

The Sabbath Recorder.

New York, November 6, 1851.

THE CHRISTIAN'S HOME.

This earth is not the home of the Christian. All the endearing associations which cluster around this sweet word, pertain to another place—the place where Jesus dwells. Here the Christian is but a sojourner—a stranger—a pilgrim.

Is the wife at home, when she is absent from her husband? Certainly not. It argues badly for her love, if she ever feels herself to be. The Church is the Lamb's wife, the bride of the Lord Jesus. "Thy Maker is thy Husband." Isa. 54: 5. Of course, the Church is not at home, till she reaches the abode of her Lord.

Is a child at home, when away from his father's house? One is our Father, who is in heaven. Children, who have a proper affection for their parents, always feel that "there is no place like home." Where their parents live, there they would be also.

Is the citizen at home, when absent from the country where his citizenship is acknowledged? "Our conversation [in the Greek, citizenship] is in heaven." Phil. 3: 20. By the New Birth the Christian has his name enrolled as a citizen of the heavenly world. The patriot loves his country; the Christian loves his heaven, and longs for it.

Is the heir at home, when far distant from the spot where his inheritance is located? The incorruptible, undefiled and unfading inheritance is reserved in heaven for the saints. 1 Pet. 1: 4. Christ is the Heir, being the First-born, and has gone to take possession of the inheritance. But all the children of God are made joint-heirs with him. Rom. 8: 17. When they take possession of the estate, they will feel that they have got home; and not till then.

The earth, in its present state, is not fit to be the home of those who pant after holiness. As God made it, it was good enough; it was "very good." Gen. 1: 31. But as sin has spoiled it, it is very bad. Once it might have served very well as the permanent abode of man. Not so now: it is "defiled under the inhabitants thereof, because they have transgressed God's law." Isa. 24: 5. It lies under the curse. A usurper has dominion, styled in the expressive language of Scripture, "the god of this world." Exercising his power by working in the hearts of kings, magistrates, and all others in authority, he afflicts those who pray and labor for the restoration of the lawful Sovereign. In thousands of instances he has afflicted even to death. The earth has been made drunk with the blood of the saints. Is such a place fit to be their home? Verily, they can be nothing but strangers and pilgrims here.

Should the earth be renovated; should it be purified from the curse; should the usurper be dethroned, and shut up to deceive the nations no more; should Jesus Christ be universally acknowledged, and reign as Prince of the kings of the earth; should it become a world, "wherein dwelleth righteousness," then might Christians look upon it as a desirable home while such a state of things lasted. According to the promise of God, we look for such a state. The first resurrection will be the commencement of it, in which "blessed and holy is he that hath part." Rev. 20: 6. It shall last a thousand years. But as Satan and his legions shall come upon the breadth of the earth again, the saints must regard their permanent and everlasting home as still in reserve. It cannot be in any place which Satan is permitted to invade. It can be only where Jesus Christ makes his eternal abode, and displays his glory, (John 17: 24) wherever that may be.

The Scriptures tell us nothing of the locality of heaven, and it were vain to inquire into it. But that it is a place, and not merely a state of existence, is evident from what is testified concerning the entrance of Jesus Christ into it. Acts 3: 21, Heb. 9: 24, Acts 1: 11. For though, as God over all, his presence is not limited to any particular spot, but fills the universe, (Ps. 139: 7-10;) and though his human soul (being, not a material, but a purely spiritual substance, destitute alike of extension and solidity) may be conceived of as dwelling simply in a state or condition of happiness, without regard to place, the same cannot be said of his body. That is located in some part of the universe or other; and the place of its location is the heaven to which the saints are destined.

The good Book represents the pious as longing after that place. Heb. 11: 16, 1 Cor. 5: 2. Of course. Why should they not, if it is their home? It is not strange that the Christian should earnestly desire to go to a place, where he will no more feel himself a stranger. True, he may not repine at the Providence which lengthens out his time here. He has no right to become fretful, as if his lot were unreasonably hard. Nevertheless, if he truly loves Christ, he will desire to be with him. He feels that it will be "far better" than to continue in a world so full of wickedness. Phil. 1: 23. He wishes to remain here only while his Master has work for him to do. When that is finished, he wishes to depart for home.

But how can one be expected to long after a place which he has never seen, and the locality of which he knows nothing about? How can he be expected to long for it as his home, if he has never before had any experience of it as such? In ordinary cases, the child longs for the home which he has before enjoyed. He remembers its comforts, its advantages, and all the pleasant things which

pertain to it. But of heaven the Christian has no personal knowledge. He was never there. He never felt its bliss; he never mingled in its services. May it not be possible that, when he gets there, he may not be suited with it?

It is true, he never saw that blessed spot, but faith supplies all the deficiency. "Faith is the substance of things hoped for, the evidence of things not seen." Heb. 11: 1. The husband leaves his wife for a season, to seek out a permanent home. He sends word back that he has found it. She knows that it is just such a home as will suit her: she feels not the smallest doubt about it. She knows that he perfectly understands her taste, and she confides in his love to do the best he can for her. And as he has already fixed himself there, and is preparing the place for her entertainment, she longs to be there too. She longs for her home, for it is home wherever without the society of him whom she loves

So Jesus Christ has left his betrothed for a season. He is gone to prepare a place for her. John 14: 3. Does he not know what kind of a home will suit that holy heart which he has given her? Is he not able to render it secure, beautiful, and every way desirable? The Church, if she has faith, knows that she will be satisfied. Nay, she has tasted already some of the fruits of that blessed land. Rich clusters of the grapes of Eschol are found in the writings of the Apostles, those spies who have brought us a good report of the heavenly Canaan. Can she help longing after a country so prolific in the fruit which is sweet to her taste? Can she help praying, "O bring me to thy holy hill, and to thy tabernacles?"

T. B. B.

BRITISH CORRESPONDENCE.

Sunday Observance—Tractarianism, &c. GLASGOW, October 17, 1851. The Swiss correspondent of the Christian Times, of last week, states that at Newchâtel, "a great Radical meeting was announced to take place on a Sunday, in a valley of the canton—procession, speeches, banquet, &c., occupying church hours, and nearly the whole day." "M. Cruchand preached against this; the prefect of the district, who was one of the chief promoters of the meeting, immediately left the church, during the sermon, and dispatched a complaint to Government. The Established Church of Newchâtel is supposed to govern itself, but it is not allowed in reality to do so. The Council of State, suspended the exercise of M. Cruchand's ministry, and ordered him to be prosecuted for a breach of public order. The civil tribunal, however, declared itself incompetent, and referred the matter to the Synod, which is to meet in a few weeks." It seems, therefore, that in Switzerland, where once the civil power was evoked by the church for the maintenance of Sunday, that power is now exercised for its desecration.

At one of the meetings of the Evangelical Alliance, Sir C. E. Eardley also stated that intelligence had arrived that the missionaries in the South Seas, having taken active measures to prevent Sunday desecration, the Governor of Tahiti ordered that a fête, with certain games in honor of the establishment of the Republic, should be kept on the Sunday, which was the Anniversary of the Republic. The missionaries had warned the people against this desecration, and one of them had, in consequence, been thrown into prison by the Governor.

In Glasgow, however, our Police Courts have repeatedly of late fined eating-house keepers for entertaining customers on Sunday. It is not indeed probable, that this will be of long continuance while hotels are permitted to be open, where those of the wealthier classes may procure the same articles. In England, a Preston paper notices that, at Wigan, the Botanical Society had an Exhibition of Flowers on Sunday last month; and in Edinburgh, the Town Council have resolved that their new East Prince's Street Gardens, which are most attractively laid out, and will be a great promenade, are to be open on Sundays. And in the immediate neighborhood of that city a pedestrian has for several Sundays been continuing his walking exploits, as on other days, before large crowds. The London Record, however, informs us that measures are being prepared for farther vigorous agitation in behalf of Sunday observance during the winter; and gently hints that the unnecessary Sunday cabs and coaches to church, which afford such ground of opposition to their opponents, should be restrained.

It was lately intimated that the Archbishop of Canterbury had taken the initiatory legal steps against a number of the Tractarian clergymen, who still persisted in Romanizing rites and practices. This would have brought them before the Arches Court; but it is now stated, that all of them have in consequence discontinued their historicities. And the Oxford Herald intimates, that several of the Episcopal clergy who are now abroad, having left England in great discontent as to their own church, are sending home statements of their strong dissatisfaction with the church of Rome, after having seen her system in operation in Italy and elsewhere. But such of the Tractarians as have not possessed the advantage of seeing Popery at head quarters, continue from time to time to pass over the slight boundary line which separates from it the genuine Episcopacy of England. Another instance of this kind has just occurred in the case of a "Sisterhood," which was originated by Mr. Bennett of St. Barnabas, before his removal by the Bishop of London. These women publicly avowed their farther apostasy from the truth on Sunday week in the Romish Chapel at Islington. In the first instance,

at least, we believe they will discover little difference; they may perhaps find it easier to give the guidance of their faith and conscience to men, who themselves yield similar subjection to other men in another land equally of ecclesiastical profession, rather than to men avowedly subject to a secular Government, some of the members of which, at least, they regard as little attached to the liturgical observances of their church. This is indeed felt as a grievous yoke by the Tractarian clergy. At a Diocesan Synod held at Derby on the 8th instant, the right of the church to self-government was insisted upon, while the necessity under which the clergy lie of submitting to the dictum of even bishops with whom they do not agree, was affirmed. The Rev. Canon Trevor enlarged upon this, and the "enormous divisions" in the church, and the hardship to the laity, in having one year "high" and another year "low" church principles inculcated upon them. Amid all this groaning under the yoke of human authority, and the maintenance of human tradition, there is nothing said of the true remedy of submission to Christ only, and to Scripture testimony as the expression to us of the divine mind.

The Great Exhibition in the Crystal Palace has this week been brought to a close. Two days ago the Bishop of London offered up prayer and thanksgiving within the building, in the presence of assembled thousands, after which the Hallelujah Chorus was given by the choir; and already large quantities of the articles have been removed. Yesterday's Times has four of its pages filled with the "Prize-Lists." It also states that the honor of knighthood is offered to Mr. Paxton, by whom the building was designed; to Mr. Cubit, the engineer; and to Mr. Fox, the contractor. The number of persons employed, in all departments, attending to the Exhibition, was 1182. The money drawn during the last week, was £29,794, the exact amount received during the whole period £505,107. 5. 7. Of this, £831. 3. 3, was obtained from the small fee charged for taking care of umbrellas and sticks, and much larger sums for other accommodations essentially necessary. 250,000 copies of the Official Catalogue were sold. The largest number of persons admitted in one day was close upon 110,000, and of these 92,000 were present under the roof at one time.

J. A. BEGG.

RHODE ISLAND CORRESPONDENCE.

Spiritual Rappings, &c. (Continued.) PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 26, 1851.

By the request of a friend, I have visited three of the most favorable places in the city for witnessing the "rappings." Others had supposed that these manifestations were as satisfactory as the miracle of Christ. The most soul-stirring stories were told of these "wonderful appearances." It was deemed little worse than infidelity to doubt; and, indeed, it was said the spirits would not work well in the presence of skeptics. It was necessary to believe beforehand. I of course could not do that; so they set about to convince me. At my first interview, we had a few faint sounds on the table, which were required to sit close around. The medium had both hands on the table, and her feet partly under it; nor could any sounds be produced if she were not in that position. The sounds were such as she could easily have made, and which I can perfectly imitate now at my table. It were the consummation of credulity to attribute such sounds, under such circumstances, to any superhuman agency. I then had to depend on the intelligence manifested in the answers for proof. The spirit of Washington professed to converse with us; but not one iota of intelligence above that of the medium, (a girl of twelve years,) could be elicited. It indulged in just such answers and freaks of passion as were fitting a little spoiled girl. Her writing was just such as any little girl could do, and we yet lacked any evidence whatever of spirits. It was then proposed that the table should move. They said no ten men could hold it when the spirit of Washington got hold of it. They got him hold of one end, and I took hold of the other. The girl made several ineffectual efforts to move it, and I was requested to let go. She then tipped the table up towards her, by bearing down upon the end next to her, and then shoved it about the room. No living mortal could ever have dreamed of attributing it to anything but her, if he had not "believed beforehand." The moment she let go of it, it fell to its natural position; nor did it move an inch except she had her hands on it. On this foolish performance had been predicated many of those "remarkable" demonstrations. The only thing remarkable about it is, that any one of sound mind will be fooled by such silly attempts at something wonderful. It was next proposed that the spirit should open the Bible; as "it had often done." The Bible must be laid under the table, in the dark; we must all draw our feet under our chairs, and blindfold our eyes, for such was the request of the "spirit." The medium could now lift up the lid of the Bible with her toes unobserved. But after several unsuccessful efforts, she looked under and found my foot on top of the Bible. Hereupon she retired in confusion from the room. The spirits then wished to put the medium to sleep, and she went to sleep, and then walked about the room, exhibiting no evidence of spiritual influence whatever. Thus, in my first effort, I failed to witness the least particle of evidence in favor of spiritual intercourse. Every effort to make a test of intelligence was avoided, and every act bore the unmistakable evidence of deception.

Being unwilling to form an opinion on a single effort, I visited another of the most celebrated media. This medium was assisted by Dr. Webster, who acted as interpreter and expounder of the mysteries and marvels of her profound wisdom. She requested that the room should be dark, and then went into the spirit world. A classmate of mine, who was present, asked with mournful accents if the spirit of his mother was present. She replied, Yes. The spirit then held converse with her son, and the medium described her as being fleshy, with dark eyes, and dark hair. This, with some other guessing equally erroneous, was all of that wonderful manifestation. Dr. W. was much confirmed, although he had "believed beforehand." But the mother, whose departed spirit had visited her son, still lives, and possesses not a single feature assigned to her.

I was still unwilling to believe that so many men had been hoodwinked by such miserable deceptions as these, and consented to visit the "most remarkable medium in the city." Three of my companions went with me. We found Doctors Martin and Davis (believers already) on hand to expatiate upon the wonders to be developed. The medium sat with her feet against the table leg, but her hands did not touch it. The raps commenced; they seemed to be on the under side of the leaf of the table, as we sat close to the table, (for so we were requested to sit.) But on putting the ear below the leaf of the table, they appeared where her foot was; and on proposing to institute a proper investigation, it was at once opposed by the spirit, which took the hand of the medium and wrote, "You grieve me—men cheat." This astonished the learned Doctor, who very gravely suggested, that the spirits were easily offended. Here, as at both the other places, every effort at a careful investigation was evaded and resisted. The medium moved to the side of the room, and to convince us that the raps were not made by her, told us to hear them on the wall; we heard them, but on going to the wall they came from her foot on the floor. We called for them on the table, while she stood at the wall, but this could not be had. She sat down in the chair, and told us to hear them on the chair back. We heard them, but they were still made down where her foot was in contact with the chair. There was thus every reason to believe them made by her own agency, and no reason whatever to believe them made by spirits. We now proceeded to ask questions. I asked if the spirit of my departed father was there, when a shower of raps answered, Yes. He said that he was very happy to meet me, that he was always with me, and was very happy. I asked how long he had been out of the body; he could not tell. I asked if he remembered of being afflicted with lameness in his left foot; he said, Yes. I asked if he remembered being deaf with his right ear; he denied. He said his name was Isaac, which is not correct. I asked his age, and he gave a number differing seven years from my father's age. My father had never had any of these ailments. I changed my mode of inquiry, and asked in relation to my father's eyesight; to which he replied, that it had always been good. He has been blind nearly twenty years—and I suppose him living in the flesh at the present time. So much for the "wonderful intelligence" which had "astonished the natives." The answers were all equally incorrect, with one exception, when a correct name was given, which the medium had no means of knowing; but it gave nothing else correct concerning the person whose name it had given, nor could it give the whole name or age. The person named was an infant, which fact was indicated to the medium by being asked how many months old it was. The medium then wrote a beautiful little verse, such as we often see on the gravestones of infants. Nothing like superhuman intelligence was evinced in the above case, nor did the answers rank medium in guessing. If my father has gone to the abode of blessed spirits, and forgotten his name and age, and the affliction which has weighed upon him so heavily for years, and yet remembers afflictions which he never had, surely the spirit world is rather a strange place. I was also informed that my eldest sister, "Fanny," was in the spirit world, and also my youngest sister. But unfortunately for the intelligence of the spirits, I never had a sister Fanny, and at last accounts both my oldest and youngest sisters were living in this world. The spirits were perhaps led into these mistakes by my manner of interrogation. I asked then as I had observed that believers asked, in such a way as to indicate the answer. I could thus elicit almost any answer I pleased, so long as the medium thought me a believer. Next came the hoisting of the table. We must sit so close to it that we could observe nothing underneath, while the feet of the medium and those of the believing Doctor were under it. I laid hold of a projection under the table, and kept my eye upon the medium. The table moved not. At length I let go, and the Doctor was interesting us all very much, so that our attention was all on him, when up came the table about six inches. Wonderful! I then took hold of it, and held it with one hand, and it stood still the rest of the time. We were told that if we would sit back a little, and sing, the table would jump again, but the spirit neither moved us to sing nor the table to jump. If you ask what made the table jump, I answer that I don't know. But I do know, that I can make one jump higher than that did, and escape detection, guarded as they were against investigation.

Such are the "greatest wonders of the age" in Providence—and such the ridiculous manifestations over which sage men go into enthusiastic rhapsodies, and in view of which they ask us to believe in spiritual intercourse. I only speak of my own convictions from what I have seen. Let others judge for themselves. But there is yet a shade of darkness over this thing which I have not mentioned. I find that nearly the whole of the affair in this city is under the special care of Universalism. All the leading advocates of it are Universalists. The Doctor whom I have already mentioned is the Universalist minister of this city. They say, "The spirits never teach anything else but universal salvation." I questioned the spirits on this point, and they were very definite in teaching that all souls are happy after death. I am told that this is the case in other places. This last consideration is enough to stamp the

whole scheme with febrication. I believe that the spirit of darkness is the prime mover, and that Universalism is the prime medium. That surely must be a desperate cause, that calls to its aid such a shameless outrage on the common-sense of mankind. Such are my candid views, after a candid and careful investigation, under the most favorable circumstances. I ask no man to adopt them, but as he may have opportunity, look at the working of this thing, and see if it has the least tendency to godliness. So far as I have observed, it exerts a narrowing and withering influence, and is calculated to bring the word of God into disrepute. As such, I now cast it behind me, asking my readers to pardon me for dwelling so long upon it. Let us look to nobler themes of thought. D. E. M.

THE OHIO ASSOCIATION.

The Seventh-day Baptist Ohio Association held its first Annual Session with the Church in Jackson, Shelby Co., O., commencing on Fifth-day, Oct. 9th, 1851, at 11 o'clock A. M.

The Introductory Discourse was preached by Eld. Rowse Babcock, from Zechariah 12: 8.

At the close of the discourse, the Association was called to order, and Rowse Babcock was chosen Moderator, and Eli Forsythe and F. Babcock were chosen Clerks.

The following Committee was appointed to Nominate Standing Committees, viz., E. P. Stout, J. G. Babcock, and John Babcock; after which the Association adjourned until 3 o'clock P. M.

Afternoon Session. Met pursuant to adjournment. After prayer by B. Clement, an invitation was extended to all members of the denomination who were or might be present, to take part in the deliberations.

The report of the Committee on Standing Committees was then called for, read, and adopted, as follows:—

On Resolutions—Eld. R. Babcock, Eld. S. Babcock, John Davis, B. Clement, C. Davis, and F. Babcock.

On Preaching—James Simpson, Jacob Maxson, and Joel Babcock.

On the State of Religion—Eld. S. Babcock, John Forsythe, Job Kennedy, M. Ailes, and B. Clement.

Executive Committee—Eli Forsythe, I. G. Babcock, Maxson Babcock, I. R. Babcock, I. D. Maxson, B. Clement, and E. P. Stout.

On Petitions—Eld. S. Babcock, Eld. R. Babcock, and John Forsythe.

Letters were then presented and read from the different Churches of the Association, from which the following statistics and list of delegates were prepared:—

Jackson—Simeon Babcock, pastor; B. Clement and M. Babcock, licentiates; John Forsythe and J. G. Babcock, deacons; I. G. Maxson, clerk. Deceased 1. Excluded 1. Total 52. Constituted 1840. Communion third Sabbath in February, and once in three months. Delegates, Eld. S. Babcock, M. Babcock, I. G. Maxson, B. Clement.

Port Jefferson—John Davis, elder; M. H. Ailes, deacon; E. V. Ailes, clerk. Total 20. Communion third Sabbath in January, and once in three months. Delegates, John Davis, E. Ailes, M. H. Ailes, E. P. Stout.

Stokes—William Furrow, deacon; James Simpson, clerk. Added 4; dismissed 10; total 17. Constituted 1842. Communion first Sabbath in March, and once in three months. Delegates, Job Kennedy, Jas. Simpson.

Northampton and Scoto—no returns.

Communications from corresponding bodies being called for, a letter was presented from the Virginia Association. Eld. R. Babcock being present, was recognized as a delegate from the Western Association.

Resolved, That B. Clement be our Corresponding Secretary for the ensuing year.

Resolved, That Eld. S. Babcock be our Treasurer for the ensuing year.

Resolved, That E. P. Stout be our delegate to the Virginia Association; also any other brother or brethren, who may be present at that Association.

Resolved, That Bro. Samuel Randolph be the Solicitor for the Port Jefferson church; I. P. Forsythe for the Jackson church; Job Kennedy for the Stokes church; Alonzo D. Graham for the Scoto church.

Adjourned till to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock A. M.

Sixth-day—Morning Session. Met pursuant to adjournment. After prayer by Deacon J. Forsythe, the report of the Committee on the State of Religion was called for, read, and adopted.

Report on the State of Religion. The Committee on the State of Religion respectfully report, that according to the evidence presented by the Letters from the Churches, and other evidence in their possession, they are fully convinced that religion does not have that place in our affections as a people that it should; that the standard of Piety and Morals is much below what it should be. Not that we are so much behind other denominations in this particular, but that we are very delinquent when compared with the standard of truth and our high and holy calling. When we remember the relation we sustain to other denominations, and to the world of mankind, in claiming to have the truth to present to the world, we feel that it is necessary that we should be devoted and consecrated to the work of the Lord. And perhaps one great reason why our sentiments on the Sabbath question are not more frequently adopted by others, is the want of that moral power which is consequent upon holy living and fervent devotion. And, brethren, it is much to be feared, that the patience and long-suffering of our God will be exhausted, and he swear in his wrath that we shall not inherit the promise made to his Church of being instrumental in destroying the kingdom of darkness, planting the blood-stained banner of redemption on the enemies' ramparts, and shouting victory through the blood of the Lamb. The fact that it is a time of general declension only calls on us the louder to be fervent in spirit, devoted to the cause of our Master, that our watchword be onward and upward, and our motto holiness of heart and life.

Dear brethren, we beseech you by the mercies of God, the love of Jesus Christ, and the value of immortal souls, that you give the subject a place in your warmest affections and most ardent petitions at a throne of grace, and that you may be enabled to adopt such measures as shall work out a revival of pure and undefiled religion; that the Lord may give us moral power to do good and add to our numbers many that shall be eternally saved.

This last consideration is enough to stamp the

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be instructed to confer with Eld. R. Babcock for the purpose of obtaining his labors for the ensuing year as a missionary.

On motion, B. Clement and Eli Forsythe were appointed delegates to the Western Association.

The Committee on Petitions reported, that no petition has come before them except the one from the Port Jefferson Church, stating their condition and asking advice with regard to disorganizing. The Committee recommend that they should not disorganize, but continue their meetings on the Sabbath. Adjourned till 3 o'clock.

Afternoon Session. Prayer was offered by Joshua G. Babcock.

The report of the Committee on Resolutions being called for, the following resolutions were presented, discussed, and adopted:—

1st. Whereas the fields of missionary labor within the bounds of and contiguous to this Association are white unto the harvest, therefore, Resolved, That it is our duty to enter into a much more efficient and vigorous effort to procure and sustain among us a man or men devoted to the work of preaching the Gospel.

2d. Whereas we, members of the Ohio Association, do consider the law recently enacted by the Legislature of the United States, commonly called the Fugitive Slave Law, as unconstitutional and conflicting with the "higher law," the law of God, therefore, Resolved, That we do not consider this law as binding upon us.

3d. Whereas Slavery, as it now exists, is the vilest sin against God, and the grossest outrage upon the rights of man, darkening all his prospects, and blighting all his hopes, in this world, and the world to come, therefore, Resolved, That we hereby register, our testimony against this God-dishonoring, inhuman practice.

4th. Whereas, the different denominations of professed Christians in this nation possess sufficient moral power, if properly exercised, to bring slavery to a speedy termination, therefore, Resolved, That in the opinion of this Association God, our country, and the poor slave, hold them responsible for its existence.

Resolved, That the Clerks be instructed to revise and prepare the minutes of this Association for publication in the Sabbath Recorder.

Resolved, That when we adjourn, we adjourn to meet with the Church in Jackson, Shelby Co., O., on the fifth day of the week before the second Sabbath in October, 1852, at 10 o'clock A. M.; and that Eld. R. Babcock preach the Introductory Discourse, B. Clement alternate.

The Report of the Executive Committee was then presented, read, and adopted, as follows:—

"That we have had the labors of Eld. I. A. Davis a part of the time during the past year, but owing to ill health he has not been able to preach as much as could have been desired had his health admitted. He received for his labors \$90 33, and expended in removing to this place \$25 50."

Adjourned to meet at the call of the Moderator.

At the call of the Moderator, the Association convened on First-day, Oct. 14th. Eld. S. Babcock was chosen Moderator pro tem., in the absence of the Moderator of the Association.

Resolved, That there be a Committee of three appointed to take up a subscription for the purpose of securing a site and building a parsonage, and when, in their judgment, there shall be sufficient subscribed to build a comfortable house, they shall proceed according to their own discretion to build said house. If there cannot be sufficient means raised, then the money is to remain with the subscribers.

Resolved, That Davis Babcock, J. G. Babcock, and B. Clement be that Committee, and the Trustees of the Parsonage.

ROWSE BABCOCK, Moderator. Eli Forsythe, } Clerks. F. Babcock, }

REVIVAL INTELLIGENCE. The Boston correspondent of The Independent says that Rev. Dr. Lyman Beecher has been supplying the chapel pulpit at Andover, Mass., during the Seminary vacation, and that his labors have been blessed to the hopeful conversion of some fifty of the young men in Phillips Academy.

From the same source, we learn that at Lawrence, Mass., much greater religious interest than usual has been existing for a few weeks. The two churches there, which are without pastors, are receiving the peculiar blessing of the Holy Spirit.

The Prairie Herald notices several interesting revivals occurring in that vicinity. In Quincy, Ill., the meetings have been continued four weeks, with preaching usually in the evening. Some 24 persons have been hopelessly converted.

An interesting revival has been enjoyed in Round Prairie and Plymouth churches. The work is described as having been very powerful. One hundred persons are regarded as hopeful converts. Of these, forty have united with the Congregational and Presbyterian churches, and sixty with the Methodist.

MORAVIAN MISSIONS IN SOUTH AFRICA.—In a missionary sermon preached in one of the Moravian churches in New York on the 26th ult., the preacher stated that the mission in South Africa had suffered severe disasters by the Kafir War, and that some of the missionary laborers, after long and dangerous journeys in the desert, had reached settlements where they were obliged to be day-laborer for their subsistence, being stripped of every earthly possession.

AWARDS OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—In the list of premiums awarded at the late Fair of the American Institute, we notice a Gold Medal to J. P. Stillman & Co., of Western R. I., for a Card-Stripping Machine, and a Silver Medal to John Maxson, of DeRuyter, N. Y., for a Door Spring.

General Intelligence.

European News.

The U. S. Mail Steamer Franklin, with European news to Oct. 22, arrived at New-York on Sunday last.

The political news is not of much importance. Kosuth had not arrived in England up to the sailing of the Franklin.

From Italy we learn that the celebrated tenor, Fraschini, was murdered at Bologna on the 16th ult., while sitting at his breakfast. The murderer is said to be his colleague, the baritone Colini, and the motive professional jealousy. Colini succeeded in escaping, according to the same account. The murdered man has left a widow and four children.

A fatal catastrophe occurred at Gneixendorf, about 35 miles from Vienna, Austria, on the 15th ult. A large powder magazine, containing at the time half a ton of powder, blew up, whether by accident or design is not known. The sufferers whose bodies have been found are a major, a lieutenant, and an auditor of artillery, the inspector of the magazine, and the two sentries on duty. A young girl, the daughter of a subordinate laborer, is also missing. The officers of artillery, who met their death in consequence of the explosion, had only that instant reached the entrance to the magazine in a carriage and pair, having been ordered by the military authorities to inspect and report upon the quantity and condition of the powder in the magazine. Their deaths must have been instantaneous, as the bodies were found completely crushed by the enormous masses of brick-work hurled from the building by the force of the explosion. Strange to say, the carriage horses escaped entirely unhurt; the driver, however, is said to have received mortal injuries. Of the magazine itself not one stone remains standing; large portions of the brick-work, tiles and beams, were hurled to a distance of more than 2,000 yards.

From South Africa there are accounts to Sept. 10. Affairs were more gloomy than ever. While the enemy have sustained no important check in Caffreland, they have continued to lay waste extensive tracts, sweeping off thousands of head of cattle, sheep, &c. while the loss of life on the part of the colonists in the different skirmishes has been considerable.

A Bohemian journal has the following from Constantinople, without date: "The Wechabites have attacked the cities of Mecca and Medina, massacred a great number of the inhabitants, burned the mosques, and pillaged the cities."

From Manila we have dates to July 1, with accounts of further operations against the Malay pirates. In one engagement four pirate boats were destroyed with 100 men, the Spaniards losing 25 killed and wounded.

In China the rebellion still gains ground. The Imperial Governor in Kwang-si is put to his trumps, and about ready to give up in despair. We have several reports of the merciless manner in which the rebels treat the Imperialists, when they once fall into their hands. A detachment of 600 men sent from Heang Shan, near Macao, together with 3,000 men from Kwei-lin-fou, were enticed into an ambush, and out of the 500 Heang Shan men, only 10 escaped to return to their homes alive. Recently we heard that falling in with a Commissary-General, with a large quantity of grain, they decapitated him, and made booty of the whole of the stores he was conveying.

Two Weeks later News from California.

The York Steamer Cherokee arrived at New York last Sabbath, bringing San Francisco dates to Oct. 1, and upwards of \$2,000,000 in gold dust.

We are informed by this arrival of the death of Captain D. G. Bailey, of the steamship Pacific, at San Juan del Sur. He was formerly commander of the Liverpool packet ships Orpheus and Yorkshire.

A terrible affray has taken place at Chagres between the American and native boatmen on the river, which resulted in the loss of some twenty lives on both sides. It grew out of an attempt, on the part of the American boatmen, to drive off the native boatmen, because they would carry passengers at less than the fixed rates.

In Oregon, the Indians continue to commit outrages upon emigrants, several parties of whom had suffered severely.

The following summary gives the principal items of interest from the gold regions.

From all parts of the State we receive the most encouraging intelligence of the success of the miners, and we hazard nothing in saying that the present yield of the mines exceeds that of any former period. The season, so far, has been very favorable to the success of the various damming companies throughout the State, and the result has been large yields in that department of mining. The prospects for the approaching rainy season are still more encouraging.

San Francisco is quite healthy, and almost free from crime. Not an outrage of an aggravated character has been committed for a long time past. Peace and security are enjoyed to the fullest extent. The band of criminals has been terror-stricken, and has fled to the four quarters of the globe. Encouraged by this the Vigilance Committee have suspended their sessions of the entire body, and have appointed an Executive Committee of forty-five to exercise watchfulness, and see that such an organization of crime as once existed here, does not again come to a head.

Society is undergoing great and gratifying changes. Every steamer brings an accession to the number of American ladies, and school houses and romping children have already ceased to be novelties.

In the line of amusements, theaters, bull-fights, horse and foot races, are the order of the day. Indeed, the Olympic games are revived, and men are likely to resort to these amusements until the superior charms of home attractions intervene as a substitute.

Horticulture and agriculture are engaging the attention of the people throughout the State. The products of the soil (with the exception of grain) the present year will nearly equal the wants of the people. The choicest vegetables, in every variety, are produced in almost every section of the State, and the tables in this respect, as well as others, present a variety not surpassed by any other State of the Union.

The Boston Tragedy.

The following particulars of the late tragedy in Boston are abridged from The Boston Journal:—

It appears that some months since Elizabeth A. V. Davis, a sister of Thomas Davis, married Mr. Jas. D. L. Van Wagner in opposition to the wishes of her brother, who has been absent in California and returned home last Spring. Since his return he, together with his three children, (he being a widower,) has lived with Mr. Van Wagner and his wife, both of whom bear the reputation of being very respectable people. Davis has frequently been known to beat and abuse his sister, Mrs. Van Wagner, in a most outrageous manner, for the reason, as it is supposed, that she married against his wishes.

On Sunday, Oct. 19, the family dined together, as usual, and after dinner Davis left the house. About 4 o'clock in the afternoon Davis returned to his house and inquired of one of his children where his sister was. The child replied that she was up stairs, immediately upon which Davis went up stairs. He very soon returned and went to the sink, where he washed his hands and then went out into the street. He had been gone but a few minutes when one of his own children, who had been up stairs, came running down into the sitting-room, exclaiming, "Aunt's dead—Aunt's dead!" The screams of the children were heard by Mr. Baker, a neighbor, who immediately entered the house, and on going up stairs found Mrs. Van Wagner lying dead upon the floor, with her throat cut in a most shocking manner, the windpipe being entirely severed. A razor, covered with blood, was found near her, and drops of blood were found on the stairs, as well as spots of blood on the ceiling at the side of the stairway, apparently made by bloody fingers.

The Coroner's Jury, after a patient and thorough investigation of the case, returned a verdict of willful murder against Davis.

Indian Treaties.

"The Minnetonian" says that Governor Ramsey has succeeded in making a most favorable treaty with the Chippewas at Pembina. The whole valley of the Red River of the North, a tract of country about three hundred miles from North to South, and one hundred and fifty miles from East to West, has been acquired for an annuity of ten thousand dollars per year, and which entirely ceases at the end of twenty years. The Indians receive thirty thousand dollars upon the ratification of the treaty, to pay their debts, and divide among their half-breed relatives.

The St. Louis Intelligencer of Oct. 23d, gives the following outlines of the Laramie Treaty:—

A covenant of perpetual peace and amity is made between the several tribes of Indians represented, and between the Indian tribes and the United States Government. Any disputes that may hereafter arise between any of the different tribes, are to be settled by a reference to the United States authorities.

Should any depredations be hereafter committed by any of the whites upon the Indians, the United States shall make good all losses occasioned thereby, and indemnify the injured parties as far as possible.

If Indians commit any depredations upon whites, the tribe to which the former may belong shall be responsible in like manner, and the amount of damages occasioned may be retained by the United States out of the annuities to be paid, or in whatever other way may be found most convenient.

The right of making roads and establishing military and other posts throughout the territory, is guaranteed to the United States, and all hunting privileges are reserved to the Indians as they have hitherto enjoyed them.

The boundaries of the territories to be occupied by the Chayennes, Arapahoes, Sioux, Blackfeet, Crows, Assiniboin, Grosventors and Mandans, respectively, being all between the Missouri and Arkansas River, settled and defined.

The United States Government is to pay an annuity of \$50,000 in goods or agricultural and other implements of civilization, at the option of the President, during the maintenance of good faith on the part of the Indians, for fifty years.

The Plague in the Canary Islands.

Advices have been received from Palmas, Canary Islands, giving further particulars of the terrible pestilence at that port, and confirming the accounts recently published of the frightful mortality which it had occasioned. The dates are to Sept. 4, three weeks later than the last advices.

Since the disease first broke out, one-fifth of the whole population of 18,000 have been swept off, and the fever is still raging, though somewhat abated. It is not thought to be the cholera, for it is very contagious; but it resembles it, in the quickness with which death succeeds the attack. It is supposed to have been brought to the island in a small vessel from the coast of Africa. The family of the American Consul (Mr. Torres,) together with his child. He was a very worthy man, and had several handsome and interesting daughters, who were great favorites with the officers of American ships that touched there. Mr. Torres sent them all into the interior upon his first appearance of the pestilence; but hearing afterward that some of them were sick, he started off to join them, and on his arrival found them all dead, servants included, with the exception of the child here mentioned. In less than five hours after, he himself was a corpse. The panic and distress on the island is conceivable. No communication is allowed with the island from the adjacent islands, except from Teneriffe, whence a small vessel sails twice a week for letters, to a port that has as yet escaped the malady. Every precaution is taken, by smoking the letters that are sent taken, by putting the vessel in quarantine so soon as she arrives, in order that the disease may not be communicated to that island.

At Philadelphia, last Sixth-day, the Grand Jury of the United States District Court, brought into Court 39 true bills against the 39 persons who were arrested in Lancaster County, charged with participating in the Christiana murder and resistance of the officers of the law.

Daniel Webster is said to have received \$5,000 for his argument in the great India Rubber Case, at Boston, week before last.

At Hillsborough, N. H., a man has been sentenced to two years' imprisonment for maliciously killing an ox.

The snow on the hills of West Stafford, on Monday morning, was four inches deep.

The Hartford Courant says that the hills round that town are covered with snow.

Thanksgiving in Connecticut, Thursday, Nov. 27.

EXTENSIVE CUSTOM-HOUSE SEIZURES.

The officers of the revenue at New-Orleans seized, about the 30th ult., thirty pianos, which had been feloniously entered. The invoice handed in by the importers represented the value of some five piccolo pianos at 600¢, while other importers and dealers in the city declared their cost to be more than twice that amount. It is said that one importer, who had just received a lot of these instruments, had stated the cost price to have been 600 francs, but very fortunately, before entering them at that rate, he heard a whisper about the proceedings being taken with regard to those already entered. He accordingly hurried to the Custom-House with his original invoice, which fixed the cost at 1300 francs each. About the same time there was a seizure of about \$5,000 worth of furniture and damasks, imported by an extensive dealer in those articles. The fraud was detected by the accident of finding the original invoice of the goods in a roll of damask forming part of the contents of a box sent to the Appraiser's office. This invoice was compared with that previously handed in by the importer, and though the marks, numbers, measures, &c., were identical, the prices were very different.

The City Temperance Society of Albany has published the statistics of liquor retailing in that city, which it appears that on Oct. 1, Albany boasted 756 rum sellers, of whom 139 were born Americans, 437 were foreigners, 3 colored, and 181 not ascertained. The proportion of groceries to inhabitants is one to each 67 persons, including women and children. There are in the city seven breweries, manufacturing 167,000 barrels of beer yearly, and two new ones have been built capable of producing 100,000 barrels each.

A terrible collision took place between two trains on Saturday evening, Oct. 25, on the New Haven railroad near New Rochelle, by which two men were instantly killed, and several others were severely wounded. The cause was, the conductor of the freight train obstinately running out of time, and the neglect of the switch man to give the proper signal of a train this way being behind time.

A passenger in the train going West on the evening of Oct. 25, was found dead on the arrival of the cars at Syracuse. The man lived in Rochester, and was insane. He was taken to Utica on the afternoon of the same day, to go into the Asylum; but his friends, on arrival there, decided to take him home again. He sat upright in the seat, and his death was not discovered until the train arrived in the depot.

C. H. McCormick, inventor and patentee of the Virginia Reaper, has been prosecuting Seymour & Morgan, Brockport, N. Y., for an infringement of his patent. The case has just been tried before the U. S. District Court, at Albany, Judge Nelson presiding, and has resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff—damages \$17,606 66.

Edward Russell was convicted at Warsaw, Wyoming Co., of the murder of Robert McCann, a foreman on the Attica and Hornellsville Railroad, and sentenced by justice Taggart to be hung on the 19th of December next. Russell struck his victim several blows upon the head with a heavy stick, which caused his death the next day.

The National Era has the largest circulation of any paper in the city of Washington, numbering upwards of 13,000 weekly; the Southern Press has about 8,000, the National Intelligencer over 7,000, and the Union a few hundred more.

Burlington, which is the most populous town of Vermont, has 7,585 inhabitants; Benning has 3,923; and Brattleboro 3,516. Only five other towns in the State have more than 3,000 inhabitants, namely: Rutland, 3,715; St. Albans, 3,557; Middlebury, 3,517; Woodstock, 3,041, and Castleton 3,016.

A dispatch dated Utica, Wednesday, Oct. 26, 1851, says: The sum of \$687 in \$3 bills, all counterfeit, on the Essex County Bank, Keeseville, was found in the mail train that arrived here from the West, this morning. It was probably thrown away by some one fearing detection.

The elegant mansion of Hon. S. M. Burroughs, near Medina, N. Y., was discovered to be on fire Wednesday morning, Oct. 29, about 2 o'clock, and the interior of the building is now a complete ruin. The furniture was much damaged, and the total loss is over \$5,000.

The Board of Directors of the New York and Erie Railroad, have adopted the resolution: "That all persons hereafter employed in running the trains on the road, be required to abstain entirely from the use of intoxicating drinks."

The New-London Chronicle says that all the fishing vessels from that port have now been heard from, and no serious accident has occurred to them, with the exception of the casualty on board the T. L. Holstrom.

Thirty-three steamboats have been built at the Cincinnati docks during the present season. The larger part are designed for the Ohio and Mississippi trade, and a few for the Florida region.

This fall is fruitful in marine disasters. No year within the memory of man has within the same period, and so early in the season, given so fearful an amount of loss, both of life and property.

At St. Louis, on Sunday, Oct. 26, Ellsworth, the pedestrian, completed his great feat of 1,000 miles in 1,000 consecutive hours, in the presence of a large assembly.

A Gold Medal was awarded at our late Institute Fair to F. N. Farnham & Co., of the Cohoes Linen Thread Factory, Cohoes, N. Y., for the best specimens of "plain and satin finished Linen Thread."

Counterfeit five dollar bills of the Clearmont Bank, New-Hampshire, are in circulation. The letter A, payable to N. Farewell, is in red ink, dated April 9, 1849, signed Uriel Deane, Cashier, Ambrose Cosset, President.

The Pennsylvania State Agricultural Fair, which came off at Harrisburg, last week, is represented as a very grand affair. It was estimated that ten thousand strangers were in Harrisburg at one time.

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On Saturday night, Oct. 25, about six miles from Cape Cod, while blowing a gale, the steamship William Penn came in collision with the schooner, Belliste, of Provincetown, just returning from a whaling cruise of seven months, with about 30 blb. sperm oil. The schooner was struck on the starboard bow, so that she keeled and rolled over. There were 20 on board the schooner, seven of whom jumped on board the William Penn; nine were taken from the wreck, and four were lost.

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A woman named Heufnel is on trial in Maryland, charged with poisoning Mrs. Eagle, who married a man who paid some attentions to the prisoner some two years ago. She is described as a fine looking woman of 53, and, as is usual in such cases, is suspected of having put away her two husbands by the same means. The evidence is entirely circumstantial.

The Russian Government have made war against beards. Very few are now seen at Warsaw, but there are still a great number in the Provinces. It is said that travelers with beards, who arrive at the gates of Warsaw, are immediately turned over to military barbers, who cut off their beards.

A son of Mr. Benedict, the composer, who was here with Jenny Lind, was badly wounded on the Rhone by the funnel of a steamboat on which he was passenger with his father, being knocked over by a bridge under which the boat was passing. The unfortunate boy died the same day, in spite of the efforts of the physicians.

A ship with 390 Chinamen lately arrived at Callao, when they were sold out for three years at an average of \$407 a piece. At the end of that time they have their freedom, three years' service being the consideration for their passage. Chinese domestics are much sought after at Callao.

At four o'clock on Thursday morning, Oct. 23, the steamer Buckeye State came in collision with the schr. Saratoga. She struck her eight feet from the stern, and she at once filled and sunk. She was laden with over 8000 bushels of corn. Three of her hands perished. The collision took place above Long Point, on the Canada side.

The engine of the freight train upon Passumpsic Railroad on Thursday night fell through a bridge at Thetford, Vt., instantly killing Mr. Butterfield, the engineer, and Mr. Thomas, fireman. The bridge was weakened and being carried away by the flood at the time.

In the very flourishing village of Cleveland, Oswego Co., N. Y., containing a population of over 1,200 inhabitants, there has not been a death of either old or young since Nov. 4, 1850; nor has there been a fire, nor a case of assault and battery, nor any open breach of the peace.

In that section of Long Island commencing thirty miles east from Brooklyn, there is a region forty miles long and from six to eight miles wide, in which there is neither church nor school, although there is a considerable sprinkling of inhabitants scattered over the country.

The Daily Times announces, on the authority of a private letter, that Dr. Harris, the well known author of "Mammon," "The Pre-Adamite Earth," and other popular works, will probably visit this country in the ensuing spring.

The Governors of New Hampshire and New Jersey have appointed Thursday, the 27th day of November next, as a day of public thanksgiving.

The Sunday-school of the Washington-street Methodist Church, New York, has undertaken the support of a missionary among the Norwegians, in the West.

New York Market—November 3, 1851. Ashes—Pots \$4 34; Pearls 5 37. Flour and Meal—Flour, 3 68 to 3 70 for common State, 4 18 for pure Genesee; fancy brands from 4 12 to 4 50. Rye Flour 3 25 to 3 31. Corn Meal 3 37 for Jersey. Buckwheat 2 50 to 2 75 for 100 lbs.

Provisions—Wheat, 85 to 86c. for Canadian, 88c. for white Michigan, 96c. for prime Genesee, 74c. for Barley 83 to 85c. Corn 57c. for western mixed, 61c. for round yellow. Oats 35 to 38c.

Meats—Pork, 12 12 for prime, 14 87 for mess. Beef 4 50 to 5 25 for prime, 8 00 to 10 50 for mess. Dressed hogs, 6 a 6c. Lard 8 to 9c. Butter, 8 a 12c. for Ohio, 10 a 16c. for State. Cheese 6 to 6c.

Beans—1 50 to 1 62 per bush. for white. Feathers—38c. for 100 lbs. Hay—45 a 50c. for 100 lbs. Hops—28 a 35c. Lumber—13 00 for Spruce, 14 00 for Pine. Lime—1 00 to 1 06 per bbl. Seeds—Clover 9 a 9c. Flaxseed 1 30, Timothy 18 00 to 21 00.

Wool—There is a better demand, but no improvement in price. A lot of full-blooded Merino fleeces brought 42c.

MARRIED. At Alfred, Oct. 27th, by Eld. N. V. Hall, Mr. JAMES PERRY, of Friendship, to Miss VIOLA O. GREEN, of Alfred. In Genesee, N. Y., on the 18th ult., by Eld. James Bailey, Mr. FRANKLIN E. WESCOTT, of Alfred, to Miss HARRIET A. LANGWORTHY, of Genesee. On the 23d ult., by the same, Mr. FRANCIS M. WHITE to Miss AMY JANE EDWARDS, both of Genesee.

DIED. In South Kingston, R. I., on the 22d ult., very suddenly, HANNAH B., youngest daughter of Sylvester Robinson, Esq., in the 19th year of her age. She deceased had been an invalid for several years. All that food and dosing parties could do to save a child had been done. The ablest medical advice in the country had been sought. Every attention and kindness which a happy home and loving friends could grant had been bestowed. On the day of her death she gave greater evidence of returning strength than usual; and while friends were cherishing the hope that she might yet be spared to them, the destroying angel came, and she passed in a moment from all she loved on earth to the world of spirits. Her disposition naturally gentle, and through suffering was made perfect. But why deprecate our virtues? They are enshrined in the memory of many a weeping friend.

In Westery, R. I., Oct. 7th, MARY ELIZABETH, daughter of Welcome and Harriet M. Stillman, aged 16 months and 12 days.

LETTERS. H. W. Babcock, R. A. Cutler, N. V. Hall, W. C. Lanphier, D. Perrin, W. Stillman, J. Bailey, V. Dike, D. E. Maxson, Eli Forsythe (&c.).

RECEIPTS. The Treasurer of the Seventh-day Baptist Publishing Society acknowledges the receipt of the following sums from subscribers to the Sabbath Recorder:— Wm. Vanborn, Lewiston, O. \$3 00 to vol. 8 No. 26 John Davis, Monroa, " 2 00 " 8 52 Rowe Stillman, Alfred Center, " 3 00 " 26 Leppard Woolworth, " 2 00 " 8 52 D. J. Barnett, New York, " 2 00 " 8 51 Wm. Inghamway, " 1 50 " 8 51

BENEDICT W. ROGERS, Treasurer. The eighth volume of the Sabbath Recorder is now nearly half completed; and yet, we are sorry to say, only a small part of the subscriptions for the year have been paid—a circumstance which threatens to prove embarrassing. We hope it is only necessary to call attention to the fact to secure a prompt and generous remittance of what is due. A very little effort would save a great deal of trouble to those who transact their business.

Bro. HIRAM W. BABCOCK, late agent for the Recorder at Watson, N. Y., has removed to Hebron, Pa. Bro. Halsey Stillman is requested to act as agent at Watson. We hope Bro. Babcock will serve us as agent in the region where he is at present located.

A Proclamation. By WASHINGTON HUNT, Governor of the State of New York. The goodness of Almighty God has been signally manifested towards the people of this State during the present year. The blessings of liberty, national tranquility, and public health, have been enjoyed without interruption. The fruits of the earth, showing abundance, have rewarded the labors of the husbandman. Public improvements have been advanced. The truths of knowledge and religion are more widely diffused, and our republican institutions have been preserved and strengthened.

A just sense of these beneficent dispositions should inspire universal gratitude toward our Divine Benefactor, and call forth appropriate demonstrations of homage and adoration. Therefore, in compliance with usage, I respectfully recommend to the People of this State, the observance of THURSDAY, the TWENTY-SEVENTH DAY of NOVEMBER NEXT, as a day of Prayer, Thanksgiving, and Praise.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto affixed my hand and the privy seal of the State, this sixteenth [16th] day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one. By the Governor, JAMES F. RUGGLES, Private Secretary.

Hudson River Railroad. On the Hudson River Railroad, leave New York at 7 and 8 1/2 o'clock A. M., and 12 1/2 and 5 o'clock P. M. Cars for New York leave Albany at 7 and 11 A. M., and 3 1/2 and 8 1/2 P. M.

New York and Erie Railroad. DURING the Winter, trains will leave New York for Dunkirk as follows:—Mail Train at 8 A. M. Day Express Train at 12 M. Emigrant Train at 5 P. M. Evening Express Train at 5 P. M.

Central Railroad of New Jersey. Winter Arrangements. LEAVES New York at 9 A. M. and 4 1/2 P. M., foot of Cortlandt-st., at 11 A. M. and 7 1/2 P. M. Foot of Pier No. 1, North River, at 10 A. M. and 6 1/2 P. M. Westfield, Scotch Plains, Plainfield, Boundbrook, Somerville, Baritan, White House, Easton, &c.

New York and Boston. REGULAR MAIL LINE, via Boston, for Boston, Providence, New Bedford, Taunton, and Newport, carrying the great Eastern U. S. Mail, without change of cars or detention. The following

