied, a few hours only after the

When the disease was raging most violently ing to remonstrate against the claim of J. W. among the Indians, a council was held, after Allen to a large body of land in the County. whose decision the entire nation struck camp, It is said that the claim is based on an agreeand separated for various quarters. A portion ment between Gov. Ford, in behalf of the of them took refuge in the mountains, and the State, and Mr. Allen, by which the latter was remainder journeyed toward the north. The to have one-third of the lands, the title to cholera followed the party who had repaired which he, as the agent of the State, should to the mountains, and continued to commit sad get released from the General Government. ravages among them. To add still more to Under this arrangement, Mr. Allen obtained their misfortunes, the small-pox broke out a released of some 75,000 acres, his portion among them about the same time, and while of which (25,000 acres) he selected in the it ran its course there were from five to six neighborhood of Defiance. Considerable hundred of their number who fell victims to hostility to this state of things is entertained to alleviate the sufferings about them. They shall build up a land monopoly in their midst, Indians were vaccinated by them, to start from authority for making such an agreement. afforded the dancers a respite, by blowing by their children, and friends by their friends. The phenomena is accounted for by Prof. upon his flute. The dancing is the same sort | The cholera, as also the small-pox, lingered

## New Calculating Machine.

An extraordinary calculating machine is gay fastastic costume, accompanied the pro- now placed in the Russian Court. It is the cession of dancers within the area, by riding invention of a Polish Jew, named Staffel, a should induce cold feet, and thus injure the | ble extent, as the nitrogen which is consumed around outside of the inclosure. In the fourth | native of Warsaw, and works sums in addition, and last set, a multitude of boys and girls subtraction, multiplication, and division, with At 5 o'clock we went to the chapel for have its proportion of free oxygen disengaged, joined the band of dancers in the area, and a rapidity and precision that are quite astonprayers. Across the entire west end of the thus enriching this subterranean atmosphere many more horsemen joined the cavalcade ishing. It also performs the operation of exchapel is an elevated platform. In its center with a larger portion of the exhibitanting that rode swift and more swiftly around the tracting the square root and the most compliis a regular pulpit or reading-desk, occupied principle. The temperature of the cave is area, some dressed in blue embroidered cated sums in fractions. The machine, which by the President, in isolated dignity. At his uniformly 59°, summer and winter, and this blankets, others in white; and every horse-the inventor calls Arithmetica Instrumentalis, education, who are traveling for excitement, left was a splendid piano; on either hand, on is probably very near to the annual mean of man, as he skillfully and swiftly rode was a is about the size of an ordinary toilet, being information, and pastime. settees and chairs, the faculty of the institu- the external air. The expansion which ac- subject for the painter, the music quickening about four inches high. The external metion, and visitors, of which they have from one companies an elevation of temperature in the and the excited performers flying like a chanism represents three rows of ciphers. hundred and fifty to two hundred a day. Here outer air is immediately felt by the denser whirlpool of fantastic men and horses—an The first and upper row, containing 13 figures, Rock River Railroad, Wis., from Fond-ducollected, in quiet and order, three hundred air of the cave, and it flows outward, in obedi- exhibition so rare and strange, that in New is immovable; the second and third, contain- Lac to Janesville, 86 miles, and 20,000 tons

as if by magic. The most singular power of the instrument is, that if a question be wrongly stated—as, for instance, a greater number being placed for subtraction from a lesser-it I have been but two days wholly among detects the error, and the ringing of a small the Germans, but I had previously met many bell announces the discovery: The inventor Their uniform courtesy (save in the detesta- Albert, and several persons of distinction.

#### Petrifaction and other Unriosities...

The steamer St. Ange, Captain Labarge, tense, of stateliness, of a desire to be thought arrived yesterday, says the St. Louis Intellia personage and not a mere person, is scarce- gencer, from the Yellow Stone, after a voyage more universal in Switzerland than here. of fifty-two days. Capt. L. informs us that But in fact I have found Aristocracy a chronic for ten years past he has, in every successive lisease no where but in Great Britain. In annual trip, observed a remarkable-looking France, there is absolutely nothing of it; solitary cedar tree standing upon a bleak and there are monarchists in that country-mon- elevated point, about fifty miles below the archists from tradition, from conviction, from mouth of the Yellow Stone. While coming policy, or from class interest-but of Aris- down, this last trip, he saw that his old actocracy scarcely a trace is left. Your Paris quaintance had fallen to the earth. Curiosity boot-black will make you a low bow in ac- led him to the spot, which was about half a knowledgment of a franc, but he has not a mile from the river, and perhaps 700 feet trace of the abjectness of a London waiter, above its level, when he found, to his surand would evidently decline the honor of be- prise, that the whole tree was in the most ing kicked by a Duke. In Italy, there is lit- perfect state of petrifaction. Judging from tle manhood but no class worship; her mil- the shortness of the interval since he had lions of beggars will not abase themselves seen it standing, it must have been in that organ of one of the most numerous and respectable one whit lower before a Prince than before condition while standing erect as it had grown. any one else from whom they hope to worm | The trunk was about thirty-six inches in dia copper. The Swiss are freemen, and wear ameter. A fragment from it is now lying the fact unconsciously but palpably on their upon our table, and is decidedly the most perbrows and beaming from their eyes. The fect specimen of ligneous petrifaction we

Dr. Evans, U. S. Geologist, who came as a but they render to rank or dignity no more passenger on the St. Angel found, near the instruct America. On the Rhine, the steam- Fossil shells, the head of a snake, and other boats are so small and shabby, without state- curiosities, were found by Dr. E. in the same

Among the notabilities of the trip was the catching of a beautiful specimen of the linnet —a bird very rarely seen—by some of the

Mr. Berthold, who also came on the boat, brought with him the stuffed skin of one of cabin well-dressed young ladies would take the mammoth mountain sheep of the Yellow out their home-prepared dinner and eat it at Stone region. It stands about as large as an their good time without seeking the company ordinary milch cow, and is indeed a remarka-

Captain Labarge brought down some beau-Ball River, whose name is derived from them. They are perfectly spherical, and, without a very close inspection, would pass for real cannon balls any where. They are of sizes ranging from that of a common toy marble to the bulk of a half-bushel measure. They are seen in measureless abundance, projecting from the face of the steep banks between which the river runs.

# French Account of an English Soiree.

The following amusing account of the recent soiree of the Society of Arts in London, is given by a correspondent of The Paris Constitutionnel:—

"I have been to a learned soiree. There were a great many cabs at the door, with a great many pundits inside. When my turn came, I entered like the rest. A polite old up a little corn, and a litte beef, and it may be to the Indians, it would appear. The cholera gentleman, with courteous address and gray hair came up to me. 'Monsieur,' said he, states that from his own knowledge only, some have the goodness to step up stairs, and there Finally, the orator said it was whispered to fifty head of cattle died of a sickness for which leave your hat and stick.' As I had been told, him in a dream that, if they had a round dance, he cannot account, unless it were cholera. so I did. Then I entered the soirce. All the it might appease the Evil Spirit, allay the They were seized suddenly with vomiting and learned pundits were talking about abstruse storm, and save them much thunder, lightning purging, and in many instances, indeed in the science and recondite art, so I had no chance. and rain. The wing of the Thunder bird, he majority of instances, death ensued after five None of the learned pundits knew me, and I said, which had been dashed upon the head or six hours from the manifestation of the knew none of them. Therfore I spoke to no of the Blue Earth river, and which had first symptoms. The fact that cholera should body, and no body spoke to me. Under these opened the fountain out of which the freshet declare itself on animals may appear singular, circumstances, I sat down in a chair. A came, must be broken. Accordingly, the but is nevertheless true as strange. We re- drowsy hum provoked sleep. I felt drowsy collect very well one case of this kind which then sleepy—and then sleept—how long I occurred in 1839, when the epidemic was at know not; but I was awakened by the polite Indians were present. The dance was called its greatest hight. The steamer Alexander old gentleman with courteous address and a religious one. An area like that of a circus Hamilton, bound for the Missouri River, car gray hair, who said, 'Monsieur, have the was closed by aspens. We give a full ac- ried on board two horses, who were seized at goodness to step up stairs and fetch your hat

HEAVY LAND CLAIM IN OHIO, The people of Defiance County have held a public meetit, The traders did all that lay in their power by the people of that County, for fear it were fortunately well provided with vaccine and thus retard the settlement and improvewere tortunately well provided with vaccine ment of that region. This resistance to the West Edmeston—E. Maxson. the occurrence of the first case. The most Gov. F. acted upon power granted to him by frightful panic spread itself among the Indians an act of the Ohio Legislature, passed Feb. Leonardsville.... Daniel C. Burdick. the interest of the State, to obtain from the Portville Albert B. Crandall.

It is estimated at Independence Creek, Ne-It is estimated at Independence Creek, Nebraska Ter., May 30, that more than 6,000 Scott—James Hubbard.

Plains this So. Brookfield. Herman A. Hull. emigrants have started over the Plains this season for the Pacific coast; 200 wagons had passed Fort Kearney for Oregon up to June 15; 1,700 wagons have left Council Bluffs.

In a case tried in New York last week, it was decided that unless a passenger by steamboat places his baggage under the charge of the owner or agent, the owner is not liable for it in case it is lost or stolen.

Minnesota is, to travelers from Europe, a region of great interest and attraction. Almost every steamboat brings up foreigners of

The contracts are made for extending the

Summer Arrangements, commencing Monday, March 31, 1851. HIS Road extends from ELIZABETHPORT, 35 1 miles, to WHITE HOUSE, NJ, reducing the staging between the terminus of the Road and EASTON

This line leaves New York by steamboat Red Jacket from pier No 1 North River, and connects with trains on the New Jersey Railroad, which leaves New York

from foot of Cortland-st. TRINS UP-Leave New York by steamboat Red Jacket, pier No 1 North River, at 9 A M, passenger; 1 P M, freight; and 5 P M, passenger; and by N J Railroad, foot of Cortland-st, at 9 A M, and 2 and 54

Trains leave White House and following places for New York as follows: White House at 31 A M, freight; 540 A M, passenger. at 1 40 P M.

Somerville at 4 30 A M, freight; at 6 05 A M, passen-Bound Brook at 450 A M, freight; at 6 15 A M, pasenger, at 2 15 P M.

Plainfield at 5 20 A M, freight; at 6 35 A M, passenger, at 2 35 P M. Westfield at 550 A M, freight; at 650 A M, passenger, at 2 50 P M. Elizabethtown at 7 15 AM; freight at 10 30 AM;

assenger at 3 15 P.M. Elizabethport at 7 30 A M; freight at 10 45, A M; passenger at 3 30 P M.

On Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, trains leave Somerville for Pespack, Lesser Cross-Roads, and

STAGES will be in readiness on the arrival of the 9 A M train from New York at the White House to con vey passengers to Easton, Wilkesbarre, Bethlehem, lentown, and Mauch Chunk, Penn, and to Clinton. Flemington, Lebanon, Milford, and Belvidere, N J. N B-All BAGGAGE at the risk of the owners until delivered into the actual possession of the Agents of the Company and checks or receipts given therefor.

#### The Christian Review.

THE removal of this Quarterly to New York more than a year since, and its elevation in character, the Publishers are happy to say, have greatly increased its circulation. Seeing this readiness to appreciate and patronize their efforts, they are determined to spare no pains or expense in raising the work to the highest point of excellence, every way worthy of its position in the metropolis of the nation, and as the

For a single copy, three dollars per annum. No subscriptions received for less than a volume commencing with the Jan. No. of each year. Every person forwarding the subscription price of four copies, shall receive a fifth copy gratis.

POSTAGE PRE-PAID. When paid in advance, the postage will be pre-paid by the Publishers; or, the postage will be pre-paid on

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and under 1,500 miles the postage will be double; over 1,500 and under 2,500 miles, treble; and over ,500 and 3,500, quadruple. If, however, the postage is pre-paid it is only one half the above rates. OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

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Sabbath Tracts. The American Sabbath Tract Society publishes the

ollowing tracts, which are for sale at its Depository, No. 9 Spruce st., N. Y., viz: No. 1 Reasons for introducing the Sabbath of the Fourth Commandment to the consideration of the

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No. 13 The Bible Sabbath. 24 pp.

The Society has also published the fellowing works, to which attention is invited: A Defense of the Sabbath, in reply to Ward on the Fourth Commandment. By George Carlow. First printed in London, in 1724; reprinted at Stonington, Ct., in 1802; now republished in a revised form. 168

The Royal Law Contended for. By Edward Sten net. First printed in London, in 1658. 60 pp.

An Appeal for the Restoration of the Lord's Sabbath, in an Address to the Baptists from the Seventh-day Baptist General Conference. 24 pp.
Vindication of the True Sabbath, by J. W. Morton. late Missionary of the Reformed Presbyterian Church.

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

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