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

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

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THE SABBATH QUESTION.

Messas. Editors, Your correspondent, "seek to enforce such sanctity, the true Sabbath which God has commanded?" I think there is a previous question thrust upon our which is the true Sabbath of God?"

is dispensation. And though shed an article in your September number, would retain a day of worship on certain grounds specified, I think his views erroneous and unsafe.

Allow me to call the attention of your readers to a brief defense of a different view of the subject, in which, though I shall not di- ing may be placed under three heads. rectly meet that gentleman's arguments, I will try to set aside some of his conclusions.

I take the following position: -God has required that A SEVENTH PORTION OF MAN'S TIME shall be specially devoted to religious purposes, which arrangement belongs to man's whole history, independently of dispensational changes, and to his whole race, independently for whosoever docth any work therein, that of national distinctions.

The highest authority has said, "The Sabbath was made for man." I am aware that Jesus adds, "And not man for the Sabbath,' That is, man was not made to adapt himself as best he could to an existing arrangement, whether for good or evil—the Sabbath was made for his advantage. Do not, therefore says the Saviour, permit a man to be famished on the Sabbath rather than rub out a few ears of corn. Do not wish David to perish on his journey rather than appropriate the shewbread, which, according to a ceremonial regulation, is to be eaten only by the priests. Still, it is true that the Sabbath was made for man And if made by the Divine Father expressly for his advantage, it must be eminently fitted to promote his good; and it would be marvelto promote his good; and it would be marvel-ous if he should hold it by custom, or as an bath itself? "Remember that thou keep holy

the relation of the Sabbath to every period in the world's history The heavens and the earth were finished in six days, and Moses informs us that "God blessed the seventh day and sanctified it." (Gen. ii. 3.) He blessed the seventh day. For whose use? Who was to obtain the blessing? Himself, or man? • He sanctified it. For whose advantage? His own, or his creatures'? He no doubt was to be praised for his wonderful works. But who was to praise him? Unquestionably all his works praise him. But can any other product of his hand than man offer special praise on the seventh day? It may be said that it is set apart as a memorial of the divine rest, or that it celebrates Jehovah's power, and wisdom, and goodness, as seen in his creative acts. Then we will turn to Moses, who wrote this account, and ask whether the sanctification and blessing of this day had not a special reference to man. We will meet him as he descends the mountain that burned with fire, after Jehovah had been speaking in his ear, while he holds in his hands the tablets graven by the Divine finger. We will read from the very stone, "Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy." (Ex. xx. 7.)

And now let us inquire if this command has aught to do with this early setting apart of the seventh day, or is it a mere Jewish requirement? Moses will readily instruct us. At the 11th verse of the same chapter, he con tinues, "For in six days the Lord made heaven and earth, the sea, and all that in them is, and rested on the seventh day; wherefore the Lord blessed the Sabbath day, and hallowed it." They (men) were to keep it holy, for the Lord had hallowed it and blessed it. They were to keep holy, not a ceremonial day of Jewish appointment, but the day blessed and sanctified in Eden. Nor is the argument for this connection at all weakened by the fact, that another reason for keeping the Sabbath was afterwards given in Deut. v. 15. It was merely an addition. The second motive did not destroy the first. The reason for keep- also thy good Spirit." The Sabbath has been listens to the silent eloquence of him who ing a day may be cumulative.

The desert offers its testimony. When the children of Israel sojourned in the wilderness of Sin, on a certain sixth day Moses said, "To morrow is the rest of the holy Sabbath unto the Lord." And when the seventh day had come, he added, "To-day is the Sabbath of the Lord." And why was this day brought always needed the Divine donation. The to their remembrance? They were gathering manna, and they were to gather it on six his eyes, and render the world his fit habita-

No one will dispute that man had the Sab-

bath through the simes of the prophets. It must, too, be carefully observed, that the Sabbath was not merely a day of rest, but a great congregation assembled, and the saints and the Subbath, were made for man. But which his day is composed—what is the sev- with him. He was, however, the Lord's serwere filled with holy joy. Then, as now, the were glad as they went up to the house of over," says the Lord, "I gave them my Sab- while he takes his day of gladness with him, as plain as the dark cloud which had over-Sabbath sun rose upon the multitudes who God. "The Lord spake unto Moses, saying, speak unto the children of Israel, and say unto them, The feasts (assemblies. Pyle, Gill, Scott, &c.) of the Lord, which ye shall proclaim to be holy convocations, even these are my feasts: Six days shall work be done; but the seventh day is the Sabbath of rest, an holy convocation." (Lev. xxiii. 1, 2, 3) And how was the day to be spent? We will pass by now the Jewish observances connected with it, and ask Isaiah how the day should be sanctified. Besides making it a day of rest from men's own labor, pleasure, thinking, and an already existing Sabbath for a sign, as set speaking, (in which it is implied that they should do God's pleasure, and think and speak for him,) he requires that they shall "call the on the long continued silence of the early garden, but he was ashamed of his master in

iv. 16.) After his resurrection, he met his children of Israel in the desert. "If," it is respects—this is cross-bearing.

from that day to the present time, one day in time of the creation, is it likely that there From "The Church" for October, 1850.

T. W. B., has put a string of queries on the who deny the universal obligation of the given in five or six short chapters. Two Sabbath question, commencing with, "Is the Sabbatic institute, affirm that it was a Jewish leaves in a pocket bible will conduct the day for which they" (a party before named) ordinance, which passed away with that dis- reader from the expulsion of Adam out of pensation. On the contrary, the proposition Eden to the building of the tower of Babel. laid down in this article affirms that it is a commandment exceeding broad, stretching their faith without sacrifice ? Yet, from the notice by the agitations of the present time. through all time, and living through all dis-The first inquiry should be, "Is there a day pensations. Now, that it may be a Jewish There are not a few in our day who, while is exceedingly awkward, therefore, that it prayer? Yet, with the exception of him they profess great reverence for the Word of should be found in the 2d chapter of Genesis. God, claim the liberty of dispensing with the Hence the opponents of its universal applica-Sabbath, under the plea that it is not binding tion generally refer to the 16th chapter of Exodus, and endeavor to find there its institution. Led on by the great Paley, they demand that we shall surrender to them the prethe world.

All the argument that appears worth, meet-

First, There is the argument which arises from the ceremonial aspect of the Sabbath.

The law, as laid down in Ex. xxxi. 14 looks very much like a Jewish and temporary appointment. "Ye shall keep the Sabbath therefore; for it is holy unto you; every one that defileth it shall surely be put to death; soul shall be cut off from among his people." But can no moral truth or perpetual ordinance be wrapped round for a time with the things that are to be done away? Can there be no living Kernel within a temporary incrustation? A man is to be put to death for gather-

ing sticks on the Sabbath-day, which would not be done in gospel times. Does it follow that the Sabbath itself cannot belong to this dispensation? The stubborn and rebellious son, who would not obey the voice of his father or mother, was to be stoned by the men the city. Does the abrogation of this social Jewish law carry away with it the great moral statute, "Honor thy father and thy mother?" And if not, why should the removal of the death-punishment, associated for the Sabbath day," stood side by side with "Honor thy father and thy mother." They A few passages from God's word will show are both moral precepts, growing out of certain conditions of society, which conditions remain substantially the same through all ages of this world's history.

Secondly, There is the argument arising rom certain phraseology used in reference to the Sabbath, as brought under the notice of the congregation in the wilderness.

tween me and them." (Ez. xx. 12.) Nehe- of Shinar? miah adds, addressing Jehovah, "Thou 'The Lord gave unto Israel all the land experience. and then to Israel; why could he not give the she begin to live, and move, and exist, when named in the previous verses, and where the led the people into the desert? No. Man light of heaven was always needed to cheer tion-the air of heaven was always necessary to inflate his lungs, and purify his blood-the fountain stream was always needed to slake baths to be a sign between me and them, that he has one seventh portion of his time devoted shadowed him." they might know that I am the Lord that to his soul and his God. sauctify them." (Ez. xx. 12.) He does not say that the Sabbath was given them in the wilderness absolutely, but a sign of a certain between him and them. So does he use the beautiful bow that sometimes span our heavens, and it shall be a token of a covenant between me and the earth." Had it never spanned the antideluvian heavens? Had the drops of those early clouds no refractive

an already existing bow for a token? Thirdly, there is the argument grounded scriptures respecting the Sabbath.

power? And why may he not as well give

disciples on two successive first days; and asked, "the Sabbath had been instituted at the seven has been kept holy by the church of should be no mention of it for a period of about 2500 years?! Very likely, we answer. And now will you allow me to conduct my The Bible gives but a bare outline of early readers back to the wilderness of Sin? This history. As we emerge from the garden of is the battle-field of the question. Those Eden, the history of nearly 2000 years is Would the early saints be likely to keep up time of Abel till the opening of the new world, the altar does not appear in our view. ordinance, it should have a Jewish origin; it | Could the fathers maintain their piety without who wrestled with the angel, the five books of Moses scarcely show us a man on his knees.

And let it not be supposed that because we have no express mention of the Sabbath, that the period referred to gives no evidence on the subject. There is allusive testimony which vious twenty-five centuries of the world's his- indicates, in that early time, the presence of tory, as a time in which no Sabbath cheered this day, orbed by the Sun of Righteousness. The existing week arrangement tells us that the septenary division of Eden was not for- THE DARK CLOUD WITH SILVER LINING. gotton. "Noah sent forth a dove from the ark, and she returned unto him. And he stayed yet other seven days, and again he sent | said I. "It is a long time now since I was in forth the dove. And he stayed yet other this part of the country. When I was here seven days, and sent forth the dove, which re- last your wife was alive, but even then she turned not again to him." (Gen. viii.) When seemed to me to be ready for glory." Leah was imposed upon Jacob in the place of Rachel, to pacify him, his uncle said, "Ful- then, as a shock of corn fully ripe, she has

> her week." Now, what is a week? Whence her five and forty years; but there is a time with paper fetters, servilely tied to written this septenary division? The queen of heaven to die as well as a time to live; and, as she discourses. My brother, am I wrong? will point out the division of our time into said, God's time is the best time." months (moon-ths.) The glorious orb that sames forth like a giant to run a race, will make our day and mark our vear, but ness?" which of the stars, that are "for signs, and for "Patient as a lamb, sir. 'It is not for the seasons, and for days, and for years," will give like of us,' said she, 'to be murmurers in the ple as to make them feel that we are charged us a week arrangement?

And who suggested this arbitrary arrangement to the nations that never heard of Moses as it is, it has a silve: lining. knowledge was used by the Brahmins in a cloud over the sun, black enough, but its India, with the same denomination employed edges looked as bright as silver. As we came by us, and was alike found in the calendars through the orchard we talked of the sun beof the Jews, Egyptians, Arabs and Assyrians. ing in the cloud, and my poor wife, as she It has survived the fall of empires, and has ex- turned round to look at it once more, said, isted amongst all successive generations."

Homer, Hesiod, and a number of the early is sure to have a silver lining." fathers, unite in telling us that the Greeks, Romans, Persians, Phænicians, &c., esteemed then, that God was in the cloud around her?" the seventh day sacred; and one of them tells us it was a festival common to the world. or she never would have demeaned herself so more affected with it? O. Lord! save us he congregation in the wilderness.

Whence did they obtain this custom? Did the silver lining, it was only another way of they gather it from the books of the Jews? the silver lining, it was only another way of delity, or how shall we be fit instruments of ment to disprove the universal obligation of The sacred writings were little known till saying, 'The Lord is my light and my salvathe Sabbath. He adduces three witnesses, about the time of the Babylonish captivity. tion; whom shall I fear? The Lord is the Moses says, "See, for the Lord hath given | Some of these writers had lived before that strength of my life; of whom shall I be you the Sabbath." (Ex. xvi. 29.) Ezekiel, time, and drew upon previous ages for their afraid? Ps. 27: 1. Many of us are glib speaking for Jehovah, says, "Moreover, also, historic lore. Rather, had it not come down enough with our tongues, and have texts of I gave them my Sabbaths, to be a sign be- to them from the ark of Noah, and the plains Scripture ready on all occasions, but my poor

camest down also upon Mount Sinai, &c., ert of Sin. It was made for man the day af- sir; for while I was fuming and fretting, she and madest known unto them thy holy Sab- ter man was made. The first morn that could lie quiet in God's hands, her soul mag-"given," "gave," and "madest known," are and as his morning orisons broke from his God her Saviour." thought to constitute proof that the Sabbath lips, God hearkened to the first Sabbath praise thee." In Josh. xxi. 43, the speaker says, to bless man through all the changes he might nearer together."

rael? So the Lord, by Ezekiel, says, "I will I have not entered upon the argument for the as a weaned child.' Ps. 131: 2." make my holy name known in the midst of change of day, because I think it distinct from Israel." (Ez. xxxix. 7.) Are we to under- this, and secondary in importance. My constand before this promise should be fulfilled, clusion is, that a seventh portion of man's time Father of the universe is the object of adoraher desire was granted? Did God give the tion. It may be devoted to the service of Sabbath? Nehemiah says, "Thou gavest God as he dwells between the cherubim, and with solemn tread approaches the mercy- Abraham—to think of a man being called on Sabbath is numbered in the catalogue of seat, to sprinkle the blood, and offer prayer to offer up his own son, when heaven and never been given before? Had the world disgraces, Calvary, or in celebrating the vic- him was black as ink, and yet what a beautipart of man's allotted term, a period rich with he had given to his servant abundantly fulthe dew of God's blessing. It may be that, filled." in the wisdom of God, first the seventh, and then the first day of the week, shall be the appointed time, It may be that a Christian we need not multiply these kind of proofs; enth day in one locality, may be the sixth in

Let the Christian rejoice in his gospel privileges; let him stand fast in the liberty where-with Christ has made him free; but for his own sake, for his family's sake, for the world's sake, let him not surrender the day of rest and blessing. I am, dear Sirs, yours, &c.,

BENJ. CHAS. YOUNG.

CROSS-BEARING.—It is easier to do great things than to bear little ones. There are more heroes than saints in the world. St. Peter was not afraid of the soldiers in the

BLESSED ARE THEY THAT MOURN.

BY WILLIAM C. BRYANT.

Oh! deem not they are blest alone Whose lives a peaceful tenor keep; The Power who pities man has shown A blessing for the eyes that weep.

The light of smiles shall fill again The lid that overflows with tears; And weary hours of woe and pain Are promises of bappy years.

There is a day of suny rest
For every dark and troubled night; And grief may hide, an evening guest, But joy shall come with early light. And thou, who o'er thy frierd's low bier Sheddest the bitter drops like rain,

Hope that a happier, brighter shore Will give him to thy arms again. Nor let the good man's trust depart, Though life its common gift deny, Though pierced and broken be his heart, And spurned of men he goes to die.

For God has marked each sorrowing day, And numbered every secret tear; And heaven's long age of bliss shall pay For all its children suffer here.

"And so you have been in trouble, John,"

"I humbly believe she was, sir, and since fill her week, and we will give thee this been gathered into God's garner. It was not

we think wrong. Was she patient in her ill-

around me, John, lat, blessed be God, dark

universal; but the period of seven days is by heavy enough on my arm, and made but a sad 'When God is in it, John, the darkest cloud

Mary had them in her heart. She had always The Sabbath was not instituted in the des- the advantage over me in times of trouble,

"You appear to like to talk of her."

moral, and therefore remaineth—that if it only from Him who taught David the same at liberty to choose his own Secretary. were only a positive institution, seeing it be- lesson. You remember his words, 'Surely I had given it in Eden? Did Nehemiah say longs to all people, the observance of it is a have behaved and quieted myself as a child knowledgments, but before taking a final

"In what way, John? In what way?" "In this way, sir; it has led me to ponder more in my heart the heavy troubles and merciful deliverances of God's People. Look at blessings, the inspired writer says, "Thou for the congregation without. It may be gavest also thy good Spirit." Had the Spirit spent upon the spectacle that graces, and yet such a deed. Why, the cloud that hung over been left without Divine influence till Moses tory that spoiled death and the grave. It ful lining it had after all! The trial of Abramay take the name of Sabbath, or Sunday, or ham's faith was perfected, the faithfulness of may take the name of Sabbain, or Sunday, or that stands a sanctified the Lord made clear, and the promise that ber on public business, when I had the

"You apply this matter well, John." "Again, sir, when Joseph was cast into the pit, there seemed little hope for him, nor was his thirst—and the Sabbath was always need-shall pass from the north to the south—that he his case much mended when he was sold to ed as a standing means of elevating his soul may live in every degree of latitude, and com- the Ishmaelites; but when once Potipher had towards God. The light, the air, the water, mence his Sabbath through every hour of put him in prison, it appeared to be all over the record furnishes its explanation. "More- the second, and the first in the third; yet him; so that the silver lining was seen quite

> alking faster than I ought, on this subject, but my heart is rather full of it. When we see David, with nothing but a sling and a few stones, about to fight with an armed giant; when we see Daniel in the lions's den, and Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego in the fiery furnace, the cloud appears so dark and threatening, that it is quite enough to alarm us; but the moment God is seen in the matter, the silver edge begins to appear; for God's servants are sure to have God's assistance." "And I suppose, John, that you consider

gos is our God forever, and he will be our Taylor jug?" asked my friend. "Why," said guide even unto death. Shadows may gather he, "I had a son with General Taylor's army around us, sickness may come, and, sorrow in Mexico, and the old General always told and death may come; but to a Christian man him to carry his whiskey jug with a hole in the hope of eternal life through Him that the bottom; and since that I have carried my suffered upon the cross, is the true silver to jug as you see it; and I find it is the best inevery cloud."

"You are right, John-you are right; and I trust this little conversation will do me good; | CONVERSION FROM POPERY IN FRANCE. for, like many others, I am more given to lament over my trials, than to rejoice over my mercies. This ought not to be, for as London, gave some facts illustrating Protest-God's promises are all yea and amen in Jesus ant advance in France. Conversions from Christ, and as it is certain that all things Popery to Protestantism are more numerous work together for good to them that love in that country, he said, than perversions from God, so afflictions betide, it becomes every Protestantism to Popery in England. follower of the Redeemer, with a grateful A certain village had gone over en masse heart, to look less and less at the dark cloud, from Romanism to Protestantism; this was and more at the silver lining." [Old Humphrey.

PREACHING.

A writer in the Presbyterian Herald, speak ing of the low state of Zion, gives the following as one of the causes:-

"One cause of the low state of piety in our churches is the style of preaching—the manner of delivering the messages of God to the souls of men. It is not that of Nettleton, Bull, fancy, while no strong, pointed, pungent, warm, tender, and awakening appeal is made to the consciences and hearts of men. Minis-(Rachel) also. And Jacob did so, and fulfilled a light affliction to lose her, after living with ters move in hampers, yea, are manacled "True, John, and when we think otherwise justice ! I would not. But honestly, though criminating myself as much as others, there is great fault in this matter, not only here, but everywhere. We do not so audices the we deeply felt the nearness, the vitality and unutterable importance of the verities of the eternal world, whither we are all going each far the more permanent division of time, and walk of it; we went to the end of the or- voice of one now sainted many years, but who the most ancient monument of astronomical chard just as the sun was setting. There was still lives and speaks effectively:—' I seldom come out of the pulpit but my conscience smiteth me. It accuseth me not so much for want of ornaments and elegancy, not for letting fall an unhandsome word; but it asketh me, How couldst thou preach of heaven and hell in such a careless, sleepy manner? Dost thou believe what thou sayest? Art thou in "I understand now. She meant to say, earnest or jest? How canst thou tell people that sin is such a thing, and so much misery "She did, sir, and surely he was there too, is upon them and before them, and be no saving others.

A POOR JUDGE OF PREACHING.

The following anecdote is related of Gen. Jackson, while he was President of the United States. It is a good story, if not

baths." (Neh. ix. 13, 14.) The words opened upon him wakened him to worship; nifying the Lord, and her spirit rejoicing in conferred the mission to Russia upon a justly He had an engagement to preach the sermon the newly appointed minister, however, had when he looked into his heart, and reviewed "Why, yes, sir; and sometimes I am afraid departed on his mission, he deemed it due to his past life, he saw nothing except pollution is very inconclusive. Suppose we turn to given to the father of men, that he might hand that I ease my own heart at the expense of the President to ask his counsel in reference and defilement. He was so distressed, that Gen. xxxv. 12. God there says to Jacob, it down to all succeeding generations, the other people, tiring them in listening to me; to the selection of a Secretary of legation. he could not write his sermon, and was obligation. "The land that I gave to Abraham I give to birth-right of his whole family, a boon fitted but when I talk of her, it seems as if we were The President declined all interference, and ed to send a note excusing himself from his remarked to the minister, that the United engagement. He then for the first time beexperience.

Thus, Sirs, I have endeavored to show that teacher, John, that taught her to lie quiet in sible for the manner in which he discharged sinner."

He deeply felt the necessity of an sible for the manner in which he discharged sinner."

He deeply felt the necessity of an sible for the manner in which he discharged sinner."

"I am able to give it," said the old hero, and he thus continued: "On last Sabbath morning, I attended divine service in the Methodist Episcopal church in this city. There I listened to a soul-inspiring sermon by Professor Durbin, of Carlisle, one of the ablest pulpit orators in America. Seated in a pew near me, I observed this identical young man, apparently an attentive listener. value of tracts by the following anecdote:-On the day following, he came into his chamand the preacher.

place incident, was substantially correct.

THE JUG WITH THE BOTTOM OUT.—In one of Dr. Tyng's travels he met with an emithe servants of the Lord are quite as much under the Almighty's care as they were in regions beyond the Mississippi. He had all his worldly goods packed on wagons, and on "Blessed be God, I do, sir; and here lies one wagon there hung a huge jug with the the expulsion from Warren Co., in that State, carefully observed the Sabbath. (See Luke is 16) After 15 Torol in the degree of Torol in t

and Daniel, Shadrach, Meshach and Abedne- "that's my Taylor jug." "And what is a vention I ever met with."

Dr. Merle d'Aubigne, in his late address in

nearly ten years ago. A neighboring village some time afterwards sent a request for a Protestant pastor, signed by no fewer than eighty fathers of families, setting forth that they would no longer have any thing to do with the Pope or his priests. They wanted to hear the true gospel. A young man went and preached in a barn, when the magistrate threatened to imprison him, and he left the place. Some time after this, he was invited back again, and returned. He was now brought before the magistrate and tried. He John Breckenridge and Rice. The address pleaded that, according to the Constitution of is now made to the intellect, the taste, the the French Republic, every Frenchman had a right to propagate and hold his own religious opinions. The result was favorable to our friend, and the court decided that the meeting was not a political or social one, but that its character was purely religious, and that the minister must be free to preach to all am I prejudiced? am I doing any in- people who would go to hear him. Since I from that neighborhood, showing the importance of this result because in several of the were numbers waiting to decide what course midst of our mercies. There is a cloud with a message from God to their souls—as if they should adopt, until after the question had been settled in this court. They will now, in very many cases, take pastors of the Protestant religion. But these general conversions prevailed amongst them. "The division of the ground the the year into months is very old, and almost walked out together, poor soul! she hung dead in sin, and the gospel of Christ, without the people are brought to hear and dead in sin, and the gospel of Christ, without the people are brought to hear and dead in sin, and the gospel of Christ, without the people are brought to hear and dead in sin, and the gospel of Christ, without the people are brought to hear and the gospel of Christ, without the people are brought to hear and the gospel of Christ, without the people are brought to hear and the gospel of Christ, without the people are brought to hear and the gospel of Christ, without the people are brought to hear and the gospel of Christ, without the people are brought to hear and the gospel of Christ, without the people are brought to hear and the gospel of Christ, without the people are brought to hear and the gospel of Christ, without the people are brought to hear and the gospel of Christ, without the people are brought to hear and the gospel of Christ, without the people are brought to hear and the gospel of Christ, without the people are brought to hear and the gospel of Christ, without the people are brought to hear and the gospel of Christ, without the people are brought to hear and the gospel of Christ, without the people are brought to hear and the gospel of Christ, without the people are brought to hear and the gospel of Christ, without the people are brought to hear and the gospel of Christ, without the gospel of Christ, we know they must perish forever. Hear the read the Word of God. They have good teachers, and the gospel is communicated to them, whereby they may obtain a saving knowledge of the truth. But the people of the village before alluded to say that Protestantism has already effected a marvelous change in that place during the last ten years. At that time it was the worst part in the entire neighborhood, and now there is a marked superiority. Such is the moral influence of

THE PURE IN HEART.

A few years ago, a young man in a neighboring university, had just been licensed to preach. He had intended to preach that system which denies the doctrine of depravity and teaches the purity of human nature. He had prepared his paper and pen to write his first sermon, and written the text: " Blessed are the pure in heart for they shall see God." He began to ponder upon his text, and the question arose, who are the pure in heart? Am I pure in heart? The more he thought In the winter of 1832, President Jackson on the question, the more he was troubled. the land first to Abraham, secondly to Jacob, the Sabbath is part of that code which is God's hands. Such an especial mercy comes his duties, and that he would consequently be atoning Saviour, whose blood could cleanse and then to Israel who saviours the sabbath is part of that code which is God's hands. The minister returned his respectful ac- the efficacy of atoning blood. He could now answer the question, Who are the pure in that Jehovah made known his Sabbaths to Ismatter of moral obligation through all time. That is weared of its mother; my soul is even leave, sought his especial advice in regard to heart? Not those who are born pure—Not leave, sought his especial advice in regard to heart? Not those who are born pure—Not leave, sought his especial advice in regard to heart? "I do, sir; and wish that I could say them State Department, and who was highly re- But those who are made such by "the washoftener than I can, with my heart. You will, commended by the (then) Secretary. Gen. In of regeneration and the renewing of the perhaps, smile at me, sir, when I tell you that Jackson promptly said, "I advise you, sir, Holy Ghost." He now hungered and thirsted what my poor wife said about the cloud and not to take that man, he is not a good judge of after righteousness, and prayed continually name? Esther prayed of the king that her life might be given her at her petition. Did she begin to live and move and mov pure in heart? Do I cry continually, "Create within me a clean heart, Oh God: and renew a right spirit within me."

A BEGGAR'S LABORS. Rev. Mr. Pilatte, of Paris, in a recent

address, illustrated the use and showed the "A poor old beggar, such as you have not in this country, but unfortunately we have many curiosity to ask his opinion of the sermon in France, one day met one of our evangelists, and asked him, 'Have I not seen you? Did "And what think you, sir, the young up-you not preach at such a place, and afterwards start, with consummate assurance, pronounced distribute little books?" The evangelist rethat sermon all froth, and Professor Durbin plied that he did. The beggar then pulled a humbug. I took the liberty of saying to out of his pocket a little pamphlet, dirty and him-' My young man, you are a humbug your- worn, entitled, 'God is Love,' and exclaimed self, and don't know it.' And now," continued how happy he was to meet the man who the venerable old man, his eye lighted up gave him that book. Said he, 'I am a poor with intense animation, "rest assured, my beggar-man, and there are many families who dear, sir, that a man who is not a better judge give me bread to eat, and I have long wished of preaching than that, is wholly unfit to be to show my gratitude; but what could I do? your companion. And besides," he added, I am unable to work and earn any thing at "if he were the prodigy the Secretary of all. But when I got this little book and read "I hope, sir, that you will not think I am States represents him to be, he would be less it all through, it made my heart so full of anxious to confer his service upon you—he happiness, that I thought, Now I can do would rather be anixous to retain them somthing to show my gratitude to my kind himself." The President's advice was of friends; I can read this little book to them; course followed by the ambassador, and the and if it shall make them as happy as it young man's subsequent career of vice and makes me, it will pay them for all their folly proved that the General's estimate of his charity. And so this poor man had gone character, albeit founded upon a common- round to all those places where he was accustomed to receive charity, and had read every where his little book, 'God is Love;' and afterwards a church was gathered in that neighborhood as the fruits of the poor beggar's labors."

The Savannah News gives an account of

The Sabbath Recorder.

New York, August 14, 1851.

RELIGION AND POLITICS — DUTY MINISTERS.

Under the idea that politics and religion have nothing to do with each other, it is often urged that ministers of the gospel should not meddle with the former. The sacredness of their calling, it is said, should keep them entirely aloof from the great questions which agitate the councils of the nation, and nothing but the care of souls should occupy their at-

To this doctrine we beg leave to take exception. What are good politics but the application of the great principles of the moral law to the social system? Common party politics may be something else, it is true; and it is a deplorable fact, that righteousness, and truth, and equity, have very little connection with them. But politics, in the true meaning of the term-such politics as look to the preservation of the safety, peace and prosperity of a nation—are nothing else than the science of applying the great principles of the divine law to the whole community. Now, if ministers of the gospel have nothing to do with this kind of science, we have strangely misunderstood their calling.

The divine law says, "Thou shalt not steal.' That a minister should know theft and robbery to be common crimes in his neighborhood, and withal have reason to believe that many of his hearers were guilty, and yet not lift up his voice as a reprover of them, would be such a palpable exhibition of unfaithfulness, that every honest man would cry out, Shame! But suppose it should be proposed to render some forms of theft legal. Suppose lawful. And suppose there is some danger that the bill will pass. It has now become a question of ponties. The law-makers are losing sight of every principle of morality involved in the case, and making it a mere question of expediency. Shall the minister sense repudiates the idea.

calling to descend to the level of brawling whether there was not partiality shown in fitted for a winter garden, which the receipts the people have to import their corn a thoudemagogues, going about the country to their discharge of this duty. It is, however, garded as merely the secular bearings of may have been which some of the recipients tional Bank would promote the interests two years in succession,) many poor pastors expense, this might be very desirable. The cation for importing and exporting; but by of the country? or, Whether it is politic or have been benefited thereby in their need. constitutional to protect manufactures by a at the risk of proving recreant to his duty. his place in the House of Commons; and be- being pointed to hereafter as The Nation's ty. They are located on a road that is desence the hearers to what is right in the pre- quires no additional solemnity. mises. For a minister, who does not carefully aim to make his hearers do what is just and of the Ecclesiastical Titles Assumption Bill, duty.

of the Gospel from interference with political ous riots at Liverpool and Greenock, arising 24, 1851, considering that recourse to arms questions entirely, would narrow the range of out of this act of the Papal hierarchy. In his duties till he had become little more than both places, the number of Irish immigrant a custom condemned alike by Religion, Moran antitype of the ancient Scribe or Pharisec. | supporters of the enslaving superstition is A physician, in the practice of his profession, great, and repeated previous skirmishes had direct the attention both of Governments and might perpetrate the most revolting crimes; led both the Papal party and those opposed Peoples to the evils of the War System, and calm. Buffalo rises very prettily from the he might outrage every rule of decency in his to them, (for I am not disposed to speak of the desirableness and practicability of main- lake, seeming, as you approach her, to sit like professional intercourse with the other sex; he rioters in such a case as "Protestants,") to taining Permanent International Peace, re- a swan upon the waters. The Buffalonians, might exercise an influence most destructive of | put forth all their strength and enmity. The moral purity; and the minister might be fully | vituperations of a person named John Orr enaware that it was so. But if he would raise his raged the Papists so that they attempted to voice in protest against such wickedness, the hustle him over the Quay when he was ploy their great influence in the diffusion of dredging harbors, and repairing other devaswhole medical fraternity take it into their preaching. Orr is a native of Greenock, and pacific principles and sentiments, and in eraditations of her capricious moments. But we heads that religion has nothing to do with the is or was an Evangelist in the Irvingite cating from the minds of men those hereditary are falling into a very common fault of writers Next, a merchant, in the prosecution of his Scotch ship-builders mustered for his proteccommunity have agreed among themselves to quired. uphold, and if the minister hint his convictions that it is not according to the upright- did attend the House of Commons Commitness of the gospel, he is told that he knows tee on Mortmain to which he was summoned. nothing about 'business,' and that he would When questioned, however, on certain points better confine himself to the preaching of the relative to Papal bequests, he wholly refused gospel. Now these cases are precisely on a to give evidence, on the ground that the Bil par with those political questions, in which, now before Parliament, being retrospective, And so it might go on, till there was not a de- point. partment of society left to which the reproofs and admonitions of the ministry were applica-

wherever God's law is applicable to human reading the Bible. The Society begged that tion, renews its emphatic condemnation of all conduct, there is the minister's duty? And Government might use their influence to obdesk, upon the soldier in the army, upon the friends, it is added, have been banished for chair, upon the King on his throne; and it choose their place of exile. makes its demand on them at all times, through every moment of their existence. With all these classes of persons, therefore, the ministry is concerned; and whenever any of them, in the prosecution of their business, shall presume to trample upon moral principle, then is the time for the herald of Christ to lift up his voice, no matter what may be the nature of the question which brings that

BRITISH CORRESPONDENCE

wanton disregard of principle to view.

unday Trains—Regium **Dén**um—Jewish Disabilities Bill—Papal Aggression Bill—Cardinal Wiseman— Count Guicciard**in—Sta**te of Rome—The Irvingites.

GLASGOW, July 25th, 1851. All the principal English Railways are continuing to run cheap Sunday Trains; and or Sunday last, it is stated, a passenger train of between 30 and 40 carriages passed Falkirk during the afternoon service, upon even the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway. As this Company discontinued Sunday trains long ago, this excited attention and led to inquiry. Those in charge replied, "It is a work of necessity." The necessity, we presume, was that immense numbers having been at Glas gow Fair, and desirous of now returning to a bill were pending before the Legislature to Edinburgh, a train was requisite to enable render that form of it known as man-stealing them to accomplish their purpose. But the "necessity" they surely occasioned for them

It is only the English "Regium Donum," (amounting to about £6,000,) that the present Government intimate they will discontinue from the Estimates, if in office next now hold his peace? Shall the doctrine that vear. It is a grant which has given great disa minister has no business to concern himself satisfaction to voluntaries, who object to all in politics, be a gag to his mouth? Common government aid to the church; and being secretly distributed by a committee of Dis-We admit that it is beneath a minister's senters, doubt has often been expressed tion now is whether it shall be retained, and brands freezes ere it reaches the ashes, and wrangle and dispute upon what may be re- highly probable that, small as the amount a question; as, for instance, Whether a Na- obtained, (and no one received any proportion

The Jewish Disabilities Bill has been again tariff? and multitudes of similar questions, rejected in the House of Lords, for the fifth which make up the most of the politics of the time; and Lora John Russell has intimated day. But there are some questions, which his intention of re-introducing it next Session. involve the principles of morality to such an Mr. Salomon, the lately elected member for extent that no minister can keep silence but Greenwich, made repeated attempts to keep Upon such questions ministers should thorough- | fore being ordered by the Speaker to with- | Folly. ly prepare themselves, and be ready to cast | draw, had actually voted three times. For the whole weight of their influence on the side this, proceedings are being instituted against of righteousness. We see no reason why him. Baron Rothschild called a meeting of such questions should not be made the theme his constituents, which was held yesterday in of pulpit discourses, to a certain extent. The the London Tavern, at which the Baron was Gospel of the Son of God is a Gospel which requested to retain his sent, and resolutions calls to the practice of every form of right- were adopted calling on Government to aid eousness, in every department of life. Its them in securing the services of the represenvoice is to kings and to all that are in author- tative of their choice, and requesting provinity, as well as to those holding the most ob- cial constituencies to support the Baron and scure stations. And while to the latter it Mr. Salomon, who was present and took part preaches submission, and comforts them with in the proceedings. With our convictions of the assurance that after they have suffered a the intimations of the "sure word of prowhile they shall be perfected in happiness, its | phecy" pointing to Israel's speedy return to voice to the former is no less emphatic, that the land of their fathers, we feel little inter they do justly, love mercy, break every yoke, est in the result of the continued contest or let the oppressed go free. Political questions this point, between the Lords and Commons involving these points may, therefore, very but there is little reason to doubt that there properly be made the theme of pulpit dis- are already members of both, in whose mouths course, so far as may be necessary to influ- an oath "on the true faith of a Christian" ac

In the House of Lords, the second reading Schertzer. The subjects discussed will be right, in their political as well as in their pri- (as that for repelling the Papal Aggression is tions, which were adopted by nearly unanivate relations, does not half discharge his called,) was passed, in the beginning of the week, after two days' discussion, by a majori-The rule which would exclude a minister ty of 265 against 38. There have been seripractice of medicine, and that a minister Church, and although he seems of unsound isological which have been so often the cause and speakers, that of spending most of their would better not interfere in such matters. mind, and practices great extravagances, the calling, practices fraud upon his customers. tion, and in the conflicts which ensued the The minister knows it, to be sure, but it is a peace of the town was much disturbed for right, it is the duty of Governments to species of dishonesty which the mercantile several days, and the aid of the military re-

Cardinal Wiseman, as the Pope calls him, adjusted.

The Scottish Reformation Society memorialized the British Government, calling at tention to the case of Count Guicciardini, who or the maintenance of warlike armaments, as

who will have the assurance to say, that it is tain their release, and for impressing on fornot applicable to human conduct at all times, eign powers the duty of granting religious one country in the internal politics of another, and under all possible circumstances? Who liberty to their subjects. My cousin, the Rev. is a frequent cause of bitter and desolating natural and proper method of instruction? will say there is a single moment of one's ex- Dr. James Begg, Edinburgh, has received, as wars, maintains that the right of every State istence when it does not hold him under ob- Chairman, a reply from Lord Palmerston, the to regulate its own affairs should be held abigation? It makes its demands upon the Foreign Secretary, intimating concurrence in child at school, upon the youth at his trade, the sentiments of the Memorial, and their upon the merchant at his counter, upon the acting usually in the spirit of it, so far as that sailor on shipboard, upon the judge as he sits can be done without interfering with the upon the bench, upon the legislator at his rights of other nations. The Count and his

> The state of Rome itself is very far from satisfactory to the Papal Chief, who seems to be providing the means for meditated escape. Besides the recent assassination of the Chancellor of the Tribunal of Imola, others of less note are reported; while it is farther stated, that the keeper of the Vatican Library has committed suicide. The state of irritation between the Papal subjects and the Nations, as eminently calculated to promote French troops seems on the increase. Yet it | that end. is in such circumstances that a letter of his Unholiness, offering a Jubilee to such as contribute to the erection of a grand Cathedral spective Parliaments, representatives who are

highly prized some where, and it is said that the funds are so far contributed that a site in new street has been purchased, and that the oundation is soon to be laid.

In this connection, I may mention that the Irvingites, who have long imitated very closely Popish "mummeries," also propose to erect in London a magnificent building, 210 feet long, and to accommodate 2,000 persons. This will probably be a matter of greater wonder than the ble sum to be devoted to their purposes.

J. A. BEGG.

THE UNIVERSAL PEACE CONGRESS.

The Fourth Annual Congress of the friends of Universal Peace was held in Exeter Hall, London, on the 22d, 23d, and 24th days o July. The time was most favorable, and the place most accessible. The number of delegates in attendance is said to have been be tween eight and nine hundred, of whom about forty were from America. They represented a great variety of "professions or trades," such as merchants, millers, teachers, tanners, editors, authors, booksellers, jewellers, preachers, &c. Sir David Brewster presided Among the speakers were Mr. Cobden, Emile Girardin the editor of "La Presse," Samuel Gurney, Joseph Sturge, Edward Miall, M Cormenin the French statesman, Mr. Hindley of the British Parliament, M. Bouret of the French Chamber of Deputies, M. Avignon, Elihu Burritt, J. S. Buckingham, and Dr. learned from the following series of resolu-

The Congress of the friends of Universa Peace, assembled in London July 22, 23, and that it is useful and necessary frequently to

1. That it is the special and solemn duty of all Ministers of Religion, Instructors of Youth and Conductors of the Public Press, to em-

2. That as an appeal to the sword can settle no question on any principle of equity and caption to this article. refer to the decision of competent and impartial Arbitrators such differences arising between them as cannot be otherwise amicably

3. That the Standing Armament with which social immorality, financial embarrassment, sity of entering upon a system of International Disarmament

4. This Congress, regarding the system of negotiating Loans for the prosecution of War,

such Loans. 5. This Congress, believing that the intervention, by threatened or actual violence, of

solute and inviolate.

6. This Congress recommends all the friends of Peace to prepare public opinion, in their respective countries, with a view to ly, as most discussions in the three worlds of the formation of an authoritative Code of International Law.

7. This Congress expresses its strong ab horrence of the system of aggression and vioslave at his toil, upon the President in his six months from Tuscany, with liberty to lence practiced by so-called civilized nations upon aboriginal and feeble tribes, as leading | falo, delivered an address on the True Ideal to incessant and exterminating wars, eminenty unfavorable to the true progress of religion, ivilization and commerce.

8. This Congress, convinced that whatever brings the nations of the earth together in inimate and friendly intercourse must tend to the establishment of Peace, by removing misapprehensions and prejudices, and inspiring mutual respect, hails with unqualified satis faction the Exhibition of the Industry of all

9. That the Members of Peace Societies, in all Constitutional Countries, be recommended to use their influence to return to their rein a principal street in London, has been pub- friends of Peace, and who will be prepared lished. The plenary indulgences seem to be to support, by their votes, measures for the diminution of the number of men employed in, and the amount of money expended for,

N. Y. STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

We took passage en route for Dunkirk, Buffalo, the Teachers' Convention, and places too numerous to mention, from one of the railroad stations situated upon the elevated plateau or table land, where, by two or three hours' ride, you dip into the three vallies of the Delaware, St. Lawrence, and Mississippi. Popish Cathedral, considering the insignifi- It is an elevated region, fanned by pure cance of the numbers of the sect throughout breezes that sweep over these mountain rethe country. But although we may marvel gions, free from the malaria of low flat die. at it as a folly we have no reason to doubt think you passed along through a country that if determined upon it will be carried rich in picturesque scenery, and although at out. With the banker, Henry Drummond, the present time rather woody, yet it is not, Esq., M. P., as one of their twelve apostles, as sometimes slanderously reported, a land of and a considerable proportion of wealthy leeks-a land where the hard-pan, in its aerial persons among their members, the tithe, flights, soars to the third and fourth rails of which they exact, should yield no inconsidera- their snake fences—where, as Milton repre-In regard to the Crystal Palace, the ques- oozing from the ends of their burning fire would enable the Commissioners to do. For sand miles; but it is destined ere long to be the citizens of London, such a place of pleas- a rich farming country. This portion of New ant exercise dould not but be very desirable; York State has heretofore labored under great and if it could be preserved at a moderate disadvantages for want of a ready communi-Town Council of Glasgow, yesterday, vated the completion of the New York and Eric unanimously to petition Parliament for its ve | Railroad it has suddenly been transferred tention. The public desire of this seems de- from the rear to the front ranks of progress cided, and it is probable their wish will be If the inhabitants do not become dizzy by the gratified. Yet we are not without misgivings, sudden transition, but will coolly take the adthat the effect of its primary purpose upon vantage by the foretop, there is nothing to the business of the nation may occasion its hinder their marching directly on to prosperitined to continue, as it has commenced, the great highway of the limitless West. . It will be the great jugular vein, or, more properly,

> streams of the nation. were never driven by our forefathers." Each | month." snort of the iron steeds echoing through these vallies, is a funereal knell of the Indian's

a compound of jugular and aorta, through

As you pass from the valley of the Allegany, the mountain region gradually subsides into the level plain of the Great Lakes and the Western States. Dunkirk is thronged with travelers, and overrun with business. It seems to have been reposing very quietly upon the shore of the lake until unexpectedly for the settlement of international disputes, is aroused by the sudden rush of both east and west. From Dunkirk to Buffalo you have a ality, Reason, and Humanity, and believing very pleasant trip along the eastern shore of

the lake, provided always that the weather is however, have to live a life of continual warfare-shallow, fitful Lake Erie keeping them constantly employed in rebuilding piers, time and strength in their prefatory remarks. | can Baptist says that a semi-annual me

tion met at Buffalo, at 10 o'clock A. M., Au- September (the 4th.) Elders Washington gust 6, pursuant to adjournment. The session Church. The Association being called to or- to preach on the occasion. Mrs. Judd and the Governments of Europe menace each der, and prayer being offered, the President, Miss Howard, of the Haitien Mission, it is other, amid professions of mutual friendship Mr. J. W. Bulkley of Albany, read his Anand confidence, being a prolific source of nual Address, in which he succinctly reviewed some of the more important inventions and stant disquietude and irritation among the na- discoveries of the last half century, the rise of the Christian Mirror publishes the painful tion, its future prospects, and the future prospects of the educational cause generally.

the Analytical and Synthetical Methods of Teaching, in which was discussed the questions, What is the true logical definition of Baptist Churches of the New Connection. analysis and synthesis? Which is the most What is the effect produced upon the mind by these methods? The lecture was quite learned, theoretical, and abstract. It occasioned considerable discussion—arising most politics, science and religion generally arise -from difference, misconstruction and misapplication in the definition of terms.

In the evening, Rev. Mr. Hosmer, of Bufof Teaching, in which he illustrated and enforced the proposition, that the true ideal i to prepare human beings to know God's laws and to obey them. 🇌

Mr. Hedges, of Newark, N. J., occupied the attention of the Association the first hour of the second day with a report on the subject of Incentives to Study and Good Behavior. It was a practical, common-sense discus- at Ningpo, China, where a native convert, Si sion of the questions, How shall order be es- Sing Sang, a man of letters and influence, is engaged, in connection with two General Baptablished? How shall scholars be classified? How shall misconduct be prevented? How shall offenders be punished? The report is worthy of being read by all teachers.)

He was followed by Prof. Fellows, of Albany, with a report on Mrs. Willard's Theory of Respiration and Circulation. Her theory is that the heat generated in the lungs by the unition of carbon and oxygen, is the motive power of the circulation of the blood. The blood is expanded in the lungs by heat, and condensed in the capillaries by cold. By this alternate expansion and contraction a constant circulation is kept up. The theory was quite ably defended by the report.

Dr. Lambert, of New York, then interested the audience with a lecture on Physiology. The main drift of his lecture was to show the mportance of cultivating the sensational and emotional powers, and that the teacher should strive to introduce pleasant sensations, consequently pleasant emotions.

In the afternoon, Rrof. Benedict, of Rochester, made a report on the subject of Mental and Moral Discipline, condemning all the dover have been, or are, foreign missionaries, new methods adopted by common schools, and considerable more than another tenth have academies, and colleges, and going back to been, or are, domestic missionaries." the landmarks of good old times.

Short reports were made from the dele-Delegates were appointed to the National Educational Convention, soon to be held in Cleveland. Interesting resolutions were introduced upon various subjects. The fol- Of Presbyterians, lowing gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year :—

N.W. BENEDICT, of Rochester, 1st Vice President. D. M. PITCHER, of Tioga, 2d Vice President. A. R. WRIGHT, of Elmira, 3d Vice President. E. I. ADAMS, of Albany, 4th Vice President. N. McELLIGOTT, of New York, Cor. Secretary. R. C. WILSON, of Nundy, Recording Secretary. O. AREY, of Buffalo, Treasurer.

The Association adjourned to meet at El mira on the first Wednesday in August, 1852.

which shall rush back and forth the heart THE INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.—A letter from Horace Greeley, dated London, July As you come into the valley of the Alle- 25, expresses his opinion that the Great Exgany River, you find here a few natives of hibition of the World's Industry will close the soil, still lingering upon their narrow re- about the last of October. It is proposed to servation along the banks of this stream. set apart a week, towards the close, for ad-Their melancholy, dejected looks, tell us that mitting the poor of London at one penny their chief business here is to watch over the each. "At first the attendance was almos graves of their forefathers, while most of their entirely of Londoners; now it is mostly of brethren have turned with reluctant steps strangers. Great numbers of French are in towards the setting sun, emblematic in its de- the Crystal Palace daily, and long trains of cline of the Indian's destiny. Their half- visitors are constantly arriving from every wondering, half-sorrowful gaze at the swiftly- part of Great Britain. The receipts promise passing train, seem to say, "Those steeds to average 10,000 per day for at least another

WEST INDIA EMANCIPATION.—The Anni versary of the emancipation of eight hundred thousand slaves of the British West India Islands, was celebrated in several New England towns on the 1st inst. At Worcester, Mass., there was a spirited meeting, presided over by Adin Ballou, and addressed by H. J. Bowditch, C. C. Burleigh, P. Pillsbury, W. L. Garrison, and Wendell Phillips. A similar meeting was held at New Bedford, which was addressed by several effective speakers.

SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.—Certain merchants of the city of Liverpool recently petitioned the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to send a steam vessel to the Arctic Seas to search for Sir John Franklin. The Admiralty reply that, " feeling that every exertion for the general object in view has been made, they are of opinion that they cannot comply with this request, consistently with their sense of public duty and the responsibility in which further expeditions would involve them."

THE FREE MISSION SOCIETY.—The Ameri-Let us turn to the subject indicated in the of the American Baptist Free Mission Society will be held with the Baptist church of Peter-The New York State Teachers' Associa- boro, commencing on the first Thursday in Kingsley of McGrawville, N. Y., and Geo. was held in the Washington Street Baptist T. Post, of New Berlin, N. Y., are appointed said, are expected to be present.

LEAVING OFF PRAYER.—A correspondent he might incur its penalties by his statements. tions, this Congress would earnestly urge and progress of various innovations and re- fact that at the Marlboro' Hotel, Boston, he is considered a meddlesome intrusiveness. He was not therefore pressed farther on the upon the Governments the imperative neces- forms in the political, intellectual, and moral found but nine guests at the usual evening But eighteen months of cruising and observaworld, together with a history of the Associa- worship in the parlor, and only six in the tion have convinced me to the contrary. We tion, its future prospects, and the future prospects, and the future prospects. At lare now about to leave the Coast for St. Hethe Adams House he learned that worship in In the afternoon, Mr. Kellogg, of New the parlor has been discontinued on account at its lowest ebb—more completely broken up Is it not too evident to require proof, that was arrested, along with some others, for immoral in principle and disastrous in opera- York, presented a report upon the subject of of the indifference of Christian guests.

GENERAL BAPTISTS OF ENGLAND.—The 82d anniversary of the Association of General was recently held at Derby. Two hundred ministers and representatives were present. The reports from the various churches showed a clear increase during the year of only 361. The total number of members is 18,638. A communication was received from the Triennial Conference of the Free Will Baptists of America, denouncing slavery and the Fugitive Slave Law; to which a reply on behalf of the Association was voted. In the report on Foreign Missions it was stated that every branch of the Society's agency—the native ministry, educational establishments, &c.-is in a flourishing state. Some villages, erected on land lately jungle, are being formed. By means of the mission hundreds of Khund children have been rescued from sacrificial and barbarous butchery, and a translation of the Scriptures into the Khund language is now made. The Society's East Indian stations are in Orissa, where Juggernaut rears his head, and receives the politited worship of de-

VALUE OF THEOLOGICAL SEMINARIES. A writer in the Congregationalist replies to the arguments commonly urged against Theological Seminaries. He maintains that these Seminaries and Foreign Missions are the contemporaneous growth of the same Christian spirit, and that the circumstances of a seminary are far better adapted to create and foster a spirit of comprehensive benevolence than those of a pastor or private teacher. In support of his opinion that Theological Seminaries are indispensable for Foreign Missions,

graded millions. The society has also a station

tist missionaries, in dissuading his countrymen

from ancestral worship

her ancient

"Nearly all the foreign missionaries that the Baptists have sent out, were educated at the two seminaries of Newton and Hamilton. Nearly all that the American Episcopal Church have commissioned to the heathen, are graduates of the seminary near Alexandria. Nearly all on the list of the American Board, were graduated at five or six seminaries. One tenth of all the graduates at An-

CATHOLIC OR PROTESTANT.—In an oration Miss Radley, of Buffalo, read a Poem in delivered at the recent commencement of the evening; subject, "A Word-its Influ- Hamilton College, Mr. W. E. Robinson raised the question whether it is correct to call this country Protestant. A correspondent of rates of the several States and from Canada. the N. Y. Tribune gives the following statistics of communicants of the several denominations, to help in settling the question :—

Of Methodists, **594,0**83 325,000 Of Universalists, Of Episcopalians. 67,550 Of Unitarians, 33,000 1,251,629Of Baptists, 50,000 Of Friends or Quakers, Total of Protestants,

3,500,329 Total of Catholics, -1,231,300 2,269,029 Protestant majority,

There are 23,000,000 of people in the United States. The Catholics claim 3,000,-000, leaving 20,000,000 to all other denominations. It is as safe to say that 12,000,000 are truly Protestant, as to say that there are 3,000,000 of Catholics.

SINGULAR, IF TRUE.—It is said that a Court Martial was recently held at Fort Columbus, near New York, for the trial of a soldier, who is a Roman Catholic. The charge preferred against him was, that he refused to attend a Protestant place of worship. His name was James Duggan, and for this he was sentenced to forfeit to the United States \$5 a month of his pay for six months, to spend two months in solitary confinement and on bread and water, the other months at hard labor, with ball and chain to his leg. This sentence, which was in part approved by Gen. Wool, came up for revision before the Secretary of War, Hon. C. M. Conrad, and was by

-Since the above was in type, the followng paragraph has appeared:—

"Gen. John E. Wool has published a reply n regard to the statement that he sanctioned the sentence of punishment of private James Duggan, of the Fourth Artillery, for refusing to attend a Protestant place of worship, he being a Catholic. The General says that the punishment inflicted was not on account of his religious scruples, but for refusing to apply to his commanding officer for permission to stay away from church, and for leaving his company without permission."

A SLAVE FOUND.—The following advertisement, from the Alabama Tribune of July 22, 1851, we copy "free gratis," to show how they do in Slave States :-

"Committed to the Jail of Baldwin County. on the 18th of July, 1851, by Patrick Byrne. Judge of Probate, a negro girl, a runaway slave, who calls her name Julia, and says she belongs to Henry A. Newnes, who resides in Baldwin Co. Said slave is about twelve years of age, four feet four inches high, badly scarified, apparently from the lash, bruises on the head not yet healed, dark complexion. Her owner is requested to come forward and prove property, pay cost and charges, and take her away, or she will be dealt with according to law in such cases made and WM. H. SPIVEY, Jailor.

THE SLAVE-TRADE.—An American officer writing from the naval station on the southwest coast of Africa, to the Philadelphia Inquirer, says of the Slave-Trade:-

"When I was ordered to this station, thought, like a great majority of persons, that the suppression of the slave-trade by cruisers was impossible, and I ridiculed the very idea lena, on our way to Porto Praya, with the than it has ever before been."

European News.

The steamship Europa, with three days' later news from Europe, arrived at Boston on the 6th inst. When near Halifax she ran down and sunk an American fishing vessel. the schr. Florence, belonging to Massachusetts. All her crew, consisting of fifteen persons were saved, except Joseph C. Snow.

In the British Parliament, nothing of much jority in its favor is large.

Much of the time of the Commons had been occupied in discussing the admission of Alderman Salamon, without coming to a de-

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In the City of London, Baron Rothschild attended a public meeting, at which it was resolved to petition the House of Commons to reconsider their vote against the Baron's ad-

A number of gentlemen, with Lord Ashburton at their head, have formed themselves into an Association, for the purpose of inducing the Government to which they belong to establish a uniform and low rate of postage on letters from all parts of the world.

The harvest of Ireland promises well There is no truth in the report that the potato rot had appeared. The contradiction is given on the authority of a Liverpool gentleman, who has traveled through all Ulster and the greater part of Connaught.

tions for the purpose.

largest estates in Sweden, that of Beckar- desires. shoerg, in the Province of Nykoping. These journals state that the last letters received by

place there on the previous night. Several thousand persons assembled on the Place de l'Hotel de Ville with the intention of breaking open the doors of the prison, and releasing some malefactors who were confined there. Just as they were commencing to break open the doors, some strong detachments of cavalry and infantry arrived and put the mob to flight, and a number were arrest-

10th ult. another attempt at assassination took | bombshell. place at Rome, on the person of Signor Squaglia, connected with that paper. He received four stabs, but all without effect, a slight cut on the right hand being the only wound inflicted on him.

that an attempt was made on the 11th to as- Murphy made short addresses, positively which any portion of the property sued for is sassinate Monsignor Tizzani, Bishop of Terni, denying their guilt; Shelton also denied his composed of intoxication liquors. Judgment by blowing up the house he inhabited at Santa guilt. When they were swung off, the rope accordingly. Maria Maggiore. Fortunately the incendiary slipped from Murphy's neck, and he fell viomissile, consisting of the nave of a wheel lently to the ground—a distance of fifteen that the Michigan Southern Railroad Comloaded with powder and grape-shot, which was to set fire to a quantity of combustible horror among the spectators. Murphy matter in the cellar, exploded before it reach- was picked up insensible, with his throat ed its destination, and only caused some slight | terribly lacerated by the rope; he soon, howdamage to the outer wall of the building.

Two Weeks Later from California.

The Empire City, from Chagres, arrived at New York on the 6th inst., bringing the California mails of July 1st, 360 passengers, and \$1,700,000 in gold dust. The mails were brought down by the steamer Panama in 18 days from San Francisco.

By this arrival we have the particulars of another great fire in San Francisco-the sixth that has visited that doomed city. It is said to have laid the heart of the city in ashes, having destroyed about five hundred houses and three millions of dollars' worth of property. The loss has fallen upon a class of citizens who were ill able to bear it. Most of them are poor men, men whose all was invested in the houses and goods which have been destroyed. A great deal of lumber has been burned up, and it will be a long time ere the burned district is built over again. The fire was the work of incendiaries, who have been arrested by the Vigilance Committee. Their fate may easily be surmised. Several lives are said to have been lost.

Lynch law continues to prevail throughout California. The agricultural prospects are favorable. The reports from the mines are conflicting, but generally they are favorable. The quartz diggings yield well. The Indian troubles continue.

The following summary contains the principal items of news of general interest:

The curiosity of the San Francisco public was satisfied, to some extent, recently, by the exhibition in Brown's Saloon of a specimen of quartz gold weighing 28 pounds, the value of which is estimated at \$4,000. It was found at Sonora.

The California Courier estimates the yield of gold dust at \$134,660,000 annually. This is undoubtedly exaggerated.

dead by Samuel Galligher.

A horrible murder was perpetrated at Sonora by persons who took offense at an article will open on the 1st of October. The anniin the Sonora Herald. They repaired to the room of the Editor, (Dr. Gunn,) dragged him of October, by Dr. Charles T. Jackson. from his bed, shot him through the head, killed two other persons connected with the office, and wounded or killed three or four other

TELEGRAPH ACROSS THE ATLANTIC .-- A Mr. Reynolds, of New York, proposes to construct a telegraph communication across the Atlantic at a cost of \$3,000,000. He thinks the plan practicable and safe, and sets forth interest has transpired. The anti-Papal Bill, that the distance between Cape Canso, above so called, after an attempt by Lord Monteagle | Halifax, on the American coast, and the to exclude Ireland from its operation, passed nearest point in Ireland, near Galway, is but through Committee in the House of Lords, about 1,600 miles, along the banks of Newon the night of the 25th, and was to be read foundland, which are known to extend within the third time the following week. The ma- 160 miles of the coast of Ireland, at an average depth of 800 feet. A line of that length, consisting of four wires perfectly insulated in a cord of gutta percha of the size proposed, would last for hundreds of years, as the insulating substance is indestructible in water, and has a strength equal almost to iron. Such would require about 1,500 tons of iron anchors. The cost of everything, when in complete working order, would be less than \$3,000,000.

CURED OF ERROR.—The Morning Star says that an intelligent man of Boston, Mass., who had repudicated the doctrine of human depravity, and held that no man delighted to do found in the five Middle States, New York, cured, by a recent trip to California. He says that the recklessness, cruelty, inhuman avarice that delights in the misery of others that money may be wrenched from the victim, or that drags a dying man into the streets to avoid the expense of burial, which he met The Commission named at Turin for the with on his route, convinced him that there purpose of sending Piedmontese workmen to was some mighty wrong in man's nature, or visit the Great London Exhibiton, has ad- he would never sink so low in the blackness dressed a circular to all the mayors of the king- of crime as that. He saw many mem who dom, inviting them to give their active sup- were apparently respectable, honorable, manport to the measure, and to promote subscrip- ly, at home, who were dead to every appeal of justice, mercy or manliness in the "far off young women were drowned. Mr. Reed land," and were ready for any deed of dark-Jenny Lind has just purchased one of the ness which could feed their avarice or base two by clinging to a portion of the mast which

THE PERILS OF CAMPHENE.—A gentleman her friends in Sweden, contradict positively in Brooklyn has kept a record of all the the reports lately published of her approach- accidents by camphene which have occurred in this vicinity, and have been reported in the newspapers, since the 3d of July, 1850, and that on Saturday, Aug. 2d, being the day on The journals of Christiana, (Norway,) of they number 59. Many persons have been the 10th, state that a serious disturbance took fatally injured and much valuable property has been destroyed by this explosive and combus- city, great and small, hotel-keepers, apothe- of Michigan, is engaged on a History of that tible fluid. It is full as dangerous an article caries, and all others who had to any extent State, embracing a period from the first settleas gunpowder, and, when we consider the previously participated in its sale, voluntarily ment to the present time, and also intended to number of cheap, inferior lamps, that are used, it is astonishing that accidents are not more day of August, in the year of grace 1851, not ent men of the State. Mr. Blois has been a frequent. Unless a camphene lamp is made a single glass of intoxication liquor, of any perfectly air-tight, and constantly kept so kind, could or can be obtained for love or when ingnited, an explosion may ensue at money, or for any purpose whatever, in the any moment, and it is about as rational to put | city of Augusta such a torpedo into the hands of children and The Observatore Romano states that on the servants as it would be to give them a [N. Y. Com. Adv.

derers of the Cosden Family, in Maryland, were hung on Sixth-day last. A dispatch purposes, and not for sale. The Judge defrom Baltimore says: The prisoners ascended cided, under the 16th section of the liquor A letter from Rome, of the 14th, states the gallows with firm steps. Taylor and law, that no action could be maintained in feet. This occurrence caused a thrill of ever, revived. Taylor and Shelton, in the mean time swung in the air lifeless corpses, dying with but few struggles. When they were cut down, Murphy was again brought on the scaffold, and in a few minutes he was swung off and died easy. The crowd quietly

> COMMENCEMENT AT THE WESLEYAN UNI-VERSITY.—The Annual Commencement at the Wegleyan University in Middletown, Ct., took place on the 6th inst. The Peithologian Society was addressed on the 5th by Rev. Dr. Cheever, of New York, on the subject of the elements of a permanent National Literature. The orator considered these points as essential: 1st. That it should be founded on Christianity; 2d. That it should be domestic; 3d. That it should be believing, rather than sceptical; 4th. That it should be in harmony with nature: 5th. That it should be founded on a love of our own language; and 6th. That it should have the quality of loyalty to right-

> No LICENSES IN ILLINOIS.—The following is the substance of the No-License Bill which has passed the Legislature of Illinois:

> 1. It repeals all present license laws. 2. Prohibits the sale of intoxicating drinks in less quantity than one quart, under a pen-

3. If sold to minors, increases the fine to 4. Provides for a penalty of not less than \$25, nor over \$100, for selling more than a on the premises of the seller.

5. Giving away liquor to come within the per thousand feet. provisions of the law.

York city, in October next, for the exhibition of goods, specimens of agricultural productions, and machinery. Premiums are offered for the best specimens of various descriptions of works of art and cultivation, and among A shocking affair occured in San Francisco other things for the skill of apprentices, of on the night of the great fire, Lewis Pollock whose productions a separate list is to be kept, having been dragged from his bed and shot so that they may be competitors with one another, and not with experienced workmen. Articles will be received on the 27th, 29th and 30th days of September, and the Fair versary address will be delivered on the 16th

in carts, and on the tables of our house-keepers, (says a San Francisco paper,) may be
seen abundance of apples, in as fresh, and tempting condition as when they left the

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The Mexican trived over the Camden and Amboy Railroad. It is said that the crop will bet, be more than the crop will be the priod to which they have days are six months after the period to which they have a thinny the crop will be the continued until arrearages are paid." Orders to discontinued with the crop will be the continued until arrearages are paid." Orders to discontinued until arrearages are paid." Orders to discontinued until arrearages are paid." Orders to discontinued w

the return of them all to their families.

A Novel Passage.—We learn from Capt. Hovey, of the "Devonshire," who arrived from Liverpool on Saturday morning, that there was no sickness among his passengers, with the exception of one man, who, it ap- crop of the present year will be the heaviest pears, came on board effected with the smallpox. As soon as this circumstance became known to the Captain, the patient was placed in the stern-boat, hanging at the davits, several feet from the ship. Over the boat a tent was and the wheat of the very best quality. In erected, covered with tarpaulins. Here the Michigan particularly, the yield exceeds anypatient was nursed an attended by the physician and officers of the ship. He is now quite well, and he never left his romantic domicil during the whole course of his passa line would weigh about 10,000 tons, and age. This timely precaution, taken by Capt. Hovey, prevented the disease from affecting [N. Y. Tribune. any of the passengers.

> COLORED POPULATION.—New Jersey has a larger colored population, in proportion to its size and white people, than any other of the Free States; and more than half of all the free colored people in the Union are to be ern or Western States.

> Accident Last Sabbath.—A sad accident occurred near Bristol, R. I., last Sabbath. A boat, in which were Mr. Rufus Reed, a brewer, of Providence, his two daughters, two Misses Potter, of Prudence Island, and two other persons, was upset in a gale. The four sustained himself by swimming, and the other cued by the crew of another boat.

SUM MARY.

A paper pubfished at Augusta, Me, says abandoned the traffic; and now, on the seventh

One of the liquor sellers in Augusta, Me., THREE EXECUTIONS AT ONCE.—The mur- of the jugs and liquor, representing that he had the liquor in his possession for medical

The Buffalo Commercial Advertiser states pany have contracted for the construction of three first-class steamers, to be ready for the opening of navigation next season. They are intended to be put upon the route between Monroe and Buffalo. In addition to this, another line of first-class boats will be put upon the line from Monroe to Dunkirk; and another from Toledo, (one of the terminating points of the Sputhern Road,) to touch at al the principal ports on the south shore of Lake

The Steamer St. Ange recently returned to St. Louis from the Yellow Stone River. flock During her absence she suffered much from sickness. At one time there were more than half the voyageurs down with the cholera and other diseases. Sixty strewed the cabin floor at once. There were fourteen deaths. Eleven voyageurs, the fourth engineer, a passenger by the name of Wilcox, and the Rev. Father Hockin, all or nearly all, died of cholera in

A project is said to be under way at Boston for connecting all the railroads centering at that city by a circular road. The proposed road passes from Roxbury through Brookline, Cambridge, Chelsea, and Charlestown, to East Boston. It is to be at the water's side, with piers and wharves for the accommodation of shipping, so that all the railroads can send their freight cars directly to the vessel's side, and load and unload their freight without the trouble of cartage.

The Prairie du Chien Patriot states, that about three millions of feet of sawed lumber, besides shingles, logs, timber, &c., were seized lately on the Black, Chippewa and St. Croix rivers, by United States Deputy Marshal Thomas, and that, with two or three exceptions, a settlement without sale was effected quart, and permitting the same to be drunk with the holders, either paying for the wood or giving security for the payment of so much

A correspondent of the Dubuque Herald FAIR OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—The lowa is nearly a failure. The winter wheat ruined by the rot.

The Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New York has received notice from the following Banks that their affairs will be closed and circulation withdrawn as speedily as possible: Adams Bank, Ashford; American Bank, Maysville; Champlain Bank, Ellensburg; Cortland Co. Bank, Cincinnatus; Knickerbocker Bank, Geneva.

CAPTIVES RESTORED.—A recent report from General Harney, commanding on the Texan frontier, communicates intelligence of Texan frontier, communicates intellig

A very fine horse, the property of Col. A. A dispatch dated Boston, Friday, Aug. 8 worked wonders, and this is one of them. By a simple plan the apples have been kept in a predatory excursions of those Indians from Coloradors and the apples have been kept in a predatory excursions of those Indians from Coloradors and the apples have been kept in a predatory excursions of those Indians from Coloradors and the apples have been kept in a predatory excursions of those Indians from Coloradors and the apples have been kept in a predatory excursions of those Indians from Coloradors and the apples have been kept in a predatory excursions of those Indians from Coloradors and the apples have been kept in a predatory excursions of those Indians from Coloradors and the apples have been kept in a predatory excursions of those Indians from Coloradors and the apples have been kept in a predatory excursions of those Indians from Coloradors and the apples have been kept in a predatory excursions of those Indians from Coloradors and the apples have been kept in a predatory excursions of those Indians from Coloradors and the apples have been kept in a predatory excursions of those Indians from Coloradors and the apples have been kept in a predatory excursions of those Indians from Coloradors and the apples have been kept in a predatory excursions of those Indians from Coloradors and the apples have been kept in a predatory excursions of the seventh-day Baptist and the apples have been kept in a predatory excursion of the seventh-day Baptist and the apples have been kept in a predatory excursion of the seventh-day Baptist and the apples have been kept in a predatory excursion of the seventh-day Baptist and the apples have been kept in a predatory excursion of the seventh-day Baptist and the apples have been kept in a predatory excursion of the seventh-day Baptist and the apples have been kept in a predatory excursion of the seventh-day Baptist and the apples have been kept in a predatory excursion of the seventh-day Baptist and the apples have been kept in a predatory excursion of the seventh-day Baptist and the perfect state through a voyage around Cape different parts of the Northeastern Provinces Colonel near to a bee stand for the purpose of to Squantam, where a serious fight occurred Horn. They are placed, we understand, in of Mexico; but, although many of them had grazing. In this position he was left for an hour among themselves. Knives and clubs were gust, at 2 o'clock P. M. such a manner that the temperature shall be been from five to seven years in captivity, the or more, and it is presumed that by switching freely used, and it was reported that one of a little above freezing point, and thus pre- United States officers were enabled to gather his tail to keep off the flies, he gave offence the gamblers was fatally injured. One had Executive Committee of the Eastern Association. served, preventing nearly all tendency to rot. such particulars respecting their parentage to the bees, who attacked him in countless his ear bitten off, and others were badly THE Executive Committee of the Seventh-day Bapand places of birth as will probably secure numbers. When discovered he was literally bruised. covered with them-on his ears and nostrils especially, they hung in large clusters. The poor animal was led off, but it was too late; he died in less than an hour afterward.

The reports from the various grain growing it into a linen factory. A purchase of maparts of the Union, indicate that the wheat ever taken from the earth in the Western States. In Ohio, the crop is a very large and fine, one. In New York Indiana Michigan fine one. In New York, Indiana, Michigan, and Wisconsin, the yield is also very large, thing ever known even in Michigan.

The Hartford Times says that Jonathan Olcott, of Hartford, aged 93 years; Roswell Miller, of Windsor, aged 92 years; and Massachusetts, died a few days since in New-buryport. He was born in 1777, and served buryport. years-all revolutionary pensioners, rode in the procession in that city on the Fourth of balls, and Hoe's fast press. July. Before the month ended all of them were in their graves. Mr. Olcott died on the 17th of July; Mr. Miller died on the 28th; and Mr. Bishop on or about the 25th.

The steamship Atlantic, which sailed hence on the 6th inst., will most probably arrive at wrong, but was pressed to it by influences New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware and Liverpool by noon on the 16th inst., in which and temptations, avows himself completely Maryland. The three adjoining States, Vir- case we shall have intelligence of it in this ginia, North-Carolina and Ohio, contain over city on the 27th inst., as the steamer Asia sails 100,000 more, leaving less than 100,000 for from Liverpool on the 16th inst., and will arthe other twenty two States, there being com- arrive on the 27th, in 11 days, her usual time. paratively very few free negroes in the East- So, in exactly three weeks from her departure, we may confidently expect to hear of the arrival of the Atlantic at Liverpool.

> The Monmouth (N. J.) Inquirer says that some of the farmers in that region have examined their potatoes, and find that in some fields they are rotting in the ground, although it si hoped that it is not generally the case. A very large planting of potatoes, more than my former season, was made in Monmouth this season, and those which are coming in and sent off to market are very fine.

law of that State. Besides the seizure of a of the 3d inst. large quantity in Portland, we learn from the Rockland Gazette that 33 barrels, including 22 of New York rum, were seized in that town and that the contents will be destroyed.

Mr. John T. Blois, author of the Gazetteer other two were not expected to live. contain biographical sketches of the prominresident of Michigan for twenty years.

A very destructive hail-storm was recently experienced in the vicinity of Danville Green Vt., It swept over a distance of six miles in length and a mile and half wide, nearly dewhose stock was destroyed by the circ stroying all the crops within its range, cutting authorities, brought an action of trover against the corn down to within a foot of the ground, the officer who seized it, to recover the value and leaving the wheat and oats fit only for fodder. The fruit was also mostly destroyed.

> The Western Reserve was visited by a hail storm a few days ago, which was very destructive to the growing crops. Trees were uprooted, fences demolished barns unroofed, &c., in large numbers. Several barns filled with grain were struck by the electric fluid and consumed by fire. The Geographical Center of the United

States, at the present time, is in the Indian Territory, 120 miles west of Missouri. The present center of our representatives population, which is constantly moving Westward, is ascertained, by actual calculation, to be just about at the City of Columbus, Ohio. Mr. S. W. Jewett, an extensive farmer in

Vermont, has lately introduced a whole flock of genuine merino sheep, imported directly from France, at a cost of \$30,000. Many of these were bought at the yearly sale from the a 1 00. Rye 74c. Oats are dull at 38 a 40c. for Ohio Government flock at Rambouillet, and are pure descendants of the celebrated Spanish

During a squall on Tuesday afternoon last, small boat was capsized near the Kills, nearly opposite the Sailors' Snug Harbor, on Staten Island. The boat contained, at the time, two sailors from the harbor, two females, and four children, all of whom were drowned before any relief could be extended to them. The party were going on a pic-nic excursion.

Mr. Henry Snow, of Hampden, Me., 32 rears old, died in Boston a few days ago by lisease contracted in California. He left Boston a year or two since, went to California, was unsuccessful, got sick, and returned just Bowen, formerly of Shiloh, N. J., and late of Iowa. in time to die. He died poor. His case is She was a member of the Seventh-day Baptist Church not singular, and is an example of warning to in Farmington.

The Gloucester (Mass.) Telegraph proposes Convention of Delegates from the fishing towns of New-England, for the purpose of consulting together upon the best means of laying the subject of British encroachments Rogers, C. Chester, D. Coon, S. Davison (have not seen upon the American fisheries before the American Government.

There is a counterfeit five on the Bank of Sullivan, N. Y., in circulation. The engraving and general appearence of the bill is ex- P. L. Berry, New London, Ct. \$2 00 to vol. 8 No. 52 cellent, rendering detection very difficult. It Thomas Rogers, is darker than the original, and the signatures are not exact imitations. will require very Lester C. Rogers, close examination to distinguish the counterfeit from the genuine.

Reports of service were made in the third | Matthew Saunders, Auditor's office during the month of July, Geo. Greenman, Mystic Bridge, Ct. 200 FAIR OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—The Iowa is nearly a failure. The winter wheat twenty-fourth annual Fair of the American was badly blighted and rusted, and the spring 6,748 claims for bounty lands under the old twenty-fourth annual Fair of the American was badly blighted and rusted, and the spring 6,748 claims for bounty lands under the old Thomas S. Greenman, "Thomas S. Greenman," Institute is to be held at Castle Garden, New | wheat is blighted in a great measure. The Indian wars and the war of 1812 with Great | R. W. Merritt, corn looks very poorly, but hopes are enter- Britain. In the pension office, 32,638 war- John E. Edmonsor tained that it will turn out well. The oat rants were issued under the act of September T. W. Potter, Hopkinton, R. I. crop is very abundant. The potatoes are 28, 1850, up to the 1st of August, 1851, in-

> the Cuban insurrection. An extra New-Orleans Picayune says the Cuba Revolution is D. A. Babcock, King's Ferry, not suppressed. The patriots hold their own. Josiah Sherman, Alfred Center, 2 00 Trinidad, Cienfuegos, and Villa Clara have Peter Burdick, Nile,
> BENEDICT W. ROGERS, Treasurer. sent out their bands, and Giunia Miranda had raised the banner of rovolt.

The Cincinnati Commercial says: The po-

The Willimantic (Ct.) Medium states that Church in Hopkinton, on the first day of the week folthe cotton mill of A. & S. Jilson, in that villowing the fifth Sabbath in August, at 9 o'clock A. M. S. S. GRISWOLD, Sec. lage, has been purchased by Messrs. Ives & Dunham, of Hartford, who intend to convert chinery for this factory has been made in England, by Mr. Rixford, of Mansfield, who has A man may now come from Cincinnati to the month,) commencing at 10 o'clock A. M. Eld. Na-

New York in 41 to 48 hours, his baggage icketed through. In 1812, it was a hard nonth's journey to come with a carriage and orses, and there was no stage west of Car-

as a connecting link between Franklin's ink-

The Hornellsville Railroad is progressing rapidly, and it is the intention of the Company to complete it by the 1st of January. There is to be an independent track, of six feet guage, from Buffalo te Hornellsville.

A dispatch dated Albany, Friday, August says: A young man (a son of Mr. Robert Whitlock, lumber dealer) was found hanging in the garret of his father's house, this afternoon. It was the result of accident.

An important Indian Council of the Seneca Nation will be held at the Tonawanda Reservation about the 1st of October, at which six or eight hundred warriors from this State and Canada will be present.

A large bear, weighing over three hundred pounds, was killed at Pierrepoint, St. Lawrence county on the 25th instant, by Philo Leonard, a lad of sixteen years, with one of Forbes' gain twist pistols.

The ship Joseph Badger, Capt Alexander, The Maine people seem disposed to test was burnt to the water's edge, while lying at select their cloths and leave their orders, which will resatisfactorily the operation of the new liquor the bar, below New Orleans, on the evening

> Two Germans, near Fort Jackson, La. lately sold to four men some whiskey, in which they had put some poison of some kind. Two of them, after drinking, died, and the

> The steamboat Trojan was burned at a New York dock on the night of the 6th inst., and, sad to relate, three of her crew perished in the flames. The Trojan was some eight years old, and was worth about \$16,000.

Spencer, the slave of John R. Shaw, who recently stole \$4,500, has been arrested, and \$1,200 recovered. He had sent \$3000 to Henry Dandridge, a negro preacher in Boston. From Oregon we have accounts of serious

Indian hostilities, with the probable massacre of Capt. Kirkpatrick's party. The name of the Post Office at Portersville, New London Co., Conn., has been changed to

Mystic River, Ct. Dr. Valentine Mott, Jr., of this city, has accepted the chair of Surgery in the Washington

The returns from the New York Western Railroads for July show a large increase on

those of the corresponding period of last year. In two days of last week, 3759 emigrants arrived at New York.

New York Market-August 12, 1851.

Ashes-Pots \$5 06: Pearls 5 50. Flour and Meal-Flour, 3 94 a 4 06 for State and Corn Meal, 2 94 for Jersey, 3 25 for Brandywine.

Grain-Wheat is plenty in market, and a lot of Upper Lake sold at 62c., Ohio 88c., White Canadian 98c and Jersey, and 41 a 43c. for State. Corn is scarce, and Western mixed brings 59c.

Provisions-Pork is dull; new prime 12 87, new mess 14 87. Beef, 5 00 a 6 00 for prime, 8 75 a 11 00 for mess. Butter, 10 a 14c. for Ohio, 11 a 15c. for State. Cheese 4 a 64c.

Wool-There has been a decline of 3 to 5 cents per lb. Domestic Fleece 37 a 43c.

In Trivolia, Peoria Co., Ill., July 23d, of typhoic fever, WILLIAM HENRY BROWN, only son of Henry S and Ruth Brown, aged six years, nine months, and In Farmington, Ill., July -, JABEZ DAVISON, BOD of Eld. Samnel Davison, aged about 25 years.

At the house of Eld. Samuel Davison, in Farmington Ill., on the 26th of July, of jaundice, Mrs. Susan B

LETTERS.

W. B. Maxson, James Bailey, Jepthah F. Randolph, Jared Kenyon, G. H. Babcock, A. R. Gardner, W. M. Fahnestock, A. C. Spicer, D. C. Green, S. S. Griswold H. W. Stillman, J. R. Irish, D. A. Babcock, B. W.

Society acknowledges the receipt of the following

sums from subscribers to the Sabbath Recorder:-

RECEIPTS The Treasurer of the Seventh-day Baptist Publishing

2 00 O. Maxson, Jr. " 7 " 52 pupils. 2 00 Wm. Hunt, There is much dispute about the extent of S. F. Babcock, Westerly, R. I. " " " 52 M. Langworthy, Verona Mills, Wm. Cagwin,

The Minutes of the Central and Western Asso ciations have been put up in parcels for the several churches, according to order. Those for the Western tato crop this year in Ohio has never been Association will be found at Alfred Center. Those for equaled by any previous one. In addition to the Central Association will be sent to their destinations

" 8 " 52

Yearly Meeting of Rhode Island Churches. with the first Church in Hopkinton commencing on the sixth day of the week before the fifth Sabbath in Au-

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

GREENMANVILLE, Ct., July 23, 1851.

Our Anniversaries. versary of the Seventh-day Baptist Missionary Society

than 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.

Mr. John Gilman, the oldest printer in Massachusetts, died a few days since in Newwith the First Church in Brookfield on First-day, Sept.

Littell's Living Age-No. 378-12 1-2 Cents.

Travels in Central Asia.—Westminster Review. Standard of Agricultural Machines. - Spectator. Harriette; or the Rash Reply.-Chambers' Papers

Maurice Tiernay, the Soldier of Fortune.—Dublin University Magazine. 5. High Church Review on Dr. Chalmers.-Christian 6. Sway of Russia over Europe.—Times.

Thackeray's Fifth Lecture.—Examiner. New Books and Reprints. With Poetry and Short Articles. ublished Weekly at Six Dollars a Year by.

E. LITTELL & CO., Boston DEWITT & DAVENPORT, Tribane Buildings, N. Y. And sold by

Clothing Establishment.

THE subscribers, under the firm of WM. DUNN & Co., have opened a Clothing Establishment at No. 163 William-street, New York, where they intend to keep constantly on hand, in large quantities and great variety, coats, pants, and vests. Country merchants desirous of introducing ready-made clothing as a branch of their business, may here obtain a supply on the most favorable terms. Individuals who desire to renew their wardrobes on short notice, may here be fitted with loaded with cotton and bound for Liverpool, complete suits without delay; or, if they prefer it, may facilities will, we trust, convince those who give us a call, that they can please themselves at No. 163 William-street as well as at any other place in the City of

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

Milton Academy. C. SPICER, Princip Mrs. S. M. SPICER, Preceptress.

Terms. The Fall Term of 1851 of this Institution will commence Tuesday, August 19th, and close Thursday, November 20th, continuing thirteen weeks and three days. The Winter Term of 1851-52 will commence Tueslay, December 2d, and close Thursday, March 4th. The Summer Term of 1852 will commence Tuesday,

March 23d, and close Thursday, June 24th. Expenses.

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

EXTRAS PER TERM.

\$7 00 Oil Painting, Monochromatic Painting. 2 00~ Water-Color Painting. Board can be obtained in private families from \$1 00 o \$1 50 per week. Rooms can be obtained, by those

wishing to board themselves, at a reasonable expense. Remarks. All the English branches usually taught in our Eastern Academies, together with the Classics, and the Modern Languages, (French, German, and Italian,) will be taught in this Institution. The mode of instruction will be in accordance with the latest and most popular method adopted in our best Eastern Institutions, aiming, primarily, at a thorough and practical qualification of

School Teachers, and preparing students for an advanced standing in a College course. This Institution is located in the healthy and delightful village of Milton, at the junction of the Milwaukie and Mississippi and the Northern and Southern Rail roads, amidst an enterprising and moral community, and emoved from the vices and temptations ever attendant

on large villages and cities. n large villages and cities. Weekly meetings are held in the village by three

students can attend. The plan of instruction and government of this Institution will aim at a harmonious development of all the moral, intellectual, and physical powers of students, in a manner to render them thorough scholars, and practical, useful citizens; and the public may feel assured that no exertion shall be wanting on the part of the eachers and proprietors of the school to render it worthy of patronage and confidence.

Milton, Rock Co., Wis., July 11th, 1851.

In sending the notice of our school to the Recorder, we will take the opportunity to assure such Seventhday Baptists and other friends at the East as may contemplate removing to this State, and yet wish to enjoy the advantages of a good school, that it is intended to afford as good facilities for study and improvement in this school as can be found in any other Academy.

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-The Independent. It is, by far, the completest and most perspicuous Bible Dictionary of its size to be found. It condenses a great amount of learning, and has a fullness of inforing a volume, and which is all that most Bible readers would desire on the subject.

CHEAPER THAN ANY OTHER.—There is probably no 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 meaning of words, and the names of persons, animals, and objects, which are not defined in ordinary dictionaries. 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 teacher, and should be in the hands of the more forward

26 THE BEST OF ITS KIND.—I feel free to express my as 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. [Rev. Dr. Stone. 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.

Morning Line for Albany.

THE new and elegant steamer REINDEER, Capt.
Albert Degroot, will leave New York from pier
foot of Murray-st. every Monday, Wednesday, and Fri-

Locomotive Force of the Eric Railroad. A correspondent of the Farmer and Me- ing of a fellow being into a future existence Downer, of this place. We next hear of it his way homewards. It is not every one who had with him a perfect motel of a printing chanic, who has been employed to collect facts concerning the engines in use, for the rope's end, gazed fixedly upon the Captain for twelve miles east of this, where it blew the officers of the New York and Erie Railroad, the fatal signal. It was given by rising the roof off his new barn, just finished, and partly says there are at the present time 117 loco- right arm; and already the noose was tighten- unroofed his store. motive engines belonging to the company, ing around the doomed man's neck, when the while nearly 20 more are constructing at the wife of Burt issued forth from the house, various shops with which the company have holding an infant, a little more than a year contracts. The length of the center road is old, in her arms. 444 miles, divided, for the running of engines, Rushing forward, she fell on he knees light-house during the Florida war, which is of new and interesting objects have been light-house during the Florida war, which is into four divisions. The first, or Eastern Di- directly in front of the Captain, and instantly perhaps worth recording. The light-house vision, extending from Piermont to Delaware, raising the child, with arms outstretched, was kept by a man named Thompson. His is 74 miles long; the Delaware Division ex- towards him she exclaimed, in tones that only companion was an old negro man; they Jervis) to Susquehanna, Pa., 104 miles; the "If you will not spare him for the sake of One evening about dark they discovered a several in a perfect state of preservation, others ous contrivance. There is no limit to the Susquehanna Division extends from Susquehis grey haired sire, or the wife of his bosom, party of some lifteen or twenty Indians creep-Hornellsville to Dunkirk, is 127 miles Another dead silence reigned like a pall them a keg of gunpowder, with the guns and gun long. The Eastern and Western divisions over the spot; then, as though inspired by ammunition. From the windows of the lightare quite undulating and uneven, the grades heaven itself, the chid also out-stretched its house Thompson fired upon them several reaching in many places, 50 feet per mile. little arms full towards its parent, and exclaim- times, but the moment he would show himself The Susquehanna Division is very even ed, in a voice heard by all, the single at the window, the glasses would be instantly and regular, having no grades sufficient word: to check the speed of the trains, while the grades on the Delaware Division do not exat the "Summit," in Lanesboro, Pa., where slowly relaxed the pressure around the neck collected piles of wood, which, being placed a large wheel, or the bronze casing of it, ceed 15 feet per mile, except for a few miles in every fibre, and the men who held the rope the ascent in some places is as steep as 85 of Burt; when again the infant uttered, in against the ddor and set fire to, in process of broken into many pieces; one or two small foot per miles. Of the 117 contract the dor and set fire to, in process of broken into many pieces; one or two small foot per miles. feet per mile. Of the 117 engines employed, distinct tones: 8 were built by Norris, of Philadelphia; 14 by M. W. Baldwin, of Philadelphia; 2 by Ross Winans, of Baltimore; 32 by Rogers, huddled into its mother bosom, and burst into were compelled to retreat. From this, too, Ketchum and Grosvenor, of Paterson, N.J.; a sobbing cry. 32 by Swinburne, Smith & Co., of Paterson, It was more than the Rangers could stand, flames, and forced outside on the parapet N. J.; 20 by the Boston Locomotive Works; and after a short consultation, the rope was 7 by the Taunton Locomotive Manufacturing taken from the criminal's throat, and the wide. Company, at Taunton, Mass.; and 2 by the band left the spot; and Burt became a re-Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, at Man- formed man, through the powerful effects of chimney. some fifteen or twenty feet above chester, N. H. Arranging the machines ac- his "INFANT'S APPEAL. cording to the size of cylinder, there are 2 engines of 103 inches diameter of cylinder; 1 of 12 inches 4 of 13 inches; 3 of 14 inches; 6 of 15 inches; 2 of 151 inches; 18 of 16 inches; 71 of 17 inches; 9 of 18 inches; and 2 of 19 inches diamater. The dimensions of one of the first class passenger engines are, seventeen inch cylinder, twenty inches stroke, fourdrivers of six feet diameter, and four trucks. Boiler forty-four inches diameter, and contains 175 tubes $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches diameter and 11 inches long, 922 square feet of tube surface, 67 square feet of crushed Mrs. Wetsell under it. Huge stones keep from the hands of the enemy, threw it fell on Mr. Wetsell. Half the floor was covinto the blazing light-house, hoping to end his Weight, in running order, 56,000 lbs. The ered with stones, from the depth of a foot to own sufferings and destroy the savages. In freight engines of the first class have 18 inch eighteen inches. Many of them weighed from a few moments it exploded, but the walls treight engines of the first class have 15 inch fifty to eighty pounds. From under these cylinders, 20 inches stroke, 6 drivers 5 feet diameter, and 4 trucks. Boiler 48 inches for in a citizen posture, with her head diameter, and 13 feet long, 1127 square feet pressed down to the floor with the superindiameter, and contains 198 tubes, $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches of tube surface, 72 do. of fire box surface, and cumbent stones. They were drenched with 143 do. of grate. Weight in running order, 65,000 lbs. There are two engines employed child, was crushed to the floor, but the child at the "Summit," which weigh each 73,700 lbs., being probably the heaviest locomotives in America. Upwards of 100 of the locomotives owned by the company have been placed

The Infant's Appeal.

upon the road since May, 1848. It is antici-

pated that this road will require, when in full

operation, an equipment of more than 200

district bordering on Rock River, in the home. Nothing was left but a small angle of northern part of the State of Illinois, were the first story. One girl, thirteen years old, to bring the line within his reach, to which a much incensed by the depredations of a band was instantly killed—all the rest were badly inof horse thieves who invested that portion of jured. Three of the family were sleeping in hauled up by Thompson. Finally, a block, the country. Every exertion had been made the garret—they were found fifty or sixty which, fastened to the Light-house, and leavto discover the men engaged in this nefarious paces distant, lying in an adjoining field. The transaction, but hitherto in vain, and valuable hat of one of the boys was found on the farm a couple of men, by whose aid Thompson animals were stolen, and lost to their owners, in defiance of the utmost vigilence and care.

residing in the region of the theires became dwelling of James Stewart. The latter was had attached thongs of buckskin, but could throughly excited, and were wound up to a two-story log building with stone basement. such a pitch of indignation, that a body of Roused by an unusual roaring in the air, Mr. men were formed styled Rangers, whose ex- Stewart stepped to his door, and by the glare plicit duty was to expunge the district of all of the lightning he saw limbs of trees and all suspicious characters, and endeavor to put a sorts of rubbish rushing and reeling through stop to the depredations of the horse thieves. the air. In an instant he seized one child, his

Rangers that a valuable horse which had been and his house was gone. In one minute there stolen the night previous, could then be found was a perfect calm. He lighted a candle, and on the premises of a man named Burt, locked there was not a breeze to disturb it in the up in the stable. Although Burt had hereto- open air. He proceeded to search for two fore been looked upon as an honest man and other children who were sleeping on the first an upright citizen, yet the Captain deemed it floor; over the bed, which was crushed to the his duty to at least examine his farm and floor, he found a wooden partition, and on top learn the truth or falsity of the report.

of his Rangers to meet him at a spot not far seriously injured. from Burt's house, and before morning, set safely stalled inside.

Rangers returned to the house. In the mean- pled or injured more or less. Col. Bute esti- while engaged in cutting nettles a quarter of time Burt had arisen and upon coming to mates his loss at \$3,000. the door was seized by those in waiting, and Crossing the next hill and the road to saw an animal approaching her which she

it being deemed that such an act would strike and they escaped unhurt. terror and dismay into the ranks of the horse There is a gentle rise, mostly open fields, the spot and rescued her. Five of these

thieves.

inal was arrayed under a limb of a stout elm, his course until he lodged in the tree. Sev- request. The countryman then leisurely is 3.47, is the same as that of natural topaz. phia Museum to Mr. Spooner for \$40,000.

other held by three of the Rangers.

Then came a moment of dreadful silence;

hanna to Hornellsville N. Y., 139 miles; spare him, in the name of God, for the sake ing upon them, upon which they immediately

"Father!"

"Father! father!

[Columbian and Great West.

Storm in Fayette County, Pa.

ful particulars of the tornado in Fayette county, on the 26th of July.

Wetsell. The family occupied a large log the wall. building, with an immense old-fashioned stone chimney in the western gable. The first blast of the storm brought down the chimney and finding her in a sitting posture, with her head though it had been fired from a gun.

Over the top of the next hill it encountered the barn and dwelling of Mr. Arrison. The barn was not entirely destroyed, but the dwelling was a heap of ruins. Both Mr. and Mrs. Arrison were badly hurt—he having several of his ribs broken, and she being terribly cut

and bruised. Descending the hill a short distance, it encountered the residence of the Rev. Mr. Rose, a two story stone building. The family con-In the year 1836, inhabitants living in a sisted of ten persons, one being absent from him down; and finally a kite was made and

of Col. Bute, three miles distant. Crossing two fields and a small ravine, the During such a state of affairs, the citizens storm next encountered the frame barn and Shortly after this band commenced opera- wife another, and they rushed to the basetions, word was conveyed to the leader of the ment. There was but one blast and a crash,

of that several large logs. Crawling beneath Accordingly he summond some half-dozen them, he found his children stunned, but not

The residence of Mr. Strong withstood the out for the same place himself. Daylight was blast, but his barn lost part of its roof. A hunbut barely discernible in the east, and the dred yards from his house it unroofed a stone light of comming dawn had not yet penetrat- school-house, and taking a strip of the finest ed the bottom, where the suspicioned man timber we ever knew of, belonging to Col. resided, as the Rangers, charged with their Bute, it seems to have let locse all its fury. fearful mission of life or death, silently ap- The road running along its side was literally proached, and surrounded the dwelling. choked up with trees and brush. The Colo-Leaving three of the band to guard the nel thinks he has come in for more than his for sending such of them as are willing to go up on earth." entrance, the Captain proceeded with the full share of the storm. For him it destroyed to the West Indies, to labor in those Islands others to the stable, broke open the door, and eight buildings, composed of stables, dwellfound the missing horse, as had been reported, ings occupied by his sons, and various granaries and out-houses. His main dwelling-house Not a lingering doubt now remained of and large barn escaped. A grand-child, a Burt's guilt, and with a stern determination small child of Mrs. Archibald, had its skull it is said, are becoming numerous in some to make such an example of him as would fractured—another was slightly injured. parts of Canada, and are very ferocious. A deter others from a like transaction, the One horse was killed, and twelve others crip- few days since, a little girl, ten years of age,

upon demanding the reason, was informed Laurel Hill meeting-house, it came down supposed to be a dog; but she afterwards that a stolen animal was found in his stable, upon the premises of Zachariah Ball. His discovered that it was a wild animal, and she ing something about "he knew t'would come ing was a substantial brick, with 18-inch walls. her and threw her down, but allowed her to to this at last," he quitely submitted to whatto this at last," he quitely submitted to whatever his captors had in store for him.

A short consultation was held, and it was resolved to hang the criminal upon a large elm tree, that grew in front of his own home, the floor overhead protected them from above, mounted the stump and commenced howling,

to the next batch of buildings, belonging to animals were seen in the same town at one Burt had asked half an hour to prepare for Gen. H. W. Beeson. First the storm took the time. They are sometimes strong enough to death, and the sun had risen in all its golden house, carrying away the upper story, and up- overcome a man. [Rochester Democrat. majesty ere the fatal moment arrived which rooting every thing about it. The General's would launch him into eternity. In vain had barn was fifty-two feet square, framed of large his grey headed father and mother pleaded timbers, and double stone foundations, one the Mayor of Washington was conversing viously calcined by a bright red heat, is subfor his life, with trembling tongues—the old within the other. It stood on the very apex with a friend near the corner of Pennsyl-

his bosom knelt in tears of agony, and enit destroyed the barn and brick dwelling of proached, and, addressing the Mayor rather more, this fluorine is in such a state as not to treated them as husbands to spare his life. Mr. Jones, on the old Connellsville road. Its unceremoniously, inquired how long he was be acted upon by boiling concentrated sul look very unpromising. for each Ranger had suffered more or less in last act before rising to the mountains was to going to stand there. Receiving for answer, phuric acid. By this characteristic alone, the substance produced offers a great resemperson, and they deemed the example absource occupied by Mr. Kinsil, and "a few minutes," he asked the Mayor just to be stand the standard of the substance produced offers a great resemble absorbers and it seems be standard of the standard lutely necessary to deter others; and it seem. he, stepping out of his door at the time, found hold his horse for a little while! at the same himself on the top of a fallen tree, some hundred at the time handing him his bridle. His Honor of which it also contains. A quantitative and himself on the top of a fallen tree, some hundred with the handing him his bridle. His Honor of which it also contains. A quantitative and himself on the top of a fallen tree, some hundred with the same himself on the same himself on the same himself on the same himself on the same himself The dreadful preparations were completed dred steps from his house, occasionally touch-smiled at the republican bluntness of the alysis indicated its very near approach to, if six pence per head. the half hour had expired—and the criming the ground on his way, but unable to stay stranger, and, with a bow, complied with his not, identity with, topaz. Its identity, which

over which a rope was thrown, one end being eral other houses were destroyed wholly or in walked into a store near by, and having there we cannot give particulars.

—while the three strong men who held the at Mr. Sebastian Rush's, on the National Road, can procure a Mayor to hold a horse.

Thrilling Incident.

An incident occurred at the Key Biscayne both lived in a small hut near the light-house. riddled by rifle balls, and he had no alternative but to lie close. The Indians meanwhile The muscles of the Captain's face quivered | getting out of patience, at not being able to force the door, which Thompson had secured, time not only burt through the door, but also set fire to the stair-case conducting to the And then, as though desparing of succes, lantern, into which Thompson and the negro they were finally driven by the encroaching

The flames began to ascend as from a the light-house. These men had to lie in this situation, some seventy feet above the ground, with a blazing furnace roasting them on one side, and the Indians on the other, embracing every occasion, as soon as any part of the The Uniontown Democrat gives some pain- body was exposed, to pop at them. The negro, incautiously exposing himself, was killed, while Thompson received several balls It began at the farm and residence of Geo. in his feet, which he had projected beyond

> Nearly roasted to death, and in a fit of desperation, Thompson seized the keg of gunpowder, which he had still preserved to

The effect of the concussion was to throw down the blazing materials level with the ground, so as to produce subsidence of the dames, and then Thompson was permitted to remain exempt from their influence. Before the body of the negro while strength was left him, and before it putrified.

revenue cutter at some distance, which immediately proceeded to the spot to ascertain what had occured, when they found the lighthouse burnt, and the keeper above on the top of it. Various expedients were resorted to, get raised with strong twine, and so manœuvred as rope of good size was next attached and ing a rope to it enabled the crew to haul up was safely landed on terra firma.

The Indians had attempted to reach him by means of the lightning rod, to which they not succeed in getting more than half way up. [Charleston News.

FUGITIVE SLAVES IN CANADA AND ENG-LAND.—Wm. Wells Brown, formerly a slave in the United States, has addressed a very sensible letter to the London Times, on the condition of the Fugitive Slaves in England. He says very many of those who have been compelled to fly into Canada from persecutions resulting from the fugitive law, are without employment. He estimates the numwithout education, and have but little knowlmany difficulties in the way of getting emwithin the last six or eight months, gone to England to seek employment, and encounter the same difficulties there as in Canada, and consequently soon become burdens to the where slavery has been abolished, and where a deficiency of labor is now experienced.

ADVENTURE WITH A LYNX.—These animals

noosed around the prisioner's neck, and the part before the storm took the mountain, but made several purchases returned to where he man passed up on the Fulton, on Sunday, left his "critter." Returning his thanks for (says the Muscatine [Iowa] Enquirer,) on his Crossing the top of the mountain, it blew the favor rendered, he leaped into the saddle, way to Washington, to procure a patent for a that awful stillness, which preludes the launch- down a large log barn belonging to Levi and, in the course of a few minutes, was on most ingenious and practical invention. He ing between

Curiosities from Ninevah.

Recently several cases containing additional antiquities from Ninevah arrived at the lightning. His paper works upon a reel, and British Museum in London. A great variety is continuous, like the telegraphic coil. The domestic economy and customs of the ancient ed, and the other side printed with a most Assyrians. They principally consist of instru-perfect register, and the sheets are clipped ments and vessels of bronze and earthenware, apart, as they come from press, by an ingeniinexplicable for the present, and must be left of machinery; and what is better than all richly chased; some dozens of earthenware Foreman is a practical printer, and at present studs of different shapes, supposed to be for harness; a very perfect wine-strainer, similar to those in use at the present day; the hinges of the gates of the palace; legs and feet of chairs; a curious mask of iron or bronze; richly ornamented handles of various kinds; glass vases of beautiful colors; a quantity of cylinders about an inch and a half in length, carved or inscribed, one or two of them of a substance resembling plumbago both in appearance and weight, but the greater portion of them of earthenware; a statue of a priest wall, which was not more than three feet in stone, about four feet high and much ornamented, and with the peculiarity that the figure has no cap or covering on its head, and is apparently bald; and, lastly, several slabs of inscriptions. The study of these remains will doubtless throw much additional light on the imperfect knowledge we possess of the ancient and wonderful people to whom they belonged.

Mrs. Swisshelm on Women's Rights.

The following remarks by this lady are advisable and well-timed, and indicate strong sense amid many unfeminine peculiarities:-"The physical right to be taken care of is one of 'woman's rights' that we will never yield. Our physical weakness will be our strongest argument for claiming all legal, intellectual and moral powers of defense. In an intellectual or moral war, we ask no quarter on account of womanhood; but of tection, just because he is a man and we a discuss woman's right to engage in any occupation for which she has a capacity, it is sheer nonsense. There is no law to prevent women from following almost any business, and why do they not take their right to work day the Indians were off, and Thompson at any thing they please? Mrs. Coe urged being left alone, was compelled to throw off that women have a right to be captains of ships! Well why are they not captains? There is no law to prevent it. If we believed The gunpowder was heard on board a it right, and thought we had the capacity, we would soon command a vessel, and no doubt the world would acknowledge our right. It would have taken a deal of talk to convince the world that Joan of Arc and Jagello had a right to be soldiers; but without any argufying on the subject they proved their title to niche in the warrior s temple of fame. 'A man of words and not of deeds, is like a gar den full of weeds,' and a woman of that kind is very much like him. There is no use claiming rights for those who do not want to use them, and those who do should just take

Another Flying Machine.—The Paris Patric states that the Academy of Sciences is just now examining a Flying Machine, invent ed by one Don Diego de Salamanca, who declares that he can make his way through the air as fast as a carrier pigeon. The experiments, which will be held on a small scale, and the flights of Don Diego "will not extend beyond the Department of the Seine;" but at a later period he proposes to go to Lyons, to Bordeaux, Toulouse, Marseilles and is thus formed. Take a rule or piece of pine price of each machine will not exceed 1,100fr. for women. If the experiment succeed, Don inch each. The first thirteen are left blank, Diego will take out a patent, and will make and counted nothing. The second thirteen ber of fugitives in Canada at thirty thousand; the sale of the machines a branch of comand as these people, he says, are mostly merce. Although greatly astonished at this invention, several members of the Academy edge of the mechanical branches, they find have pointed out the inconvenience of bring- is No. 4; eleven inches No. 7; and twelve in an Address to the Baptists from the Seventh-day ing it into general use. In point of fact, there ployment, and thereby earning for themselves will be no security for any one, if by the aid an honost living. Many of these people have, of such a machine, al! our usages and customs be overthrown, and if malefactors can fly on the roofs of houses, and afterward get into apartments and commit all sorts of depredations. "It will be very curious," says the benevolent, or inmates of the "unions." He | Patrie, "to see policemen, in France or Eng- the common Burning Fluid or Ethereal Oil remittance, to George B. Utter, Corresponding Sec therefore recommends that provision be made land, pursuing theives in the air, to lock them used for burning in portable lamps, (not Spruce-st., New York.

> REMEDY FOR STAINS, &c .- If cotton or linen goods, as linen towels, &c., become stained from fruit, tarts, jellies or jams, apply immediately common table salt. This, if well rubbed on before the stain becomes dry, will generally remove it, or will keep the article damp until by the usul process of washing it will disappear. Pure cider vinegar if immediately applied is very useful in removing stains from either cotton, linen or woolen goods. This should be afterwards rinsed out with soft water. For mildewed linen, salt and sour only about 30 miles of steamboating) is [Tribune. remedy.

ARTIFICIAL TOPAZ.—M. Daubree has communicated to the Paris Academy of Sciences the results of some researches on the artifi-THE MAYOR AND THE COUNTRYMAN.—While | cial formation of Topaz. Pure alumina, pre- | ing in the lake near Buffalo. lady tottering forth from the dwelling, and of the hill; we saw the foundation, but what vania Av. and Ninth St., recently, a young silicon. After two exposures of this kind, kneeling in suppliant mood to his apparently has become of the barn is yet unascertained. man, evidently from the country, and unactuation, and unactuation and unact merciless captors. In vain had the wife of Pursuing its course towards the mountains, customed to the etiquette of city life, ap- The product contained fluorine, and what was

GALVANIC PRINTING PRESS.—Mr. F. Forepress, moved and regulated by means of galvanic magnets. We shall not attempt a complete description of Mr. F.'s discovery: suffice it to say, that he had the press in full operation, with a form upon it, from which it threw off impressions with the rapidity of paper passes over the type on a cylinder, and when one side is worked the paper is reverspress at a cost of not more than \$500. Mr. passenger at 3 30 P.M. a citizen of New Boston, Ill.

ROTATION OF THE EARTH.—Professor Strong, of Rutgers College, New-Brunswick, N. J., has just put in operation a new contrivance for testing this scientific problem, which puts the French pendulum mode entirely in delivered into the actual possession of the Agents of the the shade. Professor Strong has constructed Company and checks or receipts given therefor. a wooden wheel six feet in diameter, but very slight indeed, its weight being only two pounds. This wheel is only supported horizontally, the hub resting on a steel needle in the Publishers are happy to say, have greatly increase the same manner that a compass is supported. ed its circulation. Seeing this readiness to appreciate The needle fits into a glass socket. Placed and patronize their efforts, they are determined to in a room free from currents of air and all disturbance, the motion of the earth around position in the metropolis of the nation, and as the the wheel is percetible the wheel apparently organ of one of the most numerous and respectable performing the revolution in the proper number of hours. It is proper to state that no motion is externally communicated to the wheel. This is the latest perpetual motion we have heard of. By this wheel it is said that the latitude can at all times be correctly ascertained The experiment is not confined to a wheel of such large dimensions, but may be realized with smaller ones The experiment will soon be tested at the Washington Observatory.

AN ACCOMPLISHED MORMON.—A letter AN ACCOMPLISHED MORMON.—A letter over 1,500 and under 2,500 miles, treble; and over from Paris to the New York Observer gives 2,500 and 3,500, quadruple. the following notice of the Mormon Missionary at that place: "In the house where I live one-half the above rates. is a gentleman by the name of B-n, an American, a Mormon, and a Prophet. He is It will now challenge comparison with the best requarter on account of womanhood; but of every man we meet we claim physical protaction just because he is a man and we a the New York University, and familiar with nominational Quarterly of the highest standard. several modern languages. He has a family in the Great Valley, (Deseret,) and has been connected with the Mormon fraternity ten years. He is one of the twelve Prophets who conduct the affairs and guard the interests of the whole community. He is now engaged in the laborious occupation of translating the Mormon Bible into French; and when I tell you that he has been occupied four months already, from 11 to 5 each day, with a prospect of four more before the work is completed, you must acknowledge that it is no small task.

> THE INGENUITY OF PATRIOTISM.—On the ast Fourth of July, in a paper making village, about a dozen miles from Boston where patriotism was rife and cannon scarce, the inhabitants, resolved not to forego the usual artillery salute, common in most of our cities and towns, during the day, procured an old anvil, drilled a hole in it, and conveying it to a neighboring hill, discharged in by filling the aperture with powder and then driving in a wooden plug. The experiment was eminently successful, the noise of the discharge being equal, if not superior, to that of a more legitimate article. Perhaps it would be well to send an old anvil to the World's Fair, as a specimen of a Yankee's Fourth of July Ar-

Sizes of Shoes.—The Lynn Directory for 1851, says a size is the length of one "barley corn" or one third of an inch. A size stick Tours, and to take the lines of railway. The wood thirteen inches in length, and divided, into thirty-nine equal parts, of one third of an are called childrens' size. The third thirteen are called men's and womans' sizes; thus nine inches is a man's size, No. 1; ten inches inches No. 11.

To Remove Grease or Oil from Silk Remove all the oil, &c., from the surface camphene.) In a few minutes repeat the operation with pure alcohol, and the most unsightly spots of oil or grease will be removed without injury to the most delicate

The wife of a Marvin Andrews, a respectable farmer sesiding in Gloucester, R. I., has eloped with an Irishman named John Sternes. She took with her half a dozen of her husband's shirts, and left three children behind

The Hudson River Railroad (which has

A dispatch dated Portland, Me., Thursday,
August 1, says:—This morning about fifty
casks of liquor were seized under the new rooms. Common Rodman—Nathan Gilbert.
Scio—Rowse Rabacak with pure cold water is a pretty certain law, on board a steamboat and at a storehouse. They were directed to all parts of the coun-

Mr. Edwin S. Bates, an engraver, lately from the East, and Daniel M. Beth, from Canada, were drowned recently, while bath-The Grasshoppers are making sad work

with the Grass, Grain, and even Corn, in some parts of Pennsylvanial In West Jersey a very severe drouth has

prevailed for some time past, and the crops A steamboat is now carrying passengers from New York to Bridgeport, Conn. for one

P. T. Barnum, Esq., has sold the Philadel-

Central Railroad of News Jersey.

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

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

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

Trains leave White House and following places for New York as follows: White House at 31 A M, freight; 540 A M, passenger,

Somerville at 4 30 A M, freight; at 6 05 A M, passenger. at 2 05 P M. Bound Brook at 4.50 A M, freight; at 6 15 A M, passenger, at 2 15 P M.

Plainfield at 5 20 A M. freight; at 6 35 A M, passenger, at 2 35 P M. Westfield at 550 A M, freight; at 650 A M, passenger, at 2 50 P M. Elizabethtown at 7 15 A M; freight at 10 30 A M;

passenger at 3 15 P M. Elizabethport at 7 30 A M; freight at 10 45 A M; On Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, trains leave

Somerville for Pespack, Lesser Cross-Roads, and Pluckamin. STAGES will be in readiness on the arrival of the 9 A M train from New York at the White House to con-

vey passengers to Easton, Wilkesbarre, Bethlehem. Allentown, and Mauch Chunk, Penn, and to Clinton Flemington, Lebanon, Milford, and Belvidere, N.J. N B-All BAGGAGE at the risk of the owners until

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THE removal of this Quarterly to New York more I than a year since, and its elevation in character, spare no pains or expense in raising the work to the highest point of excellence, every way worthy of its

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States, and may, in fact, be regarded as a model of its Western Literary Messenger. COLBY & BALLARD, Publishers. 122 Nassau-street, New York.

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The American Sabbath Tract Society publishes the ollowing tracts, which are for sale at its Depository. No. 9 Spruce st., N. Y., viz: No. 1 Reasons for introducing the Sabbath of the

Fourth Commandment to the consideration of the Christian Public. 28 pp. No. 2 Moral Nature and Scriptural Observance of the

No. 3 Authority for the Change of the Day of the Sabbath. 28 pp. No. 4 The Sabbath and Lord's Day A History of their Observance in the Christian Church. 52 pp.

No. 5 A Christian Caveat to the Old and New Sabbatarians. 4 pp. No. 6 Twenty Reasons for keeping holy, in each week, the Seventh Day instead of the First Day. 4 pp. No. 7 Thirty six Plain Questions, presenting the main

points in the Controversy; A Dialogue between a Minister of the Gospel and a Sabbatarian; Counter feit Coin. 8 pp.
No. 8 The Sabbath Controversy The True Issue.

4 pp. No. 9 The Fourth Commandment False Exposition.

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

Enactments. 16 pp. No. 12 Misuse of the Term Sabbath. 8 pp. No. 13 The Bible Sabbath. 24 pp.
The Society has also published the fc! owing 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, Ot. 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, Baptist General Conference. 24 pp.
Vindication of the True Sabbath, by J. W. Morton, late Missionary of the Reformed Presbyterian Church.

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