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

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

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## The Sabbath Recorder.

#### THE ENGLISH.

The last of Horace Greeley's "Glances at Europe."

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Aug. 6, 1851.

English, yet I think I am not blind to their or appearing in a Bloomer any more than that character decidedly preponderate. Natural- trial. The Good Shepherd called her lamb many sterling qualities. The greatness of of standing on her head in the Haymarket or ly, this people love justice, manly dealing, gently to his fold. The little feet faltered— England, it is quite confidently asserted, is walking a tight rope across the pit of Drury fair play; and though I think the shop-keep- the large eyes grew dim. With a flood of based upon her conquests and plunderings—on her immense Commerce and unlimited Foreign Possessions. I think otherwise. The English have qualities which would have rendered them wealthy and powerful though they last Westminster Review to the contrary not- and seller. And the Englishman who may my will, but Thine be done." had been located in the center of Asia instead of on the western coast of Europe. I do not say that these qualities 'could have been developed in Central Asia, but if they had been, they would have insured to their possessors a American or the French ladies. I think it day's work is over and the welcome shelter her heavenly Father in thus early sheltering commanding position. Personally, the Eng- evinces a less profound and varied culture of his domestic roof is attained, he husks off the little shrinking lamb from the storm and lish do not attract or shine, but collectively than that of their German sisters; but none his formality with his great-coat, and appears the tempest. they are a race to make their mark on the des- will deny them the possession of sterling and to his family and his friends in a character tinies of mankind.

hour to hour, than British; but we have the the foreigners now so plentiful in England, There is here a small class of wealthy idlers | the whole, I do not know that there are bet-(not embracing nearly all the wealthy, nor of | ter mothers than the English, especially of the aristocracy, by any means,) and a more the middle classes. numerous class of idle paupers or criminals; —I did not find the Aristocracy so remark-but work is the general rule, and the idlers able for physical perfection and beauty as I wealth produced by her people every year.

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cumstances. She means simply that other de- most thoroughly natural, modest, and easythe contemplated expenditure, though she ancestors had been Dukes for many generacould of course afford this if she did not deem those of prior consequence. No Englishman Said a friend: "You never see any paper in Elevation is unpropitious to the display of his the streets here as you do in New York, (swept out of the stores, &c.,) the English throw away nothing." We speak of the vast | ent figure made by most Englishmen at pubparks and lawns of the aristocracy as so much land taken out of use and devoted to mere ostentation; but all the land is growing timber or furnishing pasturage—often both. The owner gratifies his taste or his pride by reserving it from cultivation, but he does not forget the main chance. So of his fisheries and even game preserves. Of course, there are noblemen who would scorn to sell their venison or partridges; but game is abundant in the hotels and refectories—too much so for half of it to have been obtained by poaching. Few whose estates might yield them ten thousand a year are content with nine thousand.

The English are eminently a practical people. They have a living faith in the potency of the Horse-Guards, and in the maxim that Safe bind is sure find.' They have a sincere affection for roast beef. They are quite sure the mob' will do no harm if it is vigilantly watched and thoroughly overawed. Their obstreperous loyalty might seem inconsistent with this unideal character, but it is only seeming. When the portly and well-to-do Briton vociferates 'God save the Queen!' with intense enthusiasm, he means 'God save my estates, my rents, my shares, my consols my expectations.' The fervor of an Englishman's loyalty is usually in a direct ratio with the extent of his material possessions. The poor like the Queen personally, and like to gaze at royal pageantry; but they are not fa- gant. natically loyal. One who has seen Gen. Jackson or Henry Clay publicly enter New York or any other city, finds it hard to realcasions to Queen Victoria can really be deem-

ed enthusiastic. Gravity is a prominent feature in the English character. A hundred Englishmen of any class, forgethered for any purpose of confersimilar time. Hence it is generally remarked that the English of almost any class show to least advantage when attempting to enjoy themselves. They are as awkward at a frolic as a bear at a dance. Their manner of expressing themselves is literal and prosaic; the American tendency to hyperbole and exaggeration grates harshly on their ears. They can only account for it by a presumption of ill breeding on the part of the utterer. Forward lads and 'fast' people are scarce and uncurrent here. A Western 'screamer,' eager to fight or drink, to run horses or shoot for a wager, and boasting that he had ' the prettiest sister, the likeliest wife, and the ugliest dog in all Kentuck,' would be no where else so out of place and incomprehensible as in this coun-

the first energy of the fishers throughout the

'Nothing so true as what you once let fall;

Most women have no characters at all.' nearly according to the orthodox standard of laudation are immoderate; but nobody else hard to perform it. womanhood as possible. Hardly one who has is so perfect on all points—himself being the And now, little Alice's mission on earth I do not wholly like these gold and stately of attending a Woman's Rights Convention withstanding.

are but a small proportion of the whole popu- had been taught to expect. Some of them lation. Great Britain is full of wealth, not are large, well formed, and vigorous; but I entirely but mainly because her people are think the caste is not noticeably so. Among constantly producing. All that she has plun- the ladies of 'gentle blood,' however there dered in a century does not equal the new is more of the asserted aristocratic symmetry and beauty than among the men.

less and the prodigal are found here as every- point. No where else will a perplexed stranwhere else, but they are marked exceptions. ger inquiring his way receive more surly an-Nine-tenths of those who have a competence swers or oftener be refused any answer at know what income they have, and are careful all than in London. Even the policeman, not to spend more. A dutchess will say to a who is paid to direct you, replies to your inmere acquaintance, 'I cannot afford' a propos- quiry with the shortest and gruffest monosyled outlay—an avowal rarely and reluctantly lable that will do. Awkwardness of manner made by an American, even in moderate cir- pervades all classes; the least elaborate and mands upon her income are such as to forbid | mannered man I met with was a Duke, whose tions; but some of the most elaborately if bred men I met also inherited titles of nobility is ashamed to be economical, or to have it And, while I have been thrown into the comknown that he is so. Whether his annual ex- pany of Englishmen of all ranks who were penditure be fifty pounds or fifty thousand, he cordial, kind, and every way models of good tries to get his money's worth. I have been breeding, I have also met here more constiadmonished and instructed by the systematic tutionally arrogant and unbearable persons economy which is practiced even in great than had crossed my path in all my previous houses. You never see a lighted candle set experience. These, too, are found in all down carelessly and left to burn an hour or ranks, I think the military service exhibits two to no purpose, as is so common with some of the worst specimens. But Bull in us; if you leave one burning, some one speed- authority any where is apt to exhibit his horns ily comes and quietly extinguishes the flame. to those whom he suspects of being nobodies. more amiable qualities.

-I have elsewhere spoken of the indifferhardly one delivers them aptly or gracefully. and wonders if life is all a holiday.

Any Frenchman having Lord Granville's Such a one comes up to my reco brains would make a great deal more out of saic level of British thought and conversaa festive gathering, and springs to his feet really intending to be clever. But the next Does it become a gentleman of my standing out the guiding-star of religion, I could only to fish for their plaudits? What will success amount to, if attained?" Or else he criticises his own thoughts and meditated forms of expression, pronounces them tame, trite, or feeble, and recoils from their enunciation as unworthy of his abilities, position, and reputation. The result is the same in either case -he hesitates, blunders, chokes, and finally stammers out a few sentences and subsides into his seat, sweating at every pore, redfaced with chagrin, vexed with himself and every body else on account of his failure, which might not have occurred, and certainly would not have been so palpable, had his selfconsciousness been less diseased and extrava-

I have said that the British are mot in manner a winning people. Their self-conceit is the principal reason. They have solid and excellent qualities, but their self-complacency

ble to the great mass of English women, the the essentially corrupting relation of buyer in death, I heard her pallid lips say, "Not withstanding.

I do not judge whether they are better or spirally inclined in his dealings, is generally husband of her youth; poverty, suffering, worse for this. Their conversation is certain- tender and truthful in his home. There only and trial have marked her pathway, and now ly tamer and less piquant than that of the is he seen to the best advantage. When the she can look back and see the kindness of amiable qualities. Their physical develop- unknown to the outer world. The quiet com-In the first place, they are emphatically in- ment is unsurpassed, and for good reasons— fort and heartfelt warmth of an English firedustrious. I have seen no country in which | their climate is mild, and they take more exer- | side must be felt to be appreciated. These the proportion of idlers is smaller. I think cise than our women do. Their fullness of Britons, like our own people, are by nature American labor is more efficient, day to day, bust is a topic of general admiration among not demonstrative; they do not greet their wives before strangers with a kiss, on returnlarger proportion of non-producers—petty and their complexions are marvelously fair ing from the day's business, as a Frenchman clerks in the small towns, men who live by and delicate. Except by a very few in Iremay do; and if very glad to see you on meettheir wits, loungers about bar-rooms, &c. land, I have not seen them equaled. And, on ing, they are not likely to say so in words; but they cherish warm emotions under a hard crust of reserve and shyness, and lavish all their wealth of affection on the little band collected within the magic circle of home. except on the side toward the sea, and there Said an American who had spent two years is only one gate for entrance or egress by land. as a public lecture throughout Great Britain: At the present day the walls and gates of The general stiffness of English manners | been very limited, yet so far as they go they | pecially since half the population has begun thod and Economy. I never saw the rule, 'A has often been noted. Not that a gentleman tend to maintain the justice of this remark. to reside without the walls, a single gate is place for everything, and everything in its is aught but a gentleman any where, but courplace, so well observed as here. The reck- tesy is certainly not the Englishman's best would be more abundant elsewhere. And I night it is constantly crowded. \* \* \* regard the almost insuperable obstacles here interposed to the granting of divorces, no since Jerusalem began to be a city. Under general harmony and happiness of English

## THE CHILD ANGEL.

New York Tribune.

"She did but float a little way Adown the stream of time, With dreamy eyes watching the ripples play, Liensting to their fairy chime; Ne'er felt the gale; She did but float a little way, And putting to the shore, While yet twas early day. Went calmly on her way, To dwell with us no more. No jarring did she feel,

No grating on her vessel's keel: A strip of silver sand Where she was seen no more-Oh, stern word, nevermore.'

mother, have any idea or understanding of the solemn responsibilities resting upon them in these relations! A few years of butterfly existence—the finish given at a fashionable | boarding-school, a short wooing, a gay bridal, a gayer honeymoon, and the young creature he was called by the summons, "Follow me, grounds than a stale invective against the jug-

the life of the social circle in which she movthem in a speech. I attribute this national ed, always carrying sunshine wherever she defect to two causes; first, the habitually pro- went, merry-hearted as a bird, thoughtless of prayer, on the house-top, the remembrance of strut along in the pride of the infidel philosotion; next, the intense pride which is also a the keenest enjoyment, roving like the bee national characteristic. John is called out at from flower to flower, extracting only honey; sensitive, ardent, impulsive, warm-heartedbut "remembering not her Creator"-lackmoment the thought strikes him-" This is ingthe "one thing needful." I loved her, as beneath my dignity, after all. Why should I did all who knew her, for the world had not subject myself to miscellaneous criticism? yet spoiled her frank and generous nature; Why put myself on the verdict of this crowd? but with all that wealth of feeling, and withsay, " May God keep her !'

Her husband was like herself, fond of the strong, deep love she bore him.

joyful tears she welcomed it. At once she be- where they turned from the sea-shore, at what defenses of our English divines, it has been came the self-sacrificing, patient, enduring mother. You could not have charmed her lodged the night they spent upon the way— more enlightened classes of society, and, to away from that babe's cradle, "charmed you were points in regard to which I felt no pain- use the words of an Oxford professor, is now never so wisely. Concerts, parties, balls, ful curiosity. It was enough for me that "two rarely to be heard but in the language of were alike forgotten; her chief joy was to of the household servants" of Cornelius, "and bakers, and brewers, and bricklayers, and watch those tiny features—to caress that fra- a devout soldier of them that waited on him bell-menders, and bottle-blowers, and blackgileform. The gay, ringing laugh was heard less | continually," were sent from Cesarea some | guards. I revere Christianity, not because frequently—a sweet, calm seriousness marked three hours or more before the sunset of one it is the religion of my fathers—I revere it, her whole demeanor. She would sit for hours gazing on its cherub face with moistened eyes. Years passed on. The child grew ner Peter, returning with them, left Joppa on to me the emoluments of office; but I revere tist minister. He tell me what it was; he tell up a delicate, fragile thing, with large, one day, and "on the morrow after" entered it because it is built upon the solid foundasoul seemed ever speaking; moved to tears ground, and my measurement of the distance improved the world by the lessons of an enby a strain of sweet melody, or the gorgeous between the two places agreed with theirs. nobling morality, and because, by the animat- happy. Now, massa, I am a pilgrim travelbeauty of the sunset cloud—caring naught But in other respects how different! Their ing prospects it holds out, it alleviates the ing on to Canaan, singing hallelujah."

rank, studiously avoid peculiarities of dress or deems himself the mirror of beneficence and spiritual eyes) this child angel invisibly drawmanner and repress diosyncrasies of character.

Though seems nimself the introduction of a different fash to fellowship slaveholders of a different fash.

Though seems nimself the introduction of the character of the introduction of the introduct

could so keen an observer as Pope have ion from himself; he is perpetually fighting burst of tears, and said, "Oh, teach me how and extending his possessions all over the to go with that child to heaven!" I told her globe, yet wondering that French and Rus- simply, earnestly, her duty; she listened with sian ambition will keep the world always in eager interest; nay, more-for, God be Each essays to think, appear and speak as hot water. Our Yankee self-conceit and self- thanked, my prayer was heard—she tried

any reputation to save could tolerate the idea | judge—as Bull. | \* \* \* \* | being accomplished, the mother's new-born Yet the better qualities in the English faith and trust in God were to be put to the

"Full short her journey was; no dust Of earth unto her sandals clave; The weary weight the aged must, She bore not to the grave. She seemed a cherub who had lost her way And wandered hither; so her stay With us was short, and 'twas most meet That she should be no delver in earth's clod Nor need to pause and cleanse her feet, To stand before her God."

A VISIT TO JOPPA.

From a Letter of Dr. Bacon to "The Independent."

The city of Joppa is enclosed with walls, "Circumstances have introduced me favora- Turkish cities are chiefly for the convenience bly to the intimacy and regard of many Eng- of the government in the collection of duties lish families, and I can scarcely recollect one on commodities passing from the country into which was not, in its own sphere, a model the city, or from the city into the country. household." My own opportunities have For all the passing in and out of Joppa, es-

Joppa has doubtless been a seaport ever

matter on what grounds, as one cause of the the Hebrew form of Japho the name occurs in the book of Joshua, but not in such a connection as to imply that it was then a place of any considerable importance. In the age of Solomon, Joppa was the port of Jerusalem, as it is now, and as it always has been, except while it was superseded by the artificial port of Cesarea. It was from Joppa that Jonah embarked on his voyage to Tarshish. It was to Joppa that the timber from Lebanon was brought in floats by Tyrian navigators, for the building of the first temple and the second. But the most memorable historical distinction of Joppa is its connection with the events of the New Testament. It was here that Simon Peter, while he was lodged in the house of one Simon, a tanner, "by the sea-side," looked forth, in his daily devotions and meditations, on a wider "sea" than that placid lake high-sounding but empty claims of infidelity How few whose names are written wife, upon which, with hardly a thought beyond the to literary and scientific greatness, and mental spent the years of his youth. Here, perhaps, for the first time in his life, he was looking upon Roman galleys and "ships of Tarshish" how unlike the little fishing-boat from which world that their infidelity rests on higher whether he had fully grasped its meaning.

occupied by the house of Simon the tannerwhether a few rods farther north or a few were supported by the countenance of Shaftesrods farther south—was a question of very bury and Bolingbroke, who, in addition to little interest. Nor should I care to trace ex- their being peers of the realm, had a sufficient gay world, but fully able to appreciate the actly the footsteps of the messengers sent by acquaintance with their mother tongue. But Cornelius from Cesarea to Joppa. Through infidelity, like every other fashion, has had its A babe was given her. With a flood of what villages they passed, where they passed, day; and since the masterly and triumphant thoughful, earnest eyes, through which the into Cesarea. I had just gone over the same tion of impregnable argument; because it has hab died for us. I pray to Christ; Christ and Wellington the greatest Generals and for the sports of childhood, but, like the child Cesarea was a splendid provincial capital, sorrows of our final departure hence, and Nelson the first Admiral the world ever saw, Saviour, "hearing and answering questions." but claim a like supremacy for their country- The love and devotion of Alice for her mo- power, could lavish upon it, the seat of a Romen in every field of human effort. They ther almost amounted to idolatry. At night man procurator and garrisoned with Roman ence or recreation, will have less merriment deem machinery and manufactures, railroads her fairy hand was outstretched from the litin the course of their sitting than a sccre of and steamboats, essentially British products. the bed, to rest in that of her mother. By remains only a monumental ruin; and the Frenchmen or Americans would have in a and steamboats, essentiany pricise products, the bed, to less in that of her mother's side, with Cesarea which I had seen is without a human day she was ever at her mother's side, with Cesarea which I had seen is without a human day she was ever at her mother's side, with Cesarea which I had seen is without a human day she was ever at her mother's side, with Cesarea which I had seen is without a human day she was ever at her mother's side, with Cesarea which I had seen is without a human day she was ever at her mother's side, with Cesarea which I had seen is without a human day she was ever at her mother's side, with Cesarea which I had seen is without a human day she was ever at her mother's side, with Cesarea which I had seen is without a human day she was ever at her mother's side, with Cesarea which I had seen is without a human day she was ever at her mother's side, with Cesarea which I had seen is without a human day she was ever at her mother's side, with Cesarea which I had seen is without a human day she was ever at her mother's side, with Cesarea which I had seen is without a human day she was ever at her mother's side, with Cesarea which I had seen is without a human day she was ever at her mother's side, with Cesarea which I had seen is without a human day she was ever at her mother's side, with Cesarea which I had seen is without a human day she was ever at her mother's side, with Cesarea which I had seen is without a human day she was ever at her mother's side, with Cesarea which I had seen is without a human day she was ever at her mother's side, with Cesarea which I had seen is without a human day she was ever at her mother's side, with Cesarea which I had seen is without a human day she was ever at her mother's side, with Cesarea which I had seen is without a human day she was ever at her mother's side, which I had seen is without a human day she was ever at her mother's side, which I had seen is without a human day she was ever at her mother's side, which effect peculiar to "the fast anchored isle," her book, or with those large brown eyes inhabitant; not even one black tent of a wanand liberty as an idea uncomprehended, cer- fixed on her mother's face, intensely interest- dering Arab was pitched within sight of it. tainly unrealized, any where else. They are ed in her conversation. When there were They passed over, in their two days' journey, horror-stricken at the toleration of slavery in visitors, she would take a seat in some quiet one of the most beautiful and populous disthe United States, in seeming ignorance that our Congress has no power to abolish it, and our Congress has no power to abolish it and the continuation of the continuation of the continuation of the continuation of the congress has no power to abo that their Parliament, which had ample pow- different from the views expressed by her tures, but utterly desolate. Wave after wave er, refused to exercise it through generations mother, Alice would timidly venture forth and of barbarous invasion has swept away all but down to the last quarter of a century. They say, "I don't think it can be so; my mother the last traces of ancient civilization. The cannot even consent to go to heaven on a road doesn't think so ; or, "I'm sure you are right, quickening and renovating light from heaven, common to other nations, but must seek ad. for I've heard my mother say so." On these which was then beginning to shine upon these occasions an expression of seriousness, almost lands, has long since been overshadowed with stoutly maintaining that their local church is amounting to distress, would settle upon the the grossest errors and superstitions. Priestthe very one founded by the Apostles, and mother's face, and her eyes would often fill craft, ignorance, wickedness, each the ally of tain ? The lady's countenance manifested points—the French, glory; the Spaniards, or- most intense interest. I looked for the time penalties, till now the traveler from those ends thodoxy; the Yankees, rapacity; but Bull when all this weight of responsibility should of the earth to which the gospel has been pro-

## DEATH OF A CALIFORNIA ADVENTURER.

The following lines, from the New England Diadem, were "suggested by hearing read an extract of a letter from Captain Chase, giving an account of the sickness and death of his brother-in-law, Mr. Brown Owen, who died on his passage to California. The whole poem is painfully interesting in every line, and it will be read with 'teary eyes,' by many who have lost brothers, tathers, husbands, or sons, on their way to, or after having reached, the land of Gold and Graves." the land of Gold and Graves."

Lay up nearer, brother, nearer, For my limbs are growing cold, And thy presence seemeth dearer, When thy arms around me fold; I am dying, brother, dying; Soon you'll miss me in your berth For my form will soon be lying 'Neath the Ocean's briny surf.

Hearken to me, brother, hearken, I have something I would say, Ere the veil my vision darken, And I go from hence away; I am going, surely going, But my hope in God is strong, I am willing, brother, knowing That He doeth nothing wrong.

Tell my father, when you greet him. That in death I prayed for him; Prayed that I might one day meet him,
In a world that's free from sin;
Tell my mother, (God assist her, Now that she is growing old,) That her son would glad have kissed her. When his lips grew pale and cold.

Listen, brother, catch each whisper, 'Tis my wife I'd speak of now; Tell-oh, tell her how I miss d her, When the fever burned my brow; Tell her, brother-closely listen, Don't forget a single word-That in death my eyes did glisten, With the tears her memory stirred.

Tell her she must kiss my children, Like the kiss I last impressed, Hold them as when last I held them, Folded closely to my breast; Give them early to their Maker, Putting all her trust in God, And He never will forsake her, For He's said so in His Word.

Oh, my children !- Heaven bless them! They were all of life to me; Would I could once more caress them, Ere I sink beneath the sea; 'Twas for them I crossed the ocean; What my hopes were I'll not tell, But they've gained an orphan's portion, Yet He doeth all things well.

Tell my sister I remember Every kindly parting word, And my heart has been kept tender, By the thoughts her memory stirred. Tell them I ne'er reached the baven Where I sought the "precious dust," But have gained a port called Heaven, Where the gold will never rust.

Urge them to secure an entrance, For they'll find their brother there; Faith in Jesus, and repentance Will secure for each a share-Hark! I hear my Saviour speaking, 'Tis, I know his voice so well, When I am gong—oh, don't be weeping Brother, here's my last farewell!

# INFIDELITY-ALLIED TO MENTALIDIOCY

The following earnest and indignant language of Dr. Chalmers, when speaking of the hills that embosomed those bright waters, he independence, have lost none of their significance at the present day. "Let the enemies of our faith show the

lic speaking. Many of them say good things; seats herself at last by her own hearthstone, and I will make thee a fisher of men." Here glery of priests, or the pertness of a flippant he was beginning to see the concourse of men witticism; let them bring along with them Such a one comes up to my recollection; from distant lands—men of strange aspect and the spirit of cool and candid reflection, an garb, and of language and races unknown to anxiety after truth, and a ready submission to Galilean fishermen. Here, in his hours of evidence. How little do they think, as they the morrow; light, air, motion, all sources of that great commission, "Go ye into all the phy that is in them—of that humble, cautious world, and preach the gospel to every creature," spirit which Bacon taught, and on which Newmight well awaken in him new thoughts con- ton rests the immortality of his genius. There is cerning the breadth and depth of its signifi- a puppeyism in infidelity for which I have no cance, and earnest searching of heart as to patience. I thought that now-a-days both gentlemen and philosophers would have been ashamed of it. At the commencement of last To me the question as to the particular spot | century one had some credit in sporting the language of unbelief and infidelity-for they

# 'SOW BESIDE ALL WATERS.'

visited 'Congress Spring,' and were thus re- love you as well as it is fit for one creature to red there, and which shows that some pro- whether to die this moment, or live through fessing Christians, instead of leaving their re- this night, and living this night would secure whom they come in contact. A few years of death nor impatient after it; to be willing ago, while a good deadon of a Baptist church to go to heaven the next hour from the greatwas at this Spring, a lady, to whom he was a lest comforts, or to wait for it through many stranger, was about to drink of the renewating lingering years, amid the greatest hardships, mineral water, when he put to her the ques- the most self-denying and laborious duties, and tion—' Did you ever drink at that Great Foun. the severest and most complicated suffering. next fall, the deacon providentially attended a

Do you remember asking a lady at Congress Spring if she had ever drank at that Great Fountain?' 'I do,' said the deacon. 'Well,' she continued, I am that individual. At the time, I was much displeased with your remark, but I couldn't throw off its effects upon my mind. By day and by night, that question rung in my ears, and I found no peace till I drank at that Fountain of living waters, of which, if a man drink, he will never thirst. Oh,' she added, ' be faithful to others, as you

were to me, and God will bless you. A word fitly spoken is like apples of gold in pictures of silver.' Blessed are ye that sow beside all waters.' Watch. & Refl.

JOHN CALVIN. From Teodore Beza's Eulogium, published in Henry's "Life and Times of Calvin."

Calvin was not of large stature : his complex ion was pale, and rather brown : even to his last moments his eyes were peculiarly bright, and indicative of his penetrating genius. He knew nothing of luxury in his outward life, but was fond of the greatest neatness, as became his thorough simplicity: his manner of living was so arranged, that he showed himself equally averse to extravagance and parsimony: he took little nourishment, such being the weakness of his stomach, that for many years he contented himself with one meal a day. Of sleep he had almost none: his memory was incredible; he immediately recognized, after many years, those whom he had once seen; and when he had been interrupted for several hours, in some work about which he was employed, he could immediately resume and continue it, without reading again what he had before written. Of the numerous details connected with the business of his office, he never forgot even the most trifling, and this notwithstanding the incredible multitude of his affairs. His judgment was so acute and correct in regard to the most opposite concerns about which his advice was asked, that he often seemed to possess the gift of looking into the future. I never remember to have heard that any one who followed his counsel went wrong. He despised fine speaking, and was rather abrupt in his language; but he wrote admirably, and no theologian of his time expressed himself so clearly, so impressively and accurately as he, and yet he labored as much as any one of his cotemporaries, or of the fathers. For his fluency he was indebted to the severel studies of his youth, and to the natural acuteness of his genius, which had been still further increased by the practice of dictation, so that proper and dignified expressions never failed him, whether he was writing or speaking. He never, in any wise, altered the doctrine which he first adopted, but remained true to the last-a thing which can be said of few theologians of this period.

Although nature had endowed Calvin with dignified seriousness, both in manner and character, no one was more agreeable than he in ordinary conversation. He could bear, in a wonderful manner, with the failings of others, when they sprung from mere weakness: thus he never shamed any one by illtimed reproofs, or discouraged a weak brother; while, on the other hand, he never spared or overlooked willful sin. An enemy to all flattery, he hated dissimulation, especially every dishonest sentiment in reference to religon: he was therefore as powerful and stormy an enemy to vices of this kind, as he was a devoted friend to truth, simplicity, and uprightness. His temperament was naturaly choleric, and his active public life had tended greatly to increase this failing; but the Spirit of God had taught him so to moderate his anger, that no word ever escaped him unworthy of a righteous man. Still less did he ever commit aught unjust toward others. It was then only, indeed, when the question concerned religion, and when he had contend against hardened sinners, that he allowed himself to be moved and excited beyond the bounds of moderation.

# OLD GABRIEL'S EXPERIENCE.

He had been a slave, and was now infirm, near eighty, and respected by all as a devout and consistent Christian. "One hot day," he said, "I was hoeing in the field, the sun shine berry hot, my feet so burn on the hot sand I feel hot all over; I take my hoe, I makes a hole right deep in the ground, I puts my feet down and cover them over wit de ground; and, massa, you don't believe how cool it feel to my feet. While my feet so in de ground; I begin to think about heaven and hell, how hot hell was. I got so troubled about it that I could not restyes, massa, so long all trouble, day and night-I know not what matter, till I tell one day Bapme how I must pray to Christ; how Christ [American Messenger

# GLORY OF HEAVEN.

The celebrated John Howe once had such a view of heaven, and such a desire to depart, While at Soratoga, a short time since, we that he said to his wife: "Though I think I incident that once occur- love another, yet if it were put to my choice,

Every virtue which gains a man respect in

New York, September 11, 1851.

"THE CHURCH" AND THE SABBATH

The previous five numbers of the Recorder have been occupied with a discussion of the served the Sabbath according to the com- erations would accord. Sabbath question, taken from a London magazine published by our Baptist brethren. In his review of the subject, the editor of that sentiments put forth by "Brother Owen of Cranfield" than with those of his other correspondents. Upon looking over what "Brother Owen" has written, we find that he rests the obligation to observe the "Lord's day" upon "the example of the apostles and the churches they planted, in conducting church affairs on this day; together with the resurrection of Christ, and his repeated visits to the disciples in their assembly on it, and especially in the second week, there being no recorded appearance of Christ to them from the day he rose till that day week; and the giv- ally. ing of the Holy Spirit at Pentecost on that day." These facts, he thinks, "sufficiently point out the duty of all godly people to observe religiously this very day, without apply-

ing to it the severities of the Sabbath law."

· We have so often shown the fallacy of the argument for Sunday observance as grounded upon these facts, that we shall not trouble our readers with any thing in reference to it in this connection. We will admit, for the sake of argument, that these facts do "point out the duty of all godly people to observe the day." But what is the duty of the ungodly? Does "the example of the apostles church affairs on this day," lay under obligation those that are out of the church? Be is so, that "men of God will ever hail it with joy constrained to do so by the severities of law, will men of the world have any such feelings the day, if not constrained by law, or even to convict them of sin in not doing it, since where no law is there is no transgression? Mr. O. kimself appears somewhat sensible of the weakness of his argument in this respect, for he says, "In relation to the community at large, let us be satisfied to support its necessity and importance just as we do that of food, clothing, health, and mental improvement, by expediency, &c. 'He makes no account of the example of the apostles and early churches here. Nothing but expediency, when the practice of worldly people is concerned.

But to urge a day of rest upon one class of neonle by one set of motives, and upon another class by a different set of motives, is, in our humble opinion, a poor way to promote its universal observance. And as for expediency, of course every man will judge for himself. It may appear expedient at one time to keep a day of rest, and at another time it may appear very inexpedient. There is no difficulty in making men see the expediency of taking food, wearing clothing, taking care of health, &c.; for they are urged to these things by the cravings of their nature. Let a man be hungry, and he needs no argument to show him the expediency of eating. Let him be sick, and he needs no argument to show him the expediency of looking after his health. But when do we find men thus ready to look after the wants of their moral nature? Necessary as a day of rest may be in order to give opportunity for religious worship and instruction, and though it may be "a wise and kind regulation" to appoint one, what man of the world is sensible of it? It is "wise and kind," on the part of the Al mighty, to give men the gospel; and sound reasoning shows that it is adapted to fill and bless all the faculties of their nature. It as important, in this respect, as food and cloth ing are to the body. But do men ever embrace it on the ground of expediency? Men of the world are slow to see the expediency of becoming Christians; and till the conviction is forced upon them, that "he who believeth not shall be damned," they give themselves no trouble to secure the advantages of religion. So with a day of rest. It may be very necessary to the welfare of the community; it may be indispensable to a person's best interests; but if men are not driven to the observance of it by the stern mandate of law, they will never come to it at all. To place it upon the ground of mere expediency is to abandon its interests altogether.

It may appear much more logical to ground the observance of the "Lord's day" upon New Testament authority alone, than to attempt to find authority for it in the Fourth Commandment. We certainly think, with the editor of "The Church," that "the transference theory is a pure figment;" and if the facts, upon which he and his favorite correindent rely to establish the claims of the first day of the week to religious regard, did really prove any thing, we should be inclined te yield the argument. That is, we should go so far as to admit that Christians have an institution, which devolves on them with an obligation like that of the Supper-a memorial of the Lord's resurrection, as the latter is of his death. But we could not, even then, admit that mankind at large had any thing to do with it. We should be compelled to say, that sinners were under no more obligation to commemorate the Resurrection by keeping the "Lord's Day," than they were to commemorate his Death by partaking of the "Lord's Supper." And, convinced as we should have to go back to the Law, and maintain the everlasting perpetuity of the institution enjoined in the Fourth Commandment; is perpetrated for the good of the Church, is picturesque. Perpendicular cliffs raise most shocking manner.

the one a Sabbath for the world at large, the other a Festival for the Christian Church.

mandment, and then observed the first day of

exposed one another's fallacies pretty effectu-

## BRITISH CORRESPONDENCE.

The Crystal Palace and Sunday—Sunday in London—Sunday in France—Papists in Ireland—Guvazzi—Close of the Exhibition. GLASGOW, August 22d, 1851.

Some of our\_religious journals have spoken in terms of satisfaction that the Exhibition in London has been kept shut on Sundays. Rapid as the strides are by which "desecration," in the Church's sense of that word, proceeds, we certainly had no expectation that the doors of the Crystal Palace were to be thrown open on that day. Nor did we doubt that foreigners from Papal lands, where ecclesiastics claim for their church the honor and the churches they planted, in conducting of having made Sunday what it is, would perceive a material difference between the manner of its observance in our country and their own. However, inconsistently the Church of as the best day of the seven," without being England seeks to have it believed that she obeys the Fourth Commandment, and finds the sanctification of the Sunday therein en-What is to bring these to the observance of joined. Rome, on the other hand, avers that the Commandment being abrogated, she, by right of the authority with which she has been invested, appointed the day partly for worship and partly for play. But the value of the Protest, even such as it was, which the Palace was to present against Papal desecration, has been greatly diminished by events which have transpired. While the doors were shut, work was going on within. Before Parliament was Commons, put a question to the Government as to whether it was true that persons were admitted to the Building on Sunday, and allowed to copy articles there. The answer which he received from Mr. Lewis conveying to be exhibited immediately. J. A. BEGG. no information on the point, the Colonel repeated his question subsequently to Mr. Laboucherie, the President of the Board of which they wished to preserve, and that on tographic experiments, and that in consethat the point of the question related to Sunday desecration—compensation would be

> made for the loss sustained. Among the visitants to the Crystal Palace, the representatives of the provincial press have been included. Those from Scotland seem by some articles which have since been published, to be more surprised at the extent of Sunday desecration in the great metropolis than it was expected would have been felt by Continental visitors by its sanctification. The increased number of cabs, the ordinary routine of omnibuses, the open shops for the taken them by surprise, although their own things, and Chambers' Journal for June 1st, the London Sunday Market.

> of sanctifying the day was furnished last Suna banquet, at which the Minister of the Public Works made an impressive speech in honan Advertiser" of 20th inst. Surely, the watchmen" are becoming very familiar with these sanctifying scenes on the day of

make their people also familiar with them. demonstration in Dublin this week, to intiit. There was much swaggering talk, but a seeming wish on the part of most to keep within the limits of the law. The notorious "John of Tuam," and another of the Bishops, appear to me fully committed by the signatures they have appended to documents pubstatute. It is now a matter of interest to see how the Government will deal with the crimi- ries—is the more quieting, reflective, and nals. It was boldly declared at the Dublin dreamy. meeting, that they will disregard the enactment, and that yet the Government they vilify purpose to pass another—and we believe no are, that the world needs a day of rest, we honest legislators will be a match for the cun-

Thus we should have two weekly observances; At the meeting of which we speak, the aid of their rocky fronts, from one hundred to three

the law, we should have but little to dispute try; but we have little wish to see it intro- bough, and twig within your reach, you will duced into our own. It may be easy to him behold the freaks of nature in her most We may possibly recur to this subject now, but it can hardly be considered natural; sportive moods. From here the river meanagain, though we do not think there is any nor do we think that almost any of his excess ders through a deep gorge, until, at Mount great need of it, as the several writers have sive gesture would be regarded as graceful if Morris, it flows out into the broad and beauti adopted by an English speaker in any kind of ful Genesee Valley. assembly. It has too much of the character-

fearfully portrays Juries, to Mr. Cyrus Hall McCormick, for his clatter of business. American Reaping Machine. This machine was lately subjected to full trial on the harvest field by the emment scientific Agriculturist, Mr. Mechi of the Tiptree Farm, Essex. After a whole day's work, Mr. M. intimates in level ground it will be quite successful, and the lower, by the Medina sandstone. that it can be farther improved. An after experiment was made by another farmer on less favorable ground, where also it met entire approval. Our English ship-builders have prorogued, Col. Sibthorp, in the House of shown a reluctance to expose their craft in competition with the "America," of new rig, lately arrived to challenge them. She is however, entered as competitor for the prize at one of the annual displays of nautical skill

# FALLS-GENESEE-NIAGARA.

Water-falls are universally regarded as add Committee had employed a person to procure scenery of nature. The rapid rush—the province of the Canadas seems a mystical, inillustrations of useful articles, a record of rising spray, wreathed in rainbows—the low, definite region. With a sufficiently definite but, he added—as if losing sight of the fact Western New York is highly favored with rately to define. The politicians of the States the people of not only this but the other consale of spirits, victuals, &c., seem to have life, on a pilgrimage to its shrine. The Ni- only oasis in the desert wilds of life—the 1850, contained a full and graphic account of origin, and contrasting well in many particuromantic and varied, through farms rich and can breathe and be a slave. day, when "the inauguration of the railroad | far-famed for their wheat-growing; the other from Tours to Nantes took place, with the is the concentration of waters having their usual manifestations. They were followed by rise far up in the north-west, thence alternately expanding into vast inland seas and contracting into rivers or straits. One is youthor of the occasion, and in general commenda- ful and buoyant, leaping from precipice to tion of the labors of industry." Such is the precipice in sportive glee; the other seems form in which it appears without comment to have known no youth, but is majestic and even in the London "Watchman and Wesley- calm, save when it takes its one great leap, and that is the leap of a giant. If you approach Niagara by the Genesee, the tremulous rushings of the latter fall upon your ear the Church's observance—and are helping to like the quick crack of musketry before the shock of the main engagement of battle, or The Roman authorities in Ireland held a like the distant rumblings of thunder before the bursting of the full storm. If you stand mate their dissatisfaction with the recent en- by Niagara first, and take the Genesee in a

"the Queen of Heaven" was invoked and is hundred and fifty feet in hight, looking down, course and end! He sips from the poisoned relied on. Would the blessed Virgin, whose solemn and majestic, upon you. The Gene- cup-sleeps, and is carried swiftly down the Such actually was the state of things in the faith challenges our admiration and imitation, see Valley Canal saucily worms its eely length | rapids of intemperance. Friends may call to early ages of Christianity. We mean, not the lend help to such idolaters, if she had the along upon the very verge of the perpendic- him from shore, yet he heeds not, but sleeps apostolic age, but the age succeeding it for power? It were to suppose her unworthy of ular precipices by the middle and upper falls, three or four centuries. The churches ob- the gratulations which she anticipated all gen- tearing away the rocks, and hurling them of destruction. He gives a frenzied shriek, down the declivities to make for itself a way. and plunges down the cataract of death. His Guvazzi, whose addresses to the Italian Although man has spanned the river with a the week purely as a religious festival. But refugees in London produced such impres- massive canal aqueduct above the upper-falls, no one in that age pretended to keep the Sun- sion, has delivered two orations this week to with a bridge directly above the middle, and print avows himself better pleased with the day festival out of respect to Scripture au- immense audiences in the City Hall of Glass is soon to throw across a railroad bridge of thority. The example of Christ and the gow. Like many more, we were present, not huge dimensions and vast hight by the lower Apostles was not pleaded at all. It was a to hear addresses delivered in a language we falls, thus driving the shaft of improvement voluntary practice altogether. And if Christ- do not understand but to see the man and be wherever he can obtain a foothold, the lower ians of the present day would be content to witness of his manner. His oratory has been falls remain, as yet, embowered in primeval do the same, and not make their Sunday-keep- highly eulogized. It is, we believe, in per- forests. Here, after clambering down the ing a pretext for setting aside the claims of fect accordance with the standard of his coun. precipitous banks by grasping every root,

> The falls at Rochester are very similar to dent of the College, and Rev. Henry E. Peck istic of pantomine, in which action is used, those of Portage, being three in number, and not as an aid to impressive speech, but rather of about the same hight and general appearto supply the place of words. These re- ance, except the middle fall, which is but marks, however, apply wholly to his manner; twenty-five feet in hight, scarcely deserving the College as follows:for his matter, even in translation, furnishes the name of a fall. The upper falls are nearevidence all-sufficient of a most powerful by encircled by the city. The steady hum of mind, well furnished for the warfare he has the latter, and the watery rumble of the for undertaken against his apostate mother Church. mer, fall upon your ear like the music of kin-The fiery denunciations which he has poured dred spirits. There is an island jutting out forth against every individual part of the over the brow of the precipice, dividing the Papal system, leave us room to wonder that falling stream into two parts. This island is he should still regard himself as belonging in as well suited as noted for Sam Patch leaps. work. Internally, the College has been emiany way to it, instead of utterly separating The far-famed Rochester mills have drained himself from the mass of corruption he so off a large share of the water from the falls, thus sacrificing grandeur to utility. The low-The Exhibition of the Industry of all Na- er falls, about a mile below the upper, are tions in London is to close on the 11th of Oc- enjoying more of the repose and beauty of tober. A great medal has been awarded, it nature, yet the city is rapidly stretching down is stated, by the Council of Chairmen of to it, and it will soon be surrounded with the

> The Portage falls are formed by the passage of the Genesee over the hard, enduring sandstones of the Portage group, to the softer shales below. The upper falls at Rochester are formed by the limestone of the Niagara the Times his conviction that on ordinary group; the middle by the Clinton group; and buy it at the price of being both frugal, indus-

> > So much for the Genesee. Now let us

step (by steam) to the Niagara. We have

ever been led to look upon Niagara as one of the classic rivers of America. It does not need, like the muddy Tiber, or the sluggish, insignificant Ilissus, the aid of poesy and song to give it an undying voice. Its majesty -its strength, that knows no weakness-the everlasting thunder of its voice-are more powerful immortalizers than even the touch of genius. It runs its short course between the territories of two powerful, ambitious, and rival nations. The blood of some of their Trade. He admitted that the Executive ing much of the grand and picturesque to the bravest sons has crimsoned its waters. The musical thunder of the falling water-affect southern border, it stretches away into the Sundays he had been allowed to make pho- the mind least susceptible to the beautiful, the cold, lifeless regions of the north, with a jaggrand, the sublime, and raise it from these up ged outline which the most daring of Her quence a work of art had been destroyed; to the Author of all that is beautiful and great. Majesty's subjects have not been able accirsuch sights and sounds. Not to mention the universally think that it needs the spirit of numerous cascades, delightful in outline, soul- liberty infused into its institutions and society, inspiring in the dash of waters-not to men- in order to give them life and energy. On tion the falls of Taghannac, Hector, and Lodi the other hand, there are three millions of there is sufficient in the wild rush of those human beings within the States-the broad of the Genesee and the deep thunderings of banner of stars and stripes waving proudly the cataract of Niagara, to give renown to over their heads, its flag-staff resting for its any region. Indeed, Niagara has spoken to support upon the sentiment 'all men are created equal and free '-who are robbed of tinent, and they responsive to the call, have their citizenship, ground into the dust, desent their poets, painters, lovers of nature, graded to a level with brutes, and compelled with a due intermixture of representatives to "thank their stars for their stripes." These from the various professions and callings in are looking to the despised Canadas as the agara and the Genesee are two streams alike paradise around which all their earthly hopes columns have often reported progress in these in destination, adown the St. Lawrence to cluster—the only spot, this side of heaven, ing them a new impulse. They are learning unite with the broad Atlantic, but unlike in where the oppressor ceases from pursuing and also to imitate the vices of the whites as well troubling, and the oppressed are at rest. As as their virtues; and yet the Tuscaroras are income of the American Board of Commislars. One comes from the wild uplands of the we stepped into these British dominions, we A farther illustration of the French mode Alleganies, wending its way amid scenery felt conscious of breathing an air that no slave

# Receive this air, that moment they are free;

They touch this country, and their shackles fall." We could but look back upon the States as a land over which slavery, like some evil spirit, hovers, with claws of iron, and broad, pat-like wings, which, as they ominously flap, shut out the light of heaven, and render the atmosphere murky and sulphurous. Its long, shriveled neck, and blood-hound head, are greedily thrust into every quiet vale and hamlet, in search of humanity clothed with ebon

As we arrived in the neighborhood of the falls, the first news that fell upon our ear wasactment, and to enact all safe rebellion against receding view, it is like that same musketry load of provisions, which he sold, taking in send a letter for the consolation of his waitafter the fierceness of the battle has passed, part payment a jug of rum. On his return, Puritan Boston could not be more exemplary, or like the fainter and still fainter mutterings being stupified by the effects of the rum, he or more utterly contradict every Gallic fashion of the retiring thunder-cloud, after the crash fell asleep. The swift current began to car- and impulse. But underneath this English of the vertical thunder-bolt has died away, ry him rapidly down towards the falls. A rigidity of observance, luxuriate those native and the bow is seen spanning the east. We man from the shore discovered his situation, have in a measure enjoyed both. The apand commenced calling to him. He partially lished since the passing of the obnoxious proach—the ascending series—is the more aroused, and carelessly looked about, then exciting; the receding—the descending se-dropped his head and slept on. His friend ran along the shore, and continued to call, but he continued to sleep until his boat struck the The sun was just tipping the hill-tops with rapids, when, with a frenzied look, he sprang gold, the gray mists of morning still lay along to his feet, caught his oars, struck two or three will not dare to touch them. If they are per- the vallies, as we stood by the falls of the clips, when his boat upset, and he was dashed mitted to trample on this law, it will serve no Genesee at Portage, and gave ourselves up headlong over the falls. The next day, his to the strange witchery of their wild waters. body was seen in the whirlpool below the The Portage falls are three in number, of the falls; and as we passed down the river to ning of unprincipled priests, who can get and hight of sixty six, ninety-six, and one hun- Lake Ontario, a body supposed to be his, had grant dispensations for every iniquity which dred and ten feet, respectively. The scenery just drifted ashore—mangled and torn in a

on, until aroused by the surgings of the waters soul, stranded on the shores of eternity, bereft of virtue, torn and mangled by sin, is tossed in the whirlpool of eternal misery. ALLEGAN.

## OBERLIN COLLEGE.

The Annual Commencement of the College at Oberlin, Ohio, took place on the 26th and 27th days of August. On the 26th, nine young ladies, who had completed the fouryears' course termed the "Young Ladies' Course," read their graduating essays, which are spoken of as very creditable. On the 27th, nine young gentlemen and three young ladies, graduates of the regular College Class, took part in the public exercises. Prof. Charles G. Finney has been elected Presiof Rochester, N. Y., Professor of Sacred Rhetoric. A correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune speaks of the condition and prospects of

"Oberlin College was never more prosper ous than during the year past. In no previous year has the number of students in attendance been so great; in none has more harmony prevailed among both pupils and teachers; in none has there been manifested a more earnest devotion and fervent love on the part of both teachers and taught for their nently prosperous. Externally, the effort commenced last November for its endowment has been prosecuted thus far with encouraging The mark having been set at \$100. 000, nearly \$78,000 have been already pledge ed. The balance must be filled during the ensuing Autumn.

"The Oberlin College works on the principle of uniting manual labor in term times, and school-teaching in vacation, with its course of study. It knows no caste of either color or condition. It aims to give to the laboring masses the best education for the least money, and thus in fact to bring the choicest facilities for education within the reach of every young man or woman who is free-hearted enough to trious, and studious."

## MISSIONS AMONG THE INDIANS.

At a Monthly Concert held in Boston on the firs Monday evening in September, Rev. Dr. Anderson communicated some interesting facts in relation to the Missions of the American Board among the Indians.

The Choctaw Mission, which is a third of a century old, is still presided over by Mr. By ington, who has been there from the beginning. Its stations number seven, and are all flourishing. A Choctaw reading book, a hymnbook, and an edition of the Old Testament, are in press. In one district the Chief, all the Judges, the School Commissioners, and twelve Captains out of fifteen, are members of the In another district the missionary asserts that intemperance is entirely unknown. The Churches are making decided progress in knowledge and civilization, notwithstanding the increase of white population among them. The annual meeting of the missionaries, held on the 4th of August, was mainly occupied in discussing the great want of more missiona-

Missionary operations among the Ojibewas have been greatly interrupted by the excitement incident to their change of residence, the Government requiring them to emigrate northward. Meetings and schools, however, have been well attended, and the Indians are more than ever well disposed.

The missions to the New York Indians consist of four stations among the Senecas, and one among the Tuscaroras. The Tuscaroras are near Niagara Falls. Both they and the Senecas are making cheering advances in civilization. They are bringing more land under cultivation, erecting more convenient and substantial houses, planting orchards, and making roads. The railroad across the Cattaraugus and Alleghany Reservations is givgenerally temperate, and have banished the traffic in intoxicating drinks from their commu-

# THE SUNDAY IN CANADA.

One of the editors of the New York Tribune who has been enjoying a week's vacation,

French and English social habits as here ex-

nibited. The English seem to carry off the victory, as is proper to their position of conquerors political, and yet the more mercurial element has insinuated itself, and has its way to a degree that in England would be shock-On Sundays no steamboats are allowed to run, no mails are dispatched, no theaters or concerts suffered, and the Saxon part of the people turn out in obedience to the that a man had gone over the falls. He re- church bells. No Hebrew or Seventh-day tions for benevolent purposes are taken up. sided, according to report, on Grand Island, Baptist, anxious to depart on that day, is disand had been over to Chippewa with a boat- missed from the city, nor even suffered to sons and daughters of frolic who welcome the Sunday as a time of recreation. Then the laugh of gayety is heard ringing from the sidewalks and the open doors of the workfellows, with sisters and sweethearts, or fathers with wives and children, pile themselves into these locomotive snuggeries, and away they carried off as it is with an air of supreme innocence and enjoyment. Only yesterday, while all the propriety of Montreal was con- ianity and of human freedom. vened in the Churches and Chaples, Episco-

How emblematic this of every drinker's thousand of these Canadians, who, had either gone or failed to go to early mass beforehand. went off in a railway train to St. Hyacinthe. some thirty miles distant, to some races there to take place despite the day."

> THEOLOGICAL SEMINARIES.—The Anniversaries of the Andover and Bangor Theological Seminaries took place last week. At Andover, Rev. Mr. Hoisington, a returned missionary from India, addressed the Society of Inquiry, in a very able sketch of the moral, political and religious condition of India. The number of alumni gathered on the occasion was very large, and their greetings constituted a pleasant feature of the occasion. Twenty-three orations were delivered by members of the graduating class. At Bangor, eight orations we're delivered by the members of the graduating class. . . . The effort which has been on foot for some time past to endow two professorships in this Institution has been so far successful that no doubt remains of obtaining the complete sum. ... The Baptist Theological Seminary at Newton, Mass., also had its Commencement last week. The examination of the several classes was thorough and satisfactory. Addresses were delivered by nine young gentlemen of the graduating class. A closing address was made to the class by Prof. Hackett, who presided on the occasion.

> THE CASE OF BOLDING .- \$2,000 has been raised in New York, Poughkeepsie, and Albany, to purchase the freedom of the fugitive Bolding, who was recently sent back from this city to Columbia, S. C. It was believed, before his examination, that he would be redeemed in case of conviction; and probably the money would have been paid over and the man set free at once on the conclusion of the examination, if the Fugitive Law had not provided officers and spending money to carry him back to slavery. As it was, the son of the U.S. Marshall, accompanied by the necessary officers, took the man to South Carolina, and then a dispatch was sent them to bring him again to New York, where a sum nearly double what he cost his claimants had been deposited for his redemption. He is expected in New York about the 13th inst.

No Sabbath in Africa.—The editor of the Savannah Journal says that he has "been permitted by a friend to peruse a letter received by him from a citizen of Liberia, who went from Savannah to that country, in which he gives a very interesting account of a ravel on foot in the interior a he crossed three or four mountains which have never been explored by civilized man. Two of these mountains he declares to be of rock or stone, and two of iron. The object of his visit was to teach the natives, whom he found entirely regardless of anything like a Sabbath, or any thing pertaining to religion, but willing to be taught, and very desirous to read the good Book. Many of them he so. far reformed as to induce them to abandon the practice of working on their farms on the

AN OLD ECCLESIASTICAL BODY, An exchange informs us that Rev. A. D. Gillett, of Philadelphia, has edited the Minutes of the venerable Baptist Association of that city for the first hundred years of its existence, and is about to publish them in an octavo volume. The Association was formed in 1707, and is one of the oldest, as it has been the most prosperous of the Baptist ecclesiastical bodies in this country. Rhode Island College, now Brown University, was originated by this Association, and it was also a pioneer in Education, Temperance, Missions, Religious Publications, and all other benevolent enterprises. now approved of by the denomination. The volume will also contain the sermon of Dr. Jones, preached in 1807, at the centennial anniversary of the Association.

CHEAP PAPERS.—The Methodist church, it s well known, has, within the last few years, been experimenting somewhat on cheap papers. Their Advocate and Journal is now published for \$1 25 per annum, strictly in advance. The publishers, however, have recently announced to the church, that it can not be sustained at that price with their present list of thirty thousand subscribers.

FINANCES OF THE AMERICAN BOARD.—The sioners for Foreign Missions, for the year ending July 31st, was \$274,902-an increase of \$23,276. The expenditure was \$284,830, being nearly \$10,000 more than the income, and making the Board's debt \$43,990.

BAPTIST MISSION IN CANADA.—The Bapwrites from Montreal, Canada, in the following tist Mission at Grand Ligne, C. E., reports recently an encouraging progress. Several "I observe with curiosity the conflict of baptisms of converted Roman Catholics have taken place—on one occasion, amid great confusion and interruption on the part of hostile

> HARVEST SERMONS. - The German Reformed Churches of Pennsylvania have pleasant custom, derived from Fatherland, of holding special religious services at the completion of the harvests, when annual collec-

> Testimony against Slavery. At the General Assembly of General Baptist Churches, by their Messengers, Elders, and

Representatives, holden at Worship street. London, on the 10th day of June, 1851— Proposed by Dr. Thomas Sadler, seconded by the Rev. J. C. Means, and resolved unanimously—

That this Assembly desires to express its utter and unqualified abhorrence of Slavery, men's tidy cottages, the cabs flit about busier its deep conviction that it is irreconcilable than ever, blackeyed, quick-voiced young with the spirit and principles of the Gospel, and its most heartfelt sympathy with those of our brethren who, in this important crisis. bowl around the mountain, into the country, prove themselves to be faithful brothers to the wherever they hope for pleasure and a day slave; and that the conduct of the American remote from ordinary cares. Boston would Legislature, in bringing into operation the positively be outraged by such depravity, Fugitive Slave Law, deserves the loud and unanimous reprobation of the friends of Christ-

JOSEPH CALROW MEANS, } Joint Boundaries

pal, Methodist, Presbyterian, or Unitarian, a To the Editors of the Sabbath Recorder.

MANUMITTED SLAVES.—The last will and testament of Elihu Creswell, late of New Or leans, sets free fifty-one slaves-ten men, twenty-six women, and fifteen children from five to twelve years of age. The will also makes it the duty of his executors to remove the slaves to one of the Free States. Accordingly J. E. Caldwell, an agent of the executors, has written to Governor Hunt, of New York, inquiring if there is any law to prevent their settlement in the Empire State, and ask ing for advice as to the best location. Gov. Hunt publishes the letter, and requests that the philanthrophic citizens of any towns or villages in this State who are ready to lend practical assistance to the cause of emancipation, by receiving the slaves when liberated, and making suitable provisions for their employment and maintenance, will communicate the fact to Mr. Caldwell, with such information as may seem to aid him in the performance of his trust.

ANDOVER THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.—DI Woods, the venerable Emeritus professor a Andover, recently preached two discourses in the Seminary Chapel, giving a succinct history of the origin and progress of that prosperous institution. The first idea of the Semi nary he attributed to Rev. Samuel Spring, of Newburyport, who opened his mind to one of his deacons, then a poor sick man. The good deacon caught the importance of the plan, and remarked, "I am unable to do anything myself, but I hope Billy will." Bill was his son-the late William Bartlett, to whose munificence, and that of another Newburyport man, deacon Brown, the Seminary owes its existence. Dr. Wood was its first tutor, and continued his connection with i until quite recently, when his place was supplied by Prof. Park.

METHODIST PRESIDENTS. - Three Presidents of prominent Methodist Colleges at the West and South have recently resigned their offices, for the purpose of resuming the active duties of the ministry in that Church-Rev. Dr. J. T. Peck, of Dickinson College; Rev. G. F. Pierce, of Emory College, Ga.; and Rev. Wm. H. Ellison, of the Wesleyan Female College, Macon, Ga. "These resignations are probably the fruit of a movement which has lately been made by the prominent journals of the denomination, against leaving the itinerant work of the ministry for teaching and other literary pursuits."

FRUITS OF ONE THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY. The whole number of clergymen educated at Isle. the Congregational Seminary at Andover, is said to be 1,111. Of this number 204 have deceased, leaving 907 living, of whom 102 are as Professors, &c. About 1,500 students half perished. have been connected with the Seminary for a ciety, Education Society, and Temperance appearance. Society, proceeded.

EPISCOPACY IN WESTERN NEW YORK.—At the Convention of the Episcopal Diocese of Western New York, held last month, the Bishop reported, that during the year six priests had been ordained, eight deacons, four new canditates for holy orders admitted, and two rectors instituted; 231 persons had been confirmed in seventy-eight congregations. The diocese now contains one Bishop, 120 clergymen, ten candidates, 140 organized churches, forty-five missionaries, employed at an expense of \$5,000, and the total amount contributed to benevolent objects, \$10,552 37

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AMERICAN AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.-We learn that the receipts of the American and Foreign Bible Society, for the month of August, exceeded by \$1,400 those of August, 1850, and that the receipts of the five months now closed exceed those of the corresponding months of last year by about \$500. The forthcoming periodical paper, we understand, will give a favorable view of the operations of the Society, with interesting items of foreign in-

LAWYERS TURNING PREACHERS.—Martin P. Sweet, a lawyer, and late Whig candidate for ed, his hands tied, and he was told that he had Congress in the Galena District, Ill., has received an appointment as preacher in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and has commenced his labors at Princeton, in that State. never know what had transpired to-day. Af-Delazon Smith, Esq., also a lawyer, and ex- ter choking him for some time, without getting tensively known in Michigan, has received an any confession as to where he had hid the appointment as Minister in the same Church, gold, they released him. The police attemptpresiding elder of that district.

DELICATE ATTENTION.—While Rev. Di Ide, the pastor of the First Baptist Church in Philadelphia, was recently absent on denominational business, the ladies of his congregation, aware of his intention to remove his family to a new house, quietly raised a sum wherewith to furnish in a neat appropriate manner his destined abode, to greet him on his return.

CAMPBELLITE MISSIONS .- The Disciples, or Campbellites, of the Western States, have determined to engage in the Foreign Missionary enterprise, and have selected Jerusalem ground, who has safely arrived at his destina-

states that "Mormonism at this day is as condemned to death. different and distinct from anything which the Prophet Smith ever taught or ordained as Mahometanism is different from Christianity. The sect is already split into seven different bodies, each repudiating the other. These are as follows: "Rigdonites, who are the simon-pure of the sect, are scattered through the land; Brighamites, usurpers, occupying the valleys of Utah; Strangites, a Force, Beaver Island, Lake Michigan; Hydites, squatters on the unsurveyed public lands in Western Iowa-Kanesville their head quarters; Cutlerites, settled on Silver Creek, Mills county, Iowa; Brewsterites, at Socorrot New-Mexico; Bishopites, at Kirkland, Lake, county, Ohio. The Strangites, Brewsterites, and Bishopites, are new lights; the Cutlerites are reformers; and the Hydites are the Whig Smith Papil . ta ganga v. N. rarru. H. oa.

# General Intelligence.

European News.

The steamer America, with three days later news from Europe, arrived at Boston on the 5th inst.

Cotton had improved considerably, and Breadstuffs, except Indian corn, fallen.

The Queen had signified her intention to the arrangements for the journey of the Royal | devoted to agricultural pursuits. party, considerable merriment, on one hand, and vexation on the other, has been occasioned by the refusal of the Vestry of St. Pancras on the northern frontier. Parish to put a certain road into a fit state for use in time for Her Majesty to pass over it to the railway station. The Parish coolly informed the Queen that the road would be closed on the day named, and that, consequently, Her Majesty could not pass over it.

consequence of her neglect to observe one of the sailing regulations.

al leave taken of the Foreign Commissioners, days.

A meeting of the Catholics of the United Kingdom was held at Dublin on the Tuesday preceding the departure of the America, and had led, as was anticipated, to scenes of disorder and violence.

The question of a packet-station in Ireland has been revived, and is being warmly discussed in the Irish journals, and at public meetings in Dublin and elsewhere.

In Paris the opinion gains ground that the Prince de Joinville will be started as a Candidate for the Presidency at the approaching

At Paris, two gentlemen connected with The Semaine, Messrs. Sarrans & Cox, have been condemned—the first to six months', the second to three months' imprisonment, and

In Java the Cholera, after making most fearful ravages, has greatly subsided. Throughout the Dutch possessions it is estimated that Foreign Missionaries, 148 Home Missionaries from 12,000 to 13,000 were attacked during at the West, and 69 connected with Colleges | the late visitation, of which number fully one-

Much damage is said to have been done longer or shorter period. It was from this to the coffee plantations in Ceylon, by large Seminary that the founders of the Tract So- swarms of rats which have recently made their A French paper mentions that the town which he will dispatch to the Government.

council of Orleans has granted a salary of £20 pruning fruit trees. Excursion tickets for Madeira and the West Indies are now issued by the Royal West In- the execution of Lopez.

dia Mail steam-packet Company. A terrific explosion lately took place in a colliery at Washington, England; 34 persons

# California News.

were killed.

Two weeks later news from California (to August 1st) has come to hand since our last. It was brought by way of San Juan.

During the stay of the passengers at San Juan del Norte, a carpet-bag, containing \$1,000 was stolen from a man named Selden Goff, of New York: A waiter at the hotel, who was seen near the missing money, was susbjected, and without delay a short investigation was held, and the prisoner was then taken to the woods, guarded by two Californians, and followed by a third bearing a long coil of rope. Arriving at the place appointed for the execution, a noose was made and adjusted to the prisoner's neck, the other end being thrown over a branch of a tree. His eyes were blindonly six minutes to make his peace with God. He knelt for a moment, and then rose to his feet. He was asked where his relatives resided, when he replied that he hoped they would and has been stationed at Keosauqua by the ed to interfere and arrest the ringleaders, their making any prisoners.

The San Francisco Morning Post of July in this country. 31st, sums up the events of the previous two veeks as follows ;—

The events of the past two weeks are of less exciting character than those embraced in the summary of the last steamer. No great even 200 of the Spaniards; outrage has occurred to highten the excitement in the public mind; the subsisting excite- the offensive, but fought for their lives from ment has abated. Under the amended Crim- the first, and were at length surprised and inal Code, which took effect on the 1st instant, utterly routed; and which allows the Jury a discretion to punas the field of their operation. Rev. Dr. ish either with imprisonment or by death, Barclay has been selected to explore the those guilty of arson, robbery, burglary, &c., conspicuous of which, is the case of Robinson, foot on the soil of Cuba; MORMONISM.—A correspondent of The Gibson and Thompson, convicted at Sacra- 6. That the Creoles, or natives of Cuba, so

exceed those of any previous month.

The most remarkable feature of mining operations are the numerous undertakings, by companies, all along the veins and tributaries, to divert the waters from their channels; the for the transportation of coal from Wilkesextensive canals on the tributaries of Calaver- barre to New-York, which has entered into as, Tuolumne, American and Yuba, to carry engagements to convey from the mines to this water upon placers known to be rich, but city, through the Lehigh and Morris Canals, without water: and lastly the fair prospect of 200,000 tuns the first year, 300,000 the second, a practical and successful beginning of quratz and 400,000 tuns each year thereafter. It is

mining, with heavy, improved machinery. is every day becoming more general, that this is, 50 cents per tun, and the cost of mining it and a graduate of Center College, has deterthe church after the assassination of Prophet will become the great and permanent source is estimated at 50 cents. This will make the mined to devote himself to the ministry of the of gold. The age of prospecting is past; com- price, opposite New-York, \$3 50 per tun. Presbyterian Church.

bined capital and labor, directed by systematic and scientific principles, will succeed where a blind trust in fortune and in individual efforts has failed.

The subject of agriculture is beginning t attract considerable interest. Although the past Winter and Shring were unusually dry, experiments have proved eminently successful, and there is a desire among many who came here as mere sojourners, to settle permanently in California, and gather around them the compass through London on the 27th August, on forts of a home. It is estimated that there are ner way to Scotland, and in connection with already twenty thousand persons settled and

account of an extensive slaughter of Indians | not disposed to give further battle, and so at Pitt River On the morning of the 6th July, Gen. Lane had gone into the mines, breaking a party of fifteen men, under the command of up his camp. Capt. B. F. Harvey, made an attack upon some 800 Pitt River Indians, some 20 miles from Mr. Stevens's challenge to the yacht clubs | Shasta. A warm fire immediately commenced, | Kirkpatrick and the party under his command, to sail the America for ten thouasnd guineas and was kept up for some considerable time, who were reported to have been missed from against any of their vessels, had not been ac- during which some 60 or 70 were killed, Point Orford, under circumstances justifying cepted up to the 23d. The America tested and a large number mortally wounded. The a suspicion that they had been murdered by last Nashville Convention. ner sailing powers on the 22d, in the Ryde party captured and brought in four squaws, the Indians. Regatta, and beat all her English competitors and one young child about six years old. On by a long distance. It is said, however, she the following morning 150 men, well armed, will not be declared the winner of the cup, in left for Pitt River, and all other parts of the country where the Indians were to be found. On the night of the 14th, a party of five men, The Great Exhibition was becoming less (miners,) were attacked in the night, four attractive to the public, the receipts having miles from Shasta. A man by the name of ny. Compared with July they show a gain fallen to about £2,000 per day. The five Mathews, from Iowa, was shot dead on the of over \$35,000, or more than \$1,200 per day. shilling fee has been wholly discontinued. spot, and three others badly wounded, one of The Exhibition will positively close on the whom has since died. His name was Osborn, 11th of October, and on the 15th of that month from Salem, Mass. | They were all brought in. the reports of the juries will be received, the. The Indians are daily committing depredations, awards made, the prizes declared, and a form- killing one, two, of three at a time every few

## End of the Cuban Invasion.

The steamship Empire City arrived at New York on Sabbath afternoon last, bringing Havana dates to Sept. 1st.

Havana had been the scene of jubilee and to the capture of Gen. Lopez and his forces. The news reached Havana on the 30th ult. Flags were hoisted, and guns fired. At night buildings were illuminated, and torch-light processions formed. In fact, it was a day of general rejoicing.

Lopez was taken in the interior, wandering alone—nearly exhausted from fatigue and hunger. He asked for something to eat at a farm-house, and permission to lie down; while ment endured by political prisoners at Belle asleep he was bound and made prisoner. Of now imprisoned, and are to be sent to Spain for ten years confinement in a dungeon. They say their sufferings before taken were intense. For several days they lived on the leaves of trees, &c. The last meat they ate was the horse of Gen. Lopez. They had no arms ton News of August 27th, that Rev. C. P. when taken. The remainder of the party Elliott was killed on Sunday last, while prohave either been shot or they perished from hunger. Capt. Platt, of the U.S. Sloop-of- form his clerical duties. His horse having War Albany, visited them in prison, and taken fright from the falling of a tree, Mr. thereby gained some important information,

The steamers Habanero, Almegdares, a year to a lecturer on the art of grafting and Pizarro, and Isabelia Catholica, were on Sunday, Aug. 31, dispatched to Bahia Honda and

> ing a screw until the neck is broken. The scene of execution was at the "Punta," opposite the "Moro!" There were assembled from eight to ten thousand troops, and as many citizens. A few minutes before 7, Lopez was brought forward, and ascended the platform with a firm and steady step. Facing the multitude, he made a short speech, and his last words were, "I die for my beloved Cuba." He then took his seat-the machine was adjusted; at the first twist of the screw his head dropped forward-and he was dead. Thus ended the career of Gen. Lopez, so long the dread and terror of Cuban authori-

> In no instance, (the prisoners say,) have the Creoles of the Island manifested the least disposition to join them.

The excitement in Havana is fast subsiding, since the annihilation of Lopez and his forces. No more fears of an invasion are en-

-The Editor of the N. Y. Tribune refers to the lengthy official accounts of the progress and termination of the Lopez invasion, as establishing the following facts:-

1. That the bodies of the prisoners shot at and aid was sought from an English brig-of- Havana with Crittenden and Kerr were not select a committee of gentlemen to examine BARD, both of Scott. war, which was refused. The Prometheus mutilated nor anywise maltreated, and the them, who shall make a report to the world. was searched, but the affair ended without story that they had been was fabricated to ex- One hundred frames are now being made for

2. That the invaders achieved no important success at any time, beyond the killing of Gen. Enna and the consequent repulse of the detachment led by him;

3. That they killed no 2,000, 1,000, nor

4. That they at no time were able to act on

5. That, though they were landed in the very quarter of Cuba where Lopez was most likely to obtain aid, yet they received none of (among many other rigorous provisions,) any kind, and were not joined by a single a few trials have been had, among the most corporal's guard from the hour of their setting

Philadelphia Ledger, writing from Nauvoo, mento of the robbery of James Wilson, and far from affording them such aid as even cowards friendly to them might safely have The reports from all the mining districts done, evinced the most active and deadly are more favorable than at any period during hostility throughout to the invaders and their ing about to visit Europe, has made several cause. We cannot doubt that they furnished | munificent donations to the Catholic Church, for August and September, will doubtless far the information which led to the surprise and of which she is a member. Among them is a route of Lopez; we know that they finally gift of a lot worth \$20,000 to the Archbishop, deceived, betrayed, bound and delivered him for the erection of a Cathedral, and another to Concha.

It is stated that a company has been formed expected that the coal will be delivered at There is increased confidence in the ulti-mate success of quartz mining, and the belief portation. The value of the coal in the mine member of Congress, a native of Danville, Ky.,

From Oregon.

By way of San Francisco, Oregon dates to July 22d have been received.

A rumor prevailed at Astoria, at the latest date, which awakened fears for the safety of Gov. Gaines and party, who, when last heard from, were at a crossing of Rogue's River. They had been in pursuit of Indians, and, it was reported, had been surprised and captured by an overwhelming force.

The troops in the hostile Indian country under Gen. Lane, had had several skirmishes with the Indians at last accounts, and succeeded in driving them into the mountains, killing The Indian hostilities have ceased on the 40 or 50, and wounding a large number. southern and eastern borders, and broken out None of his men were killed, and but two of them wounded. About 30 prisoners had been Late intelligence from Sacramento gives taken. It was thought that the Indians were

> The principal feature of the Oregon intelligence is an account of the safety of Capt.

#### SUMMARY.

The receipts of the Erie Railroad for Au gust are unexpectedly large, and show a considerable gain on the estimates of the Compa-

The figures are : Passengers and Mail \$153,793 05 \$110,171 08

\$263,964 12 Same month, 1850. \$129,206 12

\$134,758 00

for the month of August, was 166,496. The number of letters dispatched by steamers for the same period was 198,812. The number rejoicing for the three days previous, owing of newspapers received was 77,910—the number dispatched to foreign countries, 108,807. The number of ship letters, by merchant vessels, sent from the Post-Office, for the last month, was 2.397.

> We have heard, says the N. Y. Tribune, of new style of carriage to be used on common roads and in the streets of the city, to be propelled by the weight of a single man. The structure is firm, with driving wheels four | brought to this city by one vessel. feet two inches in diameter, with an elegant wire frame] work body, with seats for two the North Ohio Methodist Conference says 17th, and ending Tuesday, March 23d. persons over the front wheels, which are four that the Missionary collections alone, of the feet in diameter. A speed, equal to fifteen miles per hour, can be easily attained, although it is designed to run but about ten miles per

We regret to have to state, says the Charles. ceeding from Stateburg to Manchester, to per-Elliott jumped out of the vehicle in which he was riding, and while standing on the road was struck on the head by the limb of a falling tree, which killed him instantly.

A fatal railroad accident occurred at An-Mariel, to bring up the troops, preparatory to dover, on the Eric Railroad, on Monday, September 1. As the train was approaching that Lopez was gatroted on Monday morning, place, a gentleman and lady attempted to cross Sept. 1, at 7 o'clock. [The punishment of the track in front of the locomotive with a the garrote is described as placing the victim horse and buggy; but the horse being vicious, in an easy chair, clamping his limbs, placing stopped on the track, and the gentleman and a band around the neck, and gradually press- lady were instantly killed, also the horse. Henry Fitzsimmons is said to be the name of the unfortunate gentleman.

The Mayor of New York has received a etter from John P. Brown, of our Legation at Constantinople, confirming the reports in regard to the liberation of Kossuth. The illustrious exile has declared his intention to come to this country, on board the U.S. steamer Mississippi, and will probably arrive here by the 1st of November. He will be accompanied by all the refugees who were with him at Kutahia, except Count Batthyani and wife

As a gentleman belonging to Dover, N. H. was fishing from the rocks at the Pool, a wellknown place of resort near the mouth of the Saco liver, a few days since, a heavy wave washed up to the rock where he was standing, and swept him into deep water. His wife, with admirable presence of mind, threw her fishing-rod to him, which he caught, and she towed him by means of a line she held in her hand, to a place of safety.

The Hillotype, or Daguerreotype in colors, invented by Mr. L. L. Hill, is announced by the Dauguerrian Journal to have been so far perfected that the pictures will be exhibited cite indignation and procure reinforcements the pictures. The mode by which he proposes to dispose of his discovery has not yet been made public.

A private letter from Chattahoochee, Fla., gives an account of the ravages of the storm of Aug. 22, in that vicinity. A large amount of sought and found Jesus to be precious to her soul. She property was destroyed, including the whole united with the Seventh-day Baptist Church'at Rockof the tobacco crop, and a number of barns, cotton sheds, and other buildings. The late corn crop was almost entirely destroyed, and the cotton crop sustained essential

The Burlington (N. J.) Gazette states, that short time since, William Rogers, Esq., found on his farm near the village of Crosswicks, two land tortoises with the following inscription cut on their shell: O. B. 1809, and E. R. 1810, thus making it 41 and 42 years and 12 days. since so cut. How much older they are, de-

Miss Hunt, a young lady of St. Louis, belot for the establishment of a community of Sisters of the Good Shepherd.

The town of Middleboro', Mass., has within its limits five Baptist Churches. The First Church, to which the venerable Isaac Backus ministered about half a century, was constituted in 1756; the Second in 1757, the Third in 1761. The remaining two have been more recently formed.

Mr. John Q. Hewlett, residing about three miles from Baltimore, on the Frederick turn pike-road, raisedt his season seven hundred and eighty bushels of prime white wheat on a field containing 18 acres, 2 roods, and 6 perchesbeing a very small fraction under forty two bushels per acre. The grain was sold for ninety-five cents per bushel.

The Irish labores on the Central New Jersey Railroad, about 12 miles from Easton, last week got up a quarrel among themselves about some local differences in their own country, which was not quieted until two men were killed and several others wounded.

On the 6th inst., at Newark, Del., twelve miles south of Wilmington, a man named Edward Ginn shot his wife, her sister, and his own child. They all died instantly. Cause not known. Ginn escaped, but the officers are on his track.

The Southern Press announces the death of Beyerly Tucker, Esq., one of the Faculty of William and Mary College, more extensively known as a politician of the Nullification and Secession school. He was a member of the The distinguished politician Judge Wood-

bury, died at his residence in Portsmouth, N. H., on Thursday evening, September 4, at the age of 61. The immediate occasion of his death was an inflammatory tumor of the stomach, which rendered him incapable of taking nourishment.

Rev. Henry Giles, the lecturer, is suffering from a recent paralytic shock, by which he has lost the use of his lower limbs. He was obliged to deliver his oration, at the recent commencement in Waterville College, in a sitting position.

A gentleman received a letter by the Atlantic, the postscript of which announces the arrival in London, at the moment of dispatching The number of sea letters received by the the letter, of Mrs Judson and her children, al mail steamers, at the New-York Post-Office, apparently in good health. They may be expected here in a short time.

> Land Warrants are in fair demand at \$155 for Mexican, but the supply is very much decreased. The new warrants, of which some 40,000 have been issued, mostly 40 acres, are unsaleable, but are disposed of in some instances at about 50c. per acre.

The ship ('onstellation, from Liverpool arrived at New-York last week, with nine hundred and sixteen emigrants. This, we believe, is the largest number that has been

present year, exceed those of any former year y some \$1,200 or \$1,400.

The Boston Commonwealth has been mulcted in the sum of \$400, at the suit of Richard R. Sheckels, for certain reflections upon the And Teacher of French, Painting, Drawing, and assist. case of the negro barber in Springfield last The President has removed the Collector

Pampero to depart with Lopez and his companions for Cuba. The works of the Pomeroy Manufacturing

at New-Orleans, for allowing the steamer

Company at Wallingford, Ct., were partially

Company, viz. \$419 74. veek were estimated at \$2,650,000.

New York Market-September 10, 1851.

Ashes-Pots \$5 12 a 5 18; Pearls 5 50. Flour and Meal-Flour, 3 68 a 3 94 for Michigan State, 4 00 a 4 12 for old pure Genesee.

Grain-Wheat, 84c. for red Ohio, 93c. for white Michigan, 1 00 for common Genesee, 1 23 for a lot of prime Genesce Seed Wheat. Rye 65c. Barley 85c. Oats 32 a 38c. Corn, 60 a 61c. for mixed Western, 62c. for round yellow. Provisions-Pork, 12 50 a 13 25 for mess, 15 00 a

5 75 for prime. Beef, 5 00 a 6 00 for prime, 8 75 a 1 00 for mess. Butter, 8 a 12c. for Ohio, 10 a 14c. for State. Cheese 4 a 6 dc. Beeswax-Prime 27c.

Feathers-Prime Western 38c

Seeds-Clover 10c., Timothy 15 00 a 20 00 per tierce. Tallow-7c. for prime country Wool-Sales have been made at 31 to 44c. for Fleece, the school. The exercises of the Institution will be which is a decline. Pulled 29 a 32c

# MARRIED,

In Hopkinton, R. I., on the 4th inst., by Eld. John Green, Mr. EDWARD D. SPICER, of DeRuyter, N. Y. to Miss Eliza Wells, of Hopkinton, R. I. In Independence, N. Y., Aug. 19th, 1851, by Eld. T.

E. Babcock, Mr. Lewis P. Scovel to Miss Clarinda Scorific, both of Independence. . In Scott, N. Y., on the 30th of August, by Rev. J. R. in September. It is the inventor's purpose to | Irish, Mr. Janna N. Pratt to Miss Mary Ann Hub-

DIED,

In Verona, N. Y., on the 4th of September, of consumption, MARIETTA WILLIAMS, aged 18 years. She to improve her health, and for several months her friends thought the change favorable. During the past winter House in Hopkinton, which she attended, and there she ville, of which she remained a member until her death. A few weeks previous to her return to Verona, her health began to decline, and she was anxious to go home to the land that gave her birth. On the 20th day of August she arrived at her brother's, in Verona, much atigued with the journey; she continued to fail, and two weeks after her arrival she fell asleep in Jesus. Her end was calm and peaceful. C. C. At Quebec, (Canada,) on Monday, August 26, of

cholera, Thomas J. Wilcox, of Rockland Lake, N. Y. formerly of Westerly, R. I., aged 48. In DeRuyter, N. Y., August 31st, of fits, SILAS MAT

THEW, son of Robert and Anna Stillman, aged 15 months

#### LETTERS. James R. Irish, W. C. Kenyon, C. P. Rood, N. Ward-

ner, James Hubbard, E. D. Randolph, D. C. Green, E. H. Babcock, A. W. Coon, C. Chester, T. E. Babcock, of Jacob L. Dodge.

J. M. Allen (cr. Rec. July 10.)

Two Governors of the Alms House, in the place of J. M. Allen (cr. Rec. July 10.)

# RECEIPTS.

The Treasurer of the Seventh-Hay Baptist Publishing Society acknowledges the receipt of the following sums from subscribers to the Sabbath Recorder: Truman Lanphear, Westerly, R.I. \$2 00 to vol. 8 No. 52 George Gavit; 2 00 J. A. Clarke, 2 00 S. A. Champlin,

Joseph Chapman, 2 00 J. Manwaring, East Lyme. Ct. A. M. Dunham, Plainfield, N. J. 2 00 M. Stillman, Jr., Alfred Center, 2 00 2 00 Henry Shelden, 2 00 Jesse Burdick, Scott, 2 00 Amelia M. Green, " E. D. Spicer, DeRuyter, 2 00 Of J. B. Butts, Southampton, Ill., for Visitor, 181

Clark Rogers, New York, 1 00 BENEDICT W. ROGERS, Treasurer.

North-Western Association. THE North-Western Seventh-day Baptist Association will hold its Fifth Anniversary with the Church in Christiana, Dane County, Wisconsin, commencing on the fourth day of the week before the first Sabbath in A. W. Coon, Cor. Sec.

The Ohio Association. THE Seventh-day Baptist Ohio Association will hold L its first Anniversary with the church in Jackson township, commencing on the fifth day of the week be fore the second Sabbath in October, 1851.

J. G. BABCOCK, Cor. Sec.

Our Anniversaries.

THE MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—The Ninth Anni versary of the Seventh-day Baptist Missionary Society will be held (God willing) with the First Church in Brookield, 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.

THE PUBLISHING SOCIETY.—The Second Anniversary 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 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.

Morning Line for Albany.

at such time and place as the President of the Society

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

Clothing Establishment.

shall appoint and notify.

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 constantly on hand, in large quantities and great variety, coats, pants, and vests. Country merchants desirous of introducing ready-made clothing as a branch of their business, may here obtain a supply on the most favorable terms. Individuals who desire to renew their wardrobes on short notice, may here be fitted with complete suits without delay; or, if they prefer it, may select their cloths and leave their orders, which will re ceive prompt attention. An examination of our stock and 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

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

Union Academy.

THE Academic Year of this Institution (located at L Shiloh, N. J.) for 1851 and '52 will commence the first Wednesday in September, and continue forty-four weeks, including two vacations, of one week each, be-

The year is divided into three terms: The First commencing Wednesday, September 3d, and ending Tuesday, December 9th. The Treasurer of the Missionary Society of The Second commencing Wednesday, December The Third commencing Wednesday, March 31st, and

ending Tuesday, July 6th. Board of Instruction. WM. C. WHITFORD, Principal, And Teacher of the Classics, Natural Sciences, and

higher Mathematics. . Miss RUTH R. HEMPHILL, Preceptress,

TEACHERS' CLASSES will be formed at the opening of the Fall and middle of the Winter Terms, and continue seven weeks. Those intending to teach District Schools are solicited to become members of this department. Especial attention will be given to the common English branches, and to familiar lectures and discussions on

School Teaching.

During the Winter Term the Agricultural Department will be under the instruction of Prof. Gurdon Evans, A. M., and will embrace the study of the best authors. destroyed by fire on the 5th inst. Loss \$1,000. and daily recitations. Two hours each day will be spent in the Laboratory well furnished with apparatus The Largest Toll ever paid on one boat's and chemicals, where students will be instructed in the argo from New-York to Buffalo, was paid | Elementary Analysis of Soils, Minerals, Ashes of Plants, last Friday by the American Transportation &c., and the various modes of testing for their constituent elements. Also, a course of Public Lectures will be delivered on the application of Science to Agricul-The receipts of gold from California last ture, and illustrated by a great variety of philosophical and chemical experiments. The object of this course of instruction is to afford ample facilities for farmers to become scientific, as well as practical; and enable them to render waste and worn-out lands productive,

and retain them constantly improving under a high state of cultivation. In connection with classes, Courses of Lectures will be delivered, during the Fall Term, on Natural Philosopliy and Elementary Chemistry; during the Winter Term on Astronomy and Physiology; during the Spring

Term on Geology and Intellectual Science.

Tuttion—from \$3 50 to \$5 00 per term, to be settled in advance, or by satisfactory arrangement. Extras -Drawing, \$1 00; Oil Painting, \$6 00; Monochromatic, \$3 00; Agricultural Chemistry, including chemicals, (breakage extra,) \$10 00 Board in private families from \$1 25 to \$1 50 per

week. Rooms can be obtained at a moderate expense Every care will be taken to render the school of the nighest advantage to the student. The regulations will be few, but strictly and steadily enforced. Our object is at the same time we cultivate the intellectual and moral powers to develop also the practical. Nothing sectarian will be taught or countenanced in

suspended on the first and seventh days of each week. LEWIS HOWELL, Pres. of the Board of True Election Notice.

STATE OF NEW YORK, SECRETARY'S OFFICE. 1 Albany, August 27, 1851. TO the Sheriff of the City and County of New York: 1 SIR,-Notice is hereby given that at the General Election, to be held in this State, on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following officers are to be elected, to wit: A Judge of the Court of Appeals, in the place of

A Secretary of State, in the place of Christopher A Comptroller, in the place of Philo C. Fuller. A State Treasurer, in the place of Alvah Hunt. An Attorney-General, in the place of Levi S. Chatfield.

A State Engineer and Surveyor, in the place of Hezetiah C. Seymour. A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Charles Cook. An Inspector of State Prisons, in the place of Alex-

All whose terms of service will expire on the last day of December next. Also, a Justice of the Supreme Court, for the First Indicial District, in the place of James G. King, whose

erm of service will expire on the last day of Decem-Also, a Senator for the IIId. IVth. Vth. and VIth Senate Districts, in the place of Richard S. Williams, Clarkson Crolius, James W. Beekman, and Edwin D. Morgan, whose terms of service will expire on the last day

County officers to be elected for said County: Sixteen Members of Assembly.

A Register, in the place of Cornelius V. Anderson.
A Recorder, in the place of Frederick A. Tallmedge. Two Judges of the Superior Court; in the place of Thomas J. Oakley and John L. Mason. Court of Common Pleas, in the place

of Daniel P. Ingraham. A Surrogate, in the place of Alexander W. Bradford. A Commissioner of Streets and Lamps, in the place

Simeon Draper and Francis R. Tillou. All whose terms of service will expire on the last day of December next. Also, there is to be elected a Justice for each of the six Judicial Districts, into which the City of New York is districted, pursuant to Chapter 514, Laws of

Yours respectfully, CHRISTOPHER MORGAN, Secretary of State. SHERIFF's Office, August 28, 1851.—I hereby certify that the above is a correct copy of the notice of the General Election, to be held on the Tuesday succeed-52 ing the first Monday of November, next, received this day, from the Hon. Christopher Morgan, Secretary of State.

THOMAS CARNLEY,
Sheriff of the City and County of New York.

N. B.—All the public newspapers within this County will please publish this notice once in each week, until the Election, and send in their bills for advertising the

\$1 00 same as soon as the Election is over; so that they may a be laid before the Board of Supervisors and passed for Sept. 4.

## Miscellaneous.

### American Contributions to the Great Exhibition.

The carriages of American manufacture are well worthy attentive examination. The first characteristic which would strike an untraveled Englishman with surprise, in viewing these vehicles, is their extreme lightness and the apparent incompetency of the slender axles and the thin spokes and narrow tires of ever, that they traverse their course with thatched with straw. Nothing is more beauti base of the body, as if for the tiger in attendance. By an ingenious contrivance, however, to wet. the body of the vehicle is slid back to the extremity of the aforesaid stand, and from beneath the seat another seat is drawn forward towards the splash-board, and, by this making, the most careful farmers have tar simple action, not occupying more than two pauline or canvas covering, to suspend upon commodating four persons with ample room from rain. I refer to these minute circumfor sitting. This carriage is called by the stances, to illustrate the extreme carefulness American builders a slide-top buggy, although, with which much of the husbandry is here as we have said, it bears much more resemblance to the English idea of a phæton than to that lumbering, jogging vehicle, hooded the euphonious designation of buggy.

Among the recent arrivals from the United States, is a species of moss, large quantities of some extra labor; but the farmers find their which are found in wild parts of the Missis- account in it. How different this is from the jected to a baking process and other opera- horses and oxen standing knee-deep in the and, being equally elastic, is offered as a and been tossed out of the mangers. [Coleman. cheaper substitute for that material as stuffing for mattresses, cushions and similar purposes, the price at which it could be made up being estimated at about one-third the cost of horse-

In the United States divison is also exhibited a compass, on a new principle, by Mr. J. R. St. John, professing to remedy the de- directly in front or on a line with the eyes, variations of the needle, and to mark those direct rays fall into the eyes, and so fill them that object may be briefly stated as two aster- rays alone that we must perceive the objects oids, one being electrically charged positively, | viewed. Any one may prove this by laying and the other negatively, marking the varia | a sheet of paper upon which he is writing, disubmitted to the Admiralty, and will no doubt | at the writing in this position for a few moreceive the attention of scientific men.

## Gathering and Keeping Fruit.

that they shall be singly and individually the same effect will be noticed. hand picked, and when barreled not be tum- "The best direction for the light to come bled in from a basket, falling the height of in reading is a little from the rear of the lef the barrel, but either carefully handed down, shoulder. In the evening the lamp should be or a small basket lowered and carefuly empti- | placed just so that it cannot be seen from the ed. Freedom from bruises is one of the ab- corner of the eye. But in writing or work solute conditions of safe keeping.

be gathered before heavy frosts occur in the this case the astral lamp with the ground glass fall. A temperature a little below thirty-two, shade is a good light, provided it be high or the freezing point of water, bursts the enough and sufficiently opon below the shade vesicles containing the juices, and causes an to permit the rays to fall upon the table all incipient fermentation, a loss of flavor, and around. The modern solar lamp, with the premature ripening.

tion from decay.

tance, should be so shaken down and the bar- flecter, casting the rays too strongly down rel entirely filled, that in heading up, the upon the objects on the table, especially if upper tier should absolutely touch the head- these be white paper or work. A cream required to put the head to its place.

Fruit intended for late or spring eating tolerably powerful." should, about February, be overhauled, wiped

Those intended for family use, should be so arranged, that the period of rip ening, or eatability. should come along in succession according to their respective properties—par | River and Northern counties in this State example, mark Holland Pippins, No. 1; have been very unsuccessful in raising Wheat Seeknofurthers, No. 2; Greenings, No. 3; of a quality that would compare with that Spitzenburgs, 4; Swars, 5; Russets, 6; and grown in the valley of the Genesee; and in so on, according to the varieties the orchard some it has been found impossible to raise produces. Apples are flat, tasteless and in- any on account of the insect. But this year a

allowed to stand all winter in an open out- come. A considerable amount has been house, whereby they are frozen like rocks, grown in Rensselaer and Albany, but to not be aroused. We noticed this fact, but chines with great force. The vapor is perinvariably come out bright and fair in the what amount we are as yet unadvised. The forgot to mention that he died in a brief time, feetly harmless to life, and enables parties to

thawed in cold water, in the dark, has all its County for a year to come. It is a well-attack. original properties so entirely changed as to known fact, that in some sections of the State

perties of acetous acid, and become an inert raised in other parts of the State to make up composition of malate of potash and sugar, the deficiency found to exist in those localities. and various other substances are so changed In the State the crop is large, probably a full as not to be recognized. [Rural N. Yorker. average, if not rather larger than last year.

EXPERIMENT WITH THE FIRE-ANNIHILATOR. An experiment was made on Sunday in the his method of extinguishing fires. A building of about 40 feet long and 25 feet high was constructed of wood, with a staircase outside, London Times: leading up to the first story. At about 41

his liquid, it obtained the mastery, so that it one acre and a quarter per hour; that our plodded over the Cumberland fells he mused was found necessary to call in the aid of the open furrows and deep water furrows are upon the badness of a system which drove firemen to demolish the building. Generals much against the perfect action of the machine; people to such straits for means of corres- Friday last. A number of persons on their to secure its success on the next occasion.

## Hay in England.

In England hay is scarcely ever put in the wheels to encounter the rough work of barns. It keeps well in stacks, made up as transatlantic roads. We are assured, how- they are in the neatest manner, and carefully impunity, surmounting all obstacles, even ful than the workmanlike manner in which some nearly high enough to touch the axles, they are put up; and for hay the long stacks by the combination of that very lightness with are decidedly preferable to those of a round toughness of timber and iron, and solidity of form, as it is cut down for use, in such case, workmanshp. Our attention was particular to more advantage. The formation of a stack ly attracted by one carriage, which, to all out- which is often done by women, is a work of ward appearance, was a phæton on four much skill, which is the fruit only of practice; wheels, and with a hood, built for the ac- the thatching of a stack in the best manner commodation of two persons only, but with a requires both art and experience, and there stand projecting behind on a level with the are men who make it a profession. When well executed, the hay for years is impervious

During the formation of the stack—which when intended to be large, must sometimes wait for several days the progress of hay minutes, the vehicle becomes capable of ac- poles over the stack, in order to protect it conducted. When the hay is to be used, whole stack is never removed to the stable at once, but it is carefully cut down, as a loaf or and two wheeled, so many of which, in years bread might be cut, and always done up and agone, rumbled along London-st., and bore bound in trusses, intended to be of fifty-six pounds each, and in that way carried to be distributed to the animals. This requires sippi, hanging to the trees in masses, reach- careless and wasteful manner in which things ing sometimes the size of a man. When sub- are managed with us, where I have often seen tions, it presents the appearence of horse-hair, litter of the very best hay, which has fallen

#### The Eye Sight.

A correspondent of the Portsmouth (N. H.) Journal furnishes these hints:-

"The direction in which the light is admitted is very important. It should not come ficiency of the old compass in not showing the nor below them; for in these positions the variations at all times, under all circumstances, with the light that they cannot receive the and whether aising from local or artificial reflected rays from the object at which we causes. The means he uses to accomplish are looking, while it is from these reflected tions upon the segments of circles beneath rectly before him, with the lamp in front and them. The instrument, we hear, has been upon a level or below his eyes; after looking ments, let him remove the lamp so as to cause the light to come a little from the rear and above the line of his eyes; he will at once perceive the relief afforded, and the greater To insure the safe keeping of apples for distinctness given to the writing. Or let him, winter use, one point is of more importance when the lamp is in the former position, shade than all others, although there are many his eyes with his hand so as to shut off the minor points of some importance; and this is light but what is reflected from the paper, and

ing at a family table in the evening, it may be Apples intended for late keeping, should necessary to have the light come in front. In shade wholly closed at the bottom, is excellent if put up in tight barrels, sweat, and the concentre of a working table. The cutting of Those analysis and the preparation of the mummies. Chronicle says: In the archives of Venice and the preparation of the mummies. densed vapor settles and is held by capillary figures in plain glass on the ground glass attraction at the points of contact, causing shades destroys their value as shades, and ineventually rot and decay. This may be avoid- deed makes them more painful and injurious ed by laying them on a floor from ten to four- to the eyes than to have them wholly of plain not long enough to allow wilting. A dry is the old fashioned bonnet lamps, or such as siderable degree of heat, and it is found in steam. In the year 1756 he submitted his cellar, and the temperature from twenty-eight are now sometimes sold under the name of most parts of Syria and Arabia Felix." to thirty-two, greatly insures their preserva- study lamp. The interior of the bonnet should not, however, be pure white or bright, Apples intended for transportation any dis- as in that case it operates too much as a rebonnet will be found sufficient if the lamp be

# Wheat Crop in New-York.

For several years past, says the Albany sipid, unless eaten in their season of per- total change has taken place. Dutchess, as well as Columbia, has raised Wheat sufficient bear no analogy to its former constituence. | a portion the crop has been destroyed by the Vinegar may be so frozen as to lose its pro- weevil; but more than a sufficiency has be

# The American Reaping Machine.

Mr. Mechi, of Triptree-half, Kelvedon, Champ de Mars, at Paris, by Mr. Phillips, of Essex, has addressed the following letter on the subject of reaping by machinery to The

Magnan and Carrelet were present, and Mr. that the paddle-wheels do not in any way beat pondence, and defeated its own objects all the way home from a party, were compelled to Phillips explained to them the cause of his out or injure the corn; that certain trifling time. With most men such musings would pass a precipice about two miles from the failure, declaring that he would take measures modifications in its details will be required have ended before the close of the hour, but place where the party was held. The night desirable to cut such portions by hand; that a derived. . proportionate number of hands to bind the cut corn will be required according to the crop. The machine will be cutting all day toharvest with it, but the proprietor desires to try it in other counties. In conclusion, feel a conviction that all our reaping will historian: soon be done by liorse or steam machines.

### To Make Cheese.

A person, whose dairy enjoys a high reputation, gives the following directions for making cheese:-

"Take a gallon and a half of water, and hrow into it a pirit and a half of common salt, boil and skim it, and add three or four ounces let it cool, and put in one ounce of saltpetre and four runnets. A great spoonful of this preparation is enough to turn fifteen gallons of milk. When the curd is made, dip it out vessel with its bottom perforated with holes. Let a person on each side of the cloth take whey; then lay it as before, in a vessel perplace a follower upon it, with a stone, When the whey it out, season it with salt to suit your palate, while cutting it up in small pounds weight twenty-four hours and then turn it, and let it stand twenty four hours, more under the same. A severe pressure, which is sometimes given, spoils a rich cheese

"Set your cheese in closets made for the purpose, which files cannot enter. The outside may be rubbed with a mixture of butter and Spanish brown, which answers very well, but other mixtures may answer equally well. A small quantity of otter, say the size of a kernel of rye, sewed up in a cloth, may be put

in each cured. "Never wash out your cheese cloth with

### The Art of Ambalming Rediscovered.

At a meeting of the Asiatic Society i London, some time ago, a human hand and piece of beef, preserved by means of a pre paration of vegetable tar, found on the borders of the Red Sea, in the vicinity of Mocha, were presented; a specimen of the tar accompanied hem. Col. Holt, who presented the specimens,

During my residence on the Red Sea, a conversation with some Bedouin Arabs, in the vicinity of Mocha, led me to suspect that the diseases of these same organs. The sanitary pincipal ingredient used by the ancient Egyptians in the formation of mummies was nothing lar facts. It is no musual thing in the weekmore than the vegetable tar of those countries, ly report of deaths in this city to find from 30 which is called by the Arabs, Katren. My to 50, and upward, from Consumption. In first trials to prove the truth of this conjecture Philadelphia the proportion of diseases of the were legs of mutton; and though made Respiratory system is also large, and even as in July, when the thermometer ranged at 94 far south as Baltimore, of 2996 deaths in 1846, deg. in the shade, they succeeded so much to 548 were from Consumption; in 1847, of my satisfaction, that I forwarded some to Eng- 3414, 580, and 1848, of 3861, 620 were from land, and have now the pleasure to send to the same cause. the society a human hand prepared in a similar way four years since. The best informed among the Arabs think that large quantities of camphor, myrrh, aloes, frankincense, etc., were The Vienna correspondent of The Morning additions were by no means necessary, as the which it would appear that a Frenchman of tar applied alone penetrates and discolors the the name of Gautier, professor of mathematics bone. This tar is obtained from the branch- at Nancy, and member of the Royal Society es of a small tree or shrub, exposed to a con- of Paris, was the first to invent navigation by

# Remarkable Spell.

month ago a daughter of a citizen of that went, but death soon put an end to his labors. place fell, without previous monition, into a A year or two afterwards the theory of Gauing, and even be bruised a little, by the force color for the inner surface of the shade or deep sleep, lasting an unusual time, and since tier was practically exemplified on the Seine, then reccurrent attacks have followed at inter- amidst the acclamations of the Parisians. vals, one of which, an apparently profound The treatise by Gautier on "Navigation by slumber, lasted within a few hours of six days! Fire" is the discovery alluded to above. During all this period of sleep, about a wineglass full of milk was all the nutriment which Evening Journal, the farmers in some of the her when in these torpors fails, save with a dwells upon the importance of this invention, nine feet long. This experiment is said to could be adminstered. Every effort to arouse pears to arouse consciousness, and, with some exertion on his part, the spell is broken for place in London and also upon the Thames a time. The case seems to baffle all medical to prove its power to the admiralty and shipskill so far. The patient is 15 years of age. it will be remembered that a man from Ellen- ployed for extinguishing fire by means of Apples put into a water-tight cask, and to supply their entire population for a year to ville was taken to the New-York Hospital in these machines is carbonic gas with nitrogen, an appearent deep sleep, from which he could and steam, which rushes from the small mafarmers of old Washington now boast of insensible to the last. Post-mortem examina- breathe in the densest smoke, not only extin-It is an abstruse subject, and the rationale growing Wheat of the best quality; and it is tion established, that in his case a depression, guishing fire, but preserving life. We undifficult to arrive at, as to what causes the entire change of principles in some vegetables, the quantity of Wheat raised in that county duced the torpor. This case, however, is roots and fruits, that takes place in freezing this season will be more than sufficient to different from the other, as, we understood, pose of demonstrating the efficacy of the Fire tions of the farmers, the climate being reand thawing. The potato once frozen and supply the entire population of Washington the man never recovered from the first Annihilator Machine, for which Messrs. Mor. markably favorable and the country furnish-

# Origin of the Penny Postage.

A traveler sauntering through the lake districts of England some years ago arrived charge. It was a large sum—no less than a ease has been permitted to advance for two shilling. Sighing heavily she observed that it or three months before it has even excited pension of £200 a year has also been given waterford & N. L.—P. L. Berry. Southsmpton—J. R. Better. I write a hasty line to say that the American offered to pay the postage himself, and in inefficient. We observe that the application Plays," &c., has also received a pension on By the Seventh-day Baptist Publishing Section o'clock the construction was set fire to, and reaping-machine, by McCormick, has been at spite of more reluctance on the girl's part of copperas water to the wounds made by the civil list of £100 a year. in a few minutes the flames were seen to work all day on my farm, cutting a heavy than he could well understand, he did pay it, the excision of the knots on the larger branchburst out from every part. About a dozen crop of wheat, very long in the straw, partial- and gave her the letter. No sooner, however, es, is spoken of highly by different cultivatmen then rushed up the staircase, and placing ly laid, and estimated at five quarters per acre. was the postman's back turned, than she conthemselves on a sort of gallery which ran out- I have arrived at the following conclusions: fessed that the proceeding had been concerted side, broke each a bottle containing the com- that it will act perfectly on level land, with a between her brother and herself; that the

not being provided with a further supply of falls-it is hard work for a man to remove The traveler pursued his journey, and as he where (as in my case) the straw is very long; this man's name was Rowland Hill, and it was very dark, but most of those who were that it will cut laid corn where it falls toward was from this incident and these reflections in the company knew the way. The forethe machine; that where it falls from it, it is that the whole scheme of penny postage was most couple soon began to fear that those

### Prescott the Historian.

morrow. I should wish to have finished my this country, recently published, Lady Emeline S. Wortley thus refers to Prescott the

Prescott before I left Boston; he came from which had happened to some of them, were Nahant to see me with his daughter. I was unable to afford immediate assistance. A delighted to have an opportunity of making light was procured as soon as possible from acquaintance with this justly celebrated his- the nearest farm house, and after descendtorian, whose works I had read with such live- ing to the bottom of the crag, it was found ly interest. Even by the side of his handsome that a Mr. McElroy, and a young lady with (and, by the way, very English looking) whom he had been in company, lay at its daughter, he still looks quite a young man, foot. Mr. McElroy was perfectly dead, and and he seems to have a flow of spirits equal his body was most horrible crushed. It of rose leaves. After it is sufficiently steeped, to those of Lord Stanley; there is not a par- would probably have been better for the ticle of pomposity about him, and his style of young lady had she too shared his fate, for conversation is of the most fresh, original, her back and legs were broken. She had agreeable and striking kind; and with all his besides, been otherwise severely injured, so stores of learning and varied knowledge, there that it was a matter of surprise to all how carefully, and put into a cloth that sets in a is the most complete absence possible of any- she escaped instant death. No hopes of her thing approaching to pedantry. His eyesight is unfortunatly defective, but no one would up the corners, and raise the curd carefully observe this in society. He appeared rather and turn it from one side to the other in the absent. A short time after he had taken cloth, in order to the better draining off the leave and left the room with his daughter, we heard a knock at the door; on saying "Come forated with holes, and thus turn it once in in," Mr. Prescott apppeared again, and said fifteen or twenty minutes, and in the intervals he had left his cane there. He looked, and we looked; chairs were inspected, sofas pushabove; cutting the curd through each time. ed about, and tables trotted out, from their places, when presently I heard a subdued exclamation from Mr. Prescott, who had found pieces with a suitable knife; then put it up for the cane—in his hand, were I certainly did pressing. Let it stand under thirty or forty not think of looking for it. He laughed good humoredly at his forgetfulness, and he and his cane vanished presently together.

### The Scourge of Consumption.

During the prevalence of Cholera we callsive, five years, of 48,733 deaths in the whole | was whipped and died in that way. State of Massachusetts, 13,004 were from diseases of the Respiratory system, and only 2020 from diseases of the Digestive system. The deaths in Massachusetts from diseases of the organs of respiration average only thirty per cent. of the whole mortality. In Lowell, in every 10,000 deaths about 2500 are from reports of the city of New York disclose simi-

THE FIRST INVENTOR OF STEAMBOATS.plan to the society, of which he was a member, and it met with no countenance from that body. He then published a treatise on the subject, which attracted the attention of the

Numerous public exhibitions have taken ping companies for the effectual protection Some year or two ago, adds The Courier, of life and property on ships. The gas eman old vessel can be had for the purpose.

REMEDY FOR PLUM KNOTS.—The old-fash-

den the flames burst out again, and Mr. Phillips remove it by rake from the board on which it method of franking the intelligence desired, have taken the pledge at his hands.

HORRIBLE ACCIDENT.—The Pittsburg Gazette says that a terrible accident occurred near Turtle Creek, about one o'clock on behind them had wandered off the path, and called to them to take care. They replied, however, that they knew their road. At In her very entertaining book of travels in that very instant a cry of horror was heard, succeeded by a crash, as of some heavy bodies having fallen from a great distance to the ground; deep groans followed, and allewas still. The terror-stricken party, though con-I had the great pleasure of a visit from Mr. jecturing the fearful nature of the accident

recovery are entertained.

A SLAVE WHIPPED TO DEATH. - The Winchester Virginian gives the following particuars of a horaid affair in Clarke County, Va. on Wednesday week, which has excited great indignation in that section. The result of it was that Col. Jas. Castleman, and his son Stephen, were indicted on Monday, for having cruelly and unmercifully beaten two slaves the Wednesday previous (causing the death of one of them,) belonging to the former. They have been held to bail in the sum of \$5,000 each.

The Winchester Republican says: From the evidence of the principal witness, a white lady, the negro was fastened up for punishment, by having his hands tied and a chain put round his neck, thrown over a beam, and ed attention to the fact that the deaths by locked, just leaving sufficient length for the Consumption through the year, in many east- unfortunate object to stand upon the ground. ern cities, equal the mortality by a cholera He was then whipped with the tongue-strap season. Circumstances having led us to take of a wagon, having a heavy buckle at the special notice of diseases of the Respiratory end, having been previously stripped, that system, we are still more deeply impressed the blows might be laid on the bare skin. with their prevalence and fatality. The After beating him in the most unprecedentstatistics on Public Hygiene prepared by the ed manner, for some time, they left him American Medical Association, present the bound in the situation described, for the purfollowing facts. In the city of Boston, during pose of whipping his companion. The oca period of three years, from 1846 to 1848 currence took place about sunset. A son of inclusive, there were 6888 deaths from Con- Castleman deposed that, about 10 o'clock at sumption, while in the same period there night, his father came into his house, and anwere 2826 from Typhus Fever, and 1606 nounced that the negro was dead. He had from Dysentery. From 1844 to 1848 inclubeen left in the standing position in which he

> THE LANGUAGE OF YOUNG LADIES -The Rev. A. Peabody, in an address before the Newhuryport Female School, which has been published, enlarges upon the use of exaggerated, extravagant forms of speech-saying splendid for pretty, magnificent for handsome, horrid or horrible for unpleasant, immense for large, thousands or myriads for more than two. "Were I," he says, "to write down, for one day, the conversation of some young ladies of my acquaintance, and then to interpret it literally, it would imply that, within the compass of twelve or fourteen hours, they had met with more marvelous adven tures and hairbreadth escapes, had passed through more distressing experiences, had seen more imposing spectacles, had endured more fright, had enjoyed more rapture, than would suffice for a dozen common lives."

# Variety.

A new method of ballasting vessels for a voyage without cargo, has lately been brought out, which, it is thought, will be found exceedingly convenient, as well as economical. The system is a tier of water-proof bags along each side of the keel inside, and one or two forward and aft. These are filled with water, which can be easily pumped out again. There can be very little loss of time, either Fourth Commandment. By George Carlow. First there is no expense in getting it in.

Some interest has been excited in Pittsburg by the performance of a Mr. McCormick, who walks, head downwards, on (or rather under) a slab of polished marble, to which his feet attach themselves, as he asserts, by atmospheric pressure. He made 64 pp. FIRE ANNIHILATOR.—The European Times some six or seven steps, the slab being only

A capital of but little less than \$2,000,000 | Spruce-st., New York. used in the various branches of the salt manufacture at Syracuse, N. Y., and the product of the springs has increased from 154,duct of the springs has increased from 194, 071 bushels in 1805, to 4,268,919 bushels in 1850. There are 10,000 vats employed for coarse or solar salt, and 10,000 kettles for fine salt, producing 100,000 bushels per week, with a consumption of 120,000 cords week, which we with a co of wood annually. Nearly a million of bar- DeRuyter-B. G. Stillman. rels are used every season for packing salt.

Sheep raising in Wisconsin is represented Hounsfield—Wm. Green.

Independence—J. P. Livermor o be realizing the most sanguine expectatons are the sole agents; and it is also intend- ing abundance of feed. The expense of ed to have a demonstration on the river if rearing the animal is said to be merely nomrearing the animal is said to be merely nominal, and the natural increase of the flock is at the rate of fifty per cent. per year. The same facts are applicable with equal truth to lows.

James Summerbell. Persia. Elbridge Eddy. Pitairn—Geo. P. Burdich. Preston—J. C. Maxson. Richburgh—John B. Cottrell. Rodman—Nathan Gilbert. Scio—Rowse Babcock.

charge. It was a large sum-no less than a ease has been permitted to advance for two especially by his useful records of travel. A came from her brother, but that she was too attention. The knife is then made use of, to Colonel Torrens, the author of several poor to take it in, and she returned it to the and a single operation is regarded as enough. works on Political Economy. Mrs. Jamieson, postman accordingly. The traveler was a No wonder that a remedy, applied in such the authoress of "Characteristics of Woman," man of kindness as well as of observation; he a burlesque manner, should be considered "The Female Characters of Shakspear's

Rocks that are to be hauled to a distance should be put in piles before winter and lie \$2 00 per year, payable in advance. \$2 50 per year will be charged when payment is delayed till the there till the warm sun of February has Father Mathew, the devoted apostle of thawed the snow from the heaps. Then position prepared by the inventor, and almost standing crop; that it will cut from 10 to 16 letter was empty; that certain signs on the Temperance, has administered the total abati- they are handled without mittens, and the immediately the flames subsided, and the fire acres per day, according to circumstances; direction conveyed all that she wanted to nence pledge to six thousand persons in Buf- team will draw on the snow four times as appeared extinguished. The experiment that the quantity cut depends much on the know; and that as they could neither of them falo. Since his arrival in the United States many as on the bare ground. There is genseemed to have succeeded, when all of a sud- activity and strength of the man who has to afford to pay postage, they had devised this upward of five hundred thousand persons erally a right time to do this work, and the

Central Railroad of New Lersey.

ummer Arrangements, commencing Monday, March 31, 1851. THIS Road extends from ELIZABETHPORT. 35 miles, to WHITE HOUSE, N J, 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

TRINS UP-Leave New York by steamboat Red Jucket, 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 5 Trains leave White House and following places for

New York as follows: White House at 34 A M, freight; 540 A M, passenger, Somerville at 4 30 A M, freight; at 6 05 A M, passenger. at 2 05 P M. Bound Brook at 450 A M, freight; at 6 15 A M, pas-

senger, 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, passen-

Elizabethtown at 7 15 A M; freight at 10 30 A M; assenger at 3 15 P M. Elizabethport at 7 30 A M; freight at 10 45 A 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 M train from New York at the White House to con . vey passengers to Easton, Wilkesbarre, Bethlehem. llentown, 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

lelivered into the actual possession of the Agents of the

Company and checks or receipts given therefor.

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

The Fall Term of 1851 of this Institution will commence Tuesday, August 19th, and close Thursday, November 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.

Expenses. Tuition per Term, from \$3 00 to \$5 00, settled in ariably at the commencement of each Term, either by actual payment or satisfactory arrangement.

EXTRAS PER TERM. \$7 00 Oil Painting, 2 00 Monochromatic Painting, Water-Color Painting, Drawing, Board can be obtained in private families from \$1 00

to \$1 50 per week. Rooms can be obtained, by those wishing to board themselves, at a reasonable expense. Remarks. All the English branches usually taught in our East-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 Weekly-incetings are held in the village by three

students can attend. The plan of instruction and government of this Institution will aim at a harmonious development of all the moral, intellectual, and physical powers of students, in 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.

## Sabbath Tracts.

The American Subbath Truct 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 Christian Public. 28 pp.

No. 2 Moral Nature and Scriptural Observance of the Sabbath. 52 pp.
No. 3 Authority for the Change of the Day of the Sabbath. 28 pp. No. 4 The Sabbath and Lord's Day A History of

their Observance in the Christian Church. 52 pp. No. 5 A Christian Caveat to the Old and New Sabbatarians. 4 pp.

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

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

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

Enactments. 16 pp. No. 12 Misuse of the Term Sabbath. 8 pp. No. 13 The Bible Sabbath. 24 pp.
The Society has also published the fc!lowing works, to which attention is invited: A Defense of the Sabbath, in reply to Ward on the

ar case as occurring at Napanoch. About a invitation to the shore of the Adriatic; he in receiving or discharging such ballast, and Ct. in 1802; now republished in a conference of the Adriatic; he 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 her when in these torpors rails, save with a and says: It has been fully tested; and be the result of many years' research and laby mail or otherwise, on sending their address, with a remarkable exception. The voice of a forremarkable exception. The voice of a for-

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Northampton—S. Babcock WISCONSIN at a small public house just as the postman stopped to deliver a letter. A young girl came out to receive it. She took it in her hand, turned it over and over, and asked the have given it a fair trial. Perhaps the dishard, white water and over and over and over, and asked the have given it a fair trial. Perhaps the dishard with the provided and keep cutting, still lows.

Scot. Flows. Scot. James Hubbard. Soot. Brookfield. Herman A Hull. Wellow Chester. Watson—Hiram W. Babcock. Watson—Hiram W. Babcock. Whitewater—Abel D. Bond. Berlin—Datus E. Lewis: Low Lie provided in the provided in

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