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NEW YORK, FIFTH+DAY, AUGUST 7, 1851.

The Sabbath Recorder.

A SABBATH DISCUSSION.

We are indebted to our friend Rev. Wm. H. Black Pastor of the Sabbath-keeping Church in Mill-Yard, London, for eight consecutive numbers of "The Church," (a monthly, magazine published in London by the Baptists,) containing a series of articles on THE SABBATH QUESTION." As an illustration of the varied and conflicting views which nominal Christians in objection to this position, for that was of affairs on this day (Acts xx. 7; 1 Cor. xvi. 1 entertain upon the subject, we have seen nothing bet ter. Presuming that our readers would like to read the discussion, we shall copy it entire.

From "The Church" for August, 1850.

The Sabbath Question.

We shall be glad to receive communications on the subject named in the following letter. Articles written with sufficient ability, and in a proper spirit, will be inserted without reference to the views advocated.

SIR,—Will you permit me, through the me-Sabbath? I have read with interest the letters on John iii. 5, and as that subject has been allowed by you to be discussed with candor, so I hope you will permit this question (which so seldom is allowed to come before the public on both sides) to be examined with equal liberality: especially in these times, when the public mind is engaged with disputes as to the expediency of making laws for the greater sanctification of the Lord's day, it might be well to raise such inquiries as these :-

Is the day for which they seek to enforce commanded? Is it the day which our Saviour and his apostles, and Christians for the does it behove Christians, and especially those who believe that man has no right to legislate on matters of religion, to seek to obtain such stringent laws for the sanctifying the first day and about to seek the mediation of Moses, in- Christian churches for the first three or four

impartial examination,

From "The Church" for September, 1850. The Sabbath Question.

DEAR BRETHREN,—In writing on the subject proposed by your correspondent, T. W. B. I desire to start with seriousness and godly readers as a settled point.

The name Sabbath, meaning rest, as applied in Scripture to one day of the week, certainly means the seventh in order, reckoning throughout.) All the moral principles it or from the Sunday, and is the Saturday. This was the case at first, when used in Genesis, and continued so till the book of God was finished. The proof of one part of this position is, that the Creator, having made the world in six days, rested on the seventh, and for that reason pronounced it happy, and sanctified it, and set it apart from the other six in vanish away, with the national covenant and memory of his resting upon it; and the proof distinction, at the coming of the reign of the of the other part is, all the passages, too many Son of God, and the introduction of more or the other part is, an the passages, too many son or Gou, and the introduction of more joyment of the first day of the week as a day we are never surprised to learn that these if possible, get some gold. He did, indeed, to quote, in which a specific day of the week spiritual institutions, fitted for a spiritual peois so called, both in the Old and the New Tes- | ple rather than national one. taments, without a single exception. The same name is given to other days, but they are given days of months, not of the week, and may be distinguished from the Sabbath, properly and primarily so called, just as easily as the weekly Sabbath is known as different from the sabbatic year, so called, not merely because the rest year, but as being the seventh in the order of years, like the other is in the order of days.

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That God intended the seventh day to be distinguished from the rest in grateful remembrance of the creation, there can be no reasonable doubt; and it is well, as often as it returns, to call to mind the work from which God, in condescending language, is said to have rested, and pay him, a tribute of praise for the wonders of creation. This day, some hours later than in others; and that the same two thousand years afterwards, he commanded the Israelites to keep holy. Whether this was a repetition of a law given at the creation, but not expressed in the record, or a new law given to Israel, the people he had chosen for himself out of the nations, that he might govern as their king, as well as be served as their God, I cannot shew to my own satisfaction. It is enforced by the consideration tion (Ex. xx. 11;) but as a question bearing on not the first day of the week, but the seventh. shore of the Gulf of Suez, for six or seven him. In this respect he resembled his Divine the promise so gaily given to his wife and the obligation of the Sabbath, I do not think Egypt, and is put forth as the foundation of a large number of good men, who say that

very solemn way at Sinai, and it is repeated meaning, and, otherwise, the observation ures, executed in a very rude style, and eviwith great care and frequency in the books of would be useless. Here, I think, is the rest- dently of the same age. the law, perhaps more frequently than any ing-place of the main part of these good men other precept, except that against idolatry, and among Protestants who have thought on the stands pre-eminent as a part of the national subject, though they perhaps generally allow covenant. What did this law require of them? some relaxation of the old law. To this Rest from all sorts of work in all cases and of reply by asking for Scripture proof. It is all persons (the priests and Levite's work ex- easy to search the whole of the New Testacepted.) This is stated with great minuteness, ment, where alone it could be found, but it is and death was the doom of all who did any not there. The Papist is fully aware of this, work on it, even to the gathering of a little and candid to own it, and pleads, instead, the wood for the fire (Num. xv. 32—36.) In ad- authority of the church, of course meaning his dition to rest from labor, a double sacrifice own church, and brings the fact as an arguwas to be offered both morning and evening; ment against the Protestant doctrine of the but no demand was made for a congregation sufficiency of Scripture, to force us back to of the people to attend it, any more than on ordinary days, in this respect differing from the great feasts at which a holy convocation to the great feasts at which a holy convocation to the great feasts at which a holy convocation to the great feasts at which a holy convocation to the great feasts at which a holy convocation to the pencil or pen. The Evangain able to walk about, and had gold enough turning waters or the pencil or pen. The Evangelist Luke seems to allude to the impression of the bitter springs of Marah; the miracuof the personal appear to the pencil or pen. The Evangelist Luke seems to allude to the impression of the bitter springs of Marah; the miracuof character made, by the personal appear
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and the perso the great feasts at which a holy convocation go or traditional lore, imming themselves to was commanded to be made. Beyond this its use in this case and that of Pædo-baptism. Was commanded to be made. Beyond this its use in this case and that of Pædo-baptism. I cannot see how those Protestants who hold rest nothing was enjoined on the people in rest nothing was enjoined on the people m general in relation to the day. And when Nehmiah reformed abuses, he followed up to the first, can answer the plague of the first of July. Our thanks are due to those who have already anticipated us by the plague of the first, can answer the plague of the first of July. Our thanks are due to those who have already anticipated us by others, are clearly deciphered by Dr. Forster. Nehemian reformed abuses, he followed up from the seventh day to the seventh day to the seventh day to the seventh deciphered by Dr. Forster. of the voice, in the animated countenance, in should he die! Oh, then came the strong advance payment.

burdens, and buying and selling on the Sab- transference among Protestants, but is the same bath (Neh. xiii, 15-21.) The sanctification in character with the plea for infant baptism of the day mainly consisted in rest from all from the Jewish circumcision; and those who secular employment; the very strong language | plead one may with some consistency plead in Isaiah lviii. 13, 14, goes no farther. In any the other, though neither can be supported by sense of the word, it was not a day of public the only proof the case can admit. religious worship. It was simply a day of As to the Lord's-day—in strong probabili

offspring of pious, but not inspired men. Such was the Sabbath of the Jews. It apsanction the whole ministry of Moses. When poses. he had spoken them, "he added no more," evidently because the people were terrified, stead of direct communication with their centuries, a few words only may suffice. Trusting that you will give the subject an King; and he wrote them that they might be The practice of the inspired teachers, and No more shall the lordling, in luxury silken, laid up in the ark, not as being of more au- those who lived in their time, alone is of imthority or of a different character from the portance in such a case; and in their day the Ne more shall grieved Echo sob back from the welkin subsequent laws, but as a voucher for the au- case of the Jewish Sabbath stood in the same thority of the whole. It is common to speak predicament as circumcision and other Mosaic of the decalogue as the moral law, and as con- institutions, which had by the gospel become taining the whole rule of morals; but the ac- indifferent. In the time of Christ, of course curacy of this is called in question. The the first day of the week had not become the Must the soul, then, forgetting its own mighty powers, Sabbath precept is a positive one, or all but its fear, feeling strongly the importance of the observers on the Saturday are guilty of its day, commonly, but as I think improperly, breach, and language must be put on the rack called the Christian Sabbath, in relation to the to make it set forth all morals, or forbid the general good of the community, and especial- opposite vices, though it affords general prinly to the interests of true godliness. The im- ciples to guide us to a great extent. To this portance and advantage of it in both relations I will just add, that, as if to prevent this part on the Gentile converts, or to make them cannot easily be overlooked by sober-minded, being exalted above the other parts of the law, intelligent, and good men, the true friends of because of its containing so much of what is men's souls and bodies, who care for their in- of eternal obligation, and being more directly the Sabbath services of the synagogue, the terests in both worlds. Let this, then, be given by God, the Apostle Paul, when declarclearly understood and borne in mind by my | ing the abolition of the whole of the institution of Moses, names only a part of it, and that part the ten commandments, "the law written and graven on stones" (2 Cor. iii. any other part of the law contained, are embodied in the New Testament; but in vain should we look for the seventh day precept in in that complete code of morals. The conclusion is irresistible, that it is "done away" with the ministration of which it was a part, and to which it was peculiar and ready to

> Those who hold the precept to be still binding, commonly say that it is enough if we keep it in the spirit of it, one day in seven, one day of rest after six days of labor. But is this the way to treat the laws of God, in which not only the design is divine, but the words that express it are, as originally penned, "the words which the Holy Spirit taught?" And why not treat the other laws the same, and so set the letter of his laws aside altogether! But to support this plea, we are told that we know that in all countries, some of which are the antipodes of others, the same day exactly can not be kept, for it is night in one while day in the other. The reply is easy. It is the same numerically and ordinally in all places, though the sun which rules it rises in some a few objection, if allowed, would operate equally against the first day of the week, or any given day, so that to name a day would, to some extent, be useless. This plea therefore for keeping the precept in the spirit of it only, is of no

I hope that the chief question of you correspondent has now been met with a clear

rest; at least, beyond this point the law is ty the scriptural name for the first day of the silent. The synagogue service in the time of week-the example of the apostles and the Christ, and subsequently, cannot be alledged churches they planted, in conducting church modern date. The use of synagogues has not |2;) together with the resurrection of Christ, been proved of higher origin than the time and his repeated visits to the disciples in their following the return from Babylon, and after assembly on it, and especially in the second the completion of their canon of Scripture, week, their being no recorded appearance of the last books of which make no mention of Christ to them from the day he rose till that them, and therefore they have not the authori- day week; and the giving of the Holy Spirit ty of divine revelation, but were probably the at Pentecost on that day, sufficiently point out the duty of all godly people to observe religiously this very day, without applying to it pears to have been of the nature of positive the severities of the Sabbath law. Let it stand institutions rather than of moral rules—of on its own ground, and have its own character moral obligations during the pleasure of God and appropriate employment, in accordance dium of your valuable magazine, to request that it should continue, but alterable or repeal with the whole directory and benevolent dean answer from some of your correspondents able at the same pleasure, and thus different sign of the religion of Christ. Men of God to the following questions in regard to the from moral laws which cannot alter—an ordi- will ever hail it with holy joy as the best day nance of a commemorative character given to of the seven, and try to turn it to account a nation which was under a covenant peculiar privately and publicly, and also for the public to itself, to keep in mind two great facts, the good. As to the day as a day of rest and creation of the world in six days, and the de- social improvement, in relation to the comliverance from the bondage of Egypt. It, is munity at large, let us be satisfied to support no objection of any force against this state its necessity and importance just as we do ment, that the seventh day precepts is one of the that of food, clothing, health, and mental imten commandments; for the decalogue, though | provement, by expediency, and as a day for a noble part of the law given by Moses, is but religious worship and instruction, by the same a part. It is often called the covenant; still reasons by which we urge the claims of reit is but a part of it, and called so by the rule ligion in general, especially by the consideraby which a part is put for the whole. And if tion that in a busy state like ours, in which Burst forth from thy bondage, proud spirit, and utter such sanctity, the true Sabbath which God has spoken in the first instance, audibly by God the greater number have to work hard, one himself, and written by the finger of God on day in seven for such purposes, is a wise and tables of stone, the reason is plain. He did kind regulation, without which some would first three or four centuries, observed? And not so impress the people with awe, and to have little or no opportunity for such pur-

So far as your correspondent asks about the example of Christ, the apostles, and the Lord's day; and after his death, both the Sabbath and circumcision appear to have been kept up side by side with the first day and Christian baptism among the Jewish converts, without opposition from the Apostles, except when these persons attempted to enforce them matters of vital importance (Acts xv.; Gal. i. 3-5; iv. 10, 11; vi. 12-15.) And as for other places of assembly, any time they had opportunity for the purposes of their mission, as long as they could do so with advantage, and without factious or violent opposition

body, as before observed. all the subjects of the realm the peaceful enduty leads them to cease from their daily avocations and secular concerns on it, and espewhat the senate may try to provide, the peo-

ole may seek by petitions to obtain. With best regards, I am, dear Sirs, THOMAS OWEN. Yours truly, Cranfield, Beds.

THE SINAIPIC INSCRIPTIONS.

of Mount Sinai there have for many years presented an insoluble puzzle to scholars and hills which run north-west from Mount Sinai, commensurate with his intellectual powers, coarse and scant; at night, the cold earth is as far as the eastern shore of the Gulf of Suez. and that his many-sided mind filled a wide his resting-place, a blanket his chief covering. traveler taking almost any direction from the justly said, as it once was of an eminent moral he starts for the mines, and there digs for hid monastery of Mount Sinai will find more or philosopher, that he loved man in general, treasures. His anticipations begin to be real- Falls this year as there was last year. In answer in the negative. The parameter in the valley which stretches from the eastern sensitively alive to the happiness of all around home, and believes he shall be able to keep only weekly Sabbath God ever appointed, is in the valley which stretches from the eastern Then it follows that to call the first day the miles towards the south. On the left of this Master, who, while on earth, although he was children, and present to each a bag of gold as Sabbath is not scripturally correct, and that to road, on a chain of steep sand-stone, perpenemployed in a mission that involved the eter- a holiday gift. to it. Certainly another reason is used to en- use the argument belonging to the seventh day dicular as masonry, is a vast multitude of nal destinies of a fallen race, could find conuse the argument belonging to the seventh day well-preserved inscriptions, the great number genial joys in the friendship of Martha, Mary, deals with him as with others of her votaries. selves—their deliverance from slavery in support of Scripture. But here one is met by Sabbath-keeping equally as the other (Deut. from the beginning of Christianity the day has joining this is a hill called "the Written fare of his mother to "that disciple whom he been changed from the seventh to the first by Mountain," also filled with the inscriptions. loved." The law of the Sabbath was enjoined in a divine authority, at least this seems to be their They are intermingled with images and fig-

companied by pictorial representations of men and animals.

The language in which these inscriptions are written, Dr. Forster pronounces to be in are seldom mistaken, which no art can coun- when life had fled. Let friendly hands lay ten in a character totally different from that now in use, yet containing words which, though obsolete, are still preserved in the old Arabic lexicons. This language Dr. F. con- him while conducting the worship of a family, felt but little there. Indeed, he did not come siders the "one primeval language," when who has not left his presence with some new to seek communion with God, or find access one speech." If this discovery shall ultimate- breadth of his philanthropy, of his childlike home. He came for gold; and who does not will form a highly interesting addition to the ness as a man. admirable circle of proofs of Scripture verity, which the explorations in Egypt and Assyria and other places in modern times have fur-[N. Y. Evangelist.

LIBERTY—EQUALITY—BROTHERHOOD

[Written for the recent Anniversary of Alfred Academy, by Miss Elizabeth C. Wright, of Ceres, Pa.]

When morning broke bright o'er the darkness that shrouded The sleep-shackled world in a mantle of night; When the wild winds had chased the dun vapors that clouded The blue deep of ether, obscuring its light; When no prison confined, and no walls were around thee, Hast thou never then felt thou wast not yet free-

That the bondage of custom so closely had bound thee, That other men's thoughts were a dungeon to thee? Hast thou never grown sick in thy spirit with fearing The laugh of some worm, crept up higher than thou, Or some pitiful fool, who had borrowed his sneering, To whose broadcloth and gold all the multitude bow? Yet thou dared not turn back, and with pride answer pride, And with scorn spurn the scorn that fell heavy on thee? Thy locks have been shorn, and thy hands have been tied-False customs have bound thee! thou canst not be free!

Those truths that shall set other souls in a glow; Let the lightning bolt strike ere the deep thunders mutter-Be free first thyself—then help all to be so! ls not thy soul human, and life everlasting A!heritage free-by thy birth right thine own? Who heirs an estate thine in grandeur surpassing? Or who has a less, that thou ever hast known? The laborer crushed in the dust shall awaken From the sleep where he lost his dread portion of toil-And the King shall leave I arth when Death's sceptre shall becko Then the slave shall be peer of the lord of the soil!

Use the labor in which he has taken no part; For the grave owns but equals in dust it is 'tombing, And souls find but equals beyond the dim shore Whose dark shrouding shadows, forbidding, lie glooming, Around Death's deep waters, we all must pass o'er. Supine in the dust, put its birthright away,

That close up life's wintry and wearisome day? Or shall it stretch forth its free wings ere the dawning Of life in the realms of the beautiful sky, To meet the slow coming yet glorious morning Whose steps are approaching-whose advent is nigh! When peasant and prince shall be titles unknown, When none shall claim rights he denies to another,

And all bow to one Father-one Monarch-one Throne

Till the grim King of Terrors shall roll round the hours,

apostles attended there just as they attended | PERSONAL CHARACTER OF DR. JUDSON

From the Commemorative Discourse of Rev. Wm. Hague.

The leading features of Dr. Judson's char-

acter, when we regard him as a public man, from the authorities of the multitude (Acis have an aspect of such stern and simple grand- Ask the thousands whose condition was so xiv. 1-6; xvii. 2; xvii. 4-7;) while they eur that they throw into the shade those nearly like his that this picture will apply to employed the first day of the week, or the delicate traits which disclosed themselves to Lord's day, for purposes of Christian fellow- the eyes of all who knew him in social and ship, and the edification of the Christian domestic life. Indeed, the higher qualities of which we have spoken are rarely found in land, and the mines of vast wealth allured the With the regard to the third question, about intimate union with the gentler virtues, with cupidity of the world, he resolved to go, and the matter of legislation, all I am disposed to that child-like tenderness, that genial sympa- procure some gold. It was no wild enthusisay is, that for ought I know it may be com- thy, that nice regard for the sensibilities of asm, no absorbing, irresistible impulse; per petent to the legislature to try to secure for others, which throws a charm around the haps it was a combination of motives. But he of rest, and thus prevent, as far as possible, are wanting in men of iron sinew, formed for count the cost; whether he counted it rightly, annoyance and loss to those whose sense of daring and endurance. Just as when we let others judge. gazed on some lofty mountain that towers sublimely to the skies, it seems not strange, if, to the sanctuary where he had worshiped, and cially to afford to the public servants their full on a close survey, the fine proportions and the the saints with whom he had taken sweet share of cessation from toil on that day-and beauty of outline shall have vanished, so that counsel; he kissed his wife and children, we can touch nothing but rugged rocks and whose cheeks were wet with tears of sorrow. tangled thickets. But to find the ascent of an | and whose hearts were filled with feareful apdoubtless, been awakened in the hearts of heaps of gold; then hurried to the dock It is well known, that in the neighborhood many who have long contemplated Dr. Jud- while fond eyes dimly watched him, and fond son from a distant point of view, and have af- heart yearned painfully after him. been known to exist a variety of inscriptions terward been favored with opportunities of California is reached, and gold is near, but in a character hitherto undecyphered, which personal intercourse. Then it has been seen home and comforts are far away. Now you that the elements of his nature were admira- may watch him in his search for wealth. travelers. They are found in the valleys and bly balanced, that his social affections were Days are spent in anxious toil; his food is They are quite numerous, insomuch that the sphere of being. Of him it could not be An attempted speculation fails of success, and less of them written upon the rocks. Similar but no human being in particular; nay, his ized, while he grasps the precious dust, and inscriptions are likewise found in Mount Ser- heart was a well-spring of tender affections, calls it his own. Nerved anew by the prosbal, lying to the south of these routes. They his eye took within its scope the whole wide pect of success, he gives every energy to the are found in the greatest numbers and variety range of human relationships, and he was eager pursuit. Now he thinks of his distant

ster, has succeeded in decyphering them, by tion, his combination of mental energy with again success attends his endeavors. He gets to the very zenith, and keep the hands and which they are proved to be probably the the most winning gentleness of expression, gold! which they are proved to be product, and again left carefully under their passage many of us received impressions, during his But this is not long to continue, and again eternal laws of hydrostatics, the nose will through and sojourn in the wilderness. This sojourn in this country, which could have his strength fails; languor and disease invade, continue above water, and the person, will theory has been often suggested, but never been imparted by no study of his history, by his frame, and soon he is a sick man among float like an empty bottle which is so balanced before demonstrated. The process of discovery we have not time to indicate, but the rewhich is so balanced as to keep its mouth uppermost. No human the strangers, with few of the necessities, and the strangers, with few of the necessities, and the strangers, with few of the necessities, and the strangers are the strangers, with few of the necessities, and the strangers are the strangers are the strangers. The process of discovery we have not time to indicate, but the rewhich is so balanced as to keep its mouth uppermost. No human the strangers are the stra sults of some of the translations are highly in- ed for singleness of aim, we are often struck wants of the feeble and sorrowful; make a sick lying on his back, with hands and feet under teresting. On the rocks are recorded several with a certain eloquence of manners which bed sufferable, and beguile the heavy hours of water. of the principal events of the exode, precise- cannot be described, and which, when found disease and pain. ly as they are narrated in the Pentateuch. It be in keeping with the tenor of his life, to be in keeping with the tenor of his life, discloses the heart more truthfully than the his feet on this land of promise. He was turning waters of the Red Sea; the healing best efforts of the pencil or pen. The Evan- again able to walk about, and had gold enough

probably, has been permitted to enjoy Dr. over his coffin and his grave!

Judson's society, and especially to kneel with Of living godliness he had seen but little,

From the Watchman and Reflector. CAME HOME TO DIE!

He went to California to get gold, spent a ear in the attempt; then came home to die! It was a sad case, and yet more fortunate than that of many. He reached his native village, and died in the arms of his wife, with his childred by his side. Many are denied that privilege. Many have died alone, amid the glittering dust they have coveted, or among strangers have fallen asleep in death, wearily watching their hoarded treasures, with few to heed them, and none to know their agony of soul. The ocean's restless wave, the raging storm, and the roaring billow, have chanted the death song of others as they passed from this life away; but his was another fate.

He left his quiet, happy home, to seek for gold. It was somewhat strange that he did so. Poverty did not press him; by careful industry he had acquired a competency, and still was doing well, had enough for all his wants. Nor was he intensely selfish, nor was avarice a ruling passion with him; though still 'tis true, " like most, he wished for more." No was he one of those restless, adventurous men, who are ready for every wild enterprise, where there is novelty to attract, or some stake to venture; he was a very quiet man, steady and uniform in his habits, and apparently contented in his station. Yet was he not one of those without friends, or home, almost without affection; to whom each place is equally dear, and every one equally a friend; who have little to gain, and nothing to lose. He had a home and friends-a home and friends that he dearly loved. He had a family: a fond and faithful wife, to share his toil and enjoy his society; children for his care and his comfort. The friends that surrounded him were many and dear; the scenes in the midst of which he lived had cherished memories. Nor was he a reckless rover, seeking license from the restraints of virtue, in the wild foment of lawless society. He was a Christian disciple. He welcomed joyfully the Sabbath's sacred rest; he went with delight to the house of God, and took pleasure in the services of the sanctuary.

Why then did he go to California, seeking for gold? Why did he sacrifice so much with prospect of gaining so little in return I do not know. It he indeed, a mystery

all alike, why they went. When the excitement from the Pacific shores swept, like one of its storms, over the scenes of home, and the circles of friendship. | made up his mind to venture the attempt, and

He left his home and friends, bade farewell Alpine hight enriched with sheltering vines, prehension. He turned away sadly from his refreshing springs, and singing birds, must fill threshold, and the home where life's brightest the breast of every beholder with a sentiment hours had been passed, and with attempted of pleasing wonder. A kindred emotion has, gaiety, said he would bring them back large

But alas for waking dreams! Fortun are great, his income nothing, for it costs In this connection it may be proper to ob- something to be sick in such a land; and his serve that in regard to the social qualities of riches go faster than they came. He sells out must breathe water and drown. But when Dr. Judson, his susceptibility of the pleas- his right and with partially recovered strength the brain comes to be exercised enough to A recent English traveler, Rev. Dr. For- ures of friendships, his powers of conversa- seeks a new placer and begins again; and throw the head back and the nose up, pointing

In several instances these descriptions are ac- the kindling eye, in every feature, in every yearnings for the home he loved. Could he movement. Although it may not be safe to die among strangers? Oh, no! Let his own judge of men by the outward appearance wife and children watch by his dying bed, merely, yet there are signs of character which minister to his last wants, and close his eyes effect a very primitive dialect of Arabic, writ- terfeit, and which make impressions that we him to rest, where his fathers slept; and the can neither resist nor erase. And no one, voice of prayer from familiar lips, be breathed

the whole earth was of one language and of conviction of the depth of his piety, of the to a mercy-seat. That he could have had at ly bear the test of thorough examination, it humility as a Christian, and of his real great- know that gold seals up the sacred fountains of the soul.

Again you might have seen him stand upon the vessel's deck, as she dashed bravely out into the Pacific tide, and turned her prow toward the home of his heart. Hope dispelled the sadness of his soul, and restored to his eye the light of life as he scanned the distant norizon. Again the Southern breeze fanned his pale and wasted cheek, and the sluggish pulses of his heart quickened, as he neared his native shore. With each rising sun he was more cheerful and joyous; with each morning he declared himself better and stronger. And yet, as each evening came, he sought his couch more weak, and worn, and wasted

than before. 🎊 It was a bright December morning when the ship came in sight of the port of her destination. For a week he had not left the cabin; but as the joyful cry reached his ear, which announced the near approach to home, the current of his ebbing life quickened with a tumultuous flow; and he staggered up to the deck, impatient to behold again what he had

so long waited to see. But the effort was too great. For a moment his soul drank in the beauties of that scene and its associations; then he fainted, and was carried down to his berth. What a contrast to that morning, as fair and bright, when, two years before, he had sailed from that same port, outward bound, for the land of gold!

The ship reached the dock; and then came the bustle and confusion of such an occasion. The tramping of busy feet; the discord of many voices; the greetings, or anxious i ries of friends; the crowding and questioning of the idle and inquisitive. He remained below nearly unconscious, but no inquiring friends sought him out, for no one dreamed of his return.

At length reviving, he crawled from his esting-place to the cabin stairs, where attracting the attention of those who had partially orgotten him in the excitement of landing, he succeeded in giving directions where to be

How would it have saddened your heart to see him then, as they lifted him into the coach. in hope and life, the shattered wreck of what he was? So did he recross the threshold he

had left so gaily. . Words cannot tell the meeting! The wild surprise, the mingled joy and anguish of that hour! He was too weak to return the fond embrace of wife and children, or wipe the he raining tears from his palid cheek.

"O, Henry, have you come home so?" "Yes, Ellen, come home to die!"

It was too true. But his fond prayer was answered; he died with his wife and children at his side. The next day they closed his eyes forever; wife and children followed him sadly o the grave, where he sleeps with the dust of hose he loved. But the little that remained of the gold that had lured him from his home had fled. His person had been rifled, he knew not how, or where or when; but it was gone-all gone. He had indeed come home to die!

April, 1851.

FLAX COTTON.—Rev. Mr. Gordon, Editor of the Free Presbyterian, having recently passed through Northern Ohio, writes to his paper as follows:--

I called on Hon. John F. Beaver, who is engaged in the erection of a large establishment for the preparation of Flax Cotton. Mr. B is sanguine of the ultimate success of the scheme for the substitution of a portion of flax in place of cotton. He showed me a specimen of the cotton after the third process. It resembles in color and texture the common lint, made by tearing up a piece of old linen cloth. Five processes are necessary to prepare the flax cotton for the spindles. I learned from Mr. Beaver that twice as much flax had been raised in the neighborhood of Newton fields of flax, in full bloom, were common along the road.

Swimming.—Elizur Wright gives the rationale of swimming as follows: No branch of education has been so much neglected as this. Man is the only animal which does not swim naturally. He sinks in deep water from the size of his brain when not properly exercised. That is to say, the weight of his brain above his nose sinks that organ a little beneath the surface, when he is in an erect position, before his body displaces its weight in water, and thus finds an equilibrium. With the nose under, one feet carefully under water, then by the

Autographs.—We are anxious, (says an exchange,) to collect and preserve the auto-

The Sabbath Recorder.

New York, August 7, 1851.

RELATION OF RELIGION TO POLITICS. It is often said, that "politics have nothing judgment as God inflicts upon the nation, as some method by which dissatisfied members to do with religion." We do not know that such, is all that he will ever visit upon them. could make their views known; but "he they have; but we are very certain, that re- But let them not cherish this delusion. Strictly would not have the church governed by the ligion ought to have something to do with speaking, God never punishes a nation, as clergy exclusively." The Duke of Argyll politics. Every man who exercises himself such, either in this world or the next. They said he believed that Convocation, which was in the affairs of government, whether in dis- are the rulers, always, upon whom punish- composed entirely of clergy, was first called charging the duties of an office with which he ment falls in their own proper persons. It is together not to regulate ecclesiastical affairs, is intrusted, or in voting to put others into nevertheless a fact, that in order to impress but to give the assent of the clergy to taxes. office, ought to be actuated by the principles upon the minds of the guilty more deeply the He did not think it was possible to have Conof religion, as taught in the Bible, to such an aggravation of their offense, and to take away vocation now without the laity; while the difextent as always to act righteously. 'Do their power of offending in like manner any ferences as to doctrine would render the prounto others as ye would that they should do more, God sometimes requires that the very ceedings of a governing body in the church unto you, is a maxim as applicable to politi- instruments which they have employed be all but impossible. Even the Bishop of Ox cians as to any other class of persons. It is a given up to destruction. So government, be- ford said he was "desirous to see the Church maxim, which ought to be engraved as a ing the instrument or machinery by which of England duly represented in the Synod motto upon the desk of every legislator in the wicked rulers accomplish their wickedness, by the Bishops, clergy, and laity, in their land, just where his eye would rest upon it God in his wrath may bring about its destruc- due places. We do not, however, believe it when called to give his vote upon any meas- tion. But the rulers themselves he will hold to be at all probable that the proposal, (which ure affecting the rights and interests of his fel- personally responsible "in the day when he comes from the Pusevite party,) to revive a low creatures. Had it been engraved upon shall judge the secrets of men by Christ Jesus." system of self-government in the Episcopal Daniel Webster's desk at the time the late Fugitive Slave Law was passed, it might have sovereignty of this great Republic is vested. even if the laity were included. restrained him from the wickedness of casting If not a Congressman, or a Governor, or a his influence on the side of oppression. It certainly would, had it been engraved upon a voter. Is there no responsibility resting grant called Regium Donum would not be his heart. But alas! he forgot, as too many upon you in regard to the course which our continued after this year. This is a grant of do, that while he was a statesman, he was at Government shall pursue, and the destiny money given to the Presbyterians in Ireland, the same time a man, bound by a "higher which awaits it? Will you allow the dust of and some poor congregations in England unlaw" to "do justly and love mercy." Politicians too often forget that God's law of accountability embraces the whole of their existence, as well the time spent in legislative

halls, as that spent in other places,

Some people quite scout the idea, that a

nation or state may be guilty of sin, and bring down upon it the judgments of God. Nevertheless, it is an idea that receives too much countenance from the Book of Inspiration to be set aside lightly. A government, as such may be irresponsible, it is true. Being mere piece of political machinery, moral char acter can no more be predicated of it than of a clock, or a printing-press. In the persons of its rulers, nevertheless, it may become guilty before God, and be held to account accordingly. That is, every ruler, ever legisla tor, every one concerned in administering the affairs of government, will be held personally responsible for the part which he acts in di recting the movements of this machinery. Even a clock, though in itself possessing no moral character whatever, may be made the means of doing immense wickedness. If on comes into our office, and says that he has matter to attend to involving important inter ests, the issue of which depends upon his at tending to it at precisely such an hour, and while his attention is otherwise called, w slyly put back the hands of the clock half a hour, it may be said, figuratively, that the clock ruined him. But the guilt was not i the clock, but in the person who used it as the means of deceiving. So is it with govern ment. It is an engine, by which those who manage it may act for good or evil upon mankind. It is an engine of tremendous power He, therefore, who avails himself of it to oppress his fellow creatures, or to invade their rights, accomplishes infinitely more than if he undertook the same thing single-handed an alone. His guilt, therefore, is vastly greater and national sins, so called, do in this way become the giant sins of the land. They are the most God-provoking sins that are com mitted. What a fearful responsibility is in curred by the absolute monarch, who, know ing that the operations of the entire machinery of government depend upon his own pleasure, uses his power, not to benefit and bless his subjects, but to oppress them! He speaks, and the mighty engine under his control is made the instrument of impoverishing and afflicting thousands. \Did monarchs but cherish a just sense of their awful responsibility, there is not one of them who would not gladly divide his power with the people.

In a republic, where the sovereignty resides in the people, there is not a man of mature age who does not lie under responsibility. If government become an engine of oppression, every man is personally guilty who lends his it so. The Senator or Representative in Congress, who brings forward and advocates a law which shall, in its operation, wrest from a portion of the people their 'natural and inalienable rights,' and then casts his vote for the same, is personally guilty before God, and will, at the day of judgment, have to answer vote for the man who, he knows, will use all the power with which office may clothe him to crush in hopeless bondage three millions of he acts as a politician or statesman, and that very account the greater, if he does not

were prostrated in ruin. But because person- tween the Upper House and the Lower. character, (which may hereafter form the sub- eigners.

ality and accountability cannot be predicated They were prorogued in consequence; and ject of a sketch for your paper,) were all ar-

Justice, or a Commissioner, you are perhaps ported by telegraph to have stated, that the party politics to blind your eyes to the great connected with the Established Church principles of righteousness? Is it not your Should this be true, we may look for its beduty, as a Christian, and as an accountable ing followed, at no distant date, by a withcreature to aim at making government, and drawal of means from the Episcopacy also. the administrations of government, what they ought to be ?-the media of blessings and happiness to those who repose under their shadow?

BRITISH CORRESPONDENCE. The Jewish Disabilities Bill-Episcopal Bishops-Houses of Convocation-Region Donum.

GLASGOW, July 18th, 1851. The telegraph announces that the Bill for modifying the Abjuration Oath, omitting the words "on the faith of a Christian" in the case of Jews chosen as members of Parlia-House of Lords by a majority of 144 against sessing fair talents, and good preaching gifts, 108. It is stated, that Mr. Salomon, the lately elected Jewish M. P. for Greenwich, intended, n the event of the Bill being rejected, to pre-

In times when Pusevites, and other highchurchmen, as they are called who would repudiate that name, contend that those only are churches which have their Episcopal Government and Apostolical Succession, it is something to have to record that the Bishop of Durham lately subscribed £15 towards the erection of an enlarged place of worship by the Independents at Newcastle. His knowledge of the spiritual destitution of the town, is the apology—for an apology was required for so un-bishop-like a respect for the souls of perishing sinners. The enormous revenues some of the English Bishops, and the ınfair means used to obtain them, have been discussed in the House of Commons. The Marquis of Blandford's moving an Address to Her Majesty, on the spiritual destitution of England, and the means by which it should be supplied, was the occasion for adverting to the manner in which church property is managed. The Marquis proposes that there should be new Bishops appointed, (who should not have place in the House of Lords,) and that 600 new churches be erected at an expense of £2,100,000, one half to be raised by the sale of a half of the advowsons in the gift of the Lord Chancellor; the other half he expected could then be raised by private individuals. The motion for an Address was agreed to-Sir G. Grey, on the part of Government, acceding, on condition that the sale of the livings should not be required-but the discussion led to remarks very unfavorable to some of the Bishops.

In the House of Lords, on the 11th instant, Lord Redesdale urged the revival of the ancient Houses of Convocation for the government of the Church of England. He adverted to the danger likely to arise in such a influence, either directly or indirectly, to make case from the difference of opinion in the and Bible-Classes, and am pleased with many from the Seventh-day Baptist Churches in Virstrength as, he said, her "only resort to which true: but his Lordship afterwards reduced for it. The voter at the polls, who casts his those who seek personally to draw their own by the Seventh-day Baptists at that place," Eld. Azor Estee is to preach the introductory what the Church of England allowed." For which he must meet at the day of reckoning. admit the principle of development, she took wig Hæcker was himself a Seventh-day Perhaps it would be proper to say, that the It is said that Mr. Chandler returns to assist and servant, and Rev. Cleveland Keith, of In short, all our political acts involve direct her stand "on the Bible as interpreted from Baptist, not personal accountability to Him who will judge the earliest times in all sound churches." Keep- teacher, but a member, and an active member the Virginia Association, were sent for pubevery man according to his deeds. And so ing in view that his Lordship's "sound church- of the Society. In my "Historical Sketch of lication in the Recorder, but did not reach the far from a man's guilt being the less because es" are those in which Paul prophetically dis- Ephrata," I distinctly say, "that Ludwig office. through the medium of government, it is on his latter statement is not so far from the truth who was the teacher of the common school, act righteously. For, besides his own indi- judging from the experience of former Con- afternoon of the Sabbath, and who, in connectier, Commissioner of Public Schools in Rhode vidual power, he avails himself of that tremen- vocations, differed from Lord Redesdale as tion with some of the other brethren, commenc- Island, it appears that every town in that dous power which government by the strength to the result. Supposing, he said, the great ed it," &c., &c. From the Report, it might State voted last year the necessary amount of and perfection of its machinery can exercise. technical difficulties lying in the way were re- be inferred, that Ludwig Hæcker may have tax entitling them to receive their proportion That God visited his wrath upon the na. moved, great disappointment, accompanied by been there casually, and that the Society of of the School appropriation from the State tions of antiquity for their sins, is a fact most great excitement, would result. If, for the Ephrata merely "patronized it," while the Treasury. The population of the State plainly declared in Scripture. It was because purpose of settling disputes, "the Prayer credit of the origin of the institution is due to under fifteen years is 47,857, of which numthat he destroyed the Canaanites, and gave hand, a flame would be lighted up from one only a prominent and consistent Sabbath and over four the number of inhabitants is denunciations against three newspapers in his It was not long, however, before he ascerthey had provoked him by their wickedness, Book were touched, even with the lightest the denomination. Ludwig Hæcker was not ber 13,898 are under four. Under fifteen their possessions to the children of Israel. It end of the country to the other." The his- keeper, but his wife and daughter, Petronella,

of kingdoms, except in a figurative sense, it is since 1777 no Governments had deemed it dent, active Sabbath-keepers, and were alike sometimes said that God judges kingdoms and wise to issue a license. The Archbishop of ardent and active in the Sabbath-School, as nations, as such, only in this life. And it is to Dublin said he had never advised the restoration virtue. More Theological Seminary in the city of New York, Count Guiccardina and five others for reading be feared that rulers and statesmen too often tion of Convocation, because he knew it would anon. deceive themselves into the notion, that such not be tolerated. He wished that there were Reader, you are one of those in whom the Church, will receive favor from Parliament,

The Chancellor of the Exchequer is re-

ADVERTISING FOR MINISTERS.

The "children of this generation" understand very well, that newspaper advertising is the highway to notoriety, if not to fortune. And it would seem, from the following advertisement which we find in one of our Baptist exchanges, that "the children of light," (those, at least, who ought to be such,) are learning

A PASTOR WANTED.—A minister of the ment, was last night again rejected in the Baptist denomination, of sterling piety, posness, in an important and pleasant location, and will obey the high mandate of Heaven "Go preach my gospel," instead of reading sent himself to the House of Commons; but his sermons, would ensure the approbation of we do not see that he could be received in the God, and a fair remuneration for his labors of love, from the Baptist church of Warsaw Wyoming county, N. Y. None others need R. B. Crispen, Clerk.

> A man of "sterling piety" and "good preaching gifts"+" none other need apply! We should like to see the man who, on the strength of this notice, applies to the Baptist church in Warsaw for a situation. Perhaps there would be no great impropriety in a preacher's recommending himself as one who posesses "good preaching gifts;" for those who really have such gifts generally know it Thy Name, O Life, is Happiness and Hope, as soon as any body; and indeed we have neard of persons who knew, or thought they snew, that they had preaching gifts, when What think ye of Life? such an idea had never occurred to their most intimate acquaintances. But for a man to praise his own "piety"—to claim that it is such as may properly be denominated "stering"-is carrying the matter a little farther, and implies peculiarities of make-up which, t is to be hoped, are not often found in the ministry, but which, if they do really exist, it would be a curiosity to see. Somewhere we have read of a talkative upstart who reproved an aged minister for his comparative reserve and asked him if he thought he possessed any religion; to which the venerable man replied, with an accent that gave force to his words, None to speak of." Such a man would not nswer for the Warsaw church; but if they could find the upstart, probably a bargain might be struck. "Like to like."

THE SABBATH-SCHOOL A SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST INSTITUTION.

I have read with much interest the Report adopted by the Seventh-day Baptist Western Association, on the subject of Sabbath-Schools Church itself, but strangely spoke of her of its suggestions. While it ascribes, very she went for ultimate decision was the Word to the early efforts of Ludwig Hæcker, there the Virginia Seventh-day Baptist Association, of God." It were well, indeed, if this were is a want of definite credit due to him as a which is to hold its first Annual Meeting with very much the measure of this strength, and introducing and sustaining it. The Sabbath- the fifth day of the week before the first Sabcame nearer to the truth, when, alluding to School at Ephrata was not only "patronized bath in September, 1851, at 10 o'clock A. M. conclusions from the Bible, without reference but was essentially a Seventh-day Baptist In- discourse; Bro. Ezekiel Bee alternate. A to Bishops or Councils, he said, "That was not stitution-established and sustained for up-full delegation is desirable, and friends from other similar institution was introduced. Ludcerned as to come the great "falling away," Hecker, or Bro. Obed, as he was designated, as his first. The Archbishop of Canterbury, projected the plan of holding a school on the annual report for 1850 of the Hon. E. R. Pot-

BORDENTOWN, N. J., August 1, 1851.

A RHODE-ISLAND PICKNICK.

On the 23d of July, (as we learn from the Literary Echo,) the good people of Potter's Hill, R. I., treated themselves and their friends to a delightful picknick in the beautiful grove adjoining the village. The idea was a good one, and if it were more frequently carried out in the neighborhood of every manufacturing town in New England, the result would be an improvement in the countenances, if not in the morals, of the inhabitants. On this oc casion the exercises seem to have been well adapted to promote a renovation of both body and mind. Of course there was a banquet; otherwise there would have been no picknickno vicking of knickknacks. But the intellectual part of the entertainment appears also to have occupied a prominent place. Eld. A. B. Bur dick introduced it by brief and appropriate remarks; after which Eld. Lucius Crandall addressed the company. The singing is said to have been remarkably good. Among the pieces sung was an original one, prepared for the occasion by Lucius Crandall, which we copy from the Echo:-

We're met where the blue sky of summer spreads o'er us, And the sun in full glory lights the glad scene, Where we list to the choir of the wood in full chorus, And press with our feet earth's soft vesture of green. We have come where sweet odors are borne on the

Where the spirit of Nature inspires to be free, Where each object around us the inner heart pleases, Thus wooing to goodness, while prompting to glee. This brings to the mind what we've read of a garden Where a bless'd pair in holiness, happiness dwelt, And fed on the fruit of the trees of their Eden, Where together they walked, talked, worshiped, an

But farther that record this sad thing narrated,
That they highly offended the Lord of that place, By listening to one who their happiness hated, And their King drove them out from beholding his face

Then with sword and with cherubim guarding their He doomed them mid thorns and in sorrow to pine. Because they had ventured thus even to transgress His laws, though most holy, his rights most divine.

While then we are here where these charms are combine ing, And calling away from earth's passions and strife, May we learn of the birds, as their wild notes are chim-

ing.

And seek the dear shade of the blessed tree of life; Where, feeding on fruit which is there ever growing, We shall live ever more in that Eden above

And walk through the vale where life's river is flowing, Where are bright ones, sweet pleasures, and He who

ANNIVERSARY OF ALFRED ACADEMY

In our notice of the Anniversary of Alfred Academy, published some three weeks ago, we were compelled to omit the list of graduates, with the themes of their essays and orations. Below we give them.

Introductory Essay-Impressions, S. E. Langworthy Vhat we seem to know demands a longer Learning. L. A. Pickett Light seeking Light doth Light of Light beguile," H. A. Burdick A. J. Campbell What think ye of Death? Rome: Past and Present-Italian, E. Allen.

E. C. Wright Liberty, Equality, Brotherhood, What is the great object for which I live? S. Williams. life's gayest Scenes speak Man's Mortality, E. Bartholomew. German Metaphysics—German, M. A. Hatch Primitive Simplicity, Science a Stepping-stone to Happiness, Mighty Works and Mighty Minds, Selima Dorr. L. M. Graves

Concluding Essay-The last Three Years, E. E. Potter. Gentlemen Asa M. F. Randolph Prosper Miller The World's Fair, The Responsibilities of American Youth, F. Babcock. The Student. J. C. Green. A. D. Burdick Success—How attained N. M. Hubbard S. O. Thatcher Britain's Last Monarch, T. R. Williams Lorenzo J. Worden. N. L. Reynolds. Nail your Colors to the Topmast

D. J. Petibone Roman Mythology-Latin, T. D. Thatcher The kind of Men we want, Scientia pro Philosophia Fallace— Greek, J. H. L. Jones. The Intellectual Spirit of America, O. Allen. The Genius kindled for the Skies lights the World as A. R. Cornwell. it soars. To be or not to be! that is the Question," L. Allen. Galusha Anderson Valedictory

THE VIRGINIA ASSOCIATION.

On the 12th of January, 1851, delegates ginia convened at New Salem and organized properly, the origin of the first Sabbath-School an Association to be known by the name of Sabbath-keeper, and to the denomination, for the Church at New Salem, commencing on wards of thirty years, by them, before any the sister Associations are invited to meet

JEPTHAH F. RANDOLPH, Sec.

EDUCATION IN RHODE ISLAND.—From the school within the year. Of those who cannot was because of their wickedness that Babylon, tory of Convocation during the reign of a lovely and beautiful girl, not only comely in read and write there are 3744, the largest and Egypt, and Tyre, and other kingdoms, Queen Anne is a history of altercation be- form, but lovely and beautiful in her Christian portion of whom are supposed to be for-

UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY. - The Court of Appeals, during its recent session at Elmira, decided a case in favor of the Union by which the institution recovers the entire will of the late James Roosevelt. The next term of the Seminary begins on Fourth-day, Sept. 17. Students are received from all evangelical denominations. Suitable testimonials of religious character are required, and the candidate must also bring the parchment evidences of having pursued a regular course of collegiate study, or submit to an examination upon all the studies usually embraced in such a course. The Faculty is now complete, consisting of Rev. Edward Robinson, D. D., LL.D., Prof. of Sacred Literature; Rev. Thomas H. Skinner, D. D., Prof. of Sacred B. Smith, Prof. Church History; Rev. Jas. P. Wilson, D.D., Prof. of Systematic Theol

ANTI-SLAVERY POLITICAL CONVENTIONS.-A National Liberty Party Convention is to be held at Buffalo, N. Y., on the 17th and 18th days of September next, for the purpose of nominating candidates for President and Vice President of the United States. During the following week another National Convention called by Anti-Slavery men, is to be held a Cleveland, Ohio. Gerrit Smith, who is leading man in connection with the Buffalo Convention, has written to Samuel Lewis, leader of the Cleveland movement, urging him and his friends to attend at Buffalo and learn what the Liberty Party is-shat it is not 'hopelessly intolerant and obstinate." Mr Smith has also published a lengthy Address to the Voters of the United States, setting forth the doctrines of the Liberty Party, and its claims to cooperation.

JENNY LIND AND THE SUNDAY.—When Jenny Lind was coming North from New Orleans, she refused, it is said, to start on Sabbath afternoon, lest she should be kept out over Sunday. This circumstance was chronicled by all the newspapers, and furnished a text for numerous homilies on Sunday-keep ing in general, and Jenny Lind's piety in particular. Now it is announced, that Miss Lind left Albany on Sabbath evening last, about o'clock, and came by steamboat 160 miles to New York, arriving at 6 d'clock on Sunday morning; after which she went down to the dock of the steamer Atlantic, to welcome Capt. West. Putting this by the side of that, there is room to question whether the Nightingale keeps Sunday more strictly than common

PETITION FOR CHEAP POSTAGE.—A petition has been laid on our table, asking "our National Legislature to establish the rates of Postage on letters (all to be prepaid) at one cent per half ounce for any distance by sea or land, and the conveyance of newspapers and periodicals free of charge." This may seem at first glance a very radical change to ask for; but the reduction is less by far than has already been made, and that too with pro-Who knows but this change also would prove profitable? And what if it should not? Government may better spend some of its money for a few years on this object than in prosecuting Mexican and Indian wars.

THE CHRISTIAN REVIEW.—Several num ers of the Christian Review have lately faller nder our notice, and have impressed us favor ably. Though published under the auspices of the Baptist denomination, the work contains articles from distinguished representatives of other denominations, and breathes throughout a catholic spirit. For the variety of its topics, and the vigor and urbanity with of a church in Virginia, passed on dissolving which they are discussed, few if any quarter- a pastoral relation of more than thirty years ies excel the Christian Review. We very cheerfully commend it to patronage.

A PATERNAL GOVERNMENT.—The Roman dovernment has condemned one Pietro Ercol to the galleys for twenty years, for "having tried to dissuade a fellow citizen from lighting a cigar he was about to smoke." The Free man's Journal, the Catholic paper published in this city, admits the fact, and gravely sets to work to show that such a punishment for such an offense was "the act of a mild and paternal Government." The Commercial Advertiser winds up its announcement of the facts, and their attempted justification, with the significant and appropriate exclamation, "Oh!

MISSIONARIES RETURNED.—The ship Minstrel, from Singapore, arrived at Boston July sailed from Boston for Shanghai, China. 29, bringing home-Mr. J. H. Chandler and Among the passengers were Mr. Alfred Hill, wife, of the American Baptist Mission at Siam. of Boston, Rev. Robert Nelson, wife, child merely the common-school minutes of the meeting in January to organize in obtaining on behalf of the Siam Mission Virginia.

> LUTHERAN MISSIONS. Two missionaries of the Lutheran Missionary Society, Rev. Messrs. Cutter and Snyder, with their wives, are this Church exists. The Society has also now supports him.

THE PRESS DENOUNCED.—The Archbishop of Rhodes, Malta, has uttered his Episcopal received \$5 back, and was allowed to depart. and he says that unless they mend their man- him in exchange was a counterfeit, thus leavners he shall pursue them with this spiritual ing him out of pocket just \$10 by the opera

Religious LIBERTY IN ITALY.—The Recorder has already chronicled the lacts connected with the imprisonment at Brorence of and commenting upon a chapter of the Gospel amount (not small) of the legacy left by the by St. John. The following remark upon the case is copied from the London Econ-

"In Tuscany—the state in Italy which. till lately, we considered the most liberal and advanced-whose government used always to be quoted for its mildness and heneficence—in Florence, the city of Dante, of Machiavelli, of Galileo, of Michael Angelo, of Alfieri-the city which the wise liberality of Cosmo and Lorenzo surrounded with a halo of intellectual glory which can naver fade—the descendant of the great Italian historian has been imprisoned and exiled for having ventured to read a chapter of the Gospel in a private house to five friends. Three things strange Rhetoric and Pastoral Theology; Rev. Henry in this transaction may astonish us-that the Pope should have dared so far: that the Grand Duke should have sunk so low; and that neither should have been ashamed to publish his dishonor."

> NEW TRANSLATION OF THE SCRIPTURES. Prof. Conant, formerly of Madison University. one of the ripest scholars of the age, is engaged in preparing a new translation of the Scriptures, which is to be published by Lewis Colby of New York. The character and design of the work are thus set forth by the au-

> "It has long been a favorite object with me o furnish a translation of the holy Scriptures for unlearned readers, which should accurately express the meaning by the original aids of modern scholarship, in the style and manner of the early English versions. This translation is intended, therefore, for the benefit of the common reader of the Scriptures, to aid him in more clearly understanding them, wherever our present version is for any reason obscure. In other words, it is intended to do directly by a translation what has long been attempted by the awkward and circuitous method of a commentary, viz: to make the Scriptures plain to the unlearned reader."

THE SUNDAY IN GERMANY.—In a notice of the Autobiography of Bretschneider, the em inent German Theologian, one of the editors of the N. Y. Tribune gives the following account of his Sunday habits:-

Though an effective preacher and most ndustrious student, he also took care to give exercise to the body, and for this purpose was exceedingly fond of bowling. At Gotha he was employed to preach in the forenoons, and as the bowling-alley was near the church, would go from divine service and spend the rest of the Sunday at his favorite amusement. This was noisy, and distracted the congregation, who in the afternoon were edified by another clergyman. They presented Bretschneider with a petition, not to leave off bowling on Sunday altogether, but to postpone it till after the services in the afternoon. The story, which is recalled to us by seeing the announcement of his autobiography, affords a curious illustration of the difference in the German view of Sunday from that of the more puritanic Christians of America."

ARRIVAL OF THE ATLANTIC.—The U. S. Mail Steamer Atlantic arrived at New York from Liverpool on Sunday last, bringing 140 passengers and a very valuable cargo of goods. So deep and general was the interest in the event, that large numbers of people, (forgetful, perhaps, that it was Sunday,) assembled at her dock to welcome her with huzzas and the firing of cannon. Capt. West, who has remained with her while undergoing repairs, was heartily greeted by his numerous friends, and among them by Jenny Lind, who (forgetful also, perhaps, that it was Sunday,) had arrived from Albany the same morning. The Atlantic, after stopping three days at New York, was to sail for Liverpool again on Fourth-day,

THE RIGHT SPIRIT.—The Richmond Religious Hearld publishes several resolutions continuance. One of these resolutions reads:

Resolved, That we by no means feel ourelves absolved from the obligation to minister to his temporal wants by the cessation of those relations which have heretofore existed between us, but we feel ourselves bound by the fact that he has literally worn himself out in the service of the denomination, still to communicate to his necessities.

SUNDAY IN NEW ORLEANS.—The New Orleans Crescent is strenuously urging a better observance of Sunday in that city; in respect to which day it says, that very few of the citizens of New Orleans go regularly to church, a few more go occasionally, but a vast majority never go at all.

Sailing of Missionaries.—We learn that on Sixth-day of last week, the bark Oriental

A COSTLY SMOKE.—The other day, says the Boston Traveler, a young gentleman of this city was enjoying a fine cigar, near the corner of Court street and the square, in defiance of the by law in such case made and about to sail for Madras, where a station of provided. A person near by, whom he took to be a police officer, tapped him on the shoulder, and informed him that he was recently adopted one of the missionaries of breaking the law. The young man plead igthe German Luthern Society in India, and norance without avail, the pseudo-officer declaring that unless a \$5 bill was forthcoming, he should find it necessary to commit the offender to jail. Very reluctantly, and after a good deal of talking, he took out a \$10 bill.

European News.

Two Atlantic Steamships, the Washington and Niagara, have arrived since our last bringing one week later intelligence.

The subject most discussed in the English papers is the disposition to be made of the Crystal Palace, Lord Campbell heading the assaulting party who insist on its demolition, while the Times brings its heavy artillery to the aid of Mr. Paxton and the Winter Garden plan. The latter seems likely to prevail. The Exhibition is more popular and profitable than ever.

especially the potato crop, which will be unusually large.

Monday, July 14, (the anniversary of the withdraw. Led by Mr. J. A. Smith, Mr. remains to his relatives in New-England. Battle of the Boyne,) by a procession. Be- Salomons went below the bar; but this did tween two and three thousand persons took not satisfy the House, and he ultimately obeyed part in the ceremonies. The procession was the order to withdraw by going up the steps attacked by the Irish inhabitants of Liverpool, of the Lord's gallery and standing there during and a fight ensued, which resulted in three the discussion which took place relative to his persons being killed and a large number dan- case. Sir B. Hall then stated that Mr. Salogerously wounded.

In France the great topic of interest is the debate on the Revision of the Constitution, which was in its third day when the mail Greenwich; and the Hon. Baronet wished to

A letter dated Rome, July 10, says that Grafini, Chancellor of the Criminal Tribunal of Imola, has been assassinated in the streets at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. The Monsighas committed suicide, by cutting his throat quer was not prepared to reply to the question tension, was consumed, and Abraham Fisher, with a razor.

A letter from Naples of the 2d, in the Constitutionale of Florence, states that forty-six persons have now been arrested on account of the part they took in the affair of the 15th of May, 1848. Among these persons are: Archdeacon Cagnozzi, aged 97; the ex-minister Pietro Leopardi, who was at Turin on that day: Vicenzo Tavizza, aged 86; and Guiseppe Solidati, aged 83.

The Austrian Government is proceeding at the table of the House, and afterward very mildly against the Hungarians, says the London Globe. The sentence against Col. Csuha, who commanded the fortress of Peterwardein as insurgent general, has been published, and merely condemns him to dismissal from the service, without further pun-

Athens journals state that the village of Velitza, in Atalanta, had been pillaged by a consider that a prosecution ought at present to powerful band of brigands, under the com- be ordered by Government. mand of a notorious leader named Calamara. Houses were burned, peasantry murdered, open to Mr. Salomons was to take his seat in and women massacred after horrible usage. the House. Among the women killed was the sister of a merchant established at Athens, of the name of Malandrinos, and the capital was in a state of consternation.

We receive distressing accounts from Bos- Molesworth and Mr. C. Anstey. This step nia. It being supposed that Ali Kedics, who was followed by very noisy manifestations of Christian population, a certain Mujaza Adzic some time. has been sent out with 30 guards in search of him. The unfortunate rajahs who are suspected by the Turkish officer are hanged by their feet to the branches of trees and cruelly flogged with whips. The poor rajahs are determined to seek refuge from their merciless persecuters on this side of the frontier, and by a dispatch of the 10th, from Agram, we learn that a family consisting of eight persons has already done so.

Letters from Odessa of the 25th of June. in the Allgemeine Zeitung, announce the destruction of a detatchment of Russian troops by the Turkomen of Steppe. These troops occupied an island of the harbor of Astrabad They were attacked and completely annihilated by the Turkomans, who also burnt five Russian vessels. This sudden attack is thought to be the result of a league between Shamil Bey and the Turkomans of Chiwa and

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The overland mail brings advices and journals from Singapore to June 1st. The cholera, which had broken out some weeks previously is estimated to have swept away nearly one thousand persons, Malays, Chinese, and natives of India. At the date above mentioned the disease had subsided, but on the Malayan peninsula most fearful ravages were being made, especially among the inhabitants of Calantan, Tringanu, and Pahang. The cholera had likewise broken out at Siam and Cochin-China, where its ravages were unmitigated by medicine, reliance being placed in A. Goodrich and Miss Susan Dinsmore were charms to stay its progress.

From China the news is unimportant. The insurgents in the Kwangsi provinces were still in force, and preparations were actively carried on at Canton against them. As many as 5,000 men (says the Friend of China) have frail boat parted at the bow. The Westfield been seen to pass up the river in boats all ac- | Transcript says: coutered for immediate action.

Four Days Later.

At 6 o'clock on Sunday morning last the down in the bottom, the better to steady its Steamer Atlantic arrived at New York from motion. It rapidly filled, however, and upset, Liverpool, having made the passage in 10 when they were of course precipitated into days and 18 hours. She brings four days the water. Mr. B. with great exertion suc-

On Sixth-day, July 18, Mr. Salomons, the left them a second time at the mercy of the ment for Greenwich, presented himself at hold of the boat, and he succeeded in getting Madison Cottage, corner of Fifth-avenue the table of the House of Commons, and re- Miss Dinsmore to grasp the boat, but Miss and Twenty-third-st., N. Y., on the 15th, 16th quested to be sworn on the Old Testament. Goodrich sank and was drowned. Miss and 17th of October next. This privilege was denied him, and after a Dinsmore soon became exhausted and sank to good deal of talk and manœuvering, Mr. Salo- rise no more. Mr. Bell, although nearly mons was expelled from the House.

Dr. Lingard, the celebrated historian of within a few rods of the shore, when he must Thursday night. For some length of time he had been breaking up, and, for the last few weeks a fatal result had been almost daily expected. He was aged 81 years.

tution has been defeated.

The execution of Count Hippolyte Visart of August next. This is, we believe, the Post Office Department. de Bocarmé, condemned for poisoning the largest amount ever before offered for sale at brother of his wife with essential oil of to- any one time, in any Land District in the bacco, took place at Mons, in Belgium, on United States, and embraces a tract of coun-Friday, July 18. It was not till the previous try extending nearly from the Wisconsin river the son was also prostrated, and remained day that either the condemned or the public of the St. Croix. The first sale will comfound his father dead by his side.

at which time the House was unusually crowded, there having been about 300 members of the second sale lands between the land second sale commences on the 19th of August, and ined, there having been about 300 members commences on the 19th of August, and ined, there having been about 300 members commences on the 19th of August, and ined, there having been about 300 members commences on the 19th of August, and ined, there having been about 300 members commences on the 19th of August, and ined, there having been about 300 members commences on the 19th of August, and ined, there having been about 300 members commences on the 19th of August, and ined, there having been about 300 members commences on the 19th of August, and ined, there having been about 300 members commences on the 19th of August, and ined, there having been about 300 members commences on the 19th of August, and ined, there having been about 300 members commences on the 19th of August, and ined, there having been about 300 members commences on the 19th of August, and ined, there having been about 300 members commences on the 19th of August, and ined, there having been about 300 members commences on the 19th of August, and ined, there having been about 300 members commences on the 19th of August, and ined, there having been about 300 members commences on the 19th of August, and ined, there having been about 300 members commences on the 19th of August, and ined, there having been about 300 members commences on the 19th of August, and ined, there having been about 300 members commences on the 19th of August, and ined, there have a commence of the commenc present. Mr. Alderman Salomon, the re-cludes all the surveyed lands between the old.

cently elected member from Greenwich, who Chippewa, Mississippi and St. Croix, which is of the Jewish faith, presented himself at the is one of the finest sections of farming land has been established at Mineral Point, Wis. the peach growers have commenced sending THE Executive Committee of the Seventh-day Baptable, and, having requested to be sworn on in the State, and possesses advantages of the Old Testament, he took the oaths of alle- timber, prairie and water, not enjoyed by any in The Tribune of that place: "On this day, were at the depot in that place on Wednesday, gience, supremacy, and abjuration; but in the other portion of the west. last named oath he substituted for the closing words, "On the true faith of a Christian," the SUICIDE ON BOARD THE ATLANTIC .- A man exclamation, "So help me God." Having, as of reputed respectability, and formerly a he stated, thus taken the oaths in the form and merchant of high renown in Boston, committed the ground selected, when a number of horses, with the ceremonies binding on his conscience, suicide by shooting himself, on board the mares and colts, and heads of horned cattle,

On the next Thursday, the Speaker an-

Mr. Salomons, complaining that the minutes

of Friday's proceedings contained no mention

of the document which he attempted to read

handed in. The Speaker said that those min-

which had taken place after Mr. Salomons

for the acts he had done upon that occasion.

Lord John Russell replied that he did not

of the Liberal benches, between Sir W.

An excited discussion arose, which con-

The Speaker then called upon Mr. Alderman

Mr. Alderman Salomons still retrined his

The Speaker directed the Sergant-at-Arms

The Sergant-at-Arms having approched

the honorable member for the purpose of

The honorable gentleman retired below the

Lord J. Russell than stated that the resolu-

Two Young LADIES DROWNED .- Miss M

drowned in Lake Erie near Quincy, Chautau-

went out only a short distance from the shore

in company with Wm. Bell, Jr., when the

"Mr. Bell immediately jumped into the

water, endeavoring to urge the sinking boa

toward the shore, while the young ladies sat

ceeded in getting them both hold of the wreck;

but a heavy swell turned the boat again, and

powerless, contrived to retain hold until

mence on the 4th of August, and close on the

18th. This sale will include the lands lying

tion he should propose this day would be

carrying the Speaker's orders in effect.

Baron Rothschild. Adjourned.

to move Mr. Alderman Salomons below the

Salomons pursuant to the resolution of the

For the motion,

Against it.

House, to withdraw.

had been ordered to withdraw.

according to the statute, 1 and 2 Victoria, c. steamship Atlantic, on the 25th of July—two consisting of yokes of cattle, milch cows and 105, he demanded to be permitted to subscribe days out from Liverpool. It is rumored that calves, and young cattle, were exhibited for the oath of abjuration and to declare his pro- the deceased, some days previous to leaving sale." The sales are reported to have been perty qualification. The Speaker informed England, had been indulging to an immoder- quite satisfactory. him that, having failed to take the oath of ab- ate degree in the use of intoxicating drinks, juration in the form prescribed by law, he must and kept up the fatal indulgence until that ticle against sympathy for the Cuban revoluretire below the bar. The honorable gentle- most to be dreaded of all diseases, delirium tionists, and says, that it is plain that the preman, however, took his seat next to Sir tremens, deprived him of all reason and led News from all parts of the Kingdom rep- William Molesworth, immediately below the to the commission of the fatal act. The body of the people of Cuba, but of those individuresent the crops as in a flourishing condition, Ministerial bench, whereupon there arose loud of the deceased was taken in charge by several cries of "Withdraw!" and "Order!" and of his medical friends residing in Boston, who considerable uproar, and the Speaker then preserved it in spirits until such time as they The Orange clubs of Liverpool celebrated plainly intimated that the Alderman must should arrive in New-York, and forward him Tribune.

SUM MARY.

Since the new rates of postage went into mons was anxious to try, before the legal tribunals of the country, his right to sit in the number; now at least three-quarters are paid, the support of schools in this State, made House as the representative of the people of and the proportion is still increasing. Stamps choice of something over 100,000 acres of the enough to induce the Government to instruct number of transient newspapers has fallen to that purpose, which is now being appraised extension of Slavery, to the insolence of men know whether what had been done was a mere trifle of what it has been. the Attorney General to prosecute the Hon.

gentleman, in order that the question might be On Saturday night a frame house at Brownfairly and fully tried. In the absence of Lord town, Bradford county, Pa., owned by the John Russell, the Chancellor of the Exchecontractors on the North Branch Canal Exon the instant; and he suggested that in so and Henry Fisher, his son, contractors; Mr. grave a matter the House should take time Flannegan, superintendent; and a man whose was probably consumed also.

At the late term of the Superior Court o nounced that he had received a letter from New Hampshire, in the case of Elkins vs Boston and Maine Railroad, it was decided that Railroads are not common carriers of goods and merchandize by their passenger trains, unless they expressly hold themselves out as such; and evidence that the Railroad utes properly excluded mention of anything two or three times carried goods by such trains, does not subject them to this liability. Goods sent by such trains are at the risk of Sir. B. Hall asked whether Government would authorize a prosecution of M. Salomons

Sir B. Hall said that the only course then Upon this intimation Mr. Salomons who twe more cases occurred. At Louisiana, Mo., | twenty-six years. had been sitting under the gallery, came down it created quite a panic, but the danger was into the house, and took his seat in the front said to have passed.

has been outlawed, is concealed among the approbation and the reverse, which lasted for As compared with July of last year the in- from five to ten dollars for each of the gang, crease is very large.

The Speaker ordered Mr. Salomons to Passengers and Mails, withdraw, but that gentleman did not obey the | Freight,

\$228,460 33 104,053 22 July, 1850,

tinued for several hours. Mr. Salomons persisted in keeping his seat, and in voting on \$124,407 11 Increase, three different motions that came up, subjecting himself to £500 fine each time. At The Chicago Journal of July 26 says: length, after an effectual attempt to adjourn, the House divided on the original motion, that Mr. Salomons do withdraw. Majority for the motion

all day yesterday, the water rising from two had the cholera. In his alarm he drank off a to four feet every half hour or so, and as sud- large tumbler full of brandy, and two or denly receding. At dusk the lake was as three ounces of strong essence of peppermint, smooth as a mirror, without wind or any ap- which occasioned his death in a few hours. parent cause, the water rose to the height of There were no cholera symptoms present, and place four hundred and seven couples. Robert Beebee of Ellis village, Jefferson

county, while in a state of beastly intoxication, was driven to the act of self-destruction. He was found on Saturday evening in a shed belonging to Mr. Searle, hanging by the neck. An empty bottle was found in the poor suicide's hat, which had been doubtless emptied of its contents previous to the tragic act

At the late session of the United States District Court at Springfield, Illinois, two young men named Hiram Purcell and Elias Warfield, indicted for robbing the mail exactly similar to that he moved in the case of pleaded guilty; when, in consequence of their youth, both being eighteen years of age, they were sentenced to three months' imprisonment in the penitentiary.

The following Life Insurance Companies have complied with the law of the last Legislature of New York, which compels them to que county, on Saturday the 19th inst. They deposit \$100,000 with the Comptroller: The Benefit of New Jersey.

> Mr. Wm. Ramsay, late editor and proprietor of the Sidney (Ohio) Yeoman, dropped dead on the 13th ult., while seated at his table, in the act of writing editorial. Mr. Ramsay has, for the last twenty years, been engaged in publishing, and he has left many friends to mourn his sudden departure.

The Annual Exhibition of Live Stock in connection with the Twenty-fourth Fair of Jew recently elected a Member of Parlia- waves. Again Mr. B. endeavored to get them the American Institute, will take place at

The farmers in Ohio complain that the new corn this season is nearly all infected by a species of caterpillar which insert themselves through the silk end of the ears and gents. however, and with some difficulty resusci- short at least one half.

The Postmaster General acknowledges GREAT LAND SALE.—All the surveyed lands having received, under cover of a letter signbe offered for sale at this place in the month of which sum, the writer says, is due to the on board, 200 had died.

> Atkins, of Mt. Vernon, Me., was killed by stroying much property and three lives. lightning. He was with his son mowing; and senseless for an hour, and on coming to,

It is said that the Camden and Amboy There was a singular scene in the House of on and between the Black, Chippewa, O'Clare Railroad Company have still upon their Commons on Friday, July 18. The Speaker and Nominee rivers, which is valuable for its road, and in good running order, the first took the chair at ten minutes to four o'clock, immense tracts of pine and numerous water- steam locomotive running between Philadel-

A Fair, somewhat after the English pattern, given, a Fair was held at the village of Min- this year is not large, and the consumers will farmers, mechanics and citizens appeared on

tended declaration of independence is no act als who have in different cities of the country opened recruiting rendezvous, raised and lent money, displayed strange flags, and marshaled innocent youths and reckless desperadoes from allegiance to their own govern ment, into the wild, dangerous and infamous plundering enterprises against the dominions

The St. Croix (Wisconsin) Inquirer says: letters was at first about one-half of the whole land given by the General Government for step necessary. purchaser paying the interest annually, at the | and State officers. . rate of 7 per cent.

> in New England, there will be exhibited um one in 25,000, in Russia one in 33,000, in twenty large Merino sheep just arrived from Prussia one in every 20,000. Havre in the packet ship Samuel M. Fox, having been purchased for Mr. S. W. Jewett of the former place. They are said to be from the finest flock in France, and among them is one male of the Rambouillet breed, only two years old, who has already yielded $40\frac{3}{8}$ pounds of wool in his two shearings.

The Ballston Journal announces the death of Mr. James Comstock, the former proprietor the Bank. No traces of him have yet been of that paper, and one of the oldest editors in discovered. The St. Louis papers inform us that the that section of the State, he having published cholera exists in various places at the West. the Independent American in Ballston, in 1810, while moving in a field on Saturday, was At Waverly, Ill., it has appeared with a fatal- under the firm of Comstock & Bates, and struck by lightning and instantly killed. His A letter from there states that there had been ton Spa Gazette and Saratoga Co. Farmer, senseless, but resuscitated. from seventeen to twenty deaths. At Car- which, with the omission of the latter part of thage, Ill., on the 16th ult., there were four the title, he continued to preside over as editdeaths; on the 17th, one; and on the 19th or and proprietor for a period of nearly State show that the wheat crop of the present

It is said by the Cincinnati Times, that there is in that city a house occupied by fifteen or the wheat of the very best quality. The business on the Erie Railroad for July twenty persons who follow street begging as shows an increase of about \$4,000 over June. a business. "Their gains average every day and their nights are spent in feasting and de-\$131,093 91 bauchery. They are all able bodied men and 97,366 45 women, and when engaged in their vocation as mendicants, counterfeit lameness or any the Attorney-General, has decided that there compassion of the public."

Dr. Josiah Skeen, a highly respectable citizen of Jacksonville, Ill., retired to bed in good health, and in half an hour afterwards Lake Michigan was playing its antics again started suddenly from his sleep, exclaiming he our feet twice within an hour. "What has the physicians concurred in opinion that the caused this commotion" with old Michigan, is death was occasioned solely by the draughts

The Buffalo Courier makes the following statement in regard to Jenny Lind's intentions:—"Worn down by the fatigues of six months' constant labor and journeying, it is the intention of Madame Lind to break up her troupes here, and, retaining only her personal suit, to refresh exhausted nature and Portland, Me. gather new inspiration within the sound of that greatest wonder of the world, the Falls of Niagara."

A rumor got abroad in North Carolina, that Prof. Deems, of the Greensboro Female College, had been caned by the girls. It seems the calumny originated in the fact, that the young ladies presented the Professor a beautiful gold-headed ebony cane, as an evidence of their affection and regard.

The bark Jane, Capt. Soule, of Halifax, from New York, July 21, for Glasgow, with for Western yellow, 58c. for round yellow and white. Albion of London, United Life of New York, coal and naval stores, took fire when one New York Life, New York Life and Trust, day out, from spontaneous combustion, and New England Mutual of Boston, and Mutual burnt to the water's edge. The Captain and crew took to their boats, and were picked up on the 24th by the bark Geo. Briggs, a 46c. from Boston.

The steamship Alabama arrived at New-Orleans Aug. 1 from Chagres, with later advices from California. Another conflagration had occurred at San Francisco, in which ten squares were burnt, and three millions worth of property was destroyed. Several have been the work of incendiaries.

Later advices from Havana state that Trinidad and Villa Clara had declared against the Government and favor of the insurgents. 74th year of her age. She professed Christ in early A dispatch from Cincinnati reports that large life and united with the 1st Seventh-day Baptist Church bodies of young men in that region are waiting for an opportunity to join the insur-

land since Feb. 5, about 4,500 in steamers— aries of time, she manifested such cheerlulness, and con mostly visitors to the Great Exhibition.

From France we learn that the much- in this district, says the St. Croix (Wis.) In- ed "Romulus," one hundred dollars, in two that, on the 16th of April, H. M. B. brig Pentalked-of Bill for the Revision of the Consti- quirer, amounting to near 3,500,000 acres, will notes of the Bank of Washington, part or all guin captured at sea a brig with 400 slaves

> On Saturday afternoon last, Mr. Jos. S. over portions of Alleghany County, Md., de-A National Convention of the Liberty

Party is called at Buffalo for the 17th/and 18th days of September next. In Philadelphia, a little boy died of the sting of a bee in the hollow of his foot, after

A fight occurred between Gen. Quitman

a week of suffering.

The Hightstown (N. J.) Record says that Executive Committee of the Eastern Association. One of them, held in June, is thus spoken of their fruit to market, and that several baskets in The Tribune of that place: "On this day, were at the depot in that place on Wednesday, Church in Hopkinton, on the first day of the week folpursuant to public notice for that purpose that looked well for early fruit. The crop lowing the fourth Sabbath in August, at 9 o'clock A. M. eral Point, and a very great assemblage of have to pay higher prices than they did last

Don Marcial Arias Carbajal, a young Span iard, has deposited at the Patent Office the plan of a mechanism which he has invented, and to which he has given the name of Brake a la Marcialina, or the Application of Steam to the Brakes, and which enables the engineer The National Intelligencer has a long ar- to close them when necessary from his place.

A correspondent writing from Detroit, says he has just been to Windsor, C. W., opposite that city. The vast barracks erected during the last war, may be seen there rapidly falling to decay. They are now occupied by fugitive slaves, and among them both poverty and suf- 14, 1851. fering are visible. Many of them left property and home to avoid slavery in this Republic.

A special Convention of the Protestan Episcopal Church in the diocese of Illinois, is to convene at Pekin, in that State, on the 1st of September next, for the purpose of electing an Assistant Bishop. The declining jects embraced in it. effect there has been a rapid and steady in- The Commissioners appointed by the Gover- health of Bishop Philander Chase, from excrease of correspondence. The ratio of paid nor of Wisconsin to select 500,000 acres of treme old age and arduous duties, renders this

A Mass State Convention of the opponents are very generally used for letters. The fine timber and prairie land in this county for to the "Fugitive Slave Law, to the further and will be sold to actual settlers, who have of any section of the Union who dictate to us the right of pre-emption, at about the same subjects we shall or shall not discuss," has price of government lands. The State gives been called to meet at Madison, Wisconsin, on meaning of words, and the names of persons, animals, a credit of thirty years on these lands by the the 9th of September, to nominate a Governor and objects, which are not defined in ordinary diction-

The number of newspapers taken by the The State Fair in Vermont will be held people of the United States annually averages for deliberation and inquiry, and postpone name was Goldsmith, the cook, perished in this year at Middlebury, on the 10th and 11th over sixteen to every inhabitant, man, woman, the subject until Monday. After a brief, but the flames. Abraham Fisher had just return- of September. In addition to the usual dis- or child. In the British Empire only one rather warm discussion, this suggestion was ed with money to pay his hands, and the money play of sheep, including some of the best breeds person in 12,000 takes a newspaper, in Belgi-

> It is said that five gentlemen recent ly killed 3,500 brook trout in two days and a half, in Lewis County! This is a large story, and, for the sake of the humanity of those of whom it is told, we hope it is not true.

The slave of John K. Shaw & Co., of New Orleans, absconded with \$4,500, the proceeds of a check intrusted to him, and drawn from

Joseph S. Atkins, of Mount Vernon, Maine ity which has produced great consternation. subsequently edited and published the Balls- son, standing near him, was knocked down

In Ohio advices from all quarters of the season will be the largest ever grown in the Wisconsin, the yield is also very large, and

The Commissioners of Excise in New York adjourned last week, after having licensed only four thousand seven hundred and thirteen liquor-sellers.

The Postmaster-General, with the advice of other physical infirmity likely to excite the can be but one office of publication for newsare printed and published.

parts of the Union indicate that the wheat harvest of 1851 will be the heaviest ever

The Jersey Shore Republican says that Rev. John H. Grier, Presbyterian Minister, has married since he has been a resident of that

Minnesota Territory is said to be rapidly filling up with farmers of considerable means and excellent characters.

James J. Orcutt, under sentence of death at Utica for the crime of arson, has been respited by Governor Hunt till the 4th of Octo-

Benjamin Rackleff and James W. Skillings were killed by lightning on Friday evening at

Mr. Edward Stedman and son were drown- commend it, cordially, to religious readers. ed at South Kingston, R. I., on Monday last.

New York Market—August 4, 1851.

Ashes-Pots \$5 06 a 5 12: Pearls 5 50. Flour and Meal-Flour, 4 00 a 4 06 for State, 4 00 4 12 for Michigan, Indiana, and Ohio; 4 18 a 4 25

for pure Genesee. Rye Flour 3 44. Corn Meal 2 94 Grain-Wheat, 95c. a 1 00 for Canadian, Red Ohio 90c., Genesee 95c. a 1 03 for common to fair. Rye 72c. Oats, 39 a 41c. for Jersey, 38 a 40c. for Ohio, 41 a 43c. for State. Corn, 56c. for Western mixed, 57c. Provisions-Pork, 12 37 a 12 87 for prime, 14 31 a 14 37 for mess. Beef, 5 00 a 6 00 for prime, 8 75 a 11 00 for mess. Butter, 10 a 14c. for Ohio, 11 a 15c. or State. Cheese 4 a 6 c.

Wool-Domestic is selling only in small parcels at 39

MARRIED

by Eld. W. B. Maxson, Mr. Benjamin F. Madison, of Sary. Hence Chemistry, Physiology, and Intellectual Surlington, N. Y., to Miss Fanny Burdick, daughter of Philosophy, are assigned to the Fall Term; Philosophy, In Independence, Allegany Co., N. Y., July 15th

1851, by Eld. T. E. Babcock, Mr. John Longwell, of lives were also lost. The fire is believed to Hammondsport, to Miss HARRIET GOODRICH, of the

In Independence, N.Y., July 20th, 1851, of consumpion, Lydia Reynolds, wife of Wm. Reynolds, in the of Hopkinton, R. I. Subsequently, on removing to Brookfield, N. Y., she joined first Church of that town. At the time of her death she was a member of the Church in Independence. In all her pilgrimage, she Dr. Lingard, the celebrated historian of England, died at his residence, Hornby, on Thursday night. For some length of time he line in the short, when he is the short, when he fidence in the Gospel, and talked of her departure from this life, and her entrance upon the next, in such a spirit Letters from the coast of Africa announce as almost to shut out of the mind of the beholder the thought of being in the house of approaching death, and to present the appearance of one preparing for a jour-

On Sabbath night, July 19, a tornado passed ver portions of Alleghany County, Md., de-Church of Alfred, of which she continued a worthy nember until dismissed to join the church triumphant. Her disease was consumption, with which she lingered

RECEIPTS.

The Treasurer of the Seventh-day Baptist Publishing Society acknowledges the receipt of the following sums from subscribers to the Sabbath Recorder:— Pinkham Mosher, New York, \$2 00 to vol. 8 No. 52 " 8 " 52 " 8 " 52 BENEDICT W. ROGERS, Treasurer.

Providence) meet at the meeting-house of the first S. S. GRISWOLD, Sec.~

GREENMANVILLE, Ct , July 23, 1851. Our Anniversaries.

THE MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—The Ninth Anniwill 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. Eld. Nathan V. Hull is expected to preach the opening discourse.

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

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

Union Bible Dictionary. DREFERABLE TO ANY OTHER.—It is unques

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

book, except the Bible itself, in which so great a quan tity of matter can be purchased for so small a sum; and happily, it is matter of an important character, all of which helps to elucidate the Bible. It explains the aries. The images of things are also given in pictures, wherever this method is necessary to a just perception of them, or can be made to convey a more ready and accurate idea, than a mere verbal description. [Ch. Mir. It is a sort of sine-qua-non for a Sunday-school teach-

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

[Rev. Dr. Alexander. The mass of various and important information compressed within so small a compass is almost incredible.

[Rev. Dr. Storrs, of Mass. I regard the present volume as the best of its kind. Just what was wanted by Sunday-schools and Bible-

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

The Christian Review. THE removal of this Quarterly to New York more

1. than a year since, and its elevation in character, the Publishers are happy to say, have greatly increasand patronize their efforts, they are determined to spare no pains or expense in raising the work to the highest point of excellence, every way worthy of its State. In New York, Indiana, Michigan, and 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 PRE-PAID.

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 subscrip-

NEW POSTAGE LAW. This offer of pre-payment of postage is of more impapers and periodicals, and that is where they portance in consequence of the new law. The post age under 500 miles is the same as before; over 500

The reports from all the grain-growing over 1,500 miles the postage will be double; 2,500 and 3,500, quadruple. If, however, the postage is pre-paid it is only one-half the above rates.

DPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

This periodical has at last taken its true position. It will now challenge comparison with the best religious Reviews-proving that the Baptists have intellectual power and diversity enough to maintain a denominational Quarterly of the highest standard.

[Watchman and Reflector. In tasteful and correct mechanical execution the Review" is not surpassed by any of the Quarterlies. . . . Every minister should have it; and we wonder that more of our lay brethren, of educated mind, literary taste, and pecuniary ability, do not subscribe. [Michigan Christian Herald.

This is one of the best Quarterlies in the United States, and may, in fact, be regarded as a model of its , [Western Literary Messenger. We have always regarded the "Christian Review" as an able, candid, and fearless exponent of truth, both in religion and literature. It is eminently catholic in its spirit, and comprehensive in its scope. We

[Southern Literary Gazette. COLBY & BALLARD, Publishers, 122 Nassau-street, New York.

DeRuyter Institute. THE Academic Year commences the last Wednesday L in August, and closes the last Tuesday in June of

Board of Instruction. Rev. J. R. IRISH, A. M., Principal. Miss JOSEPHINE WILCOX, Preceptress. Rev. J. W. MORTON, Assistants. Mr. O. B. IRISH, L

The Terms for 1851 and 1852 are as follows:-The First commences Aug. 27 and closes Dec. 2. " March 17 " " June 29.

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 a few others, classes will be formed at the commencement of each Term, but In Edmeston, Otsego Co., N. Y., on the 29th of July, in the higher branches a different arrangement is neces-Astronomy, and Logic, to the Winter Term; and Botany, Geology, and Moral Science, to the Spring Term. Term, Greek and Hebrewin the Winter, and Spanish and Italian in the Spring, and continued through the course. Geometry is commenced with the Fall Term, Trigonometry and Conic Sections in the Winter, Mathe-

matical Astronomy, Surveying, and Navigation in the Tuition should be arranged before entering classes.
Geography, Elementary Arithmetic, and Beginners in Grammar, per Term, ligher Arithmetic, Advanced Grammar, Composition, Beginners in Algebra, and Analysis, Higher Mathematics, Languages, Natural

ences, &c. EXTRAS. Chemical Experiments, Drawing, 3 00 Monochromatic Painting 5 00 Oil Painting, Writing and Stationery, 0 50 Vocal Music, Elementary, Advanced Class, 2 00

Instrumental Music, 8 00 Use of Organ or Piano, \$2 00 per quarter. BOARD, in private families, per week, from \$1 25 to \$1 50; in clubs, from 60 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 more than a year, and then died in the triumphs of a thorough review of the common school branches, with faith; her last words being, "I am ready and willing to 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 minors 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:

JAS. R. IRISH, Pres., Of the Board S. S. CLARKE, Sec. of Trustees. DERUYTER, July 18, 1851.

Miscellaneous.

The Wife's Appeal.

BY W. C. BENNETT. Oh, don't go in to-night John Now husband, don't go in! To spend your only shilling, John, Would be a cruel sin. There's not a loaf at home, John: There's not a coal, you know; Though with hunger I am faint, John, And cold comes down the snow: Then don't go in to-night!

Ah, John, you must remember, And, John, I can't forget, When never foot of yours, John Was in the alehouse set. Ah, those were happy times, John ! No quarrels then we knew, And none were happier in our lane Than I, dear John, and you Then don't go in to-night!

You will not go! John, John, I mind When we were courting, few Had arm or step as firm, Or cheek as red as you. But drink has stolen your strength. John. And paled your cheek to white. Has tottering made your once firm tread. And bowed your manly height: You'll not go in to-night.

You'll not go in? think on the day That made me, John, your wife; What pleasant talk that day we had Of all our future life! Of how your steady earnings, John, No wasting should consume, But weekly some new comfort bring To deck our happy room; Then don't go in to-night!

To see us, John, as then we dressed. So tidy, clean, and neat; Brought out all eyes to follow us As we went down the street. Ah, little thought our neighbors then! And we as little thought, That ever, John, to rags like these By drink we should be brought! You won't go in to-night!

And will you go? If not for me, Yet for your baby stay; You know, John, not a taste of food Has passed my lips to-day; And tell your father, little one, 'Tis mine your life hangs on. You will not spend the shilling, John? You'll give it him? Come, John, Come home with us to-night!

The Indians in Oregon. .

The National Intelligencer says that the Indian Commissioners have recently completed four treaties with the Indian tribes of Oregon. The following account of the trea-

speedly as practicable after the ratification

A second treat is, with the Luckamiute band of the same tribe, having the same general stipulations as the foregoing. The Luckamiutes cede a tract along the river and rank? from which they take their name, also a tributary of the Wallamette, keeping a reservation for their own special use, saving the right to the authorities of the Territory to locate highways through the reservation whenever public convenience might appear to require it. The treaty stipulates a money compensation in the same proportions of cash and articles as in the treaty with the Yambills. A horse and bridle is also to be delivered to each of the Chiefs of the band.

A third treaty with the Santiam band of the Moolalle tribe, similar in general respects to the forgoing, cedes to the United States a tract abutting on Silver Creek, a tributary of the Wallamette. It makes a reservation neighboring a former reservation to the Santiam band, with similar proviso as in the treaty with the Luckamiutes. They also get a compensation, part money and goods. Ten rifles to be delivered to the band at large, and a good Indian horse to the principal chief.

The fourth treaty is with the principal band of the Moolalle tribe, and agrees in general terms with the former. It cedes a tract of land commencing at a point within a mile of the Falls of the Wallamette, at Oregon city, and occupying a valuable portion of the country. They too are to have a reservation, with money and clothing, similar to the foregoing; also, fifteen rifles, and five horses to the chiefs, with a good log-house for the principal chief, Guai-eck-e te.

The reservation made in these treaties are, in the judgment of the Commissioners, well suited to the character and condition of these Indians. Little conflict will be had with any rights of property acquired by white men : and in the very few cases where reservations for the Indians cover lands in occupancy of whites, it is recommended that the latter be bought out at a fair valuation. The Indians themselves have got to be almost wholly dependant on the whites for protection, assistance and money, and are unwilling generally adopted by the merchants. Very not yet in much favor with the American the boots left behind, and begged of the offito be removed far from them. On the other many general letters, however, are still sent farmers; but in England, Scotland, and other cers to get them and send them to him, which hand, they are of no little service to the through the Post Office unpaid. There is a European countries, the "grass cock system" white emigrant in a country where labor is point of etiquette in connection with this sub- of curing has now nearly superseded every the boots in question were obtained; but bescarce. So that all interests and wishes are ject which we are sure will be observed by other, not only in the management of clover, fore sending them to Jersey, officer Read susserved by the measures the Commissioners every gentleman who once directs his atten- but all other grasses, even the finest, but when pected that there might be something wrong

have taken. their original costume and adopted that of ever had any claims to approval, they were quired.

the whites, retaining only the blanket, They entirely swept away by the operation of the evidence a strong desire yet more to assimi- new Postage Law. A letter which is not These Indians seem to be constitutionally prepaid. Is it polite, kind, or gentlemanly to progenitors. Their habitations, such as they benefits neither party to a correspondence? The period at which hay is cut and corn are, are not only permanent, but hereditary. The polite world should remember that the [wheat] reaped, materially affects the quantity and rather than move from the places their claims to gentlemanly consideration. forefathers occupied will submit to die on the

With this deep-rooted, or rather ineradicable, principal the Commissioners had to contend, and only effected the favorable not well fitted for cultivation, though suited to the peculiar habits of the Indians. The Callapooyas have little taste for hunting or where the kamass and wappattoo abound, while the Moolalles, a hardier and more vigorous race, inhabit the wooded slopes of the Cascade Mountains, and subsist chiefly

Intemperance in England and Wales.

Every day throws fresh light on the fearful results of intemperance. At the last meeting of the Statistical Society, a paper was read mortality among persons of intemperate habirs." Mr. Neison commenced his paper by explaining that the primary reason for collecting the data then brought forward was to apply the results to life assurance operations and he had consequently only included well marked cases of intemperance, and not brought into his observations mere occasional drinkers, or what is termed generous or "free the 6111.5 years of life to which the observations extended, 357 deaths had taken place; but if these lives had been subject to the same rate of mortality as the general populadeaths would have been 110 only, or less than one-third. At the term of life 21.30 the mor tality was upward of five times that of the twenty years it was above four times greater, the difference gradually becoming less and years, while a person of the general population of the country would have an equal ties, show what trinkets satisfy the Indians chance of living 44.2, 36.5, and 28.8 years refor their lands, and what gloomy forebodings spectively. Some curious results were shown considerably refreshed, yet unregenerated! on the duration of life; beer drinkers averag- out further indignities being shown him, but ing 21.7 years, spirit-drinkers 16.7, and those he maintained his stubborn and dogged will One treaty was with the Yamhill band of who drink both spirits and beer indiscrimin- to outbrave the masses that surrounded him; the Callapooya tribe, whereby they stipulate ately 16.1 years. These results, however, were still paying no heed to the good advice of to become subject and faithful to the laws not more curious than those connected with the humane, he continued his threats and and regulations of the United States govern- different classes of persons. The average refused to leave, bidding defiance to the ing the intercourse between the whites and duration of life, after the commencement of whole community. The citizensthen, seeing the Indians, and to continue the friends and intemperate habits among mechanics, work- that they would have to use strong remedies, allies of the same, referring all cases of dif- ing and laboring men, was eighteen years; as his case was a very hopless one, procured ference or aggression arising between the traders, dealers, and merchants, seventeen; a basket of all sorts of feathers and a bucket whites and themselves to the Government professional men and gentlemen, fifteen; and of tar, together with a substantial wagonof the United States for adjustment; the females, fourteen years only. But perhaps whip with a very extensive thong attached latter agreeing to indemnify them for all the most curious circumstance disclosed was thereto, and where about to apply things losses and injuries inflicted on them by the the remarkable similarity between the pro- that were calculated to have a moving effect citizens of the United States. The Yamhills portion of crime in the sexes to the propor- on his hitherto stubborn bowels-when, just cede a tract of the south fork of the Cal- tion of deaths from assigned causes of intem- then, he caved, and concluded to retire in lapooya, a tributary of the Wallamette, oc- perance. It was shown that the tendency to peace. After mounting his horse and get- trude," known in all the distinguished famicupied by a numerous white population, and crime in the male sex is nearly five times ing off a respectful distance, he uttered the lies of that capital, lately died. Could she accept a reservation in a small isolated valley greater than that of the female, or more strict | most awful threats and imprecations on the have written her life it would be a remarkaamong the Coast Mountains, offering pastur. If in the relation of 336 to 1,581, while the devoted Trojans, who where about to get at | ble story, for she was a nurse for the sick, and age for their horses and a supply of roots, ratio of deaths to the population from assigned him, when lo! he vamosed, and when last had witnessed in the long course of her life which form their principal support. Besides | intemperate causes at the age of 20 and upward, | seen he was on his way to see the Governor ! | many remarkable scenes. She had closed the this reservation they are to receive compen- are in the relation of 8,011 to 36,769—a most | McCoy is a que-legged man, and it is eyes of Chopin; waited on Mirabeau, Sieyes, sation, partly in cash and the remainder in remarkable agreement, the difference being altogether owing to that circumstance that the Brothers Lameth, Barnave and the late clothing, household utensils and agricultural under 21 per cent. Mr. Neison concluded by be saved his bacqn! No two legged Aboli- Duke de Lauzun; applied leeches to Maimplements, with the reserved right of chang- giving an estimate of the number of drunk- tionist can come here and say what McCoy rat; put a mustard plaster on Robespierre, ing these implements for other articles of ards in England and Wales, from which it said, and take his hide away whole cloth. equal value, on giving one year's notice to appears that the number of males was 53.583. the Territorial Superintendent of Indian Af- and females 11,223, making a total of 64,806, fairs of their wish to do so. Ten rifles and which gives one drunkard to every 74 of the three Indian horses are also to be given to male population, one to every 434 of the fethe Chief of the bands, and seven substantial male, and one in 145 of both sexes. How log huts, built within the reservation, as long are these things to be? When will the curse of strong drink be removed? How long will the drinking customs of society customs so irrational—so destructive of health -so ruinous to soul and body-be sanctioned degree of deterioration, which considerably the most distinguished women of Paris. The Legislature. These two bodies, which may to which attention is invited: and upheld by fashion and learning, and piety diminishes its value as a feed for stock, besides child had died, as it was supposed, and had be considered as lying at the extremes of

Suicide in France.

The number of suicides in France from the year 1835 to 1845 amounted to 33.032. During the year 1835 the number was 2,305, and from that time it regularly increases to 3,102, with the exception of the year 1844, which fell off 47 from the year 1843. The proportion between men and woman was 1,785 to 520 in 1835, and similar in the other years. Suicide was much less frequent in the mountain regions than in the level country The number was decidedly influenced by the season of the year. There were the least in the month of December, only 1,977 cases in the whole twelve years. From that month there was a regular increase till June, which numbers 3,624, and a regular decrease again from that time till December. Among the suicides during this period were 239 children under 16 years of age; thence the number increases till between the age of 40 or 50, of which class there were 6,675 cases; then again a regular decrease; there being still 458 cases over 80. As to occupation, 7,530 were day laborers, 1,883 military men, 1,571 capitalists. Of the deaths, 11,084 were by drowning, 10,605 by hanging, 5,362 by shooting, 2,322 by the fumes of charcoal, 1,328 by sharp instruments, 791 by poisoning, and 1,399 by falling from a hight. As to the causes, there were 6,449 cases from mental aberration, 2,745 from bodily suffering, 1,186 from fear of legal process, 2,623 from domes tic troubles, 1,853 from poverty, 1,697 from pecuniary embarrassment, 143 from ill treatment of parents, 983 crossed in love, 148 from jealousy, 1,360 habitual drunkenness, 3 (women) from want of means for the toilette, I for failing in an examination, and 6 from po-[N. Y. Tribune. itical excitement.

ETIQUETTE AND CHEAP POSTAGE.—The system of prepaying postage is being very

late themselves to their white neighbors. prepaid is charged two cents more than when attached to the homes and haunts of their subject a friend to a tax of 66 per cent., which They seem to have universally imbibed the times change, and that etiquette must keep idea that the doom of their race is sealed, pace with the times, if it would not lose its

Southern Chivalry Illustrated.

The following from a paper called the Troy Palladiun, published in Pike County, treaties they have by granting reservations Alabama, is the greatest illustration, of a state of excitement" because a "one legged itinerant clock mender," ventured to fishing, but live on low and marshy spots, speak "pretty freely on questions of freesoil, &c.," and was "seen some days previous in a very suspicious conversation with a negro man!" Here is the article, com-

plete:-On Saturday McCoy again made his appearance in the village, and went on in such a an unadulterated Abolitionist; having been -that the citizens were indignant at his conduct, and that if he did not leave as requesttion of England or Wales, the number of ed he would certanly receive such punish. enemy. The Abolitionist, not heeding the general community, and in the succeeding friendly advice given him, remained, and a 30 years of age 13.8, and one of 40 years 11.6 the case would admit of. Arrived at the branches the pole slipped, and down slid

Mr. McCoy into Beulah's limpid waters;

Curing Clover Hay.

tive hay, provided it be cut in season, and pro- fore he died, ordered a glass of water, dipped perly cured. As a general rule, it is not ad- his fingers therein, and breathed his last with visable to permit it to remain standing much these words: "I wash my hands in inafter the period of infloresence, as the ripen- nocence." Mother Gertrude also witnessed ing of seed in the field exposes it to a certain the resurrection of a child, who is now one of of the English Parliament and the California detached from the stock during the process of suddenly arose and was led by an irresistible witness a bull and bear fight. raking and pitching, even when these opera- feeling to look again on her child's face. On tions are performed with the most consum-opening the door, she found it sitting up in

follows:—As soon as the heads are fully blown one of Lamartine's poems. I commence mowing, care being had to lay the swath as closely as possible, and to leave no scattering grass between them, if it can be provided the weather during the day has been carefully over with a fork, and in this position the next day. I then with a pitchfork commence cocking the swath—pitching the halfabout eighty pounds uncured hay to a cock. They are then neatly raked off, the "scatterremain unopened and wholly undisturbed till

or even wet after cocking, the compactness of Cutlery business is much younger. the cocks will prevent their becoming saturated, and a few hours' sunning will render them fit to put on the mow. I have known

impaired. tion to the subject. Under the old Post Of- cut for hay, or as a dry feed for domestic about them, and on examination found three So much, it might be remarked, have fice dispensation, the rule was, that letters be stock. In the case of clover, which usually small saws, a file, and other useful little tools, these Indians fallen into white habits and tween friends, except from a gentleman to a grows thick and rank, the fork should always which had been nicely packed between the ideas, that they have altogether abandoned lady, need not be prepaid. If that custom take the place of the rake, which is not re- soles when made. These instruments were

Entting Hay and other Crops.

There appears to be sound philosophy and good sense in the following remarks from an

by weight and the quality of the produce.

and uneatable if left too long uncut. The same natural change goes on in grasses which in situations the very least objectionable to Southern Chivalry we have yet met with. the young grasses there is much sugar, which and a repetition of these processes, for several the white man. The lands so reserved are Only think of a town being "thrown into as they grow up, is gradually changed, first, more completely the latter change is effectedthat is, the riper the plant becomes—the less sugar and starch, both soluble substances, they contain. And though it has been ascertained that the woody fibre is not wholly indigestible. but that the cow for example, can appropriate a portion of it for food, as it passes through her stomach, yet the reader will readily AN ABOLITIONIST SERVED RIGHT.—Our imagine that those parts of the food which usually quiet little town was thrown into a dissolve most easily are also likely—other state of some excitement on Saturday last, things being equal—to be most nourishing to from external indication) two sets of digesby the report that an Abolitionist was in the animal. It is ascertained also, that the tive organs. In other respects is does not our streets. A man who said his name was weight of hay or straw reaped is actually less by F. G. P. Neison, Esq., on the "rate of D. S. McCoy, an itinerant clock mender, when allowed to become fully ripe and therevisited this place on Tuesday last, spoke fore by cutting soon after the plant has atpretty freely on questions of free-soil, &c., tained its greatest height, a larger quantity as but it seems that no one paid any attention well as a better quality of hay will be obtainto the fellow, not thinking him an Abolitionist, ed, while the land also will be less exhausted. The same remarks apply to corn, both to the straw and to the grain produce. The rawer way as to leave no room to doubt his being a crop is cut, the heavier and more nourishing the straw. Within three weeks of being seen some days previous in a very suspicious ripe, the straw begins to diminish in weight livers." Throughout the whole of the tables | conversation with a negro man belonging to | and the longer it remains uncut after that time the mortality shown was frightfully high. In Mrs. Allen. Our worty fellow-townsman, the lighter it becomes and less nourishing. On Richard F. Cook, Esq., went to McCov and the other hand, the ear, which is sweet and told him he must leave the place immediately milky a month before it is ripe, gradually consolidates, the sugar changing into starch, and the milk thickening into the gluten and albumen of the flour. As soon as this change ment, at their hands as his infamous conduct is nearly completed, or about a fortnight be- The model, which is of a double-acting forcewould authorise them to inflict on their worst fore ripening, the grain contains the largest pump, is all of pure solid gold. The inventor number (in fact all) of the villagers assembled | yield the largest quantity of fine flour and the | is composed was gathered by himself, and he and procured a very ugly pole, placed the least bran. At this period, the grain has a has exhibited much skillful handiwork, as well less. An intemperate person of the age of 20 has Abolitionist on it, and gave him as comfort- thin skin, and hence the small quantity of as ingenuity in its construction. Of all the an equal chance of living 15.6 years, one of able a ride down to the double branches as bran. But if the crop be still left uncut, the models in the Patent Office—more than 15,000 next natural step in the ripening process is to in number—the present is the only one of this now is the time to subscribe. Every particular respecting the grain with a better protection, a material. thicker skin. A portion of the starch of the grain is changed into a woody fibre, precisely as in the ripening of hay, of the soft shoots of they have of their own fate, can not be read in the influence of the different kinds of drinks He was then told that he might leave withradish. By this change, therefore, the quanhusk increased; hence the diminished yield of flour, and the increased produce of bran. skin thinner, the grain fuller, the bushel

Death of "Mother Gertrude."

matter than when it is left uncut until it is

considered to be fully ripe.

In Paris, an old lady named "Mother Gerand even held the head of Napoleon, when he had an attack of fever. Not long ago she closed the eyes of a man who for twenty years previous to the Revolution of February, held Clover makes a most desirable and nutri- the keys of the "Secret Fund," and who, bethe coffin, playing with the funeral garlands. My plan of operation in curing clover is as | This remarkable scene became the subject of

terbury is the chief seat of manfactures in helped. About four o'clock in the afternoon, Connecticut. Having had little to do with Cloths or Fabrics, but devoted its energies clear and warm, I have the swaths turned to those branches in which Ingenuity does committed brutal a assault upon a white girl. most and mere Labor least, it has retained has been sentenced to receive twenty-five they are allowed to remain until four o'clock its activity, and its prosperity, though the lashes immediately, and twenty-five on the recent manufacturing depression. Ten years 16th inst, two weeks solitary confinement ago, it had 2,468 inhabitants; now it has and to wear a three pronged iron collar for made grass into flakes as much as possible, 5,137—an increas of over 100 per cent. Its | nine days! and making my cocks compact, but small, say | Census shows 782 dwellings, 1,005 families, 109 Farms, and 45 Factories, employing a capital of \$1,511,900, which is probably ings" cleaned up, and the cocks permitted to swelled by the capitals of individual shops auxiliary to these to not less than Two Millions. Sheet Brass, Copper, German Sil Should the weather prove favorable, the ver Wire, Plated Ware, Daguerreotype making will proceed rapidly, and in two days | Plates, Buttons, Pins, Pocket Knives, from the time the grass is cocked, the hay Hooks and Eyes, Hosiery, Suspenders. will be fit to put on the mow. This increases Umbrella Trimmings, &c. are the prothe entire preservation of the tops and foliage, ducts. Probably more Buttons are made at gives a beautiful green color to the hay, and Waterbury than in all America beside. The prevents the stocks from assuming that dry, Button manufacture was first started here in prevents the stocks from assuming that dry, Button manufacture was first started here in A law has been passed in Kentuckey, Persia. Elbridge Eddy. ligneous character which they are sure to pos- 1802, being the second attempt in the United which gives to widows having children of Preston—J. C. Maxson. sess when made by exposure to the hot sun. States. The Brass and Copper buisness the proper age to attend the public schools, Richburgh—John B. Cottrell. Rodnian—Nathan Gilbert. Clover made in this way is never mouldy; and was started here in 1830, under the impulse the right to vote in the election of school even should the weather prove unfavorable, of the noble Tariff of 1828. The Pocket trustees, &c.

A YANKEE MANUFACTURING TOWN.-Wa-

BURGLARS' BOOTS .- The notorious and desperate burglar, Shields, whose arrest we publand his earnings as a teacher of the pianohay cocked in this manner to remain out a lished on Monday last, was removed from his forte, a capacity in which he has a great week or ten days, and still retain all its den in Orange street without his boots, and reputation. original greenness and fragrance perfectly un- when in charge of the officers at the Chief's office, and on being taken to the Newark Making hay in this manner is a practice jail, seemed to be very much concerned about they promised to do. Yesterday afternoon Germantown Tel. | ntende d for use in breaking jail.

IMPROVEMENT OF PARSNIPS, BEETS, AND CARROTS.—By a little attention to the seeds of these roots, and to good cultivation, their size and quality can be greatly improved. Our plan is this: As soon as the umbels or spikes, The period at which hay is cut and corn as the case may be, begin to form for the seed, we carefully prune out the laterals and throw all the circulation into the central stalks. ready. Now is the time to subscribe. The result will be a development of the re-It is commonly known that when radishes are left too long in the ground, they become hard maining seeds to about double their usual and woody; that the soft stem of the young size and in a much higher degree of maturity cabbage undergoes similar change as the plant and perfection. A little extra attention to grows old; and the artichoke becomes tough manuring the ground, deep tillage and careful cultivation of the beds, in which these seeds are sown in the ensuing year, will inare cut for hay. In the blades and stems of sure roots of at least double the ordinary size; seasons in succession, will continue to repay into starch, and then into woody fibre. The for the trouble by the annual increase of the products. Seed raisers and gardeners will do Family Visitor. well to notice this.

> SIAMESE TWINS OUTDONE.—The La Grange (Ga) Reporter of the 11th inst. says: Tribune. "It gives us pleasure to recommend it to On the night of the 3d inst. a servant women belonging to R. A. T. Ridely gave birth to a child having two perfect and distinct heads and necks on one body. It has two breast bones and two spines, and (it is supposed seem to be different from other children. It legs and arms are perfect, and, excepting the parts above mentioned as double, there appears no deformity whatever. The most surprising part of the whole affair is that the mother is alive and doing well, although the child weighed at birth eleven and a half pounds. Dr. R. has preserved it in alcohol, in which state it was exhibited for several days at his office. It is his intention to present it to the Medical College at Augusta.

Varietn.

The Washington Telegraph says the first application for a patent from California will shortly be presented at the Patent Office. this time, the bushel will be heavier, and will of Sacramento. The gold of which his model

The Parisians are diverting themselves with a lively little farce, respecting the adventures of a Frenchman in London during the Great Exhibition. The disagreeables of tough beef, heavy pudding sombre skies, and stiff manners, throw them into convulsions of the most proper time for cutting corn. The plaintive wailing, while a few melancholy tiptoe, slowly repeating in solemn whispers, heavier, the yield of flour greater, the quanas the curtain falls, " It is Sunday." tity of bran less, while at the same time the

straw is heavier, and contains more soluble Dr. Symonds, of New Orleans, publishes statistics to show that that it the unhealthiest city in the Union, and he enters into a curious calculation of the pecuniary loss thereby, averaging ten and a half millions a year, and over \$400 to every man, woman, and child. The figures for four and a half years are: - Capital sunk by death \$15,174,000; labor lost \$17,003,250; ditto by sickness \$2,173,075; cost of sickness and death \$11, 146,575; total \$45,437,700

Daniel Isaac, the celebrated Wesleyan preacher, was fond of smoking; and on one occasion an elderly lady entered the room, and seeing him engaged with the pipe, lifted her hands, and exclaimed, as if particularly shocked at the sight of so much self-in feit Coin. 8 pp.
dulgence, "Ah, Mr. Isaac, your are at your No. 8 The Sabbath Controversy The True Issue. shocked at the sight of so much relf-in idol again!" Looking up at her with one No. 9 The Fourth Commandment False Exposition. of his quiet, yet pleasently demure exprescloud of smoke, "Yes, I am burning it!"

"Extremes meet," is a proverb which finds an odd illustration in the recent action insuring a certain degree of actual and un- been placed in its coffin. That night, the mo- | civilization, both adjourned lately for reasons avoidable loss in handling it, as those leaves ther, who had cast herself on the floor in an of like nature and importance—the first to and heads which have become dry are easily adjoining room, in the bitterness of her grief, attend the Derby Races, and the latter to

As the sun doth not wait for prayers and incantations to be prevailed upon to rise, but immediately shines forth and received with universal salutations, so neither do you wait for applauses, and shouts, and praises in order to do good; but be a voluntary benefactor, and you will be beloved like the

A slave woman at New Orleans, who

"Homestead exemption is not the portion of the poor Indians," so exclaims a writer, on seeing the remnant of the once powerful Pottawatomie tribe passing through Kenosha from their old home in Michigan, removing

A small piece of paper or linen, just moistened with turpentine, and put in the wardrobe, or draw for a single day two or three times a year, is said to a sufficient preserva-

The son of the great Mozart lives at Milan

on his pension as retired Austrian official,

To speak well is to sound like a cymbal but to do well is to act an angel. He that practiseth what he reads and understands, God will help him to understand what he

understands not. An English paper says a bird's nest made from three lace collars which had been missed from an adjoining hedge five weeks pre-

Voltaire's definition of a physician is:-'An unfortunate gentleman, expected every day to perform a miracle; namely, to reconcile health with intemperance."

viously, was found lately in an apple-tree.

New Era for the "Best Youth's Magazine!" GREAT REDUCTION OF POSTAGE!

WOODWORTH'S YOUTH'S CABINET. WOODWORTH, and filled with the choicest gems for the young, commences a new series with the issue

The great reduction in postage goes into effect on the first day of July. From and after that day, the terly, in advance) will be, for any distance not over 500 miles, 1 cent; over 500, and not over 1500, 2 cents -it 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 addition to his subscription list from every part of the country, as the former high rates of postage have de-

Woodworth's Youth's Cabinet, in its reading matter, in the number, variety, and beauty of its illustrations and in its general costume, now stands at the head of all monthly publications for the young. "It is unqualifiedly the best youth's magazine in America."-Brat. tleboro Democrat. "It is a model for all works of its class. We cannot too warmly commend it."-N. Y. Jour. "It is a little world within itself."-N. Y. Independent. "Best publication of its class that I am acquainted with." - Rev. Dr. Adams. Each number contains 32 pages, and some 8 or 10

beautiful engravings. The reading matter is just such as is best adapted to amuse, entertain, and instruct the

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(\$1) is paid. Bound volumes, (of which there are now 5,) \$1 25 each; the whole set, \$5 50.

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

The publisher wishes to employ several gentlemen n different parts of the Union-North, South, East, and will be to travel and to obtain subscribers. There is proportion of starch and gluten; if reaped at is a native of Washington, but now a resident no periodical, of whatever character, which commands so ready and so general favor as Woodworth's Youth's ly to the interests of this publication, will receive a com?

pensation which cannot fail to be satisfactory. Persons desiring an agency will please address the publisher (post paid) with responsible testimonials as to character and ability. No time should be lost, as plication. Specimens of the work sent gratis. D. A. WOODWORTH, Publisher.

Note.—The publishers or editors of those newspa pers to whom this advertisement is sent, MARKED, are laughter-when suddenly the stage is dark- for two years, on their sending to the address of " Woodened, (the scene being a few blank walls,) | worth's Youth's Cabinet" copies of the papers containabout a fortnight before the full ripening, as sad music makes the heart sink with its ing the advertisement; or, if preferred, they shall rea copy of "Woodworth's Stories about Animals," illusindividuals in deep mourning steal about on trated with 40 engravings. Those who prefer the latter, must signify such preference and inform us how the books are to be sent. D. A. WOODWORTH.

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. 28 pp. No. 4 The Sabbath and Lord's Day A History of their Observance in the Christian Church, 52 pp.

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points in the Controversy; A Dialogue between a Minister of the Gospel and a Sabbatarian; Counter

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

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The Society has also published the fcllowing works, A Defense of the Sabbath, in reply to Ward on the

Fourth Commandment. By George Carlow. First printed in London, in 1724; reprinted at Stonington, Ct., in 1802; now republished in a revised form. 168 The Royal Law Contended for. By Edward Sten

net. First printed in London, in 1658. 60 pp. An Appeal for the Restoration of the Lord's Sabbath in an Address to the Baptists from the Seventh-day Baptist General Conference. 24 pp.
Vindication of the True Sabbath, by J. W. Morton, late Missionary of the Reformed Presbyterian Church 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 a remittance, to George B. Utter, Corresponding Sec. retary of the American Sabbath Tract Society, No 9

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