

# The Sabbath Recorder.

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

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

NEW YORK, FIFTH-DAY, JULY 31, 1851.

VOL. VIII.—NO. 7.

## The Sabbath Recorder.

### SABBATH SCHOOLS & BIBLE CLASSES.

A Report prepared by J. M. ALLEN, adopted by the Seventh-day Baptist Western Association, and published at its request.

(Concluded.)

Let us now turn and consider for a moment the method of organizing and conducting Sabbath Schools, and our responsibilities in connection with them.

The Pastor has important duties to perform relative to Sabbath Schools and Bible Classes. It is conceived to be his duty to take the general supervision of them, and see that every school district within the limits of his church, if no more, is well supplied with Sabbath Schools during at least the warm season of the year. He should see that the teaching talent of his church is called out and well applied. If there is a superabundance in one place, and a deficiency in another, let him transfer until the deficiency is supplied. Others, of course, can assist in this matter; but the pastor is supposed, from the very nature of his calling, to understand the wants of the various neighborhoods better than any other man. He also knows those of his congregation who are suitable for teachers. There are many neighborhoods which hold back from such an enterprise for want of a little encouragement and assistance on the part of their Pastor. There are many young men and women, willing and anxious to engage in such a work, but kept back by diffidence and the fear of giving offense, who might be brought out by a little timely encouragement. After these schools have been established, let him visit each school at least once or twice each season, to see how they are getting along, and to make such suggestions, and give such advice and instruction, as he may deem necessary. Let him, if possible, hold an annual examination of all the schools under his supervision. This examination may be of each school separately, or of all collectively—the latter would be better. These seasons should be spent in ascertaining the proficiency of the scholars, their interest and faithfulness in the study of the Bible, their moral deportment, and in giving addresses for the especial benefit of the young.

If this or some similar method should be pursued by Pastors generally, it would give character, permanence, and efficiency, to these schools, which cannot otherwise be attained, and supply a link that is greatly needed in the moral education of the young. When a Pastor has discharged his duty to the older members of his flock, the wants of the younger have not been met. Preaching from neighborhood to neighborhood will not entirely meet those wants. Visiting from house to house will not entirely meet them. Sabbath Schools and Bible Classes alone will meet these peculiar wants. That minister of the Gospel, if there should be any such, who thinks that these schools do not come within the scope of his duties, or does not feel a lively interest in them, has mistaken the extent of the duties of his office—does not rightly understand the importance and power of this system of Sabbath instruction. It is his duty to meet the cravings of the human mind after divine truths wherever such desires may be found. There is such a desire inherent in the minds of all, especially in the youthful mind. The Athenians had their thousands of altars smoking to as many and diverse gods, yet they were not satisfied until they had one dedicated to the unknown god. Thus man ever toils and struggles on, restless and unsatisfied, amid the various and conflicting theories and falsities thrown up by the workings of his own mind, until he reposes upon truths bearing the impress of direct revelation from Deity. For the purpose of supplying this demand of the human mind, revealing to man his own condition, and leading him directly up to the fountain of all light and truth, the minister preaches sermons, in which it is his object to concentrate the mind upon his particular principle or truth, collating different portions of revelation in reference to this one point, and enforcing its claims upon the hearer by argument and persuasion. For the same purpose, of leading mind to truth, and of preparing it in turn to instruct other minds, we have Theological Seminaries established, where the student is taught Systematic Theology, with the truths of the Bible, collected from their scattered positions, clipped, cut, and compacted into formal systems. For the same purpose, of instructing those whose minds are not so fully prepared for either of the other methods, we have Sabbath Schools and Bible Classes, in which the simple truths of revelation, the first principles of religion, are presented in a manner adapted to the capacities of the recipients. If it is the minister's duty to support and use the others, why is it not his duty to support the latter? It is, is the response of reason and religion. He that said unto his disciples, "Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of God," marked out a broad and plain path of duty for those whose office it is to lead their fellow beings to Christ. If the principle here taught were reduced to practice, there would be fewer youthful sinners reposing beneath

the very battlements of Zion; and the Pastor's heart would be less frequently pained by cases of church discipline, arising from the erratic propensities of youthful converts.

The Deacons of the church might very appropriately be appointed Superintendents of the Sabbath Schools in their respective neighborhoods. The Superintendent should ever be a man whose whole soul is in the cause, and who is willing to work accordingly. He should strive to cultivate habits of punctuality, order, neatness, propriety, and a love for the study of the Bible, among all of his pupils, organizing, arranging and conducting the school in a natural, easy, simple manner, so as to attract and delight those to be instructed. Let him see that all divisions and classes are well supplied with suitable teachers. Let him have a general exercise in which the whole school may unite. Their exercises should be, if possible, of such a nature as to interest and instruct all. For the purpose of beginning right early to cultivate the spirit and habit of benevolence, there should be regular periods for taking collections for the nevelent objects. The frequency and amount of these contributions might depend upon circumstances and the discretion of those having charge of the schools; but they should, nevertheless, be systematic. At stated seasons, determined by mutual agreement, a part or the whole of the session should be devoted to a Sabbath School Prayer Meeting. At these meetings the general interests of Sabbath Schools should be remembered at the Throne of Grace. Prayers for all impenitent Sabbath School children—prayers for those just commencing a Christian life, or that are seeking such a life—prayers for heathen children that are deprived of like blessings—prayers for teachers, parents, pastors—for all of the great interests of humanity—should be offered. To add interest and variety, and to give instruction, occasional lectures should be delivered to the school by the pastor or some other person. For the same purpose, and for making readers and thinkers, the scholars should be well supplied with suitable reading matter. In this age of schools, of books, and of progress, the young are readers, and will be readers. An intellectual spirit is awakened, and it must be met, cherished, and directed in a proper manner. There is emphatically a youthful hungering and thirsting after knowledge, and the youth must be supplied with healthy, nourishing food, or they will feed on husks and deadly herbs; they must be led to pure fountains, where they may slake their intellectual and moral thirst, or they will drink at poisoned pools.

We hail with pleasure the beginnings which the denomination is making to supply this demand of the youthful mind. The little winged "Visitor," that has come to our Sabbath Schools for a few months past, has come as a messenger of richer things yet in store. Already have its monthly visitations left an impress upon those who have been favored with its calls. They have already learned to welcome it as a little friend, companion, and counselor. Already they begin to think its visits are like angels' visits, "few and far between." Already they begin to reckon time by its calls, and ask, "When will it be next month?" And why? "So that we can have our Sabbath-School Visitor." But this awakening is not enough. The impression must be followed up—the youthful demands must be supplied. We need good Sabbath School Libraries—those that are adapted to the wants of Seventh-day Baptist youth, from which they can draw and read from week to week.

The Teachers of the various classes have important and responsible duties resting upon them. Upon them devolves the immediate duty of imparting religious instruction to those in their respective classes. The eternal interests of souls depend upon the proper and faithful discharge of their duties. Those under their charge are most of them young and pliable, just beginning to receive the impressions of truth. Some of them, perhaps, coming from families where little or no attention is paid to religious instruction, are now to receive their first lessons in biblical knowledge. They are twigs of future oaks. Now, they may be easily bent, and

but, if permitted to grow on, until they become rugged, gnarled oaks, they will defy all the powers of man to bend them. There is a downward tendency in the youthful mind, left to run its own course, unchecked, unguided, unguarded by the friendly hand of experience and love. That turbid river, swollen by reason of storms and tempests, until property, happiness, and life, yield to its wrathful sweep, had its origin high up in the mountain, from a little spring, whose pure, sparkling waters, as they came leaping down the mountain-side, could have been turned at pleasure by a man's hand. So, innocent, joyous childhood, can be directed at will into whatever channel you may please; but, if left to itself until it is rolled and tossed by the storms and passions of life, it will sweep on, regardless of the posing circumstances—regardless of the world's welfare and happiness. The Teachers step forward and assume the responsibility of directing the youthful mind into the proper channel. It is a fearful responsibility. Let them prepare to meet it. Let them pray for Divine wisdom and guidance. Let them study faithfully and prayerfully the lessons which they have impressed upon their classes. If possible, all of the teachers of each school should meet together and consult over their lessons, and over the interest of their schools. By this means, erroneous views may be moved, much light and truth gained, and measures for increasing the interest and efficiency of the school adopted. Thus prepared, let the teacher enter upon his labors, trusting in God for success, and he will most assuredly succeed. Returns from the various Sunday-School Societies of the United States, give the joyful intelligence that from fifteen to twenty thousand youthful converts are annually added to the church of Christ through the instrumentality of Sunday Schools. Add to this the probable number converted by the

same instrumentality throughout the world, and what a mighty host of ransomed sinners present themselves to cheer the trembling teacher on in his labors! They are so many trophies of grace won in the name of Christ from the dominions of darkness. The oft-repeated shouts of the angels in heaven over the repentant Sabbath School scholar, are so many signals of success.

It is the duty of all to throw their influence in favor of Sabbath Schools and Bible Classes. All the interests we have mentioned require it; and, in addition, among many others, the interests of the Sabbath require it. How many hours of holy time are spent in listless inactivity? How many young men and women, boys and girls, are spending their Sabbaths in idleness, or worse than idleness who ought to be storing their minds with biblical knowledge for future use? How many fathers and mothers in Israel are letting their Sabbath seasons evaporate like the waters of a sluggish stream, who ought to improve each gliding moment in preparing the young to take their places? Thus days, months, years—yes, centuries—of precious Sabbath time is uselessly spent.

Sabbath Schools are of especial importance to the Seventh-day Baptist Denomination. The rest of the world is continually acting upon our denominational characteristics like a vast sponge, tending to absorb our vitality. It is the pure love of truth alone, that will secure our youth against the seductive influences of riches, fame, and worldly happiness, more easily attained by falling in with popular opinion. The derelictions from right—from the Bible Sabbath—which have hitherto characterized some members of the denomination, can be prevented only by early and faithfully instructing the young in all of the great truths of the Bible, and especially in those truths which form our distinctive characteristics. They must be taught to cling to truth, and cherish it as they would their lifeblood. They must not only love the truth, but they must be taught to contend for it—fight for it. Any great truth in advance of or in opposition to popular opinion, is maintained only by determined effort, and those adopting such truth must expect to lead a militant life. Those belonging to our denomination have got to lead such a life. They should, therefore, be instructed accordingly.

In conclusion, your Committee beg leave to present for your consideration the following resolutions:

- Resolved, That this Association recommends to our churches generally the establishment of Sabbath Schools in every portion of their respective districts where they can possibly be sustained.
- Resolved, That we cordially recommend the "Sabbath-School Visitor" to every Sabbath School scholar, and that we will use our individual efforts to have it taken and read by all such.
- Resolved, That this Association recommends to the Seventh-day Baptist Publishing Society, not only the publication of periodicals, but also of books suitable for Sabbath-School scholars, and Sabbath-School Libraries.

J. M. ALLEN, } Com.  
D. E. MAXSON, }

### DEATH OF CHRISTIAN NATIVES.

I have great pleasure, says Mr. Mathews, writing from New Zealand to the English Church Missionary Society, in reporting the case of Arihia, the mother of a young man named Paul, who died a happy believer in the Lord. Some few years since, this woman was one of the congregation at Okahu, at the foot of the beautiful mountain range at the back of our settlement. She possessed a simple, lively, and strong faith in the Redeemer. She often said that she had been a wicked woman in her day, before the Gospel came; and she considered it to be "God's work of mercy" to spare her to hear the words of life. I had known her for many years, and, whether in health or affliction, I esteemed it to be a privilege to converse with her. She could not read, but her memory was well stored with Gospel truths, and her case, as well as numerous others that we have known, serves to show the lasting benefit of our incomparable church service, and also of duly and systematically instructing the native teachers. The last time I went to see her she repeated the first and second verses of the 23d Psalm. During my absence from home she died happily, conversing much with her teacher and others of her relatives. I inquired of her son-in-law, "What particular words did your mother leave for her children?" He said, "She talked much with her teacher; but her chief word to us was, that she had been formerly a great sinner, and that it was God's work of mercy which had made the difference." Her children fully understood this to mean that they were to attend to the same Word, which is able to make them also wise unto salvation.

An old man, named Nathaniel, died in our settlement about a month ago. This man embraced Christianity ten years ago, and was a constant attendant on the means of grace. He lived two miles off, but, though lame as well as old, nothing but very bad weather or illness would keep him from church. When he found himself poorly, five weeks since, he came to our settlement, and sent word to us that he was ill. In a little time his hands swelled fearfully, and he was told to leave this world. He was quite resigned to it; two years before he had, feeling himself lonely, prayed the Lord to take him if it were his will. It was his delight to have the Word of God read to him, and to be prayed with. Three days before he died I visited him, when he said, "Satan is buzzing about me." He was asked what Satan wanted, when he said, "To trouble and darken me." On being asked what he must do, he replied, "I must fight the devil, when he will flee from me," and he wished the Word of God to be read to him, and to be prayed with. He fought Satan with God's Word and prayer, and Satan left him. The Christian natives had a high regard for him. Two teachers were with him when he died; and they reported that his conversation was very edifying, and that he died very happily in Christ.

### AFFLICTIONS.

BY H. W. LONGFELLOW.

Let us be patient. These severe afflictions  
Not from the ground arise,  
But oftentimes celestial benedictions  
Assume the dark disguise.  
And though at times, impetuous with emotion  
And anguish long suppressed,  
The swelling heart heaves, moaning like the ocean,  
That can not be at rest.  
We will be patient, and assuage the feeling  
We can not wholly stay;  
By silence sanctifying, not concealing,  
The grief that must have way.  
We see but dimly through the mists and vapors  
Amid these earthly damps;  
What seem to us like dim, funeral tapers,  
May be heaven's distant lamps.  
There is no death; what seems so is transition,  
This life of mortal breath,  
Is but a suburb of the life elysian,  
Whose portal we call death.  
In that great cloister's stillness and seclusion,  
By guardian angels led,  
Safe from temptations, safe from sin's pollution,  
He lives whom we call dead.

### TIDINGS FROM JERUSALEM.

To the Editors of the Sabbath Recorder:—

A devoted sister having recently returned from a visit to the Holy Land, and being encouraged from what she saw and heard to hope that great good might be done among the children of Abraham by Sabbath-keeping Christians in that most interesting portion of the world, has determined, with a number of families from Pennsylvania, who have volunteered for the purpose, to return to Jerusalem, with all the necessary agricultural implements for the establishment of an *Agricultural Manual Labor School*, or, rather, to join one already established by a worthy resident, Mr. Meshullam, who is a convert from Judaism, and a zealous Sabbath-keeper, and thus encourage the poor Jews to learn and practice the only means of independence and efficiency.

In a Journal recently published in Philadelphia, the sister in question has inserted a very interesting correspondence with Mr. Meshullam; and a few days since the following letter was received by her son, and published in *The Presbyterian*. To those who have read the Narrative, this will be especially interesting.

JERUSALEM, May 21, 1851.

MY DEAR CHRISTIAN FRIENDS,—With full demonstrations of joy we received your welcome letter, (dated March 10,) in answer to which I resume our communications. Every thing tends to encourage me in this duty, while the facts to be related will convey some intimation of the steadfastness required in promoting every new and benevolent enterprise. The *friends* of Israel, on the other hand, could not have encouraged a more worthy sphere of Christian labor, which is well calculated to usher in the blessed events recorded in sacred history, "when the fullness of the Gentiles shall come in, and so all Israel shall be saved."

With expectations such as these, and as a laborer in common with my brethren, I am willing to clear the roads, and cut asunder the rocks, to prepare the "highway," and rejoice, though in so doing I should expire in view of their restored inheritance. In the glorious prospect before me, it would be no less than murmuring against the Divine Providence—who through afflictions will ever prepare the hearts of his true servants for his purpose—should I reluctantly repeat the disappointments I have endured since our last interview, as they conduce finally to the most salutary results.

I will now describe minutely the present state of Artoss, where every thing so abundantly prospers, that it leads me to conclude that my example and success will actuate my brethren to help in promoting this interesting labor. I have previously informed you that last winter my farm was immersed in a deluge of water, in consequence of the rains having been so unremitting and protracted, that my cot was nearly lost in the inundation. Although this was calculated to discourage me, yet the interperity which, in like necessitous emergencies, has marked my course of life. With the few laborers then about me, I set accordingly to work, contriving to recover what seemed to me the last fragments of my industry. However, by the assistance of Providence, I soon restored things to their former footing and pristine beauty. These incessant and long rains did no less havoc in the city, owing to which many houses crumbled to ruins, and every where about the town fragments of habitations strewn and closed the court-yards and open passages. But this season, however, was one of the rarest that has occurred in this country on the annals of history. Many aged and experienced citizens assured me, that for the space of eighty years the heat has been such, that throughout every valley and plain you may observe the strong, brown Arab, gathering and fanning the harvest, not usually ripe even in June, (doubtless occasioned by the late plentiful rains!) My casioned by the late plentiful rains! My casioned, however, exhibits the most striking and lively feature in all the neighborhood; every thing is still in bloom, and from the summit of the mountains the valley displays the richest view of an earthly paradise. O that there were united hearts and hands to assist in making it indeed the seat of blessedness and charity! The pomegranate, fig, peach, and pear, enclose the sides in beauty, and the fair vine enhances the salubrious air of health and liberty. The productions of Artoss this year are in such abundance as baffles my dexterity in gathering, for want of reapers. The sun has had such a beneficial effect on the moist soil, in restoring its solidity, that every thing tends to promise a compensating harvest of wheat, which remains to be gathered. The Pools of Solomon have this year displayed a beautiful sight, overflowing from the mouth, and thus conveying the water down the valley

to Artoss. Thus this spot is seen on every side to abound with the choicest gifts of nature, the blessings of that beneficent HAND who first gave to man freely of the increase of his labor, to disclose the worthiest feature (love) of his extensive attributes.

As regards buying land; I am happy to inform you that plenty of ground can be moderately purchased, and that a firm from the grand Sultan has recently arrived to that effect. Indeed, political affairs do now constrain the Arab—he being unable to pay the annual taxes—to dispose of a land acquired by unworthy conquest. Thus there is not only full prospect of purchasing the soil, but also of hiring the proprietors to labor on it.

I would thankfully express my gratitude for the recent arrival of the £10 you mentioned as contributed by kind friends, and which I received through Messrs. Black & Co. of Beyroot. I have also received full information of your boxes [shipped from N. Y. March 1st, 1851.] being on the way to Jaffa. Let all those Christian friends, who are the donors of these liberal grants, rest perfectly assured that no innovation beyond what will best conduce to my poor brethren's welfare, and the extending of my consistent plans on their behalf, is the devoted aim of their humble servant, in my own desire, and self-ame course of duty for them, omitting those secular and selfish views which compose the bane of the present age.

I humbly trust, dear friends, that you are convinced that I can never shrink from a purpose now become my duty, nor turn from a premeditated object, now, I trust, to be eventually established. I shall follow your directions respecting the mill, trusting it will fully answer the purpose for which it was benevolently intended.

About Jerusalem, I can afford you but a scanty description, things always assuming the same general character, although there is certainly a stir in the government highly favoring colonization.

The Jews become more attached and friendly to my undertaking, and Artoss continues to prove a blessing to many of them, whom I allow full liberty to supply their households with vegetables, alluring them by benevolent disinterestedness to aid in promoting this prosperous cause. Notwithstanding the many fatal falls of this country into the hands of rapacious tyrants, and the desolations of the past, how endearing is the thought, that much that remains to be fulfilled is written in her favor, and to be accomplished in leading her ancient and despised sons to the industrial labor of cultivating and rebuilding their own fertile land. In glancing at the country in its present state, there is much to encourage and animate the disinterested laborer in the Lord's vineyard.

Such, dear friends, is the state of affairs, and my prospect is more encouraging when I confidently rely that one object animates you and me—a descendant of those whom your efforts have befriended in this sacred cause. Now, therefore, is the time of cheering the countenances of God's servants, and of sending, in anticipation of the blessed events, the heralds to proclaim, in the words of that admirable passage of holy writ, which inspires us to "rejoice with Jerusalem, and be glad with her," for "the Lord hath founded Zion, and the poor of his people shall trust in it."

And here, dear friends, I conclude with the united and best wishes of myself and family to you, and to all our American friends, assuring you that I am ever willing to spend and be spent for the service of my brethren, as your and their devoted brother in Christ Jesus.

JOHN MESHULLAM.

### A NOBLE AMBITION.

"I always thought that if I could contribute to the saving of a single soul, it would be a star, a crown, a glorious crown," said a very eminent servant of Christ. We are so commissioned to secure the person of Dick Baxter, who is expected to preach at a conventicle in the neighborhood early to-morrow morning; you shall go with me, and I doubt not we shall easily apprehend the rogue."

Mr. Baxter very prudently consented to accompany him. Accordingly, the gentleman, the following morning, took Mr. Baxter to the place where the meeting was to be held. When they arrived there, a considerable number of the people were hovering about; but, on seeing the Justice, they suspected his intentions, and were afraid to enter the house. The Justice now intimated to Mr. Baxter his fears that Baxter had been apprized of his intentions, and would disappoint them, and proposed to extend their ride, that the people might be encouraged to assemble, and give them an opportunity of fulfilling their commission. They did so; but on their return they still found the people unwilling to assemble. The magistrate, now supposing that he should be disappointed of his object, said to Mr. Baxter, that as these people were much disaffected to the government, he would feel obliged to him if he would address them on the subject of loyalty and good behaviour. Mr. Baxter replied, that as they met for worship, it was probable that such an address would not satisfy the people; but that if the Justice would engage in prayer he would endeavor to say something to them. The gentleman replied that he had not his prayer book with him, or he would readily comply with the proposal; but expressed his persuasion that Mr. Baxter was able to pray with them, as well as to talk to them; and requested him to begin with prayer.

They entered the house, followed by the people; Mr. Baxter prayed with great devotion and fervor; the magistrate, standing by, was soon melted into tears. The good divine then preached in his usual faithful and zealous manner, and when he had concluded he turned to the Justice and said, "Sir, I am very Dick Baxter of whom you are in pursuit. I am entirely at your disposal."

The magistrate, however, had felt so much during the service, and saw things so differently to what he had done before, that his enmity was changed into love, and ever afterwards he became the friend and advocate of the persecuted, and, it is believed, also, a sincere Christian.

### FEELING AFTER GOD.

The following relation of a heathen's experience before he came to a knowledge of the truth, not only presents the darkness of a heathen mind in an affecting light, but it shows man's absolute need of a revelation. It was addressed by Sekesa, a Bechuana, to a missionary from whom he had been hearing the Gospel.

"Your views, O white man, are just what I wanted and sought for before I knew you. Twelve years ago, I went, in a cloudy season, to feed my flock along the Tlotse, among the Malutis. Seated upon a rock, in sight of my sheep, I asked myself sad questions—yes, sad, because I could not answer them. The stars, said I—who touched them with his hand? on what pillars do they rest? The waters are not weary; they run without ceasing, at night and morning alike; but where do they rest? or who makes them run thus? The clouds also go, return, and fall in water to the earth. Whence do they arise? Who sends them? It surely is not the Barokas (rain-makers), who gave us the rain, for how could they make it? The wind—what is it? Who brings it, or takes it away, makes it blow, and roar, and frighten us? Do I know how the corn grows? Yesterday, there was not a blade to be seen in my field. To-day, I return and find something. It is very small, I can scarcely see it, but it will grow up like to a young man. Who can have given the ground wisdom and power to produce it? Then I buried my forehead in my hands.

"Again, I thought within myself, and I said, We all depart, but this country remains, it alone remains, for we all go away. But whither do we go? My heart answered, Perhaps other men live besides us, and we shall go to them. A second time it said, Perhaps those men live under the earth, and we shall go to them. But another thought arose against it, and said, Those men under the earth—whence come they? Then my heart rose and spoke to me, saying, All men do much evil. Wo to thee! I recalled many wrongs which I had done to others, and because of them my conscience gnawed me in secret, as I sat alone on the rock. I say, I was afraid. I got up and ran after my sheep, trying to enliven myself; but I trembled much!"

[N. Y. Observer.]

From the Christian Watchman and Reflector.

### CATCHING A MAN-CATCHER.

Several of the ministers ejected by the Act of Uniformity, in 1662, united with the eminent Richard Baxter in establishing a lecture in a private house. The time of worship being at a very early hour, Mr. Baxter one evening left home with a view of being there ready for the morning. The night, however, being dark, he lost his way, and after wandering for a long time he came to a gentleman's house, where he asked direction. The servant informed his master of this fact, who, thinking it unsafe that so respectable a looking man should be wandering on the common at so late an hour, invited him to stay. Mr. Baxter readily accepted the invitation, and was treated with great hospitality. His conversation gave his host a high opinion of his good sense and extensive information. The gentleman wishing to know the quality of his guest, after supper said,

"As most persons have some employment or profession in life, I have no doubt, sir, that you have yours."

Mr. Baxter replied with a smile, "Yes, sir, I am a man-catcher."

"A man-catcher, are you?" said the gentleman; "I am very glad to hear you say so, for you are the very person I want. I am a Justice of the Peace in this district, and I am commissioned to secure the person of Dick Baxter, who is expected to preach at a conventicle in the neighborhood early to-morrow morning; you shall go with me, and I doubt not we shall easily apprehend the rogue."

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New York, July 31, 1851.

CHURCH LIBRARIES.

As it comes within the line of our business to suggest any thing which might be for the furtherance of the cause of God and truth, we take the liberty of hinting the propriety of forming Church Libraries. We are not aware that there is a church in our denomination which holds, as its own property, any thing deserving the name of a library, unless it may be the small collection of books connected with the Sabbath School. Did it never occur to our ministers and leading brethren, that one of the best things they could do for the advancement of the cause of piety in their own vicinity, would be to secure the collection of a choice library, which should be the property of the church, and free to all its members? We desire them to think of it.

Let it be considered, in the first place, that there are in every church some families so poor that they cannot afford to buy many books. The Bible and Hymn Book comprise almost the whole of their library.

In the next place, let it be considered, that the pastor himself is often very destitute of this kind of property. We have known ministers, who could put all the books they owned in one end of their saddle-bags; and such was their poverty, that they could not afford to increase their stock. What an advantage it would be to one of this character, to be settled over a church which had taken the precaution to accumulate a valuable library! How gladly would he avail himself of the opportunity thus afforded him to enlarge his store of knowledge.

Would it not be well for every church in the denomination to proceed at once to take some steps towards accumulating a fund for this important object? A collection might be taken once a month for the purpose; and as fast as any considerable sum was obtained, it might be expended in the purchase of books. Some of the members who were already pretty well supplied, might perhaps contribute a few volumes for the sake of the general good; and there would occasionally be a friend, no doubt, who would remember the good cause in his will. Thus, in process of time, that which had but a very small beginning might grow into something of great value. If the older members saw no great results during their life-time, they would at least be laying a foundation for their children, and those who might succeed them.

Such a library ought to contain our standard denominational publications, at least one good commentary, and a variety of good doctrinal and practical works. We do not think that it should consist of religious books exclusively. Books of history and of useful information might be admitted, though undoubtedly an eye should be had mainly to the collection of those which would tend to form the religious character of the readers. Books of a devotional character, such as Baxter's Saints' Rest, the Pilgrim's Progress, Doddridge's Rise and Progress, together with a good variety of those which treat of missionary operations, and the biographies of holy men and women, would be very valuable. To these should be added some choice periodical works. Care, of course, should be taken to exclude every book of a doubtful or injurious character.

The location of the library should be in the building where the church regularly meets for worship; or, if that is impracticable, in some house so convenient of access that the members can without trouble avail themselves of it. In reality, every meeting-house ought to be considered incomplete without a room for this purpose, and another for Sabbath Schools and prayer meetings.

It is nothing uncommon for our churches in the country to be left destitute of any regular ministerial supply for months. What better substitute for pastoral instruction could be provided than a supply of such books as are filled with sound biblical instruction? Left without a guide, the young and inexperienced of the flock are in danger of being "led away with the error of the wicked." A false teacher comes along, and with the most insinuating sophistry persuades them that they have never before been instructed in the way of the Lord. They have no pastor to guide them in this perplexity, and the seniors of the flock are probably but imperfectly grounded in the faith themselves. In such a state of things, error gains a triumph. The church is broken, and its ranks thinned. The young people, instead of filling their places, have "turned away their ears from the truth, and are turned unto fables." The cause of God languishes, and the truly pious are filled with grief. What might not a library of good books have done towards preventing such a calamity? The inexperienced might have found in the collection something which would have given the proper turn to their investigations; at the time when they were most perplexed, and thus saved them from the ruin into which they fell.

But upon the various ways in which the thing which we propose might operate for good, it is needless to dilate. The good sense of every person will at once suggest a great many advantages as likely to grow out of it. Of one thing we are certain. If it could be proclaimed abroad, that every church in the Seventh-day Baptist denomination was furnished with a choice and well selected library, it would do more towards compelling the respect of the community at large, in this reading age of the world, than almost any other one thing that could be said of us. People

who are known to be a reading people will be respected, and their influence felt. What church will make a beginning towards this object?

THE CATHOLIC BANQUET.

The complimentary banquet to Archbishop Hughes, on the occasion of his return from Europe, came off at the Astor House on the evening of the 21st inst. The price of tickets was ten dollars each, and the number of guests 240—rather an expensive affair, considering that the Archbishop, in his speech, represented the church over which he presides as composed of the poor, for the benefit of whom he has incurred many debts and much self-denial. "The fare," so says a daily paper, "was most sumptuous, and its discussion occupied the greater part of two hours."

After the cloth was removed, the chairman announced the regular toasts. The first was "Pope Pius IX.," which, we are told, "was received with moderate applause." The second—"The President of the United States"—was received with "applause and three cheers." The third was given by the Hon. Hugh Maxwell—"The Clergy of the Roman Catholic Church in the United States, who enjoin, as a sacred duty to every citizen, obedience to the law." The fourth toast—"Our illustrious and beloved guest, the Archbishop of New York, we reverence the prelate, we are proud of the man"—was received with great applause and nine cheers. Of course the Archbishop followed it with a speech. After expressing his feelings in view of the highly flattering terms in which his health had been proposed and received, he proceeded to state the general course of action he had pursued, and the motives by which he had been actuated. The following reference to his course upon the subject of education, we copy from the report of one of the daily papers:—

"From the first I was solicitous to obtain the means of providing education for the poor. In this, I have been misrepresented by hasty newspaper writers, who acted, most likely, from their prejudices. I say now, that my views never extended beyond the people for whom I am responsible to God in my spiritual capacity. That man is unborn who can say that I ever uttered a word intended to act injuriously on my fellow-citizens. In this, thank to God, we have some consolation. I will say simply this: A Catholic is not satisfied with the education of the intellect alone; for he is an immortal being. Hence, though I do not find fault with others for differing with me, I say, Education ought not to be separated from Religion—Religion in its broadest possible sense. The men who inherit our free institutions should be men of conscience and principle, and I know no secret to create a conscience in a man, if not by means of a religious education. The religion of the most objectionable denomination in the country, blended with common education, is better than no religion at all. I know no religion which does not preach the existence of a God and the accountability of Man. I have labored in my humble way for the education of my people, and I intend to labor on; I have advocated a classic and collegiate education, but simply in order that cultivated intellect may not be without the balancing principle of Religion."

The fifth regular toast was "The Catholic Hierarchy of the United States." To this, Rev. Dr. Cummings replied. We make the following extract from the report of his remarks, because it indicates what results are expected to flow from this gathering, and also what estimate the Catholic clergy place upon their Archbishop:—

"The tidings of this banquet will go forth to the world, and when, after fifteen days, the news is read in England, it may not be without its moral, that while the English nation pours forth its abuse and hostility against the Catholic Church, citizens of every creed, in the Empire City, meet to welcome the head of the American Hierarchy. Perhaps it will not be lost on them, that on an occasion like this, sentiments of sympathy and friendship have been given by the leading merchants of the City, and letters been read from the principal dignitaries and statesmen of the Republic."

"According to the teaching of our Church, said Dr. C., we look upon our Bishop as the foundation, the corner stone of the whole religious edifice of the Church. It may sometimes be said that there is a kind of slavish submission in the Catholic Church in this subordination, but if you consult the feelings of the Catholic clergy, you might as well talk of the slavery of a captain under his commanding general, or a private under his lieutenant."

Passing over toasts to "Our Country," to "Civil and Religious Liberty," to "The Judiciary," to "The Army and Navy," and to "Ireland," we notice that the ninth in order was "The Catholic Hierarchy of England and Ireland—in the persecution to which they have been subjected, they have the sympathy of all the lovers of religious liberty." Archbishop Hughes made a long speech in response, which flattered the Americans sufficiently, especially the officers of the Navy, and also represented the Catholic clergy of England and Ireland as men of extraordinary worth, while it denounced the British Government, and intimated that if England were wise she would at least cultivate peaceful relations with her Catholic subjects.

In the course of the evening, letters were read from several distinguished individuals who could not comply with the invitation to be present. A sentence or two from each will indicate their sentiments, and show that if (as has been supposed) this banquet was arranged with a view of getting leading men to commit themselves in favor of the largest liberty to Roman Catholic movements, its object was in some degree attained.

Henry Clay says: "I should have been glad, by my presence, to have demonstrated my conviction that, while all sincere Christians are striving to arrive at the same state of future bliss—no matter by what different roads they

may pursue their journey in this life—nothing should prevent those of one denomination from manifesting all proper courtesy and honor to eminence, piety, and devotion in another denomination."

Lewis Cass—"Other engagements will prevent my attendance; and I must content myself with expressing my gratification at this public mark of esteem to one who so well deserves it by the power of his intellect, the purity of his life, and the services he has rendered to the cause of religion and virtue."

Daniel Webster—"If I could be present, gentlemen, I should offer the following sentiment: 'Religious Tolerance and Charity—Let all Christians remember that they have one Lord, one faith, one baptism.'"

R. J. Walker—"Regretting most deeply that circumstances beyond my control will deprive me of the pleasure of uniting with many esteemed friends and fellow-citizens, in this well-merited tribute of respect and regard for this most worthy and distinguished gentleman, permit me to offer, through you, to the assembled company, the following sentiment: 'The Christian Church—Established by almighty power and ineffable love, free from all schisms, like the unity of truth, it must in time be one and universal.'"

BRITISH CORRESPONDENCE.

Sunday-keeping of the President of France.—Sunday Observance in Scotland.—Another Jew Member of Parliament.—The Anti-Popery Bill.—Archbishop Wiseman—Popery in the Church of England.

GLASGOW, July 11th, 1851.

Last Sunday the President of the French Republic sanctified the day by "assisting" at the inauguration of a statue to the memory of "the heroine of Beauvais," a woman who lived about three and a half centuries ago. He had previously been complimented by the Bishop and Clergy, in their Cathedral, on his respect for the day—they themselves afterwards taking part in the fête—and also because that, under his government, the Pope had been reinstated in Rome.

The Sunday Observance Report to the Free Church Assembly presented at their late sitting, is now printed. The Committee refer, in terms of severe reprobation, to existing practices of walking, bathing, and sailing, on the Sunday, and to "the unnecessary and excessive use of hackney coaches and private carriages, and the audacious practice," as they term it, "now so common on the part of the former, of standing on the public streets for promiscuous hire on that day." In the controversy as to Sunday Railway Trains, the church was often reminded of the numerous carriages to be seen at the church doors of some of the ministers who were most vehement in the denunciation of Sunday trains. For a long time no attention seemed to be given to the matter; and the inconsistency is, even yet, in no great degree removed.

Besides Baron Rothschild for London, another Jew, Mr. Salomons, has been elected M. P. for Greenwich; and the bill for modifying the clause in the oath, which an unbeliever in Christ cannot take, for relief of Jewish representatives in the House of Commons, has passed the third reading in that House, and is sent up to the Lords, where its fate is uncertain.

The Ecclesiastical Titles Assumption Bill, (as the proposed measure for repelling Papal Aggression is called,) was rendered more stringent, by the introduction of three amendments proposed on the third reading by Sir F. Thesiger in the House of Commons. The Papal members absented themselves from the discussion of these; so that, although the Government resisted the proposal so to improve the Bill, it was carried by a large majority. It has since been read the first time in the House of Lords, but the second reading, on which the discussion usually principally takes place, was deferred for a fortnight. The arrogance of the Pope does not, however, seem much abated by the resistance made to his assumptions. He has, last month, appointed Bishops for Southwark, Plymouth, Salford (a suburb of Manchester), Shrewsbury, and Nottingham. It is true that his having failed to do so would have been unfavorable to his claim of infallibility, as this formed a promised part of the Aggression in September last. But he besides proposes the erection of a cathedral in London, and has proclaimed an indulgence to all who contribute to the required fund. The Rev. Dr. Cumming, Presbyterian minister in London, suggests a return of the Papal compliment by the proposal to erect a spacious Protestant building in one of the principal streets of Rome.

The Romish dignity, Wiseman, was lately summoned to give evidence before a Committee of the House of Commons appointed to investigate the state of the law of Mortmain. He excused himself, but promised to send his solicitor, who would be able to answer any questions on the subject. It is, however, stated, that when the substitute, in his examination, was questioned upon points he preferred to reserve, he shuffled, and eventually refused to answer. Wiseman himself was, therefore, again ordered to attend; but anticipating the result, he had left London. He proceeded, it appears, to Guernsey; but while he thus, for the time, escaped the summons of the Speaker of the House of Commons, he arrived upon the island July 5th, in time to learn that in the case of the Widow Butler, the court there had decided against him. The fight has, moreover, failed to serve his purpose; for the Speaker has issued his warrant requiring his appearance before the Committee. To show still farther the energy and determination of this apostate church to subjugate all under its control, and to quench all light; but that which is darkness, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Malta has been constrained by his superiors to issue a pastoral, threatening with excommunication the conductors of the newspaper press of Malta, unless they speak with more respect of his Popeship, and with more submission to his measures. The Frankfurt

correspondent of the London Daily News also says that Romish Priests in Upper Baden have been collecting and burning Bibles, or rather have urged the people to do so, on the ground that the latter could not understand them.

The reform of the English Episcopal Church from Popish leaven, makes little progress—while, from time to time, announcement is made of additional perverts, prepared for secession through the formula of a professedly Protestant church. The Bishop of London seems to have given only a change of performers, without a change of performance, at St. Barnabas, Picnic. Its "histronics" have undergone very little change by having received as minister the Honorable and Reverend R. Liddell, instead of the Rev. Mr. Bennett, who is, it is stated, at present in Germany. The Bishop of Exeter has also refused to admit into his diocese, the Rev. L. H. Gray of London, who has been nominated to a church in Plymouth, the ground of objection being, as in Mr. Gorham's case, that his views as to baptismal regeneration are unsatisfactory to the Bishop. This, as was to have been expected, was the most prominent topic of discussion in the diocesan Synod lately convened by the Bishop. Discussion, properly, there was none, care having been taken to prevent occasion or opportunity. The proceedings were wholly predetermined, but the decisions were arrived at without dissent or difficulty. Those opposed either to the object aimed at or the manner of attaining it—and there were no inconsiderable number of protesters against both the intuity and illegality of the proposal—abstained from attendance. At his triennial visitation at Exeter, shortly before, the Bishop scolded those members of the Church of England, both clerical and laic, who opposed the scheme. "They are not the laity," he said, "who dare attempt to raise agitation against their Bishop and their clergy in carrying into effect a measure which the Bishop and his clergy believe to be lawful in the exercise of powers which belong to them." It would seem from this, that the church are expected to exercise neither judgment nor faith relative to the truths of God's Word, but simply submit to whatever the Bishop and his clergy may prescribe. The Bishop's old antagonist, Mr. Gorham, addressed to him a long and pungent letter, on his "anomalous" act of calling a Synod. The declaration it was designed the Synod should make had been previously printed and circulated privately among those favorably disposed, but was not to be divulged to the newspaper press. It was, however, published by them all, and canvassed too, before the Bishop had opportunity of personally presenting it to that Synod for whom it was prepared.

J. A. BEGG.

QUESTIONS.

(Prepared for the Buffalo Christian Advocate, but refused a place in that paper.)

1st. Which day of the week did our Creator designate, bless and sanctify, and make the Sabbath or rest-day?

2d. Which day of the week does the Law of God, the Ten Commandments, expressly say "is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God?"

3d. When the disciples of Christ "rested the Sabbath-day according to the commandment," (Luke 23: 56,) on which day of the week did they rest?

4th. Which day of the week does our blessed Saviour mean, when he says, "The Son of Man is Lord—even of the Sabbath-day?" "The Sabbath was made for man"—"It is lawful to do well on the Sabbath-day?"

5th. Which day of the week does the New Testament call the "Sabbath" some fifty-five times?

6th. Which day of the week did the Gentiles mean, when they wanted Paul to preach to them "the next Sabbath?" Acts 13: 42. The seventh day.

7th. Which day of the week would the people of Buffalo mean now, if they should ask a man to preach for them the next Sabbath? The first day.

8th. Does not this show that Papal Rome (or some other power) has "changed times and laws," (Dan. 7: 25,) so that the word Sabbath now means something entirely different from what the same word meant when the Acts of the Apostles were written?

9th. To which day of the week does the Apostle Paul refer when he speaks of "every Sabbath day," some twelve years after the resurrection of Christ? Acts 13: 27.

10th. To which day of the week did Luke refer by the expression "every Sabbath," some twenty-one years after the resurrection of Christ? Acts 18: 4.

11th. Is there any place in the New Testament where the term Sabbath or rest is applied to the first day of the week?

12th. Which day of the week do the Scriptures call "The Lord's day"—"My holy day"—"My Sabbath"—"The Sabbath of the Lord thy God"—the same which the Son of Man is now Lord of?

DAREM, July, 1851.

Inasmuch as the above fair, simple, and candid questions could not find a place in the Buffalo Christian Advocate, I will here add a few quotations of Scripture which, in my humble opinion, are applicable to the case.

David says, "Thy law is the truth; all thy commandments are truth." Paul says, "They shall turn away their ears from the truth, and shall be turned unto fables." They have turned away their ears from this truth which says, "The seventh day is the Sabbath," and are turned unto one of the greatest fables that ever was taught in the name of the Christian religion, viz., that the first day of the week is the Christian Sabbath. Well hath Ezekiel prophesied, saying, "Her priests have violated my law, and profaned my holy things; they have put no difference between the holy and profane, and have hid their eyes from my Sabbaths, and I am profaned among them." They have violated the law in saying, "One day in seven" is the Sabbath, instead of "The seventh day." They have put no difference between the holy and profane—between what

the Lord calls "my holy day," and a profane Sabbath; made by man. They have hid their eyes from the Lord's Sabbath—are not willing to examine the subject—no, not willing even to read a Sabbath Tract. Well hath Isaiah prophesied of these, saying, "The earth also is defiled under the inhabitants thereof; because they have transgressed the laws, changed the ordinance, broken the everlasting covenant; therefore hath the curse devoured the earth." (Isa. 24: 5.) The words of our Lord Jesus Christ would seem to apply here, when he says, "Howbeit, in vain do they worship me, teaching for doctrines the commandments of men. For, laying aside the commandment of God, ye hold the traditions of men." C.

TWO EXECUTIONS IN A DAY.—In New York, on Sixth-day last, Edward F. Douglass and Thomas Benson, convicted of the murder at sea of Asa Havens, mate of the bark Glen, were hung in accordance with the sentence which had been passed upon them. The execution took place within the enclosure of the Tombs, and was witnessed by some five hundred persons. Two or three clergymen, who had attended upon the prisoners during the few days previous, were present at the concluding scene. One of the prisoners, Douglass, remarked on the gallows, that he was now receiving the wages of sin, which is death—that he was an example of the effects of small indulgences in evil, and that he hoped all would be warned by his fate. Benson declared that he was innocent of any positive violence to the murdered man. Another young man, named Clemens, was to have been hung at the same time and for the same crime, but the President of the United States had respited him for a short time. Let their sad fate be a warning against the beginnings of sin.

SAILING OF THE LIBERIA PACKET.—On the 19th inst., the Maryland Colonization Society's bark "Liberia Packet" sailed from Baltimore for Monrovia, Africa. Among the passengers were Eli and Sybel Jones, who go out under the direction and support of the Society called "Friends," on a sort of missionary exploring tour. They are said to be the first American Quakers who have ever visited Africa for the purpose of preaching peace, love, and good will. The number of emigrants was smaller than was expected. Instead of 150, there were only 64, of whom 42 were from Baltimore. It is said that more than two thousand free negroes assembled on the wharf from which the vessel sailed, endeavoring to dissuade their friends from going away to a land which they consider full of disease and death.

HAMILTON COLLEGE.—The Commencement of this institution, located at Clinton, N. Y., was held last week. From the reports published in the daily papers, we conclude that the occasion was one of interest. There were nearly forty graduates, who received the usual title of A. B. Rev. Eli Noyes of Providence, R. I., and Rev. Frederick Cannon of Geneva, N. Y., were made Doctors of Divinity. The title of LL.D. was conferred on Senator Fine of this State, and Prof. Stephen W. Taylor of Madison University.

RETURN OF MISSIONARIES.—Among the passengers in the bark Osmani, which arrived at Boston last week from Smyrna, were Rev. W. Goodell and wife, missionaries of the A. B. C. F. M. at Constantinople, and two daughters. Mr. Goodell and wife have been absent about 29 years. Miss S. A. Danforth and Miss E. Howard of Pittsfield, Mass., who have been engaged as school teachers at Smyrna, were also passengers in the Osmani.

ANTI-SLAVERY AMONG THE METHODISTS.—The Methodist Church at Painesville, Ohio, has passed the strongest kind of Anti-Slavery resolutions, denouncing the Fugitive Slave Law in unmeasured terms, and refusing compliance with its mandates; also complaining of the lethargy of the Church and its Conferences with reference to Slavery—refusing support to any minister who should be stationed there, who was not of the real Anti-Slavery stamp. So says an exchange.

DANGER AND ESCAPE OF DR. BACON.—The New Haven Palladium says that Dr. Bacon, of that city, who is now traveling in the East, came near losing his life by the hands of assassins in June last. It appears that he and his son, and the Rev. Mr. Marsh, the latter a missionary of the A. B. C. F. M. at Mosul, were pushing their way between Mosul and Ooroomiah, when they were overtaken or met by a party of warlike Kurds, who captured them, and made them all prisoners. A conspiracy had been formed for the purpose of murdering the whole party—but they were happily delivered from the hands of their enemies, and returned in safety to Mosul.

LETTERS TO ARCHBISHOP HUGHES.—Rev. N. S. S. Beman, D.D., has commenced in the Troy Whig a series of Letters to Archbishop Hughes, in which he proposes to animadvert upon some portions of the sermon lately delivered by the Archbishop in this city; to submit to a critical analysis some of his recent speeches made in England; and conclude with a few strictures on his extraordinary discourse, "on the decline of Protestantism," delivered in New York, on the eve of his embarking for the holy city in quest of the FALLUM. His object, he says, will be to notice in a very plain and undisguised way, as becomes a Protestant and a Republican, certain sentiments, oft-repeated in these productions, both political and religious, which are palpably at open war with the rights of man and the liberty of conscience.

CONVENTION OF COLORED PEOPLE.—A National Convention of Colored People was held in Albany last week, at which resolutions were offered on the subjects of Colonization in Liberia, the Fugitive Slave Law, the Education of Colored Children in Common Schools, and Equal Suffrage in this State, to be obtained by amendment of the Constitution. These Resolutions (as we learn from the Albany Register) elicited much discussion, and the Convention expressed itself opposed to the colonization scheme, claiming the right to remain here and follow respectively whatever business pursuits the colored man may choose. They came out strong against the Fugitive Slave Law, and adopted a resolution to petition the Legislature to amend the Constitution so as to grant the right to vote at elections to the colored man. They also claimed the right to have their children educated at the same common schools, which educate white children. Resolutions were also offered and adopted, endorsing the McGrawville College, and pledging to it aid and encouragement; and favoring the settlement upon the lands granted to colored people by Gerrit Smith.

CHURCH BURNING IN JAMAICA.—The Morning Journal, published at Kingston, Jamaica, says that there is much excitement among the inhabitants on account of the trial and conviction of twenty-seven members of the Baptist Society for attempting to destroy the Mission House. It appears that their Minister, a Mr. Philippo, became obnoxious to them, and they endeavored to make him give up their Chapel and Mission house. This he steadily refused to do, whereupon they attacked the house with the intention of demolishing it, and were only prevented by the interference of the authorities, who called the troops to their assistance. The prisoners were sentenced to terms in the penitentiary, varying from three to nine months. The families and friends of the prisoners, who were present when the sentence was delivered, gave vent to their feelings by loud cries and lamentations. Mr. Philippo's house was again attacked in the excitement of the moment, and all the furniture destroyed.

SLAVES OWNED BY CHRISTIANS.—President Blanchard, of Knox College, Ill., says that by calculations based upon the United States census and the statistics of religious bodies, it is estimated that Methodists in the United States own 219,563 slaves; Presbyterians, (Old and New School,) 77,000; Baptists, 115,000; Campbellites, 101,000; Episcopalians, 88,000; other Protestants 50,000—making a sum total of 650,563 slaves owned by ministers and members of Protestant Churches in the United States. At \$400 (a low estimate) for each slave, this makes a property fund vested in human bodies and souls of \$260,225,200, owned by the American Protestant churches. The influence of this fund must be met, resisted and overcome by the influence which shall remove Slavery from the Church.

AN ACCIDENT LAST SABBATH.—On Sabbath afternoon last, the sloop Rebecca Ford, owned and manned by the Oneida Community, was capsized and sunk near Hyde Park, on the North River, while on her way from Kingston to New York. Four men and two women were on board. The men happened to be on deck at the time, and managed by the aid of articles from the vessel to keep themselves from sinking until they were rescued by a schooner. The women were in the cabin, and were both drowned. It is said that one of them, Mrs. Cragin, two hours before the accident was reading aloud to part of the crew the eighth chapter of Romans, and directing attention, with much vivacity, to the last verses.

WAS IT A "SABBATH ACCIDENT?"—The following paragraph from the Little Rock (Arkansas) Gazette very naturally raises this question:—

"On Sunday morning last, eleven young men crossed the Arkansas river eight or ten miles below Dardanelle, for the purpose of gathering plums. While they were thus engaged, a thunder squall arose, when they all retreated under a tree for protection. In a few moments the tree was struck by lightning, and seven of the eleven were stricken lifeless by the subtle element. The drenching they received from the shower, however, had the effect of restoring all of them."

EDUCATIONAL CONVENTION AT CLEVELAND.—The next meeting of the friends of Education who have united under the title of the "American Association for the Advancement of Education," will be held at Cleveland, Ohio, on Tuesday the 19th August. This organization was permanently effected at the meeting in Philadelphia last year, and the ensuing Convention will serve to establish it on a secure basis. The sessions will continue four or five days. A circular issued by Bishop Potter announces that generous arrangements have been made by the citizens of Cleveland to relieve the members of expense, and a reduction of fare has been obtained on several lines of communication, in order to insure a general attendance.

AN OLD FRENCH ANCHOR.—The schooner Fly, of Hull, says the Boston Traveler of July 22d, yesterday fished up, opposite Fort Independence, an anchor weighing nearly three thousand pounds. About eight feet, including the ring, was gone. Some three years since, an anchor was found by Solgman Dill, of Hull, weighing 5,000 pounds. They are supposed to be anchors lost by the French fleets, which for several years after our Revolution made Boston harbor their rendezvous for the winter season. The anchor found three years ago was sold to Mr. Alger of the South Boston Iron Works, who worked it over into one of the posts of Minot Light House. These anchors are made entirely different from those of the present day. The rings are three feet in diameter for passing through the hempen cable. Chains were not used in those days. The palms or ends of the flukes, measured two feet and ten inches across the center.

The Presbyterian Church at Bound Brook, N. J., was struck with lightning, and very badly damaged, on Sabbath, July 19.



General Intelligence.

European News.

By the steamer America we have late news from Europe; but there is not much worth copying.

Concerning the Exhibition, we have the stereotyped announcement that it continues through. The prizes are not to be awarded till after the close, the period for which has been fixed for about the middle of October.

Cardinal Wiseman has been worsted in an action at law in Jersey.

Accounts from Ireland announce that the potato disease has reappeared. The extent is only partial.

A grand fête was to have taken place on the 11th, on board the United States steamship Atlantic.

The bill for the Emancipation of the Jews has passed the Commons and been sent up to the Lords. It is hoped that it will not, for the third time, meet an untimely fate in that branch of the Legislature.

There is little news from Germany, except fresh reports of arrangements concerted at Warsaw for the military disposition in Germany, so as to suppress any revolutionary attempt.

From Italy, there is an unusual number of reports of assassination. The assassin of Marco Evangelisti is said to have been arrested.

Accounts from Constantinople, to the 24th ult., state that Cartel, a village on the Asiatic shore, opposite to Prince's Islands, had been completely destroyed by fire.

Accounts from Comorn, Austria, state that violent shocks of an earthquake were felt there on the 1st. The shocks were accompanied by violent claps of thunder. The clocks in all the church towers struck; scarcely a single house remains uninjured, numerous chimneys fell in, and the furniture and utensils in the rooms were overturned and broken.

Insurrection in Cuba.

Intelligence has been received, and is generally credited, of a serious insurrection at Puerto Principe, in Cuba. It seems that a Pronouncement for Independence was made on the 4th of July, on which day the first real battle for liberty took place.

The Government troops previously sent out to make prisoners of the revolutionists came up with the guerrilla party of Joaquin Agueru y Agueru, at the foot of the Casorro mountains, and about four or five miles from the village of that name. The Cubans numbered 200 men and the Spaniards 300 men, consisting of 100 lancers and 200 infantry.

A dispatch from New Orleans, dated July 25, says: "By the arrival of the steamer Falcon, today, from Havana, we learn that the patriots had several engagements with the government troops. In one battle, it is reported that not less than three hundred of the latter were killed.

A letter from Havana, dated July 22d, and telegraphed from Charleston, says: "The patriots attacked Col. Conte, who was raising his troops across a river near Puerto Principe, and killed three hundred, and took the Colonel and other officers prisoners.

From the St. Paul (Min.) Democrat.

News from the Selkirk Settlement.

Our readers will remember an interesting account we published in February last of the arrival of a dog train and mail, under charge of two voyagers, from Selkirk, away up North in the British Possessions, between five and six hundred miles from St. Paul.

The department at Washington has suspended Capt. Frazer from the Revenue Service in the Pacific, in consequence of the charge of his having hogged one of his crew at the gangway, in violation of the act of Congress abolishing corporal punishment, and of the general order of the Department issued in pursuance of that law.

At Portland, Me., Charles W. Child has been committed to the County Jail for 30 days, for having in his possession ardent spirits contrary to law, and refusing to pay a fine.

The Erie Methodist Conference recently held its annual session at Warren, Ohio. Not having the fear of the Union Safety Committee before its eyes, it gave expression to its earnest hostility to the Fugitive Slave Law.

A Porcelain Manufactory is about to be established in Stockton, California, by the Chinese. The field-spar of which this beautiful ware is made is found in large masses in the San Joaquin Valley.

JENNY LIND AT AUBURN.—Mad'le Lind made her appearance on foot in the streets at Auburn several times, while in that city—and because she could do so without the annoyance of a train of followers.

LONGEVITY.—There are now living in Newark and its vicinity, seven brothers and sisters, the youngest of whom is in his 66th year. The last death was an infant, in August, 1798; consequently there has not been a death in the family in nearly 53 years.

BALLOONING.—Mr. Wise, the aeronaut, made a very successful balloon ascension from Philadelphia on Monday afternoon. The voyagers were Mr. Wise, his wife and son, Miss E. Denton and W. R. Stockton, of Spring Garden.

SUMMARY.

The Norwich (Conn.) Aurora mentions a very remarkable case of the effects of fright upon a horse which occurred in Franklin a short time since. A horse belonging to Mr Palmer was grazing in the yard near the fence, when the elephants belonging to a menagerie were passing along.

One of the Trustees of the State Bank of Illinois states, in reference to the late sales of lands belonging to it, that previous to the sales the lands were valued by competent judges, and all such parcels as commanded bids to two-thirds the amount of the valuation were sold, payment to be made one-third down, and the remainder in six and twelve months, in the notes of the Bank.

Prince Demidoff has purchased the estate of San Martino, on the Island of Elba, formerly belonging to Napoleon, and has received permission from the Tuscan Government to establish there a Napoleonic Museum. The Prince already possesses many thousands of articles, which have either belonged to the Emperor, or have some interesting relation to him.

The Lake Superior Journal advocates the subject of constructing a railroad from Lake Superior to Lake Michigan. The distance from the bay of Noquet, on Lake Michigan, to Carp River, on Lake Superior, is fifty miles, and a level country intervenes. This project is destined to benefit the iron mines.

Twelve students of Dartmouth College, some of them members of the senior class, and one a son of President Lord, have been dismissed for riotous conduct at St. Johns-bury, Vt., where a large number of them went to witness a display of fireworks on the Monday following the 4th.

In the harbor of Boston, last Sixth-day, David Crosbie, aged 15 years, fell overboard from the yacht "Alice." Mr. Caleb S. McClenen, Assistant Engineer in the Boston fire department, jumped in to rescue him, but they sunk together, and were both drowned.

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The Evening Post has private advices from Kentucky, to the effect that Cassius M. Clay will probably poll at least 10,000 votes for Governor in that State, as the Emancipation candidate.

One day last week an accident occurred on the New Haven Railroad from the giving way of a break, which occasioned the death of one man, and wounded many others.

An iron bell-tower, to be 100 feet high, is now being erected in 32d street, near the North River, New York. The bell for this tower will weigh 20,000 pounds, being about double the weight of any other bell now in use in the State.

A riot occurred at Saco, Me., on Friday, July 18th, growing out of the arrest of Mr. Gurney, for selling liquor. James Tuttle, a friend of Gurney's, struck one of the witnesses named Evans, and a general fight ensued.

The following is a statement of the amount of duties collected at the principal ports for the year ending June 30, 1851. New York, \$31,756,199; Boston, \$6,577,540; Philadelphia, \$3,667,838; Baltimore, 1,047,278; New Orleans, 2,296,636; Charleston, \$600,712; Portland, \$209,030; Savannah, \$208,994; St. Louis, 213,832; Cincinnati, 105,191; New Haven, 102,139; Mobile, 76,184; Louisville, 66,572; Oswego, 91,557; Richmond, \$70,235.

We learn from the White Mountains, that on Tuesday night the venerable patriarch of the mountians, Abel Crawford, Esq., departed this life. He died after a lingering and painful illness, at the advanced age of eighty-six years.

Recent excavations near Western Row, between Pearl and Second streets, in Cincinnati, have led to the belief that the channel of the Ohio River ran there centuries ago. Old inhabitants of the place remember that there was a lagoon on the site above named, and that until recently there were ponds near the foot of Fifth street, nearly as deep as the bed of the river.

The following statement shows the whole number of vessels belonging to the United States Navy: Ships of the Line, 11; Razee, 1; Frigates, first class, 12; Frigates second class, 2; Sloops of war, 21; Brigs, 4; Schooners, 5; Steamers, 14; Store ships and brigs, 6; Total ships 76.

The Annual Meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science will be held at Albany on Monday, the 18th August, and probably continue through the week. It is expected that the attendance on this occasion will be larger than ever before, on account of the central position of the Capital and the easy access thereto by Railroad from the East and West.

The splendid new clipper ship "Racer" is said to be a beautiful craft; she is 1,800 tons burden, built in the most substantial manner by Currier & Townsend, at their yard in Newburyport, and was launched on the 18th of June. She is the largest ship that has ever been launched into the Merrimack River.

The following statistics of the progress of Des Moines County, Iowa, are interesting, as indicating the rapid advance of that young State. There are 229,942 acres of land and 14,488 inhabitants. The total value of real estate is \$2,130,924, and personal property \$477,672. Burlington has 5,129 inhabitants. The population of the County has increased 1,500 during the past year, and the average valuation of entered land is \$5 87 per acre.

The Ogdensburg (Northern N. Y.) Railroad Company are rapidly extending their piers the additional space into the Lake at Rouse's Point authorized by the New York Legislature. The act recently passed allows them to dock out until the distance left between the two wharves is just fifty feet shorter than the length of the float already launched.

During the storm on Saturday evening, July 19, a schooner lying at the wharf at Hoboken had her mainmast shattered by lightning. The captain and crew were in the cabin at the time, but experienced no effect of this shock. It is supposed the fluid passed down the center-board pit, as no traces of it could be discovered on deck.

The Stockbridge Indians are about purchasing two townships of land in Minnesota, on which to locate. For 25 years these Indians have resided at Green Bay. They number about 300, and are descendants of an ancient tribe of that name often mentioned in the history of the early settlement of Massachusetts.

Archbishop Kendrick, of St. Louis, has purchased a half block of ground in that city, lying on Pine street, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth, for the site of a splendid Cathedral, which is to be the Metropolitan Church. Mrs. Anne L. Hunt has made extensive donations of lands and money for the sake of the cause.

Since the new dog law went into operation in New York, the list of last month, 1,080 dogs have been caught running at large, for which 50 cents each have been paid, making the sum of \$540 up to the present date. During the same period last year, under the old law, only 480 were caught and killed.

Extensive preparations are being made for the next Exhibition of the Rhode Island Society for the Encouragement of Industry. The rooms rented for the purpose, says the Providence Journal, are the finest for such purposes in New England, and steam power will be provided in case machines of such value and interest are offered as to justify the expense.

Two brothers named Dudley, and a young man named Brown, on their way home to Maine from California, were robbed at the Adams House, Boston, of \$3,000 in gold dust. The gold was their joint stock property, kept in a leather bag and stolen from the room they occupied at the hotel.

The Albany Journal says: The Hudson River Railroad, it is still confidently asserted, will be completed through early in October. The section to Tivoli will be opened, it is said, as early as the 10th of August. This will leave but thirty miles of steamboating.

On the 22d inst., as the express train on the Utica and Syracuse Railroad was coming East, when about a mile West of Canastota, an old lady about fifty years of age, said to be deaf, and carrying a parasol over her head, stepped out from some bushes, (where she had been gathering berries,) upon the track, and walked directly against one of the passenger cars, which hit her upon the temple, throwing her a distance of about twenty feet, and killing her instantly.

An Association in Baltimore, entitled the "Balance of Power," have determined to contribute a beautiful block of Maryland marble to the National Washington Monument. It will be three by four feet in length and breadth, and bear in embossed work the following inscription: "The Balance of Power will Preserve the Union." The word balance is to be symbolized by a pair of handsome scales.

An eclipse of the sun was to occur (and probably did) on Second-day morning of the present week. It had peculiar interest for astronomers from the fact of its being the only total eclipse which will occur on the Northern portion of the earth until the 19th of August, 1887. It was to be only partial in this country, the depth of the shadow at New York being 3/4 orbits, or less than a third of the sun's surface.

A dispatch from Chateaugay, N. Y., Tuesday, July 22, says: Five young people, named James Ayres, Garrett Persey, Jr., Sophronia Persey, Mary Crippen, and Elned Daley, went out on the mill-pond of the Chateaugay River for a sail last night. The night was quite dark and by a sudden movement the boat was upset and all five were drowned. The bodies were found. Their ages were from 17 to 20.

Joseph Fisher, first mate of the whaling ship Planter, has been arrested at Boston upon a charge of being concerned in the death of William Clark, one of the crew, off Pitt's Island, in the South Pacific. It appears that the captain shot the sailor, having first declared the ship in a state of mutiny. He afterwards abandoned the vessel at Hobart Town, probably to avoid the responsibility for the deed.

On Sixth-day last, the Coroner of New York held an inquest at the house 26 Spruce street on the body of Amelia Serratus, aged 22 years, born in Germany, who died from inhaling an over dose of chloroform. It appears the deceased had been afflicted with the teething, and to allay the pain administered to herself the dangerous medicine.

Three men belonging to Roxbury, Mass., while digging at the corner of Ruggles and Parker streets, at the depth of three or four feet, discovered a box or trunk containing a large amount of money, supposed to have been buried there by a notorious character named Walker, who occupied a cottage in the vicinity some time since.

The first semi-annual report of the new Marshal of Police in Philadelphia shows that the number of arrests made by the Police since the new organization, is 7,131, of which number 135 were for fighting in the streets, 151 for inciting to riot, 91 for gambling, 80 for interfering with officers.

Wahsy Dalton was the name of a young man killed on Saturday before last by falling from the roof of the building 49 Maiden lane, New York. Deceased was 29 years of age, a native of the North of Ireland, the chief support of a widowed mother, to whom he was a most fond and doting son.

Dr. Tyng of New York is reported to have stated lately, that of the six hundred members of his (St. George's) Church, he did not know a single person who either drank liquor, or offered it to others; and he never saw in any of their dwellings, any of the paraphernalia of liquor drinking.

A small collection of pictures belonging to Ralph Fletcher of Gloucester was lately sold at auction in London. Landseer's "Lion and Stag," painted in 1820, brought about \$810; an Italian Landscape by Claude, \$700; a landscape by Cuyp, \$1,700; "Canal in Holland," by Ruysdael, \$750, &c.

Advices from Texas to the 18th inst. announce that great excitement prevailed at Rio Grande, in consequence of the Mexicans refusing to deliver up a runaway slave. It is said that there are 2,000 fugitives in Mexico. An armed party of Texans had threatened to capture President.

A letter from Baltimore, dated July 20, says: Fruit of all descriptions is beginning to flood our market. Peaches are getting quite plenty at 37 1/2 a 50 cents per peck. Water-melons have made their appearance at 50 cents each, and cantelopes at 12 1/2 a 25 cents each.

Hon. Joseph Bell, a prominent member of the Boston, bar died suddenly at Saratoga Springs on Thursday. Mr. Bell was a native of New Hampshire, and a man of much wealth and influence. His age was 63.

The crops are said to look remarkably well throughout the whole territory of Oregon. The unusual quantity of rain which has fallen this spring has placed them in somewhat a backward state, yet everything bids fair for an abundant harvest.

The California papers announce the death of an aged German, who is said to have made the first discovery of gold in that country, while digging a mill-race for Capt. Sutter. He had been in the employ of Capt. Sutter upwards of fifteen years.

A dispatch dated Portland, Me., July 26, says: A seizure was made to-day of 550 gallons of liquor, from the store of Messrs. Child & Co., under the new law. The liquor was emptied into the common sewer in front of the watch house.

Last Sabbath evening the steamer Governor struck on the Whitelead Ledge, near the mouth of the Penobscot River, and sunk. Her freight and most of her furniture was saved.

On the 19th inst., three houses in the village of Plainfield, N. J., were struck by lightning— one occupied by Wm. Ayers, another by Mrs. Runyon, and the third by Andrew Cadmus. Not much damage was done.

It is recorded as a singular fact, that during the late terrible conflagration at San Francisco, not a single house of worship of any kind was destroyed, while every gambling house but three were burned.

Jenny Lind has given away \$2,501 41 in Rochester, being the amount of premiums received at a ticket auction.

A part of the roof of the New York and Erie Railroad-machine shop, at Duinker, which the workmen were in the act of raising, fell on Sixth-day last, killing Isaac Harrison, of Buffalo, the principal mechanic, and slightly injuring two others.

Funds are to be raised in Cleveland, Ohio, for the erection of a suitable monument to the memory of the persons killed by the burning of the steamer Griffith, on Lake Erie, a few months ago.

The Champlain and St. Lawrence Railroad will be completed from St. Johns to Rouse's Point in the course of the present month, forming an unbroken railroad communication between Montreal and New York.

The number of vessels (exclusive of Bay craft) in this port Tuesday evening, was 562, of which 23 were steamships, 193 ships, 93 barks, 126 brigs, and 217 schooners.

Oliver Brown, a soldier of the Revolution, died at Templeton on the 17th inst. Mr. Brown was the last survivor of those who were engaged in the fight at Concord, April 19, 1775.

The first train of cars left Saratoga on Thursday last for Boston, via Whitehall, Burlington, Cheshire, and Fitchburg. It is said that this route is nearer than by way of Albany.

Two men, named Murray and Hennessy, while employed in unloading a schooner at the wharf in Charlestown, Mass., got into a fight, during which they fell overboard and were both drowned.

A severe drouth is prevailing in eastern Virginia. Great apprehensions are felt that the corn crop will fall so short as to cause much distress among the poor.

The Postmaster-General has determined to prosecute individuals for the transmission of letters, out of the regular mails, to California.

Jno. Beshoff was held to bail by Justice Hamlin, of Newark, on eleven warrants, for selling liquor on eleven different Sundays.

There was a riot at Toronto, Canada, on the 24th inst., growing out of an attempt to break up an Anti-Clergy-Reserve meeting.

In Austria, since the arrest of Mr. Brace, (who, by the way, is now free) several Americans have been subjected to great inconvenience by the police.

On Sixth-day last, on the Erie Railroad, a collision occurred near Shin Hollow, between a gravel and freight train, killing one man and seriously injuring others. The two engines were smashed up.

Matthew Carrigan, who was convicted of the murder of David Romer, was executed in the jail-yard at Angelica, Allegany Co., N. Y., on the 18th inst.

The Woonsocket Patriot contradicts the story that Mr. Green had been assaulted by a robber near that village, and struck him a blow that probably proved fatal.

Dr. Willard Richards, Editor of the Deseret News, says in one of his leaders, that it costs him \$1 20 in gold to get type set in that remote region.

Several parties of engineers are surveying the route of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad.

Good bituminous coal has been found in the county of Clarkmas, five miles from Portland, Oregon.

All the hotels of Oregon City have ceased to sell spirituous liquors.

A lump of gold worth \$3,300 has been found at Shasta diggings, Oregon.

New York Market—July 28, 1851. Table listing prices for Flour and Meal, Grain, and other commodities.

DEATHS. In Brookfield, N. Y., on the 18th inst., Mrs. ABIGAIL BROWN, widow of the late Mr. Jabish Brown, in the eighty first year of her age.

DEATHS. In Brookfield, N. Y., on the 19th inst., Mrs. REBECCA BROWN, widow of the late Isaac Brown, aged 65 years.

DEATHS. At Westport, N. Y., July 20th, Mrs. CLARISSA MAXSON, consort of Dea. Ephraim Maxson, aged 51 years.

DEATHS. In Albion, Wisconsin, July 6th, of congestion of the brain, LOTTIE L., adopted daughter of Paul S. and Susan EDWARDS, aged 16 years, two months, and twenty days.

Table listing names and amounts for RECEIPTS, including contributions from various individuals and organizations.

Executive Committee of the Eastern Association.

THE Executive Committee of the Seventh-day Baptist Eastern Association will, by the permission of Providence, meet at the meeting-house of the First Church in Hopkinton, on the first day of the week following the fourth Sabbath in August, at 9 o'clock A. M.

OUR ANNIVERSARIES.

THE MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—The Ninth Anniversary of the Seventh-day Baptist Missionary Society will be held (D. V.) with the First Church in Brookfield, Madison Co., N. Y., on the fifth day of the week before the second Sabbath in September, (11th day of the month,) commencing at 10 o'clock A. M.

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

THE TRACT SOCIETY.—The Eighth Anniversary of the American Sabbath Tract Society will be held with the First Church in Brookfield on First-day, Sept. 14, 1851.

Central Railroad of New Jersey.

Summer Arrangements, commencing Monday, March 31, 1851. This Road extends from ELIZABETHPORT, 35 miles, to WHITE HOUSE, N. J., reducing the stage between the terminus of the Road and EASTON to 25 miles.

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.

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

TRAINS DOWN.—Leave White House and following places for New York as follows: White House at 3 A. M., freight; 5 A. M., passenger, at 1 P. M. Souvereyn at 4:30 A. M., freight; at 6:05 A. M., passenger, at 2:05 P. M.

DeRuyter Institute.

THE Academic Year commences the last Wednesday in August, and closes the last Tuesday in June of each year.

Board of Instruction. Rev. J. R. IRISH, A. M., Principal; Miss JOSEPHINE WILCOX, Preceptress; Mr. J. W. MORTON, Assistant.

The Terms for 1851 and 1852 are as follows:— The First commences Aug. 27 and closes Dec. 2. The Second " Dec. 3. " March 16. The Third " March 17 " June 19.

There will be no vacation between the Terms; but there will be a recess of one week at the middle of the Second Term, and at the option of the school, one of two days near the middle of each of the other Terms.

In the common branches, and in all others, classes will be formed at the commencement of each Term, but in the higher branches a different arrangement is necessary.

Higher Mathematics, Languages, Natural Sciences, &c. \$5 00. Higher Mathematics, Languages, Natural Sciences, &c. \$5 00. Higher Mathematics, Languages, Natural Sciences, &c. \$5 00.

EXTRAS. \$1 00. Chemical Experiments, \$1 00. Drawing, \$1 00. Monochromatic Painting, \$3 00. Oil Painting, \$5 00. Writing and Stationery, \$0 50. Vocal Music, Elementary, \$1 00. Advanced Class, \$2 00. Instrumental Music, \$2 00. Use of Organ or Piano, \$2 00 per quarter.

BOARD, in private families, per week, from \$1 25 to \$1 50, including fuel, from 50 to 90 cents. Teachers' Classes will be formed at the opening of the Fall Term, and at the middle of the Winter Term, and continue seven weeks. The course will embrace a thorough review of the common school branches, with daily lectures on "The Art of Teaching," Chemistry, Physiology, Laws of Health, School Laws, &c. &c. Tuition \$2 50.

Students should not be furnished with unnecessary pocket-money, neither should members be allowed to contract debts in the village. Either member of the Faculty will superintend the financial affairs of pupils placed under their care, by special direction from parents and guardians, if funds are furnished in advance.

THE Christian Review. THE removal of this Quarterly to New York more than a year since, and its elevation in character, the Publishers are happy to say, have greatly increased its circulation. Seeing that the subscription price is no longer so low, they are determined to spare no pains or expense in raising the work to the highest point of excellence; every way worthy of its position in the metropolis of the nation, and as the organ of one of the most numerous and respectable denominations in the land.

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

POSTAGE FREE-PREPAID. When paid in advance, the postage will be pre-paid by the Publishers; or the postage will be pre-paid on all numbers issued after the payment of the subscription. NEW POSTAGE LAW.—The postage in consequence of the new law, is more important in consequence of the new law. The postage under 500 miles is the same as before; over 500 and under 1,500 miles the postage will be double; over 1,500 and under 2,500 miles, triple; and over 2,500 and 3,500, quadruple.

LETTERS. Wm B Maxson, Esq, Bailey, R F Cottrell, A S Davis, I Hale, S S Griswold, J Saunders, P Kirby, B Clarke, John Witter, G Randall, W Stillman, Daniel Coon, C R Bardick, James Bailey.

RECEIPTS. The Treasurer of the Seventh-day Baptist Publishing Society acknowledges the receipt of the following sums from subscribers to the Sabbath Recorder:—

Table listing names and amounts for RECEIPTS, including contributions from various individuals and organizations.



Miscellaneous.

THE WORLD IS ROUND.

BY PROF. LOOMIS, OF THE N. Y. UNIVERSITY. I have been requested to prepare for the Literary World a short notice of the new experiment for demonstrating the rotation of the earth.

M. Foucault, of Paris, has recently proposed a new experiment for demonstrating the earth's rotation. It consists in suspending a heavy ball from a firm support by a fine flexible wire; then causing it to vibrate as a pendulum; and observing carefully the plane in which the vibrations are performed.

In order to comprehend the philosophy of this experiment, it is necessary to understand clearly one preliminary principle, viz., that if a pendulum, such as we have supposed, be put in vibration in a vertical plane, this plane of vibration will not change its position, even though the point of support of the pendulum be made to revolve through an entire circumference.

Having formed a clear conception of this fundamental principle, we will proceed to consider what effect would result from the rotation of the earth, if a pendulum were suspended directly over the North Pole. We will suppose the pendulum to consist of a heavy metallic sphere, suspended from a fixed point by a slender, cylindrical wire; and let us first suppose it to have no vibratory motion.

FAIRMOUNT WATER-WORKS.—The Philadelphia Ledger says that the new reservoir of the Fairmount Water-Works is fast approaching completion. At present, an altitude of 14 feet has been gained in the embankments, which are to be 19 feet high, capable of containing 15 feet of water, or about 18,000,000

ale gallons. The distance from the works is nearly 4,000 feet, and the main to be used is thirty inches in diameter. The reservoir, when completed, will be 15 feet higher than Fairmount, and will make the total capacity of the several basins, 40,500,000 ale gallons of water, when full.

Death of a Royal Daughter of the Mogul Race. The princess Alina d'Eldir, a royal daughter of the Mogul race, expired in Paris, recently, at the advanced age of 89. Born in Delhi, in the Imperial Palace, her childhood was surrounded with all the splendor of Eastern sovereignty.

During the reign of terror, she was imprisoned for daring to belong to an aristocratic race, and condemned to be guillotined, having had her hair already cut for the purpose, when the overthrow of Robespierre restored her to life and liberty once more.

Restitution of Conjugal Rights. The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council was occupied on Saturday last with an appeal in the case of restitution of conjugal rights, on the part of Rev. Pierce Connelly against his wife, Cornelia Augusta Connelly.

In January, 1838, they left the continent, and settled at Grand Coteau, in the state of Louisiana, where they continued till May, 1842. Whilst resident there, the Rev. Pierce Connelly proposed to his wife that henceforth they should live in constant and perfect chastity, in order to the more fully devoting themselves to the service of God, and with a special view to the declared wish and intention of the husband to take holy orders in the Roman Catholic Church.

Their visit to Rome was to obtain the sentence of separation from each other, which was necessary to enable the husband to take holy orders, and the wife to become a nun. The sentence of separation was pronounced, the wife was placed in a convent in Rome, and the husband entered a college to prepare for holy orders. It became necessary, before the husband took orders, that his wife should take a solemn vow of perpetual chastity.

where she founded at Derby a community of religious women, since removed to Hastings, in Sussex; and of which she afterwards became, and now is, the Superioress, under the title of the "Congregation of the Holy Child Jesus." In January, 1848, the husband went to Rome, but returned in May, and then went to the Convent to see his wife.

Many winters since, when the Ohio river above Cincinnati had been for some time closed, a sudden thaw brought down the ice in large quantities, forming a gorge opposite the mouth of the Licking. For some days the ice was so firm as to admit of a free passage by pedestrians; but at length it became soft and porous, and in some places disappeared beneath the surface of the stream.

For a moment she paused. Before her rolled the angry river, chafing against the masses of ice that obstructed its course, every moment sweeping away broken fragments, and rendering the passage more perilous; behind her, close on her track, were her merciless foes, with eager gestures and loud threats warning her not to proceed. She heeded them not. Better perish in the dark mass of water than live a slave.

In my tour through the Southern States, says a correspondent of the Louisville Journal, I have met with many amusing incidents, but do not remember anything that created so great an excitement for the time being as a "negro raffle," in the town of —, in the State of Mississippi.

Fanny Wright in Trouble. The Cincinnati Commercial gives the particulars of a law suit just commenced by Frances Wright D'Arasmont against her husband. The case is a curious one in itself, and it derives additional interest from the circumstance that the once famous Fanny Wright is one of the parties.

TOBACCO IN ONONDAGA.—The Syracuse Journal states that the cultivation of Tobacco has been undertaken there to a considerable extent—a thousand acres being devoted to that plant. It wears at present a very promising appearance, and the weather has been favorable for its growth.

"LET NOT THE RICH MAN GLORY IN HIS RICHES."—The host of the St. Charles Hotel was conducting his brother over that immense establishment, the annual rent of which was \$35,000; the furniture and stores were worth some \$60,000 or \$80,000.

A Man of Business. At the Greene County, New York, Agricultural Fair, an address was made by Col. Zadoc Pratt, from which we take the following passage:—"And now I will show you the advantage those dreary hemlocks have been to the farmers of our mountain towns."

"I was present at one of its auxiliaries the other day, when one of the officials stated the following fact: A neighbor left a tract in the house of Richard Baxter, which was made up by his conversion. He wrote the Saints' Rest, which was blessed to the conversion of Philip Doddridge. Dr. Doddridge wrote the Rise and Progress of Religion in the Soul, which was made instrumental to the conversion of William Wilberforce.

EMANCIPATION OF NINETY SLAVES. Mr. Wm. Ragland of Caroline County, in Virginia, died a bachelor in the summer of 1849, leaving about 90 slaves and about \$50,000 in other property after the payment of all his debts.

HE LEFT a will, which provides that all his slaves shall have their freedom, and remain upon his plantation to enjoy the fruits of their own labor, and of the property which they helped him to accumulate, with this alternate provision, that if the settlement of his emancipated slaves upon his plantation under trustees should be contrary to the policy of the law which requires that emancipated slaves shall be carried out of the State, then his executors shall convert his estate, real and personal (slaves of course excepted) into money, pay his debts, and with the balance of the money, probably \$50,000, settle his slaves in some free State.

THE SHIP "REINDER," which arrived at New York recently, after a long voyage from Canton, has the following variety of seamen, which will give an idea of how crews are made up now-a-days: 2 Americans, 2 Frenchmen, 1 Cape de Verd Islander, 1 Azore, 1 Portuguese, 1 Italian, 1 Spaniard, 1 Manilla man, 2 Englishmen, 1 Irishman, 1 Scotchman, 1 mulatto (American), 2 Sandwich Island Indians, 2 Chinese (cook and steward), 1 Swede, 1 Welshman.

THE WORCESTER Spy states that a machine has been invented in Leicester for measuring and folding cloth of every description at one operation, at the rate of eighty yards a minute, in yard folds. It is simple in construction, and does the work in a neat and perfect manner.

EXPERIMENTS with chloroform as a propelling power, in the place of steam, are now making in the port of Lorient; and there is reason to hope, from the success which has already attended them, that they will result in causing a considerable saving to be effected in cost and in space.

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IN Ann street, New York, on Tuesday last week, a young lady connected with a bookbindery was killed by the giving way of a trap door on which she accidentally fell. Another young lady was badly injured.

"THE LITTLE LEAVEN."—The Puritan Recorder gives the appended illustration of the power of truth in extending its influence from small beginnings: It is from a notice of the London Tract Society:—"I was present at one of its auxiliaries the other day, when one of the officials stated the following fact: A neighbor left a tract in the house of Richard Baxter, which was made up by his conversion."

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SINGULAR CASE.—The Hudson Republican of the 22d inst., contains an account of a singular case which has occurred in that place. In 1842 Samuel Rankin was murdered at Austerlitz, in Columbia Co., and Michael Gallagher, who had for years before lived in the county, was indicted for the murder. He ran away, however, and all attempts to arrest him failed. Last week a man of the name of Michael Gallagher was arrested at Carbondale, Penn., and brought to Hudson and committed to jail as the person who stood indicted for the murder of Rankin.

FLAX COTTON.—The Utica Herald has an article from an eye-witness, who gives the following account of the manufacture of this article. He says it is "strong and fine as silk—white as snow, bright as silver; receiving the strongest color or the most delicate tint with equal permanency. It is stronger, cheaper, and much more beautiful than cotton. It is worth at least twice as much as cotton of the finest grade—will last twice as long; can be procured from the plant, after pulling, for six cents per pound, as fine as the specimen I give you, in six hours, no rotting, no anything. Put it through the machine, and out it comes perfect. You may think this a tough story, but it is so."

TOBACCO AND TIGHT-LACING.—Mrs. Swissheim, noticing Dr. Shev's work on Tobacco, says: "It would be well enough for folks to read this little volume; but of course the lovers of the weed will not pay any attention to it. We are not sure, after all, that tobacco is not a blessing in the same sense tight-lacing is. This kills the silly, ignorant woman, and that the lazy, loafing men; and it is scarcely worth while wasting ink and paper on either class, trying to persuade them to live longer in a world from which they can be so well spared."

Variety.

THE SHIP "REINDER," which arrived at New York recently, after a long voyage from Canton, has the following variety of seamen, which will give an idea of how crews are made up now-a-days: 2 Americans, 2 Frenchmen, 1 Cape de Verd Islander, 1 Azore, 1 Portuguese, 1 Italian, 1 Spaniard, 1 Manilla man, 2 Englishmen, 1 Irishman, 1 Scotchman, 1 mulatto (American), 2 Sandwich Island Indians, 2 Chinese (cook and steward), 1 Swede, 1 Welshman.

SOUTHEY, in his "Omnia," relates the following: When I was last in Lisbon, a nun made her escape from a nunnery. The first thing for which she inquired, when she reached the house in which she was to be secreted, was a looking-glass. She had entered the convent when only five years old, and from that time had never seen her own face.

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BELL'S Life in London recently stated that a lady had lost no less than £20,000 of the Derby Races. The Limerick Chronicle says the lady is the only daughter of the poet, Lord Byron: "Ada, sole daughter of my house and heart."

SEVERAL farmers in Maine and New Hampshire have publicly endorsed the remedy of Mr. Flanders of Lowell, of sprinkling slacked lime upon potato-vines, to kill the insect which causes the rot. It is stated that the plagues have appeared earlier than usual this year.

New Era for the "Best Youth's Magazine!"

GREAT REDUCTION OF POSTAGE!

WOODWORTH'S YOUTH'S CABINET, STILL under the editorial charge of FRANCIS C. WOODWORTH, and filled with the choicest gems for the young, commences a new series with the issue of the number for July, 1851. This number is now ready. Now is the time to subscribe.

The great reduction in postage goes into effect on the first day of July. From that day, the postage on a single number of the Cabinet (paid quarterly, in advance) will be, for any distance not over 500 miles, 1 cent; over 500, and not over 1500, 2 cents;—being a reduction to all subscribers within 500 miles from 42 cents to 12 cents per annum, to all other subscribers in the Union a reduction of almost one half from the old rates.

Please send on your orders at once. Specimen numbers can be seen at the office of this paper, or they will be forwarded, gratis, on application, (post paid), to the publisher. Subscribers may send money by mail, at the publisher's risk.

Subscribers at a distance, who will remit the full price (\$1 25 each) shall receive the volumes postage free. These volumes contain nearly 500 pages each.

The publisher wishes to employ several gentlemen, in different parts of the Union—North, South, East, and West—to act as agents for the work. Their business will be to travel and to obtain subscribers. There is no pecuniary advantage to be derived from this business, except to the interests of this publication, which will receive a commendation which cannot fail to be satisfactory.

The publishers or editors of those newspapers to whom this advertisement is sent, MARKED, are requested to give it (not including this notice) some half a dozen conspicuous insertions; for which they shall be entitled to receive a copy of the Cabinet, monthly, for two years, on their sending to the address of "Woodworth's Youth's Cabinet" copies of the papers containing the advertisement; or, if preferred, they shall receive one volume of the Cabinet, bound in mullin, and a copy of "Woodworth's Stories about Animals," illustrated with 40 engravings. Those who prefer the latter, must signify such preference and inform us how the books are to be sent.

Sabbath Tracts.

The American Sabbath Tract Society publishes the following tracts, which are for sale at its Depository, No. 9 SPRUCE-ST., N. Y., viz:

- No. 1. Reasons for introducing the Sabbath of the Fourth Commandment to the consideration of the Christian Public. 28 pp.
No. 2. Moral Nature and Scriptural Observance of the Sabbath. 52 pp.
No. 3. Authority for the Change of the Day of the Sabbath. 20 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 Sab-bathians. 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-Four Plain Questions, presenting the main points in the Controversy: A Dialogue between a Minister of the Gospel and a Sabbatarian; Counterfeit Coin. 3 pp.
No. 8. The Sabbath Controversy The True Issue. 4 pp.
No. 9. The Four 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. 8 pp.

The Society has also published the following 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 1734; reprinted at Stonington, Ct., in 1802; now published in a revised form. 168 pages.

The Royal Law Contended for, by Edward Ste-nent. 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.

Victimization of the True Sabbath, by J. W. Morton, late Missionary of the Reformed Presbyterian Church. 64 pp.

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 remittance, to GEORGE B. UTTER, Corresponding Secretary of the American Sabbath Tract Society, No. 9 SPRUCE-ST., NEW YORK.

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