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

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

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NEW YORK, FIFTH-DAY, AUGUST 19, 1852.

WHOLE NO. 426.

### The Sabbath Recorder.

SUNDAY IN PARIS IN 1852.

BY PERCY B. ST. JOHN.

day. Your true Parisian is always amusing roaming about the wood all day, smoking, to quiet evening parties. himself; business with him is quite a second- laughing, running races, &c., the juvenile ary consideration, and one half of it is trans- hopes of France find out that both they and it is the public gardens which form the great fee-houses, is of itself an illustration of the So down they go to Bongival, or some other of a carriage. But its fashionable day is not

days in Paris, will, at the first glance, scarcely never pays much above half what he is asked. ed by a blaze of lights, issuing from gas jets, notice the difference between Saturday and Sunday. The number of shops which are shut in the morning is so small that they escape observation. The banking houses, and a few establishments kept by Protestants, are fat it is." all that are closed. Butchers, bakers, shoeactively at work. You may look around, and a week! you see everything going on as usual; workmen are at work, people are buying and sellhave made some mistake.

glory.

you outside the walls, have increased their would pay thirty for. But then the students harvest. Then all the great establishments- | things which admit of no abatement. if it be summer, announcements of fetes and away, and our merry fellows start off into fairs, of horse-races and balls, of balloon as quadrilles, waltzes, and polkas, which concents and tight-rope dancing, of fire-works sume the rest of the evening. Towards midand regattas, and many other regalements de- | night, a very common discovery is, that all the signed to extract money from the pockets of cash of the company is spent, to say nothing the pleasure-seeking public.

that the streets begin to fill with well-dressed people, hurrying to the railway stations that are to conduct them to Versailles, St. Cloud. St. Germains, or Amiens, or to the barriers which lead to the Bois de Boulogne, Vincennes, and the other attractive promenades round Paris. Workmen, too, are going towards the same barriers, to drink wine which has not paid the city dues, to eat matoletes and fried of children are scattered over the wood, which place, a stranger would fancy himself in a defish, and dance at two-penny hops, called is also the favorite resort of lovers—a race alguinguettes, in the evening. Groups of students, with broad-brimmed hats and long trees. Of an evening, the stream of people but everywhere else all is still. Not even a pipes, each with a grisette under his arm, are also on the move, throwing law, physic, and | derful. painting to the winds, to think only of pleasure. Staring about them, and sailing along with a puzzled air, almost ashamed of them selves, perhaps you remark a lot of English, who are also bent on seeing life in Paris.

The magnificent avenue of the Champs Elysees, the gardens of the Tuilleries, the galshops are open still, and one wonders where all the people come from. But, if the day be fine-and it is far oftener than not-about two o'clock the shops begin to close, and their proprietors also issue forth to join the busy throng. Every place which caters for the public now fills. The Palaces of Versailles, the Park, the Palace of St. Cloud, &c., are crammed, while perhaps a dozen or twenty fairs are so thronged as to make walking unpleasant. Shows, conjours, booths for eating and drinking, lotteries where nobody gains anything, rouge-et-noir tables, are all at work. tering of the people crowns all. If the grand. if the waters of St. Cloud, that is the attraction. But there is something every Sunday. If not either of these celebrated shows, there are fetes, where there are booths and dancing, with lots of cheap wine and brandy. A regatta always draws well, and these are always fixed on Sunday; while a balloon generally, takes advantage of the crowd to ascend into ing the luxury of dancing.

A great many return to Paris to dine, but the majority generally remain to indulge in the evening amusements; so that the last two or three trains are monster trains. But every thing is admirably managed; and return tick; and dessert. occasions. A vast majority of the frequent-

men with grog, about a third of the strength of an Englishman's allowance.

billiard-rooms, are found in every hole and the prices. The gentleman enters the kitchen, readily finds all that he requires, but not at A foreigner, who shall have been a few his own price. But your wide-awake student

> two-legged creature by one leg, and holding "Four francs and a half—see how fine and

of the last train being gone, which necessitates a As the day advances, too, you will notice ten-mile walk home to Paris. But all are ready. to close. From that hour the streets, after a enlivening the road by a song.

Close to Paris itself things are not very difcannot afford railway fare for so many. Hosts coming home from the wood is really won-

Champs Elysees, &c., are the chief haunts of those who remain in Paris. The Hippodrame exhibits itself in its true light as it does on is always crowded. This place, which is at the top of the Champs Elysees, is an open circus, where ten thousand people can at a time witness feats of horsemanship. But durleries of the Louvre, begin to fill; and yet the ing the past summer there have generally been forty or fifty thousand people stationed around about on Sunday to witness the strange balloon ascents of M. Poitevin. This person has certainly contrived to astonish the Parisians. In the first place, he went up on a horse, then upon an ass, and then upon an ostrich. The spectacle attracted, but was so undoubtedly dangerous, as to be painful and humiliating to every well-regulated mind. But it answered the purpose of the project ors, for it paid—and paid handsomely.

From about 5 o'clock to 8 on Sunday is the harvest for restaurants, traiteurs, cafes, &c. The noise is terrible; trumpets, drums, and Paris is marvelous in this way. You can fiddles, make an unceasing din, and the chat- dine at any price you think proper. At the more celebrated houses, such as the Cafe de play is at Versailles, there is the great crowd; Paris, Maison Doree, Trois Fieres, Provenceaex, Vefours', a dinner comes very expensive, though a habitue will even here not much injure his pocket. But there is a mass of others where a book is placed before you, with prices marked to every dish, and where you dine for exactly what you please. The fixed-price dinners are, however, the favorite ones of a very large body. You enter a splenthe air. The late unfortunate, Lieutenant did suite of rooms, lit up by chandeliers, Gale described to a friend the sight of Paris adorned by rows of mirrors; you sit down to one Sunday evening, from a balloon, as really a table; silver forks and spoons and a snowwonderful. He could clearly distinguish at white napkin are brought you; and you dine least fifty illuminated gardens, in and around for one-and-eight or sixteen pence, according the metropolis, where the people were enjoy- as you take half or a bottle of wine. You have soup, three dishes selected from a great variety, dessert, bread at discretion, and the wine, as before mentioned. On Sunday, these establishments are thronged, as are the

roverty is not always an evil. It is often the stayer of energy the stayer of energy to people, not always an evil. It is often the stayer of energy to people the stayer of ener

From six to eight, crowds throng at the "THE ROCK THAT IS HIGHER THAN I. doors of the numerous theaters, which are al-The park and lake of Enghein, the woods of ways well attended on Sunday, but which are In seasons of grief, to my God I'll repair; Romainville, Mont-Morency, and St. Germain, crammed if it turns out a wet night. So used and the Park of St. Cloud, are filled on the are the managers to a good receipt on the "Lead me to the Rock that is higher than I." same occasion with pic-nic parties, or persons evening of the first day, that they do not take When Satan, the tempter, comes in like a flood, who have come out to walk, to dine in the the trouble to provide any attractive piece, re- And would draw my poor soul from the fountain Paris is a remarkable town, as all the world evening, and return to Paris without joining serving that for other occasions. Regular knows/-remarkable as a city, and remarkable in more noisy amusements. A party of stu- theater-goers avoid this evening. It is shopas the capital of the most restless nation in the dents and shop-girls do this. But these gen- keepers, servants, grisettes, and those who are world. For fighting and frolicking, no popul tlemen have a way of their own. They will employed all the week, who form the larger lation is more renowned; and strangers can go down to St. Germain for the day, very portion of the audience. The opera, moretake the latter characteristic at a glance, by moderately provided with cash, but with an over, does not open, the class who frequent an examination of one day—and that day Sun- inexhaustible supply of fun and frolic. After that house going nowhere on Sunday, except But during the summer Sunday evenings,

acted over breakfasts and dinners, or while their friends-girls who work hard at trades attraction. Paris is full of such places. The indulging in coffee and cigars, in the evening. all the week-are hungry. There are plenty most ancient and the most celebrated is Rane-The multitude of wine-shops,, dining-rooms, of dining-rooms in St. Germain, but the gen- lagh, in the Bois de Boulogne, which is chiefcoffee-houses, and estaminets, or smoking-cof- | tlemen want a good dinner at a moderate rate. | ly visited by those who can afford the luxury character of a people who know not the pleas- | village near the river, and enter a marchand | Sunday, but Thursday. Still, on Sunday, is ures of home. They take their meals in pub- de vin traiteur, or wine shop, where dinners is filled by a different class, who are attracted lic establishments, they spend their evenings are also provided. They secure a room, or a by a splendid ball-room, a fine band, and a in the same, and are, in fact, an out-door part of one, and then down goes the keenest pretty garden. But the genuine Paris charpopulation. Theaters, concert-rooms, balls, wit of the lot to order the meal and dispute acter is better developed at Mabille and Chateau Rouge. These public gardens are uncorner, and are always full; but it is on Sun- examines the larder, smells at the pots and rivaled in beauty. Mabille is situated in the day that the Parisian comes forth in all his pans, and then tells them what he wants. He Champs Elysees, and is really a charming sight. Its principal dancing place is in the open air. A large circular space is surround-"How much for this fowl?" seizing the and from lamps suspended from imitation palm-trees. The orchestra is in the center, The avenues and walks of the garden are illumined by thousands of lamps. The company is varied, but always well dressed. All "Two francs-not a centime more; why, ranks mingle. You see the merchant prince, makers, mercers, money-changers, &c., are all it's only a mouthful, and has been cooked for the banker of European celebrity, the fashionable gentleman, the English nobleman, the A tremendous tussle ensues; the cook lauds | cheap excursionist, the journalist, and the her merchandize, the student runs it down. shop-boy and clerk, all together; some strolling, and at first you imagine that you must They yield mutually, five sous at a time, and ing about, amazed by the gay scene; some of at the end of a quarter of an hour, perhaps, it the female dancers are celebrities of the hour: But a more minute examination will soon is knocked down at three francs. The same but many respectable persons indulge in the convince you of the difference. In the first with every dish, until at last a dinner for a pleasing intoxication. The style of dancing place, all the railways conducting to short dis-dozen is obtained for fifteen or sixteen francs, is often peculiar, to say nothing more; and the and, to the honor of British sailors, be it tances from Paris, all the coaches which take which quiet people not used to these ways police are often needed to check the exuberance of animal spirits manifested by some of spect,) she returned to the captain, who was fares, for they are determined to make a rich pay freely for wine, and brandy, and coffee- the performers. But there is no drunkenne s, no bad language, nothing to blazen forth Louvre, Versailles, Luxemburg, &c .- are As evening draws in, they hunt round the to the eye anything which may be vicious, in open to the public. Glance your eye over village for a fiddler, and generally succeed in all this. A polite master of the ceremonies the parti-colored walls, and you will perceive, finding one. Tables and chairs are cleared generally checks, by a hint, any departure from the rules of propriety. These places of amusement open at 7, and close at 11, except on rare occasions, when they last all

Paris is, on the whole, a very early town. About eleven all public establishments begin Each man lights his pipe, takes the arm of brief interval of liveliness, begin to thin-peohis partner, and away they start, occasionally ple hurry home. Gardens, theaters, ballrooms, coffee-houses, discharge their thousands, and about a quarter of an hour after ferent. The Belois de Boulogne, within an midnight, Paris is like the city of the dead. easy walking distance, is densely crowded, But for the lamps, a stray sentry, a silent paespecially by people with large families, who trol walking along at a slow pace, and an early cart or two making towards the marketserted town. Round about the halle, or marways partial to the country, green fields, and ket, there is a bustle, and a few night-houses, policemen can be met, to remind you of the bustle and activity, life and animation, which During the afternoon, the Boulevards, an hour before has characterized the vast capital, which never, however, so thoroughly

### "DON'T PUT IT OFF."

In a recent revival in Canada West, the ninister gave to a young man, who said that he had determined not to think any more of the subject of religion, at least for the present, the tract "Don't put it off." It arrested his attention, and, by God's grace, he was led to determine from that hour to attend to the great subject of his soul's salvation. A neighbor coming in the next morning, was asked to attend the meeting. He replied, "As for me, I can get religion any time I please, and I do not intend to trouble myself about it for two years yet." The young man then gave him the same tract, and urged him to read it, telling him that it had done him good. He took it, went home, and read it. Conviction was riveted on his mind; he saw his lost condition, and felt his guilt for having sinned so long against God. "Oh," said he, " what a sinner, what a fool I am, to think of putting off this subject for two years, when I have not the guaranty that I shall live two hours. I conviction and deep spiritual exercises, both these young men were led to experience hope of pardon and acceptance with God, and the minister had the pleasure of receiving them both into the fellowship of the church.

## TRADITION AND SCRIPTURE.

The talented author of "Cautions for the Times" illustrates the uncertainty of tradition, tectly roly, giving an account of so any train, so that much pushing and driving is avoided. The French, too, are accustomed to begin to fill. Most Frenchmen indulge after account of which you are greatly concerned be orderly on these occasions. The Chateau dinner in a cup of black coffee, a cigar, and a to know. While you are reading and answerd'Asnieres, recently opened for dancing, fire small glass of brandy; while many spend ing the letter, the footman goes into the kitchworks, tight-rope, ascents, &c., usually, through every evening in a cafe; or a club, reading the en, and there gives your cook an account of the summer of 1850, had from ten to fifteen papers, playing billiards, cards, or dominoes; the same thing, which, he says, he heard the thousand visitors; but I never heard of the or, if he frequents the Cafe de la Regence, upper servants at home talking over, as relatslightest disturbance. The people are merry chess. Few women are seen in these places. ed to them by the valet, who said he had it and noisy; but the great feature of all Parisian They frequent those which have chairs placed from your friend's son's own lips. The cook amusements is the absence of drunkenness, outside, in the Boulevards, and where smok- retails the story to your groom, and he, in turn, sight to a stranger. Imagine a broad street; tradition becomes untruthful from that passers of these and other gardens are the re- with wide pavement, and trees planted along age in St. John where Jesus Christ says to Pestudents, clerks, and young men in all stations of life. Men take their families, and upon the pavement, all crowded with welltheir wives and daughters dance, without dressed men and women, taking ices, sherbets, saying abroad among the brethren," (oral trascruple with their own friends, and even when coffee, and other varied refreshments. Streams dition,) "that that disciple should not die."

good, I will gird on my armor, in faith loud I'll cry, Lead me to the Rock that is higher than I.

When sickness o'erwhelms me, and pain is severe. And none be about me to comfort and cheer. I will pray to my Saviour, who for me did die, ' Lead me to the Rock that is higher than I.' And when I have ended my pilgrimage here, In Jesus' pure righteousness may I appear!

In the swellings of Jordan, assured, I'll rely

Upon Jesus, the Rock that is higher than I. skies,
And the dead from the dust of the earth shall arise,

Wirh the millions I'll join, far above yonder sky, To praise the dear Rock that is higher than I.

#### THE CAPTAIN TURNED PREACHER.

distribution of the Holy Scriptures and re- do it? And when his master had promised quite wealthy, and very influential; having a ligious tracts, went on one occasion to the to restore it, what though David could not good deal of general information, and considquay at Plymouth, and requested permission possibly conjecture by what method his mas- erable skill in argument, which last he did of a captain to go on board a man-of-war, in ter would do it? This was no proof that his not hesitate to use whenever opportunities prewhich there were about eight hundred men, master was at a loss for a method. So, though sented. and many dissipated females. The captain men cannot raise the dead, yet God, who is

" Madam, it will be of no avail; you will only meet with abuse."

She answered, "With your leave I'll go." "Certainly, madam," he replied; and she vent. Something occurred during the time which irritated the captain, who swore a most dreadful oath. The lady said-

"Sir, as you have granted me one favor, I hope you will confer another."

"Certainly, madam," was the reply. "It is then, sir, that you will please to keep round the ship, and given away some tracts, spoken, they treated her with the greatest restanding at the entrance of the vessel. She thanked him kindly, and said-

"I have yet one more favor to ask of you, sir; I hope you will comply with it."

"Yes, certainly, madam," was the reply. the New Testament; "I desire you will read it through twice." He replied, "I will, madam, for my word's sake.'

Some years afterward, when on a vist to a eard an excellent sermon. As she was rethis is just as well. urning through the church-yard, a gentleman costed her and said,

"Do you remember, madam, giving to a aptain a New Testament, after distributing me tracts on board a man-of-war, and desiring him to read it through twice ?" "Yes, sir," she replied. He added,

"I am the man to whom you gave it, and I your instrumentality God has brought me to says. He feels as though there was no reove that book which I once despised."

### THE RESURRECTION-A PARABLE. A gentleman of the country, upon the oc

done him, gave him a curious silver cup.

David (for that was the man's name) was ex-

accident, his cup fell into a vessel of aqua forwater, thought it safe enough; and, therefore, off at arm's length thus, and not find fault with neglected it until he had dispatched an affeir f importance, about which his master had. employed him, imagining it would be then time enough to take out his cup. At length has nothing to do but watch the pastor and a fellow-servant came into the same room, his brethren, and having no responsibility, he when the cup was near dissolved, and looking has no sympathy, and is wholly unable to eninto the aqua fortis, asked David who had ter into and appreciate their circumstances. thrown anything into that vessel. David said He is full of good counsel himself, but when that his cup accidentally fell into the water. he gives it, he must add, "It is nothing to me, Upon this, his fellow-servant informed him I am not a member." that it was not common water, but aqua fortis, and that his cup was almost dissolved in it. | ing fault, and close their mouths, is to roll the When David heard this, and was satisfied of responsibility upon them, which they connect the truth of it with his own eyes, he heartily with membership. Now I appeal to you, pasgrieved for the loss of his cup; and, at the tors, do not those persons who settle down in same time, he was astonished to see the liquor | your community, and hold their standing in as clear as if nothing at all had been dissolved other sister churches, do they not often hinder in it or mixed with it. As, after a little while, the growth of your people, and occasion great he saw the small remains of it vanish, and disturbance, especially if your church is a weak could not now perceive the least particle of one? Let pastors think of these things when save me." After a few weeks of pungent the silver, he utterly despaired of ever seeing their members are about changing their locahis loss with many tears, and refused to be comforted. His fellow-servant, pitying him in this condition of sorrow, told him that their master could restore him the very same cup again. David disregarded this as utterly im- and persecution, the distinguished Samue possible. "What do you talk of?" said he to Davies preached the gospel at a country his fellow-servant. "Do you not know that church in Virginia, and the fruits of his minis the cup is entirely dissolved, and that not the try were long found even in distant parts of least bit of the silver is to be seen? Are not the State, in multitudes of pious whites and all the little invisible parts of the cup mingled blacks. The house which he occupied is still compared with Scripture, by putting this fa- with aqua fortis, and become parts of the in use as a dwelling, and the church in which nine-penny dinner-houses, where you get a miliar case: "A footman brings you a letter same mass? How, then, can my master, or he preached is the same in which the congrequarter of a bottle of wine, soup, two dishes, from a friend upon whose word you can per- any man alive, produce the silver anew, and gation yet worship, though it has been fitted what is inevitable? It is related of Cliver restore my cup? It can never be; I give it up in more modern and convenient style. over for lost; I am sure I shall never see it But Davies has been preaching ever since again." His fellow-servant still insisted that his death. His eloquence is heard at many a than was becoming in one who professes to their master could restore the same cup; and fireside, and his printed sermons will ever believe in Divine Providence. A friend of David as earnestly insisted that it was abso- form a part of the religious literature of the Protector wishing to relieve his mind, inlutely impossible. While they were debating this point, their master came in, and asked them what they were disputing about. When South was waiting for some young friends, the commonwealth. "And do you not believe that God man; aged the world very well before you came into it?" "Certainly I do," said the hero of the commonwealth. "And do you not believe that God man; aged the world very well before you came. they had informed him, he says to David, who were going with her on an excursion. They had informed him, he says to David, who were going with her on an excursion. "What you so positively pronounced to be impossible, you shall see me do with very lit- a book from her father's library, to spend the tle trouble. Fetch me," said he to the other time. It was Davies' Sermons. Turning to then, can't you trust him to govern the world more brandy than a dozen Frenchmen on such ming; on the Boulevards, is an extraordinary the letter?" The Bible shows how rapidly vessel of aqua fortis. Now look," says he, ions arrived. She went with them, but the desired effect with the stout Puritan. May it "the silver will presently fall to the bottom of words of that book had fastened upon her be equally salutary to us; for if sound philosat short intervals, with, at every step, brilliant- ter, in answer to his question, what John should the vessel in a white powder." When David mind. Upon her return from the excursion, ophy, confirmed by extensive experience, was

David's cup was restored, with a very small sermon was probably first delivered, which loss of its weight and value.

It is no uncommon thing for men, like David sille which yet persons of greater skill and printed page as a means of perpetuating rewisdom than themselves easily perform. ligious truth, and making a man a preacher David was as positive that his master could not to his own generation only, but to the gennot restore his cup, as unbelievers are, that it erations that are to live after him. with the water of the sea, so as to be discern- that young lady's father? Suppose she had

of aqua fortis. Is it not, then, easy to be conceived, that a man has wisdom and power enough to bring these parts of the silver to be visible again, and to reduce them to a cup as before? So God, the maker of heaven and earth, must ing out one day in one of the large villages of

parts of a dissolved human body together, and to form them into a human body again. What though David could not restore his own

infinitely wiser and stronger, can. And though we cannot find out the method by which he will do this, yet we are sure that he who at first took the dust of the ground, and formed it into the body of man, can, with the not doubting that though he might fail to consame ease, take the dust into which my body vince his opponent, he should at least show shall be resolved, and form it into a human body again. Nay, if even a body be burnt, knew well on what ground he stood, and how and consumed by fire, the parts of that body to wield the sword of sectarian warfare to are no more really lost than the invisible par- good advantage. ticles of the dissolved cup. As David, then, was wrong in thinking that it was impossible then calmly turned to him and said, "Gen. P., from swearing while I am on your ship?" This for his master to restore his cup, it must be at it is of no use for us to contend. We shall he complied with. After the lady had gone least equally wrong for us to think it impossi- not probably convince each other by arguble that God should raise the dead. [Hallet. ments ever so protracted. But there is one

#### I AM NOT A MEMBER.

Why do pastors allow members of their churches to move away, in the vicinity of other churches, and not urge them to take letters of dismission with them? I have been greatly astonished in witnessing the indiffer-"It is this," she said, presenting him with ence of pastors in this respect. Some pastors seem scarcely to look beyond their own church The anxiety to swell their own numbers, or increase their pecuniary resources, and fame, have led them, in some cases, even to advise lace about five miles from Plymouth, on a their members not to take letters. They give Sunday, she went to church, where she them letters of commendation, and tell them

How injudicious to the cause of Christ is such a course. One half of the members who leave thus cease to be useful. Their own piety dwindles, and they often become a curse to the church where they locate.

When a man comes among us, and settles down, still holding his membership in some other church, we often find that he feels little ave been preaching to you to-day. Through or no responsibility. "I am not a member." he sponsibility, unless there is membership. Because his name is not written down upon the same page with his brethren, he can look on with all the indifference of a stranger.

casion of some signal service his man had attend, the appointments of the church. When in the house of God, he puts on his indifferent air. If he takes any part, the pastor must give ceedingly fond of the present, and preserved him a polite invitation. Sometimes he posts it with the greatest care. But one day, by himself up in one corner of the room, and looks on as one who has only to criticise his tis; he, taking it to be no other than common brethren. It is impossible for a man to stand his brethren and the pastor.

He will see things in the pastor that he wil not like. He cannot help doing so, for he

The only way to keep such men from fine

### INFLUENCE OF A BOOK.

One hundred years ago, amidst opposition

to take up the powdered silver and melt it. and the mother of a son. That son became a Thus it was reduced into one solid piece; and minister, and he is now the pastor of the very

brought about the conversion of his mother. These facts show, along with many of like in this parable, to imagine that to be impos- character, of which we hear, the value of the

is incredible God should raise the dead; and They show also the importance of a good he had as much appearance of reason on his religious library, as a part of the furniture of side as they. If a human body, dead, crum- every house. Suppose there had been no bles into dust, and mingles with the earth, or books like Davies' Sermons, in the house of

able no more, so the silver cup was dissolved | found a yellow-backed, twenty-five cent "nov-

into parts invisible, and mingled with the mass el," to pass that half hour upon? [Christian Observer.

#### ANECDOTE OF DR. HARRIS.

The late Dr. Harris, of Dunbarton, walkhave wisdom and power enough to bring the a neighboring State, met one of the champions of Universalism. It was General P., the leader and supporter of the large Universalist society which had for many years existed A lady, who was actively engaged in the cup? Was that a reason that no man could in that place. He was a high-minded man,

> He and Dr. Harris were personally strangers; but knowing something of each other by reputation, they readily introduced themselves. The General very soon lifted up his standard, and commenced the war of words, him that he was no ordinary combatant, but

> The Doctor heard him quietly through. thing in relation to this matter which deserves consideration. It is this: I can treat your reutter abomination; I can despise it, I can spit on it and trample it under my feet—and yet, after all, I shall be saved, shan't I, General P."

The General, of course, was obliged to asent, or give up the doctrine. There was no room for evasion. "But," added the Doctor, while the General was writhing under the contempt thus thrown upon his gods, "it will not do for you to treat my religion so. If you do, you are a lost man." This was enoughnothing more was said.

### DISCIPLINE IN CHILDHOOD.

"Young people who have been habitually gratified in all their desires, will not only more indulge in capricious desires, but will infallibly take it more amiss when the feelings or happiness of others require that they should be thwarted, than those who have been practically trained to the habit of subduing and restraining them, and, consequently, wil in general sacrifice the happiness of others to their own selfish indulgence. To what else is the selfishness of Princes and other great people to be attributed? It is in vain to think of cultivating principles of generosity and He feels quite at liberty to attend, or not to beneficence by mere exhortation and reason-

ing. Nothing but the practical habit of overcoming our own selfishness, and of familiarly encountering privations and discomfort on account of others, will ever enable us to do it when required. And therefore I am firmly persuaded, that indulgence infallibly produces selfishness and hardness of heart, and that nothing but a pretty severe discipline and control can lay the foundation of a magnanimous [Lord Jeffrey.

### WORK HARD.

The Rev. Dr. Stowell, now President of Cheshunt College, in England, was in early life a Sunday School teacher, in Great George Street Chapel, Liverpool, the scene for the last forty years of the labors of the late Dr. Raffles. One Sunday morning, while Mr. Stowell was engaged with his class, the venerable Rowland Hill, who was going to preach, walked into the room, and going up to Mr. Stowell, then a very young man, with his usual benignant smile, asked, "Pray, youngster, would you like to live long?" "Yes, sir.". The old gentleman seemed to like the promptitude of the answer. "Do you know how?" "No. sir." "Would you wish me to tell you," "Please, sir." His answer was given in two words, "Work hard." This was what he himself did, and he lived and preached till his eighty-ninth year.

We know that it is possible to work too hard, and in a few-a very few instances-we have known this done; but far more have died from rust, than from undue wear.

#### WHEN IT RAINS, LET IT RAIN. When did we ever better our condition or

improve ourselves by fretting and fuming over undertaking he evinced rather more anxiety

Poverty is not always an evil. It is often

# The Sabbath Recorder.

New York, August 19, 1852.

### THE CONVOCATIONS AT PLAINFIELD

The approach of our Anniversaries is suggestive of a word to our readers.

We do not see why there should not be a large gathering on the occasion. At all events we trust that the interest felt in our Missionary, Tract, and Publishing Societies, wil awaken an effort with many to overcome small obstacles, for the sake of being present, and witnessing the deliberations. It is true, that ed upon a small scale, and it would be folly to pretend that they embrace as much excitement as the similar institutions of larger denominations. Nevertheless, they are our own; and the very fact that we are so feeble a people in point of numbers, should create the deepest interest in their behalf with every one of us. The failure of any one of them to accomplish the purpose for which it was instituted, would be a reproach which could not be shared by a great many thousands, and so made to sit the more lightly upon each individual, but would stir the blush to the very face of every man and woman amongst us.

Plainfield is a place easy of access. The cars of the Central Railroad arrive there, excepted; and we believe that we risk nothing in saying, that there are not more comfortable cars, or more obliging conductors, from almost all points of our denomination, return for one fare, we trust that our people courtesy and hospitality of the Plainfield people to strangers, we need not speak; they are proverbial.

We trust that our approaching convocaour people generally. Heretofore, they have been very pleasant seasons. The acerbities of controversy have never yet embuered our deliberations, and we trust in God that they will not be suffered to do so now. We are not aware of any thing which will be at all likely to disturb the usual harmony; but who does not know, that when the Christian is off his guard, Satan is ready to throw in the elements of strife? "A little matter kindleth a great fire;" and as we are but imperfect creatures, with all our attainments, we hope that every one who has the interests of these several Societies at heart, will pray that God will keep us from every impropriety, and bless us largely with "that wisdom which is from above, which is first pure, then peaceable, gentle, easy to be entreated, full of mercy and good fruits, without partiality, and without hypocrisy." Thus blessed, we may expect to return to our homes edified and comforted.

Our friends on the ground—we mean those connected with the Plainfield and New Market churches-we trust, will have made their arrangements to attend throughout. The ambition of our good sisters to do up their hospitalities with eclat, is sometimes a detriment to our meetings, since it keeps them at home, and deprives us of their pleasant countenance hint on this point is sufficient. Were we writing to the duller sex, we might have to speak more pointedly.

Let it be borne in mind, that collections will be called for, in aid of the funds of the several Societies. To get God's truth into circulation, we need money. To place our missionary operations upon a footing of respectability, and to insure their effectiveness, we need money. And when our brethren are about starting from their homes, or rather before they start, we hope they will calculate the amount of interest due to their Lord upon property lent to them. How much owest thou?

One other suggestion we will offer—the expediency of fixing the time of holding our Anniversaries from a month to six weeks later in the season. If it were modest to put in a few personal considerations in favor of such a change, we would hint the drudgery of preparing an Annual Report during the prostrating heat of midsummer, and the consequent difficulty of finding time to escape from the pestilential fumes, and other nuisances, of a great city, for the purpose of recruiting an enfeebled constitution. But as we shall not ask the gift of office another year, we will not enlarge on this head; only, we would remind our brethren, that whoever may have the labor to perform, he is likely to need a season of recreation as well as ourselves.

### BLESSEDNESS OF THE PERSECUTED.

"Blessed are they which are persecuted for Saviour; and seldom has a more forcible il-Mr. and Mrs. Madiai, of Florence, who were on the 8th of June last sentenced to some four years imprisonment, for reading the Bible in their own house, and admitting others to study it with them. The following letter, written by the wife to her husband, on the day before the sentence was passed, is in point.

that I have always loved thee, and how much more now, when we have been together in the battle of the Great King! We have been cast down, but not con-

testimony, and that he will grant us to drink, for the certificate of registration; and the list of this bitter cup, which he has prepared for

"My loving Madiai, life is but a day, and a day of sufferings; yesterday, young; to-day, n peace, for our eyes have seen thy salvation!" Courage, my dearest; the Holy Spirit has, through grace, shown us that Christ, loaded with reproaches, down-trodden and insulted, the holy cross bearing the expiring Christ, and we bear his reproach, that afterward we may partake in his glory.

"Fear not, even although the sentence the operations of these Societies are conduct. should be heavy. God, who caused Peter's Rector of Chevely, near Newmarket, "to hold fetters to fall off, and opened the doors for nim, will not, in any wise forget us.

"I have good courage. Let us commit ourselves entirely to God. O that I may find thee as joyful as I hope I shall; and through the same grace, thou wilt see me so. I embrace thee with my heart.

> "Thy affectionate wife, "Rosa Madiai."

### BRITISH CORRESPONDENCE. ossible War-Popery-Registry of Dissenters-Pu

GLASGOW, July 30, 1852.

A report has been in circulation, that the from New York, four times a day, Sundays | while, Popery is gaining ascendancy in France, | ture is implicitly to be believed; that it is the | a sacrifice, and came to him, with tears, begupon any railroad in the country. And what | ruler of the land seems to think that he will | time of the apostles: that the human mind is the facilities for getting to New York are strengthen himself through the strength of the implicitly to submit to authority—can be supwe need not inform our readers; only we been formed against him, by the Emperors of But whatever is to be said as to the infidel will say, that as there will be an opportunity Russia and Austria and the king of Prussia, tendency of such views, there surely can be for those who choose to avail themselves of the | They entered into a treaty in May last, which | no doubt that they directly lead to supersti-New York and Erie Railroad, to come and has just been published, in which they declare tion. "Holy Scripture is implicitly to be beof the West will not leave us with a meager to become a hereditary Emperor; and that if by any of his followers. With them, whatassembly for want of their presence. Of the he allow himself to be named so, he must ever the Scriptures may obviously teach, "the tions will be made the subject of prayer by a usurper, and to retain by sufferance, even divinely instructed would "fall away." The

or three Protestant schools in Naples have or avowed. Sir John replied, declining to governesses. A Mr. Hamilton, an English- doctrines were not open or avowed. With man, opened, in 1848, a school for English this Dr. Pusey professes to be satisfied. and Swiss boys. He having refused to comply with the new order, the children and their successfully laid between Portpatrick and parents were induced, by threats and promises, | Donaghadee, establishing thus the connection to withdraw their countenance and attendance, of Ireland and Scotland, and, consequently, others are very high. Bread and coffee, or until only about a dozen English boys were England also. The line formerly laid between left, who met in his own house. As he still Holyhead and Howth, has, however, proved continued teaching, he was next ordered to an entire failure—the insulation of the wire shut up his school, and on his refusing, the having been imperfectly performed. police entered, and turned out the boys into the streets, although the parents of some of them were not in Naples. Sir W. Temple was immediately informed of what had occurwhere and when we most need it. A mere red, and it is expected that he will take the necessary steps for Mr. Hamilton's protection. As might have been supposed, both the Queen's proclamation against public processions, and the result of the trial Achilli versus Newman, have added to the wrath which our the exception of a few days' illness of two of Ecclesiastical Titles Bill had stirred up in the minds of the priesthood abroad. In England | To the Lord be all the praise! We are all and Scotland, through immigrations from very busy, and hard at work with our hands, Ireland, Popery is undoubtedly much on the for the out-door and in-door needs of our increase. In Ireland itself, however, large large family of twenty-two in number, labornumbers continue to embrace Protestantism. ers and all. In London, the Church of St. Paul's Bermondsey, seems to be specially used for ex- with us, in a mutual interest in the agricultuposing the errors of Popery; and from time ral and benevolent work in Artoss-he to suto time we are informed of considerable num- perintend and exert himself to furnish all the bers renouncing that communion. On Sunday land, animals, and improvements already made week. eleven did so. In Edinburgh, also, the for the general use, and to furnish £100, and we Free Church Irish City Mission has had not our united efforts, and to all eat from the comfrom difficulties in dealing with the class they sharers of the proceeds, with the design of the Sabbath. Bro. Kraus, (who was formerly have had to employ, the Committee purpose giving all the surplus to the poor, especially to abandon the Mission. This church takes a the poor of Israel, and to extend to them all prominent place in regard to education in further aid. Scotland, and strains every nerve to get a able eye; and a case is this week mentioned his interest, and select and deed him two righteousuess' sake," is the language of our the established school, (to which he had sent ony; they are displeased on this account, and sister W., (an English lady, formerly a resithem when the Free Church Schools were with our Sabbath-keeping and worship. lustration of it been given, than in the case of shut,) where he said they were making satis-

themselves on the passing of an Act, in the (who only one year since despised farming, on companied us nome in the evening. She is themselves on the passing of an Act, in the (who only one year since dependence us home in the evening. She companied us home in the evening. She late session of Parliament, for the registration account of the Talmudical tradition, that the in good health, and is much pleased with M. held this year at Troy, N. Y., commencing on ers of the soil among us, ought to be resisted with inflexible determination. MY DEAR, DEAR MADIAL, Thou knowest from the necessity of having them certified or vine-dressers,) are now desiring to come and She has brought out a quantity of flanne registered in a Bishop's Registry, as has learn with us, as it is currently reported here. hitherto been required. This is now to be that Rothschild intends a large purchase for done at the General Registration Office for agricultural purposes, if not the whole of quered! I hope that through the august births, marriages, and deaths. Two shillings Palestine, and they declare their wish to be tized by immersion;) he bid us good bye merits of Christ, the Father will accept our and sixpence is fixed as the amount of the fee prepared to teach others.

with thanksgiving, the last drop of the portion is to be kept open for inspection without fee. children, has been residing here, met recent It is high time some more effective method ly in Jerusalem some native Jews-from a were adopted for reforming the Church of remnant (they say) of the tribe of Zebulon-England than any that has yet been proposed who reside near Gerish, in the land of Amold! But we know that we can say with old by any of its own communion. The Romish mon, east of the Jordan, and he told them of Simeon, 'Now, Lord, let thy servants depart leaven was never half purged out; and the Meshullam. They have since sent M. word,

Romanizer of our own day can appeal to their acknowledged standards as authority for his mummeries." Nay, against his will, a is our King, our Saviour! And we, through clergyman may be compelled to adopt usages his hallowed light and power, have defended he regards as superstitious—at least, if he is not prepared to make sacrifice to conscience and truth. This week the Bishop of Ely is stated to have ordered the Rev. J. T. Bennett, morning service in his church on every saint's of the city for fear, while we are at peace, day throughout the year, in compliance with sleeping with doors and windows open, as these the request of some of his Pusevite parish-

Dr. Pusey, whose name has been associated,

in modern times, with the views he promulgates, has generally kept silent under the sehe has, however, departed from this course. Lord Shaftesbury in a speech had spoken of Tractarianism looking with tenderness on Infidelity. In a letter addressed to his Lordforeign troops were about to be withdrawn ship, Dr. Pusey denied this, saying he could and another his vineyard, that the Turkish opfrom Rome—the French limiting themselves not understand "how any writers teaching (as pressor may not; one was going to sell a very to the occupation of Civita Vechia. Mean- the writers of the Tracts do) that Holy Scripand so much is their power over the Univer- source of all faith and truth; and that it is to sities being increased, that a number of the pro- be understood in the sense in which it was alfessors are said to have resigned. The present ways understood by the Church from the dress it, and give M. half the grapes, which Jesuits. On the other hand, an alliance has posed to have any leaning towards infidelity. that they will not suffer him, on any account, lieved "-by whom? Not by Dr. Pusey, nor comply with certain conditions which they human mind is implicitly to submit to authoriprescribe. With the Pope on his side, and ty," and the only interpretation they can put four hundred thousand armed men at his back, on any text, must be that in which it is and will Louis Napoleon submit to be branded as was "understood by the church," which we are except we had immediate supernatural aid for his own life-time, a throne thus declared other occasion on which Dr. Pusey has derightfully to belong to the Comte de Cham- parted from his wonted silence, is by a letter foot, saying he had heard of us in Beyroot, bord? Or, will he resist, and involve Europe in the Times about a week ago. Sir John in warfare once more? By this or by other Romilly, Master of the Rolls, had said, in agency, consideration of Scripture prophecy | paper which was made public, that he consider leads us to expect that ere long this dire catas- ed those "commonly called Puseyites" as trophe is to overtake us for the sins that we more dangerous than open and avowed Roman Catholics." The Doctor called upon Sir Wherever it can find opportunity, Popery | John to disavow the words, or to sue him in continues to show its old enmity to truth, and an ecclesiastical court, or not to impute to him its old intolerance. The proprietors of two or his friends that their doctrines are not open this month been ordered to appear before the take either of the first two methods; intimated rangement to unite permanently with M., and authorities, and compelled to place their exactly what he believed, but that he had not schools under Roman Catholic governors or imputed to the Doctor or his friends that their

The submarine telegraph wires have been

### TIDINGS FROM PALESTINE.

[Published by request ]

ARTOSS, (Bethlehem,) June 13, 1852. CHRISTIAN FRIENDS,—I scarcely know what o select from the daily events to record. we are all in good health at present, and, with our number, we have been unusually well.

Bro. Meshullam has made an agreement

Many parties here envy us, who have power, which it cares little should be shared long tried in vain to unite with Mr. Meshul by the Dissenters, who reject the Westmin- lam; but he kept aloof, on account of expectster Confession as the confession of their ing Sabbath-keepers to come. The Greek faith. As might be expected, they regard Convent, before we came, had offered to the ordinary parish schools with unfavor- pay M. any sum he might charge for as having been before the Free Church Pres- large gardens, with other privileges, if he bytery of Caithness, in whose bounds one of would only give up Artoss to them; they to the child of D. Murray, because he de- English Episcopal Mission had recently made Max's. (the first house I rested at in 1849) clined to withdraw his other children from a great effort to secure it for an English Col- who should I find but our dear and esteemed

The chief Rabbi of Jerusalem, with his The English Dissenters are gratulating that some twenty Jews of the better class.

Mordecai, a Jew, who, with his wife and week for Europe; he hopes to return here, "that they will come and locate near him, with his permission, and serve him, because he is a Jew, and has commenced to cultivate THIS land;" but he cannot encourage them, of God only be done, whether in our life or from his want of means!

Several powerful Arab Shieks, with many thousands of armed men, are rebelling now against the Turkish rule and despotism; and height,) intended as a tabernacle for Sabthe Pasha of Jerusalem dare not venture out | bath and worship. It is pitched on the moun Shieks are great friends to Meshullam, and invited him and us to a great feast just before lady friend in New York, remitted by Bro. they marched against Hebron, and took it, T. B. S. killing some of the Turkish inhabitants-and they often come to see him, and call him their verest exposures of their unscriptural charac- Howajah (Master.) The Turkish rulers look ter. On two recent occasions of condemnation upon his agricultural efforts as a public benefaction in the land.

Many of the fellahs (peasantry) come to Meshullam for help, redress, and counsel One poor man begs him to take his house fine vineyard, (forced to get ready money,) at ging him to take it. M. contrived to spare the money on it, and let the man keep and the poor man joyfully agreed to, and thanked

Just before making the arrangement with M. about the £100—which he greatly needed to build for the winter, and meet our increased current expenses; though we had some means left, it was not sufficient, and it seemed help—we set apart one seventh-day (our little family only) to entreat the Lord, and to fast and weep before him-also, we continued all to God to send us aid; for such was M.'s poverty, our great expenses. &c., that it seemed as if we could not hold on, but must perish, and had come to worship and keep the Sab bath with us. I felt immediate strength, and arose to meet him. He is a Prussian, and an of Jesus and his kingdom. After he had told his experience, my burden was so great that told him our case; he afterwards wept, and was much exercised for us, believing that God each, and) over \$200, to help us make the aror we may return it, to be given to the poor of Israel; but not to be returned otherwise. So "God the Lord" helped us!

We live very simple, as the plainest food is expensive. Though some articles are cheap, bread and tea, make our general breakfast and supper, with sometimes eggs for breakfast. and sometimes a kind of molasses, made of grapes, for supper. We have our garden of sweet potatoes growing, which looks very promising; another with white potatoes, which began to yield on the 30th of May; they were planted about the 1st of April. We have also three small fields of Indian corn; it is nearly ripe; we have had one mess. We have string beans, peas, cucumbers, salad and lettuce the past three weeks, which, with meat twice a week, and rice, we have for dinner. First, with a grateful heart, I would state, that Our flour is very coarse, as our mill will not grind fine, and it is hard labor for two or three men to work; [a new and improved mill ha recently been shipped; othe Arab stones make it finer. The flour will not make good biscuit, or pie-crust, or dumplinge, which we never one fare any time between the 5th and 25th taste: it is a little finer than the bran-bread in the United States. All the wheat, we pick over with our fingers, (as the fanning-mill is defective that was sent out in 1850,) to get sift the flour by hand, and then make and stations on the line, tickets will be provided bake for twenty-two in the family, so that bread is a very great and essential and hard-earned item. A few barrels of American flour would

be a great treasure to us! Dr. Barclay, (an American Baptist mission us, and wishes our success. His principles one fare. They can be obtained after the 1s a little success; but we are sorry to find that, mon income of the valley, and be mutual are very near like ours, with the exception of Lutheran minister, but became convinced of seventh-day as the true Sabbath, and afterwards of baptism by immersion, and who came to Palestine in the spring of 1851,) resides with a converted Jew, who has recently purchased a garden near Jaffa, and intends agriculture, to do good for Israel.

farm near Jaffa, where they reside; but they have great expense to water the soil from wells by horse-power. They cultivate

June 18—Yesterday morning I set out with a believer in Christ's kingdom "near at hand.") factory progress. Considering what the dif- wife and sons, came out to see us recently, waiting to send us word that she had come to ference is between the two parties, this is sure- and, seeing the great change effected, says it join us in our work of love, and was is the hand of God. Also, this week we learn, able to find no messenger. How providential! So we hired two camels and a horse and sent forward her baggage, and she ac some shoes, and other needful dry-goods.

June 19-To-day (the Sabbath) Dr. Zemple worshiped with us. He arrived last eve ning from the Jordan, (went down to be bapnext day, and is to take the steamer next 35 surplus is left in the Treasury.

and meanwhile to remember our cause to

Brother Meshullam occupies a wonderful see daily proofs—a breakwater, as it were between the Turk and Arab and the Jew He is very kind to all, and says that while he lives we shall, though his expenses and beat times our faith is tried, whether we can get our bread; but we pray much, that the will

Yesterday, our large circular tent was put tain-side, on a terrace prepared by Meshul lam, with much care, and commanding the finest view of the valley.

By last mail we received the \$50 sent by a With love in Jesus to all who love Israel

remain their fellow-servant for his sake, in C. S. MINOR. N. B.—We hear to-day, from two Christ an-Jewish brethren, from Jerusalem, that Rothschild is at Constantinople, and has bought all Palestine from the Sultan.

#### DE RUYTER INSTITUTE—CIRCULAR.

Repeated inquiries in relation to our Cir

cular, show that it has been little studied, or we have very imperfect powers of conveying thought. I make a second effort at being un derstood. I premise, that I only speak for myself, and not as "The Trustees." Communications were to be directed, post paid to the Trustees, with "the evidence of their payment." No certificate or receipt has been forwarded. Where such receipt is possessed, it and the agent to whom paid, or the persons knowing of the payment, should be designated as if we could hardly exist here without more It should be remembered, that the Trustee have charge of public interests, and may be called on for vouchers for all the scholarships the next week, till next Sabbath night, crying granted. Where the amount is \$100 or more contributors should elect whether to have one or two scholarships. We are asked, "Can we send two scholars at a time, and shorten I was so ill on Sabbath morning, that I could the time?" It is expected, that these scholar not rise to breakfast, till sister Lydia S. came ships will not interfere with the regular income of the school, by handing over the scholarships to those who would otherwise pay tuition; but where the scholarship is a donation to an indigent student, or one who educated and wealthy physician and professor would not otherwise attend, I will venture to of physiology, a believer in the near coming say, that if the Trustees complain, I will assume the responsibility. The certificates will entitle the holder to the instruction in the life, liberty or property, without due process "Teachers' Classes." The note of the Trus-HAD called us here, and finally decided to give tees did not intend to extend the time beyond us 50 Prussian imperials, (nearly a sovereign five years, to allow parents to "give a little education to each of their children as they left us, expecting some time to return and grow up." We say, Sond on the oldest; and abide with us. This sum he has given us on if he is educated as he ought to be, he will be condition, that if we are abundantly prosper- able and willing to help educate the younger ed, and he returns, he has its interest with us, children "as they grow up." I regard it fallacious reasoning to suppose that parents wrong their other children by giving one child were now ready to attend. We should fit each of our children for the fullest amount of of Slaves. esponsibility possible, and trust in God for

> Contributors who have their certificates need not hesitate to send on their scholars previous to the action of the Trustees. When sent, the length of time such scholar is to be instructed should be specified. J. R. Irish. BROOKFIELD, Aug. 12, 1852.

OUR ANNIVERSARIES-REDUCED FARE. To persons desirous of attending the Seventhday Baptist Anniversaries at Plainfield, N. J. the New York and Erie Railroad Company will furnish excursion tickets, entitling the holder to come to New York and return for of September. Tickets for persons in Alle gany County will be sent to the Alfred and Friendship Stations about the first of Septemout the stones and bad seeds, and then sift and ber. For those who wish to start from other in case they notify Geo. B. Utter of their wish, previous to the 30th of August.

cursion tickets between New York and Plainary,) is a very good man, and is very kind to field, enabling the holder to go and return for of September at the office of the Sabbath

Teachers' Convention.—The New Yorl State Teachers' Association recently held. meeting at Elmira, at which various topics of special interest to teachers were discussed. Teachers' Paper was resolved upon, and A party of four Germans, also, have bought large Board of Editors appointed, among whom we notice the name of Prof. Wm. C. Kenyon, of Alfred. Albany, we believe, is to be the place of publication.

ARRIVAL OF MISSIONARIES.—The follow-Meshullam as guide,) to show them the city ing Missionaries were among the passengers with the prompt and efficient transaction of their sessions refused baptism (so misnamed) are greatly vexed at our coming. Also, the of Jerusalem. When we arrived at Mr. by the packet ship American Congress, which the public business. arrived at New York on Thursday, Aug. 12, from London :- Rev. J. Newton, Missionary dent of Philadelphia, a Baptist Christian, and from India, and lady; Miss Margaret Newton, Masters Charles, Francis and Edward just arrived from England the day before, and Newton, and Miss Liouisa Jauvier, from India: and Miss Harriet Livermore from Jerusalem. ers, to provide for the same.

> MEETING OF THE AMERICAN BOARD.—The annual meeting of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions is to be

DEBT OF THE AMERICAN BOARD.—Liberal subscriptions, recently taken up in the differ ent churches, have liquidated the debt of the American Board of Foreign Missions, and \$5

FREE-SOIL NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The Free-Soil National Convention, to nominate candidates for President and Vice position in this land of Judah, of which we President of the United States, was held at Pittsburg, Pa., last week. The delegation was large, and included leading abolitionists from nearly all of the Free States. There was nevolence keep him personally very poor, and some difficulty in agreeing upon a "Platform' -members of the Committee on that subject having presented a majority report through Joshua R. Giddings, and a minority report through Gerrit Smith. The majority report p, (is 22 feet in diameter, and the center pole | was finally adopted; after which which Hon. 11 feet in hight, and 12 other poles, half the J. P. Hale received the nomination for the Presidency, and Hon. George W. Julien, of Indiana, that for the Vice-Presidency. Presuming that all of our readers, whatever party they may belong to, will be anxious to see the "Platform," we copy it entire :-

> Having assembled in National Convention as the Delegates of the Free-Democracy of the United States, united by a common resolve to maintain rights against wrongs, and Freedom against Slavery; confiding in the intelligence, the patriotism and the discriminating justice of the American people; putting our trust in God for the triumph of our cause, and invoking his guidance in our endeavors to advance it, we now submit for the candid udgment of all men the following declaration f principles and measures:

> First. That Governments, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed. are instituted among men to secure to all, those inalienable rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, with which they are endowed by their Creator, and of which none can be deprived by valid legislation, except

Second. That the true mission of Democray is to maintain the liberties of the people, the sovereignty of the States, and the perpetuity of the Union, by the impartial application should be forwarded. If not, the time of payment to public affairs, without sectional discrimina tion, of the fundamental principles of equal rights, strict justice, and economical adminis-

Third. That the Federal Government is one of limited powers, derived solely from the Constitution, and the grants of power therein ought to be strictly construed by all the Departments and Agents of the Governmentand it is inexpedient and dangerous to exercise doubtful Constitutional powers.

Fourth. That the early history of the Government clearly shows the settled policy to have been, not to extend, nationalize, and encourage, but to limit, localize and discourage Slavery; and to this policy, which should never have been departed from, the Government ought forthwith to return.

Fifth. That the Constitution of the United States—ordained to form a more perfect Union. to establish justice, and secure the blessing of Liberty—expressly denies to the General Government any power to deprive any persons of of law; and, therefore, the Government having no more power to make a slave than to make a king, and no more power to establish Slavery than to establish Monarchy, should at once proceed to relieve itself from all responsibilities for the extension of Slavery, wherever it possesses Constitutional power to legislate for its extension.

Sixth. That to the persevering and importunate demands of the Slave power for more Slave States, new Slave territories, and the nationalization of Slavery, our distinct and more education than their present means final answer is: No more Slave States-no would enable them to give the others, if they Slave territories -no nationalized Slavery, and no national legislation for the extradition

Seventh. That the acts of Congress, known as the Compromise Measures of 1850, by making the admission of a sovereign State contingent upon the adoption of other measures demanded by the special interest of scholars other than their own children are Slavery-by their omission to guaranty freedom in Free Territories—by their attempt to impose unconstitutional limitations of the power of Congress and the people to admit new States—by their provisions for the assumption of \$5,000,000 of the State debt of Texas, and for the payment of \$5,000,000 more, and the cession of a large territory to the same State, under menace, as an inducement to the relinquishment of a groundless claim, and by their invasion of the sovereignty of the States and the liberties of the people, through the enactments of an unjust, oppressive, and unconstiutional Fugitive Slave Law, are proved to be incompatible with all the principles and maxims of democracy, and wholly inadequate to the settlement of the questions of which these are claimed to be an adjustment.

Eighth. That no permanent settlement of the Slavery question can be looked for, except in the practical recognition of the truth, that Slavery is sectional and Freedom nation-Arrangements have also been made for ex- al, by the total separation of the General Government from Slavery, and the exercise of its legitimate and constitutional influence on the ide of Freedom, and by leaving to the States the whole subject of Slavery, and the extradition of fugitives from service.

Ninth. That a due regard for the Federal Constitution and sound administrative policy, demands that the funds of the General Government be kept separate from banking institutions—that ocean and inland postage should be reduced to the lowest possible point—that no more revenue should be raised than is required to defray the strictly necessary expenses of the public service, and to pay off the public debt, and that the power and patronage of the Government should be diminished by the abolition of all unnecessary offices, salaries and privileges—and by the election by the people of all civil officers in the service of the United States, so far as may be consistent

Tenth. That River and Harbor improvements, when necessary to the safety and convenience of commerce with foreign nations, or among the several States, are objects of national concern, and it is the duty of Congress, in the exercise of its constitutional pow-

Eleventh. That emigrants and exiles from the Old World should find a cordial welcome to homes of comfort and fields of enterprise in the New, and every attempt to abridge

Twelfth. That the public lands of the United States belong to the people, and should not be sold to individuals nor granted to corporations, but should be held as a sacred trust, for the benefit of the people, and should be granted in limited quantities free of cost to landless settlers. Spanish renis

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Fourteenth. That Slavery is a stn against God, and a crime against Man, the enormity of which no law nor usage can sanction or mitigate, and that Christianity and Humanity alike demand its abolition.

Fifteenth. That the Fugitive Act of 1850 is repugnant to the Constitution, to the principles of the Common Law, to the spirit of Christianity, and to the sentiments of the civilized world: we therefore deny its binding force upon the American people, and demand its immediate and total repeal.

Sixteenth. That the doctrine that any human law is a finality, and not subject to modification or repeal, is not in accordance with the creed of the founders of our Government, and is dangerous to the liberties of our peo-

ti ought to be recognized by our Government. and our commercial relations with it placed on the footing of the most favored nations.

Eighteenth. That it is the imperative duty of the General Government to protect all persons of whatever color, visiting any of the United Staves, from unjust and illegal imprisonment, or any other infringement of their

Nineteenth. That we recommend the introduction into all treaties hereafter to be negotiated between the United States and foreign nations, of some provision for the amicable settlement of difficulties by a resort to decisive arbitration.

Twentieth. That the free Democratic party is not organized to aid either the Whig or the Democratic wing of the great Slave Compromise party of the Union, but to defeat them both; and that, repudiating and renouncing both, as hopelessly corrupt and utterly unworthy of confidence, the purpose of the Free Democracy is to take possession of the Federal Government, and administer it for the better protection of the rights and interests of the

ner tree soil, free speech, free labor, and free men-and under it will fight on, and fight ever, until a triumphant victory shall reward

THE LIQUOR LAW IN RHODE ISLAND .- The Providence Journal of August 4th gives the following tangible argument in favor of the liquor law :--

"The new Liquor Law is being carried into effect in Providence with zeal and energy, and its good effects are seen in the diminution of the number of arrests for drunkenness. During last week, which was the second under the new law, the arrests for drunkenness, and offenses growing out of it, were four. The preceding week there were six. The average number previously has been from thirty to

The Temperance Advocate is of the opinion that private drinking has not increased in the ratio that was feared, and it gives some facts to substantiate that opinion.

A dispatch from Providence, dated Aug.

"The first attempts to enforce the Liquor Law have been made in Newport. Complaints were made on Monday, and came before the Court to-day, but were postponed. There is much excitement at Newport, and prosecution are threatened with violence.

A Publisher's Duties.—The publisher of the Independent recently received the following from an official gentleman in the West, stranger. The business was promptly attended to, and five receipts forwarded:-

\_\_\_\_, Wis., June 1, 1852. S. W. BENEDICT: - Enclosed please find \$5

which please appropriate as under:-\$2 for Independent, to my address. \$2 for N. Y. Weekly Tribune, for L. W. 25 cents, American Messenger, for T. B. 25 cents, Bible Society Record, for A. R. 35 cents, Sunday-School Journal.

12½ cents, Child's Paper. Please send me a receipt for your paper, and one for Mr. —, from the Tribune of-fice, and direct to P. M.

DECLINING THE HONOR.—Shurtleff College recently conferred the honorary title of D. D ry Box Brown against Mr. Smith, proprietor on R. Ryland, President of Richmond College, and editor of the Wolverhampton Herald. ble plunder. A detachment of thirty-five Engand pastor of the colored church in Richmond Mr. Smith had visited Brown's "Panorama of and pastor of the colored church in Richmond
Slavery," and in a critique thereupon, stated tion wagon from Graham's Town to Fort BauCity up the Hudson, across it at Fort Washthat the Panorama, and the lecture that acfort, were attacked by the Kaffirs, and nine of ington on the masts of the New York and

following reasons:accord with the simplicity of the gospel; and States totally at variance with the representathe second is, that if they do, I am not suffi- tions of intelligent travelers. On a second oc- their throats with the most revolting barciently learned to deserve them. For the last casion, Mr. S. commented still more strongly barity. twenty years, I have been so absorbed in the on the exhibition and exhibitor, and his remanagement of the interests of this Institution, marks had the effect of materially thinning at first as the Virginia Baptist Seminary, and houses. In course of the hearing, it came out "Black Laws" of Indiana were repealed at afterwards as the Richmond College, that I that Brown was making from £50 to £70 per the last session of the Legislature of that State. have not prosecuted extensively those studies which it is the design of that degree to reward.

This remark is made and the country of the passage of pardoned by the President. This remark is made, not with any affectation of humility, but from a sincere consciousness of its truth."

Toronto, has announced an edition of Uncle fishing grounds:-Tom's Cabin in one volume, to be published at 2s. 6d. Four or five editions of the same from the Bay of St. Lawrence, and we gathbook ever had so large sale in so short period.

for the purpose of having it extracted, when, upon inhalation, she expired immediately.

Proceedings in Congress last Week.

SECOND-DAY, AUG. 9. es of all correspondence with Peru relating announcing the decease of Mr. Rantoul, called up Mr. Sumner of Massachusetts, who dethe intervention of Kings and Emperors Sumner closed by offering the usual resolu

> In the House, Mr. Mann announced the leath of Mr. Rantoul in an eloquent speech which was followed by remarks from several other members, and after the passage of the usual resolutions, that body adjourned.

THIRD-DAY, AUG. 10.

In the SENATE, after various proceedings of minor interest, the Appropriation Bill was taken up, and amendments, amounting in the them. &c. Various other amendments were made, carrying the aggregate added of appropriations to \$850,000.

In the House, the morning hour was occupied on a question of privilege by Mr. Aikin, and the new Judiciary Fee bill, and then the Appropriation bill came up in Committee of Seventeenth. That the independence of Hay- the Whole. An amendment was adopted, appropriating \$300,000 for a Branch Mint at San Francisco, and another proposed raising the salaries of Clerks in the Departments at Washington.

FOURTH-DAY, AUG. 11.

The SENATE spent all day upon the Appropriation Bills, but we find nothing new to re-

The House was occupied with the Clerks' Salary and the General Appropriation bills. The retaliatory light-house dues amendment was not concurred in, but most of the amendments were, including one prohibiting constructive mileage for any session called withn ten days of the adjournment of Congress. FIFTH-DAY, AUG. 12.

of the President in relation to the Fisheries then came up, and a discussion upon it occupied the remainder of the session.

In the House, the bill relating to costs and fees in the U.S. Courts passed, the Wheeling Bridge question was debated, and also the bill for the relief of Thomas Ritchie; after Twenty-first. That we inscribe on our ban- which the Army Appropriation bill came up, and numerous speeches, of no general interest, were made.

SIXTH-DAY, AUG. 13.

The SENATE was occupied chiefly in the consideration of a case of contempt of that body, which lies over, and in the discussion of private bills, of which thirty were passed.

In the House, the morning hour was occucame up in Committee of the Whole. The of an ultimate engagement. \* most important amendments reported are, one American desert.

The SENATE, after long talk, adopted a resolution calling for information as to moneys paid out of the Treasury to Generals Scott and Pierce. The Fshery Question came up, and Mr. Seward made a speech vindicating the Administrative from the charge of want of the town of Truxton, Cortland Co., N. Y., on patriotism in not resisting the demands of Great Britain.

In the House the principal topics were the Wheeling Bridge question, and the Army Appropriation bill. The amendment appropriating \$20,000 for the employment of camels on the men who have been conspicuous in the the deserts was nonconcurred in by a vote of 38 against 106. The bill then passed, and the House went into Committee on the private calendar.

### European News.

The steamer Africa, with Liverpool dates to July 31st, arrived at New York August 12th.

In England, the elections are over, but there are many conflicting statements as to

Further riots have taken place in the coun-

try Clare, Ireland.

The Northern Powers are said to have made a new Holy Alliance, with a view to the prevention of the re-establishment in France of a hereditary Bonaparte dynasty; they go for the legitimate branch of the Bourbons, and nothing else.

companied it, were gross exaggerations, pre-

### Doings among the Fishermen

The Gloucester Telegraph, of August 11 UNCEE Tom's CABIN.—Mr. Maclear, of contains the following information from the

"There have been two or three arrivals them illustrated. A letter from San Francisco states that as there are only a few copies of the book in California, the miners in one of the book in California, the miners in one boarded by an officer from the steamship Deilege they paid twenty-five cents. 83,000 vastation, and ordered out of the Bay. It was copies of this popular work have been published in the United States. Probably no company. Some of them had made a harbor there would be another throat cut and one less for the purpose of passing the Sunday at anchor, as many of the fishermen are in the habit of doing, but they were all ordered to get The wife of John Davis, of Holden, who under weigh and proceed out of the Bay im- ton, Mass., have presented Miss Georgiana mediately. The officer who boarded the C. Whittemore, a late teacher, about to enter Land Warrants are in good demand, and ed her physician to let her inhale chloroform, & N. Rogers, was rather insulting to the crew. upon "a higher, though more limited sphere have still an upward tendency; 160 acres are pinkham Mosher, Morrisania The first he said upon boarding their vessel of action," a silver salver, urn and goblet, as a \$147 a \$150, and smaller amounts in propor- Amos Stillman, New York was, that they had no business in that place. mark of esteem.

They were at the time about four or five miles distant from the shore. The papers were call-In the SENATE, Mr. Hamlin called for cop- ed for, and the reason asked why there was no clearance among them. After the officer had looked at them a minute, he crumpled the Labos Islands, and the instructions to them in his hand and threw them upon the lation of the law of nations, against which they the commander of the United States squadron | deck, saying to Captain Rogers, 'There's your papers.'"

#### California News.

The Steamship Illinois, from Chagres, ar rived at New York on the 14th inst., with California dates to July 16th, 340 passengers, and two millions dollars in gold dust.

By this arrival we have accounts of great mortality on board vessels bound for San Francisco. Passengers who went out in the S. S. Lewis, via San Juan, suffered much from privation, sickness, and death.

A Dutch bark called the Ophilia arrived at San Francisco, July 14, from Panama, after descended to cleanse it, but not returning, M an extremely long passage of one hundred and Gooch descended to assist him, and also fell fourteen days. There was dreadful mortality victim. Mr. Henderson then went down to the benefit of Indian tribes, the purchase of on board, and it was reported that thirty of make fast a rope to Mr. Gooch, and when their lands, the fulfillment of treaties with the passengers had died. A subsequent ac- about half the way up, became exhausted, and age, all from Panama, of fever.

About the usual number of murders and Indian fights are reported by this arrival. A contest between a part of one hundred Inconcealed themselves, intending to make their attack in the morning. The accidental discharge of a gun, however, aroused the Indian camp before dawn, and the fight at once commenced. The Indians were well armed, and fought bravely. Eleven of the Indians were killed. Mr. Amos E. Fry, of Missouri, who was in Bidwell's party, was killed.

IMPORTANT TO THE WRITERS OF LOVE-In the SENATE, the Homestead bill came to LETTERS.—In the Supreme Court of New would have fallen, had not Capt. Rogers, who vote, and was lost, 14 to 31. The Message Hampshire, the law on Love-Letters was recently interperted and explained after the following fashion :-

"When a written correspondence is kept not his relative, the most common and natuexists, a correspondence almost invariably follows. But young marriageable ladies, at least prudent ones, do not allow themselves to be engaged in a correspondence with unmarried men, unless they suppose a marriage contract exists between them. And unmarried men do not desire that such a correspondence pied with the Wheeling and Bridgeport does not exist, unless it be from some improplago in Godey's Lady's Book, under some Bridge questions; after which the Army bill er motives, or with the hope and expectation such title as "Utopia." The scenes and char-

of \$300,000 for extra pay during this year of has been made and accepted, where a corre- it Life in the South or a "Companion," or officers and soldiers serving in California, spondence takes place between such parties anything else, to Uncle Tom's Cabin. New Mexico, and Oregon, and another of \$20,- as are described in this case, is, we think, in 000, to test the practicability of employing accordance with general experience, which is camels for the use of the Army on the great one of the usual and most satisfactory tests of human evidence that might be suggested, yet we hold it competent to be submitted to a jury, and from which they may find a promise to marry, if the evidence satisfies them of the fact."

> MURDER IN TRUXTON.—One of the most horrid murders on record was committed in Tuesday, the 3d inst., by an Irishman named Patrick Donoghue. It seems, that on that morning the Irishman got mad at his girl, and threatened to whip her; whereupon she was secreted by some small girls, her companions. Her father could not find her, and on seeing Mrs. Kinney, a neighbor, passing his house with her daughter, went out with his gun, and demanded of them where his girl was. Mrs. K. told him she did not know. Donoghue swore at her, leveled his gun, and fired. The charge only raked her face. He then struck her with the but of the gun over the head pounced upon her daughter, struck her with burning. his gun and stabbed her with the bayonet. She survived till the following Sunday, when she expired. Donoghue is in Cortland jail.

FROM THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—Letters from the Cape of Good Hope of June 22d, have been received, which give discouraging accounts of the financial condition of the Colony, and state that the war rages as bad as ever. The Mount Bok Wesleyan Missionary Station had been attacked by about 300 Hot tentots, on horseback and on foot. The place was bravely defended by the friendly natives In the Circuit Court of Warwick, Eng., was stationed there, but the rebels were successrecently tried a suit for libel, brought by Hen- ful, killing seven Fingoes, wounding a numher of others, and carrying off consideralish soldiers, who were guarding an ammuni-"The first is, that such titles do not seem to senting a picture of Slavery and the Southern The ammunition was also captured. The

DID RIGHT BY MISTAKE .- It is said that the Il was done unintentionally, by the passage of a general repealing law, repealing all laws of the State not enacted at the same session, with certain exceptions. The blacks are now on the same footing with the whites, as to one the same footing with the whites, as to one the same footing with the whites, as to one the same footing with the whites, as to one the same footing with the whites, as to one the same footing with the whites, as to one the same footing with the passage of the P.M. Stillman, E. Clarke, E. P. One of the Hoosac Davis, J. M. Wood, J. C. Green, Robert Church, D. C. One on the same footing with first-class steamboats for Cleveland, Sanguesty, L. M. With first-class steamboats for Cleveland, Sanguesty, L. M. Cottrell, J. R. Irish, Joseph Goodrich, L. A. Davis, J. M. Wood, J. C. Green, Robert Church, D. C. Chicago.

In M. Cottrell, J. R. Irish, Joseph Goodrich, L. A. With first-class steamboats for Cleveland, Sanguesty, L. M. With first-cla giving testimony, and in certain other respects. rock three feet, at the rate of twenty inches the Some of the Indiana papers think the old laws hour! All are sanguine of its complete sucwill be re-enacted at the next session.

PLAIN TALK .- The Louisville Journal says: "A negro cut his throat on Sunday. party has been called at Buffalo, Sept. 1. It Thos. H. Bond, Quiet Dell, Va. 2 00 gro trader." And an exchange adds: "If having both declined. the master who robbed the negro and then cut-throat."

The Normal School pupils at West New-

### SUMMARY.

A gang of Counterfeiters, carrying on their operations about 15 miles from Danville, Pa., was broken up on Monday, by the Police of the nose, and when opened it was found to to preach the Introductory Discourse. Philadelphia, and High Constable Hague, of Pittsburgh. Dr. Geltner, the principal of the gang, was shot through the shoulder while attempting to escape. He was captured and lodged in the Jail at Danville; the others all | boat! Rather fishy. escaped, a signal having been given by a female in the lower part of the house. The whole of the counterfeiting apparatus, press and tools, were secured, with three hundred counterfeit Two's on the Harrisburg Bank, and bills of various other banks; also several plates which were being altered—one on the Rhode Island Bank.

On the 11th of August, J. S. Philips, Joel Gooch, and Mr. Henderson of Alexandria, Me., were killed in a foul well. Mr Philips count says 12 deaths occurred on the pass- fell into the well dead. Mr. John Gooch then went to their assistance, and barely escaped with his life. The bodies were extricated by means of a pole hooked to their clothes.

On Tuesday night, Aug. 10, Officer Babcock dians, supposed to be of the Suisin tribe, and of the Second Police, New York, brought a Bidwell, with thirty of his Indians, took place | woman named Jane Freel, and her two chil on Tuesday morning. During the previous dren, to the Station-House, having found them week, a lot of cattle were taken from Bidwell's in the back basement of a building, corner of Ranch, about thirty miles from Tehama, on Jay and Front-sts., in a condition deplorable the east side of the river. On Monday, Bid- enough. The drenching rain had flooded the well, accompanied by several of his friends place ankle deep, and an apology for a bed and thirty of his Indians, started in pursuit of on the floor, soaking wet, contained two small the thieves. They were discovered near the children, the eldest not much over a year old, head of Chico Creek, and the pursuing party while the mother was wallowing in one corner, insensibly drunk.

Mrs. Martha Rogers, aged 60, wife of Capt. ohn Rogers, died in Ellot, Me., on Thursday, 29th ult., and on the same day, Miss Abigail Fry, aged 62. On the Monday previous to their death, Miss Fry, who lived in the neighborhood, called to see Mrs. Rogers, who had been confined with paralysis for something like two years, and while standing at her bedside was attacked with the same disease, and was near, caught her. Both were interred on Friday, 30th.

Eugene Dessaux, a dandy, who has been playing his part at Schooley's Mountain, ob ained fifty dollars from a lady there upon unmarried young lady, of suitable age, who is him, and that he would expose him if the amount was not handed over. After being on the stocks is estimated at 36,000. subjects; since where an engagement actually thus successful he went to Philadelphia and of the family, doing business in High-st. The ton, in McIntosh Co., Ga., were on Saturday, sister had in the meantime written home, and 24th ult., tried by a meeting of citizens of that Mr. Eugene D. was held in \$600 to stand an county, found guilty, and executed on the folinvestigation.

The Boston Commonwealth says: "Life in the South, a Companion to Uncle Tom's Cabshould be carried on where an engagement in," is a trashy novel which was published long acters are of 70 years ago, and the whole "That an engagement exists, or an offer thing is utterly worthless. It is a fraud to call

A dispatch dated from Gorham, near the White Mountains, Friday, Aug. 13, says, The Thermometer this morning was at 60. Two gentlemen were caught in a storm in going up the mountains, and came near perishing. lady fainted in going up, and was obliged to remain on the mountain all night. Large crowds make the ascent daily.

It is estimated that no less than 3,500 persons suffered from this malignant disease, (the small pox) in New York, during the last year. Dr. Kelley, under whose charge is the Small Pox Hospital on Blackwell's Island, states in his last annual report that 344 cases came under his treatment, and it also appears from the report of the City Inspector that 586 deaths occurred from the same cause.

Mr. John R. Harris, of Troy, was on board of the Henry Clay at the time of the accident, and escaped. He was also on board the Empire when she sunk near Newburgh, and also on the Swallow when she run on the rock near Athens. It would certainly appear that three times, and she fell dead. Afterward he he was not born to die either by drowning or 18 00 for mess. Lard 114c. Butter 12 a 15c. for

> A call is issued for a Mass Convention of the colored people of Ohio, to meet at Cleveland on the 8th and 9th of September. The object of the Convention is to consider measures for the education and elevation of the free colored people, and to choose delegates to a National Convention expected to be held

Gen. Hinton, the Ohio mail robber, who escaped from jail, went to California, and thence to some other place, where it was rethence to some other place, where it was re-ported he was drowned, is, according to a tion. His health for many years was such as to precorrespondent of the Cleveland Plaindealer, vent him from mingling with the brethren, yet his keeping a very good hotel in Portland, their spiritual welfare. It should be added, that his Oregon, under the name of Gordon. The route of the telegraph from New York

to Sandy Hook, (30 miles) extends from the a doubt his acceptance with God. ington on the masts of the New York and Ill., July 20, 1852, of billious cholera morbus, Mrs. Washington Printing Telegraph Company; Mary Simpkins, widow of Joseph Simpkins, formerly of Cumberland Co., N. J. Mrs. Simpkins joined the church at Roadstown, N. J., under the pastoral care of the soldiers were killed and ten wounded. Washington Printing Telegraph Company; wounded were found by the Kaffirs, who cut Amboy to the Highlands of Nevesink. The Rev. Mr. Smalley, over forty years ago, of which she distance is 70 miles.

and sentenced two years ago for the attempt- In West Edmeston, at the residence of her uncle, ed abduction of 70 slaves in the schooner Pearl, and whose term of imprisonment in the Coun-

cess. It has thus far exceeded the expectations of the builders.

Hon. Jabez P. Thompson, coalition Senator Albert Smith

from Plymouth in the last Legislature of Hannah Crandall Massachusetts, hung himself in a barn at his Nathan Rogers, New York residence in Halifax, August 10. He was in Pinkham Mosher, Morrisania good health, and to all appearance perfectly J. C. Bassett, Independence Sane.

The Savannah Republican chronicles the capture of a monster shark off Tybee Island, on the 6th, by some pilots. It measured fif-

teen feet from the end of its tail to the tip of at 11 o'clock A. M. James H. Cochran is appointed contain ten king crabs, a sea gull, and a man's boot, with any quantity of bones, resembling Associations to which they belong. Churches not those of the human body. It took seven men to haul and lash it to the guinel of the pilot keepers not organized into churches, are especially The Clarksburg (Va.) Register states that

there is a man living in that town, named Stephen Dicks, who heard the original Decla- Secretary, Geo. B. Utter, New York. ration of Independence read from the State-House steps, in Philadephia, in 1776. He was then 14 years old, and is now 90. He was in Clarksburg when there were but two shingled houses in it. He enjoys good health, and is frequently seen walking the streets. The Rev. Edward F. Berkley, of Lexing-

ton, Kentucky, who received Mr. Clay into the church by baptism, and whose ministrations he constantly attended, has been presented by Mrs Clay with a massive gold seal ring, set with a large and very precious stone. It was a favorite ring of Mr. Clay, and worn by him during the last five or six years of his

A dispatch dated Washington, Aug. 4, says: Mr. Webster and Mr. Crampton will be here in a week. The fishery question has been temporarily settled. Mr. Crampton has sent a dispatch to the British Government, urging them to suspend their orders, and to withdraw their naval force. This is authentic.

The action of Congress has had a tendency to strengthen Land Warrants. The following are the ruling prices:

Buying. Selling. 160 acres Warrants \$146 \$150 80 acres Warrants 371 40 acres Warrants

As a boy in Wheeling, Va., was on his way to water his horse, a keg of loose powder, which lay on the wharf, became suddenly ignited by a spark from the horse's shoe, and both horse and rider were blown into the air. The boy was considerably hurt, as was also

The second annual meeting of the Ameri can Association for the Advancement of Science was held at Newark, N. J., last week. Its next meeting is to be held at Pittsburg, Pa., commencing on the second Tuesday of Au-

The ship-builders of New York and vicini- Class. ty have launched 23 steam-vessels and 20 sailvessels since the 1st of January last. Their tunnage amounts to 30,000. The tunnage now Five negroes, who murdered James Hous-

lowing Monday. A Chinese New Testament, printed with

peen forwarded to the Directors of the London Missionary Society, and is sold for four The Southern Press, at Washington, died Aug. 9, complaining bitterly of the dishonesty

and base ingratitude of its pretended support-A domestic in the employ of James Jewitt, Havre-street, East Boston, cut her throat on Friday, from disappointment in love. Her

recovery is doubtful. The town of Helena, Arkansas, was almost consumed by fire, on Monday right. Only two business houses are left. The loss is es

timated at \$100,000. There was an extensive slave, stampede in Pendleton Co., Va., on the night of the 28th

New York Market—August 16, 1852. Ashes-Pots \$4 75 a 4 81; Pearls 5 50 a 5 56. Flour and Meal-Flour, 3 87 for Wisconsin, 3 87 18 for common to good Ohio, 4 25 a 4 62 for fancy Genesee, 4 75 a 5 87 for extra Genesee. Rye Flour desirous of introducing ready-made clothing as a 3 44 a 3 50. Corn Meal 3 18 for good Ohio, 3 50 for branch of their business, may here obtain a supply on

Grain—Wheat, 66c. for Upper Lake, 93 a 96c. for prime white Michigan, 92c. for white Canadian. Rye 77c. Oats 44 a 46c. for State, 40 a 41c. for Jersey. Corn 66 a 68c. for ordinary round yellow and Western

Provisions -- Pork, 17 75 for prime, 20 00 for mess. Beef, 8 00 a 11 00 for old and new prime, 14 50 a Ohio, 13 a 18c. for Western New York.

Hay-1 00 a 1 12 per 100 lbs. for old and new. Hops-40 a 50c. Lumber-11 50 a 12 50 for Spruce and Pine.

Seeds-Timothy 19 00 a 24 00 per tierce. New

Tallow-In demand at 9c.

Wool-Domestic Fleece 33 a 45c. Pulled 34 a 42c

# In Quiet Dell, Harrison Co., Va., January 23d, 1852,

ber of the Seventh-day Baptist Church at Lost Creek example through life, and particularly the fortitude and resignation with which he bore his multiplied afflictions, together with other circumstances, place beyond

At the residence of her son, in Trivolia, Peoria Co. Drayton and Sayres, who were convicted Eld. Lewis A. Davis, from Rev. 14: 13.

F. F. Dennison, on the 24th of June, of typhus fever, Miss HARRIET CLARKE, in the 18th year of her age.

#### RECEIPTS. FOR THE SABBATH RECORDER: Wm. Battan, Lost Creek, Va. \$2 00 to vol. 9 No. 52

Wm. Kennedy Jesse M. Davis The National Convention of the Liberty Moses H. Vanhorn Ezra Goodrich Jeremiah Davis Robert Church, Marshall, Mich. 2 00 Maxson Stillman, Alfred Center 2 00 1 00 B. H. Coon, Deposit

POR SEVERTH-DAY BAPTIST, MEMORIAL

BENEDICT W. ROGERS, Treasurer.

Seventh-day Baptist Anniversaries. THE Forty-fourth Session of the Seventh-day Bap-tist General Conference will be held at Plainfield, N. J., commencing on Fifth-day, September 9, 1852,

All the Churches are at liberty to communicate with the Conference, either directly or through the connected with Associations, and societies of Sabbathrequested to communicate their condition, with the changes that have taken place during the three years since the last session of the Conference, together with any other matters that they may deem of general in terest. Letters may be addressed to the Corresponding

The Seventh-day Baptist Missionary Society is to rold its Tenth Annual Meeting at Plainfield, N. J. on First-day, Sept. 12.

The Seventh-day Baptist Publishing Society's Third Annual Meeting will be held at Plainfield, N. J., on Second-day, Sept. 13.

The Ninth Annual Meeting of the American Sabbath ract Society will be held at Plainfield N. J., on econd-day, Šept. 13.

Of the exercises and speakers at the meetings of the Missionary, Tract, and Publishing Societies, a more complete account will be given in due time.

Yearly Meeting of Rhode Island Churches. THE Yearly Meeting of the Seventh-day Baptist Churches in Bhode Island and Connecticut will be held with the Church at Pawcatuck, commencing on Sixth-day, August 27, at 2 o'clock P. M. Opening ser mon by Eld. C. M. Lewis.

In view of the great need of a revival of God's work n this portion of our Zion, it is earnestly hoped, that fervent supplication will be offered by the churches, that the divine favor may be manifested in an abundant outpouring of the Spirit of God on that occasion J. P. STILLMAN, Com.

Union Academy. THE Academic Year of this Institution, located at L Shiloh, N. J., for 1852 and '53, is divided into three Terms of fourteen weeks each, with two vacations of

one week each. between terms. The First commences the last Monday in August. The Second commences the second Monday in Dec. The Third commences the fourth Monday in March. The year closes the first Monday in July.

Board of Instruction. WILLIAM C. WHITFORD, Principal, And Professor of the Classics, Natural Sciences, and

Higher Mathematics. GURDON EVANS, A. M., Professor of Agricultural Chemistry.

Mrs. RUTH H. WHITFORD, Preceptress, Teacher of the English Department, Painting, and Mrs. ELIZABETH P. JONES.

Teacher of the French Language and Literature. At the opening of the Fall Term and middle of the Winter Term. TEACHERS' CLASSES will be formed, and continue seven weeks, for the purpose of reviewing those branches taught in District Schools, and giving each teacher an opportunity to test his own abilities n teaching and governing, by taking charge of a Model

The AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT, during the Winter Term, is under the instruction of Prof. Gurdon Evans, A. M., and embraces the study of and daily recitation in Agricultural Science. Three hours each day are spent in the Laboratory, well furnished with good apparatus and chemicals, where students are instructed in the Ele Also, a course of Public Lectures is delivered on the application of scientific principles to practical farming.

Tuition, per term. from \$3 50 to \$5 00 Incidental expenses, per term, Extras, per term-Penciling, \$1 00; Embroidery and Monochromatic Painting, each, \$3 00; Oil Paint-

metal types, and of a superior character, has ing, \$6 00; Agricultural Chemistry, including chemicals, \$8 00; Piano Music, \$10 00. Tuition settled in advance or by satisfactory as Board in the Boarding Hall or Private Families, from

\$1 25 to \$1 75 per week. The entire expense of the year, including board, room, fire, lights, and tuition The aim of the Institution is to impart a thorough practical, and complete academic education. In the Natural Sciences all the facilities usually enjoyed in Academies, are presented to the student. In the read in a College Course are studied. A strict and

wholesome discipline is enforced. Courses of Lectures, either moral, miscellaneous, or scientific, are For further information, address the Principal, the President, Rev. Wm. M. Jones of Shiloh, or Rev. Shep-

pard R. Kollock, D. D., of Greenwich, N. J. Hon. LEWIS HOWELL, Pres. Board of Trus. ISAAC WEST, Esq., Secretary. Shiloh, N. J., July 19, 1852.

Clothing Establishment.

THE subscribers, under the firm of Wm. DUNN & L Co., have opened a Clothing Establishment at No. 163 William-street, New York, where they intend to keep constantly on hand, in large quantities and great variety, coats, pants, and vests. Country merchants 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 ders, which will receive prompt attention. An ex mination of our stock and facilities will, we trust. convince those who give us a call, that they can please themselves at No. 163 William-street as well as at any

other place in the City of New York.
WILLIAM DUNN, A. D. TITSWORTH, Jr
JOHN D. TITSWORTH, R. M. TITSWORTH. New York and Boston.

DEGULAR MAIL LINE, via Stonington, for Boston Reprovidence, New Bedford, Taunton, and Newport carrying the great Eastern U.S. Mail, without change of cars or detention. The secure and elegant steamers. C. VANDERBILT and COMMODOR E leave on alter. nate days (Sundays excepted) Pier No. 2 North River, (first wharf above Battery-place,) at 5 o'clock P. M. For passage, state-rooms, or freight, apply at Pier No. 2 or at the office, No. 11 Battery-place.

### Central Railroad of New Jersey.

THE cars will run as follows until further notice. commencing Monday, July 5, 1852:—
at 6 A. M. and 3.30 P. M. Leave Easton "Clinton at 7.05 and 4.35 White House at 7.20 and 4.50 Returning, leave New York at 8 A. M. and 4. P. M. Leave Somerville at 5.50 and 7.50 A. M. and 12.40

Leave Plainfield at 6.25 and 8.25 A. M. and 1.20 and Leave Westfield at 6.40 and 8.40 A. M. and 1.40 and Elizabethtown at 7 and 9 A. M. and 2 and 6.30 P. M.

Returning, leave New York at 8 and 10 A. M. and 4 By Steamboat :-Leave Elizabethport at 7.15 and 9.10 A. M. and 2.15, . and 6.40 P. M. Leave Pier No. 1 North River at 8 and 10 A. M. and

2.4, and 6 P. M. New York and Eric Railroad. TRAINS leave pier foot of Duane-st., New York, as Express Train at 64 A.M. for Dunkirk, connecting

Night Express Train at 6 P.M. for Dunkirk, connecting with first-class steamboat for Detroit direct, connecting with Express Train for Chicago.

Emigrant Train at 6 P.M., via Piermont.

The following are the times of leaving the several Hornellsville: Going Bast-11.10 A.M., 4.30, 10.32, 11.07 P.M. Going West-8.20 A.M., 6.56, 7.25, 12.50 P.M.

Going West-1.18 and 8.16 P.M. Going East, 10.09 A.M., 3,25 and 9,18 P.M. Going West-9.18 A.M., 2.02, 7.54, 9.18 P.M. Going Rest -9.40 A.M., 2.53 and 8.16 P.M.
Going West -9.40 A.M., 2.30 and 8.16 P.M.

Going Best 2.41 and 7.54 P. M; Going West-2,41 and 10.13 P.M. War billing eyes

Olean:
Going Bast-8.45 A.M., 1.47, 6.23, 7.56 P.M. Going West-10.29 A.M., 3.41, 9 10, 11.40 P.M.

Going East +4.03 and 10.18 P.M.

#### " Write Soon."

Long parting from the friends we love, li shadow o'er the brightest face: And happy they who part, and prove Affection changes not with place.

A sad farewell is warmly dear, But something dearer may be found To dwell on lips that are sincere, And lurk in bosoms closely bound.

The pressing hand, the tearful eye,

Are both less earnest than the boon, Which, fervently, the last fond sigh
Begs in the hopeful words—"Write soon!" Write soon!" Oh! sweet request of truth! How earnestly its accents come!

We hear it first in early youth, When mothers watch us leaving home And still amid the trumpet joys That weary us with pomp and show We turn from all the brassy noise, To hear this minor cadence flow.

We part, but carry on our way Some loved one's plaintive spirit-tune. That, as we wander, seems to say, "Affection lives on faith—write soon!"

#### Green and Black Teas.

About four years ago, Mr. Fortune, author of "Three Years Wanderings in the North ern Provinces of China," was deputed by the East India Company to proceed to China for the purpose of obtaining the finest varieties of and implements, for the government tea-plant ations in the Himalaya. Being acquainted with the Chinese language, and adopting the Chinese costume, he penetrated into districts unvisited before by Europeans. His principal journeys were to Sung-lo, the great green tea district, and to Bohea Mountains, the great black-tea district. The narrative which h has since published, manifests a good faculty for observation, but we do not know that there is any thing in it which will be so acceptable to the reader as fresh and reliable information about his favorite beverage. To

this, therefore, our attention will be confined.

which the Canton teas are made, is known to pears to have been named upon the supposition, that all the black teas of the Bohea Mountains were obtained from this species; and the second was called viridis, because it furnished the green teas of commerce. These names seem to have misled the public; and from Thea viridis. The two kinds of tea are rarely made in the same district; but this is a matter of convenience. Districts which formerly were famous for black teas, now pro duce nothing but green. At Canton, green and black teas are made from the Thea bohea at the pleasure of the manufacturer, and according to demand. When the plants arrive from the farms fresh and cool, they dry of a bright green color; but if they are delayed in too long a period, they become heated, from fish in Lake Erie. The writer says :a species of spontaneous fermentation; and when loosened and spread open, emit vapors, and are sensibly warm to the hand. When such plants are dried, the whole of the green color is found to have been destroyed, and a red-brown, and sometimes a blackish-brown result is obtained. "I had also noticed," says Mr. Warrington, in a paper read by him before the Chemical Society, "that a clear infusion of such leaves, evaporated carefully to dryness, was not all dissolved by water, but left a quantity of brown oxidized extractive matter, to which the denomination apothem has been applied by some chemists; asimilar result is obtained by the evaporation of an infusion of black tea. Again, I had found that the green teas, when wetted and redried. with exposure to the air, were nearly as dark in color as the ordinary black teas. From these observations, therefore, I was induced to believe that the peculiar characters and chemical differences which distinguish black tea from green were to be attributed to a species of heating or fermentation, accompanied with oxidation by exposure to the air, and not to its being submitted to a higher temperature in the process of drying, as had been general ly concluded. My opinion was partly confirmed by ascertaining, from parties conversant with the Chinese manufacture, that the leaves for the black teas were always allowed to remain exposed to the air in mass for some time before they were roasted."

This explanation by Mr. Warrington, from scientific data, is confirmed by Mr. Fortune from personal observation, and fully accounts, has discovered a mode of propagating from thousands who will visit it annually. We not only for the difference in color between cuttings, which is not only successful in case are not aware that there is another bridge he finds is as effectual in forming bone and the two teas, but also for the effect produced of roses, and other plants easy to live, but in the world as high and as large as this, and muscle as the whole of the milk, amounting to on some constitutions by green tea, such as apples, pears, plums, apricots, &c. Out of a are confident there is not, of similar structure. four or five gallons per day. This system is nervous irritability, sleeplessness, &c.; and hundred cuttings put out in June, not one but It is 235 feet from the river to the track, and pursued for two weeks; at the end of that Mr. Fortune truly remarks, that what Mr. was thriving in August, in the open air, with 240 to the top of the railing; and the length time, he substitutes linseed for been-meal, on who has a tree or bush in his garden. Mark method is to put the whole cutting in the that Niagara is beat in this respect. And yet, the leaves which are blown from trees in ground, bent in the form of a bow, with the though this work is reared to such an astonearly autumn; they are brown, or perhaps of center part up, and just on a level with the ishing hight, it has the appearance of perfect a dullish green when they fall, but when they surface, at which point there must be a good safety. We are told that by calculation they have been exposed for some time in their de bud or shoot, which is the only part exposed know that it would bear twenty times the current likes a moist soil and a somewhat shady tached state to air and moisture, they become to the air; the other, being protected by the weight of any train that can be put upon it." as black as our blackest teas. Without de- earth from drying up, supports and gives vigtailing the whole process in the manufacture or to the bud, which starts directly into leaf, of either kind of tea, it may be stated in re- and, in its turn, helps the cutting to form roots, ligious meeting held at Exeter Hall, in Lonference to green tea, 1st. That the leaves are and the whole even forms a thriving tree. don, the great Senate House of the English re roseted almost immediately after they are The method of setting them is to form two ligious world, a gentleman of authority stated gathered; and, 2d, That they are dried off drills about three inches apart, with a sharp the undeniable fact, that the tax levied upon gathered; and, 2d, That they are dried off quickly after the rolling process. In reference to black tea, on the other hand, it may be observed, 1st, That after being gathered, the leaves are exposed for a considerable the leaves are exposed for a considerable of the last year's growth, fresh and the leaves are tossed about until vigorous.

A lew uays and the cutting, salt by Warren Hastings, during his tyranniridge between, over which bend the cutting, salt by Warren Hastings, during his tyranniridge between, over which bend the cutting, salt by Warren Hastings, during his tyranniridge between, over which bend the cutting, salt by Warren Hastings, during his tyranniridge between, over which bend the cutting, salt by Warren Hastings, during his tyranniridge between, over which bend the cutting, salt by Warren Hastings, during his tyranniridge between, over which bend the cutting, salt by Warren Hastings, during his tyranniridge between, over which bend the cutting, salt by Warren Hastings, during his tyranniridge between, over which bend the cutting, salt by Warren Hastings, during his tyranniridge between, over which bend the cutting, salt by Warren Hastings, during his tyranniridge between, over which bend the cutting, salt by Warren Hastings, during his tyranniridge between, over which bend the cutting, salt by Warren Hastings, during his tyranniridge between, over the Eastern Rangoa to rousing the first has special chall be a gentleman drew out from one of our banks over the Eastern Rangoa to rousing the first has special chall be a gentleman drew out from one of our banks over the Eastern Rangoa to rousing the first has special chall be a gentleman drew out from one of our banks over the Eastern Rangoa to rousing the first has special chall be a gentleman drew out from one of our banks over the Eastern Rangoa to rousing the first has special chall be a gentleman drew out from one of our banks of the Eastern Rangoa to rousing the first has special chall be a gentleman drew out from on in heaps; 3d, That after being roasted for a few minutes and rolled, they are exposed for some hours to the air in a soft and moist state; and, 4th, That they are at last dried slowly over chargoal fires. After all, then, genuine Molucca, or Spice Islands, but has been car- out the globe, literally almost following the it into her head to clean up. At it she went, green tea is, as might reasonably be conjectured, an article less artificial than black. There is, at the same time, too much foundation for the suspicion, that the green teas, so grow in large numbers in clusters at the very poet, in one of his letters, sets forth the follow- When she had completed her cleaning, she years. much patronized in Europe and America. are not so innocently manufactured. Mr. Fortune witnessed the process of coloring them in the Hung-chow green tea country. and describes the process. The substance used is a powder consisting of four parts of gypsum and three parts of Prussian blue. which was applied to the teas during the last process of roasting.

"During this part of the operation," he says, "the hands of the workmen were quite blue. I could not help thinking, that if any distinctly shown, if a few leaves are soaked tions, for there is not any one of them in the line. Such a system would prevent many green tea drinkers had been present during for a short time in hot water, when the leaves aforesaid scale entitled to the dignity of an in- detentions and losses, obviate many imminent which, when playing, consume 582,780 gal the operation, their taste would have been of the flowers soften and readily unroll. The teger."

ed that tea was much better when prepared proceeding. without having any such ingredients mixed with it, and that they never drank dyed teas themselves; but justly remarked, that as foreigners seemed to prefer having a mixture of Prussian blue and gypsum with their tea, to make it look uniform and pretty, and as these ingredients were cheap enough, the Chinese such teas always fetched a higher price!" The quantity of coloring matter used is rath-Great Exhibition. [Chambers' Journal.

#### Bark-Bound Trees.

Some over-wise people have an idea that when a tree gets mossy and bark-bound—the latter but another term for the want of growth cultivation—it is only necessary to alit the the tea-plant, as well as native manufacturers bark up and down the stem with a jack-knife, and it will at once spread out and grow. This is sheer nonsense. Dig about and cultivate the roots, and the bark will take care of itself, with a scraping off of the moss, and a washing | F. Cary, of Ohio, in his Organ of the Temof the stem with lye or soap-suds, or chamber slops, which last is quite as good. The increased flow of sap, induced by a liberal feeding of the roots, will do its own bursting of poverty of root. No one thinks of turning out a bony, half-starved calf, in the spring, into a clover field with the skin on its sides all split through with a knife in order to add to The plant in cultivation about Canton, from its growth. And this last proposition is quite botanists as Thea bohea; while the more northern variety, found in the green-tea country, Sap in plenty, is what blood is to animals. as sensible and philosophical as the other. has been called Thea viridis. The first ap- Its vigorous flow reaches every part of its composition, and gives to each its proper play and function. We can show frequent instances of a decrepit, shrivelled branch, by the creasing from an inch to two inches in diameold contracted bark as freely as the growth of a vigorous asparagus shoot would develop itself during a warm shower in May. Such nostrums are only the invention of the head to excuse the laziness of the hands. [Am. Ag.

### Trout in Lake Erie.

We find in the Fredonia Censor a letter de cribing the success which has attended the their transit, or remain in a confined state for experiments, made to catch trout and white-

"So little known have been the contents of these waters, that until very recently it has been an object of profit to make frequent drafts on Old Connecticut for her salmon trout. But now it is ascertained that we have the very fish in great abundance at our feet Recent experiments in taking these fish have proved very successful. Mr. Andrews, on his return to Dunkirk from California, a few months since, aided by an old Mackinaw fisherman, set to work in earnest, preparing himself with all the necessary apparatus for fishing on a large scale. Several unsuccessful attempts were made at different depths of water, and in different ways, but at length the true way was found, and that by turning out and thus letting them remain for some hours. when they are hauled up and the fish secured. The trout, unlike many other kinds of fish have no gills, but swim with their mouths open, pass through, and they cannot back out because of the structure of their teeth curving inone haul over fifteen hundred pounds of trout | Wyoming County Mirror says:and whitefish. In this lot were thirty-three trout, weighing about thirty pounds each."

### Growing Trees from Cuttings.

ried to all the warmer parts of the world, and music of the British drum. is largely cultivated in all tropical regions of America. The flowers are small in size, and the flowers gathered before they are opened, "The scale of a good wifeship I divide into money and all. and while they are still green. After being ten parts-good nature, four; good sense, gathered, they are smoked by a wood fire, and two; wit, one; personal charms, viz., a sweet Mr. Henry O'Reilly, the telegraphist, has then dried in the sun. Each clove consists of face, eloquent eyes, graceful carriage, all these, devised a very ingenious system of telegraphtwo parts, a round head, which is the four one; as for the other qualities belonging to, ing adapted to railroad lines, by which a competals or leaves of the flowers rolled up, in- or attending on a wife, such as fortune, con- plete and instantaneous intercommunication closing a number of small stocks or filaments. nexions, education, (I mean education extramay be kept up with every station and every The other part of the clove is terminated with ordinary,) family blood, &c., divide the two passing train—thus making the managers at four points, and is, in fact, the flower cup, and remaining degrees among them as you please; the center to control and regulate all the bunning seed vessel. All these parts may be minor proportions must be expressed by frac-siness and every movement along the whole

corrected, and, I may be allowed to add, im- smell of cloves is very strong, and aromatic, New Style of Life-Preserver. A Lifeproved. One day, an English gentleman in but not unpleasant. Their taste is pungent, Preserver of a novel construction has been in-Shanghae, being in conversation with some acrid, and lasting. Both the taste and smell vented by James McGerrah, of Philadelphia. and whether it would not be better without before they are sold, and the odor and taste,

### Anecdote of Abd-el-Kader.

An amusing anecdote is told of this illustrious Arabian chief, who, to the eternal disgrace of France, is still a prisoner of State at Amboise He lately employed a competent person to give his four children lessons in writhad no objection to supply them, especially as ing. The teacher fulfilled his task in the most exemplary manner, treating his little pupils with the utmost kindness. The brave father, er more than an ounce to 14 1-2 lbs. of tea; being very grateful, bethought him of making so that, in every 100 lbs. of colored green tea the teacher a present as a mark of his esteem, consumed in England or America, the consum- and, after much cogitation, concluded to give er actually drinks nearly half a pound of him one of his five Arabian wives. The Prussian blue and gypsum! Samples of Frenchman in vain endeavored to explain that these ingredients, procured from the China- he already had a wife, and that the European men in the factory, were sent last year to the law only allowed him one. Abd-el-Kader Fredonia, N. Y., has for a long time been and weakness, consequent upon neglected rescued from this ludicrous dilemma by his water in the well at the Johnson House, a fisiting him from ever entering there again.

perance Reform, says:-

the "hide-bound" bark, which is simply its and the other by Dunkirk, are thronged with lighting their building. enfeebled condition, as a consequence of its travelers. Having passed over both these routes frequently, we have no hesitation in being left."

> WESTERN STEAMBOATS.—The first steamamounted to \$32,811,440. For the six months the sun in England." of the present year, there are fifty-nine steamboats built, or in progress of construction. Number of steamboats destroyed in the course tricts above named, was 44; of this number, ber of lives lost, by these disasters, was 482.

Buffalo Railroad, connecting Buffalo with the bridling themselves with the twine of the net, Erie Railroad at Hornellsville, via Warsaw the meshes being too small to allow them to and Portage Falls, is now completed and run-

"This immense structure is nearly completed. Those who have not seen it should go now, as it is worth fifty miles travel to see them raising it. It will be, if not the About one gallon and a half of the milk of the Professor Delacroix, of Besancon, in France, wonder of the world, the wonder of the dam is daily mixed with the meal of beans,

Origin of the Cholera.—At a recent re-

liable to damage. One of these articles motion. thrown into the water will sustain eight or ten persons. In case of an accident to a boat, where all the seats are furnished with these chambers, it would be almost impossible for a person to be lost by drowning, as the means of preserving life are always at hand.

NATURAL GAS .- As is very generally known, thought the writing master wished to be cere-lighted by natural gas, which issues at atmosphere;" and that "its pretended influmonious, and persisted most perseveringly certain places spontaneously from fissures in ence on men, animals, or plants, is all due to in his offer, stating in a courteous manner, that the under-laying strata of rock. The supply, illusion and prejudice." he would still have four wives left—enough, however, has hitherto proved insufficient for in the name of Allah, for a poor prisoner. the demand. Recently, while a workman was The matter ended, and the writing master was engaged in drilling for a further supply of wife-the original European one-carrying sure was reached, from which, on the withhim off from the chief's presence, and prohib- drawal of the drill, a large and constant current of gas issued, with much force, through the water. Upon placing a tunnel over the THE N. Y. AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Gen. S. jet and applying a candle, the gas ignited, throwing a column of flame to the top of the well, near twenty feet, and burning the man severely. The gas continues to issue unfail-"The two great thoroughfares to the city of | ingly, and it is the intention of the proprietors Gotham, viz: the one by Buffalo and Albany, of the hotel to apply it to immediate use in

CLEANLINESS FOR PLANTS .- "If as much pronouncing the one by Dunkirk, over the washing were bestowed in London," says Dr. Erie road, the most desirable. The cars are Lindley, "upon a pot-plant as upon a lap-dog, wider and more pleasant every way-not so the one would remain in as good condition as many changes, and, what is still of greater the other. The reasons are obvious. Plants importance, far more attention is paid to the breathe by their leaves; and if their surface is comfort of passengers. In passing over the clogged by dirt, of whatever kind, their breathroad from Buffalo you change cars twice, and ing is impeded or prevented. Plants perif you have company, you may consider your- spire by their leaves, and dirt prevents their self fortunate if you can get seats in the same perspiration. Plants feed by their leaves, At last, upon one occasion, the old gentleman car; if you want a drink of water you must and dirt prevents their feeding. So that became weary of the grumblings of his sonpay a boy a sixpence for a glass, or if you breathing, perspiration, and food, are fatally in-law, and exclaimed, "You are right, she is throwing open and manuring of the roots, and stop at a station for a drink, there will be but interrupted by the accumulation of foreign an impertinent jade, and if I hear any more a thorough pruning of the whole top, in- one pitcher of warm water, and one tumbler, matters upon leaves. Let any one, after complaints of her, I will disinherit her." unless you go to the bar and buy a glass of reading this, cast his eye upon the state of The husband made no more complaints. hence many persons, until a few years ago, firmly believed that black tea could be made ance as it grew, bursting and throwing off its first seems of such parts of such p lied with an ample cask of good ice-water, over the surface of such plants, or a piece of &c., which you can get free of charge, and smooth white leather, if he desires to know without getting out of the car at the risk of how far they are from being as clean as their nature requires." Hovey's Magazine.

> RAPID EVAPORATION OF ICE.—Every washboat ever built in Pittsburgh was called "New erwoman knows by experience, that when wet Orleans." She was built under the superin- clothes are hung out in a freezing day, they tendence of Mr. Rosevelt, for Messrs. Fulton will soon become hard; then they will dry, & Livingston, New York; was of 138 feet and become quite limber after being exposed on a small scale, that is scarcely appreciated. keel, and calculated for about 400 tuns bur- for some time. This is owing to the rapid A man who educates one child faithfully, may den. She was launched in March, 1811, and evaporation of ice. In the Arctic regions, effect a work of greater benevolence than one arrived at Natchez in December, of the same the dryness of the atmosphere is remarkable. who has won the name of philanthropist. The year, where she took in passengers and freight, Wood, horn, and ivory are shriveled up. The love concentrated in a family may produce and from whence she proceeded to New Or- handles of razors, knives, combs, &c., are leans. This was forty-eight years ago. Durdamaged in the same way as when kept in world. Its action is more intense and invising the last year, 1851, no less than three hunwarm rooms. The human body, in the Arcble, but its results may go abroad and leaven dred and twenty steamboats were constructed; tic regions, becomes highly electric from the the whole mass of a community. at Pittsburgh, 112; Wheeling, 46; Cincinnati, dryness of the skin. Friction of the skin pro-111; Louisville, 61. The aggregate tunnage duces the electric ozone odor. "A piece of amounted to 63,297 tuns. The total number linen," says Sir John Richardson, "after beof passengers carried on these steamers dur- ing washed and exposed in the air at forty deing the year, was 3,050,626. The marine in- grees below zero, if agitated by the wind, self to any industry. The factory has been in surances effected on the hulls and cargoes dries nearly as fast as if it were exposed to

POULTRY AND Eggs.—I do a small business n raising and putting up garden-seeds, and of the year 1851, belonging to the four dis- last fall, a year ago, as I was clearing out some some thirteen miles from shore and dropping 18 were snagged, and 13 burned. The num- the shuck and chaff promiscuously about. I soon observed the hens picking them up and erysipelas, this morning at 11 o'clock. He swallowing them with great avidity. They A STATELY BRIDGE.—The New York and soon commenced laying eggs, though they had laid none for a month before. I have fed them regularly, two or three times a week, since death." then, with red-pepper, and they have never yet stopped laying, summer or winter, spring ning, except the bridge over the Genesee at or fall, except while they were hatching their wardly, and thus they become their own execu- Portage Falls, which is to be completed on chickens; and I am confident, from more than tioners. Last evening Mr. Andrews took at or about the 20th inst. Of this bridge the a year's experience, that by this method hens smashed, and four persons badly injured. may be made to lay the year round.

> FATTENING CALVES .- "E. T.," of Dauphin sult would have been more serious. county, having tried various modes of fattening calves, has adopted the following as the best: which the calf greedily consumes, and which

How to Make Large Currants.—The currant likes a moist soil and a somewhat shady situation. Downing says, "No shrub shows the good effects of its manuring so completely as the currant. If you wish to get a very ly as the currant. If you wish to get a very ly as the currant. If you wish to get a very ly as the currant. If you wish to get a very ly as the currant. If you wish to get a very ly as the currant. If you wish to get a very ly as the currant likes a moist soil and a somewhat shady earn a living. While Cato could not improve their stoicism, all the tax gatherers in the general world, he says, could not add a particle to general living. While Cato could not improve their stoicism, all the tax gatherers in the general living. While Cato could not improve their stoicism, all the tax gatherers in the general living. While Cato could not improve their stoicism, all the tax gatherers in the general living. While Cato could not improve the great living. The great living is given by the great living in the great li large fruit, train the bush on the north side of their industry. a trellis, and feed the roots with half-rotten stable-manure.

pearance immediately following the edict laid it in a drawer in his desk at home. He pined and died in a few days, and I never did Cloves are the unopened flowers of a small very did which deprived the lower castes of Hindoos then was called away, and during his absence since and never will attempt the life of anoth-west Genesics. E. I. Maxson. West Genesics. E. I. Maxson. West Genesics. E. I. Maxson. evergreen tree that resembles in appearance of a healthful ingredient in their food, and it his servant girl, seeing a quantity of loose pater bird. the laurel or the bay. It is a native of the has ever since been extending itself through. pers about his desk and in the drawers, took gathering all the loose and apparently useless papers which came in her way, and among WHAT A WIFE SHOULD BE.—Burns, the others the envelop with the money within. ends of the branches. The clove we use are ing as the true qualifications of a good wife : threw the whole into the fire, destroying the

dangers, and save many precious lives.

### VARIETY.

The Boston Journal describes, as one of Chinese from the green tea country, asked depend on the quantity of oil they contain. It is a new application of an old principle to the curiosities of the age, an electric clock them what reason they had for dyeing the tea, Sometimes the oil is separated from the cloves an article of common use, which will furnish a which has recently been completed, on an very important desideratum to the owners of entirely new principle, and pronounced by undergoing this process. They acknowledge in consequence, is much weakened by this steamboats and to travelers. This important scientific men to be the most perfect and simaffair consists of a metalic air vessel, which is ple of any. All wheel-work in the time-keepattached to a settee, stool or chair, or in fact almost any portable article on a steamboat. The time-keeping part of the clapper in a new place; which is desirable after the clock is simply a pendulum, an electroscome years usage, as it diminishes the probability of six feet long by ten inches wide, magnet, and two armatures. The vibrations six inches deep. This contrivance of the pendulum break and close the circuit is placed permanently under the seat of of electricity, while the combined action of the settee, and is not in the slightest degree the electro-magnet and armatures keep it in

> The late Dr. Olbers, the distinguished astronomer of Germany, who discovered the planets Pallas and Vesta, says, as the result of careful meteorological observations for fifty years in different countries, "I believe I have demonstrated that the influence of the moon upon the weather is so small, that it is totally lost amid the great variety of other forces and causes which change the state of our

The Patrie (Paris) says that experiments have for some years past been made with ether combined with steam, on board French government vessels. The result has been, that a great saving may be effected, but that the inflammable nature of ether renders it dangerous. It has just been resolved to replace ether by chloroform, and two engines of 60-horse power are to be placed in the Gallilee, to enable experiments to be made.

One liquor seller in Massachusetts has come the following dodge over the new law: He has purchased a piece of land about four miles from Lowell, through which the State line passes, being partly in New Hampshire and partly in Massachusetts, on which he has erected a temporary building for the sale of liquors, so contrived that his bar front stands on the State line, in New Hampshire, and he sells liquor in that State, while his customers drink

A married gentleman, every time he met the father of his wife, complained to him of the ugly temper and disposition of his daughter.

fare, put the sixpence intended for that purpose into his mouth. The coin unfortunately slipped into his wind-pipe, where it lodged, causing immediate loss of voice and danger of suffocation. After much suffering on the part of the patient, it was extracted by cutting into

There is a way of doing good in the world richer fruits than that which embraces the

There is a silk manufactory at Newport, Ky., which turns out some very fine specimens of goods, giving another proof of the facility with which American ingenuity can adapt itoperation about four years, and it manufactures cravats, handkerchiefs, and vesting of excellent body, soft in texture, which will no No. 15-An Appeal for the Restoration of the Bible doubt wear well.

A dispatch from Washington, dated Sunday, Aug. 8, says:-Hon. Robert Rantoul, Jr., of Massachusetts, died of malignant was at his seat in the House of Representatives on Tuesday last, and was not considered dangerously ill till within a few hours of his

On Sixth-day, Aug. 6, a bridge on the Hamilton and Eaton Railroad, (Ohio,) gave way while the down train was passing over it. Two freight and baggage cars were The passenger cars fortunately became de-

The Dutch have a singular contrivance to cure laziness. If a pauper, who is able, refuses to work, they put him in a cistern and let in a sluice of water. It comes just so fast that by briskly plying a pump, with which the cistern is furnished, he keeps himself from drowning.

The editor of the London Punch, who has some thoughts about money, says:-"I am Warrington observed in the laboratory of Addens. Charles Potter.

Apothecaries' Hall, may be seen by every one few times soon after they were planted. His agara Falls is 230 feet high and 795 long—so weeks is fit for the butcher, and in the finest lining to every cloud.' As I do not live in Alfred. Charles D. Langworthy, the clouds. I cannot say: but I only wish the clouds, I cannot say; but I only wish there was a silver lining to every purse."

> Gen. Cass says there are two things which you cannot teach an Indian-to fear death or

Sixteen cars, loaded with eight sticks of timber, for ships masts, 84 feet in length and 3 feet in diameter, loaded in Buffalo, were Pendleton. Leman Andrus. A few days since, says the Boston Traveler, recently brought to East Boston, and thence Petersburg. Geo. Crandall.

In the parish of Feeding Hills, West Springfield, (Mass.) containing about 600 inhabitants. there are nine persons whose aggregate ages are 770 years, and whose ages average 851 By the Seventh-day Baptist Publishing Society.

The American fishing schooner Union has been seized for a violation of the fishing Treaty, and taken into Charlottetown. Prince Edward's Island.

of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the City of New York. take care to be in truth what we would have

There are eighty-three resident clergymen

others think us to be. Boston is ornamented with ten fountains,

lons of water in an hour.

Church Bells. CHURCH, FACTORY, AND STEAMBOAT BELLS

constantly on hand, and Peals or Chimes of Bells (of any number) cast to order. Improved cast-iron Yokes, with moveable arms, are attached to these Bells so that they may be adjusted to ring easily and properly, and Springs also which prevent the clapper from resting on the Bell, thereby prolonging the sound. Hangings complete, (including Yoke, Frame, and Wheel,) furnished if desired. The horns by which the Bell's breaking, occasioned by repeated blows of the clapper in one place.

An experience of thirty years in the business has given the subscribers an opportunity of ascertaining the best form for Bells, the various combinations of metals, and the degree of heat requisite for securing the greatest solidity, strength, and most melodious tones, and has enabled them to secure for their Bells the highest awards at the N. Y. State Agricultural Society and American Institute, at their Annual Fairs, for several years past. The Trinity Chimes of New York were completed at this Foundry, as were also cast Chimes for New Orleans, La., Oswego and Rochester, N. Y., and Kingston, C. W., and also the Fire Alarm Bells of New York, the largest ever cast in this country. Transit Instruments, Levels. Surveyors' Compasses. Improved Compasses for taking horizontal and verti cal angles without the needle.

ANDREW MENEELY'S SONS. West Troy, Albany Co., N. Y., 1852.

DeRuyter Institute.

THE Academic Year commences the last Wednes-L day in August, and closes the last Tuesday in June.

Board of Instruction. 6 Miss JOSEPHINE WILCOX, Preceptress. Mr. O. B. IRISH, Teacher of Mathematics. The Terms of 1852 and 1853 are as follows -

The first Term commences Wednesday, August 25; loses Tuesday, Nov. 30. The second commences Thursday, Dec. 2; closes uesday, March 15.

The third commences Thursday, March 17; closes Luesday, June 28. There will be a recess of one day between the Terms, and of one week at the middle of the Winter

Tuition must be arranged before entering classes, and, if less than a Term, paid strictly in advance. Geography, Elementary Arithmetic, and Beginners in Grammar, per term,

Higher Arithmetic, Advanced Grammar, Analysis, Composition, and Beginners in Algebra, Higher Mathematics, Languages, Natural Sci ences, &c., Heating and Sweeping Halls, Ringing Bell, &c. 50

Extras.—Chemical Experiments, \$1; Drawing, \$1; Monochromatic Painting, \$3; Oil Painting, \$5; Writig and Stationery, 50 cents. Board.—In private amilies, from \$1 25 to \$1 50 per

reek. In Clubs, from 60 to 90 cents. N. B -Teachers' Classes will be formed at the openng of the Fall Term, and at the middle of the Winter. and continue seven weeks. The course will embrace a thorough review of the Common School Branches, with daily Lectures on "the Art of Teaching," the Laws of Health, School Laws, Chemistry, Physiology, &c. Tuition, \$2 50. JAMES R. IBISH, President. S. S. Clarke, Secretary. DERUYTER, June 22.

the following tracts, which are for sale at its Depository, No. 9 Spruce-st., N. Y., viz:-

No. 1-Reasons for introducing the Sabbath of the Fourth Commandment to the consideration of the

Christian Public. 28 pp.
No. 2—Moral Nature and Scriptural Observance of the Sabbath. 52 pp.
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Sabbath, in an Address to the Baptists, from the Seventh-day Baptist General Conference. 40 pp. The society has also published the following works. to which attention is invited :-

A Defense of the Sabbath, in reply to Ward on the Fourth Commandment. By George Carlow. First printed in London, in 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.

Also, 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. tached when the forward cars fell, or the re- | 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 ponding Secretary of the American Sabbath Tract So ciety, No. 9 Spruce-st., New York.

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