# WHOLE NO. 412.

# The Sabbath Recorder.

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

#### For the Sabbath Recorder. FOREKNOWLEDGE.

In resuming the discussion on the question submitting the propositions as rules for the peared in the Recorder of April 22d, I did not according to our choice. design unfairness to the editor in regard to least, in so far as they may be regarded in the light of conditions—thereby leaving the editor wholly unembarrassed in his replies. Also begging pardon for this perhaps ill-advised step in introducing them in the first place.

One of the main points of difference exist. Yet I indulge the hope that, used as it was in and add to the desolate air, and frequently ing between Bro. Brown and myself, is stated this discussion, it was sufficiently understood; one bank is lined with an impenetrable jungle in the Recorder of March 11, in the following and as I have so fully defined what I mean by words :-

liberty, not only that one should have the power to follow the inclination which he actually possesses, but that he should originate the inclination itself. In other words, that he should not only act according so his choice, but that he should choose according to his choice! If this is not his meaning, we are unable to dethat the will is determined by motive, he aping power of the will. Let us see what this self-determining power amounts to.

"King David walks upon the roof of his house at even-tide, and, casting his eyes in a nection with her, but by a volition determines earth. to do so. Now, the question is, was this volition self-determined, or was it determined choice. But this choice is itself an act of the will, which must also be freely performed; and this implies a still previous choice. This on in an infinite series; the absurdity of which must be obvious. We maintain, therefore, that the aforesaid guilty volition of David, or that act of his will which looked to a criminal connection with Bathsheba, was not self-determined, but determined by motive, understanding by motive the whole of that which moves, excites, or invites the mind to volition, whether that be one thing singly, or many things conjointly. Ifthis reasoning is not sound, will our brother have the kindness to point out its

I have made this long quotation, because so much of the matter of difference between Bro. B. and myself is contained in it, and that the reader may have both it and my reply to it at once before him.

The two propositions then are-

1. Volition is determined by motive. 2. The will possesses the attribute of self determination.

volitions acts independently of motives, the above absurdity might be justly chargeable to it; and I suppose the argument of Bro. B. is drawn up with reference to such a case. But this is by no means the opinion that I hold. With me it is a settled conviction, that the will can perform no intelligent action in the absence of motives. One might as well talk of seeing without light, or of hearing without the will cannot act without motives, must we necessarily come to the conclusion that motives cause volitions? It is essential to life. that the heart should beat; but who would arthe heart caused life? As the beating of the heart is a condition of life, as light is a condition of seeing, and as sound is a condition of yes, a pecessary condition of volition But a given volition is not the necessary result of He disease is typins feed; the exitem

Take the following case: A. enters a store; the occupant is not in sight; an opportunity is presented for him to possess himself of some desirable article by theft. Here is the motive., Motive, then, is first in order; second, of oppression has entered their souls. But, volition; third, the action, Here, then, mo- in Palestine, there is still a lower depth which tive is necessary to volition, as a condition, but these forlorn wretches have reached; more not as a cause; that is, there can be no volition without motive, but there may be motive without volition. Let us see.

Take the case of David and Bathsheba. No illicit purpose exists in David's heart until several circumstances occur, each essential to clean and well paved as it is disgusting and the other in order to the result, contemplated. 1. Hemby mere accident, sees Bathsheba washing herself; this is an appeal to his sensitivity. 2. The state of being tempted is occupy houses gorgeous as an oriental dream, siderable note, whose eloquence is generally Some time in the fall I go to you, and ask you They promised him a certain sum, and he the result. 3. An appeal is now made to the with none to molest or make them afraid. on a colored audience than any other man. July. You tell me you haven't it then, or it is and heart; and if he wilfully fails to furnish will, and here the whole matter must rest unit it is decisions can be obtained. Now, it is fully granted, that without the motive the will be Expedition, permitted, rather than patronfully granted, that without the motive the will be Expedition, we thought, did not fail to hear Jany Lind, or you recturnish your men the bread of life due to them, is a great.

Now, it is with none to molestor make them at raid.

The Jordan was never thoroughly known them, and reference to the day's labors and them, he is guilty of dishonesty, the same in marked, in reference to the day's labors and them, he is guilty of dishonesty, the same in marked, in reference to the day's labors and them, he is guilty of dishonesty, the same in marked, in reference to the day's labors and them, he is guilty of dishonesty, the same in marked, in reference to the day's labors and them, he is guilty of dishonesty, the same in marked, in reference to the day's labors and them, he is guilty of dishonesty, the same in marked, in reference to the day's labors and them, he is guilty of dishonesty, the same in marked, in reference to the day's labors and them, he is guilty of dishonesty, the same in marked, in reference to the day's labors and them, he is guilty of dishonesty, the same in marked, in reference to the day's labors and them, he is guilty of dishonesty. The marked, in reference to the day's labors and them, he is guilty of dishonesty. The marked, in reference to the day's labors and them, he is guilty of dishonesty. The marked, in reference to the day's labors and them, he is guilty of dishonesty. The marked, in reference to the day's labors and them. cannot act ? But the motive being presented, and the will act. Is there a moral necessity by death deprived the public of any benefit the leaders, observed that in conversation in the case, so that the will be will

stances? But this was eaused by the motive presented. 3. Did it lie in the presentation of and no rumor existing of any great falls it the motive? With this he had nothing to do. Whence, then, did his guilt arise?

I trust that this view of the subject will reof "Foreknowledge," I desire to state, that in lieve the question of the difficulties arising from the supposition, that the self-determining further discussion of this question, which ap- doctrine requires us to believe that we choose

On the question of "power" and "responsihis reply, but, as stated, to avoid occupying bility," I have only to say, that further reflecan unreasonable space in any given number of | tion tends rather to settle upon me the conthe paper. I therefore hope that I may be viction, that to assert that moral obligation can permitted to withdraw those propositions—at rest upon any creature whose actions are determined by necessity, is a self-contradiction.

not an effect, but a cause, of which Bro. B. ty that bathers are every year washed away says that it does no "credit to our philosophy," it perhaps was not sufficiently guarded. the freedom of the will, I will at present take "But Bro. H. seems to think it essential to no further notice of it. N. V. Hull. ALFRED CENTER, May 3, 1852.

LAKE OF TIBERIAS AND DEAD SEA.

The "Lake of Tiberias" is a perfect con trast to the Dead Sea, because of its surpassing loveliness. Beautifully-rounded hills termine what it is. The theory of Edwards, clothed in exquisite verdure, shut it in; the clear waters glitter like silver in the sunbeam pears to discard; and, in the language of the The snowy summit of Hermon gleams away Arminian school, talks about the self-determin- to the North; the battlemented city of Tibe rias, at a distance, lends enchantment to the view. By moonlight the scene is quite as beautiful; besides those associations which throng the heart and hush the voice, that lift certain direction, beholds Bathsheba washing up the silent prayer, and make one feel, for herself. He has not as yet had criminal con- the time, that he has lived long enough on

It is very singular that the most recent Jewish work upon Palestine, that by Rabbi by motive? Let it be borne in mind, that a Schwartz, countenanced by the best scholars that of a kindred officer of another hemisvolition is an act of the will, and an act is not of his people, should so entirely misrepresent immediately died from exhaustion. But freely performed unless it is performed from this neighborhood, as it does also some other parts of Palestine. According to him, "one sees constantly an active intercourse carried on, through means of small vessels, in which previous choice is again an act of the will, the inhabitants of the opposite side of the which again implies a previous choice, and so Jordan bring wood and other articles for sale to Tiberias." p. 46. This is pure fancy-work they might do it if there were inhabitants, and if there were boats. But, except the roving Bedouin, there seemed to be no people on the eastern side of the lake-nothing, indeed but silence and desolation—and no boat is to be found on the still waters since the "Exploring Expedition" purchased the last, which was afterwards abandoned on the Jordan, and is a total wreck before this time. Neither do the inhabitants of this once proud city need wood, as their climate is exceedingly warm, and a little charcoal is the usual ar-

icle for lighting the pipe or boiling the coffee. The lake is now found to fill a concave basin about one hundred and sixty-five feet of greatest depth; is about twelve miles long and five broad; delicious fish of five varieties abound, and it is still subject to violent squalls, as in the Saviour's time. Nothing has changed, save that silence and desolation have crept over the once busy scene, a desert succeeded to a continued cluster of villages Now, if my position was, that the will in its and towns, the desolating despotism of thieving Arabs and lazy Turks, to the comparative protection of the Roman Empire. Tiberias, to be sure, has been greatly injured by earth quakes; the last one, in January, 1837, completely leveled part of the city walls, filled up some of the streets with ruins, and, by its de struction of life, gave the poor people a waring which they are not disposed to take. Bu the other places along the shore, Chorazin Bethsaida, Capernaum, &c., are entirely gone The site of some of them is greatly in dispute bound. The thing is a nullity. But because half a dozen houses mark the location of Mag dala, which recent travelers have fancied to be Capernaum; but Tiberias is the only town worth naming; and that, though handsom enough when seen from the hill-tops, is a mass of poverty, filth, disease, Jewish fanaticism gue that therefore the beating or throbbing of and melancholy ruin. It is one of the four Holy cities, Hebron, Jerusalem, Safet, Tiberias; and thousands of exceedingly wretched European Jews, who come here to die, are stripped by the government of nearly every hearing, so is motive a condition of volition; thing they possess, and, through indolence, destitution, uncleanness, the debility and disease of the fevered atmosphere, and natural depression of spirits, no doubt die soon. We had taken pains to see the Jews in various countries, and had wondered every where at strange to say, the northern half is sunken the miserable quarters into which they are nearly thirteen hundred feet below the southrowded, the ancient rags in which they pretend to clothe themselves, and the wo-begone visages, which tell loudly enough how the iron rags, filth, sickness, and despair. The cities ern part is supposed to have been the seat of they most frequent are especially disgusting; the quarters given up for their abodes are amazingly uncomely and uncomfortable. I accounts a little for the different views given by travelers of the same place, that Jerusalem, for instance, in the Christian portion, is as

ized, by our government. A British lieuten a meeting of colored class-leaders. Their to hear Jenny Lind, or you refurnish your men the bread of life due to them, is a great auti-indeed, had attempted it, but his untime white pastor, while meeting one evening with wife's parlor, or give a costly entertainment, er crime than to withhold the bread that

pansions of the Jordan being but sixty miles, was supposed that some serious mistake had been made in the reckonings. The American party settled this matter quite satisfactorily. The distance between the one "Sea" and the other is really only sixty miles, but the Jordan makes two hundred of it by its perpetual windings; and though it has no cataracts, it has continual rapids, so that a wooden boat could not live upon the uneasy stream, and the one purchased at Tiberias had to be abandoned because of its shattered condition The Jordan is in fact a headlong mountain torrent, rushing sometimes twelve knots an hour, changing its winter depth of twelve feet into a summer shallow of sometimes less than three. The plain, through which this wind-In regard to the expression, that volition is | ing stream hurls itself down with such rapidiand drowned, called " the Ghor," is generally treeless, barren, and cheerless. Some naked and lofty mountains border the sides, of canes, willows, tamarisks, and oleanders. The same romance-writer who enlarges upon the busy boating of Galilee, finds here delicious arbors, vocal with melody, gay with rainbow-hues, "as if laid out for a pleasuregarden by the hand of man." It is unaccountable that a person could have lived many years in Jerusalem, and written thus of a region only twelve miles distant. The immediate banks, where the "swellings" of the Jordan still take place, not enough, however, to be called an overflow, and very little like the inundation of Egypt, are an inaccessible wilderness; at the time of our visit still moist to the feet, destitute of bird or flower, and resolutely forbidding any entrance. Back of this fringe of a Mississippi wildness, comes the wide plain, exceedingly productive where it is watered, and unspeakably dreary where

The Dead Sea voyage was not so entirely one of discovery as the descent of the Jordan, by Lieutenant Lynch. Lieutenant Molyneux, whose idea was formed at the same time with many facts of interest are now for the first time the property of the public. By an examination made of the waters after his return, our officer discovered that no vestige of animal matter existed in this singular lake; though wild ducks are sometimes seen floating upon its molten sea, and fish are often brought down by the Jordan, and there is nothing to prevent creatures from flying across if they would.

The different reports made by different travelers, regarding the density, sliminess, and taste of the waters, are readily explained by the vast change which the sea undergoes from winter to summer. When the Jordan pours in its fullest flood, and evaporation is very slight, of course its peculiarities are greatly diminished; and again, in the latter part of summer, when the supply of fresh water is so small, and the action of the sun so intense i this stony furnace, the strongest language which has been employed could hardly be accused of exaggeration. Even in the winter the waters were more unpleasant than any liquid medicine which I remember, and a book dropped in accidentally never afterwards became dry. The metal boats of the American Expedition were kept constantly polished, and were very much worn by these leaden waves, whose roll in a storm seemed like the stroke of heavy hammers. In bathing, it is almost imposible to keep the feet down, because of the uncommon buoyancy of the water, and horses frequently roll over when they attempt to bathe, and are not a little troubled by the unusual condition of things. An oily, prickly, burning, and very disagreeable sensation is experienced for some time after bathing; but the water itself has no smell, and the sulphurous odor, more or less perceptible according to the season, comes from "springs and marshes along the shore." Even in the coldest weather, the air in this sunken caldron is hot and suffocating. Travelers feel feverish and feeble; "the fig ure assumes a dropsical appearance; the slightest scratch festers;" and the American sailors "complained bitterly of the irritation of the sores whenever the acrid water of the sea touched them."

But the most noteworthy fact of this body of water, Humboldt declares to be without parallel in the known world. The sea itself is more than a thousand feet lower than the Mediterranean, and must therefore be the lowest sheet of the kind in the world; but, ern portion, and, upon examination, discloses a ravine running from north to south in continuation of the Jordan; proving that the river once ran through this channel, but by some monstrous subversion of land is now arrested and spread out in this molten bed. The souththe guilty cities of the plain; but if so, these sinks of hopeless sins were far less extensive and less splendid than is commonly supposed The figure of the sea is more uniform than is generally represented, and its dimensions are about forty miles by nine. [N. Y. Review.

to the proposition arising under the circum- Tiberias, the distance between these two ex- THE OLD PHILOSOPHER'S ADVICE TO A YOUNG ONE,

NHO WAS APRAID TO SPEAK HIS OWN MIND ON A

GREAT QUESTION. Shame upon thee, craven spirit!
Is it manly, just or brave, If a truth have shone within thee

To conceal the light it gave? Captive of the world's opinion-Free to speak—but yet a slave. All conviction should be valiant-

Tell thy truth-if truth it be-Never seek to stem its current; Thoughts, like rivers, find the sea; It will fit the widening circle Of Eternal Verity.

Speak thy thought if thou believ'st it, Let it jostle whom it may, E'en although the foolish scorn it, Or the obstinate gainsay. Every seed that grows to morrow,

Lies beneath a clod to-day. If our sires, the noble-hearted, Pioneers of things to come, Had, like thee, been weak and timid, Traitors to themselves, and dumb-Where would be our present knowledge— Where the hoped Millennium?

Searching with her fearless eyes, Through the infinite creation For the soul that underlies-Soul of Beauty, soul of Goodness, Wisdom of the earth and skies?

Where would be triumphant Science

Where would be all great Inventions Each from by-gone fancies born, Issued first in doubt and darkness, Launched 'mid apathy and scorn' How could noon-time ever light us, But for dawning of the morn?

Where would be our free opinion-Where the right to speak at all, If our sires, like thee mistrustful, Had been deaf to duty's call, And concealed the thoughts within them, Lying down, for fear to fall?

Though an honest thought, outspoken, Lead thee into chains or death-What is Life, compared with Virtue? Shalt thou not survive thy breath Hark! the future age invites thee! Listen, trembler, what it saith!

It demands thy thought in Justice Debt, not tribute, of the free; Have not ages long departed, Groaned, and toiled, and bled for thee? If the Past have lent thee wisdom, Pay it to Futurity. [Charles Mackay.

#### MINISTERIAL CHEATING.

" It is too bad ?" said Uncle Eben, " it did not use to be so: this ministerial cheating is one of the degenerate signs of the times."

This remark of Uncle Eben was not the result of any previous conversation, but of certain processes of thought which had been going on in his mind. Mr. Jenkins had beer sitting by his side some twenty minutes, read ing a newspaper. If a friend called when Uncle Eben was busy thinking, a newspaper was handed him, and he was expected to read till his host should be ready to engage in conversation. That readiness was sometimes in dicated by a question, but more frequently by a remark which led to conversation on the sub ject which occupied his thoughts.

"The expression you have used," said Mr Jenkins, willingly laying aside the newspaper " is equivocal. It may mean cheating of min isters, or cheating by ministers."

"That is true," said Uncle Eben. "In which sense should it be taken?" said Mr. Jenkins.

"In both senses."

"Did no one cheat ministers in former "Not very often. I remember a story tole me by my father, which shows how rogues used to feel towards ministers. It happened when my father was a small boy, more than

seventy years ago. One of the minister's fowls had gone to one of the neighbors, and taken up its quarters there. A thievish fellow went one night and robbed the roost, taking, among the other fowls, the minister's. When he came to examine his spoil, he knew the one which belonged to the minister, and so he took him home, and thus brought himself out as the thief. In those days, my father said, if a man wronged a minister, he was looked upon as a sort of Algerine."

"Human nature is pretty much the same at all times. I suspect there were men then, as well as now, who would take the advantage of a minister, notwithstanding his black coat. "There were not many Christian men who

would do it in those days." "There are not many Christian men who would do it now."

"There are a great many Christian men who *do* do it now.

"You are not wont to speak harshly of your brethren; I hardly know how to take

"You must take me as I say. To be sure, the word cheating may not be the precise word to express my idea. Cheating involves the idea of deception or trickery. The wrong which is often practiced on ministers does not often involve that idea. But that matters not What I say is, that many Christian men are guilty of dishonesty towards ministers."

"That is a hard saying; I suppose you are ready to prove it." "Of course I am, or I should not have said

not like to meet me." "(I should not " rese (particle) | ingre

fessedly Christian men—invite a minister to settle with them, and promise to pay him five hundred dollars a year, in two equal semiannual payments. The first payment becomes due; only a small part of it is paid. The minister made his engagements, in view of the promise made by the parish to pay him at a certain time. He has promised the merchant | izing, states that, in accordance with the advice his money by that day. He cannot fulfill his of Dr. Witherspoon, he wrote carfully one serpromise, for a very obvious reason, but one mon each week, and carried his notes into merchant. 'Ministers,' he will say, 'should unless they practice what they preach. Other men, it is to be expected, may fail to keep

their word; but a minister, if he wishes to

stand fair with the public, must keep his prom-

merchant for several months, when hearing mitting the whole of a written discourse to nothing about semi-annual payments, he calls memory, which method I practiced for a short on the treasurer of the parish. The treasurer time. The city audience contained a number is sorry that there is no money in the treasury. of educated men, besides many of the church-The mintster informs him of his embarrass going members of Congress. At length an ments. He is now very sorry, and will speak occurrence took place, which compelled me to to Mr. A. and Mr. B., who have not paid their address the audience, that had excited my fears, subscriptions. In the course of a week or without any time even to meditate on what I two he does so. Mr. A. tells him he must call should say. This case was this. I had gone on some one else. Mr. B. has a note to meet to the pulpit supposing that the notes of a seratthe bank soon, and hence regards it as quite mon which I had carefully prepared were unreasonable that he should be called upon to safely in my pocket, till the psalm which was pay his subscription while he has any thing sung before the sermon wanted only a single else to pay. Mr. C. is called on; he has no stanza of being finished. Then I discovered money to spare—the reason he does not make that my notes were not in my pocket, but known; the election is approaching, and he that I must either have dropped them in the has made up his mind to serve his country street, or left them in my study. In my conin the Legislature, if he can secure an elec- fusion. I could not even find the text on which

has received only about three hundred and to a passage of Scripture on which I had once fifty dollars of his salary. He has suffered in spoken at Campington, and rose and discoursfeeling, in reputation, and in purse; his fami- ed upon it at the same length as was usually ly have suffered, if not the pains of hunger, occupied by my other discourses. I consider the lack of some of the necessaries of life ed this occurrence as intended in the proviwhich they could readily have procured, had dence of God to rebuke me for my fear of the parish, or the men composing the parish, man, which bringeth a snare, and to teach fulfilled their written engagement.

of conduct do you call that?" "It can't be called honesty."

"Certainly not Is there any difference in principle between the two cases supposed?" "I can't say that there is.'

"Very well. Then, if any cases like the ast mentioned one occur, I spoke the truth manner, except that the parts were not no when I said that some professing Christians closely connected as my discourses were in are guilty of dishonesty towards ministers. common. After this I did not hesitate (when have occurred?

"I suppose they have—a good many of Liberties, without writing."

"Then I have proved all you wanted me to

"But the parishes do not look upon it in the usefulness would be much increased by fully ight you do.'

"That may be; but the question is, Do not look upon it in the true light ?"

"I think you do."

"Looking upon a thing in a false light, or calling a thing by a wrong name, does not alter its nature. A great many ministers have their influence and usefulness greatly impaired by the dishonesty of those who contracted for their services. It is in vain for Mr. A., B., and C. to throw the blame on the parish. The parish has no existence apart from the men who constitute it. In order that a man may be free from blame in the matter, he must promptly pay his own subscription, and do ll he can to bring the parish to right action." "I should now like to hear you explain

ninisterial cheating in the other sense." "I have not got through with the first sense yet. There is another way in which ministers are cheated by some men who profess to be Christians. Once upon a time, a certain man put up two barrels of potatoes for two of his neighbors. One was sent to Squire M., and word was returned that thay were not satisfactory. The man hastened to see what was

"The potatoes you sent me," said Squire M... "are miserable things; there is not a arge one among them; just look at them."

"Zeb has made a mistake," said the seller, and brought you the wrong barrel. I meant this barrel for Mr. .... He was about to add the name of his minister. The barrel was exchanged for the one filled with fine large potatoes. The small ones were sent to their original destination. No difference was made in the price. Why was it that the large ones were picked out for the squire, and the small ones for the minister? Because it would not do for the minister to complain. It was his duty to practice self-denial! That s a specimen of the way in which ministers are sometimes cheated by individuals."

"There are not many persons who are mean enough to treat a minister in that man-

"If all the ministers who are now settled over churches should be called on to give tesit. Let us suppose a case that will, aid us in timony on this point, I am afraid it would take getting right ideas of this matter. You owe | a pretty large volume to record it. But now me, we will say, a hundred dollars. You en- I will explain what I mean by ministerial gage to pay me on the first of July, and you cheating in the other sense. When a minisput your name upon paper to that effect. In ter spends his time in idleness, or in some way for their entrance into every family. consequence of that agreement, I form certain secular employment, during the week, and Many were the occasions of affecting interest impassible in the Jewish. Only at DamasThe way the Colored People Make engagements. The first of July comes, and I comes before his people on the Sabbath with in the course of one day's labor. Especially did comes do the Jews seem to live and flourish, decDoctors of Divinity.—In one of the Southhear nothing from you. My engagements bea half-prepared, feeble discourse, he cheats they enjoy much Christian communication. orate their persons gaily, fare sumptuously, ern States there is a colored preacher of con- come due, and I must meet them as I can them out of what they have a right to have, and amass fortunes in the eyes of all men, acknowledged, and who has more influence for the money that was due on the first of promised them the best products of his mind

your conduct; if you knew that my family through the inabilty or neglect of a parish, ad lacked bread on that account, you would minister is obliged to turn saide for a portion of the time from his appropriate work, that is another matter; but when that is not the case. "Well, now let me suppose another case. failure to give the whole mind and heart to A parish—that is, the men who compose it, a the work of the ministry, to labor for the majority of whom, to say the least, are pro- spiritual welfare of the church and congregation, is the worst kind of dishonesty !" Obs.

#### From the Presbyterian of the West. OBLIGED TO PREACH EXTEMPORE

The late venerable Dr. Ashbel Green, in

giving some account of his mode of sermon

which will not be taken into account by the the pulpit. After a considerable period, in order to gain time for reading and pastoral keep their promises. They can do no good visitation," he wrote only the introduction, method, and some or the whole of the doctrinal part, with hints for the application. In one or two places he ventured in the evening to preach without any writing. "But," he remarks, " I wasstill afraid to venture to preach "The minister bears the cold looks of the in the city without my notes, or without com-I had prepared to preach. When but a sin-"The year comes round, and the minister | gle line remained to be sung, I turned hastily me that, with the Divine assistance, on which, in case of necessity, I ought to depend, I might preach without writing or deliberate meditation : for my hasty effusion I found was very acceptable to my people in general, and the most critical hearer in the congregation, as I was informed, said it was in my ordinary Now I will ask you if any such cases ever I had not time to write) to speak to my city audience, as well as to that in the Nothern Many ministers have extempore powers of

which they are not aware, having never ventured to bring them into exercise. Their developing and cultivating those powers."

# DECEIVING CHILDREN.

On a certain occasion a physician was called to visit a sick boy about twelve years of age. As he entered the house, the mother; took him aside, and told him she could not get her boy to take any medicine. unless she deceived him.

"Well, then," said the doctor, "I shall not give him any. He is old enough to be reasoued with, I will have nothing to do with deceiving a child, lest I help him become a man that will deceive his fellow men, and finally deceive himself, and be lost forever." He went to the boy, and after examining

his condition, said to him, description The fues "My little man, you are very sick, and you must take some medicine. It will staste badly, and will make you feel badly for a while, and then I expect it will make you

feel-better." it of homomas a freeze it ; thin The doctor prepared the medicine, and the boy took it at once, and without the least resistance. He said also he would take anything from his mother which the physician prescribed, but would not take anything else from her; for she had so often deceived him. and told him it was good, when she had given him medicines, that he would not trust to anything that she said. But he saw at once that the doctor was telling him the truth; and when he took the bitter draught, he knew just what to expect large beninging of Indi-Dan

Is not honesty with children, as well as with others, and in all circumstances, the best policy? How can parents hope to gain any thing in the long run by deceiving their chi

# SATISFIED WITH MY DAY'S WORK."

A venerable office-bearer in the church recently deceased suddenly. In one of the social meetings held while his corpse awaited burial, frequent, reference, was made, by his brethren to their loss of his consistent, godly example, as a means of warning to the unconverted, and of quickening and encourage ment to Christians. One fellow office bearer related the circumstances of a recent visita tion of a district of the congregation. It was one in which the Lord seemed to prepare the some of the poor of God's people, and the hearts of these servants of God overflowed with grateful joy. As the day was closing and they were separating, the deceased we

make a deep impression on the solemn circle.

enough to see that, if the law of the Sabhath

ed and Three-cornered "Jesuits,

r. B. B. Cluded.

the do all in his power for as, We had paid large, heavy boats conveyed as and our hig- of that gaspel in others Sanisties of mistions to Romanius not in- called "Protestant" and the other Reform were maintained consistency required the \$50 each for our passego to Messing, ex- gage safely to the land. It was a most soleron New Yerk, May 13, 1852.

#### ERRORS OF GREAT MEN.

Few men have lived to make more impression upon the world than Martin Luther. We scarcely know of a human character that so impresses us with the greatness, yea, the majesty of its elements, as does his. But in proof a great man work for good, in the same proportion do his errors work for evil. And one error of Luther's has destroyed nations-that is, his error respecting the Christian Sabbath. In most things, Luther restored evangelical truth to its power upon the nations that felt its influence. But he failed in reality to give to those nations the Christian Sabbath, as a day strictly and exclusively devoted to religlous uses. In his views of the Sabhath, which were to be so extensively diffused through Protestant Europe, he left a lump of the leaven of Popery, and gave the people more of a Romish than of a Christian Sabbath. Hence, the evangelical religion which he spread did not last. It has in a great measure died out, for want of a Sabbath.

Protestant Germany now presents a desolation, so far as the religion of the Gospel is concerned—a desolation which, in all probability, can be traced mainly to this source. For what would the religion of New England be, if her Sabbaths were made days of sports and dissipation? And in Germany the remnant of good men begin to feel that there has Popery and Protestantism been more distinctbeen a grand mistake, and that they must have a Sabbath, the Christian Sabbath, or all hope of reviving religion is vain.

We see, then, how much to be deplored is this one error of a great man. And we see how much to be dreaded and guarded against are all the errors of great men. Those of moderate men are of less consequence; for they do not exert so broad an influence, nor produce such wide spread mischiefs. It is too common for the admirers of men of distinguished talents to regard their works with less right of course. But the power which distinguished men wield is itself a reason why their errors should be watched with double scrutiny. For those errors take, from their high source, a breadth, a momentum in working evil, which makes it important that they should be early arrested [Puritan Recorder.

There is a spice of truth in the foregoing; just enough to make the whole seem like the very gospel, to those who never think for themselves, but not enough to give it that village. After 41 months by the way, our healthful character which would entitle it to weary, homeless hearts, found joy and rest in general approbation. What is commonly called the Christian Sabbath is the Romish Sabbath, and the only thing to be regretted, in the case complained of, is that Luther did not discover the necessity of restoring the us through so many perils, and gives us this long-neglected Bible Sabbath. Had he done so, the Reformation would have assumed a consistent form, and its spread would not, in friends who have been helpers in our labor all probabilty, have been limited to those countries which embraced it at the time he tle of unpacking seeds and tools, and arranglived. For it is notorious, that those countries which resisted Protestantism then, have continued to resist it to this day. They are Catholic still; and Protestantism has made no perceptible advances beyond the limits which bounded its triumphs in that age of agitation. There is a reason for this somewhere; and if any one can give it a better location than in the Papal traditions still clung to by the Pro- and all we possess to the good of his ancient testant world, but rendered increasingly mischievous by wretched attempts to make them appear scriptural, we should like to see him undertake the task. We repeat it, that what is commonly called the Christian Sabbath is and charity to the knowledge and experience the Romish Sabbath; not originated, it is of the divine love of Jesus. Our young Captrue, since the Bishop of Rome was by the Greek Emperor constituted Universal Bishop; nevertheless, that which is the very life and a high Episcopalian; he acknowledged soul of Popery-the arrogated right to appoint that the seventh day is the true Sabbath, but festivals, and to lay men under the charge of supposed the great inconvenience of changing sin for not observing them—was what called it into existence. It was not instituted by Christ; it was not enjoined by the Apostles; it churches in their pristine purity.

In regard to the Sabbath of the Fourth Commandment, Luther, no doubt, held preit was a Jewish institution. The only difference is, that Luther had discernment enough to see just what the Fourth Commandment enjoined—that it enjoined specifically and to the exclusion of any and every other day-while the writer in question unwisecommandment is the seventh day, and nothe other reformers generally. If the Puritans could make it appear, by fair and honorable reasoning, that the Sabbath of the Fourth having previously received a letter from Comthing, and the day on which it is to be ob- kindly commended us to his care, which proserved quite another, we could have some vided us a very essential and timely assistance, persons. In the limits of the town there were success. But does not the Fourth Command. We also received from his hand a very kind home. Rich palms, and figs, and olives, grow not that day specified as being the day on beloved personal friend; also, one more from which God rested, in its weekly return? Is two Christain friends in Philadelphia, and anit not expressly declared, (Gen. 2: 3.) that the other from a dear friend of Israel in England, had heard at home of its commerce, was more thing which God blessed and sanctified was congratulating us by the way. I need not than confirmed. Several vessels were loadthe day not the rest ? / Is it not all sheer say how refreshing were those words of love ing with grain, though not in the season. sophistry, then, to maintain that the Fourth strangers in a strange land. Commandment simply enjoins the observance of time, without regard to the particular day? friended us when we were here before. He Jana appeared in the distance, on the low Unquestionably it is ; and Luther had sense

Church to go back to the observance of the eventh day.

But there is a morsel of truth in the foregoing. We heartily endorse the sentiment, that evangelical religion must in agreat measure die out, where no Sabbath is acknowledg-

ed. Men may theorize as they will, they may repudiate the Sabbath as a Jewish institution, they may reason themselves into the belief that Christianity recognizes no Sabbath, portion as the good points in the character they may talk of the "Lord's day" as resting upon a foundation altogether independent of the Fourth Commandment; but the moment they being to reduce their theory to practice, they find that they must cease to have any particular concern for the interests of religion. Every good man feels that a Sabbath is indispensable to the spread of piety, as well as to the growth of his own soul in grace. As long as vital godliness animates his breast, no amount of sophistry can extinguish this feeling. Still, the theory itself, which repudiates the binding obligation of the Fourth Commandment, is bad; it is of injurious tendency. We could wish that those men of great minds and earnest hearts, such as Luther, Calvin, and their coadjutors in the Reformation, hall been able to free themselves from it, and had restored to the world the Sabbath upon which the Creator put his blessing when resting from his works. Then had the line between

## TIDINGS FROM JERUSALEM.

PHILADELPHIA. May 3, 1852.

To the Editors of the Sabbath Recorder I send you for publication the enclosed Report of the Agricultural Manual Labor School in Palestine," together with a letter of opening a single package. Their usual charge acknowledgment from Mr. John Meshullam, on every package passing through France, which reached my hands in thirty-one days scrutiny, in an assumption that they must be from Jaffa to Philadelphia, and arrived in New York in only 28 days from the time of leaving Palestine on the 3d of April.

> Yours in Christ Jesus. JAS. L. BOYD, Agent.

Report of the Agricultural Manual Labor School BETHLEHEM OF JUDEA, March 17, 1852

Last evening, about 7 o'clock, our pilgrim family all arrived in this sacred and lovely and sister Meshullam. Words cannot speak the peace that overflows my soul, and the gratitude and praise I feel for the preserving love and mercy of God, who only has brought great deliverance. To gratify some who are ooking with pious love toward Jerusalem, and for the sake of all those dear Christian for Jesus' sake. I will attempt-amid the busing to pitch our tents, and the requisite and reat domestic care—in brief and hasty retrospect to retrace some of the experience of the

On the 3d of Nov. 1851, after a few days' notice, we embarked from our pleasant home n Philadelphia, on board a fine sailing vessel for Marseilles. Our family (composed of seven adults and one little child) set out with one desire of pleasing God, by devoting our lives people in Jerusalem; our design not being to oreach our own righteousness, or any secarian creed, but only to stimulate them, by quiet, industrious example, to cultivate thei own land, and win them by deeds of humility tain kindly gave us the use of the ladies' saloon for family and Sabbath worship. He was thorough and extensive reader of theology, from the common error of the church, justified the commemoration of the first day.

Our provisions, the most of the way, were comfortable and sufficient: but near the close was not acknowledged as the Sabbath by the of the voyage we suffered considerable from the quality of food and water. Some of our number had protracted sea-sickness, but no serious illness ensued. Except one inconsiderable gale, near the American coast, cisely the same doctrine which is held by the we had fine pleasant weather, with short excepwriter of the foregoing article, namely, that tions, all the way to France. The first two weeks the winds were fair: but afterwards they were almost constantly contrary, so that we were detained between the Western Islands and Gibralter nearly four weeks-also, after entering the Mediterranean-until at length, definitely the seventh day of the week, after 63 days passage, on the 6th of January, 1852, we arrived safely, and in improved health, in the harbor of Marseilles. Here we learned that other vessels that had left Philaly supposes it to enjoin the observance delphia and New York several weeks before of a Sabbatic institution, without speci- us, had not yet arrived; and while we remainfying the time any more definitely than assome ed, a number came into port much injured, one day in seven. But as the Sabbath of the having encountered severe cold and terrible gales on their way; and some had been over 100 days from the United States; so that we thing else, those who hold the Puritanic view had great reason for thankfulness and praise are as responsible for the evils which result for the preserving love that had spared us the from its desecration as Luther, Calvin, and severe terrors and dangers which they had

On arrival, the American Consul (Mr. Hodge) received us with particular attentions, as we had not time, at our departure, to ob- many new stone buildings. I entered a long and encouragement, as we journeyed as

no steamer for Syria now stops at Messina leasily conceive than I can describe. This caused us great trial and perplexity. To our surprise, the French merchant to o Jaffa, amounted to about \$200 in all. In this unexpected saving of our small means, our dear friend Hugeno was a kind and ef- in landing, so that we seemed in a dream. ficient agent. As he is connected with a banking house of considerable importance, he had influence with the shipping merchants in getting our cheap passage, and also with the prefect of police and customs, and spent several days in passing our goods through their difficult regulations, almost free of charge, pleading for us as a charitable mission. effect this, he himself superintended and accompanied our baggage from one vessel to another, the jealous port-officers bowing in silence as his loaded lighter passed, without

his disinterested and efficient exertions saved us; while in the surprising interest and kindness which he manifested towards us, we recognized the hand of God After waiting a few days for a fair wind, we sailed from Marseilles on the 15th of January to Ala Centa, a small city about 20 miles tain's family resided. There we spent 5 days, and several times made excursions among its

lovely fields, vineyards, and rocky hills, over-

be a fine sailer, and, to our surprise, so sound \ tion. in the bottom, that the pump was not used the whole voyage. After we passed Malta, a contrary wind and threatening weather came on, and our captain ran north to the coast of Greece, and anchored in a small cove surrounded by rocks and mountains crested with snow. Several half-civilized Greeks met us on the shore; they treated us kindly, and showed us a fountain of fresh water in a beautiful grotto among the hills. A shepherd brought a kid for sale, and others dry figs and

aved by light and contrary winds and calms, ccompanied by frequent rains. From our small knowledge of the French language, (as we had no interpreter,) our narrow limits, wet crew—who loved our provisions better than their own—we experienced no small inconvenience in getting our necessary meals. I was also very ill for some days, and the time we descried the distant and lovely hills of Palestine, in the neighborhood of Sidon, some 20 miles south of Beyroot. Our hearts revived, and we were filled with love and praise the pastor of the First Baptist Church in worthy children to behold his beloved land he continued to occupy till October 1850

On the 17th, we anchored under Lebanon, n the harbor of Beyroot. Here we were de principal merchants, who kindly gave us an- Rev. Dr. Staughton, and others devotedly atother to his agent, (a French merchant at Jaffa.) Also, we found here the American Consul of Jaffa, and his educated brother, sustain it. From 1830 to 1833 he was exexpressed much interest in our behalf, and Chief Clerk in the Post-Office Department, gave us an order to their agent in Jaffa, to assist us in every possible way on landing, and to store our goods in the Consul's magazine, until we proceeded to Bethlehem.

per of fine buildings that have been erected since our first visit, in 1849; we were also assured, by merchants and sea-captains, that the commerce of this port is three-fold what t was a few years since, and that the increased buildings are extending back beyond the their diplomas. In the mathematics an walls of the city.

After replenishing our provisions at the bazar we sailed again toward Jaffa on the 28th; but soon after getting to sea, a contrary wind arose, and increased to a gale, when our Carmel on the south, and the ruinous fortifications of St. Jean de Arc in the distance north. Here we were detained four days, and ourselves witnessed what God had begun to do to clothed, and many of them were fine looking tinguished politicians.

received him with the greatest affection, and sandy shore; and in an hour after we came came on board our vessel, and offered at once to anchor. In the morning early, several enough to see that, if the law of the Sabbath to do all in his power for us. We had paid large, heavy boats conveyed us and our lug- of that gospel which he had preached to others. were maintained, consistency required the \$50 each for our passage to Messins, ex- gage safely to the land. It was a most solemn

pecting from thence to proceed by steamer to your—a moment of interest, and devout awa Beyroot; but at Marseilles we learned that and praise, that many hearts at home can more

Also, on inquiry for second class passage, and whom we had a letter, the Consul's Agent, freight for our heavy amount of boxes, bun- and a crowd of Turkish officers, Arab citidles. trunks, &c., on board of the line of steam- zens and porters, stood ready to receive ers from Marseilles to Syria (a longer distance us; the authorities, as we have since learned, than from Messina) we found the charges so having some weeks previously received orders exorbitant that we were unable to meet the from the Pasha of Jerusalem, through our geno informed us, "that the commerce be- with him, and also by the request of the Brittween Marseilles and Palestine had increased sh Consul, his friend in Jerusalem, that they prodigiously within the last two years, and should pass all our effects free from duty, withthat many small vessels were constantly run- out disturbing a package. The habit of the ning to Beyroot, Caipha, and Jaffa." He custom-house here has been to open and exan opportunity for us. After much effort, he goods, in the open air, in rainy and muddy found a small French brig, going by way of weather. This request was granted, and, as Beyroot to Jaffa. After some consultation we knew nothing of the arrangement, we whether we dare hazard the prospective suf were filled with joy and astonishment—the offering of such narrow and miserable accomplicers treating us with respect and kindness, modations, our necessity compelled us to take overseeing that all was safely housed, without passage at once. Our little brig had only examination or fee. Also, through the French part of a cargo, so that we had sufficient room merchant's interest with the Convent, they n the hold for our goods, and for part of our opened two of their finest rooms for us. As number to sleep; the others sharing a very there is no hotel in Jaffa, travelers often suffer small cabin on deck with the Captain, his son, much on this account. In about one hour, our and the mate. Our expenses of changing ves- heavy boxes of tools, bundles, trunks, &c.,

The Consul's agent immediately sent a mesenger, with a note from us, inclosed in his official Arabic direction, to our beloved friend in Bethlehem, for advice as to our farther progress. As soon as he and other friendly persons had left us, we closed the doors, and returned most heartfelt thanks and praise to our invisible Leader and Preserver.

Our rooms and kitchen were furnished in Oriental style and convenience, and with our cooking and table furniture, we prepared our own meals. The Arabic words we had formerly learned proved a great help, as we were able to buy our provisions from the would have been a heavy tax for us, which bazar without an interpreter. We bought fresh eggs 16 for a piaster (41 cents,) oranges of our common size 40 for a piaster, and others much larger 24 for a piaster, some of which weighed  $1\frac{1}{4}$  pounds, and they were of a finer flavor than any we ever tasted before; butter 15 cents a pound; honey 6 cents a south, on the French coast, where our cap pound; figs 3 pounds a piaster; mutton 8 cents a pound, and bread 12; thin cakes, as large as a saucer, for a piaster.

arose, and a great storm of rain ensued, and altar of humanity. On the 20th we set sail for Beyroot, with a our brig and many other vessels were obliged During nine years that I lived in his house- provides that it shall take effect on Saturday. fine wind, and found our little vessel (the An- to put to sea, or run back to the safe harbor hold, my respect and affection for him contin- the 19th of June, and that on Monday, the gelique) despite its unpainted appearance, to of Caipha, as Jaffa lies in an exposed posi- ually increased. Never have I seen a magnitude of the contraction of the c

#### OBITUARY—REV. O. B. BROWN.

Died, on the 2d inst., at his residence Washington City, the Rev. OBADIAH B Brown, in the 73d year of his age.

Sabbath Recorder were personally acquainted with the deceased; but the high regard entertained by the writer for his memory, calls for On the 5th of February the wind changed, something more than a bare statement of the and we set sail again, but were alternately de fact of his death. Mr. B. was born in Newwark, N. J., and at an early age became a subject of divine grace, and a member of the Baptist Church in that place, then under the weather, and the rude, jovial ways of the pastoral care of Elder Charles Lahatt. Possessed of gifts which, in the judgment of his brethren, indicated his call to the gospel ministry, he was, after suitable preparatory began to seem long; but through all these studies, which he pursued chiefly under the light afflictions" the Lord preserved us, un- instruction of Rev. Wm. Van Home of Scotch til. on the afternoon of the 15th of February, Plains, set apart for the work; after which he preached a short time at Salem, N. J. In the year 1807, he became, by unanimous cal o the God of Israel, who permitted his un- Washington, then in its infancy, which post when age and declining health compelled him to resign. He was several times elected tained, on account of the rains, eleven days, Chaplain to Congress, was one of the founddischarging a few articles of cargo. We had ers of the Columbian College in the District a letter from our friend Hugeno to one of the of Columbia, and with Rev. Luther Rice, tached to its interests, did much to raise and who assisted us before on our first visit. They tensively known throughout the country as having charge of the Mail Contract Branch. Mr. B. was a man of uncommon vigor of

intellect and decision of character. Necessi-We were surprised to see the large num- tated to pass his early life in mechanical pursuits, he did not enjoy the advantage of what is commonly termed a liberal education; but by diligent self-application he attained a superiority over many who boast of exact sciences he had not many equals and his tenacious and well-stored memory rendered him one of the most accurate of men in matters of history. cautious captain ran into the beautiful wide situation which he filled brought him much harbor of Caipha, under the shadow of Mount into contact with the public men of our country, and as his mind was not of a nature to slumber over questions which interested the public, he became thoroughly versed in the restore this favored site. The inhabitants politics of the day, so that his views were Commandment—the holy rest itself—is one modore G. C. Read, of Philadelphia, who had treated us kindly; they appeared well fed and sought with avidity by some of the most dis-

As a husband, father, and friend, his characatience with them when they set themselves tain our passports from Washington, and they range of beautiful fields, covered in green, ter cannot be too highly eulogized. A resiup as the friends of the institution. We could would have been indispensable to our farther and every where interspersed with the fairest dence of several years in his family enables feel that their earnestness to promote its better progress. The Consul made them out free of flowers, of the most exquisite form and color, the writer of this notice to testify; that he was observance was worthy of being crowned with charge, which we esteemed no small favor, and of and most welcome letter from our dear Mrs. on the plains; and flocks of goats graze on great benevolence. As a pastor, he was ment enjoin the the observance of a day? Is R., inclosing a most needful present from a the green shrubs on the mountain side, pre- highly esteemed, enjoying the confidence and senting, altogether, from the vessel, a scene of affection of his people; and had not the feeblemost surpassing loveliness. The report we ness of the flock over which he was called to preside, rendered it necessary for him to resort to other means of support, he would On the 4th of March, we sailed again, with doubtless have stood in the foremost rank as a fine wind and beautiful day, and ran along a preacher. For the last six months he had Commandment simply enjoins the observance My dear A, went immediately to seek our near the coast, until, on the evening of the been confined to the house the most of the of a second coast, until, on the evening of the been confined to the house the most of the been confined to the house the most of the been confined to the house the most of the been confined to the house the most of the been confined to the house the most of the been confined to the house the most of the been confined to the house the most of the been confined to the house the most of the been confined to the house the most of the been confined to the house the most of the been confined to the house the most of the been confined to the house the most of the been confined to the house the most of the been confined to the house the most of the been confined to the house the most of the been confined to the house the most of the been confined to the house the most of the been confined to the house the most of the been confined to the house the most of the long-desired city of time, but was not considered to be in a dan gerous condition till within about thirty hours before his departure. He died in the faith

### DEATH OF A PHILANTHROPIST.

The venerable philanthropist, ISAAC T. HOP-PER, died in New York on the 7th inst., after. many weeks of bodily suffering, in the 81st year of his age. He was widely known for his zeal in the cause of the slave, the criminal, and all the children of poverty and want. is believed that many hundreds of titive expense. In this extremity our friend Hu- dear friend Meshullam's request and influence slaves owe their safety from the pursuer in good part to his strenuous exertions in their behalf. From the first organization of the New York Prison Association, until within the last few months, he held the responsible office then set about searching the harbor for such amine every article, to the great injury of of Chairman of the Committee on Discharged Prisoners, and performed its duties with a zeal and devotion rare for one at his advanced age. The following notice of Mr. Hopper's death, which we copy from the N.Y. Tribune, was written by one who knew him well, and was qualified to pay an appropriate tribute to is memory:-

In this world of shadows, few things strengthen the soul like seeing the calm and cheerful exit of a truly good man; and this has been sels, harbor and custom fees, and our needful &c., were all carried on the shoulders of my privilege by the bed-side of Isaac T. Hopprovisions for the voyage, (as we engaged to sturdy porters, and locked up in the Consul's per. Faithfully he had labored in his Father's such times; and as it is found inexpedient to board ourselves,) with our passage and freight magazine, and we were quietly seated on the service, and with a tranquil smile he welcomcomfortable divans of our apartments. We ed the angelic voices, which he said were of the denomination, the only way to keep the had anticipated great perplexity and trouble singing to him, "We have come to take thee He was a man of remarkable endowments. both of head and heart. His clear discrimi-

nation, his unconquerable will, his total unconsciousness of fear, his extraordinary tact in ircumventing plans he wished to frustrate, would have made him illustrious as the general of an army; and these qualities might anced by an unusual degree of conscientiousness and benevolence. He battled courageously, not from ambition, but from an inborn love of truth. He circumvented as adroitly as the most practiced politician; but it was always to defeat the plans of those who oppressed God's poor-never to advance his own self-interest.

Few men have been more strongly attached to any religious society than he was to the Society of Friends, which he joined in the days of its purity, impelled by his own religious convictions. But when the time came that he Massachusetts law, however, has one inconmust either be faithless to duty in the cause sistency; it permits the manufacture of liquors, of his enslaved brethren, or part company and their sale in quantities of thirty gallons or with the society to which he was bound by the strong and sacred ties of early religious Soen after we landed, the wind and sea feeling, this sacrifice he also calmly laid on the

who so completely fulfilled the Scripture iniunction to forgive an erring brother "not only seven times, but seventy times seven." I have witnessed relapse after relapse into vice, under circumstances which seemed like the most neartless ingratitude to him; but he joyfully hailed the first symptom of repentance, and was always ready to grant a new probation. Probably not many of the readers of the In fact, his last illness was brought on by over-exertion in efforts to encourage a poor fellow pilgrim, who had not strength enough

> Farewell, thou brave and kind old friend! The prayers of ransomed ones ascended to heaven for thee, and a glorious company have welcomed thee to the Eternal City.

"Thou henceforth shalt have a good man's calm A great man's happiness; thy zeal shall find Repose at length, firm Friend of human kind."

L. MARIA CHILD.

# PRESBYTERIAN MISSIONS.

On Sunday evening, May 2d, Rev. W. W. Sprague, D. D., preached a sermon in one of the churches of New York, before the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church. His subject was the faith of Abel, which he contrasted with that required in prosecuting the missionary work. In the course of the evening's exercises, a statement was made as to the operations of the Board during the past year, from which the following facts were gleaned.

Finances.—The donations of the churches are \$8,051 larger than those of the preceding year. The receipts from all sources, includ-May 1, 1852, \$586 58

sent forth as missionaries and assistant missionaries during the year, seven of whom are ordained ministers of the gospel. The wives of missionaries, the teachers, catechists, &c., are called assistant missionaries.

Indian Missions.—Among the Choctaws Chickasaws, Creeks, Seminoles, Iowas, Sacs, assistant missionaries; four native assistants; 368 scholars under instruction, of whom 325 are boarded and clothed by the missions church members reported, 93.

African Missions.—In Liberia, four stations, our last advices. and at Corisco, near the equator: three minsters and six assistant missionaries—all persons of color but four; 159 scholars reported. of whom six are boarders; church members,

India Missions.—Lodiana, Furrukhabad and Allahabad, with ten stations. Twenty-six ministers, of whom two are Hindus; twentymissionaries; scholars, chiefly in schools of a are indulging hope in Christ, and address of high grade, 1,914-of whom 117 are boarded and clothed by the missions; church members reported, 231.

Siam Mission .- At Bankok, two r

Shanghae, ten ministers and eleven assistant fashion of their hats, called by the Italians poarded and clothed by the missions.

evangelists, colporteurs, &c., in Europe. In as against the rules of the order, have protes, Hungary, Italy, Belgium, and France, \$4,500 ted, and go in favor of the large hats. Fawere thus expended last year.

York. Philadelphia, and Baltimore.

cluded.

CLOSE OF THE VOLUME.—Four numbers more will complete the eighth volume of the Sabbath Recorder. We wish the occasion could be signalized by a general payment of what is due for the paper. Within the past three months we have sent bills to all who owe us, so that they need be in no doubt as to the state of their accounts. Some, we fear, have taken these bills for receipts, and have made themselves quite easy about the matter. Let us correct their mistake by saying, that we do not in these days send receipts in the papers, that being unlawful under the new postage act, but we send bills, and acknowledge the money through the paper when it comes to hand. A very little trouble just now, on the part of those who owe the Publishing Society, would save a great deal of trouble to those who manage its business.

Another thing which ought to signalize the close of this volume, or the beginning of a new one, is a special effort, on the part of the friends of the Recorder, to increase the number of its subscribers. There are always more or less changes and discontinuances at send traveling agents to the different sections subscription list good is through the efforts of local agents and friends of the cause. If each subscriber who has the interest of the paper at heart, would give some practical proof of that interest, by forwarding one or more new subscribers, the service would be most acceptable. We hope that many may have become faults, if they had not been bal- be found to act upon this suggestion during the ensuing month.

> THE MAINE LIQUOR LAW.—This law, in its principal features, was passed in the Rhode Island House, on the 7th inst., by a vote of 47 to 23; and it passed in the Senate without division. In Massachusetts, also, it was adopted a few days previously, by a very satisfactory majority, and has, we believe, received the signature of the Governor. The over, for exportation from the State. The Rhode Island Law goes into effect on the 19th day of July next. The Massachusetts law 21st of June, the people shall be called together and vote on the question, whether the law shall be suspended in its operations for one year, or continue in effect. If the vote is to suspend operations, the Governor is to issue his proclamation suspending the operation of

METHODIST MISSIONS.—A meeting of the Board of Managers of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church was held of Fifth-day at the Mission Rooms, for the purpose of making appropriations for the various missions during the ensuing year. The appropriations for the year commencing with the first of April, 1852, are \$200,000, as fol-

Foreign Missions For foreign population, other than Germa Welsh, French, Norwegian, and Swedes 38,300 00 \$187,622 49 Contingent for current expenses

Contingent allowed by the constitution 5,000 00 \$200,000 00

This is by far a larger contribution than any previous year. According to the reports of the Treasurer, the receipts up to the present time exceed those of last year by \$20,000. Religious Meetings.—This is a great

week for religious meetings. The General and individuals, the main reliance of the Board, Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church is in session at Boston, the Catholic National ing a balance of \$136 from last year, amount Council at Baltimore, and the leading Benevto \$143,459 06. Balance in the treasury, olent Societies of the country at New York. In our next we shall endeavor to give the Missionaries sent out.—Thirty persons were most important and interesting facts developed by the Reports of the National Societies for benevolent purposes. on F

DR. JUSTIN EDWARDS. We are sorry to learn (says the Independent) that the venerable Dr. Justin Edwards, so long engaged in Omahas, Otoes, Chippewas, and Attawas; the cause of the Sabbash and of Temperance, eleven ministers, and forty male and female is lying dangerously all at his house in Andover. His disease is typhus fever; the physicians express but little hope in his case, and his death was hourly expected at the date of

REVIVAL IN BROOKLYN. Sixty Dersons were received into the Plymouth Church in Brooklyn on Sunday, May 2d, fifty of whom then made a profession of faith. It is stated that the religious awakening in that church has reached the members of the Sunday. one American and twenty native assistant schools and Bible-classes, about forty of whom

DISSENSION AMONG THE JESUITS. A COTrespondent of the N. Y. Times says that a great dissension and rebellion he and two American and one native assistant sprung up among the Jesuits at Rome and Naples, not respecting any new religious China Missions. - At Canton, Ningpo, and principles, but in relation to a reform in the missionaries; scholars, 206, of whom 87 are cappelloni. The younger members of the or der have decided to wear three-cornered hats. Missions to Romanists.—Moneys have been as better adapted to the progress of the age. emitted as in former years for the support of The elder fathers, condemning this innovation. ther Rhoothan, the General, has published an Mission to the Jews. Two ministers and a article in the Civitta Cattolica of Naples. or licentiate preacher are employed among their dering all the members of the Company of kinsmen according to the flesh," in New Jesus, young, middle-aged and old to adopt three-cornered hats, threatening the rebellious Summary.—Ministers, 54; assistant mis: with ecclesiastical terrors, and expulsion from sionaries, 81; native assistant missionaries, the mystical and political order of Loyols. 25; scholars, 2,647—of whom in boarding schools, 535; church members reported, 440. among the Italian Jesuits. One party will be Statistics of missions to Romanists not in- called "Protestant," and the other "Reformed and Three-cornered " Jesuita

Union Theological Seminary.—The Directors of the Union Theological Seminary in this city have issued an appeal to the friends of the institution, soliciting subscriptions to a fund of \$150,000, which is deemed necessary and put it in a safe and permanent position. York State and City; 66 from other States west and south of New York, and 5 from foreign countries. It is essentially a Presbyterian institution, requiring from the Directors and Professors a declaration of belief in the Westminster Confession of Faith, and approval of the Presbyterian form of church government; but it is open, free of charge for tuition, to students of the requisite qualifications from any evangelical denomination of Christians, and its advantages have been enjoyed by Presbyterians, Congregationalists, Metho dists, Baptists, and even in one instance by an Episcopalian. The present faculty consists of Rev. Edward Robinson, D. D., Professor of toral Theology; Rev. Henry B. Smith, D. D. Professor of Church History; Rev. James P. Wilson, D. D., Professor of Systematic Theology; and William W. Turner, A. M., Instructor in the Hebrew Language.

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THE MAGDALEN SOCIETY.—The Nineteenth Anniversary of the New York Magdalen Society was held on Friday, May 7, at the Bleecker-st. Church, New York. Rev. Dr. Knox was called to preside; and, on taking the Chair, he briefly addressed the audience in behalf of the objects of the Society. The Annual Report was then read, and from it we learn that during the past year the average number of inmates of the asylum was 70. During the year 6 were dismissed at their own request, 10 were placed at service, 8 were sent to the hospital, 6 were expelled, 16 were restored to their friends, 2 were married, 4 united with the church, and 11 were hopefully converted. The Board of Managers give a very favorable history of their labors during the past year, and look with confidence to the future for a reward for their labors. The the whole day, and most of them were re- in its Treasury. Under these circumstances payment of the principal of the mortgage on jected. As it now stands, this section pro- the Governor recommends that the State tax their property, thus relieving them from the vides that every man or widow who is the be reduced from one to three-fourths of one payment of a large sum yearly in the shape head of a family and a citizen of the United per cent. The Governor reiterates his reof interest, is a most fortunate circumstance, States, shall, from and after the passage of the commendation in favor of the adoption of the and the incorporation of the Society will en- act, be entitled to enter, free from cost, one system of free banking in Connecticut. able it to extend the sphere of its labors.

paragraph, from the N. Y. Tribune of May 7, furnishes a striking and instructive illustration of the workings of the "peculiar institution:"

"Rev. Thomas Strother, a Methodist clergyman and a Missouri slave, belonging to the estate of the deceased Luke Whitcomb of St. Bill. Mr. Cass made a long speech in favor of ly pleaded guilty and was remanded for sen-Louis, is now in this city, attending the Gen- aiding the Collins steamers, and several other tence. Her husband had not been arrested, eral Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, having hired his time for \$10 per month of the estate, in whose behalf he is to be sold next year, if not previously redeemed. Any body who would like to give him \$1 or so toward his freedom, and that of up, and thirteen were reported to the House, implicated in it with Nicholls. He made an his wife and child, may enclose it to him through the Post-Office, or find him by inquiry during the sittings of the Convention in Bethel Church, Second-st?

PRICE CURRENT OF NEGROES, &c.—There was a great sale of negroes and mules at Aiken, South Carolina, a short time ago. The Augusta Constitutionalist gives the following list of prices, which, it thinks, "may be interesting to the public:"—

97 Negro men-aged from 20 to 40 years-aver-18 boys—ages from 16 to 18 years—average price 656 4 women, from 20 to 45

There were about 80 Mules sold-some of them very inferior—average price \$95. The highest sale was \$162—lowest \$45.

An accomplished and handsome Woman FOR SALE.—The following paragraph from the advertising columns of the National Intelligencer, Washington, shows how things are and home of the brave:"-

For Sale.—An accomplished and handsome raised in a genteel family in Maryland, and is now proposed to be sold, not for any fault, but for her. A note directed to C. D., Gadsby's Hotel, will receive prompt attention.

larger of the Free Churches in Scotland make tured (no date) a Spanish slaver with a crew it a rule to raise as much for what is called The Orestes fired thirty-nine shots into the the "sustentation fund," for the support of slaver before bringing her to. The O. has pastors settled over feeble churches, as they also taken some other prizes. do for the salaries of their own ministers. Wales raise a yearly sum of one hundred and Emperor at the fete of the 10th May. In ing at Lawrenceville, was yesterday killed by fifty thousand dollars for the support of weak Paris, the reason of his published declaration his step-mother, under the following circumchurches of their body, or the propagation of is very well understood to be, the assertion of stances :- He was uncommonly disobedient, their views in the country. These examples Mr. Rothschild that he would negotiate no and his father advised his step-mother to preare worthy of imitation.

of Massachusetts, in the Quaker case of that the Republic will still last a while. Earl et. al., Chief Justice Shaw, delivering the unanimous opinion of the bench, has decided in favor of the claims of the body of the Mauritius. She fell in with a gale on the 22d, the term of the United States Court. Society against those of the few who separat and the Coolies were placed under hatches, ed from them in 1845, under an organization which were battened down; before its tercommonly known as the the Wilbur Meeting, mination all had died. and that the body of the Society in New England remains a sound and consistent body of the Society of Friends, and that their discilings against the mother and sisters of Kossuth plinary proceedings had been regular through- are suspended, and that they have received out, and that those who separated from them permission to come to America, if they choose. have no claim to the property in contest.

ACCIDENT TO DANIEL WEBSTER.—A telegraphic dispatch from Boston says that last Sabbath (Saturday) morning, as Hon. Daniel Webster, accompanied by his private secre- the Egyptian question is still unsettled. tary, Mr. Lanman, was riding from his home, in Marshfield, to Plymouth, the bolt connecting the forward wheels with the body of the carriage broke, letting the carriage down heavily. Mr. Webster was thrown out striking upon his head and right shoulder. He was stunned, and for a few minutes insensible, during which he was carried into a house near by, and medical aid promptly procured. not dangerous.

### Proceedings in Congress last Week.

SECOND-DAY, MAY 3. Mr. Felch, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported adversely upon all of the petitions asking for a modification of the Bounto free the Seminary from its embarrassments, ty Land Law. The bill granting a pension to Ursula Cobb was taken up and passed. The and during that period has educated 314 min- construction of a railroad from Fon du Lac isters of the gospel, 90 of whom were from to Janesville, and from Milwaukee to the Mis-New England; more than 150 from New sissippi River, was ordered engrossed. Mr.

In the House, bills for the relief of Charles months been accumulating on the Speaker's the House adjourned.

THIRD-DAY, MAY 4.

the passage of the usual resolutions and ad- of joy had been. journment, upon bearing officially of the death House, from Maine.

FOURTH-DAY, MAY 5.

In the SENATE, Mr. Mason spoke at considerable length on the proposed appropriation to the Collins steamers.

worthy of especial note was effected.

In the SENATE, the Deficiency Bill was the principal topic up, and Mr. James made a ong speech in favor of aid to the Collins steamers. He was followed by a discursive debate upon the same question, in which many of the friends of the measure participated.

siness, the Homestead Bill was taken up. and the State commenced its present fiscal The amendments to the first section occupied year entirely free from debt, and with \$31,000 | West. quarter section of vacant and unappropriated land, or a quantity equal thereto, to be locat-A PREACHER FOR SALE.—The following ed in a body, in conformity with the legal term of the Court of General Sessions in New subdivisions of the public lands, and after the York, a man named Augustus Nicholls was same shall have been surveyed.

SIXTH-DAY, MAY 7.

The Senate first took up and disposed of Senators spoke on the subject.

till Fourth-day. Private bills were then taken

# European News.

The steamer Europa, with European news to April 24th, arrived at New York May 6th

In England, the statement that two ships the supposition that they might have been Sir John Franklin's ships. The statements published remove any doubt as to such vessels other localities. The vessel was to stop at having been seen, but do not furnish any in- Norfolk to take on board seventy emigrants dication that they were the vessels of the from Virginia and the Carolinas; a large promissing Expedition.

shippers and agriculturists as to the merits of implements and tools, and will no doubt prove a controversy at present going on respecting a highly valuable class for their new home. the right of the Peruvian Government to cer- Among the passengers are Bishop Payne of tain recently discovered guano islands. T. Baltimore, with five or six others, who go out Wentworth Butler, of Exeter, has written to as missionaries. the Times, claiming that the Islands of Lobos. in the rainless district of the South Pacific, and on which immense deposits of guano are says: "This eccentric gentleman, whose ardone at the capital of this " land of the free found, do not belong to Peru, inasmuch as rival in the Europa we have announced, has they were not enumerated among the Peruvi- been reported in the English newspapers to to a regularly organized band for murdering an possessions when she declared her inde- be insane. We should think, from some of and robbing Americans. lady's maid. She is just 16 years of age, was pendence. On the other side of the question, his earliest proceedings in this country, that the Peruvian Consul declares that the above the report is not far out of the way. He islands are included within the limits of Peru, strolled into Stewart's store on Friday, as we 24, lat. 33 01, lon. 712, the wreck of the schr simply because the owner has no farther use and warns all vessels against loading there are informed, and, chucking a handsome Nassau, from New York for Porto Rico, and without proper authority from the Govern- young woman among the purchasers under the took off one man, who stated that the schr.

Home Work in Great Britain.—The from Cape of Good Hope, reports having cap-

Louis Napoleon announces in the Patrie, loan if the present state of things was disturb- tend to shoot him, for the purpose of intimida

The ship Futtay Salem left Madras on December 3d, with 234 emigrant Coolies for the

We learn from Austria, that the proceed

score of years since, in Persia.

From the Levant we hear of pirates, and

The silver mines discovered in 1850, in Bohemia, are reported to be so productive that the Government has ordered the other silver mines-eleven in number. which have been abandoned for half a century-to be again worked, in hopes to find them similarly appointed Postmaster.

His injuries, though severe, were pronounced Francis Meagher, the Irish political convict, are cut off at the proper length, and turned among the friends of Education throughout Eliza E. Wells, Waterville had escaped from Van Dieman's Land.

# Accident on the Rome and Watertown Railroad.

A letter from the office of the Northern Journal, at Watertown, gives the following particulars of the shocking railroad accident vening of the 6th inst.

The Seminary has been in existence 16 years, bill granting land to Wisconsin, to aid in the five young ladies—thought to amuse them- was also in Col. Hilman's regiment, under supposed, the last regular train for the day bor, Salem, and other places in New Jersey. had passed. After running about half a mile, Since 1821, he received a pension of \$80 per Rusk made a lengthy speech in support of a and as they were turning a curve in the road, annum. liberal policy toward the Collins Line of they were met by a locomotive and tender, which was backing up from the Creek to the

G. Hunter and Jane Irwin were passed. The had but a moment's warning, and that mo-The unfortunate occupants of the hand-car House then proceeded to dispose of the vast ment served only to paralize the ladies with amount of business which has for the last two fear. One of the men seized his wife and one of the young ladies, and sprang from the E. Art Union, on the first of May, it was unantable. This included sixteen communications car. The other four were on the car when imously voted: "That in consequence of the from the Executive Departments, some of the collision took place; three of them were present state of public opinion in relation to which were laid on the table, and others re- thrown under the locomotive and crushed to ferred to Committees. The question of pay- death, and the other was found mortally ing United States officers, who neglect their wounded by a blow which she received in the duties, was briefly discussed; after which the forehead. The awfully mangled remains of Biblical Literature; Rev. Thomas Skinner, French Spoiliation's Bill was looked at, and the bodies were picked up and brought back to the Manor, to those friends who had joyously parted with them but a few moments before Nothing was done in either House, except but the wail of woe went up where the sounds

As near as we can ascertain them this mornof Hon. Charles Andrews, member of the ing, the names of the young ladies killed were: Miss Wright, of Oswego, and Miss Williamson. Miss Allen and Miss Andrus, of Pierrepont Manor.

FINANCES OF CONNECTICUT.—The message In the House, the Public Printing occupi- the financial affairs of the State are in a most ed a good portion of the session, but nothing prosperous condition. Its ordinary expenses for the fiscal year ending on the 31st of March were \$109,847 53, which, with \$26,832 paid to the school fund, and \$646 76 unpaid taxes, injury. made a total of \$137,326 18. The receipts for the year, including a balance of \$26,266 22 on hand, were \$176,456 21, leaving a remainder of \$39,103 03 beyond the expendi-In the House, after some unimportant bu- school fund, which is now discharged in full,

GENUINE GALLANTRY.—During the with him was a Mrs. Stanley and her husband in Hanover-street., New York, the whole exsome unimportant private claims, and then Geo. C. Stanley, the former of whom for a went into consideration of the Deficiency time strongly asserted her innocence, but finalbut subsequently he, accompanied by his counsel, presented himself before Justice Os-In the House, the Committee on Public born, and asserted that his wife, in spite of her Printing made a report, which was laid over plea of guilty, had taken no part in the commission of the felony, and that he alone was but no final action taken. Adjourned till Sec- affidavit to this effect, and was then committed to prison. Thus we have an instance of a herd. Mr. Jewett paid \$14,000 for the flock man, to save his wife, voluntarily dooming himself to the walls of a prison.

and the remainder from Philadelphia and for the necessary fences, &c. portion of whom are manumitted slaves. The Considerable interest is awakened among emigrants are well provided with agricultural

FEARGUS O'CONNOR.—The Evening Post The Orestes, sloop of war, at Portsmouth, He was ejected from the premises, and after the master, mate, and three men, had been ward returned, but did not renew any of his lost at the time. wild tricks. It is said he left England without the knowledge of his friends, and that they will come after him by the next steamer."

8, 1852, says: A lad fourteen years old, named. It is therefore tolerably clear, from the tion. A gun had been loaded the previous THE QUAKER CASE. The Supreme Court Banker's fiat, and not from M. Bonaparte's, evening, unknown to the step-mother, and she, in following the father's suggestion, shot the boy in the thigh and abdomen, causing instant death. A Coroner's inquest was held, and the mother committed, to take her trial at

> The Niles (Mich.) Republican of the 24th wants \$1,500 for him-\$1,100 for the man ultimo says: "The steam saw-mill owned by himself, and \$400 for what he has paid to Gilson Osgood, in Boston, in this County, was somebody, and for expenses, to get him. blown up by the explosion of the boiler, and six children, playing about the premises, were killed or mortally wounded. Two little girls In Persia the cholera has again appeared one seven and the other eleven years of age in an aggravated form. This frightful scourge | daughters of Mr. Osgood, one dead, the other commenced its ravaging tour of the world, a mortally wounded. A son of Mr. Mercer, twelve years of age, mortally wounded. daughter of the widow Wilcox, aged ten years, mortally wounded. The scene at the place of the disaster was most heart-rending.

The Exeter (N. H.) News-Letter believes that there are more hubs for wheels manufactured in that town in a year than in any other town in New England, and these all by two manufacturers, who have turned out tion will be held in the City of Rochester, on A. A. F. Randligh Sagerstown, Pa. within the last three months over eighty thought day of May, at 10 o'clock A. M., for C. S. Titsworth, Natchez, Miss. News has reached Dublin that Thomas sand. These are all made of elm. The blocks the purpose of establishing a concert of action J. M. Saunders, Milton, Wis. out by help of lathes.

### SUMMARY.

A few days since, Joseph Johnson, a Revolutionary soldier, died at Pleasant Mills, aged that occurred at Pierrepont Manor, on the 93. He entered the service in 1776, when only 16 years old, and was in the regiment It appears that a company of nine persons under the command of Captain Dubois, at -two married men with their wives, and Long Island, White Plains and Amboy; and selves by an evening's ride from the Manor Capt. Davis, at Woodbridge, Haddonfield, to Sandy Creek, on a hand-car, after, as they Cooper's Point Ferry, Woodbury, Egg Har-

An Art-Union was last year established in Boston, under favorable circumstances and with the official support of Hon. Edward Everett, who was President, and Professor Longfellow, Vice-President. But they have taken the alarm, and at a meeting of the N. Art Unions, it is expedient to bring the affairs of the Institution to a close."

The Western papers contain accounts of great destruction of property by the storm of Friday, April 30. The town of Leavenworth. Indiana, was nearly destroyed-forty houses were blown down, some of them substantial brick buildings, with 13 inch walls-two or three persons were killed, and a number badly injured. In various other places, houses, fences and orchards of valuable fruit trees were destroyed.

A dispatch from the village of Waukegan, Ill., dated April 27, states that on the day previous a Miss Warren went into the store of of Gov. Seymour, of Connecticut, states that D. S. Dewey, and threw in his face and eyes two ounces of oil of vitriol. One eye is entirely destroyed, and fears are entertained that the other is irreparably injured. She supposed that he had circulated reports to her

Joel A. Matteson, the Democratic nominee for Governor of Illinois, was formerly from Watertown, N. Y., as were also Gov. Farwell tures. \$8,000 of this has been appropriated and O. Cole, late member of Congress from to the payment of the indebtedness to the this State. Gov. Wood, of Ohio, is also from Watertown. A pretty fair contribution from one Eastern village to the dignitaries of the

> Foster's Stone-Picker is the latest contrioution to the implements of Agriculture that has come under our notice. It weighs about half a tun, is drawn by a span of horses, and picks up the movable stones on a breadth of five or six feet as fast as the horses can walk. depositing them in a box by the side of the in the sum of \$1,500 for trial at the June term

Direct communication was had on Friday convicted and sentenced to the State Prison evening between the New Orleans Telegraph on an indictment for burglary. Impleaded Office and the office of the New Orleans line tent of near 3,000 miles of wire having been successfully worked in a single circuit. Dispatches were sent from New York to New Orleans, and answers received sixty minutes ahead of time.

> One hundred and sixty sheep, which Ma Jewett, of Addison County, Vt., has just imported from Spain, passed through Salem, Washington County, N. Y., recently, on board the freight train, in charge of a Spanish shep There was one buck which cost \$900, and would shear 24 lbs. of wool.

The Utica Observer says that the State LIBERIAN EMIGRANTS.—The bark Ralph Fair is to be held this year upon land recently Cross, Capt. Skales, left Baltimore on Satur- owned by Mr. Plant, on the New Hartford day, May 1, for Liberia, with emigrants. The Road, just beyond the Half-Way House. were seen embedded in a floe of ice off New- emigrants are ninety-five in number, twenty- The grounds are beautifully located, and have foundland, last year, still attracts attention, on five of whom are from Maryland, twenty-two been purchased by Mr. Butterfield. The from Missouri, twenty-three from New Jersey, grading is provided for, and a contract made uate on March 3d for Fredericksburgh, has GRAND ORCHESTRA OF EIGHTY PERFORMERS,

Both Houses of the Maryland Legislature have adjourned, after passing a resolution, directing the Govenor to appoint Commissioners to collect facts and confer with the Governor of Pennsylvania relative to the killing of the fugitive slave at Columbia by Officer ing a memorial to the poet Moore

Patton, a respectable merchant, by some Mexi- April, were about \$280,000. cans, who were pursued and captured some ten miles out of the city, and immediately hung; also six others who were said to belong \$64 and \$68; 40 acres, \$32 and \$37.

The bark Helen and Francis, arrived at Matanzas from Providence, fell in with, March chin, asked how she would like a mustache? had been run into six days before, and that

The State Treasurer of Pennsylvania has officially reported to the Legislature (just adjourned) a list of three hundred and fifty pubic defaulters, (which is the mild term for pub- Clarke, H. J. Garthwaite, P. C. Burdick, H. P. Bur-A dispatch dated Pittsburg, Saturday, May lic robbers;) who have in the aggregate robbed dick, W. C. Whitford, J. W. Smith, W. H. Redfield that heavily indebted and well taxed State of The Congregational Union of England and that he does not intend to proclaim himself ed Walter, son of John H. Richardson, resid- over three millions of dollars ! Probably not one cent on the dollar will ever be recovered

> On the 5th of May, as Mrs. Mershon, wife of the agent of Wells & Co.'s Express, was crossing the track of the Rochester and Syracuse Railroad at Waterly as the Steamboat Express train was going west, the engine struck her, and she died of the injuries very shortly after. This makes the third lady killed within a week on this road.

The Baltimore gentleman-so the newspapers have it, but we do not like to apply the word in such a connection—who claims to own the fugitive Preston, has stated that he

On Friday, April 30, a train of fifty-nine cars, loaded with cattle, came down on the Central Line of Railroads to Albany, leaving enough Cattle at Buffalo waiting transportation to load one hundred cars more. This trade has grown up within two years, and is in John S. Smith Chaumont creasing very rapidly.

The German traveler Moritz Wagner, renowned for his travels in Persia and Armenia, is about to visit the United States. Hence, after exploring the Rocky Mountains, he goes to Central America, and from there he will go to the Philippine and Molucca Islands.

A meeting of the People's College Associa-

from this City to Chicago, forming the longest continuous line in the world. At a fire in Catharine-st., New York, last Sabbath morning, five persons were burned to death or smothered, viz: Catharine Colgan, 45 years of age; Sarah Jane Colgan, 21 years of age; Mary Elizabeth Colgan, 10 years of

A severe gale occurred on Lake Ponchartrain, on the 25th ult., in which the steamer Beacon, bound for Montgomery, Ala., from New Orleans, with a large cargo, sprung a leak and sunk in 10 feet water. The passen-

The Chinese emigration to California is In Jan. last ten ships with emigrants sailed from Hong Kong. The civil war in China is driving away great numbers of the people, not only to California, but to the South Sea

ly of Joseph Cottrell, Esq. of Mystic, Ct., missed a son near three years of age, when search was made for him, and he was found in a ditch a short distance from the house,

tion that the Indians in Florida are on the point of emigrating. It is said that many of the Indians have signed a pledge to go, and among them some warriors who exert a great

broken in two in the middle, and tumbled year, and for some months had been threatening to break down. A Maine Law State Convention will as-

emble at Hartford, Ct., on Wednesday, the City, will be among the speakers. Russel W. Benjamin has been held to bail

of the U.S. District Court at Boston, on charge of robbing the mail-bag on the Vermont and Central Railroad of two drafts to the amount of \$702 82. A telegraphic dispatch to the N. Y. Tri-

recent disasters at sea. By the loss of two town at 7.15 and 10.30 A. M., and 3.15 P. M. ishing schooners, of Gloucester, nine wives

The township of Bellevue, Easton Co., Michigan, containing less than 700 inhabitants, produced 30,000 lbs. Maple Sugar this spring. Rosand, a township of 380 inhabitants, in the same county, produced 34,000 lbs.

Mr. Clay appears to be in good spirits, though he has given up all hopes of his recovery. His son Thomas is now a constant attendant by the bedside of his father.

The schr. Sarah Brooks, which left Scit-

The receipts of the Hudson River Rail-

The inhabitants of Rio Grande City, Texas, road for April are reported at \$63,000. The were recently excited by the murder of a Mr. next earnings for the six months ending 1st Seventh-day Baptist Publishing Soc.'s Publications.

> We quote 160 acres, \$120 and \$125; 80 acres, The next Woman's Rights Convention

n the 2d and 3d days of June.

Liverpool in the Atlantic, with Capt. West,

G. P. Maxson, T. G. Bailey, Geo. Crandall, Erastus O. P. Hall, Wm. M. Clarke.

|                                    |      |            |                | 1. 1         |
|------------------------------------|------|------------|----------------|--------------|
| David Runyon, N. Market, N. J.     | \$2  | 00 to      | vol. 8         | No.          |
| I. L. Titsworth, Plainfield, N. J. | . 1  | 50         | 8              |              |
| C. S. Titsworth, Natchez, Miss.    | 2    | 84         | . 9            | 11.          |
| Geo. B. Davis, Shiloh, N. J.       | 2    |            | 9              | 10.3         |
| J. M. Saunders, Milton, Wis.       | 2    | 00 - ::    | 9              |              |
| Elisha Coon, Albion, Wis.          | 4    |            | 8              |              |
| Duty J. Green "                    | 2    | 00         | 8              |              |
| M. T. Freeman, Crossingville, Pa   | . 2  | 00         | 9              |              |
| Edgar F. Stelle                    | 2    | 00         | 8              |              |
| Erastus Clarke, Indian Creek       | 2,   | 00         | 9.             | . 21 :       |
| John P. Eckles, Adell, Iowa        | 1.   | 00         | €9             | 2            |
| S. P. Stillman, Westerly, R. I.    | 2    |            | . 8            |              |
| D. H. Green, Walworth, Wis.        | 1    | 00         | . 8            |              |
| Daniel G. Smith, Berlin            |      | 00         | 8              | - 5          |
| Amos Kenyon, Petersburgh           |      | 00         | . 9            | 2            |
| Charles Saunders, Clear Creek      | 2    | - T in 11: | 8              |              |
| John S. Smith, Chaumont            | 2    |            | 8              |              |
| Philip Place, Alfred               | 2    |            | 9              | erginan.     |
| J. W. Smith, Alfred Center         |      | 00         | 311 <b>9</b> 1 | 11.          |
| C. W. Cornwell, Alfred             | 6    | 00         | 11.18          | 13 . <b></b> |
| David R. Potter, Almond            | -1-  | 00         | 8              | 2            |
| Truman Lanphear, New York          | 4 12 | 00         | 9              | 4            |
| Wm. S. Rogers                      | 2 (  | 00         | 8              | 5            |
| FOR SABBATH-SCHOOL                 | L VI | SITOR      | 1977           |              |

John R. Butts, Southampton, Ill. Wm, M. Clarke, H. W. Randolph, 50c. each FOR SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST MEMORIAL:

Sime on F. Randolph, Plainfield, N. J. Frances Loring
Benjamin Stelle, Crossingville, Ps. Edgar F. Stelle James Stelle, Albion, Pa. V. Erastus P. Clarke, Unadilla Forks

Carl Frederick Seeloff, a native of Branden burg, Prussia, while walking upon the track of the New York and Erie Railroad, one mile from Wellsburg, was instantly killed by the engine of the express passenger-train bound east, at 1 o'clock A. M. of the 30th of

The Rochester, Lockport and Niagara Falls Railroad will be in operation next month; and within two years the roads connected with it will all be completed. There will then exist an unbroken railroad communication

age; James K. Colgan, 7 years of age, and Margaret Logan, 20 years of age.

gers and crew were saved.

already immense, and constantly increasing.

On Thursday afternoon, April 29, the fami-

The Jacksonville (Fla.) News has informa-

A bridge on the Remington plan, built some time since at Montgomery, Ala., has

ority. The House is Maine Law by fourteen

and fatherless.

not been heard from since. She is supposed to be lost, together with the crew, five in num-The Athaneum says that a Committee is in

progress of being formed in London to cooperate with the Dublin Committee for erect-

Land Warrants are more plenty and lower.

the act authorizing the issue of five millions

on the 29th of May.

# LETTERS.

C. R. Burdick, J. R. Butts, S. Seaman, J. Whitford

RECEIPTS. FOR THE SABBATH RECORDER:

| 1                                  |       | I      |           | - 1         |
|------------------------------------|-------|--------|-----------|-------------|
| David Runyon, N. Market, N. J.     | . \$2 | '00 to | vol. 8    | No. 5       |
| I. L. Titsworth, Plainfield, N. J. | . 1   | 50     | 8         | 4           |
| C. S. Titsworth, Natchez, Miss.    | 2     | 84     | . 9       |             |
| Geo. B. Davis, Shiloh, N. J.       |       | 00     | 9         |             |
| J. M. Saunders, Milton, Wis.       | 12    | 00 .   | . 9       | 1           |
| Elisha Coon, Albion, Wis.          |       | 00     | . 8       |             |
| Duty J. Green "                    | 2     | 00     | 8         |             |
| M. T. Freeman, Crossingville, Pa   | . 2   | 00     | 9         |             |
| Edgar F. Stelle                    |       | 00     | 8         | 5           |
| Erastus Clarke, Indian Creek       | 2     | 00     | 9         | . M         |
| John P. Eckles, Adell, Iowa        | 1.    | 00     | £9        | . 2         |
| S. P. Stillman, Westerly, R. I.    | 2     | 00     | . 8       | 5           |
| D. H. Green, Walworth, Wis.        | 1     | 00     | 8         | 5           |
| Daniel G. Smith, Berlin            | 1     | 00     | g         | 5           |
| Amos Kenyon, Petersburgh           | 1     | 00: -  | 9         | 2           |
| Charles Saunders, Clear Creek      | 2     | 00     | 8         | . 5         |
| John S. Smith, Chaumont            | 2     | 00     | 8         | 5           |
| Philip Place, Alfred               | 2     | 00     | 9         | ្រ          |
| J. W. Smith, Alfred Center         | 2     | 00     | ad 900    | 4           |
|                                    |       |        |           |             |
| David R. Potter, Almond            |       | 00:    | 8         | . 2         |
| Truman Lanphear, New York          | 2     | 00 '   | 9         | 4           |
| Wm. S. Rogers                      | 2     | 00     | 8         | 5           |
| FOR SABBATH-SCHOOL                 | L VI  | SITOR  | :900:11   |             |
|                                    |       | 311    | e 2-3 [1] | <b>41</b> - |
| George F. Webb, Rahway, N. J       | ٠,٠   |        |           | <b>DI 9</b> |

Shiloh'50c., Alfred Center and Natchez 25c, each 1 00 Asa Pound. New Market. N. J. \$1 00 1 00 Wm. Dunham Catharine Dunham

BENEDICT W. ROGBES, Treasurer. No. 9 Spruce-st., New York.

New York Market-May 10, 1852. Ashes Pots \$5 00 a 5 06 Pearls 6 31. Flour and Meal.-Flour, 4 12 a 4 25 for everano State, 4 25 a.4 62 for mixed to fancy Michigan, and

Indiana, 4 75 a 5 00 for fancy Genesee. Bye Flour 3 31. Corn Meal 3 25 for Jersey. Grain-Wheat, 97c. for white Canadian, 1 09 for white Genesee. Rye 70 a 71c. Barley 62c. for tworowed. Corn, 62 a 63c for round yellow, 65c for Southern and Jersey yellow. Oats, 400, for Canel, 38

40c. for Jersey. Provisions-Pork, 16 75 for prime, 18 75 for mess Beef, 6 00 a 7 50 for prime, 9 75 a 13 75 for mess. Laid 11c. Butter 16 a 18c. for Western New York and Ohio. Cheese 7 a 8c. for new. Hay-70 a 73c.

Hops - 22 a 28c. Lumber-15 00 for Spruce and Pine. Seeds-Clover 62 a 74c. Flaxseed 1 30 a 1 33 per oushel. Timothy 14 00 a 16 50 for mowed.

#### MARRIED,

In Stephentown, N. Y., May 1st, by Rev. C. W. Havens, Edwin Burdick, M. D., of Whitesville, Al egany Co., N. Y., to Miss MARY A. CARPENTER, daughter of Philander Carpenter, of Stephentown. In Milton, Wis., April 20th, by Eld. Varnum Hull,

Mr. JEREMIAH DAVIS to Miss JANE GOODRICH, daugh-

er of Joseph Goodrich, Esq., all of Milton. In Albion, Wis., April 17th, by Solomon Head, Esq., Mr. Daniel B. Crandall, of Genesee, N. Y., to Miss Phylura Coon, of Albion, Wis. In Alfred, N. Y., May 1, 1852, by Eld. Jared Ken-yon, Mr. John H. L. Jones to Miss Sarah E. Still-

MAN, all of Alfred .-At Walworth, Wis., April 24th, by Eld. O. P. Hull Mr. Moses Dangerfield to Miss Ann Converse, all

On the 6th of April, by the same, Mr. BRADLEY AL-ISON to Miss ELIZA VANORTON.

#### Eastern Association.

THE Seventh-day Baptist Eastern Association will hold its next annual session with the Church at Waterford, Ct., commencing on the fifth day of the week before the fourth Sabbath in May, (20th day of the month.) Introductory discourse by James H. Cochran; alternate, David Clawson. The Executive Committee of the Association will

#### Clothing Establishment.

ed, at 8 o'clock A. M. S. S. GRISWOLD, Sec.

hold its annual session on the fifth day above mention-

THE subscribers, under the firm of WM. DUNN & L 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 down. It had not been used for more than a 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 complete suits without delay; or, if they prefer it, may select their cloths and leave their orsemble at Hartford, Ct., on Wednesday, the ders, which will receive prompt attention. An ex19th inst. Neal Dow and Dr. Freeman Yates, amination of our stock and facilities will, we trust, of Maine, with Rev. E. H. Chapin of this 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 New York.
WILLIAM DUNN, A. D. TITSWORTH, Jr. JOHN D. TITSWORTH, R. M. TITSWORTH

## Central Railroad of New Jersey.

Spring Arrangements, April 1, 1852. FOR White House and intermediate places, from pier No. 1 North River, by steamboat RED JACKET, at 9 A. M., 1 (freight) and 5 P. M., and connects at Elizabethtown with trains on the New Jersey Railroad, oune, dated Providence, R. I., April 10, says. which leave New York from foot of Cortland-st. at 9

Our new Senate is Maine Law by four ma A. M., 1 and 43 P. M. Returning, leave White House at 3.15 (freight) and 5.40 A. M., and 1.40 P. M.; Somerville at 4 (freight) The newspapers record a great number of (freight) and 6.40 A. M., and 2.40 P. M.; Elizabeth-

Passengers for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, and Maunch Chunk, Pa, and Flemington and and thirty children have been left husbandless Clinton, N.J., will take the 9 A. M. train from New York, and on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, for New Hampton, Washington, Belvidere, Peapack, and

Jenny Lind's Farewell Concerts.

MADAME OTTO GOLDSCHMIDT (late Mad'lle JENNY LIND) begs to announce that she will give her last Concerts in America, before her departure for Europe, on the Evenings of TUESDAY, the 18th. FRIDAY, the 21st, and MONDAY, the 24th of May, assisted by Signor CESARE BADIALI,

> M. HENRY APPY. Mr. OTTO GOLDSCHMIDT.

Mr. THEO. EISFIELD. The Concerts of the 18th and 21st of May will take lace in Metropolitan Hall, and the last Concert on the 24th of May in Castle Garden. The price of Tickets has been fixed at \$3,\$2, and \$1

Each Ricket is accompanied by a numbered check which secures a seat bearing a corresponding number. The office for the sale of Tickets will be opened four days previous to the first Concert, at Chickering's Piano-Forte Rooms, No. 205 Broadway.

# The Sabbath Recorder,

Published Weekly.

Terms-\$2 00 per Annum, in Advance. The Sabbath Recorder is devoted to the exposition and vindication of the views and movements of the will be held at Westchester, Chester Co., Pa., Seventh-day Baptist Denomination. It aims to promote vital piety and vigorous benevolent action, at the same time that it urges obedience to the command The Pennsylvania Legislature has passed ments of God and the faith of Jesus. Its columns are open to the advocacy of all reformatory measures which seem likely to improve the condition of society, of State Bonds.

Mr. and Mrs. Goldschmidt will sail for chise the enslaved. In its Literary and Intelligence Departments, care is taken to furnish matter adapted to the wants and tastes of every class of readers. As a Religious and Family Newspaper, it is intended that the Recorder shall rank among the best

#### The Sabbath-School Visitor, Published Monthly.

Terms per Annum-Invariably in advance; 1183;

The Seventh-day Baptist Memorial Published Quarterly Terms-\$1 00 a Year, 25 Cents a Number: Each number of the Memorial will contain a litho-

graphic portrait of a Seventh-day Baptist preacher, to-gether with a variety of historical, biographical, and statistical matter, designed to illustrate the rise, pro-gress, and present condition of the Seventh-day Baptist Denomination. Wood cuts of meeting houses will be introduced from time to time in connection with the history of the churches. Contents of No. 2-April, 1859;

HISTORICAL DEPARTMENT: 10 185.09 History of Missiens.
STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT: Statistics of Seventh-day Baptist Churches | S1 | E | 1 | E | 1 | E | 1 | E | 1 | E | 1 | E | 1 | E | 1 | E | 1 | E | 1 | E | 1 | E | 1 | E | 1 | E | 1 | E | 1 | E | 1 | E | 1 | E | 1 | E | 1 | E | 1 | E | 1 | E | 1 | E | 1 | E | 1 | E | 1 | E | 1 | E | 1 | E | 1 | E | 1 | E | 1 | E | 1 | E | 1 | E | 1 | E | 1 | E | 1 | E | 1 | E | 1 | E | 1 | E | 1 | E | 1 | E | 1 | E | 1 | E | 1 | E | 1 | E | 1 | E | 1 | E | 1 | E | 1 | E | 1 | E | 1 | E | 1 | E | 1 | E | 1 | E | 1 | E | 1 | E | 1 | E | 1 | E | 1 | E | 1 | E | 1 | E | 1 | E | 1 | E | 1 | E | 1 | E | 1 | E | 1 | E | 1 | E | 1 | E | 1 | E | 1 | E | 1 | E | 1 | E | 1 | E | 1 | E | 1 | E | 1 | E | 1 | E | 1 | E | 1 | E | 1 | E | 1 | E | 1 | E | 1 | E | 1 | E | 1 | E | 1 | E | 1 | E | 1 | E | 1 | E | 1 | E | 1 | E | 1 | E | 1 | E | 1 | E | 1 | E | 1 | E | 1 | E | 1 | E | 1 | E | 1 | E | 1 | E | 1 | E | 1 | E | 1 | E | 1 | E | 1 | E | 1 | E | 1 | E | 1 | E | 1 | E | 1 | E | 1 | E | 1 | E | 1 | E | 1 | E | 1 | E | 1 | E | 1 | E | 1 | E | 1 | E | 1 | E | 1 | E | 1 | E | 1 | E | 1 | E | 1 | E | 1 | E | 1 | E | 1 | E | 1 | E | 1 | E | 1 | E | 1 | E | 1 | E | 1 | E | 1 | E | 1 | E | 1 | E | 1 | E | 1 | E | 1 | E | 1 | E | 1 | E | 1 | E | 1 | E | 1 | E | 1 | E | 1 | E | 1 | E | 1 | E | 1 | E | 1 | E | 1 | E | 1 | E | 1 | E | 1 | E | 1 | E | 1 | E | 1 | E | 1 | E | 1 | E | 1 | E | 1 | E | 1 | E | 1 | E | 1 | E | 1 | E | 1 | E | 1 | E | 1 | E | 1 | E | 1 | E | 1 | E | 1 | E | 1 | E | 1 | E | 1 | E | 1 | E | 1 | E | 1 | E | 1 | E | 1 | E | 1 | E | 1 | E | 1 | E | 1 | E | 1 | E | 1 | E | 1 | E | 1 | E | 1 | E | 1 | E | 1 | E | 1 | E | 1 | E | 1 | E | 1 | E | 1 | E | 1 | E | 1 | E | 1 | E | 1 | E | 1 | E | 1 | E | 1 | E | 1 | E | 1 | E | 1 | E | 1 | E | 1 | E | 1 | E | 1 | E | 1 | E | 1 | E | 1 | E | 1 | E | 1 | E | 1 | E | 1 | E | 1 | E | 1 | E | 1 | E | 1 | E | 1 | E | 1 | E | 1 | E | 1 | E | 1 | E | 1 | E | 1 | E | 1 | E | 1 | E | 1 | E | 1 | E | 1 | E | 1 | E | 1 | E | 1 | E | 1 | E | 1 | E | 1 | E | 1 | E | 1 | E | 1 | E | 1 | E | 1 | E | 1 | E | 1 | E | 1 | E | 1 | E |

Portrait of Thomas Hiscox:
Engraving of the Seventh-day Baptist Meeting-House at Hopkinton, R. E. 1993 Postage.-The Memorial weighs less than three! miles, and 3 cents over 500 and not over 1,500. Orders and remittances for the above should 1 00 be addressed to the General Agent, Grouge B. UTTER,



# Miscellaneous.

Visit to Japan.

A Boston paper furnishes an account of a visit to this interesting and almost unknown country, by Capt. Cooper, of the whale-ship Manhattan. Touching at St. Peters, a small island lying a few degrees south-east of Niphon, he found eleven shipwrecked Japanese, whom he determined to convey at once to Jeddo, the capital of the Japanese empire. of the place. What rendered the charge still On his way, he fell in with the wreck of a Japanese junk, from which he rescued eleven more. He first made the land considerably to the northward of Jeddo, and going on shore, dispatched one of the rescued mariners with a message to the Emperor, to give notice of his coming and errand. The account

proceeds: the mouth of the bay, deep within which the suit. long of the city.

to the person of the Emperor, arrayed in and honor as brethren and sisters. golden tunics, to the lowest menials of the sented to their view.

of Japan, the kind feelings of himself and the every occasion. manifested the warmest affection and gratitude sustained by the sympathy of all who know for his kindness. They clung to him and shed the parties. many tears. This scene, the reports of the shipwrecked men of the many kindnesses they had received, and the uniformly prudent and amiable deportment of the American captain, made a favorable impression on the Governor of Jeddo, during his stay. The great

civility and kindness.

Manhattan were allowed to go over her side. age, description of their person, and the crime | The true gentleman treats all men as it Officers were kept on board continually to of which they have been guilty. Mine is that they were his equals; his manners are for the prevent any infraction of this regulation; and, of preaching the word of God. That of two poor as well as for the rich, and those manthe more securely to ensure its maintenance and others here in chains is the murder of seven- ners well proportioned for all men. One day to prevent all communication with the shore, teen persons. ing still, but the numbers thus employed were heavens." almost bewildering to look upon. They amount hearly to a thousand, and were all armed and ornamented in a similar manner. It was a scene of the most intense interest and I thought might be a final leave of my wife, people. As magnificient and wonderful a in times of danger. William I took with me, gaudy banners and with glittering spears of life should be taken) he might have a more

the bow of the ship so long that they could not then took corteous leave of our hero, and the took corteous leave of our hero, and the trials and troubles were small, perfectly pure, he rolled it into a bullet and branches of productly and street on the parameters of the trials and troubles were small, perfectly pure, he rolled it into a bullet and branches of productly and at the same that my trials and troubles were small, perfectly pure, he rolled it into a bullet and branches of productly and at the same that my trials and troubles were small, perfectly pure, he rolled it into a bullet and branches of productly and at the same that my trials and troubles were small, perfectly pure, he rolled it into a bullet and branches of productly and it into a branches of productly and it int west coest. and the youth who has committed perhaps his first that he had already done the same thing times adise Lost " is about ten thousand lines; born appointed Postmaster.

A Singular Case.

A correspondent in Wyoming Co. (says the N. Y. Tribune) sends us an account of a case of mental malady, moral hallucination, or whatever it may be called, which lately occurred in that region, and which may suggest some useful reflections for the student of spiritual pathology.

Something over a year since, the people of a quiet district of that county were startled with a report charging the crime of thest upon the wife of one of the most esteemed citizens more exciting, was the fact that both the accuser and accused were members of the same church, and both of hitherto untainted reputation. A suit for slander was the consequence; but before the trial came on, such was the difficulty in the way of justifying, and such the drift of public opinion in favor of the accused, that, yielding to the advice of counsel, the defendant, who was also a woman, proposed terms of settlement, and procured a re-He sailed again for Jeddo, and the winds lease from prospective damages by paying the proving auspicious, in due time he entered plaintiff some forty dollars to discontinue the

city is situated. As he sailed along the pas- Meanwhile, the church took up the matter, sage, a barge met him coming from the city, and tried the accuser, who seemed thus wrongin command of a person who, from his rich fully to charge her sister with so grave an ofdress, appeared to be an officer of rank and fense. On this ecclesiastical trial the accuser consequence. This personage informed him adhered to her original declaration, but, not that his messenger had arrived at Court, and sustaining it, was expelled from the communthat the Emperor had granted him permission | ion of the society. After this, the accused to come up to Jeddo with his ship. He was, went before the Grand Jury of the county, however irected to anchor under a certain and made an earnest endeavor to procure an headland for the night, and the next morning indictment against her accuser for perjury. was towed up to his anchorage within a fur- But this failed, and for some time the position of the parties remained unchanged—the ac- the Orange Rangers, and to have been en-The ship was immediately visited by a cused justified by the church, and the accuser great many people of all ranks, from the Gov- eclipsed by a suspicion of perjury, and in disernor of Jeddo, and the high officers attached grace among those she had been wont to love

government, clothed in rags. All were filled explained, the accused party, after having with an insatiable curiosity to see the strang- triumphed over the accusation and its author, young man of about sixteen, and one of hi Dutch, and who could speak a few mords of education and respectable connections, she English, but who could talk still more intelli- was in the possession of ample means to gently by signs, that neither he nor his crew satisfy every desire, and stole merely to would be allowed to go out of the ship, and gratify an irresistible passion. What she that if they should attempt it they would be took she used to destroy immediately afterput to death. This fact was communicated ward. Though haunted by the keenest sense by the very significant symbol of drawing a of sin in the act, and wont before going where and assured them he had no inclination to of agony streaming down her cheeks, to imtransgress their laws, but only desired to make | plore the help of Heaven to subdue the pro-

#### Letter from Dr. King in Prison. From the New York Evangelist.

IN THE PRISON OF ATHENS, CALLED MEDRESE,

dignitary treated him with most distinguished ed among the vilest malefactors of Greece, But neither the captain nor crew of the names of all who enter are written, with their board.

the ship was surrounded and guarded by three | The prison is called Medrese, which is a tleman through Quincy, in a gig. On the circular barriers of boats. Each circle was Turkish word meaning school; and this is so road he met a negro, who raised his hat and about an hundred feet asunder and the inner called because it was formerly used by the bowed to the gentlemen. The President reone about one hundred feet from the ship. Turks as a school. And it is indeed such a turned the salute, much to the horror of his In the first circle the boats were tied with a school as that in which prophets and apostles companion, who remarked that he never exhawser so compactly that their sides touched were formerly taught. Do not think that I am pected to see such an act. "Why not?" aneach other, and that nothing could pass be- sorrowful. By no means-my soul is full of swered the President; "the man bowed and tween or break through them. The sterns of joy-unusual joy. Before leaving my house spoke first; would you have me exhibit less the boats were next to the ship, and in these I read the 11th, 12th, and 13th chapters of the manners than a negro?" Thus it is always were erected long lances and other steel Epistle to the Hebrews, and poured out my with the true gentleman; and the true lady is weapons of various and curious forms, such soul before God, not in supplications for de- hut a sweeter copy of the same thing; a di as are never seen or heard of among Euro- liverance, but in thanksgiving for his mercies, mond from the same mine, but a purer pean nations. Sometimes they were covered and that he had given me the privilege thus brighter gem, worthy of being borne upon with lacquered sheaths; at others they were to suffer shame, and contempt, and imprison- the breast of the true man. [Theo. Parker. left to glisten in the sun, apparently for the ment for the name of the Lord Jesus, and the purpose of informing the foreigners that their truths which he has taught, I consider this is application would follow any attempt to pass one of the brightest and happiest days of my them. Among them were mingled flags and life. In all the agitating scenes which banners of various colors and devices. In the have taken place within a few days past, I middle of this circle, between the Manhattan have felt that God was with me in a peculiar and the city, was stationed a large junk, in manner. My heart was tranquil, trusting in which the officers resided who commanded God. I felt that if my life should fall a sacrithe guard surrounding the ship. The boats fice to the rage of my enemies, I had hope of composing the second circle were not so nu- a better house, even "a building of God, a merous; those of the third were more scatter- house not made with hands, eternal in the

Last Friday, just before I went to my trial I read the 121st Psalm in the presence of my family, offered a short prayer, and took what amusement to the Americans, the most of Mary, and my sweet little infant babe, and whom had never heard of the strange cus- went without trembling, feeling great confitoms of that secluded and almost unknown dence in Him who has so often delivered me pectacle, however, as this vast array of boats for I wished him to see the court before which presented during the day, decorated with his father was arraigned, and that (in case my an infinite variety of forms, in the night it was vivid impression of me in his memory. After exceeded by a display of lanterns in such hearing my condemnation to imprisonment countless numbers and of such shapes and and exile, I returned to my house, where I transparencies as almost to entrance the be- was permitted to remain a short time before holders, and to remind them of the magic of going to prison. The next day I felt now and then a pang at the thought of leaving my fam-Having laid at anchor four days, ily, and I cannot say that no tear came into and replenished his stores of wood, water, my eyes when I thought the exile from the &c., he signified his readiness to depart; but field of my labors might be perpetual. The the winds were adverse, and it was impossible second day, which was Sunday, found com-

s weighed, and a line of boats attached to short description.

Show of the ship so long that they could not Besides myself, there are one hundred and lates an anecdote of the practices of this person, good-natured animal, and much stronger than lates an anecdote of the practices of this person, good-natured animal, and much stronger than lates an anecdote of the practices of this person, good-natured animal, and much stronger than lates an anecdote of the practices. Some years her assailant. Standing close by his side, the bow of the ship so long that they could not be numbered. They were arranged four twenty-five persons. A few day since there not altogether without interest. Some years her assailant: Standing close by his side, as an edge and border, to prevent the web abreast proceeded in the greatest order, and were supposed to amount to nearly one thousand. It was an immense train, and presented a speciacle to the eye of the seamen are from eight to twelve persons. The to him, and commenced immediately to give fuming all the way; but when he came too approaching the marvelous. The boats, in other three rooms are perhaps two or the eminent chemist a running account of his close, her protector turned round, and with a stead of being propeled by rowing or paddles, three times as large, and in each are confin- experiments with the antidotes of the vegeta- shake and toss of his head, kept the assailant were all sculled by a single our employed ed twenty-five persons. From these facts ble alkalis, and especially with that of strych- at bay. In this manner the fugitive arrived ties, in showery weather, under trees, a most however by several men. In this manner the you can judge of the accommodations enjoy- nine and morphine, and offered to make M. safely at home. Manhattan was towed twenty miles out to ed here. Most of them have no beds on Orfila an eye-witness of his success. He sent Bea, and the officers in charge of the fleet which to sleep, and some not very warmly to a neighboring apothecary's for fifteen deciwould have taken her a greater distance; had clad. It is enough to make one's heart ache grammes (23 grains Troy!) of acetate of mor- National Intelligencer entertains the readers of between Boston and Brattleboro. no further aid been declined. The Japanese to see them. The sight of them made me phine, and M. Orfila having declared it to be that journal with treating poetry as other then took corteous leave of our hero, and feel that my trials and troubles were small. perfectly pure, he rolled it into a bullet and branches of productive industry are treated stated.

in a little room about ten feet square, with heavy dose of some violently active agent. ten or eleven others locked in with you for the night, and only a small window in the door for air, and by the side of it for light, darkened by its thick, heavy, iron gates, and ooking upon a small court within.

After I made my appeal to the Areopagus he King's Attorney, at the request of my awyers, ordered the keeper of the prison to onduct me to the Police Office, where I am to remain imprisoned till the Court above mentioned shall decide my case.

The Director of the Police treats me very sindly, and all my friends are free to call on me whenever they please, without a permit from the King's Attorney.

JONAS KING.

#### Incident in Jackson's Life.

We are indebted to a friend for the following Revolutionary incident, which we believe has never appeared in print. It is well known life, an intimacy with their Boston friends. At a dinner with one of these friends, about the time of Jackson's administration, this incident was related by Gen. John Coffin, who is said by Sabine to have been a captain in gaged in the battle of Eutaw Springs, Hobbirk's Hill, and other conflicts in Carolina. His statement was that in a skirmish with some American militia, in Carolina, the mili-But suddenly, from some cause not fully tia were defeated and pursued; the Captain, with some of his men, were just overtaking a ers, and inspect the thousand novelties pre- has confessed the truth of the charge. She men, a little in advance, had raised his sword admits too, that it is true not only in the single to cut him down, when Captain Coffin spurred Capt. Cooper was very soon informed by a case alledged, but that for years she has been his horse between them, took the boy prisoner, native interpreter, who had been taught in the habit of pilfering. A person of good and took care of him. That boy was Andrew

#### The True Gentleman.

He is a true gentleman who adds most manhood to his gentility; he depends, not upon his riches, not upon the firmness of his cloth, but upon his intellect, his honesty, and naked sword across the throat. The captain she might be tempted to commit it, to retire his truth. You may always recognize dealt kindly with all, obtained their confidence, to her closet, and on her knees and with tears him. Though he may wear different aspects—as the painter, the poet, the sailor, the pill vender, the lawyer—the man rises superior known to the Emperor, and the great officers | pensity, she still perpetrated the offense on to all circumstances. You never think of the riches of the true man, but of the man himpeople of America towards them and their On this confession, the husband of the un-self. You never eat his dinners and think but countrymen. The Japanese who had been fortunate woman hastened to make restitu- of the viands you have tasted, for the man taken from the desolate island and from the tion to all sufferers. Our correspondent eclipses his gas-light. In his house, where wreck, when parting from their preserver, adds, that in this sore affliction he is McDonald sits, is the head of the table, no where the roast beef and decanter is placed. He is always true to others and to himself earnest in all his manly purposes. Is he rich, he has no more or less dignity than were he poor. Kossuth-the poor editor in Buda Pesth, the hated government, the loved of the poor-was none the less a gentleman than I am now in prison, and my name is inscrib- when he held us all enraptured with his eloquence, with this fine land for his forum, in a book kept for the purpose, in which the and the stars of America for his sounding-

the elder Adams was driving a Southern gen-

# Mormonism in Europe.

are concluded for its publication in German they have only to look forward to £200, Lewis and Clarke in the famous overland ex-In Italy the progress of the cause delights the | reaching the Indian Ocean. Mormon Saints, who found their first converts among the Waldenses. The Southern European Missionaries, at whose head is Elder Lorenzo Snow, hope to penetrate Turkey and the Russian Empire via Malta.

# Death of a Naturalist.

Paris Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.

crime, or no crime at all; and those who have without number, upon himself, upon animals, grown old in iniquity, and whose consciences and even upon plants, which he washed first are seared as with a hot iron, are here crowd- with a liquid strongly impregnated with a ed together in one common mass, from which poison, and afterward with the antidote. He dred, &c., &c., making in all about twenty-one proceeds an odor by no means agreeable, had even made experiments with strychnine, proceeds an odor by no means agreeable, mad even made experiments. His death was cluding his translations, make about sixty the AMERICAN ADVERTISER, A Reference-Work, even now, when the weather is cool, and always with success. His death was cluding his translations, make about sixty for Purchasers, containing the cards of merchants and which, as the weather grows warm, must be- caused by the accidental use of the wrong thousand lines. He began almost in his childcome intolerable. And just think of sleeping counter-poison, after having swallowed a

#### Dr. Johnson at the Tea-Table.

"At the tea-table," says Mr. Cumberland Johnson had considerable demands upon his favorite beverage, and I remember when Sir Joshua Reynolds, at my house, reminded him that he had drank eleven cups, he replied Sir, I did not count your glasses of wine why should you number my cups of tea?' and then laughing, in perfect good humor, he added, 'Sir, I should have released the lady from any further trouble, if it had not been for your remarks; but you have reminded me that I want one of a dozen, and I must request Mrs. Cumberland to round up my number.' When he saw the readiness and complacency with which my wife obeyed his call, he turned a kind and cheerful look upon her, and said, 'Madam, I must tell you, for your comfort, you have escaped much better than a certain lady did a while ago, upon here that Admiral Coffin, and other members whose patience I intruded greatly more than of his family, continued to keep up, through I have on yours; but the lady asked me for no other purpose than to make a zany of me, and set me gabbling to a parcel of people I knew nothing of; so, madam, I had my re venge of her, for I swallowed five and twenty cups of tea, and did not treat her with as many words."

#### Burning of a Hindoo Wife.

From the Calcutta Englishman. The first night of the of this year witnessed one of those fearful tragedies, to the suppression of which the philanthropists, both in England and India, proudly point as one of Lord William Bentick's crowning acts in the cause By this operation the railroad realized the of humanity. The following is pretty near sum of \$500 as freight money, together with the truth: The Rajah died at Pachete on the the fare of the agent who followed it, and the 1st of January, at about 4 P. M.; a wild cry city authorities, the worth of the liquor, whatwas raised by the women of the zenana, that the Rajah was dead; this was soon silenced, and a guard placed at some distance round the rajbarry. On the death of the Rajah being made known to the heir, he proceeded to the apartments of his mother, received the ticca, and was told to enjoy his dignity, for that her mind was made up. The present Rajah left his mother and saw her no more. A pile was hurriedly made within the precincts of the rajbarry. At about 10 o'clock, volumes of smoke told that the horrid custom of that many, with all their learning and diligence, house was being carried out. The Ranee unable to acquire. It requires a large amount walked seven times round the pyre; and then of information on a variety of subjects, and a threw herself from some blocks of wood into readiness of application that must never be at purpose. After a few convulsive struggles to escape, her ashes mingled with those of her the inexorable printer must have his copy, so idiot husband, who detested her in life.

Cutwa, said to contain the body of the Rajah es it away, and one-half is usually set up in and his sick wife, was then carried out. They print before the other half is written. This managed to reach Cutwa at a convenient hour exacts a decision of thought and a facility of of the night, burnt some wood, made some writing, which, like poetry, seems rather presents, and gave information to the police. The sick Ranee was to have proceeded to Juggernaut, and there die; but the Suttee having got wind, the latter part could not be writing from San Francisco to the Newport carried out, and it became necessary to personate the Ranee, which is now being done in the person of Suirat Rebee, to the no small this morning, just from the mines—a man and profit of the subordinate official.

# Central African Exploration.

The London Athenaum contains an accoun f the movements of the two enterprising travelers, Drs. Barth and Overweg. According husband left the hotel for half an hour, and to the last communications home, they were on the point of starting on a highly interesting fifteen thousand dollars, the value of the dust journey to Borgu, a mountainous country, lying to the north-east of Lake Tsad, about tion to New York. This sum has been gainmidway on the road to Egypt, and never yet ed by digging; the husband dug while the visited by any European. Important results wife washed, assisted by her little son, aged are anticipated from this exploration. On about ten years." their return, the travelers will direct all their energies to the south, namely, from Kuka to the shores of the Indian Ocean. Dr. Barth Elder Erastus Snow, writing from Copen- direction of Lake Nyassi, will be much more in gold :hagen, 23d March, says that the "work of the practicable than a straight line to Mombas, Lord" is progressing rapidly in spite of the on a bearing of about south-east. The indetermined resistence of the priesthood and formation collected respecting the Nyassi line, nearly all the influences of the country. In indicates many powerful kingdoms, densely Copenhagen the "Saints" occupy one of the peopled, intersected by numerous rivers, very finest halls in the city, and the whole town is fertile, and abounding in forests. Dr. Barth divided into districts and parishes, under a and his companion have rendered good serregular ecclesiastical establishment. They vices, so far, in determining accurately what have met with much persecution in various before was but vaguely known. The routes out, and got him home. Here she gave him parts of the country. The number of "Saints" already performed amount, at a rough estimate, n Denmark, in good standing, is put down at to 3,700 geographical miles; and the itiner-600, besides a few in Norway and Iceland. aries sent home by Dr. Barth form a net-Over 700 have been baptized, and 45 have work which covers the greatest portion of dates, and his single vote prevented the elecemigrated to Utah. The Elder, with a small Northern Africa. It seems, however, that tion of a rum Representative. The result party, is now on the way to the promised land. they are but poorly provided with means for Twenty-eight Danish Saints were to sail from the prosecution of their researches, the whole Liverpool for New Orleans on the 8th inst. of the sum originally granted by the English In France the book of Mormon has been Government having been received, and their

# Presence of Mind.

The herdsman of a farm in Scotland had occasion, lately, to send his daughter for the cattle under his charge. There were about eighty of them, and among them two bulls, one of which was occasionally in the habit hauled and newly furnished, has resumed her of assaulting people. On the day in quest trips for the season on the Stonington line. the winds, were adverse, and it was impossible for him to get to sea. There seemed to be no disposition manifested by the Government to force him away, but there was none for him to remain a moment beyond the time when his wants had been satisfied. A head wind his possessed no impediment to going any from Japan, in the mind of the Government to going away from Japan, in the mind of the Government to going away from Japan, in the mind of the Government to going away from Japan, in the mind of the Government to going away from Japan, in the mind of the Government to going away from Japan, in the mind of the Government to going away from Japan, in the mind of the Government to going away from Japan, in the dealth of the government was made for the testimony of Jeddo. At his command the anchor was weighed, and a line of boats attached to short feeded to the limit of the season on the Stoning to Him day, that is on the Government to force him away, but there was none for him to remain a moment beyond the time when his exile at Patmos, "for the word of God and for the testimony of Jesus Christ." The lime fixed by the Receivers of the R. Y. Tabane.

You have heard of the death, at Prague, of the class of the R. Y. Tabane.

You have heard of the death, at Prague, of the mind day, that is on Monday, I sent word to the place of refuge to resort to, what would his wants had been satisfied. A head wind the possessed no impediment to going away from Japan, in the mind of the Government was made for the restance of the N. Y. Tabane.

The day, that is on Monday, I sent word to the prison. A many days that is on Monday, I sent would not the present place of refuge to resort to, what would have deadly poissons, and of neutralizing distance of the nead the path of the constant habit of swallowing the reader have done—for, to run home, a distance of the question. The girl, with great present place of the prison of the Government was a sort of modern Mithriday. The province of the prison of the prison of the prison of the prison o

Paradise Regained " about two thousand; Samson Agonistes" one thousand and seven hundred; "Comus" one thousand three hunthousand lines. He began almost in his child-manufacturers in every line of business. Price, includ-hood, and lived to be seventy-one, writing ing both of the works, 25 cts. and upwards. incessantly by contract; averaging about two thousand lines a-year. Pope began at twelve, and died at fifty-seven; producing, in forty-five years about forty thousand lines, some eight thousand of which at most are original. His original poetry was at less than the rate of two hundred lines a year. Gray, the next of our great bards, lived fifty-five years. He began to write about twenty, and left one thousand verses. Byron, beginning at twelve and endng at thirty-seven, produced about ten thouand more verses than Homer. He tripled the productions of Virgil and Tasso; he greaty exceeded the volume of Dante and Ariosto; and he doubled Milton, writing about twentyfive years less.

"LIQUOR IN TRANSITU."-One day last week (says the Potland Advocate) several casks of iquor came from Boston in one of the steamers, marked "Gorham, N. H." On their ar rival at the wharf, and when they were about to be transferred to the cars for the place of destination, they were claimed by some individuals in this city. The agents who had them in charge refused to deliver them here, as they felt bound to put "them through" according to the directions, and placed them upon the freight train with this object in view. The real owners thus being foiled in their attempt to get possession of their liquor here, selected an agent to follow it to "Gorham, N. H.," where it was secured and brought back to the city on return. It was no sooner landed here, however, than our new, vigilant police seized the same and had it carted to the government house, where more of the same sort had been deposited in days past. ever it may be a handsome business transaction all round!

WRITING FOR A NEWSPAPER.—"It is not so easy a task to write for a newspaper as people suppose. A man may be a good scholar, a profound thinker, a vigilant observer of passing events, without being able to write for a newspaper. The power of writing a leading article for a newspaper is a tact which few possess, and which we have known that there is no time to revise and amend; but The farce of sending a long procession to as slip after slip is written, the "devil" snatchgift of nature than an acquired faculty."

> Successful Californians.—A person writing from San Francisco to the Newport the Sabbath. 52 pp.
>
> News, gives the following incident: "Two No. 3—Authority for the Change of the Day of the common-looking persons entered the hotel his wife. The male individual looked, for all the world, like a day-laborer, and the female bore a close resemblance to an Irish scullion. She wore coarse, vulgar brogans, and to her girdle was attached a gold watch and chain valued at least at two hundred dollars. The returned with a receipt for one hundred and

ONE OF THE WOMEN.—The Rhode Island Temperance Advocate tells the following good believes that a more southerly route, in the story of a woman who is worth her weight

"In Foster, there was an intemperate man vho had promised his wife that he would vote for the Maine Law candidates for the Senate and House. On the morning of election day, he was enticed to the tavern, and treated by his anti-law associates till he was drunk. His wife heard of it, searched him ed a horse and wagon and drove him to the polls. He voted for the Maine Law candi-Maine Law men from that town.

The Galena (Ill.) Jeffersonian says that the stereotyped and published, and arrangements own means well nigh exhausted; while now last survivor of the party that accompanie at Hamburg. It is already printed in Danish. which is to be placed at their disposal on pedition to the Pacific in 1814-15-16, has been remaining at the American House in that city, for a few days past. In company with his sons, he is now on his way to California, over nearly the same route, for half the distance, that he traveled forty years ago.

> The favorite steamer Commodore, Capt J. M. Lewis, having been thoroughly over.

Robert Hall said of family prayer, "It serves

A concert recently took place in England,

By sowing nitrate of soda in small quanti-A man named Russell Benjamin has been

The annual meeting of the American Anti-Slavery Society will be held at Rochester,

New York : Past, Present, and Future,

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DeRuyter institute. THE Academic Yearcommencesthe last Wednesday L in August, and closes the last Tuesday in June of

Board of Instruction. Rev. J. R. IRISH, A. M., Principal. Miss JOSEPHINE WILCOX, Preceptron Rev. J W. MORTON, Assistants. Mr. O. B. IRISH, The Terms for 1851 and 1852 are as follows: The First commences Aug. 27 and closes Dec. 2.

Second " " March 17 " " June 29. There will be no vacation between the Terms, but there will be a recess of one week at the middle of the second Term, and, at the option of the school, one of two days near the middle of each of the other Terms. In the common branches, and a few others, classes will be formed at the commencement of each Term, but in the higher branches a different arrangement is neces. sary. Hence Chemistry, Physiology, and Intellectual hilosophy, are assigned to the Fall Term; Philosophy, Astronomy, and Logic, to the Winter Term; and Botay, Geology, and Moral Science, to the Spring Term. atin, German, and French are commenced in the Fall Term. Greek and Hebrew in the Winter, and Spanish and Italian in the Spring, and continued through the course. Geometry is commenced with the Fall Term, Trigonometry and Conic Sections in the Winter, Mathe

Tuition. Tuition should be arranged before entering classes. Geography. Elementary Arithmetic, and Beginners in Grammar, per Term, Higher Arithmetic, Advenced Grammar, Composition, Beginners in Algebra, and Analysis, Higher Mathematics, Languages, Natural Sci-

matical Astronomy, Surveying, and Navigation in the

ences, &c. EXTRAS. Chemical Experiments, Drawing, Monochromatic Painting Oil Painting. Writing and Stationery, 10 50 Vocal Music, Elementary, Advanced Class. Instrumental Music, Use of Organ or Piano, \$2 00 per quarter.

BOARD, in private families, per week, from \$1 25 to \$1 50; in clubs, from 60 to 90 cents. Teachers' Classes will be formed at the opening of the Fall Term, and at the middle of the Winter Term. and continue seven weeks. The course will embrac a thorough review of the common school branches, with daily lectures on "The Art of Teaching," Chemistry, Physiology, Laws of Health, School Laws, &c., &c.. Tuition \$2 50.

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JAS. R. IRISH, Pres., Of the Board S. S. CLARKE, Sec. of Trustees.

Sabbath Tracts. THE American Sabbath Tract Society publishes L the following tracts, which are for sale at its De-

pository, No. 9 Spruce et., 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

Sabbath. 28 pp.
No. 4—The Sabbath and Lord's Day: A History 9. their Observance in the Christian Church. 52 pp: lo. 5—A Christian Caveat to the Old and New Sab batarians. 4 pp.

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No. 7—Thirty-six Plain Questions, presenting the main points in the Controversy; A Dialogue between a Minister of the Gospel and a Sabbatarian; Counterfeit Coin. 8 pp.

To: 8—The Sabbath Controversy: The True Issue.

which he had just consigned for transporta- No. 9-The Fourth Commandment: False Exposition 4 pp. No. 10—The True Sabbath Embraced and Observed

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No. 13-The Bible Sabbath. 24 pp. No. 14—Delaying Obedience. 4 pp.

The Society has also published the following works,

o which attention is invited:—
A Defense of the Sabbath, in reply to Ward on the Fourth Commandment. By George Carlow. First printed in London, in 1724; reprinted at Stonington, Ct., in 1802; now republished in a revised form.

168 pp.
The Royal Law Contended for. By Edward Stennet. First printed in London, in 1658. 60 pp. An Appeal for the Restoration of the Lord's Sabbath in an Address to the Baptists from the Seventhday Baptist General Conference. 24 pp.
Vindication of the True Sabbath, by J. W. Morton, late Missionary of the Reformed Presbyterian

Church. 64 pp.

These tracts will be furnished to those wishing them for distribution or sale, at the rate of 15 pages for one cent. Persons desiring them can have them forwarded by mail or otherwise, on sending their address, with a remittance, to GEORGE B. UTTER, Corres ponding Secretary of the American Sabbath Tract Society, No. 9 Spruce st., New York.

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