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The Sabbath Recorder.

From the London Examiner. THE EMPIRE OF JAPAN.

Memorials of the Empire of Japan. Edited with Notes, by Thomas Rundall. Printed for the Hakluyt Society. [Concluded.] luyt Society.

The English arrived in Japan in 1613, and quitted it in 1623, so that their whole experience of that empire was but of ten years' duration. Fifty years after, they attempted, in the reign of Charles the Second, to renew their intercourse, but were baffled by the Dutch, who represented their king as having is made most times hot in the same pot where for wife a countrywoman of the rebels who had so recently endangered the empire; and this is supposed to have been sufficient to defeat the scheme of a renewed intercourse. But their first mission under James the First, and their last under the Merry Monarch, were received in a very friendly and hospitable manner by the Japanese court; but it seems to us that our countrymen were, at the moment, wholly unequal to the conduct of so distant and precarious a branch of trade, which even the Portuguese and Dutch, with ampler means, only carried on because they enjoyed each in their time an exclusive monopoly of it. The first English ship brought anill-assorted cargo, and returned without any cargo at all. The Japanese appear at one time to have had rather a strange and fanciful by Captain Saris, the agent, or, as he is queerly called, "the General," of the Hon. Comwords:-

Soma or lunke of the Flemmings arrived at hours of the day without any hurt or heate Langusaque, from Syum, laden with Brasill of the sunne. In the midst of it there is a wood and skins of all sorts, wherein it was great pagod, or church, very richly adorned said that there were Englishmen, but proued with gilded images, and all sortes of curious to be Flemmings. For that before our comming, they passed generally by the name of ers in stone. Ozechya, the most famous throughout the country, and impress upon my Englishmen; for our English Nation hath castle that the emperour hath, or that is with- countrymen the truth in relation to Mormonbeen long known by report among them, but in the empire, is of an extraordinarie big. ism, vile, criminal, and treasonable as it inso- The Pow'r incensed, the pageant will desert, as pyrats and rovers upon the seas; so that severall walls. The castle of Edo is likewise a mountain-walled home! the naturals have a song which they call the walled and moated, having some few ordnance would be believed were he to communicate English Crofonia, shewing how the English on it. At Crates and Falcata there are like the truth concerning the Mormons. Truly, doe take the Spanish ships, which they (singing) doe act likewise in gesture with their Cattans by their sides, with which song and acting, their terrifie and skare their children, as the French sometimes did theirs with castle walls to come and live there, either at the name of the Lord Talbot."

ly through the influence of an Englishman, provisions at all occasions and needs. whose four letters rendering an account of himself and of Japan form an interesting por- times; when he is a childe; when he is a tion of the present publication of the Hakluyt | young man; and when he is ould. Some ly reception. The emperor conferred on H, B, T, and some other letters. him and his heirs forever a lordship of one hundred farms, and many vassals. Singular- Faste Dayes, according to the moone—as the ly contrasted with the liberality of the Japanese monarch is the strange haggling of the E. India Company, now the masters of a revenue of £20,000,000 a year, about an advance of £20 which they had made to the wife and children of Adams in England! This man, of low origin and rough education, was unquestionably a person of original character and true merit. He died in Japan, after a residence father or mother died; which they doe so there of twenty years; and his will, transmit- precisely keepe, that they will not touch or ted to England, is to be found in the archives eate anything that hath blood." of the India House, in the Japanese lan-

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As a fair example of the present publica. tion of the Hakluyt Society, we shall give a which life is held so cheap by the lawgiver as specimen from the first essay in the volume, in Japan, and no country in which the sufferer scripts, and entitled A Description of the froid. Executions, and some for very venial · Kingdom of Japonia.

and an incredible pacience in sufferinge, be incredible, were they not well authenticated. labour, and sorowes. They take greate and The writers in the present collection bear dilligent care lest, either in worde or deede, testimony to this effect, and their statements they shoulde shewe either feare, or dulness of are confirmed by Kæmpfer and Thunberg. mynde, and lest they should make any man The anonymous author of the Harleian manu-(whomsoever he be) partaker of their trowbles script gives the following account of the Jaand wantes. They covet exceedinglye honor panese laws: and prayse; and povertie with them bringeth "The lawes are very strict and full of severno dammage to the nobilitie of bloude. They itie, affordinge no other kinde of punishment, suffer not the least injurie in the world to but either death, or banishment. Murther, on deck. His mother was in continual fear teen years old; to Isaac when he was grown pass vnrevenged. For gravitie and curtesie theft, treason, or the violation of any of the they give not place to Spainardes. They are emperour's proclamations or edicts, are pungenerally affable and full of compliments. ished with death; so is adulterie also, if it be They are very punctuall in the entertayning knowne, and the parties pursued; but the speaking, I carried the boy in my arms over was seventeen; to Gideon's son Jether, when of strangers, of whom they will curiously devill, their master in those actions, hath the waves of the Atlantic. their maners, and such like thinges. They seldom, or never, are they apprehended. New-York. In the arrangements of Proviinquyre even trifles of forreyne people as of taught them such cleanly conveyances, that will as soone lose a limbe as omit one cere. They proceed both in controversies and dence, he is the man and I am the child; he camels; to Elisha's servant, Gehazi; to the monie in welcoming a friend. They use to give criminal causes according to the verdict of the in turn carries me in his arms. Or in plain son of the prophets who anointed Jehu; to and receive the cup at one the other hands, produced witnesses, and the sentence beinge Scotch, he gives me an office in the depart- the two hundred and thirty-two attendants of and before the master of the house begins to once past, they will not revoke or mitigate ment, whereby learn enough to keep soul the princes of the provinces who went out drinke hee will proffer the cup to every one the servitie of it; but if the parties attachof his guests, making shew to have them ed have deserved death, they shall surely have to begin. Fish, rootes, and rice, are their it. And for the maner. They are eyther Sam's money for naught. The office must be ous to cite. In all these cases, though difcommon junkets, and if they chance to kill beheaded, or crucified. He keels down on filled by some one, and, though seventy-nine ferently translated according to the apparent, a hen, ducke, or pigge, which is seldome, they his knees, and then comes the executioner I can perform the duties of my department as meaning of the sacred writer—by child, lad,

Boin men and women goe bareneaded with company, who could have known nothing of the Atlantic Ocean; in 1851, I (jeladim; singular jelad); and although that of his family who could read, were likewise links between the hearts are wanting there out any difference, both in the sunne and what his predecessor had written, confirms waters of the Hulleon word is of passing on the shores of the Hulleon word is of passi out any difference, both in the sunne, and what his predecessor had written, commission of the shores of the Hudson cation with the sunne, and what his predecessor had written, commission of the shores of the Hudson cation with the other, the change with the Roman Catholics."

They washe they be younged children in rivers as some as they are borne, and when in rivers as some as they are borne, and when it is account as follows:

River.

they are weaned they are taken out of their were executed, viz., two men, and one mothers sight, and are exercised in huntinge woman; the cause of this; the woman none of and armes. When theyre children once the honestest (her husband being trauelled

seldome eat anye flesh, but that which is taken with huntinge. Indeed they delighte "Their ordinarye drinke is water, and that

they seeth their ryce, that so it may receive ryce, of which they will sometimes drinke largely, especially as their feasts and meetings, and being moved to anger, or wrath, in the heate of their drinke, you may as soone parsthem, so obstinate and wilfull they are in the furie of their impatience. As concernyng another drinke, they take great delighte in water mingled with a certeine powder which is very pretiouse, which they call CHIA. "Theire buyldinges are for the most parte of

tymber, for the mediterranean countreys hath almost no stonne, and it aboundeth with trees verry fytte for buyldings, amongst which there are cedars that growe to a marvellous height opinion of the English, not perhaps in all re- and bignesse. At Falcata there is a wood of spects, however, beside the truth. It is given | pine treese neere about three miles square, which is all the summer time swept and kept so cleane, that you shall hardly see any small the United States army, draws a fearful pic- Then kneeling down, to Heaven's Eternal King, pany of Merchants, writing in the following twig, boughe, or leafe, under the trees, and ture of the state of morals among the Morthe trees stand so close together, that you may "The twentie ninth, (of June, 1613,) a solace and recreate yourselfe there at all much scandalled by the Portugals Iesuites, nesse, and compassed round with three lently displays itself in the boasted security of wise castles, both walled and moated; the were an angel from heaven to tell you of the circumference of each of them beinge neere about two miles. The chiefe noblemen of those kyngdomes have houses within the the king's or their own pleasures. Within It is remarkable that both the English and each of those castles there is a storehouse Dutch trade in Japan were established chief- kept full of ryce, which may serve for their

"Every one may change his name three William Adams was a native of change their names more often. Every one Gillingham, in Kent, and served a twelve as he pleaseth may make choyce of his owne years' apprenticeship to a shipowner of Lime- name; and they are commonly named either house. He acted afterwads as pilot in one of by the king, or else by some noble or great the ships of the Royal Navy, and in the same | man with whom they are chiefly in favor. capacity served the Dutch in their first ad- They have the use of writing and printing, venture to Japan. Here his merit attracted and have had, the space of many years; no the notice of the emperor, with whom he man knowes certeinly how long. They have became a great favorite, having access to him seven sorts of letters, each single letter serving is no crime but has its full, free justification when it was often denied to his highest minis- for a word, and many of them in their placing ters. Possessed of this influence, he invited serve for six or seven, and each alphabet hath his countrymen to trade with Japan, and it was eight and fortie letters; and yet with all these his influence which secured to them a friend letters they have not the true pronunciation he becomes a Mormon, and makes common

"They observe no Sabbath, but certeine first of the moone, the 15, or 28. On these dayes they goe to the church, and visit the sepulchres of the dead. The ninth day of the moone throughout the year they hold for accursed; and therefore on that daye will no begin, or undertake, any worke of consequence or importance. They strictly observe a faste on that day of the moneth on which their

"This is the fair side of the Japanese character, but there is also a very dark one. There is no country pretending to civilization in which is printed from the Harleian manu- undergoes death with so complete a sang offences, are frequent; and they are accom-"The inhabitantes shew a notable witte, panied by details of cold ferociety which would

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come to fourteene yeares oulde, they were from home) had appointed these two their sword and dagger and as they be taught severall houres to repair vnto her. The do revenge the least injurye that is offered latter man not knowing of the former, and thinking the time too long, comming in before "They have the same kyndes of beasts that the houre appointed, found the first man with The sire turns o'er, wi' patriarchal grace. we have, both tame and wilde, but they her already, and enraged thereat, he whipt out his cattan, and wounded both of them very sorely, having very neere hewne the chine of Those strains that once did sweet in Zion glide, not much in fleshe, but they lyve for the most the mans back in two. But as well as he parte with hearbas, fyshe, barley and ryce; might hee cleared himselfe of the woman and

which thinges are their chieffe nowrishments. recouring his cattan wounded the other. They chant their artless notes in simple guise; The street taking notice of the fray, forthwith seased vpon them, led them aside, and acquainted King Foyne therewith, and sent to Or noble Elgin beats the heav'nward flame, know his pleasure, (for according to his will, They have strong wine and rack distill'd of the partie is executed,) who presently gaue Compared with these Italian trills are tame, order that they should cut off their heads; which done, every man that listed (as very many did) came to trie the sharpeness of their The priest-like father reads the sacred page, How Abram was the friend of God on high; cattans vpon the corps, so that before they Or Moses bade eternal warfare wage, wade tygres to patience and quietnesse as left off, they had hewne them all three into With Amalek's ungracious progeny; peeces as small as a man's hand, and yet not- or how the royal bard did groaning lie withstanding did not then give ouer, but placing the peeces one vpon another would Or Job's pathetic plaint, and wailing cry;

MORALS AMONG THE MORMONS.

the fowles to deuoure."

through at a blow; and the peeces are left to

The Mormon sect is continually adding to the levelopments of its corrupting influence. A writer in the Albany State Register, who is said to hold a high and responsible position in mons of Salt Lake city, their chief settlement.

The following extracts are enough:-" Now that my family is out of their power, (says he,) I may venture to speak of that acwicked practices, and the base, unprovoked crimes of this people, you would discredit the

"Such is the enormity of their conduct, that, in a series of resolutions drawn up by a Presbyterian clergyman, and signed by the emigrants, 'the truth and the whole truth' was designedly avoided, lest it would be too shocking for belief. It is hazarding nothing in saying that never, by savage horde or lawless banditti, was there exhibited such base turpitude of heart, and such indiscriminate vindictiveness of purpose, as are to be seen in the conduct of the Mormons of Salt Lake Valley. With them human feeling has been debased to worse than beastly passion and instinct, and then all sympathy is consumed by or absorded in lust, while sentiment there finds its lowest degree of degradation. There term those who are not Mormons. No matter how good a man's character may be before ed, he is soon made to yield the most guilty obedience to the decrees or orders of the Twelve. All are thus rendered ready and prompt instruments in the perpetration of

"So far as their religion is concerned, l never felt disposed to meddle with it. But it should be known that their teachings, as they term their making known their abominable practices here, are greatly at variance with the preaching of the principles of Mormonism by their missionary knaves throughout the est of the world

"In nothing do their teachings correspond with Christianity. They deny the omnipotence of God, but believe in a plurality of gods, as well as wives, and that old Brigham, part of god now will become a perfect and powerful god after his physical death."

CASTING BREAD ON THE WATERS.

I sailed from Leith, in Scotland, 13th of April, 1794, in the good ship Providence, a name propitious, bound for New-York. age, in application to servants and soldiers. Among the passengers was a lady, having with her in charge four or five young children. the term 'boy,' though that is very wide, and The father had gone before, to prepare for more nearly correspond to the Irish use of them a habitation, no small undertaking, when the same word 'boy,' or 'gorsoon,' or the three months was a tolerable passage. Among French of garcon. We need only to point the children was boy, seemingly of four year's out a few passages to show this. The term growth. He was lively and playful, always is applied to Ishmael when he was about fouron his account. I told her, as I had nothing up to a young man; Hamor of Shechem, when to do, I would take care of the boy. This to of marriageable age, and probably not less her was a great relief; so, comparatively than twenty years old; to Joseph when he

FAMILY WORSHIP.

FROM BURNS' COTTER'S SATURDAY NIGHT.

The following lines, though often read, will never lose the

The cheerfu' supper done, wi' serious face They, round the ingle, form a circle wide; The big ha' Bible, ance his father's pride; His bonnet rev'rently is laid aside, His lyart haffets wearing thin an' bare; He wales a portion with judicious care: And "Let us worship God!" he says, with solemn a

They tune their hearts, by far the noblest aim, Perhaps Dundee's wild, warbling measures rise, Or plaintive Martyr's, worthy of the name; The sweetest far of Scotia's holy lays! The tickl'd ears, no heart-felt raptures raise, Nae unison hae they with our Creator's praise.

· Beneath the stroke of Heaven's avenging ire; Or rapt Isaiah's wild, seraphic fire; try how many of them they could strike Or other holy seers that tune the sacred lyre Perhaps the Christian Volume is the theme, How guiltless blood for guilty man was shed; How He, who bore in Heaven the second name,

Had not on earth whereon to lay his head; How his first followers and servants sped: The precepts sage, they wrote to many a land; How he who lone in l'atmos banish'd, Saw in the sun a mighty angel stand, And heard great Bab'lon's doom pronounced by Heav'n's command.

The saint, the father, and the husband prays: Hope "springs exulting on triumphant wing," That thus, they all shall meet in future days; There, ever bask in uncreated rays, No more to sigh, or shed the bitter tear, Together hymning their Creator's praise, In such society, yet still more dear, While circling time moves round in an eternal sphere

Compared with this, how poor Religion's pride, In all the pomp of method and of art, When men display to congregations wide. Devotion's every grace except the heart. The pompous strain, the sacerdotal stole; May hear, well pleased, the language of the soul; And in His book of life the inmates poor enroll.

From Kitto's Daily Illustrations. FATE OF THE MOCKING CHILDREN.

"Soon after this the prophet went to Bethel This, it will be recollected, was a seat of the worship of one of Jeroboam's golden calvesthe inhabitants of which were therefore doubtless very corrupt in their religious notions and services. The reception which the prophet met with confirms the impression. He was assailed by a rabble of young blackguards with cries of 'Go up, thou bald-head! go up, thou bald-head!' And how did the prophet meet this rude assault, from what the reader takes from the narrative to have been a gang of unmannerly boys? He turned and cursed them-nothing less-cursed them in the name of the Lord; and forthwith came two shebears -perhaps robbed of their whelps-and tore forty-and-two of them. We dare say there are few young readers, or indeed old ones, of this passage in the Bible who do not think the prophet was terribly severe; and that. although the 'children' deserved a good whipping or something of that sort for their impudence, it was going rather too far to punish them with death. But, in the first place, he did not do so. He 'cursed them'-and that not from personal resentment, but under a divine impulse, without which, we will vennounce a curse. He cursed, and that was all. He did not punish. He left it to the Lord to determine and inflict the measure of punishment; and that the Lord judged the crime closely into its nature.

"In the first place, we are to take the children not as mere thoughtless boys scarcely knowing what they were about, but as young men acting from a strong animus against the prophet for his works' sake, and with a full meaning to insult and discourage him at the commencement of his career. The Hebrew word here employed to describe them (naarim, singular naar,) no doubte does denot even an infant, and a mere child; but also does as frequently denote grown-up lads, youths, and young men, and is often used, irrespective of In fact its use is more extensive than ours of Now, this boy is Collector of the Port of to Solomon after he had become king; to the

dropping of the word 'little,' is probably, intended to mark the distinction. Wherever there is a mob of idle young men. there is sure to be a number of mischeievous urclins, country, some distance from any dwelling. who shout and bawl, as they do, without knowing much of the matter. Although, therefore, there were no doubt little children among this rabble of young Bethelites there is very respon to suppose that the forty-two of them who were destroyed were the oldest ones, the ringleaders of the set, and who very well knew what they were about. It is worthy of note here, that the Jews have long considered a father responsible for the sins of his sons while they are under thirteen years of down upon him, and expected to be seized age, after which they become accountable for and torn; when, to his surprise, the dog came themselves. There is a ceremony, wherein the father publicly in the congregation transfers ly wheeled about, and went off for that aid to his son, when he attains that age, the re- he could not render himself. There was no sponsibility he has hitherto borne for him one within the reach of the child's voice, and This notion is old. We trace it in John ix. he must have perished there, or have drag-28, where the parents decline to answer for ged his broken limb along, and destroyed it, their son, on the ground that he has reached so as to render amputation necessary, if the the age of personal responsibility, and can dog did not bring him help. He held up answer for himself. If this idea was as old his leg, and it hung at a right angle, showing as the time of Elisha—and it probably was, though the age may then have been later—it necessity of lying still. The dog went off youngest of those destroyed was not under the age to which personal responsibility was fixed by the Jews themselves—the Bethelites

among the rest.

"Observe further, that these youths were not accidentally encountered; they did not happen to be at their sports outside the town when the prophet passed; but they 'came must have been the result of their ungodly training in that evil place, and must have had its root in the sneers and sarcasms which they had all their lives heard levelled at the name and acts of Elijah. Him, surrounded as he was with terrors, they would not have dared thus to insult and abuse; but from his comparatively meek and gentle successor, whom of authority, they thought there was nothing to apprehend, and that they could with impon him. They had heard that Elijah had tion. been taken up to heaven, and they believed it; but instead of being suitably impressed by it, they regarded it as a fine new subject of derision-telling the disciple to 'go up' after his master, and then they should be well rid of both. To this they added the ignominious term of 'baldhead,' which was one of great indignity with the Israelites-baldness being usually seen among them as the effect of the of contempt, equivalent to calling him a mean the further East (India, etc.), and is often applied as such to men who have ample heads of hair. In western Asia, where men shave

one of reproach. "The offense, involving as it did a blasphemous insult upon one of the Lord's most signal acts, made a near approach to what in the Holy Ghost. It became the Lord to vindicate his own honor among a people governed by sensible dispensation of judgments and of mercy; and it became him to vindicate the character and authority of his anointed prophet at the outset of his high career."

BAD TEMPER OF INFIDELS.

The indulgence of bad passions on the whole subject of religion, shuts many up to ture to say, no prophet ever dared to pro- infidelity. "Infidels," says Gecil, " are loose, them like soler and serious inquiry. They are the wildest fanatics on earth.

thoug severe stanza:-

"At every page divine his rancor teems, This hour he reasons, and the next blasphemes Making each text with a censorious eye, That gives his practice or his pride the lie."

Violent contempt is very much the style i which infidels have ever treated the whole sub ject of religion. Mr. Jefferson, when writing on law, and liberty, and politics, is calm, serious, dignified, and very forcible; but when writing on the subject of religion, he never fails to lose his temper or display his vanity.

on their sinful lusts and practices, in self-defense wake war upon it; and being unable to kind. The latest order of His Holiness forconduct the conquest with manly dignity, they bids persons to wear sky blue ribbons in fall into a passion, and soon begin to rave. their hats or bonnets, under pain of arrest and Indeed, malevolent passions constitute no punishment, by fifty strokes of the bastinado! small part of infidel character. Paine was The horror of sky-blue ribbons results from habitually violent and ungovernable in his the fact that such ribbons are regarded as: temper. Slight opposition enraged him. No- symbols of republicanism-always startlingthing made him more your enemy than a re- ly terrible to the tyrant of the Vatician. In fusal to flatter his vanity. To curry favor he no other part of the world is there so much professed anything. "At Loudon he was a jealousy felt towards republican tendencies of Nantz a Christian, at Berlin an Infidel."

THE BIBLE AMONG ROMAN CATHOLICS.-One of our colporters, (says the Bible Society's Record,) in detailing his labors at the West, makes the following encouraging statement respecting his success among Roman Catho-

will not like churies eat it alone; but their behinde him and cuts off his head with a catan, well as when in my twenty-nineth year. I would man who is wearied with children must will not und control of the same which is here in the habit of reading it and comparing it always be childish himself in mind, but alas! most parte of them that dwell in cyties can write and read. They only studie martiall festes and are delighted in armes. They are festes and are delighted in armes are not only of the parties of the parties are not only of the far from all avarice, and for that cause de-have their armes and leges spread abroad on knowledge of any of the parties referred to. test both dice and all other playe which is for a crosse; which done, they set the crosse upright in the ground, and then comes one either Giver of all good, and to men his instruments; certainly a young man; and we wish to point Scriptures in several of their families. I en thought and of mind—the paradox it out ayne.

The people be fayre and verye comely of with a lance; or speare, and runnes the partie The people be tayre and verye comety or with a good intent seldom goes unrewarded, seen noticed, that although those who came had been without any portion of the Scrip-while, on the contrary, similarity of festing with a good intent seldom goes unrewarded, seen noticed, that although those who came had been without any portion of the Scrip-while, on the contrary, similarity of festing with a good intent seldom goes unrewarded, seen noticed, that although those who came had been without any portion of the Scrip-while, on the contrary, similarity of festing with a good intent seldom goes unrewarded, seen noticed, that although those who came had been without any portion of the Scrip-while, on the contrary, similarity of festing with a good intent seldom goes unrewarded, seen noticed, that although those who came had been without any portion of the Scrip-while, on the contrary, similarity of festing with a good intent seldom goes unrewarded, seen noticed, that although those who came had been without any portion of the Scrip-while, on the contrary, similarity of festing with a good intent seldom goes unrewarded, seen noticed, that although those who came had been without any portion of the Scrip-while, on the contrary, similarity of festing with a good intent seldom goes unrewarded, seen noticed, that although those who came had been without any portion of the Scrip-while, on the contrary similarity of festing with a good intent seldom goes unrewarded, seen noticed, that although those who came had been without any portion of the Scrip-while with a good intent seldom goes unrewarded, seen noticed, that although those who came had been without any portion of the Scrip-while with a good intent seldom goes unrewarded, seen noticed, that although the seldom goes unrewarded, seen noticed, the seldom snape. The marenantes, almoughe verye intough the bond which binds our riche and wealthye, yet nothing accompted of rots of; no man being suffered to take him even in this life: "Cast thy bread upon the out against the prophet are called thitle children and of heart is that bond which binds our riche and wealthye, yet nothing accompted of rots of; no man being suffered to take him even in this life: "Cast thy bread upon the out against the prophet are called thitle children and of heart is that bond which binds our riche and wealthye, yet nothing accompted of rots of; no man being suffered to take him even in this life: "Cast thy bread upon the out against the prophet are called thitle children and of heart is that bond which binds our riche and wealthye, yet nothing accompted of rots of; no man being suffered to take him even in this life: "Cast thy bread upon the out against the prophet are called thitle children and of heart is that bond which binds our riche and wealthye, yet nothing accompted of rots of; no man being suffered to take him even in this life: "Cast thy bread upon the out against the prophet are called thitle children and of heart is that bond which binds our riche and wealthye, yet nothing accompted of rots of; no man being suffered to take him even in this life: "Cast thy bread upon the out against the prophet are called thinks the prophet are riche and wealthye, yet nothing accompted of rots of; no man being suffered to take him there; those that are of nobilitie are greately there; those that are of nobilitie are greately esteemed althoughe they be never, so poore.

Captain Saris, the envoy of the East India.

Company, who could have known nothing of Both men and women goe bareheaded with the nord greater has been and women goe bareheaded with the nord greater has been and women goe bareheaded with the nord greater has been and women goe bareheaded with the nord greater has been and women goe bareheaded with the nord greater has been goed although that of this family of the Atlantic Ocean; in 1851. I

WHOLE NO. 379.7

military A DOG STORY

My oldest son was crossing the field in the when he was pursued by a large and flerce dog belonging to the gentleman whose land he was crossing. The lad was alarmed, and ran for his life. He struck into a piece of woods, and the dog gained upon him, when he looked around to see how near the creature was, and stumbling over a stone, he pitched off a precipice, and broke his leg. Unable to move, and at the mercy/of the beast, the poor fellow saw, the dog coming near, perceived that the boy was hurt instanthim plainly the nature of misfortune, and the supplies a fresh argument to show that the towards the nearest house and barked for help. Unable to arrest attention, he made another visit of sympathy to the boy, and then to the house, there making such demonstrations of anxiety, that the family followed him to the place where the child lay. Now observe that

this dog was pursuing this boy as an enemy; but the moment he saw his enemy prostrate and in distress, his rage was turned to pity, out' of malice prepense 'to meet' and insult and flew to his relief. Here was true feeling, him. Such a purpose against the prophet and the course he pursued showed good judgment. He was a dog of heart and head. Very few men, not all Christians help their enemies when they are down. Some do not help their friends when they fall. This dog was better than many men who claim to be good men. I do not say that he reasoned in this matter, but there is something in his conduct on this occasion that looks, so much like they had never hitherto seen in any position the right kind of feeling and action, that I think it deserves to be recorded to his credit. As few dogs will read the record, I commend punity pour out the blackness of their hearts the example to all mankind for their imita-Presbyterian. PRAY FOR THE EDITOR.—Because, 1. He is

man. 2. He is a watchman. 3. He needs that wisdom which is from above, and profitable to direct. 4. His parish is very large. He in some instances, has to furnish intellectual and spiritual food to several thousands, and it is of vast importance that he "rightly dividethe word of truth," and "feed them with knowlloathsome disease of leprosy. It was a term edge and understanding." 5. It is with the editor at the press, as with the minister at the and unworthy fellow—a social outcast. In pulpit, "He that planteth is nothing, and he this sense it is still used as a term of abuse in that watereth is nothing; but God who giveth the increase." 6. The more you pray for your minister, the more likely are you to be benefited by his preaching; and the more you pray their heads, the term is not now known as for your editor, the more benefit you will doubtless receive from his publication. 7. I am afraid he is often forgotten in the closet, for I am sure he is not often remembered in the family, in the pulpit, or in the prayer-meeting; the New Testament is called the sin against if you pray for him as you ought, you will be more likely to pay to him a just remuneration for his toil. Religious Recorder.

LIVE FOR SOMETHING .- "Thousands of men," says Chalmers, "breathe, move, and live-pass off the stage of life, and are heard of no more. Why? They do not partake of good in the world, and none were blessed by them; none could point to them as the means of their redemption; not a line they wrote, not a word they spoke, could be recalled? and so they perished; their light went fierce, overbearing men. There is nothing in out in the darkness and they were not remembered more than insects of yesterday. Will you thus live and die, O man immortal? A poet, having read Paine's Age of Reason, Live for something. Do good, and leave worthy of death, requires us to look more wrote on a blank leaf the following just, behind you a monument of virtue, that the storms of time can never destroy. With your name by kindness, love and mercy on the hearts of thousands you come into contact with year by year, and you will nevel forgotten. No, your name, your deeds will be as legible on the hearts you leave behind as the stars on the brow of evening. Good deeds will shine as bright on the earth as the stars in heaven."

> THE POPE ON A TOTTERING THRONE.—The days of the "Man of Sin" are numbered. Infidels, feeling that the Bible makes war He is in his dotage. His imbecility has become more manifest in the eyes of all man-Free-thinker, at Versailles a Cartestan, at all kinds, as Rome. Popery is the embodiment of despotism—the most absolute and unmitigated tyranny which ever scourged outraged humanity. But its end is at hand. Hence its frantic and foolish fears. And this accounts too for its alarm at the color of the ribbon worn in thh hats of men and the bonnets of women. [Western Recorder.

Love of CHILDREN.—It is a false and mis-"I have to-day been laboring much among taken notion altogether, that men of great Irish Romanists. It is pleasant to witness the mind and intense thought are easily wearied breaking up of old prejudices against the or annoyed by the presence of children The

The Sabbath Recorder.

New York, September 25, 1851.

"THE CHURCH" AND THE SABBATH

Mr. Owen is the first anti-sabbatarian writer that has come in our way, who has attempted anything like a rational solution of the question, Why was the decalogue distinguished fere with our neighbor's rights and interests, between man's day and God's, that some at from all the rest of the law, both as to the by the tenth. And certainly every form of least will be found more obedient to the commanner of its publication, and the disposition departure from God is virtually forbidden by mandment "Remember the Sabbath day to which was afterwards made of it, if it was the first four commandments. What is the keep it holy." not intended thereby to designate it as par excellence, the moral lew? He says:-

The decalogue, though a noble part of the law given by Moses, is but a part. It is often called the covenant; still it is but a part of it and called so by the rule by which a part is put for the whole. And if spoken in the first the engraving of them upon stone tablets by business transacted was to hear the Treasurinstance, audibly by God himself, and written his own finger, and the repositing of them in er's Report, and the Annual Report of the by the finger of God on tables of stone, the reason is plain. He did so to impress the people with awe, and to sanction the whole ministry of Moses. When he had spoken them, "he added no more," evidently because the people were terrified, and about to seek the mediation of Moses, instead of direct communication with their King; and he wrote them that they might be laid up in the ark, not as being of more authority or of a different character from the subsequent laws, but as a voucher for the authority of the whole. It is common to speak of the decalogue as the moral law, and as containing the whole rule of morals; but the accuracy of this is called in question. The Sabbath precept is a positive one, or all but its observers on the Saturday overwhelmed them with a sense of guilt, and are guilty of its breach, and language must be put on the rack to make it set forth all morals, or forbid the opposite vices, though it affords general principles to guide us to a great ex-

There is some show of argument in this and the more so, because it seems to be sustained by the authority of Scripture. For the Lord said to Moses, Lo, I come unto thee in a thick cloud, that the people may hear when I speak with thee, and BELIEVE THEE FOREVER. Ex. 19: 9. It would indeed seem from this, that the grand reason why God published the decalogue under such circumstances of terrible between God and men.

in perishing need of a mediator, and, in his afterwards formed Sunday desecration was they never make, till by the law they see The Alliance at their annual meetings urged stitutional quorum for the transaction of its the service. In 1811, he was married to Miss DAN'L ULLMANN | L.S. CHATFIELD. stroys every vestige of self-righteousness. have yet issued. Gcd therefore prepares the way for a Mediator by first giving the law.

tem was which "served unto the example and of at least 1,350 long and short trains, besides shadow of heavenly things?" By no means. that of their setting down and taking up at a There is no law which can exert such a power very great number of intermediate stations." but the moral law. There is no other law Besides these regular trains there are "exwhich creates a sense of guilt, and of unwor- cursion" ones which carry very large numthiness to approach God.

As soon as the decalogue was proclaimed, desecration by ordinary trains; "for the pothey cried out for a mediator. Speak thou lice reports of the metropolis, and numerous with us; but let not God speak with us, lest we correspondents of the public press, tell us of die. Ex. 20: 19. And God intended that trains started far more frequently even than they should cry out in this manner. Hence they are mentioned in the tables, and at such he made his grand display—not in that part of perilous proximity that the lives of the passthe law which prescribes the sacrifices, and engers are jeoparded by the risk of collisions. set forth the priesthood, but-in that which | So again, the books fail to tell of the vastly inwas, above all the rest, directly calculated to creasing numbers of cheap excursion trains, make the people feel their need of a daysman, that run to a distance from London and back We are thus driven to the conclusion, that, as again on the Sabbath-[Sunday, he means]the promelgation of the decalogue had the as to Bath, Bristol, Brighton, and other towns. Invariably and absolutely forbid slavery—that known for his strict adherence to the system Presbytery of Newark, have been temporarial oldest a girl, about seven years of age. Not very effect upon the Israelites which the mo- In fact, so largely has this system increased, ral law ought to have, and which nothing but and so utterly improbable is it that railway light and the air that a people may repudimoral law could have—as it created a sense companies should work without profit, that it of guilt, and overwhelmed with a sense of unworthiness—therefore it is preëminently entitled to be called the Moral Law.

But when we speak of the decalogue as the moral law, we mean simply that it is an epitome of it. We do not mean that every duty of though limited at present, yet cannot but inman, under all the various circumstances in which he may be placed, is specified in it, in cony words. It would be absurd to look ach a code in a book designed to be a different sorts, is scarcely dry, and while the vade-mecum for all mankind. But we fear- watchful eyes of the various local commttees lessly assert, that it embodies all the element- is upon the desecrators! It is hardly to be ary principles of the law. There is no moral supposed that the recent efforts which have of the traffic in intoxicating drinks is the duty he graduated with honor at the Madison Uniduty which is not fairly inferable from one or been made to influence the public conduct of Government only "because it is fraught, versity. On the Sixth-day previous to his other of its precepts, and that without any ne have not produced some effect. Even alcessity of putting language on the rack." though the judgment may not have been con- and awful peril to person and property." There is no breach of duty, which is not vir- vinced nor the conscience touched, yet men

the ninth. And even the secret wish to inter- more freely and generally to make election value of Mr. O.'s insinuation, then, that it does not present "the whole rule of morals?"

We have never considered it very wide grandeur attending their publication, were so moral law, in contradistinction from the ceremonial system, which was spoken by Moses, written upon parchment, and never laid up in call in question the accuracy of this view, we request him to consider whether the Israelites could ever after look upon the stone tablets, or even call to mind their existence, without remembering that it was the solemn promulgation of the law written upon them, which caused them to make choice of a Mediator. Were they not to them a standing monument of their own deliberate choice to approach question is negatived, we will yield the argu-

BRITISH CORRESPONDENCE.

GLASGOW, September 5, 1851. One of the objects of the Evangelical Alliance is the promotion of Sunday sanctification. In furtherance of this, a paper was read at their recent meeting on what they term the grandeur, was "to sanction the whole ministry | " Desecration" of that day in Great Britain. of Moses." We beg leave to suggest, how- Assuming as they do that all the sanctions of ever, that as one divinely commissioned to God's Sabbath have been transferred to the the Committees of the Associations and that the Legislature of Connecticut, which was lead the Israelites, and take the general over- day which an apostate church adopted in its of the Conference came together, it was found accomplished in May, 1816. In May, 1819, firmed to them before. The miracles wrought ance. They would preserve it from invasion objects and measures contemplated by the ford for the Education and Instruction of the in the presence of Pharoah, and at the Red and extend its observance. It is acknowledg-Sea, were his credentials. And Israel saw ed in the paper read on this occasion, that immediate establishment of a College and Mutes established in the United States. Af that great work which the Lord did upon the when the fundamentals of the Alliance were Egyptians; and the people feared the Lord, under discussion, at the first conference in and believed the Lord, AND HIS SERVANT Mo- Liverpool, there was found "such variety of complishment of the educational purposes exses. Ex. 14: 31. So that it was not the opinion respecting the scriptural ground and ministry of Moses in general, that was sanc- authority on which the Sabbath was to be ence called a mass meeting, which was forthtioned by the transaction at Sinai, but rather based, that it was deemed prudent and for with assembled. At this meeting a Constituthat particular department of it which consist- bearing not to introduce it amongst the various | tion was presented and approved, upon the of the Institution at its commencement, and ed in mediation. For Moses was a mediator topics that form the doctrinal statement of our between Jehovah and the Israelites, (Gal. 3: common faith, but to give it place instead 19, Deut. 5: 5,) and, as such, was a striking amongst the sundry objects for common ac- forming a temporary Theological Class, in interest in the course of Deaf Mute Education type of Jesus Christ the only true mediator tion"-and, that when the Alliance was form- view of our immediate wants, and of taking has always continued unabated, and his memed in 1846, although the basis was enlarged, Now let it not be overlooked, that God con- the Sunday question was left in the same potemplated the world of mankind as standing sition. When the British Organization was mercy, determined to give them one. But committed to the North Western Division. the mass meeting as substituted in lieu of it. the way by first making them sensible of their ever, there were such different views that they need. They must be made so sensible of it effected little—what was done in the way of as to make choice of one themselves as the only collecting statistics of desecration having been way of approaching God. But this choice almost entirely the work of one individual. ciety, not having been able to secure a con-shipman the next year, but after six years left themselves guilty, ruined, and helpless. It is attention to the subject, and as funds were the law which shows them that they are dead, felt to be necessary, and contributions were and cannot help themselves. It is the law obtained for this among other purposes; but similar embarrassment, and that the great ob- Society. It was, however, a failure; but, The H. FITZHUGH. which scatters all their false hopes, and de- it confessedly does not appear that any results ject contemplated by the friends of education Spy, which followed it, gave him rank at once,

"The most glaring causes," of Sunday de secration, says Mr. Jordan, in this paper, " are what law? What law is it, which the licensed trade in spirits and other intoximen feel themselves sinners, and drives cating liquors, the regular and stated railway cry out for mercy? What law is it traffic, the refinement upon this of very cheap ikes such a terrible display of divine excursion trains, and the increasing Governat the conscience-striken sinner feels ment traffic in letters." The extent of regular must have a mediator to stand between and stated railway Sunday traffic in Eugland, God, or perish forever? Is it the | " may be judged from the fact, that the ordiof positive institutions, such as that sys- pary railway books give the times of starting bers. Even the books themselves are no cer-Now see how it was with the Israelites. tain proof of the extent of railway Sunday may well be feared whether the Sabbath [Sunday] traffic may not eventually prove some of the most profitable to the proprietors." Then, again, there is the Government traffic in letters on the Sabbath, [Sunday,] which,

day Prize Essays that have been printed, of church. Neither the carrying of the mails, cumstances of his death were peculiar and

the murderous spirit is prohibited by the stances they would practice and avow. We of our readers will heartily subscribe:sixth. Every species of uncleanness is for- desire no Sabbath desecration; and if we look bidden by the seventh. Every kind of rob- with less concern than the Alliance on the exbery and dishonesty, by the eighth. Every tension of the Sunday work and pleasure, it sort of defamation of another's character, by is in the hope that when men are permitted J. A. BEGG.

THE EDUCATION SOCIETY.

The Seventh day Baptist Education Society from the truth to say, that the utterance of the held a brief session at Leonardsville, N. Y. ten commandments audibly by God himself, during the Anniversary season. The only God, who ordained Civil Government, and the ark, together with all the other tokens of Board, and to re-appoint the officers of last year, with instructions to take any action many circumstances designating them as the which they may deem expedient in relation to the objects for which the Society was organized. The Treasurer's Report stated that fifty-four dollars had been received by him the ark. But as Mr. O.'s criticism seems to for memberships. The Annual Report of the Board we copy, in order to show the circumstances connected with the formation of the Society, and the reason why it has as yet accomplished so little :-

> was organized at Alfred, N. Y., under the following circumstances:-

The General Conference had recommended the establishment of a College and Theological Seminary, where the youth of the denomination, and especially those young men God only through a Daysman? When this expecting to devote themselves to the gospel ministry, might be properly educated; and in of this unfortunate child, and, with a strong furtherance of the object, had appointed an desire to alleviate her condition, attempted to Educational Committee to secure funds, hold converse with and instruct her. His efforts annual sessions, and take such other measures were rewarded with partial success; and for the establishment of a College and Theo- through the exertions of Dr. Cogswell, Mr logical Seminary as they might deem proper, Gallaudet was commissioned to visit Europe with the exception of locating the Institution. for the purpose of qualifying himself to become different Associations of the denomination to try. Seven gentlemen of Hartford subscribed appoint Committees, to act in concert with its a sufficient amount of funds to defray his exown Committee in making inquiries relative penses, and on the 25th of May, 1815, Mr. Gal to the most feasible location for such an Insti- laudet sailed for Europe. Meanwhile, the tution, but reserving to itself the right of then friends of the project employed the interval of advising concerning its final location. When time in procuring an act of incorparation from that they were not able to act in concert, the the name of "the American Asylum at Hartbodies which had appointed them being, in Deaf and Dumb" was bestowed by the Legissome respects, diverse from one another. The lature on the first Institution for the Deaf-Theological Seminary was considered im- ter spending several months in the assiduous practicable. But in order to the ultimate ac- prosecution of his studies, Mr. Gallaudet re-Committees of the Associations and Conferbasis of which the Society was immediately held the office until April, 1830, when he reorganized. A Board of Directors was also appointed, to whom was assigned the duty of the Retreat for the Insane at Hartford. His ciency to the operations of the Society. It nate class of our fellow beings as well as by a lowing are the nominations was, however, understood, that the plan of the large circle of devoted friends. The tree General Conference was not to be considered which was planted under his supervision and as abandoned, nor the plan recommended by was tended by his care, has borne good fruit.

oversight in your deliberations.

BERRIT SMITH ON CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

In April last, Gerrit Smith, Esq., delivered n Troy N. Y., an Address on the "True Office of Civil Government." In consequence American public, by censures of Ameriof its having been, to some extent, both mis- can manners. He had spent some years in understood and mis-represented, he was requested to print it—a request with which he maintains that the legitimate action of Civil dence abroad had called his attention. The Government is very simple—that it owes no- lesson, however well meant, was not well rething to its subjects but protection, and that ceived. His books were savagely reviewed. its subjects Government owes no protection; without regard to verdicts, was injurious to ed for objects of beneficence, abroad, \$15,000 still less is it bound to promote them. Government instead of trying to increase the wealth of the people, or to help the progress of religion among them, should say to its subbut protect you in that work."

Several points on which Mr. Smith supposes an explanation may be desired, he treats from the face of the earth—that Government should have nothing to do with schools-that schools should be left to the voluntary principle as well as churches, and that when Gov- Fourth-day, the 17th inst., Rev. Wm. T. Bidernment interferes with the schools it makes dle died at the house of Rev. John Dowling, itself abnoxious to the charge of meddling in New York, where he was awaiting his de-And all this while the ink of 609,750 Sun- with religion as when it interferes with the parture for Burmah in a few weeks. The cirnor the building of asylums and light-houses, affecting. Just five weeks previous he was

tually embraced in some one of its prohibi- watched and their conduct ready to be report- positions of Mr. Smith's Address, though some tions. Every form of filial duty is cognizable ed and commented on, will often restrain of them are evidently open to criticism, we debted to the author, Gurdon Evans, A. M., by the fifth commandment. Every shade of themselves in that which under other circum, copy its concluding paragraph, to which most for a copy of "The Dairyman's Manual," an

> them in circumstances in which they may of the Dairy, the Wild Ox, the Different take care of themselves; and not so much to govern its subjects, as to leave them free to govern themselves. Civil Government is to hold a shield over the heads of its subjects, beneath which they may, in safety from one Management of the Dairy, the Butter Dairy, another, and from all others, pursue their respective callings, and discharge their respecive duties. Whilst confining itself to this employment, it is a blessing above all praiseabove all price. But when it forsakes its own judge of the merits of Mr. Evans' work. Exwork to usurp that of the people, and especially when, as it has been recently known to do, it arrays itself against the great and holy blasphemously enacts laws which are opposed to his laws, then is it a curse and a monster which deserves to be hated with all our hatred, and resisted at every hazard."

RECENT DEATHS.

Rev. THOMAS H. GALLAUDET, LL. D., well which might be suitable; "The Reflex In-Hartford, on Wednesday, the 10th inst., at Missionary Cause; The Heathen Lost withthe age of 64. At an early period of his life, out the Gospel; Modern and Apostolic Mis-The Seventh-day Baptist Education Society of the Deaf and Dumb, and an accidental Missions; The Spirit of Christian circumstance decided his future career. In Stewardship; What Missions have Accomthe autumn of the year 1807, a child of Dr. | plished; Liberal and Systematic Beneficence Mason F. Cogswell, then residing in the city on Principle; Objections of Missions Con of Hartford, became, through the effects of a sidered; The Voice of Prophecy and Pro malignant fever, first deaf and then dumb. Mr. | vidence on Missions; Christians Debtors to Gallaudet, a young man of talents, education the World; The Harvest Plenteous and and benevolence, interested himself in the case | Promising." The Conference had farther requested the a teacher of the Deaf and Dumb in this coun-

and during the first week of its existence numbered seven pupils; it now averagrs 220 annually. Mr. Gallaudet became the Principal JAMES FENNIMORE COOPER, known through-

The whole proceeding was designed rather out the world as the first of American Novel- JAS. C. FORSYTH. H. S. RANDALL. the 11th inst., at the age of 62. Born in 1789, G.W.PATTERSON. JOHN C.WRIGHT. During the year past the Board has accom- at Burlington, N. J., and graduated at Yale plished nothing towards the object of the So-College in 1805, he entered the Navy as Mid-JAMES M. COOK. | BENJ.WELCH.,Jr sent meeting will result in the adoption of Western New York, and soon after published H. C. SEYMOUR. such plans as will prevent the recurrence of his first novel—Precaution, a tale of English n our denomination may not fail through any as one of the most brilliant Novelists of the ALEX, H. WELLS. | HENRYSTORMS day. The public is familiar with his subsequent literary history. After having given to the world a series of truly American novels-American in scenery, character and tone, and exalted American Literature to a rank in Europern estimation which it had never before approached—he incurred the enmity of the of Protestantism, but the name. The work is Europe and returning to the United States, published two or three books in succession, in which he held up, for censure and reform, those has complied. In this pamphlet Mr. Smith faults of his own countrymen, to which resinot a protection from competition nor from all and he, personally, was unsparingly denouncrimes, but simply from crimes against their courts of law, and waged active war with the persons and possessions. To the morals of whole newspaper press. The result, of course, him, and for the last few years he has not been a favorite in the United States.

Hon. Seth E. Sill, of Buffalo, of the Supreme Court of this State, elected in the VIIIth District, died on Mondoy, Sept. 15, afjects "You must do for yourselves; my only ter a brief and painful illness. Judge Sill was part is to defend your right to do for your- a native of Saratoga Co., but became a resiselves; you must do your own work; I will dent of Buffalo early in life, and commenced his professional career in that city, in 1836.

Rev. Sylvester Graham, the founder and ate their national debt—that all tariffs should popular, and his labors, as a lecturer, were D. S. Gregory. incessant. Dr. Graham was a native of Sufbe abolished, and all custom-houses removed field, Ct., and at the time of his death was aged about 55.

DEATH OF A MISSIONARY—SAD CASE.—On the works of Government. The abolishing following he was married. Two weeks later directly, immensely, and necessarily, with wide death he was attacked with a complaint in the throat which assumed a malignant type, and Without taking time to comment upon these he closed his eyes in peace and hope.

THE DAIRYMAN'S MANUAL We are in octavo volume of some two hundred and fifty "The work of Civil Government is not so pages, with numerous illustrations. It conmuch to take care of its subjects, as to leave tains chapters on the History and Importance Breeds of Cows, the composition of Milk, the circumstances by which the quality and quantity of the Milk are affected, Dairy Buildings, the anatomical structure and diseases of cattle, &c. Practically we know but little of these subjects, and of course are not qualified to perienced dairymen, however, speak well

PREMIUM ESSAY ON MISSIONS.—The Southern Baptist Board of Missions, at the instance of some unknown friend, have offered the sum of \$50 as a premium for the best Essay on Missions. Rev. Messrs. Dr. Ryland, and J B. Taylor, and B. Manly, Jr., Committe of Adjudication. The precise topic is left un-We abridge from the N. Y. Daily Times defined, the Committee only suggesting the the following notice of several recent deaths: following as some among many subjects known as the pioneer of Deaf-Mute Instructure fluence of Missions: The Claims of Missions one of the clergymen included in the monster tion in this country, died at his residence in on Young Men; The Duty of Pastors to the indictment of the then Attorney General, Mr. the age of 64. At an early period of his life, out the Gospel; Modern and Apostolic MisMr. Gallaudet became interested in the cause sions Identical in Character; The Spirit of movement headed by O'Connell.

> NEW YORK STATE FAIR .- The Fair of the New York State Agricultural Society was held t Rochester last week, and was the finest of the always good Fairs of the Empire State. The display of horses and cattle was very large, covering several acres. The horses were brought out, and made to perform to the delight of the spectators. One large ring, enclosed by a rope, was devoted to the exhibition of matched horses; another to horses of of law. all-work; and a third to young horses. The training and exercising occupied several

Poultry formed a grand feature in the show There appears to be a growing interest in this the United States.

The halls devoted to mechanics and manufactures were very extensive, and very full The show was rich, and endless in its variety, running through every department of the arts Floral Hall was the gem of the ground The inclosure was 80 by 180 feet, and was crowded with the most beautiful flowers and the choicest fruits.

NEW YORK STATE NOMINATIONS.—Each of signed, and has since officiated as Chaplain of the great political parties of the State of New York held a Convention at Syracuse week before last, and nominated their candidates such steps as might be necessary to give effi- ory will be warmly cherished by that unfortu- for the election in November next. The fol-

> DEMOCRATIC. For Judge of the Court of Appeals. SAM'L A. FOOTE. | A. S. JOHNSON. For Secretary of State. For Comptroller.

For Treasurer. For Attorney General.

For State Engineer and Surveyor. | WM.J.McALPINE For Canal Commissioner. H. WHEATON.

For State Prison Inspector.

A Convert from Popery.—A distinguish ed French priest, by the name of Massiot, has recently published a powerful document, in which he renounces Romanism, and avows all done in a bold and yet Christian spirit. Perhalfs his standing aloof from Protestants for the time being may subserve his usefulness. throughout the mining districts, and there is a But he cannot and will not stand there long, great demand even for "green hands." of he is in truth what his document shows him to be He says: "I have ceased to be a Ro- ning to feel the beneficial effects of the great man; I have become again a Catholic." In removal of auriferous deposits from the river the sense in which he claims to be Catholic, beds, and well filled bags are pouring in upall true Christians are Catholics.

During the last twenty years the First Bap tist Church of Newark, N. J., has contribut the support of the gospel at home \$12,000; number of members has been on a rapid in- of law. crease, having received by baptism, 311 individuals, being an average of over fifteen a

A new Old School Presbyterian Church, is about to be formed in Jersey City, by a colountiring advocate of the Vegetarian System ny from the First Church. The services of of dietetics, died at Northampton, Mass., on Rev. Charles Hoover, editor of The Temperat large. He holds that Government should Thursday, 11th inst. Dr. Graham was chiefly ance Organ, and a member of the New School men have an equal right to the soil, as to the which, for some time, bore his name. His ly engaged for the new enterprise. A liberal writings on the subject were numerous and offer of the land has been made to it by Hon.

> The German Methodists of Cincinnati have completed a large, new church-edifice, costing over \$4,000. The church numbers 180 members, and is a strong body, under the care of Rev. Wm. Nast, an eloquent German. The church is composed mainly, not entirely, of woods adjacent, with both legs broken and his converted Roman Catholics, and is the second one of the kind establised in that city.

worth \$30,000 to the Archbishop, for the erec- his sister's skull had been broken by them, nor the improvement of harbors, is necessarily ordained to the missionary work, and the day tion of a Cathedral, and another lot for the es- which caused her death. The boy's statement tablishment of a community of Sisters of the further tended to develop the fact, that the Good Shepherd.

sionary at Beirut.

General Intelligence.

European News.

By the Royal mail Steamer Europa which arrived at Boston Sept. 17, Liverpool dates to Sept. 6 were received.

In England, political affairs are quiet. The Humboldt arrived at Southampton on the 4th, with the news of the execution at Havana of the fifty men under Col. Crittenden's command. The details of the news are given at length in the London papers.

The Queen was on her visit to Scotand where she had been very enthusiastically received.

The performances of the American vacht continue to attract attention. Several writers in The Times and other papers are drawing attention to the peculiarities of her construction and recommending the imitation of her to English builders.

According to the official statistics, the number of visitors to the Crystal Palace from May 1 to Aug. 30, was 4,205,509. The fullest day was July 15; then there were 74.-122 persons in the building.

The Freeman's Journal announces the death of one of the celebrities of the memorable year 1843, namely, the Rev. Thomas Tierney, A. B. C. Smith. Up to 1843 he was one of

In France attention is chiefly absorbed with speculations on the approaching Presidental lection. The Prince de Joinville is clearly to be a candidate, and will doubtless be a more formidable opponent of Louis Napoleon than any other that could be selected. Another "Conspiracy" has been discovered in Paris; forty-seven arrests have been made by the Police.

In Austria hostiliy to the Government still smoulders under the surface with occasional outbreaks. An affray took place near Gross-Waradin, between a rustic wedding party and several gendarmes, of the most brutal

In Portugal attention is absorbed by an accusation of a Cabinet Minister of bribery. He has resigned and come before the courts

The news of Kossuth's release is confirmed, but the time is now said to have been the 13th of September. It is said that he proposes to go to England and provide there for the

According to letters from Berne of the 29th alt, the damages caused in the canton by recent inundations are valued at 1,400,000 fr., or about £96,000. Subcriptions are open all over Switzerland to cover the losses of the inundation. The city of Berne has already subscribed 12,000 fr.

The Tuscan Monitore publishes a series of regulations issued by the minister of worships, Florence, on the 28th ult., concerning the right of censorship reserved to the bishops by the new concordat. By these regulations every bishop has the right of censorship over ecclesiastical works to be published within his diocese; a work rejected by one bishop cannot be approved by another, and there is no appeal from the decision of a bishop in such matters.

Latest from California.

The following items we find among the latest advices from California:-

Business of every kind is reviving. Confidence is gradually assuming sway; and there is every reason to believe that the prospect of an extremely rainy winter will produce a very

Throughout the State a comparative peace and quiet reigns. The constituted authorities are in the full performance of their functions. aided by the respective Vigilance Committees, and a feeling of security is quite general.

The latest intelligence from the Indian country is of a favorable character, and little trouble is to be apprehended from that quarter. The mining interest was never in better

condition, and the yield of gold never larger. The agricultural resources of the State have been largely and profitably developed during

the past season. The price of labor is rapidly advancing

The Express companies are already beginon them, dedicated to the rustic damsels of 'Pike County," and venerable matrons of

"the old Granite State." A mass meeting of the miners of Nevada County was held at the Pick and Shovel House, expended on its own church, and that built in Coyoteville, on the 29th ult, for the purfor the South congregation \$13,000, and for pose of taking into consideration the propriety of adjusting all their difficultids arising out in all about \$40,000. During this time the of mining interests, without recourse to courts

REVOLTING INHUMANITY.—We find the following in the Boonville (Mo.) Observer of the 26th ult.: The following details of one of the most skocking barbarities committed in a community of civilized people, has seldom been equalled in the annals of crime. In Morgan County, not long ago, a citizen died, leaving a widow and two small children, the long after the death of her husband, the woman married again. Soon the girl died, and the boy was reported missing. The sudden and mysterious disappearance of the child, together with the fact that upon the death of the woman's first husband the property he possessed was left to the two children, aroused suspicion in the neighborhood, when a search was made for the boy. He was found in the mouth sewed up. Being still alive, however, he was properly cared for, when he reported that his mother and step-father had been the Miss Hunt, of St. Louis has given a lot perpetrators of the deed, and, in addition, that girl was known before her death to have had a bandage around her head; and upon the Dr. Kalley, whose unostentatious but devot- body being exhumed, it was found as the boy ed labors were so successful among the Por- had stated, that the skull was fractured. The tuguese of Madeira, is now laboring as a mis- parents were arrested and imprisoned at Ver-

The gentlemen from California say that they were nine days in the Sierra Nevada Mountains in snow, during which time they fed their horses on one pint of flour per day to each horse.

Mr. Langley says that the inhabitants of the Brown's Settlement. At both places, it is stated that they stole considerable, to the serresidents of those places.

They report the crops in the Valley, more especially Wheat, to be superabundant and very heavy this season, The health of the citizens there is very good, while peace, union and harmony, are the promoinet features of their social circles.

Mr. L. says that they met President Hyde and his company 33 miles on the other side of Fort Laramie, getting along very remarkably well, enjoying good health and buoyant spirits.

Met a company of Oregon and California emigrants 26 miles on the other side of said Fort, enjoying the same blessings as the former, and progressing on their journey without any trouble.

Capt. Smith and his company were met on the 1st inst., four miles on the other side of Laramie; Steven's company, five miles east of the Fort; Capt. Day's in sight, and Capt. Cumming's company, of 100 wagons, ten miles on the other side of Asha Hollow. Shirtliff's company, of 50 wagons, were met five miles in the rear of Cumming's train; and Capt. John Brown, with the emigrating poor, 22 miles this side of Asha Hollow. Wilkin's merchandise train, consisting of 10 wagons, with Scotch company in the rear, were met at or near the same place; they met Mr. Brown's company, also Gordon's. Next day they met Father Alfred's company the other side Cold Springs, and Elder Orson Pratt's company at the Springs, proceeding on their journey finely.

Mr. Shelton, one of the company from Oregon, met 607 wagons between Williamette Valley and this, for Oregon; also, 72 wagons scrawled, "'Tis hard to kick against these from the junction of the roads; the latter bricks." were bound for California.

The Cholera was, according to the latest

Mr. James Lindram, a carpenter, residing in injured. Allegheny City, was very seriously wounded. Her little child, a boy of about six months old, who was in his mother's arms, was instantly killed his skull being fractured. Mrs. Lindram, when we last heard from her, was suffering great pain, her body being cut and bruised in several places, but it is thought that she will recover. Mr. William Cooper, a brakeman, is, we fear, mortally wounded. One arm is broken, as is his back, and he is very much cut and disfigured. Michael Malony, who took passage at Rochester, had his collar bone broken, and was severely bruised. Mr. Mowrey, of Mercer, was slightly injured, having received cuts on the knee and arms. William Stoffer, from Wilmington, Lawrence County, was dangerously wounded. His head was very much cut, and his face disfigured. He is laboring under a concussion of the brain. A number of other persons were somewhat injured, but fortunately sustained no serious damage. When we arrived on the ground, the forward car was lying across the track, with one end in the air, and the other in a pool of water at the bottom of the bank. The second car was lying on the other side of the road, completely wrecked. The third car had been thrown down the bank.

9, says that the Spanish brig Fernando Septi- of 1849, furnishes good cause of divorce. mo, from Porto Rico, bound to Havana, when Judge Church has denied the petition, for the within about thirty miles of the latter place, reason that the practices complained of were was overtaken by a gale on the 19th ult., encouraged by the petitioner himself, and the Cuba." which carried her to Cape San Blas, Florida, result of his own fault and negligence. where she was totally wrecked. There were some fifty-seven Spanish subjects on boardsailors, laborers, &c. Of these, a woman and child and seven men were lost. The survivors made their way to Pensacola a few days face is black, with a white spot on the foresince, all in a most destitute condition. But there being no opportunity to provide for them at that place, or to ship them to the city of Havana, they were sent to the Spanish Consul, Mr. Cruzat, at this port. On their arrival here yesterday morning, their folorn situation excited the sympathy of many of our citizens. But we regret to say that others, supposing them to be Spanish soldiers, had it in contemthese people to Havana.

is sitting at Greenfield this week, and an im- Orleans by a report that the disbanded Cuban portant case, or rather double case has been Volunteers who had been allured from their tried, in which such eminent counsel as Rufus homes and were dismissed without the means Choate and George Ashmun were engaged of returning, were about to attack the persons on opposing sides. The cases were Dr. Amos and office of the Cuban Committee. Some Taylor, and Dr. Taylor and wife, against the slight damage was done to the office, but by Vermont and Massachusetts Railroad Com- timely persuasion and promises further viopany, for damages sustained by the wife in lence was prevented.

alighting from a car at Wendell depot, in the fall of 1850. The turning facts were thus: most or quite stopped; she had got on the in Court Square, full an hour of his precious platform to alight, and the cars started with time, to find a lost three cent piece. The ina jerk, and she was thrown to the ground and come of this ancient miser is said to be not badly hurt. The point was; whether she was in a place of safety when she attempted a fortune of nearly \$200,000. to alight; if so, the company were not liablethe plaintiff in the first case, and \$2,000 in the last—\$3,000 in all. Choate, Davis, Allen, and Mattoon for plaintiff, and Ashmun and Allen, and Mattoon for plaintiff, and Ashmun and Allen, and Mattoon for plaintiff, and Ashmun and Allen, and Ashmun and Ashmun and Allen, and Ashmun and Ashmun and Ashmun and Allen, and Ashmun an Aiken for defendants. [Springfield Repub. teresting past events.

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INDIANA.—The Christian Herald gives the just feature of the Constitution recently adopt- tivation on the English model. ed, which prohibits colored persons from coming in or settling in the State. Some were New Orleans, numbering about 2,000 in all for removing to Canada, others for colonizing disbanded on the 7th. A considerable num-The feeling was decidedly against the latter Valley lost, by Indian depredations, cattle, land, and one for the holding of a National for petty breaches of the peace, which were horses and mules, to the amount of \$12,000. Convention in this city "about the 18th of effected without difficulty, nothing serious oc-These Indians infest Little Salt Lake; also August, 1852." A committee to draft an address to the legal voters of the State of Indiana, being appointed, after a session of four ious inconvenience and loss of some of of the days, during which the business of the Con-

> FOR LIBERIA.—Nineteen colored persons says the Hartford Courant, comprising 5 families of respectability and worth, left this city on Tuesday evening last for New York, where they will join another company of emigrants with reference to their departure. One of 20,400 down and 20,550 up. the party (Jacob Williams) has been employed in our office for the last five years, and we are telligent is possessed of good common sense, in his conduct; and such men must prove valuable additions to Liberia.

robbery was attempted at the Commercial Bank, Cleveland, (O.) The burglars had effected an entrance in the room immediately above the Bank, cut a hole in the floor, an descended by means of a desk and strap. Here they attempted to excavate another opening to the vaults below, and had, in fact, made an aperture four feet in width and depth, when they were disturbed by the appearance of one of the Clerks at the front door. They left a note on the excavation, on which was

SUMMARY.

A little girl, about three years of age, residing in Cincinnati, lately clambered up the roof FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—The Pitts- of her mother's house, and was quietly seated erally broken to pieces. The other two were | precipitate her into the store. Meantime the at Hudson, Ohio, and Charleston, S. C. likewise very much shattered. The car which | sky-light gave way, when she came down a sustained the most injury was nearly full of distance of forty feet, at a fearful rate, and passengers, and we wonder how any escaped alighted in the arms of Mr. G., who stood with their lives. Mrs. Lindram, the wife of ready to catch her. Fortunately she was not

> The Sussex (N. J.) Herald states that a Newton township, killed a rattle snake, hav- thirty-nine lashes each. ing eight rattles, in the loft of his barn, a few days ago. He was in the act of lifting some sheaves of grain, when he discovered the dangerous reptile. He immediately sounded his rattle, and placed himself in a position for a deadly contest. On opening the body, it was found to contain a full grown rat, which had apparently just been caught and swallowed

Mrs. Bradstreet, widow of Moses Bradstreet, aged nearly 98 years, recently died at her late residence in Rowley, Mass. Her remains were followed to the grave by a large concourse of relatives. She was a daughter pany at the battle of Bunker Hill. She raised up eleven children, only three of whom are now living-the eldest, the widow of Richard Cressy, being but a little short of 75 years of age, and now enjoying quite good health.

Mr. Chancellor S. Barber petitioned the Superior Court of New London county, Conn. at the August term, for divorce from his wife, on the ground that she is guilty of habitual intemperance, and the excessive use of mor-SHIPWRECK.—The Mobile Tribune of Sept. phine, which, under the Connecticut statute

The Louisville Journal gives an account of a child in that city, aged three or four years, the offspring of a black woman. The Journal says it is not a mulatto, but spotted. The head, and one on the chin. The legs and part of the body are white, with black spots. The white is not like that of an Albino, but like that of the white race, with the blue veins showing themselves through it.

(We find in The Cincinnati Gazette of the 4th, the report of a Joint Committee of genthemen and ladies-among the latter Mrs. of electric telegraph will be completed in plation to take possession of them and retaliate Judge McLean and Mrs. S. P. Chase—ap- Hungery, one from Pesth to Szolroik, the ing, the pieces being joined by a species of Jared B. Crandall, Brookfield, in some way for the barbarities committed by pointed to investigate the mystery of the rap- other from Cvezold to Szegedin, and the third glue or paste. the authorities of Havana on the followers of pings, as exhibited through two members of from Czongrad to Arad. These lines will Lopez. Reason, however, soon convinced the Fox family. The Committee, after being connect twenty large manufacturing towns them of the error of such a course, and, after present at two or three sittings, and watching and several smaller places. thronging the vicinity of the Consul's office the whole operations as closely as possible, for a few hours, they quietly dispersed. Mr. state "that they never heard a sound when all Cruzat will soon provide means for sending the feet of the mediums were in sight, with their soles on the surface of the floor."

The Orleanian says that on Saturday last | IMPORTANT TRIAL.—The Supreme Court the greatest excitement was caused in New of age at the time of his death.

The editor of the Boston Times saw an old gentleman sifting the dust and dirt of the street the Ogdensburg railroad at cheaper rates than

Peter Price, the oldest inhabitant of the

It is said that an association of English proceedings of the Convention of Colored capitalists, comprising Messrs. Baring and Freemen, organized at Pendleton, Ind, 18th Messrs. Rothschild, with several of the largest came up last night in the steamboats, on their of last month. It seems about sixty colored English railway contractors, has been formed, men, from California, Oregon, and other re- persons, from different parts of the State, as- for the purpose of purchasing land in Ireland, gions West, visited the office. They left Salt | sembled in the Methodist church, and discuss- and reselling or letting in farms, thoroughly Lake on the 15th July, and made the journey ed the policy of removing, because of the undrained, fenced and otherwise fitted for cul-

> The Picayune says that the Cuban party in in Jamaica, and but a very few for Liberia. ber took passage immediately for Alabama; others went up the river, but the remainder, country. Resolutions were adopted declara- being without means of getting off, were distory of the intention to remain in their native posed to have a row, but except a few arrests

The creditors of Texas held a meeting on Monday, at Washington city, to agree upon a County, N. Y., on the 6th inst., aged 93. He vention was transacted in the most orderly plan for the distribution of the ten millions was in a number of battles, among them Princemanner, an adjournment thereof took place. given to Texas by the United States, at the ton, Trenton, Monmouth, Germantown, Red celebrated "compromise." But no plan was Bank, Frog's Point and sevesal other. He agreed on, and the question will have to be was one of those that went into winter quarsettled by Congress, how much of the money ters at valley Forge. Texas shall allow to her creditors, and how much to be scuffled for by her politicians.

On Saturday, Sept. 7, the City Marshal of as large or larger, and soon embark for Li- Boston employed men to ascertain the numberia in the brig Zeno. A more intelligent ber of persons visiting the city during a single and enterprising company of colored persons | day; and made the total 41,729; of these 13. is seldom seen. All he parents save one are 575 came in 800 cars by 116 railroad trains: professors of religion in the Methodist Episco- 13,310 on foot, and the remainder in 5,626 pal Church. On Monday evening an interest- vehicles. The foot passengers who passed ng meeting was held in one of the churches Joy's Building, in Washington street, were

St. John's, Porto Rico, was visited by severe hurricane on the 10th of August. A sorry to lose his services. He is tolerably in- large quantity of sugar in the store houses was destroyed, and the sugar-cane in the fields is honest, industrious, faithful, and exemplary was blown down. The tide in the harbor rose twenty-six feet higher than usual, and carried away a number of houses. At Arecibo, the gale drove five British vessels ashore Robbery.—On Sunday last a most daring and they became total wrecks. Considerable damage was done elsewhere.

Another Mexican Foray is currently talked of at at New Orleans, and rumor is so far explicit as to indicate Tamaulipas, Leon and

We see it stated that the first train of cars extension of the New-York and Erie Road ed their mother only fifteen months. to Canandaigua. Active measures are in progress to continue it directly to Niagara

Artesian wells are favorites in Wisconsin. burgh Gazette gives the following account of on a glass sky-light, when first discovered by At Fond-du-Lac and Oshkosh, they have been the recent railroad accident near Allegheny the occupants of the store below. A lad was sunk to the depth of 150 feet, and supply City, on the 12th instant. In consequence of immediately dispatched to the roof, to bring pure water. The water rises to the surface running over a cow, three passenger cars were her down safely, while a Mr. Gibson remained of the ground, and runs off like a spring. thrown from the track, one of which was lit- below, fearing the glass might give way and Similar wells have been opened with success hand at present, it is not more than one fifth ional tour.

> In Mobile, a few days since, a white man, called William Carroll, was arrested, in company with several negroes, for gambling. Carroll kept the house in which he was found, playing with his sable patrons. He was sentenced to pay a fine of \$50, but the poor colman in the employ of Mr. Wm. Morris, in ored individuals were condemned to receive

Last week, a gentleman in Nautucket, while driving to Siasconset, found his horse suddenly attacked by an owl. The horse ran away, the carriage was demolished, and the gentleman was compelled to finish his journey, on horseback. A hawk measuring 5 feet 11 inches from tip to tip of his outspread wings, was shot near the place about the same time.

The Warsaw Signal says, that a young man who had a difference with a lady, to whom he was paying his addresses, went to try and effect a reconciliation, and on failing, stabbed her to the heart. The scene of the tragedy of Capt. Thos. Myell, who commanded a com- was on the borders of McDougal County, Mo.

One of the hammermen in the Louisville Rolling mill, named W. H. Perry, earned \$50 70 last week, having shingled 50 tons and 1,400 pounds of iron of 2,240 pounds to the ton, the wages for phich is \$1 per ton. He worked by the piece, and without an assistant.

The Washington correspondent of the Journal of Commerce thinks it "not improbable tion will be offered and adopted, authorizing five souls, the parents included and requesting the President of the United States to open a special negotiation with the Spanish Government for the purchase of

The new Constitution of Virgina requires a registry of the births and deaths of the colored population, and of the births deaths and marriages of the whites-showing that the marriage of dolored persons is not regarded or recognized

Quite an interest has recently been excited in Camden and Gloucester, N. J. among the families of the Lippincotts, Prices, Flanagans, and Boroughs, in consequence of the discovery, as they suppose, that they are the legal heirs of the celebrated Jenning's estate.

Before the end of this year three great lines

Foreign papers mention the death, at Copenhagen, on the 10th of August last, of Pe-United States. He must have been 80 years ing himself through the heart.

The honorable South Carolinians have refused to allow poor Bolding to return, according to the solemn agreement of his master, Britain. the exhorbitant demand of \$2,000 for his freedom having been fully complied with by our benevolent citizens. It is stated in the Journal of Commerce that

goods are now sent from this city to Canada and Lake Michigan by Lake Champlain and by Buffalo.

A State Convention of Mechanics will meet in Atlanta, Georgia, on the 29th of October next. The principal business seems to be to prevent the teaching of of mechanical trades to the slaves.

The Albany Journal, of the 19th inst., says A body of Norwegians, numbering about 220, way westward. This morning they were gathered around the Passenger Depot of the Albany and Schenectady Railroad, seeing to their property, and having it properly placed on the cars. The party was composed of men, women, and children; and a finer, healthier looking company we have seldom met with from Europe.

In the University at Albany, there is to be a department of Scientific Agriculture. Prof. John P. Norton, of Yale College, will deliver a course of Lectures in the early part of winter; Prof. James Hall will lecture on Geology; Dr. Goadley on Entomology; and Prof. Cook on Elementary Chemistry.

Jesse Benjamin died at Clayton, Jefferson

A dispatch from Philadelphia of Wednesday, Sept. 17, says quite a large meeting was held in Independence-square to-night, to vindicate the laws and condemn the recent outrage in Christiana. Gen. Robert Patterson presided, and speeches were made by Col Page, Charles Brown, John Campbell, and by George A Briscoe, a student, who then others.

Walter Forward, of Pa., the American Charge at Denmark, having tendered his resignation some weeks since, and requested from Government permission to return home, the President, last week, accepted his resignation, and directed letters of recall to be transmitted him.

The society of the Dutch Church, of Catskill, have commenced the construction of a new church edifice, in place of the old one destroved by the disastrous fire of last Spring. the age of seventy-nine. The contract was completed on the 10th inst., with Messrs. Colgrove and Purdy, of Troy, for the sum of \$9,675.

The wife and child of Charles Crandall o Coahuila, as the Provinces to be dismembered; Genesee, N. Y., were thrown from a wagon and that forces for the expedition are rallying on the 11th inst. The child, which was about in that city and at several points in Texas. | five months old, was so seriously injured that it There is inothing intrinsically improbable in | died in half an hour. Mrs. C., though considerably injured, will probably recover.

The New York Mirrro anounces the de passed over the railroad from Elmira to cease of Ellen Frances Osgood, the last Canandaigua on the evening of the 15th. daughter of the late Frances Sargent Osgood, This road has a broad guage, and is only an aged 15 years. Ellen and Mary have survive the Lower Falls at Rochester.

discovered in Deleware county, N. Y., on the line of Erie railroad. It is found at the base of a mountain 500 feet high, which is said to N. Hallock, of Milton, Ulster Co., were killed contain also coal and iron.

The Cincinnati Inquirer states on reliable authority, that the stock of barreled pork on the amount that was on hand last season at the same time of the year.

The London Times propounds a scheme of communication between London and Calcutta in seven days, without stoppages. The plan s by railway across Europe, and through the valley of the Euphrates.

From the 1st of January to 1st of September, 1851, there were built at Pittsburgh, Pa., thirty-two steamboats, the aggregate tonnage amounting to over 5,000 tons. Twenty-four teamers of large class are now on the stocks. Mr. Seagrave, an old man, was killed with

a spade at Town Poor Earm in West Woodstock, Vt., on the 1st inst., by one of the paup- Almira Allen, both of North Stonington, Ct. ers named Bartholomew. They were working together in a field at the time. The mur- Bailey, Mr. JOEL B. CRANDALL to Miss ELIZA ANN derer is under arrest. On Friday morning, Mr. Jonathan Rey-

holds, of North Kingston, was killed while attempting to cross the track at the Davis crossing on the Stonington Railroad. Reynolds was aged about seventy-five.

Eighteen of the Cuban rioters were tried New Orleans on the 5th inst. Some were fined in the sum of thirty dollars, others held to bail to keep the peace, and others remanded to the District Courts.

In a small village in Cleveland, England, the clergyman is blessed with sixteen children; the clerk nineteen; and the sexton that at the next session of Congress a resolu- fourteen-in all a "small tea-party" of fifty-

Prof. Bache suggests that the name of Hell Gate should be called "Coaster's Gate,"making the Narrows "Commerce Gate," and the Hudson Narrows, "Gate of the West."

New Orleans paper state that a report was in circulation to the effect that Gen. Quitman would shortly place himself at the head of Anderson Lester, another Cuban Expedition. The report was not generally credited.

A dispatch from Albany, Friday, Sept. 19, says Hon. Frederick Whittelsey, Judge of the Court of Appeals, died at Rochester this Ethan Clarke, afternoon, at twenty minutes past 2 o'clock, Lois Burch, of typhus fever.

A tailor of Gotha, Germany, has invented, with the assistance of a chemist, a new process by which clothes are made without sew-

In the month of July Paris was visited by Andrew Babcock, 8,380 foreigners, besides those who came for short time by pleasure trains. Of this number 828 were Americans.

Washington L. Underwood, one of the ter Pederson, for many years Minister from editors of the Helena (Ark.) Shield, put an Roswell P. Dowse. the Government of Denmark to that of the end to his existence on the 20th ult., by shoot- David Maxson, West Edmeston, 2 00

The average number of persons visiting the John S. Coon, Chrystal Palace is now about 49,000 daily- J. B. Stillman, Unadilla Forks, chiefly persons from the rural districts of Charles West, Bridgewater,

The Whiteney Mills in Orange, Franklin county, on the east side of the river, and owned by Messrs Davis & Kilburn, were burned on Tuesday last—loss \$10,000, insurance \$7,000.

the District of Columbia, is about to apply James Muncy, for retrocession to Maryland. The 14 annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Society will be held at West-

chester, Oct. 7-9. The flax crop in Ireland this year is described as luxuriant. One hundred and forty

Rev. John Kennedy, pastor of the O. S. Betsey Grumb, DeRuyter, for Membership

According to a census taken by themselves here are 18,000 Mornons at the settlement on Salt Lake. They are engaged in construct ing a line of Railroad to the mountains, 8 miles long, for the purpose of transferring materials for their great temple.

The Utica Democrat says that 3,000 citizens of that town took the pledge from Father Mathew, during his recent visit there. He left on Friday for Albany.

The Calais Advertiser says that a Mr. Crangle, an industrious man, having a large family while in a state of insanity from drink, committed suicide—one fearful warning more to he drunkard.

Mr. Corcoran, of Washington, has agreed to pay the expenses of 128 Hungarian exiles from this city to New Baden, Gen. Ujhazy's settlement in Iowa.

The corporation of Montreal have adopted suggestion made by the Rechabites-to open a fountain near the wharf, to supply imopen a fountain near the wharf, to supply im-migrants and strangers with pure water free of charge.

every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at the same hour, making the usual landings each way. The Meals served on board. For further information apply to

In 1824, the mail was taken to New Orleans from Washington city in 24 days. That is just about the time now required in taking from New York to San Francisco.

The Rev. Mr. Chamberlain, President o Oakland college, Mississippi, was murdered committed suicide.

engers reach Montreal in 24 hours from New York, the mail requires 71 hours. There will be a great Temperance Meeting in Crawfordsville, (Ind.) on the 23. Mr. Gough

The Canadians complain that while pass

and several other distinguished speakers, wil The New-Hampshire Journal announces the death of Dudley Leavitt, of Meredith village, the famous self-taught mathematician, at

The Detroit Tribune says, the Conspiracy Trials have cost every daily paper in that city

for reporters and type setting, over \$800 each A State Convention of Mechanics will mee for the transaction of business in Atlanta Georgia, on the 29th of October next.

The Pension Office has issued in all since January last, about 40,000 land warrants under the Act of Sept. 1850.

bridge across the Genesee river just below Paine's gas apparatus is on exhibition at

It is proposed to throw a wire suspension

the Providence, R. I., Fair, and gives out brilliant flame. Twenty-seven valuable sheep, belonging to

by dogs, during the night of the 15th. Mr. Thackeray, the novelist and lecturer, is about to visit the United States on a profess

New York Market—September 22, 1851.

Ashes-Pots, \$5 06; Pearls, 5 56. Flour and Meal-3 62 a 3 89 for old Michigan and Indiana: 3 94 a 4 12 for new dol; 3 81 for State;

3 81 a 4 00 for Ohio, and 4 18 a 4 25 for pure Genesee. Rye Flour 3 25. Jersey Corn Meal 3 12. Grain-Small sales of Wheat at 90c. for Canada and 85 for Red Southern. Rye 71c. Oats, new State, 35 a 36c.; 31 a 32 for Jersey. Barley 72c. Corn, 55 a 59c. for Western mixed, and 63 for Jersey Yellow. Provisions-Pork, 15 75 for new Mess, 13 25 for Prime: Mess Beef 8 75 a 11 00, and 5 00 a 6 00 for

Prime. No material change in Butter and Cheese. MARRIED, In Hopkinton, R. I., September 11, 1851, by Eld Daniel Coon, Mr. CLARK LANGWORTHY and Miss And

In Genesee, N. Y., on the 13th inst., by Eld. James

At Bridgeton, N. J., September 12, MARY T. SHEP-PARD, daughter of William T. and Abigail Sheppard, aged 21 years and 6 months. She was a member of the Seventh-day Baptist Church at Shiloh. She bore an excellent character, and died in the faith of Jesus and in the possession of a hope that maketh not

In Rodman, Jefferson Co., N. Y., on the morning of the 15th inst., IDA ADELL, daughter of Silas and Margaret E. Maxson, aged 1 year, 4 months, and 4 days. At Nile, Allegany Co., N. Y., Sept. 11, 1851, Emon D. only son of Nathan P. and Susan Lanphear, aged years, 4 months, and 3 days.

RECEIPTS.

The Treasurer of the Seventh-day Baptist Publishin Society acknowledges the receipt of the following sums from subscribers to the Sabbath Recorder:-Oliver Maxson. New London, Ct., \$2 00 to vol. 8 No. 52

John Darrow's K. Rogers, leos C. Stillman. C. T. Rogers, P. Saunders. 1 00 E. G. Beebe, 1 00 Elisha Crandall Lester T. Rogers 2 00 2 00 2 00 2 00 David Whitford 2 00 Channey V Hibbard, Jonathan Babcock: B. F. Burdick John H. Burch, John Maxson. Joshua Maxson, Ezra Coon, 2 00 2 00 4 00 4 00 2 00 Geo. Maxson, Alfred Center, Luke Maxson. 2 00 2 00 Philip S. Green, 2 00 Roxana Coon, Elijah Lewis. Alfred. 2 00 2 00 Silas Stillman, Josiah Witter, Almond 2 00 We see it mentioned that Georgetown, in Manhew Wells, Jr., DeRuyter, 2 00 Ethan Rogers, Oxford 1 00 Mrs. A. Buten, Berlin, Betsey Saunders, " Mrs. E. M. Osgood, Lairdsville,

BENEDICT W. ROGERS, Treasurer.

Jer. W. Brown, Mystic Bridge, Ct. 2 00 Susan A. Bonham, Shiloh, N. J., 2 00 Oscar A. Babcock, Homer, for Visitor, Joshua Clarke, Brookfield,

Peleg 8. Clarke, Scott,

Palermo Lackey,

Executive Committee of the Western Association THE Executive Committee of the Western Association will hold a quarterly session at Alfred Center, Wednesday evening, October 1st. Missionaries employed by the Committee are expected to make their reports at that time, and the churches are requested to send in the amount apportioned them for last year's labors and additional aid for the present operations of the Committee.

J. BAILEY, Sec'y of Com.

LITTLE GENESKE, Sept. 15, 1851.

North-Western Association THE North-Western Seventh-day Baptist Association I 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. Morning Line for Albany.

THE new and elegant steamer REINDEER, Capt.
Albert Degroot, will leave New York from pier foot of Murray-st. every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday morning, at 7 o'clock, and returning, leave Albany JAMES BISHOP & CO., 3 Beaver-st.

Daguerrean Gallery.

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

Clothing Establishment. THE subscribers, under the firm of WM DUNK & 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 ntroducing ready-made clothing as a branch of their business, may here obtain a supply on the most favoraole 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 Wiliam-street as well as at any other place in the City of New York.

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 Second commencing Wednesday, December

17th, and ending Tuesday, March 23d. The Third commencing Wednesday, March 31st, and ending Tuesday, July 6th. WM. C. WHITFORD, Principal

And Teacher of the Classics, Natural Sciences, and higher Mathematics. Miss RUTH R. HEMPHILL, Preceptress, and Teacher of French, Painting, Drawing, and assist-

ant in Mathematics. 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

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, and daily recitations. Two hours each day will be spent in the Laboratory well furnished with apparatus and chemicals, where students will be instructed in the Elementary Analysis of Soils, Minerals, Ashes of Plants. &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 Agriculture, 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 Philosophy and Elementary Chemistry; during the Winter Term on Astronomy and Physiology; during the Spring Term on Geology and Intellectual Science.

Tuition-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 highest advantage to the student. The regulation be few, but strictly and steadily enforced. Our is at the same time we cultivate the intellectational powers to develop also the practical. Nothing sectarian will be taught or counte the school. The exercises of the Institution.

suspended on the first and seventh days of each LEWIS HOWELL, Pres. of the Board Election Notice. STATE OF NEW YORK, SECRETARY'S OFFICE

bany, August 27, 1851. TIO 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

Samuel A. Foot. 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 Heze. 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 Also, a Justice of the Supreme Court, for the First

Judicial District, in the place of James G. King, whose term 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, Clark-

son Crolius, James W. Beekman, and Edwin D. Morgan, whose terms of service will expire on the last day f December next. 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. Tallmadge. Two Judges of the Superior Court, Thomas J. Oakley and John L. Mason. A Judge of the 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

of Jacob L. Dodge. Two Governors of the Alms-House, in the place of 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, Law of Yours respectfully, CHRISTOPHER MORGAN, Secretary of Bu

CHRISTOPHER MORGAN, Secretary of Baseliner's Office, August 28, 1851.—I hereby contract that the above is a correct copy of the notice of the General Election, to be held on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November next, received the day, from the Hon. Christopher Morgan, Secretary of State.

THOMAS CARNLEY, State of the Course of New York. 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 Blection, and send in their bills for advertising the

same as soon as the Election is over; so that they may be laid before the Board of Supervisors and passed for payment. payment

Capital Punishment in Morocco.

A late letter from Tangier has the following account of a case of capital punishment :- In my last I believe I gave you an account of a Moorish execution. Another instance of capital punishment here was attended with the following singular circumstances. A Moor of the village of Sharf had shot with a pistol, in the market of Tangier, a fellow-villager whom he suspected of intimacy with his wife. The brother of the murdered man started immediately for Meyuinez, where the Sultan was then residing, and claimed the life of the murderer. The Sultan heard the complaint, and acknowledged the justice of the demand, and summoning the plaintiff into his presence, delivered the following decision:

"We grant you our permission to take the life of the murderer of your brother, with the same instrument of death with which he was assassinated, and on the same spot, and at the same hour of the day. But," added the Sultan," why seekest thou also to be a manslayer! Accept the price of blood, which is lawful unto true believers, and we will guarantee you its payment from our Sherefian hands, and two hundred mitzakel shall be the sum. To this the plaintiff replied: "Can that sum purchase me a brother?"

"Go thy way," said the Sultan; "we have heard and understood, a letter will be given you by the vizier, in which our mandate shal

Furnished with the sentence of death, the man returned to Tangier, and presented it to the Governor. On the same day of the week, out of prison and seated on the very spot where he had taken his fellow-villager's life, while crowds of people attended to witness his death. The pistol was now given to the man, I call upon you to answer me truly :-Didst thou slay my brother?" To this the criminal replied, "I did." One of the multitude now stepping forward, addressed the back! price of blood," said he, "and I promise you horseback, to visit a brother who lived in the We do not always see the golden links shinone hundred ducats in addition, which those northern part of New-England. A great por- ing in the chain of humane events; but they here assembled will gladly give."

again he walked round his victim. Again he quently obstructed by fallen trees. When the "Worthless words," said the villager and believest; I am about to take thy life."

"That God is God, and Mahomed is the prophet of God," responded the criminal. Scarcely were the words uttered, when the panther. pistol was discharged. The muzzle had been placed at the small of the back, being the same spot where he had shot the man for whom he expire for some hours.

Trial at the Old Bailey in London.

George Hammond, a portrait painter, was placed at the bar, to be tried on an indictment found against him by the grand jury for wilful murder, malice aforethought, of George Baldwin, a rope dancer and mountebank. The prisoner was a man of middle height, but slender form. His eyes were blue and mild. His whole bearing gave evidence of subdued sadness and melancholy resignation. He was forty years of age, had a soft voice, and his appearance and manner bore testimony to his being a man of distinguished education, in spite of the poverty of his dress.

On being called on to plead, the prisinor admitted that he did kill Baldwin, and he desoul and conscience he did not believe himself and placing the muzzle of the rifle to his ear, of prunning which we have named. When railroad stations and steamboat landings are to try the prisoner. The indictment was then read to the jury, and the act of killing being which had been prepared for the best remedy is to cut off lateral branches, spoken is great, the evil inflicted by the other admitted, the government rested their case. and the prisoner was called upon for his de-

The prisoner then addressed himself to the

uffered cannot be described, you cannot vant. prehend it. I have expended in advertising and fruitless searches everything I possessed-furniture, even to my clothes. All have been sold. For three years, on foot, I have sought for my child in all the cities and right place; and that they are individual who all the villages in the three kingdoms. As soon as by painting portraits I had succeeded human friends. in gaining a little money, returned to London to recommence my advertisements in the newspapers. At length, on Friday, the 14th ther would perhaps have precipitated herself port of New York should publicly contradict it. towards her, and locked herself in her arms. The story is as follows:— As for me, a veil passed over my eyes. I "As yousay, Hughes generally has his wits knew how it was; I, habitually gentle, even about him, no donbt. He played our Custom inches more in the size of a paper, and a few life, very intelligent. And when I heard such inches more in the size of a paper, and a few life, very intelligent. to weakness, seized him by the clothes—I house a trick they will not forget in a hurry. cents less in the whole year's subscription a man sincerely say that he was safe and free, raised him in the air, then dashed him to the Soon after Gen. Harrison and the Whigs came price, make rather a poor substitute for qualand happy in the British realm, but had told

to kill but one." not Christian sentiments. How can you ex- to duty, and a notification to that effect was of a family newspaper; the mere saving of a pect the court and jury to look with favor on sent to the proper quarter. Down comes Hu- cent, or half a cent per week, being induce-

cannot forgive. Prisoner.—"I know, my lord, what will be decessor, Mr. Hoyt, always let our articles of on excellence rather than cheapness. angelic as formerly; she was corrupted, money.' After Hughes had blusted awhile, scribes for a paper, he expects to get one that intellectual culture. But the war now car- K. Wellman, formerly a bookseller in this City. body and soul-her manner, her language, in- and found it did no good, he tried the other he and his family can read with interest and ried on—which is supposed to have originated famous like those of the people with whom tack, and began to expostulate. 'Is there no profit. The evil of mere puffing and preten- from an exhibition of cupidity sadly pertain-

And I-I have killed him but once."

The chief justice having summed up the case, the jury retired, and in an instant after returned into the court with a verdict, "Not

On the discharge of Hammond, the sheriff, was obliged to surround him with an escort The crowd of women and men was immense. The women were determined to carry him off in triumph. The crowd followed him all the way to his lodgings with deafening shouts

The Old Family Horse.

feeding by the roadside, lazily brushing off ones to be sure, but answered just as well for children to their pet. He was the most won- forget those old chairs.' derful colt that ever was—as docile as the Ah, now the secret was out! It was the inhouse dog. When stray poultry trespassed on terest of the old chairs which maintained the the grounds, he would lay his little ears back, poor widow. She was living on the interest and putting his nose close to the ground, curl- and compound interest of a little friendly act ing up his lips and showing his white teeth, done years before, and it sufficed for herself and the same hour, the murderer was brought drive the marauders from the premises with and her daughter. such a "scarce," that they would refrain from How beautiful it is to see how God blesse their incursions for a week to come. But he the operation of his great moral law, " Love was incapable of injuring a living thing.

When old enough for use, he submitted to could we look into the hidden paths of life, and brother of the murdered man, who loaded it, the discipline of bit and bridle without a sin- find that it is not self-interest, nor riches, nor went up to the criminal, walked slowly around gle opposing effort. And what a fine figure fame, that bind heart to heart. The simple him, and said—"In the presence of God and he made in harness! How smartly he trotted power of a friendly act can do far more than off to church, carrying the whole family behind they. It is these, the friendly acts, the neighhim in a Dearborn wagon! How proud was borly kindness, the Christian sympathy of one his carriage when he bore the deacon on his towards another, which rob wealth of its pow-

tion of the way there was only a bridle path are there, and happy is he who feels their gento follow through the woods, and this was fre- the but irresistible influence. again he walked round his victim. Again he asked him the same question, and again the same reply was given. A second offer was now made of two hundred ducats; and again the the villager walking around the criminal, repeated his question, adding, "Say what thou believest: I am about to take thy life"

quently obstructed by tallen trees. When the impediment was merely a bare trunk, the gallant gray cleared it gayly at a flying leap; when the tree was encumbered with branches, he clambered over it like a wild cat. Once the deacon was obliged to dismount, and crawl on his hands and knees through the dense hints to cultivature are necessary. We have

teeth were entirely worn away.

to replace him by a younger horse. Life had food for the growth and maturing of the fruit. class of publications which issue from the which it was a mercy to relieve him. Yet, of its support which nature has provided. even then, the deacon was reluctant to give a positive order for his execution.

One day he called his eldest son to him. "Abijah," said he, "I'm going over to, W. to get that colt I was speaking about. While leave it exposed to the sun, excepting on one greatly risen; and, generally, the best books

body that would abuse him." stood him. When his father had gone, he went into the meadow, and dug a deep pit, beside have named in July, they will often send out have been, generally, pure in style, and tolerwhich he placed the sods at first removed by new shoots and recover, in some measure, ably so in sentiment, and true to nature in the spade. He then carefully loaded his rifle, from the evil, but when this prunning is done their descriptions of life. and called to the gray. The poor animal, who rather late, it often destroys the crop. was accustomed to obey the voice of every There is generally a great error in not lower intellectual appetites has been driven member of the family, feebly neighed and tot- prunning grapes thoroughly in the fall, or in into what is called "yellow-covered literathrew a handkerchief over the horse's eyes, vines, which often leads to the erroneous mode ries of cheap publications are loaded, and the guilty. Thereupon a jury was empannelled fired. The poor old horse fell, without a groan, the vines become too thick from a very luxu- infested. If the good accomplished by the

then carefully replaced the sod. horse, he manifested no elation at his purchase, feet if they will nor, though he percieved that the stall was emp-My lord," said he, "my justification is to ty, did he trust himself to make any inquiries nd in a recital of the facts. Three respecting the old gray. Only the family nogo, I lost a daughter, then four years of ticed, that in the course of the afternoon, in wandering through the meadow, he came upon.
the new-mide grave, and though the sods had
been carefully replaced, he evidently noticed ad seen her mother die. She disap- traces of the spade, and suspected the cause. She was stolen from me. She was a for he tried the soil with his foot, and was also child, and but for her I had nobody in observed to pass the back of his hand across orld to love me. Gentlemen, what I his eyes. But he never alluded to his old ser-

If there be men who can smile at the grief of a family for the loss of an animal who had been long endeared to them by service and association, be assured that their hearts are not in the would exhibit a like callousness to the loss of Olive Branch.

"Tools of Trade."

of April last, I crossed Smithfield cattle mar- Frazer's London Magazine, entitled "Sketchket. In the center of the market a troupe of es of American Society," written, as we unfor me to have recognized my child in that ter, but which we find it very difficult to be- bonds of conjugat love. condition. It was my poor child. Her mo- lieve. If it is not true, the collector of the

robbed me of the body and soul of my child. ed, hardly knowing whether it would do to hint at such a thing, even in jest- unless, bishop, Foreman.—"My lord, we have agreed in you are willing to swear that these are tools of your trade.' 'And sure they are that !' quoth Chief Justice.—"I understand you, gentle Hughes, snapping him up, 'bring on your nen, but the law must take its course, I must book; and he had the goods sworn through sum up the case and then you will retire to in less than no time, before Curtis could recov er himself."

A Short Story.

When Mary and I were married (says Grant Thorburn) we were young and foolish, for we had nothing to be married with; but Mary was delicate, and I thought I could take care of her best. I knowed I had a strong arm and a brave heart to depend upon.

We rented a chamber and went to housekeeping. We got together a little furniture -a table, bedstead, dishes, but our money failed us before we bought the chairs. I told Mary she must turn up a tub; for I could not But where is the deacon's horse? Last run in debt. No, no. It was not long before year, and for the past twenty years preceding, our rich neighbor, Mrs. M., found us out, and you could hardly pass the house of a summer kindly enough she supplied us half a dozen evening, without noticing an old gray, quietly chairs added to our store. They were old with his long switch tail the hungry flies that us. I shall never forget the new face those fastened of his flanks. The landscape is noth- chairs put upon our snug quarters—they never ing without the old horse. The deacon rear looked just right bofore. The tables have ed him on the homestead. When a yearling, turned with Mrs. M. and me. Now she has he used to come regularly to the back door become a poor widow; "but she shall never and there receive crusts of bread, crumbs of want while I have anything, never!" cried the cake, and other delicacies, the free gifts of the old man, with a beaming face, "I shall never

thy neighbor;" and we should oftener see it er to curse, extract the bitter from sorrow The old man once made a long journey on and open wells of gladness in desolate homes

on his hands and knees through the dense hints to cultivators are necessary. We have and handed it to George, with the remark. branches; the sagacious horse imitated his ex- noticed in many cases already the main shoots ample, and worked his way through like a have been cut back to the fruit, thus deprive see as de money has been paid!" ing the fruit of the nourishment and support, But age came upon the good gray. His which without the mutilation would be given sight began to fail, his knees to falter. His by a vigorous shoot, in the foilage, of which After a bitter stuggle, the deacon concluded atmosphere, would be elaborated into suitable public taste, is to be found in the superior become a burthen to the old family servant, of By cutting off these shoots the fruit is robbed great publishing houses. We do not mean to

shoots had been cut back to the fruit, so as to lications designed for intellectual readers has I am gone, I want you to dispose of the poor trellis, where they, fortunately, had been neg- of this class have been the most read. Hisold gray. I shouldn't like to sell him to any lected. The grapes on that trellis were well tories, biographies, voyages and travels, have He could say no more—but Abijah under- were imperfectly grown and remained green. idle works of fiction; and the works of fiction

tered to the brink of the pit. The young man the spring, so that there is a great mass of ture," with which the shelves of the repositoearth over the remains of his playmate, and and all feeble shoots, and cut out whole small is not less marked. The remedy is doubtless When the deacon returned with his fine new allow the main shoots to run twenty or thirty and in providing better reading at the same hound, going completely outside all the trail;

Be dentiemen at Home.

There are few families we imagine, any where, in which love is not abused as furnishing a license for impoliteness. A husband. father, or brother, will speak harsh words to forming a false taste for reading, and every the ground, found the trail, and was up the those whom he loves best, and to those who love him the best, simply because the security of love and family pride keep him from getting his head broken. It is a shame that a man will speak more impolitely, at times, to his wife or sister, than he would dare to any other female except a low and vicious one. It is thus that the holiest affections of man's nature ited this refugee from our republican "insti- was laid bare, but his heart beat for near a prove to be a weaker protection to woman in tutions," at Montreal, and found him well and the family circle than the restraints of society, happy, engaged in keeping a restaurant in and that a woman usually is indebted for the kindest politeness of life to those not belonging to her own household. Things ought not so to be. The man who, because it will not ty of others, but was now in a hopeful way, be resented, inflicts his spleen and bad tem- and feels as he had never felt before, since he A sreies of articles is now running through per upon those of his hearthstone, is a small is now safe from the American manhunter. coward, and a very mean man. Kind words are the circulating medium, between true genmountebanks were performing their feats. derstand, by a wealthy New York gentleman. tlemen and true ladies at home, and no polish Among them a child was turning on its head, In the last number we find a singular anecdote exhibited in society can atone for the harsh lanits legs in the air, and its head supported by a relative to Archbishop Hughes, the head of the guage and disrespectful treatment too often halberd. A ray from the soul of its mother Roman Catholic Church in the United States, indulged in between those bound together by mist at that moment have penetrated my own, the truth of which is vouched for by the wri- God's ties of blood, and the still more sacred Springfield Rep.

Size and Price of a Paper.

ground then again. He was dead. After in, and Curtis was made Collector of our port, ity. The largest and cheapest is not always his friends to shoot him dead the moment they wards I repented what I had done. At the there arrived a great lot of what the French the best. In our observation during the past should see him about to cross the river, all the moment I regretted that I was only able to call articles de religion, robes, crucifixes, and few years, we have been surprised to notice boasted freedom of our country came painfulvarious ornaments, for Hughes, cathedral. how great a difference ten, twenty, or thirty ly to my mind. It was too humiliating to con-Lord Chief Justice Tindal.—"These are Now these were all French goods, and subject cents in a year would make in the circulation template."

licady pardoned me; I feel it in my predecessor, Mr. Hoyt, used to do, says Cur- to get tired of these poor bargains, and to un- assimilate them to the Asiatics and the con- 1850. I knew not then the whole extent of tis; the law is so and so, as I understand it, derstand that, in newspapers as in other trolling class in Madagascar. In agriculture that man had done me. When some and these articles are subject to duty. If you things, the best is really the cheapest. Size and commerce they have shown themselves in my prison. She was no longer pure bring a suit against Uncle Sam to recover the eration, but excellence. When a man sub of future elevation with proper moral and The Western Evangelist. It is edited by J. famous like those of the people with whom she had been living, she did not recognized me, and I no longer recognized her myself me, and I no longer recognized her myself articles may be passed, free of duty? None at all, says the other, unless —and he pausions of the public that this is so.

Samuel Martin, aged to years, an old result are profit. The even of mere puming and pretenting of the publisher, and the publisher, and the publisher way at all, Mr. Curtis, says he, by which these sions, from which so much has been suffered, sions, from which so much has been suffered, at Hooksett, on the 29th ult. He leaves a bedirected, post paid to at all, says the other, unless —and he pausionary operations which have been carbon of the public that this is so.

The profit of the Anglo-Saxon race—is any thing but dent of New-Hampshire, committed suicide except at hediscretion of the publisher, way at all, Mr. Curtis, says he, by which these is thus gradually curing itself. And it is well at all, says the other, unless —and he pausion of future good in its results. The promising of future good in its results. The large family.

The profit of the Anglo-Saxon race—is any thing but dent of New-Hampshire, committed suicide except at hediscretion of the publisher.

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My Mother's Voice.

My mother's voice, how oft doth creep Its cadence on my lonely hours, Like healing sent on wings of sleep, Or dew on the unconscious flowers. I might forget her melting prayer While pleasure's pulses madly fly; But in the still, unbroken air, Her gentle tones come stealing by-And years of sin and manhood flee, And leave me at my mother's knee.

A Financial Operation.

We lately heard a story illustrative of the early days of York county-those good old times when every body was "honest as the days were long." The parties were two of the early settlers in the Western part of York (now Ad ams county,) both were of the honest old German stock—and as one of them is still living, we suppress the name. Peter, it appears, had increased the size of his farm, by annexing thereto a small tract adjoining, and lacked about a hundred dollars of the sum necessary to pay for the new acquisition. He called upon his neighbor, George, to borrow the amount. George brought out an old bread basket, and counted down the desired number of "thalers" -and then, of course, the two sat down to two large earthen mugs of cider and as many pipes of tobacco. After smoking over the matter for a while, it occured to Peter that in similar transactions he had seen or heard of something like a note passing between the borrower and lender, and he suggested as much to George The lender assented to the propriety of the hing-paper, pen and ink were producedand between the two a document was concoct ed, stating that George had loaned Peter one hundred dollars, which Peter would repay to George in "dree monts," (three months.) This Peter signed and thus far our two financiers

had made the thing all regular and ship shape. But at this point a difficulty presented itself. They both knew that notes were made in the operations of borrowing and lending which they had witnessed-but neither of them had observed what disposition was made of the document—neither could tell whether it was en regle for the borrower or lender to take charge of the paper! Here was a dilemma! At length a bright idea struck George. "You hab de money to pay, Peter-so to be sure you must take dis paper, so as you can see as you haf to pay it!" This was conclusive the common sense of the thing was unanswerable, and Peter pocketed the money and his own note, " so as he could see as he haf to pay it!" Three Now you must take de note, so as you

An important evidence, and certainly a the sap, with other matter taken up from the very encouraging one, of the elevation of the say that the times are prolific in those great We have notiged in a garden, kept by a works which mark an age, and stand out as professional garilener, where there were a landmarks for the future, but we are certain large quantity of grapes, that all the new that the average standard of the class of pubgrown, and ripening well, while all the others taken, to a considerable extent, the place of When grapes are improperly pruned as we which have enjoyed the widest circulation,

The class of publications designed for the vines on which there is little or no fruit, and to be found in the inculcation of purer taste, price. There are many ways in which the by this device he hit off the scent. In a few encouragement of a better taste can be urged and made effectual, and it is an important duty for all who have any influence or control over public opinion, to give this encouragement. Especially should the young be guarded against the pernicious consequences of precaution should be taken to direct them the bank in no time. A black thorn overhung early in the paths of sound and judicious in the path; something moved in it; the rat tellectual culture. Prov. Jour.

SHADRACH, THE FUGITIVE.—A correspondof the Essex Freeman, Salem, Mass., lately vis-Notre Dame-street. He had seen hard times, and met with some losses through the rascali-

to again set foot on American soil until slavery is abolished. His friends in the Stateshave held out various inducements for him to come exemplary Christian. He has committed no crime against society. He is naturally bright, and considering his means of improvement in life, very intelligent. And when I heard such a man sincerely say that he was safe and free, and happy in the British realm, but had told an analysis of the genuine Bunyan stamp are too rare. The series has reached its fourth volume.

The series has reached its fourth volume.

Rev. Dr. J. T. Peck, President of Dickin-Richard John B. Cottrell. People are beginning to learn that a few and considering his means of improvement in The series has reached its fourth volume.

THE CAFFRES.—These people, with whom your defense, or God to pardon you, if you ghes in a great rage. 'Mr. Curtis, Mr. Cur- ment enough for a man to decide in favor of the British are at war, differ very materially ed upon in the Third Auditor's office during tis, we never had to do this before. Your pre- one every way inferior to another that relied from the negro race. In stature they approach the month of August. The Pension Office it judgment, and that of the jury, but God religion in free of duty.' 'Can't help what my But, as we have said, people are beginning and acquiline noses, and copper complexion, loss and warrants, under the Act of Sept.,

ried on among them for a long period with success, have been seriously embarrassed by this unhappy war, which does not seem likely very speedily to close. Unless some merciful providence should interpose, according to the Macedonian, the missions here may be extinguished.

Interments in Paris. Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.

The privilege of undertaking all funerals Paris is rented by the Government to company called the Societé des Pompes Fuvèbres. The prices for the various ranks and degrees of funeral services are regulated by a law passed in 1832. Under this law there are nine classes; the lowest costing fifteen francs, including the religious ceremonies, and and the first class 4,000 francs, or as much nigher as the relatives or survivers choose to

go. The lease or charter granted to this company expires in January, 1852, and before reviving it, it is the intention of the City Government to insist upon these charges be ing all considerably diminished. The tax of inhumation is also to be lessened. In the cemeteries of Paris there were formerly three kinds of graves; common graves, where the poor are buried, graves conceded for a certain time, and perpetual graves. These latter have lately been done away with, as they threatened to monopolize the whole disposable space. The ground is now hired for a certain period, usually five years, subject to renewal. This plan is expected to obviate this inconvenience, as it is highly probable that the lease will not be renewed after so considerable a lapse of time, in a city where the past and its dead are so notoriously soon forgotton. Up to seven years of age, a space one metre, or 39 inches long must be purchased; beyond that age, two metres are required. In the vast enclosure appropriated to common graves, the coffins are placed close to each other, at the depth of four and a half feet. Decomposition goes on so fast in this clayey soil, that the ground is ready again for service after a delay of five years. There are three cemetries in Paris-Pere Lachaise, Mont Martre, and Mont Parnesse. These are all on the outskirts of the city, though not without the walls. No interments have been made in burial places attached to churches since 1790. With the cemetery of Mont Parnasse, is connected a smaller one for the use of the hospitals, and another for the reception of such executed criminals as escape the di section room.

The Weasel and the Rat.

A gentleman of veracity relates the follow ing singular tale of a weasel and a rat:-

Weasels have courage to attack, and strength | to master, a much larger animal than a mouse. students can attend. While seated with a friend on a stile at Northbrook, a large rat came bustling down the hedge before us, bringing with him a lot of of jumping down for a stone to whirl at him, when a little weasel followed the rat down the bank, holding his head well up, like a foxhound, running breast high. The rat had crossed the path, and got into a little low bank on the other side, over which he scrambled, and came out among some Swede turnips in the adjoining field, at the very moment the weasel went into the low bank hunt ing for him. The turnips were so small and so far apart, that we did not once lose sight of the rat. He ran in and out among them, continually crossing his own track; and then making a little circle, he came to the bank, a good way from where we sat, and climbing over it, got into the footpath, about a hundred yards from us; he then ran towards us with all his might, straight along the middle of the path, and under the stile on which we sat motionless and smiling, and about ten yards behind us he went into the thick bank, and was lost to view. The weasel hunted well in the little low bank, and seemed a good deal puzzled, staying there much longer than the rat. At last he seemed to find out that the game had taken to the turnips; here he hunted with great eagerness, and finding the trick had been played, he made a cast like a well trained foxmoments he was in the footpath, gallopping towards us in fine style, his back arched, his tail in a straight line behind him. He passed under us, and in his eagerness overshot the spot where the rat went into the bank; it was but for a moment; he came back, quartered dropped—the weasel dropped too; we heard a long squeal—then a shorter squeal—then all was still. We went to the spot; the weasel left his prey spitting like a cat; the rat's brain minute as I held him in my hand.

Donations and legacies have been made to the East Windsor Theological Institute the last year, sufficient in amount to endow a new Proessorship. A Professor of Ecclesiastical History has been elected, and was inaugurated at the late Anniversary. This Institution, it will Alfred Center B. W. Millard, "He says that worlds would not induce him | be remembered, represents the Old School element of Connecticut theology.

The American Baptist Publication Society estimates our vain pretentions to a regard for 12mo. size. It is clearly high time, says The the slave. It is well known that Shadrach is Watchman and Reflector, that these rich treas-a member of the Methodist Church, and is an ures of long-hidden gold were brought forth Linckleen—Daniel C. Burdick the slave. It is well known that Shadrach is Watchman and Reflector, that these rich treas-

> son College, at Carlisle, Penn., has been pre- Rodman-Nathan Gilbert. son College, at Carlisie, Fenn., mas sented by the friends of the Troy Conference Scott-James Hubbard.
>
> Academy, with a silver pitcher, as a token of their appreciation of his services while Printering Watson-Hiram W. Babcock.
>
> Cipal of that Institution, several years since.
>
> Scio—Rowse Babcock.
>
> Wilten Joseph Goodrich.
>
> Walkon Hiram W. Babcock.
>
> Walkon Hiram W. Babcock.
>
> West Genesee—E. I. Maxson.
>
> Berlin—Datus E. Lewis.
>
> CONNECTICITY.
>
> Ramington—Samuel Daviso

There were 8,452 bounty land cases reportthe European, and their high foreheads and has issued in all since January last about 40,-

The Wesleyan or Anti-Slavery Methodists

Samuel Martin, aged 70 years, an old resid Airea for decembers. Springaeld Ropub. Jereating parecter

Central Railrond of New Jersey.

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

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

from foot of Cortland st.

TRINS II. Leave New York by steamboat Red Jacket, proceed of North River, at 9 A M, passenger; 1 P M, freight; and 5 P M, passenger; and by N J Railroad, foot of Cortland st, at 9 A M, and 2 and 54 Trains leave White House and following places for

White House at 34 A M, freight; 540 A M, passenger. Somerville at 4 30 A M, freight,; at 6 05 A M, passener, at 2 05 P M.

Bound Brook at 4 50 A M, freight; at 6 15 A M, pasenger, at 2 15 P M. Plainfield at 5 20 A M, freight; at 6 35 A M, passen ger, at 2 35 P M.L.

Westfield at 550 A M, freight; at 650 A M, passenger, at 2 50 P M. Elizabethtown at 7 15 AM; freight at 10 30 AM; passenger at 3 15 P M.

Elizabethport at 730 A M; freight at 1045 A M; passenger at 3 30 P M. On Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, trains leave Somerville for Pespack, Lesser Cross-Roads, and

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

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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,

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The plan of instruction and government of this In-

stitution will aim at a harmoniour development of all the moral, intellectual, and physical powers of students, in a manner to render them thorough scholars, and pracloose earth; my friend was just on the point tical, useful citizens; and the public may feel assured that no exertion shall be wanting on the part of the te achers and proprietors of the school to render it worth y of patronage and confidence. MILTON, Rock Co., Wis , July 11th, 1851.

Sabbath Tracks

The American Sabbath Tract So liety 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 cor videration of the Christian Public. 28 pp.
No. 2 Moral Nature and Scriptural Vservance 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, press uting 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. 4 pp.
No. 10 The True Sabbath Embraced and Observed.

16 pp.
No. 11 Religious Liberty Endangered by Legislative Enactments. 16 pp.
No. 12 Misuse of the Term Sabbath. 8 pp.

No. 13 The Bible Sabbath. 24 pp.
The Society has also published the fellowing works; to which attention is invited: A Defense of the Sabbath, in reply to Ward on the Fourth Commandment. By George Carlow. First printed in London, in 1724; reprinted at Stonington,

Ct, in 1802; now republished in a revised form. 168 The Royal Law Contended for. By Edward Sten net. First printed in London, in 1658. 60 pp.

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

late Missionary of the Reformed Presbyterian Church. These tracts will be furnished to those, wishing them for distribution or sale, at the rate of 15 pages for one cent. Persons desiring them can have them forwarded by mail or otherwise, on sending their address, with a remittance, to GEORGE B. UTTER, Corresponding Sec retary of the American Sabbath Tract Society, No S

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