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# NEW YORK, FIFTH-DAY, JUNE 10, 1852.

WHOLE NO. 416.

# The Sabbath Recarder.

THE NEIGHBORHOOD OF SHANGHAE. Copled for the Recorder from the North China Herald.

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Some of the pleasantest walks in this neighborhood lie on the west side of the city. Within the walls, the embaukment against the well; the gas will then rise and displace which they are built, forms a dry path, when and that portion of it from the north gate, past with a short averus in fine grave, the small parade ground, by the west to the dent signs of great care being taken to keep south gate, is literally rus in urbe. Keeping this grave and the trees surrounding it in a pagoda, we reach St. Catharine's bridge, which, in an artistic point of view, is about the only pretty place in the whole district. At full tide, and when the the lofty trees in the adjoining plantations are in their best foliage, the scenes here are well worthy of the pencil of the most accomplished painter.\* There is a capital riding road the whole way from this bridge to the French Missionary Establishment at Ze-ka-wey. Along the bank of the Poq-way-dong creek, the land is high, and a more extended view of the country around is obtained from this road than any They are generally wrapped in matting. It re other in the neighborhood. This, too, is one of the best roads after wet weather, its elevated position exposing it to the drying influences of the winds.

We were once fortunate enough to be ad mitted into the studio of the accomplished priest at Ze-kn-wey, whose chief employment is to model images to adorn the chapels and the new Cathedral; the models, though only in clay, were perfect works of art; one in particular, the dead Christ, supported by the Virgin, was superb, the pure, languid, utterly dead look of the body, was still without that rigidity which it is so difficult to avoid, especially in sculpture, when an inanimate subject is allotted, we believe, to the Roman Cathois treated. There was an imploring, trustful lics, and among the others there is one approlook in the Virgin's face, not unmixed with an expression of the deepest sorrow, that stamps the model as the work of one highly advanced in the art. The group is pyramidical, the form most to be admired in all sculpture; wit- of its pillars, may prove to be too much for its ness "Bailey's Graces," "Eve at the Fountain," "The Dying Gladiator," &c. &c. The Amazon in the Exhibition is also in this cate- is almost completed. When the whole is fingory. In the Chapel, which is a large build- ished, it will doubtless be tastefully fitted up, by the same artist. One, "Christ in the visitors may become converts. Tomb," is highly spoken of. At the back of the building are extensive school-rooms. The scholars seem to be very happy, and well ta- in this country, to reap the quickest harvest. ken care of. Their sleeping apartments are But this is not the place to discuss these remarkable for their neat and cleanly appearance, each scholar being provided with a com- incalculable good a worthy missionary might fortable bed, which is furnished with mus- do to the sick and needy, if he resided in some

wey is the town of Fat-wha, which consists of land, and be equally respected. one long street running in a westerly direction. Through this, is one of the roads to that can be had in this immediate neighborhood, Yah-ke-tun, or Pheasant Mound, a small hill is obtainable by walking eastward to the banks about eleven miles from Shanghae, situated of the Yang-tsze-kiang. The shortest way is on the Soo-choo creek, where the stream to go by boat to the batteries half way to branches off that leads to Kea-ding, an insig- Woosung, land at the creek Tung-kow (on steps into the next, and so on. The danger try. There is a freshness in the breeze, too, the railing of the balcony would be found too

Between Ya-ke-tun and Kea-ding a consid-The lime pits used for extracting the color wha Pagoda; and at the temples adjoining a may be seen at intervals along the banks of great variety of Chinese gods may be seen. A the creek. There is a village called Nan- very extensive view also is that from the top tsun, on this creek, famous for the dragon of one of the towers in Kung-wan, the boats brought there at one of the native festi- half-way tower to Woosung. The tower is vals. "The hills" are visible from Yah-ke- built over a large pawnbroking establishment, tun. It may be useful to give the names of and is used as a sort of alarm station in case these hills, which are as follows: The Pago- of fire or thieves. In the highest story there da Hill, Cho-san; the hill between it and is a large drum, also some bows and arrows, Leang Pagoda Hill, is Chin san; this is general- and a rusty matchlock. ly called Joss-house Hill by foreigners, on account of the number of the Joss-houses on the south side of it. The Leang Pagoda Hill to the south, called Rob Roy's Hill from its rugged and precipitous sides, is Wang-san. The first of the lakes to the west of the hills is the Mao-hoo. On an island in them is a pagoda called the Mao-tow. In this neighbor- city. Of John McDonogh it thus speaks: sometimes seen. It is certainly very inter- accumulation. These he pursued through esting to see the complete command the men a long, niggardly, and sinful life, and these he enough to swamp much larger craft; in fact, we \_\_ mirror of his character—he sought to conmust confess we were sick of them.

There is a style of fishing sometimes employed in the Soo-choo creek, which we have bequeathed the enormus aggregate of seventy which has a board painted white out level with moisten it with a tear." the water on the laboard side. This attracts the fish on moonlight nights, so that they jump uponit, or over into the boat, and to prevent their jumping too far, there is a net rigged up perpendicularly on the starboard side.

bridgenesses vided uno gunor a saw w.w. w almighty dollar all his life, and died, at last, for the whole race. The sacred narrative members.

H. D. Branner, L.

mil mont offer them.

of the funnel being completely immersed in tears and destitution." the water in the bottle, which, when full of gas, must be carefully corked. About a mile outside the walls, and proceeding towards the good state of preservation. Some very handsome flowers have sometimes been obtained

The baby-towers in this neighborhood are worthy of remark, both on account of the singular mode of burial employed, and the inquiries into infanticide to which they naturally lead. There is one near the French Consulate, and another at St. Catharine's bridge. We sincerely hope there are no more, as they give strong grounds for suspecting that all the children deposited in them may not have died infanticide is far from being a common crime in this district. During the famine in 1849, the tower was crammed to the top with bodies. quires a considerable amount of curiosity to climb up to one of the arches, through which the dead infants are thrust, and undergo the penalties of looking down into this horrid

While on this subject, we may point out some Christian's tombs at the south west side of the city. They are probably the tombs of Catholic priests, as they have the cross and I. H. S. on them. There is a lengthy Chinese inscription on each. A translation of some of the oldest would be interesting, perhaps, as they all appear to be dated. A few angels or cherubs have been attempted to be carved on one or two.

At the south end of the city, some distance outside the walls, are several cemeteries. One priated to beggars; the latter is almost impassable in hot weather.

The Catholic Cathedral at Ta-pi-ka, is perhaps the most massive building in China; the thickness of its walls, and great circumference foundation, situated as it is so close to the river. The building is about 240 feet long and 150 feet broad, and is very high; the roof ing, we believe there are some finished works and attract many natives, who, from casual

It is in schools and in rural hamlets where the first seeds of the Gospel should be sown matters. We would, however, point out the queto curtains. Part of the garden is devoted small village, where, in a very short time, he to the growth of plants used for medicines. would be likely to become to the villagers, About a mile to the north-west of Ze-ka- what a country pastor is to his flock in Eng-

One of the most complete changes of scene nificant city, where the bricks in its walls ex- the right bank of the river,) keep along its ceed those in its houses. However, the Chief margin, or as near it as the road will allow, Magistrate's house is rather imposing, on ac- for about half a mile; then strike off to the count of a fine stone railing in front, and is left, due east, and in about two miles walk well situated on the margin of a small lake, in | the town of Kow-kow is reached; pass directthe center of which is a wooded islet. The ly through it, and continuing eastward for not annexed to it now, but the same remark city walls seem to be about equal in circum- about four miles more, you will arrive at the Darks of the other parts of the ference to those of Shanghae. There is a pa- great embankment of Yang-tsze-kiang, after goda in the city, but it is in a very bad state having passed over the lesser one. The view of repair. An insurance office would almost from it is quite marine; the waves rolling in be justified in disputing a claim if any acci- over the long beech in interminable succesdent happened to one of its clients adventur- sion, the vast flocks of wild fowl passing to ous enough to ascend it. The manner of get- and fro in extended lines, and the wide ting up is rather singular. Upon reaching space of unbroken horizon, have a strange one story, you have to go out into the balcony newness in their look, that will repay one for and walk half round it, then enter by a few the long walk through an uninteresting counlies in coming down the steps on each story, that gives additional charms to the scene, and as they are very steep. If a false step is taken, perhaps some outward or homeward bound vessels passing at the time will enliven the

view. The best view of the general features of erable quantity of a kind of indigo is grown. this country is obtained from the top of Lung-

# THREE MILLIONAIRES.

ng cormorants are "He had but two passions-notoriety and trol and administer them after death. He cut his neglected relations off with a shilling, and

cal, yulgar man, without a scintilla of soul, of it more than to another. Our house stands within about ten rods of this God and sternity. He was the slave of the whom it was given, show that it was intended the growing desecration of the day by church men like Friend Hopper, this unchristian would be carefully kept on board, as part of

Among the objects of interest near Shang- without having the courage to make a will; states that "on the seventh day God ended hae, that are within walking distance, perhaps or the grace to make, by public charities, his work which he had made, and he rested the bubbling well is the most curious. The some reparation for the selfishness of his life. on the seventh day from all his work which carbonic acid gas that it discharges itself of is His relations, who vainly, in his lifetime, im- he had made, and God blessed the seventh easily ignited when flame is applied. A small plored the crumbs that 'fell from the rich day and sanctified it." His resting was not quantity could be readily obtained by filling a man's table,' will now, it is hoped, receive to recruit his exhausted energies, which had bottle with water, inserting a funnel into it, then and enjoy the magnificent estate which he been expended in the work of creation, but placing them over one of the jets, the mouth accumulated by extortion, and coined out of to set his creatures an example, to institute an

The third is referred to as follows:

"Cornelius Paulding was a better man

than either of these. He was frigid, penurious, and exacting. But he sometimes give, and gave freely. For many years he had been a member of the Baptist church; and at various periods, after he removed to New Orleans, he provided a place of worship for his brethren, and tendered his house as a residence for the minister. Several clergymen came to reside with him, but, notwithstanding their habits of self-denial, he starved them al out. Nor did the Church thrive any better under his auspices. The church government of the Baptists is a pure democracy. All the power resides in the members, and even the old prejudice that exclude women from participation in government, is not recognized All are equals; and the minister in that church, a natural death. However, we believe that out of the pulpit, has no more power than one of his flock. This form of government was not adapted to the disposition of Mr. Paulding. He was arbitrary and dictatorial, and the result was, that the Baptists in this city, though few in number and poor, preferred to worship in obscure places, rather than to occupy the splendid church which he sometimes proposed to erect for them. Mr. Paulding lived long enough to learn a useful lesson from the death of John McDonogh. He read the commentaries of the press upon his unnatural, selfish, and litigious will. He has wisely bequeathed the bulk of his estate to his impoverished relations; has made generous donations to the Orphan Asylum and Public Schools; and, we rejoice to learn, appropriat-

> Selected for the Sabbath Recorder. THE UNIVERSAL OBLIGATION OF THE SABBATH.

ed \$30,000 for the Baptists of this city.

Occasional remarks dropped from the lips of professed Christians, taken in connection with their practices, have led us to conclude that the impression has become quite prevalent in the Church, that the obligation to remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy, is very different from that of the law which forbids us to steal our neighbor's property or to take his life. The charge of a violation of the fourth commandment, brought against a professed Christian, would much less seriousy affect his standing in society, than the charge that he had stolen his neighbor's goods or taken his life. And yet the same law that forbids the one class of acts enjoins the other Church discipline for violations of the fourth commandment, unless they are of the most flagrant character, is an almost unheard-of thing; and yet the members of our churches are constantly guilty of such violations. There must lie at the base of this state of public opinion a lurking impression that the rigors of God's law in reference to the observance of the Sabbath have been somewhat abated under the New Testament economy-that He is not as much provoked by a violation of the fourth commandment by Christians as He was at such violations by his ancient people, the Jews. Indeed, we have not unfrequently heard the assertion made, that the Sabbath was a mere Jewish ordinance, and that it passed away with the other rites and ceremonies peculiar to the Old Testament econemy. We admit that the temporal penalties annexed to the law under the theocracy are changed, without in the slightest degree affecting the obligation of the law itself. The law and its penalties are two entirely separate and distinct things. Were any one of the States of this Republic to substitute imprisonabrogate the law against murder, or imply that it was a less beinous crime to commit murder after the change than it had been before. So we argue, that the temporal penalties, which were annexed to the fourth commandment under the theocracy, and which were executed upon the Jews with such fearful vengeance, are no longer annexed to it does not in the slightest degree prove that i was in a Jew. The Sabbath, though possess-

The contest of the second of the bosse of the could be could be said to both formly whiching sympathy, confidence, nor all said to both seviet formly whiching sympathy, confidence, nor all said to both seviet formly whiching sympathy, confidence, nor all

ordinance for them. We stop not now to answer the quibble of Dr. Paley, and others after him, that the day was not instituted at the end of creation. We take it for granted, for that appears to us to be the plain meaning of the history, that it was given to Adam in a state of innocency, when he stood as the representative of his whole race, and that in that capacity he received it for the race, and not merely for himself. If this be so, it follows that it cannot be a mere Jewish ordinance, because it was given two thousand years before the Jews had an existence as a separate nation. The language of the fourth commandment implies this—Remember the Sabbath to keep it holy; not, I now appoint such a day, and enjoin you to observe it, but remember a day that you have already been taught to observe. Most of the commands which were given to Adam, were given to him in his pub ic capacity, and not as a private individual The commands to multiply and replenish the earth, and to exercise dominion over the creatures, were all of this character. He represented not the Jews merely, but all the race, and as such he received the law of the Sabbath for the race; hence we conclude that it is binding upon all whom he there re-In the third place, we argue the universal

bligation of the Sabbath from the position of the law, enjoining it, in the Decalogue. There was a portion of the laws of Moses which was given to him by the voice of God, and he was directed to write them in a book for the benefit of his nation. There was another part that was given amid the terrible thunderngs and lightnings of Mt. Sinai, which was written by God himself, not upon parchment, as were the other laws, but upon two tables of stone hewn out of the solid rock. Why this marked difference in the two sets of laws? Why did God write one on stone twice with his own hand, and direct the other to be written by Moses on parchment? It seems clearly to have been implied that the one code of laws was perpetual in its obligation, like the stone upon which it was written, never to decay; the other was intended to crumble like the paragraphs of general interest:parchment which contained it, and give place to a more glorious dispensation. Now, that code which was engraven upon the stone contains the law of the Sabbath. All the other laws grouped with it are universally admitted to be binding upon all men, in all ages and countries. They bind the Christian as much as they did the Jew. What right has any man to single out the fourth commandment, very. See how my hands were torn by cling- of mankind was not addicted to trading colts, and say that it alone, of all the code, has been ing to bushes, brambles, and rocks, as they or to going by a prayer-meeting to attend a abrogated. It was written upon the stone by dragged me along!' He held out his hard caucus, his conformity will now more rapidly God's own hand as well as they; it was sanc- hands, which still showed the scars left by approach the great pattern. Amen! sent upon the Jews were sent upon them for

the violation of this law. predict its observance under the new dispening dangerous corners, and slipping through sation. There are several passages of this unseen loop-holes, often gave him the victory character, to only one of which we have room in cases that seemed hopeless to other minds. of Isaiah, and 6th, 7th, and 8th verses-"Also was needed as much as moral firmness; but the sons of the strangers that join themselves Friend Hopper possessed both these qualities punishment for murder, that fact would not to the Lord to serve him, and to love the name in remarkable degree. When a loaded pistol of the Lord, every one that keepeth the Sab- was pointed at his breast, he looked the slavebath from polluting it, will I bring to my hunter steadily in the eye, and said calmly, holy mountain and make them joyful in my Foolish man, put up that murderous weawill show that it is the bringing in of the Gen- my duty? Once he was thrown out of a tiles into the Christian Church that is here second story window, by two or three enragstill to be observed, and a blessing is promis- but he re-appeared in the the room, through ed to him who kept it from polluting it. Of another second story window, a few minutes course it follows that Christians would not after, and rescued their victim by simple Christian to violate that law than it formerly keep a law that had been abrogated, nor boldness and presence of mind. would God bless them for so doing.

proof of this position, we remark, in the first much need of such a day as the Jews common; and even among those who talked pleasant instance of the correction of this That the objects which God had in view in pealed were in their very nature temporary. creasing tendency to ask no questions when from Genoa. Upon showing my Italian establishing the Sabbath, applied as fully to The reasons for their continuance ceased, and they saw a colored man in a hurry to step Bibles and Testaments, one sailor approachother men as they did to the Jews. These hence they ceased with them. An unchange- Northward. But though Friend Hopper's ed with an appearance of great interest to objects were to commemorate the act of crea- able God would never abolish a law, when all zeal and energy were less needed in slave examine them, and then ran below to his tion, and to afford a season of rest and relaxa- the reason for its original enactment were cases in his later years, he was always ready chest, and returned with a tract which had tion from labor, and for meditation and reflection when can give a land active when called upon. Not many been given him the Sunday previous. Showsome curious commentaries on the lives of tion on the great subject of religion. There reason for a Sabbath before the coming of months before his decease, he left his bed at ing a passage in it, where the composition of several rich men recently deceased in that is nothing in either of these that made the ap- Christ, which does not still prove the necessity midnight to place a poor fugitive in safety; the Bible, its books, its translations, and its pointment of such a day more applicable to for such a day since that coming. The Sab- and had the step involved imprisonment dur- counterfeits, are spoken of at some length, he the Jews than to other nations. Others were bath was a type, it is true, but not of any ing the remainder of his natural life, the brave asked pointedly, 'Are these books which you as much bound to commemorate the act of thing under the new dispensation, but of the old man would not have hesitated for a offer here, the true Bible described in this creation as they were, because God was rest of heaven, and that is as much needed equally the creator and preserver of all men. now as it was under the old economy. If Friend Hopper was deeply grieved by the he repeated the question for the sake of exhibited in his will. He clutched at his Others needed a day of rest and relaxation such a day were useful to the Jews, it will unjust and inhuman custom of excluding colorordinary thing, is to see the way the men venbonds, and titles, and money bags, in his dyfrom the weary and exhausting toils of life as be equally useful to Christians. If the failure ed people from cars and omnibuses. Once,
further conversation with this man, I found
the lakes when the much as they did. The constitution of both to observe it brought down God's displeasure when a woman of modest deportment, and that he had a shrewed notion of the priests' there is a sea on; the waves appear large tricate, and fruitful of fraud and controversy man and beast is such as to require some upon the Jews, it will be equally displeasing neatly dressed, was turned out into the rain, reason for wishing to exclude the Bible. such season of relaxation, or it sinks speedily to him in Christians. We conclude, there- for no other fault than having a brown comfrom sheer exhaustion. Hence those nations, fore, that the fourth is just as obligatory upon plexion, he indignantly jumped out of the cars placing his fingers upon his closed eyes. He which have not the Christian Sabbath, have Christians as any of the other nine command- and walked home in the rain himself, though showed to me the book he had till then supbeen compelled to appoint some substitute in ments of the Decalogue, and that he who vio- well-nigh eighty years old, and weary with its place. They could not get along without lates it is really as great a sinner in the sight the labors of the day. Sometimes colored sits at one end of a long cance-looking boat, that will never plant a flower on his grave, or it. Human nature demands it, and not merely of God, and as worthy of the censures of the men were ordered to stand on the platform the Jews. All the reasons which God assign- church and the exercise of its discipline as he outside the cars; and whenever he heard such ed for the appointment of the day are applica- who steals or bears false witness against his orders given, he walked out and stood with "Joseph Fowler was a cold, selfish, cyni- ble to human nature, and not to any one part neighbor or covet his neighbor's goods. them. His earnest representations to the my custom with these vessels from Catholic. We remark, secondly, that the time when wake up and bring the powers intrusted to change; but things soon relapsed into their with her name lettered on the cover; and re-

### THE TWO SISTERS.

Awake! awake! the royal hills Are diademed with rosy light, The waving forests, warbling rills,
All worship God aright. Where trees like emerald pillars rise, A child is kneeling on the sod, Her face is looking on the skies, Her heart is gone to God. Her prayer is said, she rises now, the seeks the dear familiar bower, Shadowed by many a leafy bough,

Perfumed by many a flower. With fingers pale the bridal vine Still clasps her forest lord, and strays, Where warm voluptuous sunbeams shine, A thousand various ways; Or hangs the curtain that she weaves In folds before that temple fair; A lovely tapestry of leaves,

That stirs with every air. The child approached the lone retreat, With quickened steps and eager eye; She called-Awake! O sister, sweet! But there was no reply. She drew the leafy veil apart, She looked above, but nothing said, And entering with a beating heart, She stood before the Dead.

Alone and with the Dead she stood,

The Dead, asleep among the flowers. That yesternight her hand had strewed, Marked not the changing hours. She knew not it was morning prime, Shall never know the silent noon, Shall never heed the twilight time, Nor chronicle the moon. A broken lilly in her hand, A drooping rose on drooping head;

Even Nature seemed to understand Her queenliest flower lay dead. The Child, with aspect sad and still, Stood gazing at her sister's side, Content, if it had been God's will, : That moment to have died. She felt like Eve when Eden's gate Had closed on her for evermore, She felt that life was desolate, That Paradise was o'er. No tears are hers, for tears are vain,

The heart and not the robe is rent, If God who gives will take again, 'Tis folly to lament. Then drop the curtain, fold by fold, Over the consecrated Bower, And veil from curious eyes and cold The dead and living Flower. [Lon. Leade

### ISAAC T. HOPPER.

of the life of Isaac T. Hopper, prepared by L. Maria Child, from which we copy several

'Ah,' said the old man, 'I was thinking of the him, &c. The brethern were not asked to time when I was a boy, like you, before the pray for him, but Uncle Z. is very glad that white men came and carried me off into sla- as brother B. has discovered that the Saviour tioned by the thunders and lightnings of deep wounds in that desperate struggle. those prophecies of the Old Testament which his natural acuteness, his ready tact in avoid- great good seemed to be the result. now to refer-it is found in the 56th chapter | On many of these occasions, physical courage house of prayer." A reference to the context pon! Dost thou expect to terrify me from referred to, and that the Sabbath was then ed men, who were binding a slave with cords

After his removal from Philadelphia, fewer The only other argument for the perpetual cases of this kind were brought under his more than the command not to have any other obligation of the Sabbath which we shall observation. Systematic arrangements to aid couraged by their priests to believe to be God but Jehovah was peculiar to them. In now give, is the fact that we now have as 'fugitives from injustice' had become more the whole and veritable Sacred Scriptures. A had. All of God's laws which have been re- loudest against Abolitionists, there was an in- error, occurred on board the Italian brig

Church Sessions and Judicatories ought to managers did, at one time, effect a temporary countries, I presented to the brig a Bible, of his suffering kindred in this world, nor of the Sabbath was instituted, and the person to them to bear upon the public mind, to check former state. If New York contained ten ceived in return many assurances that it

### UNCLE ZEB.

Our nearest neighbor, "Uncle Z-," the was called, a professing Christian, whose praise was in the mouths and hearts of all who knew him, was suddenly bereft of reason, and his insanity partook of the character of the man; there was no raving, destructive mania, as though the demon of natural depravity had been let loose before his time, but a mild and harmless incoherence, like innocent childish prattle, and the engrossing topic of his thoughts was still salvation by Jesus Christ, and he was as regular in attendance on the means of grace as he had been before. But all the social meetings in the region were sure to be visited by his person and edified by his exhortations, which, if not as pertinent to the general train of others' remarks, were fully as sound and scriptural as any. But the strik-ing feature of his remarks, which then so forcibly illumined my mind, was the reformatory nature of them, as directed to professing Christians. In this lay his forte. From the scarcity of ministers then in that region, all were called on to "exercise their gifts," and Uncle Z, always exercised his, whether called on or not; and his eloquence, when illustrating wholesale confessions, was masterly, and often apalling to individuals, as well as electric to the whole audience. To illustrate: Brother A. gets up, and says

that he would not give up his hope for the world, but finds his heart so sinful that at times he almost despairs of getting to heaven; he trusts the brethern will pray for him, and try to forgive him. The moment he sits down, Uncle Z., hitherto undiscovered, is on his feet, exhorting the brother "not to give up his hope, but to keep it as an anchor, and to go right off and tell poor brother J. that he is sorry he did not pay him that bushel of corn for the last day's work, according to agreement, and that he is willing to restore to him fourfold, and will never cheat him or anybody else again as long as he lives. He that con-fesseth and forsaketh his sins shall obtain mercy-Amen! Brethren, let us pray for brother A.;" and a short prayer is made in perfect accordance with the facts in the case, during which Uncle Z.'s mind is refreshed with other incidents of brother A.'s life, which The Anti-Slavery Standard has a sketch are all borne to a throne of grace, in simple, fervent, and touching intercession for mercy, taking it for granted that brother A. is really penitent. What poor A feels can better be imagined than described. I think he did not "When he was a lad, eleven or twelve go to confession again till he was somewhat years old, he happened to see an old colored posted up on particulars. Next brother B. man sitting on the fence, watching him, with rises, and laments a want of conformity to the a very dejected countenance. He went up character of his blessed Master, but hopes to him, and inquired why he seemed so sad. that when Christ shall appear, he shall be like

These illustrations, from their truthfulness Sinai as well as they; there is no command Isaac sat down beside him, and listened to and simplicity, produced marked results. of the New Testament repealing it any more the details of a story, which filled his young Some felt like shouting and clapping at the than the others. The same God, under the heart with generous indignation. As he exactness of the pictures drawn, but could same circumstances, and with the same sanc- walked thoughtfully away, he made an inward not say that they might not look as bad, if tions, said, Remember the Sabbath day to vow that, from that time, through his whole sketched by the same hand; others dared keep it holy, that said thou shalt not kill. If life, he would be the friend of Africans; and not stir, for fear their turn would come next. the Sabbath was a mere ceremonial observ- faithfully he kept this juvenile resolution. He The subjects themselves might have evaded ance, confined to the Jews, why was the law was one of the very earliest friends of the or concealed the thrusts under a fit of anger, enjoining it singled out from all the other slaves, and, to his latest hour, he warmly sym- but all knew that Uncle Z. was crazy, and a ceremonial observances, and placed among pathized with their wrongs. He was a pro- man must be a fool to be angry at him; bethe moral precepts? This was giving it a minent member of the first Abolition Society sides, he had cut so like a skillful and comstrange pre-eminence above the others, est in Pennsylvania, and labored earnestly with passionate surgeon, the tears often trickling pecially when we remember that near two- Benjamin Rush, Dr. Rogers, and other dis- down his face while he was thrusting the thirds of the temporal judgments which were tinguished philanthropists of the time. No knife into the sorest part of the wound! man at that period, not even eminent judges And then, who had a better right than Uncle and advocates, was better acquainted with all Z. to administer reproof, even if he had not A fourth argument for the perpetual obli- the intricacies of law questions connected been crazy? for no one could ever have said gation of the Sabbath may be derived from with Slavery. His accurate legal knowledge, to him, "Physician, heal thyself." Hence

# THE SCRIPTURES AMONG PAPISTS.

The marine agent of the New York Bible Society, in his report for 1851, makes the following statements respecting the deplorable ignorance of the Scriptures in the Roman Catholic countries of Southern Eu-

"Upon vessels from the Catholic countries of Southern Europe, I find many who have never sees the Bible, and who suppose it to be the mass-book, or the small volume of Scripture stories, which, under the name of the Bible of Royaumont, and similar deceptive titles, is used in schools in some parts of Italy and France, and which the masses are enillustrating it by the expressive gesture of old volume, ornamented with wood cuts, entitled the "History of the Old and New Testaments, and containing not as much matter as the New Testament alone. As is always Che Sabbath Recorder.

### A DARK PROVIDENCE.

New York, June 10, 1852.

The account of the starvation of a compan of Missionaries sent out by the "Patagonian Missionary Society" to the neighborhood of Cape Horn, which was copied in our last paper, will call forth a variety of opinions as to the wisdom of missionary operations in deal about the folly of religious enterpises which jeopardize human life, even from those who never had a word to say against expedilaudation, for "men will praise thee, when pect consistency in such cases. been, and so it will continue to be.

In our opinion, however, these very views of worldly-minded men constitute one of the strongest arguments in justification of the missionary enterprise. The very fact that they entertain such views, is a confirmation of the great Scripture doctrine, that " the carnal mind is enmity against God." For if they cannot witness those instances of devotion to God which put life in peril, without expressing their contempt, while hazardous enterprises in pursuit of wealth, or of human glory, call forth their warmest admiration, it is proof positive that God is the object of their strong aversion. We suppose that the views which they express are the spontaneous outburst of natural feeling, and as human nature is radically the same, the world over, we conclude that such enmity against God exists every where. If it exists every where, then the gospel ought to be preached every where and missionary operations, so far from being foolish, are the wisest undertakings ever attempted by man. We add, that among the most needy, though, perhaps, the most hopeless objects of missionary effort, are these very complainers, who so unwittingly pass sentence upon themselves as the enemies o

Another thing should be taken into consid eration. Why was it that Patagonia, though inhabited by human beings, was found by another company of human beings, landing there with the most benevolent intentions, to be the land of desolation and cruelty, so that they were hunted backwards and forwards by the natives, and at last had to die literally by starvation? Does not such a land need the meliorating influences of the gospel? Would it be the land of cruelty, were it not for that very depravity which is the true foundation of missionary labor? Would it be the land of desolation, if the inhabitants were not fallen creatures? Were they race of people not standing in perishing need of the gospel, they would have subdued and cultivated the portion of earth which God had given them, and obviated all necessity for the starvation of those who sought their shores Were they not a people alienated from God. and consequently foes of man, they would not have treated with neglect, and perhaps with downright cruelty, those who came to them on an errand of love. We would add, that among whatever people is found that savage ferocity which renders it hazardous for the stranger to appear among them, there is the greatest call for missionary effort. Such people, above all others, need that gospe which teaches man to love his neighbor as himself. Worldly wisdom would wait, till what is called civilization had experimented awhile. But we consider such wisdom little better than the philosophy of the woman, who would not allow her son to go into the water, till he had learned to swim. The gospel is the only civilizer of fallen man. The old objection, that there are heather

enough at home, without going to Patagonia or any other far off land, in search of them, will no doubt be trumped up anew. We suppose too, that there were sinners enough in Judea. when our Lord told his disciples to go into all the world, and preach the gospel to every creature. Nevertheless, our Lord did not see fit to confine the gospel to such narrow precincts. "The field is the world;" and it the grain is ripest in the most remote borders of the field, thither let ine reapers go. If they stand still till that in their immediate vicinity ripens, that which is far off will fall, and be lost. Depend upon it, divine wisdom is best in this matter. One of the greatest evils of sin is the disruption which it has made of the families of mankind. It has sundred them in feelings and in interests, and they stand aloof from each other. It seems to be in accordance with divine wisdom, to bind together the distant families of the earth by ties more infrangible and lasting than those which are founded in their earthly interests merely. Hence the injunction to give them that gospel, which cements souls together in love. People may talk of steamships, and railroads, and the thousand facilities of modern invention, as the great ligaments which bind distant regions together; but we regard such things merely as instrumentalities provided for extending the only true bond of union, the gospel of

SUNDAY WORK OF PRINTERS .- In the Na-

Cincinnati, the subject of Sunday work came | these the Rev. Richard Wall of Siskenan has | undo what her predecessor had encouraged. | he united, very much pleased with us, reading all Sunday afternoon, setting upon a sermon the Christian Times gives a copy of a prayer, instance, he said, the manuscript was fresh in the church at Rome bearing that saint's ciples, and to the protecting power of God; from the pulpit, the subject of which was, "The name. strict observance of the Sabbath day!"

### SABBATIZING IN HAYTI.

A correspondent calls our attention to the general; and, no doubt, we shall hear a great fact (which he learns from a letter in the N Y. Tribune) that Rev. Mr. Judd, the Baptist Free Missionary in Hayti, attended the Coronation of the Emperor Soulouque on Sunday, tions to California in quest of gold, notwith- April 18th; and inquires whether such a course standing the numbers that have perished in is consistent with sabbatizing on Sunday; and such expeditions; nor a word to say against if not, whether the Free Mission Society wil hazardous vovages to the climes of pestilence | be under the necessity of calling Mr. J. to acand death, in pursuit of the commodities count for secularizing the day? Remember which make the adventurers rich. In the ing the course of that Society towards Mr estimation of the world, it makes a mighty Jones, whom they dismissed for keeping the difference whether life is lost in pursuit of seventh day and teaching the obligation of God's glory, or in pursuit of self-interest. In others to keep it, we should say that consisthe one case, the world has no other language tency would require them to call Mr. Judd but that of reprehension; in the other, that of to account. But we long ago ceased to exthou doest well to thyself." So it has always found that men who cannot get along at all with a consistent observer of the Bible Sab bath, can very cordially fellowship those who openly profess the most conflicting and destructive theories in regard to the sabbatic in stitution, such as no-Sabbath, every day a Sabbath, a seventh part of time the Sabbath, and a divinely-authorized change of the Sabbath And perhaps, after all, this is not much to be wondered at. The advocates of these various theories stand upon common ground—they all reject the plain teachings of the word of God—and hence they have little to fear from the reproofs of each other. But when one embraces the Bible Sabbath, and begins to tell them, in the language of Scripture, "The seventh day is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God; in it thou shalt not do any work," straightway their indignation waxes hot, and they take steps to remove this troubler by turning him out of the synagogue.

### BRITISH CORRESPONDENCE.

Ecclesiastical Questions in England-Popery.

In the British Parliament, this week, there has been more than the usual proportion of ecclesiastical questions under discussion. The Popish Maynooth College Grant, the appointment of the semi-popish Mr. Bennett to Frome, and the Colonial Bishops' Bill, have all excited considerable interest. This last measure seemed designed and fitted to give to the Episcopal Church in our Colonies power to exercise a rather dangerous domination, being promoted by the Tractarian party. It was virtually, though not formally, re-

out the country much interest, and the prospect of an immediate dissolution of Parliament makes many members cautious how they speak and vote, lest their constituents prove offended. The Government itself i shy of expressing a decided opinion, and although they did not oppose Mr. Spooner's motion for inquiry, it is believed that they influenced their adherents to absent themselves when the motion should have been further discussed, and by the thinness of the attendance, the House of Commons had to be adiourned. And now, in consequence of an accident which Mr. S. has sustained, Mr. Newdegate two days ago gave notice of the coninuance of the motion for June 16th, and it s not expected that the state of business, should Parliament be still sitting, will admit of its being farther considered. The Chancellor of the Exchequer has intimated that Government has no intention of proposing the abrogation of the Grant. Never were men more mistaken, however, than were those who hoped that by conferring favors on Popery, they would secure the assistance of the priesthood for good government to Ireland. A spirit of fierce intolerance is nourished there, and crime is promoted to prevent intheir flocks seem to understand that this is a ignal for vengeance upon those who have made themselves thus obnoxious. Another determined attempt of this nature has taken place in Tuam. A man of the name of Boeus had received some Protestant laborers into his house as lodgers. He had been remonstrated with by a priest and others for this to turn them adrift, his house has been twice

There is much reason to fear that our present ministry are as little disposed to give any effective discouragement to the Papacy as their predecessors, but we hope they will not prise to many, who had read Lord John Russell's famous letter to the Bishop of Durham against Popish mummeries, to hear him lately confess, in the House of Commons. that during the Lord Lieutenancy of Lord Besborough in Ireland, the late Popish Archbishop Murray had been offered a seat in the Privy Council of the Irish Government, and was declined. There is, however, undoubted ranks of the Papacy in that benighted land,

set on fire within two weeks. On the first

occasion, it was observed in flames by a per-

son returning from a wedding. Fifteen in

dividuals were sleeping in the house at the

The case of the Rev. Mr. Bennett, so notorious for his Popish mummeries in the London Episcopal church of St. Barnabas, continues tate." to excite the public mind. We have already noticed his more recent admission to the vicarage of Frome although he had been dismissed by the Bishop of London. He had made no acknowledgment of error, and indeed is said to be re-acting his St. Barnabas' histrionics. In the House of Commons, on the 19th ult., Mr Horsman (the scourge of Bishops) moved for an address to Her Majesty to take into consideration that appointment. The motion was negatived, it being stated that Government intended to examine the case. On the 27th ult. Col Boyle, in the House of Commons, stated that he found it stated in Barnstaple's "Roman Catholic Register," that on a certain day the Rev. Mr. Bennett was received into the Roman Catholic church, and he wished to know what steps Government the Exchequer replied, that the matter was under the consideration of the law officers of the Crown; but only on Monday last, he intimated that they considered that the Queen has not the means of insuring an efficient in quiry by means of a commission, and reccommending that the matter be brought before the Bishop. That this would be the merest mockery, is evident. What redress could be expected by this means? It was "with conscience of the idol," that the Bishop did the deed, and compulsion, moral or physical alone, will induce him to question the wisdom or propriety of the step. But it is not probable that Horsman will allow the matter to pass without further effort at the redress of so flagrant an evil. It was confidently stated, long ago, by proper witnesses, that during some nine months Mr. Bennett spent recently on the Continent, he was never seen in Protestant place of worship, but regularly in Catholic chapels. A papist, not in heart

# only, but in practice, he seems to be.

BAPTIST FOREIGN MISSIONS.

The American Baptist Missionary Union its Anniversary at Pittsburg, Pa. on the 18th, 19th, and 20th of May. The Report of the Executive Committee, presented on that occasion, states that the number of missions prosecuted under the direction of the Board, not including one at Ava, is 18, embracing 83 stations and 114 out-stations, besides 350 places of stated preaching in Germany and France. Connected with the missions are 57 missionaries, of whom 52 are preachers, and there are 59 female assistants. Two mission-The Maynooth Grant is exciting througharies and two female assistants have died, and two female assistants have joined the and assistants is 197; total of missionaries and assistants connected with the missions, 313. Ten missionaries and female assistants are under appointment. There are 180 churches, number of schools is 79, including 4 for native preachers, 1 normal and 16 boarding schools with about 1,700 pupils.

The receipts of the Union during the year ending with March were \$124,211 94, and the expenditures, \$124,558 09. Of the receipts \$11,500 were grants from the American and Foreign Bible Society, \$4,000 from the American Tract Society, and \$4,000 from the United States Government. The whole expenditure was \$5,684 51 more than in the preceding year.

late pastor of the Baptist church at Johnson, My only rest or comfort for one moment, is Vt., and John L. Douglass, late pastor of the Baptist church at Fort Ann. N. Y., with their wives, and to Messrs. Charles Hibbard. Daniel Whittaker, John R. Nisbet, and Henry B. Shermer, of the Senior Class of the Rochester Theological Seminary, and to Messrs. Thomas Allen and A. Taylor Rose, of the Senior Theological Class of Madison University.

The Report also stated that the Memoir of Dr. Judson is in the course of preparation by quiry. The priesthood denounce from the Dr. Wayland, and seasonable arrangements altar those who refuse to submit to them, and will be made for its publication in this country

# THE BEST PRESERVATIVE.

At the anniversary of the British Foreign Missionary Society, held in London last month, a prominent topic of discussion was the way of preachers, and preserving the converts from beinous offense. Disregarding the injunction relapsing into heathenism. Dr. Tieman, Secretary of the London Missionary Society, was one of the speakers, and is reported as having spoken in the following strain:-

"If we wished to preserve the native converts from error, the Scriptures were the only and continued accessions are being made to the years of persecution, in which the monster Seventh-day afternoon, one clergyman came, agents have presented and shaped it, neither Mr. B. was a young man highly esteemed by tional Convention of Printers, held lately at number of converts to Protestantism. Among who now filled the throne did all she could to and as M. and we have regular family worship, sympathy, confidence, nor aid."

increased in number from 200 to more than fifty martyrs, there had not been one apos-

### "TIDINGS FROM JERUSALEM."

Extract from a letter of Mrs. C. A. Minor to Mrs. T. B. Sti

Antoss, near Jerusalem, April 25, 1852.

About two weeks since I received your kind letter through the politeness of Dr. Robinson which was indeed a welcome visitor to our little household in this strange land, to greet us so soon after our arrival. May the Lord greatly reward and bless you for your labor and care and generosity to us. Also this week, the fifty dollars from you, sent by Bro. Boyd through England, arrived safely in Jerusalem. How can I express to you the gratitude we feel for this timely relief? We found Mr. Meshullam greatly reduced in means, from his almost unlimited benevolence were taking in the case. The Chancellor of last year. Many poor Jews with their families coming and going to Artoss, and each suffering for bread, he supplies them with a little wheat, a few ears of green corn, some vegetables, &c. It is a new thing for them to venture into the country, being always before sub ject to be stoned, and in danger of their life. without a guard. But now Mr. M. is so generally known and loved by the Arabs, that they are safe under the name of visiting him. A it is not the fruit season, and his wheat and corn, and most of his vegetables, are exhaust ed, we are obliged to purchase every article of food at a dear rate, until the seeds which we immediately planted shall produce bread for us. Already our corn and potatoes are up, and heans, and peas, and sweet potatoes, and tomatoes also, above the ground. Oh, pray with us, that God may give the increase. not only for our LIFE, but for the poor who will share with us; for M. says, that while he has an ear of corn, (a new thing here, from our American seed, which they greatly prize as from the great oppressions of the government. Methodists raised for foreign missions last bread,) a potato, or a piastre, he dare not re- Also, the last year M. has been much annoyed | year were raised by the English Wesleyans. fuse these miserable and destitute people. We by different interested parties seeking to get it The M. E. Church raised only about \$55,000 have had many affecting appeals to come and labor with us for scarcely more than their simple bread literally, but we cannot receive was so determined that he took possession of and other denominations associated with them them, only the few that are engaged, and the a field at the upper end, and planted trees, &c., in the missionary enterprise, (all of them visitors, who carry back a good report of but soon after came and begged M.'s pardon, numbering less than the M. E. Church.) raised Christ to the rest in Jerusalem, because we have scarcely, with the greatest economy, sufficient to provide for the present wants of our own food and carrying on the farm.

Mr. M. has a large supply of land in possession and lease, for our united use, which is a great beginning; but he needs a pair of stout mules to plough with, for want of which, we cannot use our good ploughs, but with hired animals, at great expense; and The number of native preachers therefore much of the soil is half prepared or dug by hand. Our only fuel, also, is charcoal, brought by wild Arabs from a great distance, at the enormous price of the same, as having a membership of 13,733, of whom were one dollar a barrel, so that we use as little added by baptism the past year, 1,280. The fuel as possible, but still it is a great expense.

Mr. M. proposes, and we have united, that we all, with one heart and one soul, agree to labor together, to eat at one table, have one purse and interest, first for our economical food and the simplest necessary clothing, and all the rest, without any thought of to-morrow, given to the good of the cause, for Israel, for the poor! How can he do more? The opportunity is great indeed, and every prospect encouraging; but the labor is so great, that Within the past year appointments have my heart trembles, and almost faints, when I been given to Rev. Messrs. Moses H. Bixby, consider our poverty. My only hope is God. struggling, agonizing prayer, that the Lord will not permit us to PERISH in such a cause. We are all at work, early and late, as there is much to do. Our health is still preserved, except Albert has had one slight attack of fever quite ill for a week, from overdoing in the sun; he is now about again. He never felt so much his infirmity, as he has such a desire to work beyond his strength, seeing the need We are in the hands of God, and begin to learn more of FAITH, and how to pray, 'Give us this day our daily bread.'

I received the little note of your friend, Mr. Wm. M. Jones, with yours, inquiring as to our worship and the Sabbath. In answer would say, that we still confess the Sabbath supplying churches in heathen lands with to small and great, and strive to keep it sacred unto the Lord. We abstain from labor, put on our clean apparel, and meet and unite in prayer and praise, and reading the Scriptures. Our coming and position with Mr. Meshullam. as Americans, belonging to no sect, has excited much inquiry, jealousy, and criticism, by the mission establishment in Jerusalem, which certain preservative. If we wished to arm is richly endowed from England, having a them against dangers, they were the best means | bishop, and some ten or twelve ministers, great of defense. He would mention one or two and small, a hospital, its dispensary, doctors circumstances in illustration of this. In Tahiti and a British consul. These have all united, the society had sustained most bitter opposi- since our first visit, to induce Mr. Meshullam, tion and cruel oppression. The French land- to place his labors under their care and supprove worse. It occasioned not a little sur- ed with their guns, with their brandy, with port; but though he has constantly served their Sisters of Charity, and with their Jesuit them in many ways, and is a member of their missionaries; but the evangelical laborers had church, and strives to live in peace with them, left behind them the Bible, and under the in- yet he never would consent to their kindest fluence of that book the converts remained and most advantageous offers, choosing rather steadfast, not one of them having been seduc- to be FREE and poor, and to wait for us, to ed by the sophistries of the new comers. whom his mind more cordially seemed to run. (Applause.) Madagascar had been a scene You can then judge how prejudiced they were of trial and affliction. For the first seven that he should choose Americans rather than years of the mission, the King of Madagascar his own people. Letters have come from was friendly to it, not for its religious charac- England inquiring about us, and their ministhat Lord John Russell regrets that the offer ter, but for its civilizing and elavating power; ters have been out to see what we were, so as and, above all, distrusting the alliances with but he was cut off by death, the victim of his to report. They first insisted upon coming which your enterprise is entangled, we say it ly, considerable inquiry being stirred up in the own vices. During these seven years of royal out to the valley and setting up service every not in regard to expediency, but as a needed patronage the missionaries numbered seventy Sunday, even against Mr. M.'s excuse, that act of allegiance to the truth, that we can give bly before the mirror severed both arteries,

up. Mr. Rogers, a delegate from New York sent his resignation to the Bishop, with scriptur- The shepherds were all sent out of the island, several chapters (as is Mr. M.'s delight) of the City, stated that he had often stood at his case al reasons for doing so. But a correspondent of and the poor lambs were left in the midst of promises to Israel, while M. followed with his the wolves; but notwithstanding this persecu- | Hebrew Bible, his regular practice. Next tion, the number of converts increased from morning we all appeared in our common atand faith in the Sabbath. He read his lesson and after twelve years of persecution, they about 11 o'clock, and early next morning left us, and has not since repeated his effort. Yeshe could not blame us for our faith. He engaged in conversation with us, and expressed what he expected, and begged to unite with us in prayer and reading the Scriptures in the afternoon; to which we consented, and he went away begging that he might at least come out and pray with us every other seventh write with better satisfaction to England, as they nad supposed we were some strange sect, like the Mormons doubtless. So, dear sister, tel Bro. Jones, that though we are very poor and weak, yet the keeping of the Sabbath remains peace and sanctification of Jerusalem. Our little valley is very beautiful, and some

> tivated plats, every where irrigated by the fountains that spring from the rock on the side of one mountain. Its volume has doubled in the last five years, and now forms a stream sufficient to turn a small mill. O that we were able to build the rudest sort, as the mill we sent has entirely failed, and we are ob liged to pay a large price for the poor grinding by hand stones. There are many ancient ruins on one side, where a little tribe of Arabs now reside, (none dared to reside here till M built and came,) nineteen in all, whose ancestors were owners of the valley, but they were back from the desert and half civilized them, and they say that if he gives up Artoss and leaves, they will cut down every tree, and flee again from the tyranny of the Turks. M. has only a small piece at the lower end of the val-Sultan to leave the place, and let M. alone! M. had not complained, though his enemy supposed that he had, for, as M. often says, I trust only in God. Last week a worldly Englishman came, and would stay day after day, and began to plot with the Arabs to buy their part, and went away threatening to get it from Government. There are many beautiful encloswith fruit trees, many figs and pears and peaches and pomegranates. After the Englishman left, Albert and I walked out with M. among the most in Jerusalem, if carefully picked, and the Arabs had mules to carry it, eight miles, and how brought, selling the fruit as it stood) how permanently? He answered, Many want it: for many years been an object of attention as the English Consul in Jerusalem and others: but I would never buy it, except I well relabor for them, so that the Sabbath could have a sure footing here, how happy it would be! Many Americans have been in Jerusalem this spring. One, a Baptist Professor (Hackett) from near Boston, came out to see us, and remained two nights. He went away much pleased and affected with our plan and position, although he had never before thought seriously of a literal fulfillment of the promises

Rothschild and the Israelites.—A Paris currency to the following rumor from Constantinople, the truth of which, however, he first the leading candidates for President were declines to guaranty:-

"Syria has been ceded to M. Rothschild for 500 millions of francs. It is not yet known Pacha; it is certain that he proposes to rebuild Jerusalem and the Temple of Solomon; there are to be chapels for all religions, a line of steamers from Beyrout to Marseilles, and a railway from Alexandria to Constantinople. The new states of M. Rothschild abound in iron ore and forests of valuable timber. It is said that M. Rothschild will appeal to his coreligionists to return to the land of their fathers, to possess the tents of Abraham and

DR. WILLIAMS ON THE BIBLE UNION. William R. Williams, D. D., is pastor of the Baptist Church in Amity-street, New York. Several months ago, the agent of the American Bible Union (the new-version Society.) applied to that church for a collection; and in answer to the application, Dr. Williams, at little is known of the real cause of this awful the request of the church, prepared a long and labored letter, which has been printed in full by many of the Baptist papers. The following is its concluding paragraph :-

"Thus differing from you as to the merits of our existing version and the need of a revision; not agreed with you as to the best mode of making such revision were it now required converts, as they believed. Then came four we were unsettled and had no room; so, on to the enterprise, as your publications and

THE METHODIST GENERAL CONFERENCE. The Methodist Episcopal General Conference at Boston adjourned June 1, after a session of twenty-seven days, to meet again at Indithat was delivered in the morning, from the not to God, but to "St. Gregory," for "the 70 to 200. These unbefriended converts tire, and each went to his several labor, speak- anapolis, in May, 1856. The long-contested manuscript of the clergyman himself! In one conversion of England," placed in a frame were to be left to the force of their own prin- ing kindly to him of our conscientious duty question concerning pewed churches has been definitely settled, so that it is now at the option of a majority of any and every congre-2,000 (applause)—and though they had forty or terday, the Sabbath, the first clergyman here, gation to decide as to whether the pew systhe chaplain of the Bishop, came with two tem or the free-seat system shall prevail in others, informing M. that the former had not their respective churches, and whether the been pleased with us, but that for his part sexes shall sit apart or not. No change has been made in the regulations concerning the great pleasure that we were so different from presiding eldership, and the various petitions for the authorization of lay delegations in the several quarterly and annual conferences have met with a negative response. Four new bishops have been elected, two from the East and two from the West, one of whom takes day, saying to M., apart, that now he could the place of Bishop Hamline, resigned on account of ill health, and another of the late Bishop Hedding. The bishops are now seven in number. A "Seal of the Episcopacy" has been ordered, to be used in common by all, instead of each having a separate official unto us, and beg him to pray for us, and for the seal as heretofore. The "Tract Society of the M. E. Church," centering at New York, and the Sabbath School Society, have each been re-organized on an independent basis, times, near sunset, with Albert and M., and with a view to greater efficiency. With the some of the others, we walk up along the tersame intent, alterations have been made in the races beside the mountains, and view the culconstitution of the missionary organization. Resolutions were passed requiring pastors to catechize children in Sabbath-schools and at special meetings; giving all male Sabbathschool Superintendents, who are church members, seats in the quarterly conferences by virtue of their office; and providing for the publication, at New York, of a new edition of the Discipline.

> METHODIST MISSIONS.—A writer in the Christian Advocate & Journal says, that the people called Methodists raise annually \$684,453, murderers and thieves; and M. has called them for foreign missions, have 900 ordained missionaries, and 8,226 assistants preaching and teaching in 32 languages, and number 165,972 church members.

> " But I cannot conceal the fact, he continues, lev. and the mountains each side of it, entirely that I am mortified and pained that the M. bought: but he has quite a claim on other E. Church, the largest in the great Methodist parts for money furnished them from time to family, and one of the largest Protestant detime. They are greatly attached to him, and | nominations in the world, is doing much less call him their Shiek or Father, and often in the cause of foreign missions than most come and beg him to buy the rest of the val- of the other great Protestant evangelical This is very desirable, for they would | Churches of this country and of Europe still remain in his employ, and be protected | More than \$500,000 of the money which the from him. The Catholics want the valley, and for this purpose, nearly \$20,000 of which the Greek Church have made several efforts- were expended within the limits of the United even one, a millionaire, from Constantinople, States and Territories. The Presbyterians. saving he had received a command from the \$337,932. The American Baptist Union raised \$105,829.

> DEATH OF DR. SAMUEL NOTT.—The New London Chronicle records the death of the venerable Dr. Samuel Nott, on the 26th ult... at his residence in Franklin, Conn. He was in his 99th year. About a week before his ures on the terraces and in the flats, all green decease, his gown caught fire while sitting alone in his room, and before it was extinguished his hand was badly burned. The inbeautiful groves above the fountain, and I jury and excitement consequent upon this asked M. (after he had been telling A. what accident, probably hastened his death. Dr. a great price all this load of fruit would bring Nott had been settled in the parish more than seventy years, and was probably the oldest many hundred plastres such and such a tree pastor of a parish in New England, or perhaps in the United States. The Windham much would buy all the valley, and secure it County Telegraph says that Dr. Nott has the oldest clergyman in the State. As a man he was much beloved for his social qualities. warded these poor people; and I know they his uprightness, manliness of deportment. wish me to have it, and that I could get it obligence, perseverance, and benevolence. secured from the Sultan cheaper than any one | He was an elder brother of Eliphalet Nott. else; five or six hundred pounds at most would | President of Union College, and gave him all cover the whole! Oh, I thought, if some his early education. He leaves behind him dear lover of the Sabbath would buy and keep descendants to the fourth generation in his it for the use of the poor Jews, and those who own family, and among the people of his parish, to whom he has ministered for 70 years. The funeral services were numerously attended on Friday, 28th, by his own people and those within a circle of twenty miles in diameter. The discourse on the occasion was delivered by Dr. McEwen. of New London. Dr. Nott has not officiated since his 94th year as pastor, the duties of that office having been performed by a colleague.

> PRESIDENT-MAKING.—The National Democratic Convention to nominate candidates for correspondent of the N. Y. Evangelist gives President and Vice President of the United States, was held at Baltimore last week. At Cass, Buchanan, Douglass, and Marcy; but after three days of caucusing and balloting, the thirty-fifth ballot showed 15 votes for a whether he assumes the title of King or new candidate, Gen. Franklin Pierce of New Hampshire, and on the forty-ninth ballot he had 282 votes out of 288; so he was declared the candidate. Gen. Pierce was repeatedly chosen to the New Hampshire Legislature, (House,) of which he was finally elected to Congress in 1833, (March,) took his seat the following December, and served through two terms, where he served from 1837 to 1842. when he resigned.

Wm. R. King, of Alabama, was nominated for the Vice Presidency, on the second ballot.

Suicine.—A most shocking case of suicide was committed by M. S. Brundage (recently of Alfred, N. Y.) in Elk Co., Penn., May/17th, 1852, by cutting his throat with a razor. Too deed, to give (as yet) any satisfactory explanation. At dinner, (about one hour before he was found dead,) on being asked if ill, he replied, "I do not feel first rate." It appears that he immediately went from dinner to his store, locked himself in honed his razor, took a mirror up stairs and placed it on a goods box, with some goods behind it so as to give it the desired position, laid off his hat, coat, and vest, turned down his collar, and probaand laid the razor on the box before him. all who knew him. H. P. Burdick:

# General Intelligenre.

Proceedings in Congress last Week.

SECOND-DAY, MAY 31. In the SENATE, after a short debate, the De ficiency bill was passed. The Senate adjourned to Thursday, in order to attend the Democratic Convention at Baltimore.

The House did nothing except arrange the adjournment from to-morrow to Sixth-day, se that the members could attend the Democratic Nominating Convention.

THIRD DAY, JUNE 1. The SENATE was not in session.

The House took up and referred the Deficiency bill as amended by the Senate, received adjourned to Sixth-day.

FOURTH-DAY, JUNE 2. Neither House in session, both having gone to the Baltimore Convention.

FIFTH-DAY, JUNE 3.

The SENATE only was in session, and there but little was done. A petition was presented and laid on the table, from the citizens of of the inhuman, tyrannical and cruel law known as the Fugitive-Slave Law, and asking its repeal. About fifty petitions in favor of the Homestead Bill were presented.

In the SENATE, Mr. Seward's resolution, calling for the Hulseman correspondence, was adopted. Mr. Chase asked for the items of expense incurred in enforcing the Fugitive Slave law, but his resolution was laid over and the Senate adjourned to Second-day.

York were offered; a bill for the payment to ser, Mr. Shed, ashore in charge of a shipmen the States of the fourth installment of the of gold dust. On arriving at the mole, the Surplus Revenue was read, and, for want of boat was surrounded by a large party of naa quorum, the members were obliged to ad- tives, who endeavored to seize and carry off journ.

### **European News.**

May 22d, arrived at New York on the 2d ly, all escaped with light bruises, excepting ing counsel, was obliged to issue it. The peninst.

Romilly, M. P., exchanged shots and satisfied gold landed in safety. their honor on the 20th April. "Words spoken in debate," was the reason alledged.

seven packages of officers' clothing had able jewels. also been washed ashore.

a tower 1,000 feet high, covering one acre of \$2,549.704. ground, from the Crystal Palace materials. This would be as high as St. Peter's, St Paul's, and the Nelson Column, piled each on

It is highly probable that Lieut. M'Leod's proposal to ascend the Niger, and thence descend the Gambia, will be carried out-facilities for such a project being afforded by the recent Government contract with Mr. Macgregor Laird, for the conveyance of mails to

the coast of Africa. sent and future income; he retaining the £10,646 8s. 7d. as a consideration for the tithes, or hereditaments.

the number of persons relieved in Ireland as music was engaged to accompany the ex- ly returned home for a helpmate Having in-door was 706,278, and out-door 47,579. pedition. The letter concludes thus: "There found one to his mind, he called on Rev. Mr. £1,141,753 1s. 4\frac{1}{2}d.

month's duration throughout Ireland.

constructed. The line adopted is that through ago, in pursuit of some Indians who were seized, under a warrant, a 20 gallon keg, Koping, Oreboro and Hult, which, while it supposed to have murdered Mr. Anderson. three 15 gallon kegs, and four 10 gallon kegs, will connect the two great lakes, Malaren and The party made a descent upon a rancheadero containing spirituous liquors. They arrived Wenern, will form part of a great trunk line on the south side of the South Fork of Trinity in a schooner on Sunday afternoon. The between Stockholm and Gottenburg.

e and

Professor Huss, the first physician in Sweden, has just published an important book on the diseases of the Swedish people. He proves that the Swedes are rapidly deteriorating, physically as to stature and strength, and morally as to intellect and virtue, a state of things which he attributes principally to the enormous use of brandy in that country.

There are now some 15,000 to 20,000 men at work on the Railroad from Alexandria to Cairo. It will be prolonged to Suez.

banishment of Dr. King from Athens, and he, tives have recently been added to the Utica in turn, strongly refuses to leave the kingdom, and Schenectady road. The superintendent except on expulsion by force. The conduct of the machine shop is confident of going the of the Greek Government in his case is more distance between Utica and Schenectady-78 than exceptionable, and is evidence of the miles—in 78 minutes, or one mile per mintold ingratitude of the Greeks for the ute! The drivers of the locomotives are 61 favor of the people of the United States dur- feet. Additional locomotives of the same cali- Parker and others, who went bail in the sum ing their struggle for independence.

# Escape of Meagher.

New York :-

enjoyed what is termed a "parol of honor," flicted upon her, she visited Worcester on the or in other words, he was permitted to move morning of the fatal day, but only to find her at will within a given circle, by promising last hope crushed. Returning to the East not to go beyond it. For some time previous Brookfield station, she left the cars, and into February last, arrangements were in pro- quiring at what time the next train would pass January the arrangements were completed, cent curve. Very soon the train came up,

early in February Mr. Meagher sent his parol of honor to the magistrate, with the promise that he would consider himself bound by it for two hours after its delivery, and no long-

er. On receiving it, the magistrate gave immediate orders to the constable in Bothwell, where Mr. Meagher resided, to arrest him without delay. This the constable refused to do, stating that he was himself an Irishman, and would do nothing to hinder Meagher's escape. This placed the magistrate in a position somewhat unpleasant, as there was not another officer within twenty-four miles. He however mounted horse and proceeded to the nearest point, for the purpose of bringing back an officer to take charge of Meagher who waited for his return until the time had expired, after which he took horse and proceeded in an opposite direction, in which a few Committee reports, and at an early hour course he is said to have traveled as fast as his horse could carry him, for over one hundred miles, or to the point where his friends had another conveyance in waiting. After reaching Pernambuco, he is said to have been taken on board the brig Acorn on the 23d of April, and by her brought to this port.

Mr. Meagher is about twenty-nine years of age, and is quite corpulent. His father is es timated to be worth £700,000, and there are Chemung County, New York, complaining but three children. It is expected that a public reception will be given him in New York.

### California News.

California news to May 6, (sixteen days later,) was received in New York June 2d.

From the Isthmus we have accounts of numerous robberies.

On the 22d May, the morning after the arrival of the steamship Winfield Scott at Panama, Messrs. Bours, Van Valkenburgh, In the House, petitions for a Mint at New Perkins and Durando, accompanied the pur the gold. A violent struggle ensued, and the natives were repulsed. They then retreated to the shore, and assailed the small party in The steamer Asia, with Liverpool dates to the boat with large pieces of rock. Fortunate- to marry a white girl, and the officer, after tak-Mr. Perkins of Sonora, who received a severe blow over the left ear, and fell sense-The Hon. G. Smythe, M. P., and Col. less. Aid was eventually procured, and the

some \$12,000, together with papers of value, was made by the Doctor in exploring a vein Information has been received from Cape belonging to Mr. Richmond, was stolen on of lead, when he discovered what he took to be Town, that 49 bodies had been washed up the road between Panama and Cruses. There silver ore, and in order to be certain he sent from the wreck of the Birkenhead and buried. exists no probability of its being recovered; to St. Louis for a mineralogist, who, in analyz-The body of Dr. Laing was recognized, hav- and at Frejoles on the 24th, another trunk was | ing the ore, extracted about 15 per cent. of ing a gold watch and £18 in money upon it. cut open and robbed of \$5,000 and some valu- pure silver, and about 20 per cent. of iron and

The total shipment of gold from San Fran-Mr. Burton, architect, proposes to construct cisco for April was \$3,419,817; for March,

> During the month of April; the number of arrivals at San Francisco, by sea, was 5,531, of whom 2,450, or nearly one-half, were from China. The increase of females within the month was 387, of children 199.

From the correspondence of the Scacra mento Union, we learn that the expulsion of the Chinese gold diggers has commenced in the interior. A letter dated North Fork American River, Sunday, May 2d, says that on that morning some sixty Americans rang- at night, the ship Tennessee came into col-The Bishop of Ripon has agreed to accept ed down the river some four miles, driving lision with the bark Fairmount, from Clentu from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners £4,- off two hundred, quietly removing their tents, egos bound to Pniladelphia, ran over- and 500 for his annual income, in lieu of his pre- strictly respecting their persons and property, sunk her in a few minutes. The first mate except in one instance, when a Celestial seem. and one seaman of the Fairmount were saved, palace and grounds, about 82 acres. The ed inclined to be "obstreperous," his cradle but the Captain, a lady passenger, and eight Bishop of Ely has also agreed to accept was thrown into the river. The same com- of the crew were lost. The wind was blowpany intended to proceed en masse to Horse ing hard and the night was dark, so that no astransfer and relinquishment of certain lands, Shoe Bar that afternoon, to concert measures sistance could be rendered. with the miners there to "start" some four In the year ending 29th of September last, hundred located at that place. A band of in California a pile big enough for two, recent-The total expenditure during the year was is but one opinion among the miners in regard | Bourne, the other day, to make him and his to the proposed monopolies, and importation elect lady one, which being done to the sat-The Chester and Holyhead Company have of Chinese into the mines, and nearly all of isfaction of the parties, the grateful gold-digmade extensive arrangements for enabling the the eighty or ninety thousand American ger dropped into the astonished clergyman's public, during the ensuing summer, at a cost miners are fully determined to submit no hand a good-sized lump of the pure ore, which of between £5 and £6, to make tours of a longer to have the public lands robbed of their only treasure. A party of 35 men started The first Swedish railway is about to be from Weaverville, Trinity County, a few days River, at midnight, and killed one hundred owner is unknown; but a looker on, who and forty-eight Indians, regardless of age or happened to be present at that early hour, re-

RAPID TRAVELING.—We learn (says the York, which connects here with the 11 o'clock | Portuguese, Italian, Dutch and Danish, of express train, a 14-hour train from New York | which twenty-five are volumes. The whole | United States. to Buffalo. This arrangement will enable number of publications now issued by the passengers to reach the latter city in time for | Society is 1,685, of which 352 are volumes. the Central line of Lake boats for Detroit. The total circulation during the year is 283, The trip across the lake requires about 17 296,568 pages, or 8,892,973 publications, of The remonstrance of the British consular hours. The arrangements on the Michigan which 967,269 are volumes. agent, and the petition of the British residents | Central railroad enable passengers to reach in Rome, in favor of Edward Murray, now Chicago in 12 hours-making the entire rununder sentence of death, according to the ning time, when the contemplated arrangejudgment recently passed by the inquisitorial ments shall take effect, from New York to tribunal of the Sacra Consulta, appear as yet Chicago, 43 hours. The distance is about 1, thus unable to complete their organization, been lost at sea, with their crews, consisting to have had but little weight with the papal of miles. The average running time by authorities.

The average running time by have unanimously resigned, and appointed the railroad and steamboat, at this rate, would be authorities. The Greek Government insists upon the about 25 miles per hour. Two new locomo-

The Courier and Enquirer has the follow- respectable American girl, of West Brook- peared for trial. ing account of the escape of Thomas Meagher, field, Mass., committed suicide a day or two the Irish exile, who has recently arrived in since under the following painful circumstancheartless desertion, and laboring under a sen- mostly dependent upon the working of exten-In common with his associates in exile, he sitiveness of disappointment and wrong ingress by which, if successful, the exiles, nine up towards Springfield, (which would be in a in number, were to be taken from Van Die short time,) she started on foot towards West man's Land, and brought to our shores. In Brookfield, and disappeared beyond an adjawhen it was found that, in consequence of and when the whistle was sounded, she their residing so far apart, (some ten miles,) snatched her purse, and taking a ring from her Free-Soil, Cleveland, August 4; Liberty Parit would be impracticable to get them all off finger, gave them to a little girl who was walk- ty, Buffalo, Sept 1. at one time, and their friends, though relucing by her side, telling her to hasten up a bank The Dubuque (Iowa) Herald, says that tantly, were obliged to confine their opera- out of the way of the cars. This done, she the farm and village (Communist) Association, tions to effecting the escape of Mr. Meagher, immediately laid down upon the track, and al- of Wabesha Prairie, Minnesota, has broken

### SUMMARY.

The Examiner, of Frederic, Ma., an-Asylum for the Insane, has at length been re- about to cross a temporary foot-bridge over two sisters named Haley, and Miss Trasher. warded with success. The Senate bill, appro- the river, which, for want of a railing, was priating \$10,000 for the establishment of a deemed unsafe. A Mr. Bartlett being there State Asylum for the Insane, passed the House with a boat, invited the girls to cross in his of Delegates on Thursday, and is now a law. boat, into which they all stepped; when half According to the seventh census, the aggre- way across, from being overloaded, or some gate number of insane in this State is 553, of other cause, the boat capsized, throwing them whom 447 are white; and of Idiotic 393, of all into the water. One of the girls was reswhom 268 are white.

On Saturday morning, Mr. Caleb Dustin, residing in Derry, N. H., and Isaac Linerman, from Troy, Penn., arrived in this City on a boat which landed at one of the North River docks. On coming ashore they fell in with ical Society, where the annual prizes were

The Cholera has appeared in Louisiana, and several cases have proved fatal, but the disease has been confined to a single plantation. It has also broken out at Cairo, on the Mississippi, where one steamer was obliged to leave twenty passengers sick with it, nine of whom had died at the last dates. Three or four citizens of the town had also fallen victims, among them being the Postmaster. The people were all leaving the place. The same disease had, at the last accounts, increased so much at the frontier town of St. Joseph, Mo., that the citizens were under apprehensions of an epidemic.

By a curious omission in the statute of Ala bama, relating to marriages, it appears that marriages between whites and blacks are lawful in that State. Licenses are directed to be issued to authorize marriages "between any free persons in the State"-not any free white" persons. The question was only raised last season, in Montgomery County. where a free negro man applied for a license alties for refusal are very severe.

The Benton Standard (N. Carolina,) is credibly informed that a mine of silver ore has been discovered by Dr. Smith, in the vicinity On the 23d of May, a trunk containing of Gallatan, Saline County. The discovery lead. The ground is of a scrubby and barren

> Frederick Douglass stated in his paper, that while proceeding from Cleveland to Buffalo on a steamboat, one of the employees of the boat undertook to turn him from the supper table, but was commanded to desist, by a stranger, who proclaimed that he was a "southerner," and secured the "colored orator' from further annoyance. He subsequently ascertained that the stranger was Mr. Marshall, a Kentuckian, Member of Congress

> On Friday, May 21st, in the Gulf of Mexico,

A young Boston printer, having accumulated was found to weigh some two ounces.

At Portland, Me., on Monday, the Marshal marked to himself, in a melancholy tone, 'There goes a hundred dollars more!"

During the past year the American Tract Albany Argus,) that it is in contemplation to | Society has stereotyped ninety-six new pubmake the 6 o'clock A. M. train from New | lications in English, German, French, Spanish,

> the Common Council of that city having bal- Charleston, and Florida for Savannah. loted for a President two hundred and eight 3d of June for a new election of Aldermen by on the subject of granting licenses.

Judge Crawford, of the Criminal Court of Washington City, has rendered judgment in favor of the United States, and against Selby ber have been placed upon the Hudson River of \$6,000 for Wm. L Chaplin, charged with running off slaves from the District in 1850, and also judgment against Chaplin, whose FRIGHTFUL SUICIDE.—Miss Laura Lull, a recognizance was forfeited, as he never ap-

> The village of Franklin Falls, on the Sarasive saw mills, was entirely destroyed by fire on the 29th ult., burning up all the dwelling houses, saw mills and other buildings, with a large quantity of sawed lumber, in one united conflagration.

Baltimore, June 1; Whig, Baltimore, June 16; Native American, Trenton, July 5;

as his position gave the surest prospects of most in an instant was a mangled and shape-up, and the members dispersed, some return-success, we Everything being in readiness, less form!

cued by a person at hand, but Mr. Bartlett and the other three girls were drowned, being in the water an hour or two before they could

At the last meeting of the French Geographthree pocket-book droppers, well known to awarded to those who, in the judgment of the police, by the names of Augustus Kane, the Society, had made the most important Hansen Tucker, and one Wood, alias Fowler, discoveries during the past year, one of the who managed to obtain \$20 from each of the distinctions of this kind was bestowed upon above named gentlemen by the usual drop- E. G. Squier, late United States Chargé to Nicaragua, in reward of his archæological discoveries, particularly those made in the last named country.

> The Maine papers speak of a long continued drought in that State. The Bangor papers say that the forests are on fire to the eastward of that city, and that great damage has been done. The Hadowell Cultivator says: "The month of May has been the driest known for many years, it is said since 1806. That year hay was short and scarce. Farmers think there will be a short crop of grass this year."

> About 5 P. M. on Saturday, May 29, the Female Seminary in Zanesville, Ohio, was discovered to be on fire, and so rapid was its progress, that before the alarm could be given and a force collected, the flames had burst through the roof, and in a few minutes the fire was communicated to the entire building, which was of wood and burned like tinder.

> A dispatch dated Providence, June 6, 1852 avs: A boat containing Mr. Merrill Wheeler, paper-hanger, and one of his workmen was capsized by a sudden squall on Saturday, and Mr. Wheeler was drowned. Another boat was also capsized by the same squall, and a colored man named Samuel Tweedy, who was alone in the boat, was also drowned.

> The Cholera is stated to have appeared on the plantation of Mr. James Dalton, six miles north-west of Canton, Mississippi. Within a very few days he lost by it ten negroes. The symptoms of the disease are vomiting, purging of white serous-looking fluid, and violent cramps. These are followed by a collapsed when death closes the scene

At the latest dates from the Sandwich Islands, there was a great excitement in Honoulu, caused by a report that the part of the garrison of the Chilian Colony in the Straits Alfred. of Magellen which murdered their officers, were cruising in the Pacific as pirates in the American vessels which they had seized and

An unfortunate accident occurred on Saturday, in Salem. A son of Mr. Thomas Bateman, aged eight years, and a lad named Field, one of the crew of the brig Henrico, were amusing themselves by throwing an old scrubwharf and the brig. The second or third time it was thrown by Field, it unfortunately struck Bateman on the back of the neck and head, and killed him almost instantly.

struction of two or three more steamers by fire, together with a large amount of very valuable freight. Since the 1st of January, over twenty steamboats on the Western rivers have been entirely destroyed by fires, explosions, sinking, &c. and the whole number of lives lost one year's duration, she exhibited patience and Christby these casualties is estimated at over two hundred and fifty.

The Rutland and Washington Railroad is now open from Rutland to Troy, and in connection with the Rutland and Burlington of John Cottrell, and daughter of Dea. Elisha Stillman Road, passengers are carried through from in the 73d year of her age, in hope of having part in New York to Burlington, Vt., a distance of over 300 miles, by an express train, in nine hours. Trains leave New York at 61 o'clock in the morning, and arrive in Burlington at forty minutes past 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

It is just seven years, last week, since the line of Telegraph was completed between Washington and New York, and Professor Morse sent his first dispatch from the Federal death, and departed with joy. to the Commercial Capital of the country. Since that time about fourteen thousand miles of telegraphic lines have been put up in the

Eight first-class steamships left the port of N. Y. last Saturday, viz: the Great Britain, for Liverpool; Humboldt, for Havre; Crescent City for Chagres; Northern Light, for which 967,269 are volumes.

San Juan; Benjamin Franklin, for New Or- L. M. Cottrell, H. H. Baker, H. D. Sheppard, D. C. We learn from the Jersey City Sentinel that leans; Roanoke, for Richmond; Union, for Green, R. F. Cottrell, L. Crandall, James Hubbard, J.

We learn from the Gloucester Telegraph times, without effecting a choice, and being that two more fishing vessels of that port have verely during the last eight months, in her R. Loveland, Lewiston, Ill. the people. This singular drawn battle was fishing fleet, having lost eight vessels, seven of owing to a nicely balanced difference of opinion them with their crews consisting of sixty-three John Simpson

Among the latest discoveries at Nineveh, one coffin was found containing the body of a lady of the Royal house; many of her garments were entire, also the gold studs which Alfred Clarke fastened her vest. The most singular discovery, however, was a covering of thin gold pressed upon the face, so as to assume and re-

The Council of Catholic Bishops at Balti- L. M. Cottrell, Alfred Center more have decreed that eight or ten new A.G. Woolworth nac river, thirty miles west from Keeseville, Bishoprics shall be added to the church in the Nathan Vara Berlin Can es: Having been the victim of a cruel and N. Y., consisting of about twenty-five families, United States, and also that the mass shall be added to the church in the Nathan Vars, Berlin Center United States, and also that the mass shall be added to the church in the Nathan Vars, Berlin Center United States, and also that the mass shall be added to the church in the Nathan Vars, Berlin Center United States, and also that the mass shall be added to the church in the Nathan Vars, Berlin Center United States, and also that the mass shall be added to the church in the Nathan Vars, Berlin Center United States, and also that the mass shall be added to the church in the Nathan Vars, Berlin Center United States, and also that the mass shall be added to the church in the Nathan Vars, Berlin Center United States, and also that the mass shall be added to the church in the Nathan Vars, Berlin Center United States, and also that the mass shall be added to the church in the Nathan Vars, Berlin Center United States, and also that the mass shall be added to the church in the Nathan Vars, Berlin Center United States, and also that the mass shall be added to the church in the Nathan Vars, Berlin Center United States, and also that the mass shall be added to the church in the Nathan Vars, Berlin Center United States, and also that the mass shall be added to the church in the Nathan Vars, Berlin Center United States, and also that the mass shall be added to the church in the Nathan Vars, Berlin Center United States, and also that the mass shall be added to the church in the Nathan Vars, Berlin Center United States, and also that the mass shall be added to the church in the Nathan Vars, Berlin Center United States, and also that the mass shall be added to the church in the Nathan Vars, Berlin Center United States, and also that the mass shall be added to the church in the Nathan Vars, Berlin Center United States, and also that the mass shall be added to the church in the work in the Nathan Vars, Berlin Center United States, and the N henceforth be said or sung in English. These N. v. Hull, Alfred Center decrees must, however, be endorsed at Rome, E. C. Green, Alfred 200 by the Pope before they have any validity Wm. B. Wells, Johnstown, Wis. 1 23 by the Pope, before they have any validity.

Hon. Henry Barnard, Superintendent of David McPherson, Shiloh, N. J. Common Schools in Connecticut, was thrown John T. Davis from his carriage on Satur day, near the Little Reese Ayars The time and place of holding the several Bridge, Hartford, his horse having become Chayton Ayres Conventions to nominate a President of the frightened and unmanage ble. He was taken Margarett Randolph United States, are as follows: Democratic, up insensible and unmanage ble. up insensible, and was considerably injured. Phebe Ann Swinney

Henry S. Waldo, Esq., of Boston, has bestrowed on Middlebury College the means of John Simpson adorning its spacious C ommon with more than J. C. Nash, Westerly, R. I. a thousand different trees, besides a nursery Baniel Larkin New York of a thousand of foreign growth, for future use.

Mr. Clay's health remains much the same

Libbeus M. Cottrell, Berlin

Nathan Vars, Berlin Center

as during the past fortnight, there being no wm. B. Marson, Leonardsville Wm. B. Marson, Leonardsville No. 9 Spruce-st., New York. change for either the better or worse.

Saturday evening, May 29, at Sancook Vil We learn from the Concord (N. H.) Reportlage, N. H., a Mr. Babcock, accompanied by er, that four persons were drowned at Suncook village, near that place, on Saturday four young ladies, attempted to cross the river nounces that Miss Dix's preseverance with evening. The circumstances were as follows: at that place in a boat, which upset, and four of the Legislature of Maryland, in behalf of the Four girls, operatives in the factory, were the party were drowned, viz: Mr. Babcock,

A Jury in Mobile, a few days since, gave a udgment against some steamboat owners, with damages assessed at \$1,260, for the value of a slave, whose death was charged to 84 cents per dozen. May be obtained by the office of the Sabbath Recorder.

The Coroner's Jury in the case of the collision between the steamers Hannah Augusand Transitta, on the St. Johns River, have rendered a verdict of manslaughter against the officers of both boats. The Boonton Iron Works, N. J., were sold

on Tuesday for \$160,500. The Morris Jerseyman says that this sum is not one-fourth of their first cost. A Post Office has been established at Tem-

perance Valley (Hopkinton), R. I., called the Ashaway Post Office, Lyman Kenyon, Post- and Albany, leaving foot of Cortland at , New York, Three persons in Utica have recently been fined \$50 each for re-using postage stamps.

This is a pretty dear way of paying three A destructive hurricane occurred at Ipswich, Mass., on Saturday, May 29, blowing down houses, tearing up large trees, and do-

ng other damage. The Canal tolls at Albany for the four weeks of May are \$46,737 against \$45,572 in the same period of last year.

Warrants, and the price is \$124 and \$127 per 160 acres. We learn from Lexington, Mo., that there

s considerable sickness on the Plains, and some cholera. More murders of Americans by Mexicans

n the Texan frontier, are reported. The cholera is spreading in the West. Sev

eral deaths have occurred in Cincinnati.

### New York Market—June 7, 1852.

Ashes-Pots \$4 87, Pearls 5 00. Flour and Meal-Flour, 4 06 a 4 12 for comme State, 4 18 a 4 25 for good Ohio and favorite State, 4 56 a 4 75 for fancy Genesee. Rye Flour 3 18 a 25. Corn Meal 3 18 a 3 25.

Grain-Wheat, 98c. a 1 00 for Canadian, 1 13 a 15 for good to prime white Genesee. Rye 76c. Oats 41 a 43c. for State. Corn 61 a 62c. for mixed foundry in the United States. By a peculiar combine Western, 63 a 64c. for round yellow.

Provisions-Pork, 16 25 for prime, 18 00 for mess. Beef, 6 00 a 7 50 for prime, 10 00 a 14 00 for mess. Butter, 15 a 17c. for Ohio, 15 a 18c. for Western New York, 18 a 20c. for Orange County.

In Berlin, N. Y., May 29th, by Rev. B. F. Summerbell, Mr. HIRAM D. HULL to Miss MARGARET A. GREENMAN, all of the above place.

In Alfred, May 29, by Eld. Jared Kenyon, Mr. HARRIS EASTMAN to Miss Emmorilla Benjamin, all of

DIED,

In Fulton, Rock Co., Wis., on the 18th of April, of disease of the heart, BENJAMIN COLLINS, aged 63 years and 1 month. Brother Collins made a profession religion in early life, and attached himself to the Methodist Church. About 20 years ago he embraced the Sabbath of the Bible, and became a member of the 1st Seventh-day Baptist Church in Alfred, N. Y. Seven years ago he removed to Wisconsin, where he set a worthy example by attaching himself at once to the church, where he remained a living witness of the bing broom back and forth alternately from the truths of religion. In him was fulfilled the words of the Psalmist, "Mark the perfect man, and behold the upright, for the end of that man is peace." O. P. H.

In Greenmanville, Ct., May 19th, of consumption, DAMARIS W. HOPKINS, aged thirty years. The deceased was the first person baptized in Greenmanville after the organization of the Seventh-day Baptist Dispatches from the West announce the de- Church, and the first received into its membership, ter Hopkins embraced religion when about 19 years of age, and has been a living example of it while she tabernacled in the flesh. Though all her friends but one observe the first day, yet she truly embraced the Sabbath. During her sickness, which was of nearly ian resignation. As she neared the brink of Jordan, she was eager to pass its chilly stream; and just before she ascended the banks of deliverance she exclaimed, Oh, why cannot I die? Come, Lord Jesus," and in 8. S. G.

At Newstead, N. Y., March 16th, 1852, Polly, wife

In Almond, Allegany Co., N. Y., May 22, 1852, Mrs. POLLY COTTRELL, wife of Benjamin Cottrell deceased in the 69th year of her age. Sister Cottrell in early life became a member of the Seventh-day Baptis Church of Berlin, Rensselser Coe, with which she continued until she joined the Petersburg Church. Her disease was cancer, and very painful; but God gave her grace to endure it with Christian fortitude, enabling her to give the best evidence that she was a child of his. She welcomed the approach of

In Hornellsville, N. Y., Sept. 28, 1851, MARANDA M., daughter of Weeden and Calista Witter, aged 6 months. Also, Morris G., son of the above parents, Jan. 6, 1852, aged 3 years, 9 months, and 22 days.

Z. Campbell, J. R. Butts (send the names.) R. Tits-Charles Smith, Charles Spicer (right,) H. W. Stillman Kenyon, N. V. Hull (yes,) H. P. Burdick, J. M. Aller (ready June 24.)

#### RECEIPTS. FOR THE SABBATH RECORDER:

Anthony Hakes, Southampton, Ill. 2 00 John M. Mills, Utica, Wis. H. C. Crandall Randolph Titsworth, Philadelphia 2 00 I. P. Knowles, Westerly, R. I. Amos Ellis Peleg Clarke, Hopkinton, R. Sanford Langworthy " 2 00 George M. Frisbie, Scott

FOR SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST MEMORIAL:

The Western Association.

HE Seventh-day Baptist Western Association wil hold its Sixteenth Annual Meeting with the 1st Church in Genesee, Allegany Co. N. Y. commencing Fifth-day, June 24th. N. V. Hull is appointed to preach the opening discourse; Leman Andrus, alternate,

#### A Bible Catechism. CORSABBATH SCHOOLS AND FAMILIES. Pre-

Ancient Jerusalem. DRUNETTI'S Celebrated Model, belonging to Mr. D N. Southard, is announced to open for exhibition at the spacious Hall, 283 Fulton st., Brooklyn, on Friday, June 4th, at 3 P. M. Lectures are delivered every day and evening, at 3 and 8 P. M., by E. A. Rice. Clergymen and Sabbath School Superintendents are invited to visit it without delay, that they may judge of its worth to themselves and others. They wil

# People's Line of New York and Albany Stenmers.

please give their names at the door.

THE steamers ISAAC NEWTON, Capt. Wm. H. Peck, and HENDRIK HUDSON, Capt. A. P. St. John, forming the People's Line between New York every evening at 6 o'clock, and Albany every evening n the arrival of the Express Train from Buffalo.

### Clothing Establishment.

THE subscribers, under the firm of WM DUNN & Co., have opened a Clothing Establishment at No. 163 William-street, New York, where they intend to keep constantly on hand, in large quantities and great variety, coats, pants, and vests. Country merchants desirous of introducing ready-made clothing as a branch of their business, may here obtain a supply on the most favorable terms. Individuals who desire to renew their wardrobes on short notice, may here be fitted with complete suits without delay; or, if they prefer it, may select their cloths and leave their or-There is considerable activity in Land ders, which will receive prompt attention. An exconvince those who give us a call, that they can please themselves at No. 163 William-street as well as at/any ther place in the City of New York. A. D. TITSWORTH, Jr. WILLIAM DUNN,

JOHN D. TITSWORTH, R. M. TITSWORTH

### New Printing Materials.

TEW Building, No. 29 Beekman street, between Nassau and William streets, near the City Hall Park, and principal hotels, New York. The undersign ed beg respectfully to inform their patrons and the trade, that they have removed to their new building, No. 29 Beekman street, between Nassau and William streets. They trust, from the facilities there offered, by iberal support. Fonts of plain Scotch faces, ranging from 100 lbs. to 1,000 lbs. weight, will be kept on hand, as well as a varied assortment of Fancy Letter. and every article necessary for the furnishing of complete printing offices. The subscribers would beg to call the attention of the trade to their metal, which, for durability, has not been surpassed, if equaled, by any tion of metals, arrived at from an experience of thirty years, they are enabled to cast type which they feel assured will last one-third longer than that heretofore furnished by any other foundry in the country. In proof of this, they would state, that the last dress of this paper [the New York Herald] lasted upwards of one year, averaging a daily circulation all the year. in cluding Sundays, besides extras, of 35,000 copies: as this on their rotary cylinder presses—thus evidencing conclusively the fact of durability. J. CONNOR & SON, No. 29 Beekman-st.,

49.317 Between Nassau and William-sts., New York.

#### July-No. 1-New Series-Vol. 2. Woodworth's Youth's Cabinet

PEGINS a New Volume with the issue of the July Number. There are now two volumes in a year, of nearly 300 pages each, commencing in January and July. Each number contains 48 pages, profusely and legantly embelliched.

It is a Cabinet, as its name imports, presenting the richest and rarest literary attractions for the youngever readable, entertaining, instructive, free from all trash, and conducted with the utmost care. The particular topics of the articles contained in it, as well as the mode of treating those topics, are too numerous and varied to be specially named. Ancient and Modern History, Biography of Distinguished Individuals, the Arts and Sciences, Natural History of Animals, Wonders of Animal Instinct and Contrivance, Accounts of Travelers all over the Globe, Descriptions of Curious and Wonderful Places, Familiar Dialogues, Popular Anecdotes, Wonders of the Vegetable Creation, Moral Tales, Poetry, Music, Enigmas, Riddles, Charades, Instructive Puzzles, Scripture Illustrations-all have

place in the various alcoves of the Cabinet. FRANCIS C. WOODWORTH, the editor, is now traveling in Europe, and will regularly contribute to the

pages of the Magazine during his absence. TERMS-\$1.90 a year; \$3 00 for 4 copies; \$5 00 for 7 copies, and an extra copy to the one who forms a club of 7 and upwards. Money and post-office stamps may be sent by mail at our risk. Specimen numbers sent gratis. July begins a new volume. AGENTS WANTED, to obtain subscribers, and to sell

the Bound Volumes of the Old Series—to whom liberal inducements will be offered. D. AUSTIN WOODWORTH, Publisher, 118 Nassau-st., New York.

# Seventh-day Baptist Publishing Soc.'s Publications.

### 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 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 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, diffuse knowledge, reciting the inebriate, and enfranchise the enslaved. In its Literary and Intelligence Departments, care is taken to furnish matter adapted o 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 : 

# The Seventh-day Baptist Memorial.

Terms-\$1 00 a Year, 25 Cents a Number. Each number of the Memorial will contain a lither graphic portrait of a Seventh-day Baptist preacher, to gether with a variety of bistorical, biographical, and statistical matter, designed to illustrate the rise, progress, 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 nistory of the churches.

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# Miscellaneous

Romance in Real Life.

A great deal of excitement has recently been created in the higher classes of the Austrian capital, by the remarkable and romantic developments of numerous heavy robberies, which for years past have been committed in and near the metropolis, by one or more malefactors, whose whereabouts it was impossible to trace out. In order to give thorough insight into the matter, we must begin at a period when the existence of this gang was proved by their actions.

Toward the close of October, 1848, during a fine and clear autumnal night, the traveling carriage of Mr. Edward C. Brooks, a wealthy merchant of London, who then was on his way back to Vienna, from a long tour in Upper Italy and the Lombardic provinces, was stopped within three miles of Vienna, in the most populous part of the country. One man only presented himself at the coach window, and courteously, but firmly, demanded the surrender of whatever valuables the inmates of the conveyance possessed. With Mr. Brooks there were two ladies, his wife and her younger sister, the latter of whom had already drawn her purse, and was in the act of/handing it to the highwayman, when her extended arm was fractured by a pistol shot from Mr. Brooks, who, having perceived the movement of his sister-in-law, had from the back of the carriage quietly taken aim at the robber, with a view of answering the impudent demand. A scene of terrific confusion then ensued. The report of the pistol brought, besides the two men who guarded the coachman and horses, three more individuals to the support of the highwayman; the traces were cut in an instant, the coachman was lashed to his seat, and the highwaymen prepared to avenge the death of their leader, who lay apparently inanimate on the

The doors of the caleshe were torn open, but the spectacle which there presented itself, was such as to make the robbers pause before they launched out upon the mission of revenge. Miss Perry, the wounded lady, lay in the arms of her sister, whose speechless agony proved the horror which she felt at the occurrence. Mr. Brooks, still ignorant that it was he who inflicted the injury, had nevertheless abandoned all ideas of resistance, and was vainly endeavoring to staunch the blood, which flowed in torrents from the ghastly wound. For some minutes, the highwaymen looked upon this mournful scene, until a low moan from their leader reminded them of the neminutes sufficed to prove that he was not dangerously wounded; the bullet, after fracturing the slender arm of Miss Perry, had

ground.

spent itself against his chest, causing what the Germans call a Prellsehuss, and though it did not penetrate the flesh, had still force enough to break a bone or two without any other outward sign than a small black spot on the place where the leaden messenger The chief soon recovered, and was able to

ride off, while he had left his followers in charge of the carriage, giving strict orders, however, not to plunder the Englishman and his family, but to give them every assistance to enable them to reach Vienna as early as possible, that the young lady might obtain medical aid. The orders were executed to the letter; Mr. Brooks saw his horses put to the carriage by his late assailants, who exhibited the most respectful bearing toward him, and seemed rather to wish him good than evil. So much indeed was he taken by the conduct of the men, that on parting he gave a diamond ring of great value to him who had been left in command by the chief, with orders to hand it over to his master, as a token of his gratitude for the consideration which had been extended to the suffering lady.

The occurrence caused an extraordinary sensation at Vienna. Apart from the bold ness of the act, the standing of Mr. Brooks, and his energetic action, the result of the encounter, so far as Miss Perry was concerned gave sufficient interest to the matter for it to remain the standing topic for many weeks. As to the injured lady, she suffered greatly from the severe wound, but recovered without the loss of her arm, which at first it seemed impossible to save. Though Mr. Brooks discountenanced all efforts to trace out the individual who stopped his carriage, the police nevertheless caused the most minute inquiries to be made, but without the slightest

A month or two passed quietly away, when the news of another attack on the highway, this time accompanied with a robbery to heavy amount, startled the police from their apathy, to which they had abandoned themselves since they saw their efforts to point out the perpetrators of the previous robbery fruitless. Attack followed attack at four or six weeks interval, and they were directed only against the most wealthy, with a sagacity and prudence which defied every precaution on the part of the authorities. Years thus passed without the least success against these depredators; and, late in the fall of 1851, three robberies were committed during one night, not one of which led to a discovery, though the booty consisted of such articles as could not have been disposed of in the Austrian Empire without establishing suspicion against the

In the month of January, Miss Perry, who, since receiving the wound from the pistol-shot A party of ladies and gentlemen leave here papers, already drawn up, and filled in the of her brother-in-law, had been married to a this morning, by the Central Railroad, on a name of James Phillips. Mr. Rawn called the Maine Liquor Law in Indiana, and we pointing out to you, my dearest child, said Petersburg Geo Crandall. Vienna with her husband, where her former North-west. They consist of Mr. Stephen singular way of doing business; to which he can almost predict that it will be enacted at the lord Collingwood to his daughter, "the Potville Albert B. Criendall. adventure was by no means forgotten, and Clay King, of Wayne County, his lady, two replied, that if he waited until the hearing of the next session of the the Legislature. was frequently spoken about in company. daughters, and three sons, and Henry Gignil- the case, he would have to stay up all night Among those who seemed to take the deepest lat of Glynn County, and perhaps one or two to make them out, &c. The alleged fugitive interest in the matter, was a Baron Pregil, a English gentlemen. A member of the party was then handed over to the custody of the Lombardic nobleman, who for the last ten passed on some time since to St. Louis, to officers, and immediately conveyed directly Cockburn, when barristers, were engaged, a words and actions should mark you gentle. I Lombardic nobleman, who for the last ten years had stayed at Vienna, and apparently enjoyed unbounded wealth. He became an enjoyed unbounded wealth. He became enjoyed unbounded wealth enjoyed to enjoyed unbounded wealth. He became enjoyed unbounded wealth enjoyed to enjoyed the enjoyed to enjoyed unbounded wealth enjoyed to enjoyed t admirer of Mrs. Trewyth, and her constant boat up the Missouri River, for several hun- both sexes, and when Phillips' wife saw him your opinion, perfectly sane?" said Jeffrey, son in my life. Endeavor to imitate her." attendant. Rumor was soon started, and the dred miles, and at a convenient place disem- dragged into the prison door, she gave vent interrogating one of the witnesses, a plain, question was asked, why the husband allowed bark and strike out into the prairies which to her feelings in the most agonizing screams, stupid-looking countryman. The witness so close an intimacy as was exhibited in their border on the eastern slope of the Rocky which rent the air as she was conveyed to her gazed in bewilderment at the questioner but the rightful heir to the great Jennings estate, frequent rides and walks. None, however, Mountains. They will take with them a desolate home. Fathers and mothers of fampretended to prognosticate the result of this wagon, so constructed as to swing a mattress illes who had never witnessed the practical understand the question. Jeffrey repeated it, wanting in his lineage, from Charles, of 1631, intimacy.

political offenders. From the action of the police, no one can tell what is the offense which he is charged with; he had no hearing, the high table lands east of the Rocky Mounand probably may have none; his friends tains dew enough does not fall at night to may see him again, or they may not, just as it dampen a cambric handkerchief, and travelsuits the despotic will of him who rules over

the purpose of leading any suspicions that ry means for hunting and fishing. might arise into another channel.

Becoming deeply enamored of the beautiful Mrs. Trewyth, he sought vainly to gain her affections, and at last, in a silly fit of despair, showed her the ring which Mr. Brooks had sent him, as the leader of the highwaymen, three years previously, and appealed to her to become his, since she had once been chosen to be the instrument to save his life. So far from this confession having the effect of softening her feelings, she became all the more prejudiced against him, but promised faithfully to keep the secret, if he would not come near her for a week, but at last attempted to carry her off by the aid of his satelites, and being foiled in this, information was given, which led to the arrest, as before stated.

Three of the Baron's men have since been arrested, and at his country residence a large ful horses. The gates are always open, the quantity of articles were found, all of which were identified as having been stolen.

### "Where is the Shovel?"

"Nathan, where is the shovel? here I've been hunting long enough to do my work twice over, and can't find the shovel.

The farmer was wroth. "I don't know where 'tis, father; summ'ers

about, I suppose." The two joined in the search. "Nathan, you have left the shovel where

you have worked, I know. Why don't you put the tools in their places?" "Where is the place for the shovel,

should like to know, father?" He couldn't tell. It had no place. Sometimes it was laid in the wagon, and occasionally accompanied that vehicle when harnessed

in a hurry. Sometimes it was hung up with cessity of giving him that attention which his the harness, to fall down when not wanted, or condition peremptorily called for. A few to get covered up when it was. A great deal to get covered up when it was. A great deal plug-for the water companies only obtain John Wentworth, who served with him in shovel. It had at times more than the obliviousness of Sir John Franklin, and defied discovery. So it was with all the other tools. They would seem to vanish at times, and then come to light as rusty as old anchors.

The farmer's barn was crowded. He had no "spare room" there. There were several in his dwelling. But the barn was always a fire never yet occurred in London where has been a total abstinence man for months tocrammed—it was a kind of mammoth sausage there was a lack of men for hire on these gether, will indeed pity him. When sober, -stuffed every year. So there was no room terms. for a special apartment for the tools. In his imagination he never saw his hoes hung on a cleat, his chains all regular in a row, his rakes and his long forks overhead; certainly he was never auxious for such a convenient

His father never had a tool-house, and his

father was called a good farmer. So he was, then—in his day—but there are better husbandmen now, let me say, and I de-periled object. The work goes on coolly, but ing of those of any young man in the United sire to shock no one's veneration.

Did they find the shovel? No! they Mr. Goodman's to borrow one. Their work and ale. must be done, and borrow he must.

"I don't know as you can find one in my tool house," replied Mr. Goodman.

were Goodman's tools-enough, Nathan thought, to equip a company of sappers and the members of fire companies in American pathies of everybody. But he would have his miners? Hatchets, axes, saws, tree-scrapers, towns, who do not make it their business. sprees, and he lost his re-election. Like mos grafting tools, hoes, diggers, shovels, spades, They are generally persons of ordinary politicians, he left office miserably poor. A pick-axes, crow-bars, plows, harrows, cultivat- strength, and can never be so skillful as the close of his term, and of Mr. Polk's ac forks, flails, chains, yokes, muzzles, ropes, fession. crow-twine, baskets, measures-all were there, and compactly arranged. It was Goodman's ark-to save him from the deluge of unthrift! Here every night the tools were brought in at once, Goodman knew. He partitioned off he has a wife and children, was seized on the a large room to his new barn for tools. It 24th ult. as a fugitive slave, while at his regular pleasant place for a visitor; the tools were the dollars I have spent for tools so invested than the same in railroad stock. It pays better."

Now there is no patent in Goodman's plan, and I hope many will go into it—the more "successful imitations" the better.

# New Excursion Ground.

The Savannah Republican, of May 1, says: The Commissioner, however, drew out the in it to sleep on—two or three light carri- workings of the infamous slave law, now altering the words, "Do you think the down to the day of his birth; that he is the At an early hour on the second of March, ages, one or more saddle horses, tents, ser openly denounced it, and an entire revolution was surrounded by a vants, and all the conveniences of cooking, tion in public sentiment displayed itself affairs?" Still in vain; the witness only Mary Jennings, who came from England, and \$2.00 per year, payable in advance. Subscriptions

ers very often sleep out at night, during the summer, without any covering or protection. In spite of the precautions which are always We have seen a statement somewhere, that

fine. The air is pure and dry, the water ex-

cellent, and the temperature delightful. Upon

taken in Austria to keep secret the offenses in consequence of the purity and dryness of of the nobility, the story in regard to Baron the atmosphere, animal and vegetable decom-Pregli's career has leaked out. It appears position takes place less rapidly in that region the spot on which the Crystal Palace is once that it is he who, in connection with several than any where else on the western continent. devoted servants, has for years past rendered A son of Mr. King went over the same ground the highway to Vienna insecure, as he could last year, with a party of gentlemen from carry on these depredations from his country New Orleans, and derived so much benefit residence without in the slightest measure in- from it, that his father has determined to take curring the suspicions of the authorities. his family with him. All the gentlemen of It is a remarkable fact, that the Baron had the party will go amply armed to defend themactually stood in the pay of the police, a selves against the Indians, should they attempt situation which he probably coveted only for an attack, and provided with all the necessa-

# The Fire Department of London.

From an English Paper.

An American gives an explanation of the manner of extinguishing fires in London, which must be interesting to our readers, since there are there no organizations for attending the fires, as in this country.

Several insurance companies unite and provide disciplined bands of firemen, who act as leaders, for the crowd which always gathers to see a fire, are made to assist. These bands repeat the offensive proposals. Pregli did not have their rendezvous at convenient places, and are always ready for any calamity.

One of these spots is a singular scene. A all hours of the day and night you will find several fire-engines well mounted upon strong cars, to which are attached two or four powerhorses harnessed, and the lines in the hands of a driver. Besides the driver, there are to each team several firemen, dressed and ready for action, and there they stand ready in a second's notice to fly to the scene of conflagration. A large number of engines and horses are on hand for use, and several are constantly harnessed and manned for service. There are several depots scattered over the metro-polis from which the engines start. The costume of the firemen is fine, the horses are always spirited, and the sight when they are in motion is one of life and spirit.

To insure the quick transmission of news of fires to head-quarters, the policeman who on observing a fire first gives notice at an engine station, receives a reward amounting to about \$2 50, and still another reward is given to the engine which first appears on the

Arrived at the scene of the fire, at once the hose of the engine is applied to the streetwhich is needed for fires, free of cost. A suitable band of men for working the engines is soon gathered from the crowd, by offering

The trained firemen attend to all the dantect the head, and often make courageous and dangerous attacks upon the devouring element. If it is necessary to enter a room full Congress many years ago, a perfectly temper of smoke and flames, a fireman with a smoke-

The Fire Brigade belongs to some eighteen

# Another Fugitive Case.

Mr. McKinney then addressed the Commissioner on the illegality of some of the testimony given, the indefiniteness and insuffiwant of proof to justify an order of removal.

### The Crystal Palace.

The London Times says of the Crystal Palace: Among our advertisements this day will be found the first announcement of the Crystal Palace Company. The scheme for the removal of this enormous building to an appropriate site in the immediate neighborhood of the Metropolis, will there be found explained at length. Sydenham, a station on the Brighton Railway, has been fixed upon as more to display its graceful proportions. It is to be placed in the midst of a park of 150 acres, which is to be planted with specimens of every tree which can be grown out of doors in England. The Palace itself is to contain a winter garden of 18 acres in extent, filled with the choicest plants and flowers.

Within its walls flower-shows are to be held, which will put to shame the exhibition of Chiswick on the Regent's Park. There are to be sculptures by the chief living artists, his toilsome ascent; he reached, at length, a and casts of the most celebrated works of an rock from which he could see his own chalet, tiquity. Geology and mineralogy will receive but in its stead nothing appeared but a their appropriate illustrations, while specimens | frightful mass of snow-heaps, beneath which of the most striking costumes and manufac his house, his wife, and their only child, were tures of the various nations will be laid out doubtless engulfed. At first he was over as at the time of the Great Exhibition. Not the least interesting part of this splendid spec- the rocks in a state of stupor; but presently tacle will consist of samples of machinery, such as those which were seen at work last year in the northern section of the building, when it stood in its full glory in Hyde Park In a word, as far as it may be possible, no effort will be spared to make the Crystal Palace what it was last year, and something the devoted family from the overwhelming more besides. The building itself will show to much greater advantage when place in the midst of a large space, filled with shrubs and trees, than on its old site in Hyde Park, where the immediate proximity of the Kensington houses spoiled the effect, as seen from the south. Nor, as far as the arrangements for passing to and fro are concerned, will there be much reason for regret. The situation in which the building is to be placed is as easy of approach for the greater proportion of the inhabitants of London as the former site.

### The Victims of Intemperance.

Hon. Edward A. Hannegan recently killed his brother-in-law at Covington, Indiana, un der the influence of liquor. Mr. Hannegan had been a member of the Legislature, both Houses of Congress, Ambassador to Prussia, and might have been honored and useful in every relation of life, but for his fearful devoa terror and disgrace to his friends, and has at length probably led him to a felon's doom Congress, thus comments on his case in the Chicago Democrat:-

Every man who has seen Mr. Hannegar twenty-four cents for the first hour, twelve for when under the influence of liquor, as we the next, and so on, besides a feast of bread and have, can believe the above. And every one cheese and ale, to wind off with. Twenty or who has seen him and lived at the same house thirty men are needed to work each engine, but with him and his family, as we have, when he he is as pure, as upright, as kind, and as gen erous a man as there is in this country. With gerous parts of the service, and the common him, there can be no middle state. He is a laborers merely work the engines. The brute when drunk. When sober, he will brigade-men, as they are called, wear a com- compare in all the elements of goodness pact dress, with a stiff leathern helmet to pro- with any man living. But he cannot drink without getting drunk. Mr. Hannegan entered the lower House of

ate man; and, in point of talents, integrity, proof dress enters at once to the rescue of the and popularity, his pospects were as flatterwith wonderful dispatch; and when all is States. But Washington fashions and habits over, all parties who have worked adjourn to were too much for him. Dissipation drove him might as well have searched for the philoso the nearest public house to partake of the to private life. He reformed, became a tempher's stone, seemingly. Nathan started for before-hand bargained-for bread and cheese perance lecturer, and an exemplary member of the Church. His exhortations in times of great revivals are said to have equaled those or twenty insurance companies, and has of the most eloquent divines living. At length fifteen or sixteen stations. There are a Su- his old habits were forgotten, and he was sent Nathan noticed that he bore down on some perintendent and Captains, and the men to the Senate. He took his seat an exemof his words like a man on his plow beam. are promoted according to their energy and plary son of Temperance and a Christian. But, Didn't he mean something? Nathan went to trustworthiness. We need not add, that they again, the temptations were too great for him. the tool-house thoughtfully. A wide door on are paid well, and those employed who are His struggles with himself were gigantic, and wheels opened with a slight push, and there stout, strong, and full of expertness. Here the assistance of one of nature's noblest of is one of the great advantages they have over women, his wife, secured for him the symors, seed-sowers, sieves, trowels, rakes, pitch men who make the putting out of fires a pro- ministration, to keep so popular and so good a man from despair and ruin, although it came out of General Taylor's term, the Senators unanimously, Whigs and Democrats, signed James Phillips, a colored man, who has a call for Mr. Polk to send him to Russia, and been working peaceably and honestly for the he was appointed to that mission. His unand wiped clean and hung up in their places.

The next morning a job could be commenced last fourteen years at Harrisburg, Pa., where his return, we have heard nothing of him until this melancholy affair.

We have seen many a young man enter very useful man; but there is a greater pro- brought there by the ancient Phænicians. bability that he will commit suicide.

# Two Scotch Lawyers.

and carefully guarding Baron Pregli, whom October. The climate of the western prairies the citizens very generously and very liberalthey took to the prison usually assigned to is represented by travelers to be exceedingly by contributed.

Into the obdurate withes, "Hae ye your about 40,000 annually."

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mull-wi'ye?" "Ou ay," said the awakened Cimon, stretching out his snuff horn. Noo, think noo, atween you and me," said the barrister, in his most insinuating Scotch manner, "that there's onything intil the cratur." I wudna lippen him wi', a bell-calf," (I would'nt trust him with the guardianship of an infant bull,) was the instant and brilliant rejoinder. The end was attained amid the convulsions of the court.

### Perseverance Rewarded.

As a young peasant one day was returning to his village from Sion, a heavy fall of snow, about the beginning of October, met him on whelmed with despair, and threw himself on the light of hope broke upon him-he started up, and rushed to the still uninjured cottage of one of his neighbors, whose assistance he entreated; several others joined with them, and together, armed with pickaxes and spades, they set to work with the view of disengaging wreck. It required both strength and resolution, and the friends worked till night with ardor. The young man was then left alone; he continued to labor without ceasing, and at day-break his companions returned; the second day ended without result, but despair gave the husband fresh vigor, in spite of his fearful disappointment. A third day he toiled on, and at last, to his unspeakable rapture, he discovered the roof of his dwelling, and through an aperture for the smoke he perceived his wife sitting by the light of a lamp, watching her infant, who was being at the moment suckled by a goat. His cries of joy were soon responded to, and the story of deliverance was soon told. A large rock behind the chalet had forced the avalanche which all beneath the roof, to the last of his flock, were saved. His resolute perseverance was rewarded, and the pair became the objects of tract debts in the village. Either member of the Fac tion to the glass, which has long rendered him not astonished at any of these histories, which, JAS. R. IRISH, Pres., of the Board however, have seldom so fortunate an ending Sites in the Alps.

### Profits of Anthorship

probably than was ever before derived from No. 1-Reasons for introducing the Sabbath of the literature by an author. The first edition of "Bleak House," which comprised twenty-five thousand copies, was swept from the bookthousand copies, was swept from the book-sellers' counters at once. The second edition No. 3—Authority for the Change of the Day of the of twenty thousand copies had been nearly exhausted when the last steamer sailed. The sale may fall off in subsequent numbers, and it may increase; but we may safely compute the average sale at forty thousand numbers a month. The price is one shilling English, and it is reasonable to suppose that an author who is in a position to dictate his own terms, would hardly be satisfied with less than half the proceeds; that is at once a thousand dollars per month. Then Mr. Dickens sand dollars per month. Then Mr. Dickens 4 pp. derives, it is said, a hundred pounds per week No. 9—The Fourth Commandment: False Exposition from Household Words, and a large sum from the sale of his other writings. At a very moderate estimate, therefore, we may conjecture that his income is twenty thousand pounds, a hundred thousand dollars, a yearan income considerably greater than that of Sir Walter Scott in the height of his renown. Dickens spends freely, entertains liberally, bestows bountifully, and his good fortune has made him no enemies.

RECIPE FOR LONGEVITY.—Prof. Silliman closed a recent Smithsonian lecture in Wash ington, by giving the following sensible advice to young men :- If, therefore, you wish for a clear mind, strong muscles, and quiet, long life, and power prolonged into old age, permit me to say, although I am not giving a temperance lecture, avoid all drinks but water, and mild infusions of that fluid; shun tobacco and opium, and everything else that disturbs the normal state of the system; rely upon nutricious food and mild diluent drinks of which water is the basis, and you will need nothing beyond these things except rest and the due moral regulation of all your powers, to give you long, and happy, and useful lives, and a serene evening at the close

was central and easy of access. It was a work of driving team for the Railroad Com- Congress perfectly temperate, and leaving it per was recently read before the Belfast ciety, No. 9. Spruce st., New York. pany, hurried before Commissioner R. Mc- totally ruined; but we never knew one who Literary Society, in Ireland, on Chinese Dest of them kind. Every new shovel, or rake, or fook, before used was well oiled with Allister, where, on the strength of testimony had so many efforts to save him, so ineffect-porcelain seals, which have been found in that linseed oil, which left the wood smooth and that would not have proved title to a dog, our mind three in our own term who killed in deep bogs, one in a cave, some in one place, impervious to water. Goodman frequently he was adjudged a slave. The American themselves. Mr. Hannegan has tried to do some in another, scattered over the country Alfred Charles D. Langworthy, says, "I had rather have the few hundred Standard thus closes its account of this busi- so several times; but he lived to kill his wife's from Belfast to Cork. How they came there Altred Center-B. W. Millard, brother, the best friend, save his wife, he had is a query; nobody can tell. They are of Berlin-John Whitford in the world. That he wishes he was in poor great antiquity. They have all inscriptions Brookfield-Andrew Babcock. Duncan's place, we have no doubt. What on them in the ancient Chinese seal language, an awful comment this is upon the evil effects and Mr. Gutzlaff had translated a number of timony given, the indefiniteness and insufficiency of the evidence as to the ownership by the claimant and the alleged escape, and the the claimant and the alleged escape, and the middle age of man, and may yet live to be a middle age of man, and may yet live to be a die. It is supposed they may have been Gowands. Delos C. Burdick.

> This tragedy will do much toward enacting THE GENTLEWOMAN.—"I cannot forbear Penaleton, Lieman Andrus, great advantages that will result from a tem-great conduct and sweetness of manner to Rodman. Nathan Gibert. all people on all occasions. Never forget that you are a gentlewoman, and all your Scott: James Hubbard. Wilton Joseph Goodrich. So. Brookfield. Herman A. Hull. Walworth. Wm. M. Clarke South Otselic. Francis Tallett. Whitewater Abel D. Bond.

Mr. S. S. Jennings, of Mobile, claims to be Baron Preglis' mansion was surrounded by a body, of officers, the leader of whom thereupon demanded access to the building. After a demanded access to the building. After a morning at 6 o'clock Phillips was taken in the cars to Baltimore, and at in the cars to Baltimore, and at in the corn of the received will be schowledged in the morning at 6 o'clock Phillips was perfectly with two, o'f his men, entered will be schowledged in the corn of the morning at 6 o'clock Phillips was fall the conveniences of cooking, sleeping, &c. They visit Fort Laramie, at throughout the borough.

In the morning at 6 o'clock Phillips was Jeffrey, still with his clear English enunciation, and at in the cars to Baltimore, and at 4 in the afternoon to Virginia. So great was the feel within the circuit of the broad prairing was dispatched to the man perfectly will be schowledged in the town of the court of Elizabeth City, and dispatched to the man perfectly books are now in the Clerk's officer and the town of the court of Elizabeth City, and dispatched to the man perfectly books are now in the Clerk's officer and the town of the man perfectly books are now in the Clerk's officer and the town of the man perfectly books are now in the Clerk's officer and the town of the man perfectly books are now in the Clerk's officer and the town of the man perfectly books are now in the Clerk's officer and the town of the man perfectly books are now in the Clerk's officer to which the time to which the town of the man perfectly books are now in the Clerk's officer to which the town of the man perfectly books are now in the Clerk's officer to which the time to which the town of the man perfectly books are now in the Clerk's officer to which the town of the water taken in the court of Elizabeth City, and the terms of the witness of the perfectly with the clerk of the witness of the witness of the perfectly witness of the perfectly witness of the perf

New York and Boston

Cimon, stretching out his snuff horn. "Noo, hoo lang hae ye kent John Sampson?" said Providence New Healtond, Tabibba had Newport, Cockburn, taking a pinch. "Ever, since he was that, high," was the ready reply, the C. VANDERBILT and COMMODOR Elegent steamers witness indicating with his hand the alleged nate days (Sundays excepted) Pier No. 2 North River, altitude of John Sampson, at the period of (first wharf above Battery-place,) at 5-g'clock P. M. his first acquaintance with him. "An' d'ye or passage, state-rooms, or freight, apply at Pier No. 2 or at the office, No. 11 Battery-place.

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

Board of Instruction.

Rev. J. R. IRISH, A. M., Principal. . Miss JOSEPHINE WILCOX, Preceptress Rev. J. W. MORTON; Assistants. Mr. O. B. IRISH, The Terms for 1851 and 1852 are as follows:-

The First commences Aug. 27 and closes Dec. 2.

" March 17 " 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 wo 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 Philosophy, are assigned to the Fall Term; Philosophy, Astronomy, and Logic, to the Winter Term; and Bota ny, Geology, and Moral Science, to the Spring Term. Latin, German, and French are commenced in the Fall Ferm, 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 matical Astronomy, Surveying, and Navigation in the

Tuition. Tuition should be arranged before entering classes. Geography. Elementary Arithmetic, and Beginners in Grammar, per Term. Higher Arithmetic, Advanced Gramm

sition, Beginners in Algebra, and Analysis, Higher Mathematics, Languages, Natural Sci-Chemical Experiments, \$1 '00' Drawing, Monochromatic Painting 3 00 Oil Painting, 5 00 Writing and Stationery,

0.50 Vocal Music, Elementary, Advanced Class. 2 00 Iustrumental 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 embrace a thorough review of the common school branches, with daily lectures on "The Art of Teaching," Chemistry, had descended to take another direction, and Physiology, Laws of Health, School Laws, &c., &c

Students should not be furnished with unnecessary pocket-money, neither should minors be allowed to concongratulation to the whole district. When ulty will superintend the financial affairs of pupils placed one sees the position of these villages, one is under their care, by special direction from parents and

S. S. CLARKE, Sec. of Trustees.

### Sabbath Tracts.

THE American Sabbath Tract Society publishes I the following tracts, which are for sale at its De-Charles Dickens enjoys an income greater pository, No. 9 Spruce-st., N. Y., viz:-

> 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 o their Observance in the Christian Church. 52 pp.

batarians. 4 pp.

No. 6—Twenty Reasons for keeping holy, in each week, the Seventh Day instead of the First Day. No. 7—Thirty-six Plain Questions, presenting the main

No. 5-A Christian Caveat to the Old and New Sab

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

4 pp.
No. 10—The True Sabbath Embraced and Observed. 16 pp.
No. 11—Religious Liberty Endangered by Legislative

Enactments. 16 pp.
No. 12—Misuse of the Term Sabbath. 8 pp. No. 13-The Bible Sabbath. 24 pp.

No. 14—Delaying Obedience. 4 pp.
No. 15—An Appeal for the Restoration of the Bible Sabbath, in an Address to the Baptists, from the Seventh-day Baptist General Conference. 40 pp. The Society has also published the following works which attention is invited :-

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.
Vindication of the True Sabbath, by J. W. Morton, late Missionary of the Reformed Presbyterian Church. 64 pp.
clso, a periodical sheet, quarto, The Sabbath Vindi-

cator. Price \$1 00 per hundred. The series of fifteen tracts, together with Edward Stennett's "Royal Law Contended for," and J. W. Morton's "Vindication of the True Sabbath," may be had in a bound volume.

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 CHINESE ANTIQUITIES IN IRELAND .- A pa- ponding Secretary of the American Sabbath Tract So

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