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

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VOL. IX.—NO. 18.

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NEW YORK, FIFTH-DAY, OCTOBER 14, 1852.

The Sabbath Recorder.

ASSOCIATIONAL POWER.

TO "T. B. B."

first I thought I would not.

You seem to have been obliged to look your "Remarks" over very closely, to find any thing to which my charge of false imputation was pertinent. And when you did find a single sentence to which you seem to become aware it might be applicable, you disayow the imputation of the sentiment to me.

But then, your "Remarks," from first to last, abound with the imputation, in substance, that the views I hold, and the amendment and measures I contend for, are presbyterian, prewhile you would profess not to hold me chargeable with such sentiments personally, your imputations of that sort against the views I hold, with accumulating pertinacity as you proceed.

representation of the matter, in this respect, is an entirely mistaken view of the subject. I

ful garb, and see what it is. do, for the security of their own rights.

invests the people—the members of the church- ciation. terminated when once they have given their theory. This is the independency of the opinion; it then falls back into the hands of churches! They must have the power to vinthe people necessarily. But under presby-dicate their minister's standing against no terian, prelatical, or episcopal governments, matter what kind or amount of evidence; and which in only a slight degree, if at all, origi- when done, impose him and themselves on a mit to their rule or domination over them, resistance.

a strong inducement to excite disgust against with whom it is associated. my views in that way.

priestcraft's iron sway. But there is no reapersonally. Well, let that be'so understood. with such a fasoination, that we, like a charm-I fear our case is something of that sort. For. by the course taken, and the views maintainput entirely out of the reach of all except the particular churches to which they belong. And who is ignorant of the fact, that a miniscumstances, together with his representations, in one church, and can patch up his standing a little, so as to get a letter or certificate of shall hit, too, on some other points. To put standing, or by some other manœuver or shift, power, then, into the hands of the ministry, get into a church that will defend him, he canme, (though I would not intimate that you charge; yet his church will hear no complaint, proved, not insinuated. write without meaning any thing,) must mean | will not have the case examined, avows its what I have said. Let us examine that doc- confidence in his integrity, and continues him churches as will make them equally independ- the churches send their representatives to- sociation at its last session, as very seriously trine, which you have clothed in such a fright- its pastor. According to your doctrine, the ent., But the idea that primary bodies may gether, and a breach of faith and covenant. to invalidate the action of the preceding sesthe churches associated, and their ministers, as other authority to which he is amenable. The their doings shall comport with the objects of sented, either in whole or in part. ministers, as public men, (holding an office of subject being thus legitimately disposed of, their organization or not, is an impracticable the highest responsibility, authorizing them to (for they must manage their own concerns in abstraction. It is nothing else than to declare tribunal first to be looked to for the trial of from which the Seventh-day Baptist churchadminister the ordinances of the gospel their own way,) no church, nor the body at all organic, constitutional, confederate, or asthroughout the whole body,) are amenable to large, having any business to judge but what sociational obligations, null, and at one stroke But when the decision of the church is such there is no word so descriptive of the condithe body of representatives chosen and sent it is all right, the pastor accused of lying, and to resolve the mass into its original elements. that churches associated with it cannot fellow. It is all right, the pastor accused of lying, and to resolve the mass into its original elements. by the churches to constitute their Association. his church, and the pastor who accused him, No organization can endure the shock of such ship said church, the case must go before the Agreat portion of our members know not I hold, that if any church in the Association and his church, are all in fellowship and comlays a complaint before that body against an munion, unavoidably. And whenever they not be surprised if the reward of disorganiz- church might take one ground, and the min- of things results more from the course you sky melt together in light and harmony. The other, or the minister of another, said church are brought together in their association with ers should be theirs. or minister is liable to be tried by that the body to which they in common belong, body, and dismembered by an act of the same, the accused pastor and his church, so many of Constitution of the Eastern Association is an might take the same position, and he justified not feel justified if I should leave this fact sounds of fierce music, and the measured for any conduct which it deems to be in vio- them as may be present, will be expected to undisguised and unequivocal confession of the or condemned together. If they take con- unrecorded. But I look for a better state tramp of thousands. Eager squadrons shake lation of the principles on which they origi go forward in the communion. Of his accus- Association's faith in this respect, namely, that trary grounds, so that one is condemned and things. I have no idea that the effects of your the earth with thunder, and files of bristling nally associated. All must necessarily see, er it is only to be remembered, that he has lates, or bishops, must depend on another the communion, or stand and administer to his did your allusion to my criticism on that artiquestion, namely, whether the body of dele- accused neighboring pastor and flock. And cle, as being so singular, or your presentation gates who are to do the business, and consti- even should the disaffection rise to such a of the first and last parts of it, enable me to tute the tribunal, is to be composed of presby. pitch, that the Association should assay to see that it contained the complete refutation ters, prelates, and bishops, or of some other withdraw the hand of fellowship from the ac- of my criticism which you seem to think it class of individuals. It is positively certain, cusing pastor, and then his church should de- does. I still think the word "gospel" in the those titles, or any others you please; they yet, after all, these pastors and churches are adopted that article. Your statement, then, on only stand on a level with the private mem- all in communion; and if either of them that point, so far as it bears on me as a memsend their ministers as delegates to those meet-mulion. It follows, that when once a church ple, nor our organizations, are so bad that refor- Suppose an Association or the Conference as I am. inge; but they usually send three or four from has been admitted to membership in the body, mationis impossible; nor can I flatter myself with takes a member of the Seventh-day Baptist the private membership of the church to one their pastor may bear false witness against his the idea of such perfection as precludes imfrom the ministry; and the vote of each neighbor, his brother, and though it be proved provement. And I trust that the time will ministry, without being asked to do so by the church is as the majority of its representa- against him by positive testimony the most un-But should the churches perchance only send es, Associations, and Conferences, and claim of "an over-acted zeal," and that the rejectheir ministers to the Association, you may his place as a minister and communicant tion of the proposed amendment at Watersay that would constitute a government of among them, in spite of all they can do. The ford was not the deliberate judgment of our

justice whatever. I wish to make the minist reply, It is nothing to the purpose whether in any thing else. But you heap odium on (and what, in my opinion, no man can prove it constitute a declaration of its willingness to Association, though not a voter in its sessions, are like something that is too far off, I can

such views would put power into the hands the full extent. If this is liberty, God save believe they do. And any interpretation of an officer in the body, and amenable to the many of our beautiful hymns, a few days, be of the ministry; which is so far from being his people from it. If this is not presbyteri- the act of association, which disallows that same, as such, for his conduct. I hope, at fore his death, said to a friend ... Oh, it is true, that it is directly contrary to every fact anism, prelacy, or episcopacy, it is no better. point, makes afarce or sham of the whole trans- least, you will see, that my views are neither impossible to describe how good God is to in the case. In frankness, I must say, that I It is the monstrous outbreak of that democracy action. It is no new discovery, "that it takes presbyterianism, prelacy, nor episcopacy. At me! This afternoon I have enjoyed such a can not account for this idea of my views have which asks everything, and gives nothing; which two to make a bargain," but if one could ining such a tendency, on any other supposition would enjoy the protection of the social or recti- all the influence of your editorial position, and such delightful manifestations of his presence From the manner you treat the subject we than that it is purely a creation of your fancy. ligious compact, and at the same time the are upon, and its importance, I feel under ob. I am amazed that you should take such a view privilege of trampling on its equal claims which they make, he could no doubt get a brought to bear to crush brethren—yes, the ble for words, or any language to express ligation to write still more upon it, though at of this thing. But then, I am aware that as with impunity; it is, indeed, the antithesis, people we are almost frantic when the the reverse of all it claims to be. Its pract with Seventh-day Baptists from my infancy, they thought, brought a matter of difficulty be- On another occasion he said: My prayer thought of priestcraft crosses the mind, or estical definition of liberty is tyranny—the pecially when the frightful image of its horrid tyranny of the few over the many-of one tyranny is held up to view, and this presented | church over all the ministers and churches

Now, whether it is your views or mine that There is reason, indeed, to be afraid of ought to be charged with a tendency to presbyterianism, prelacy, or episcopacy, I am willing son that we should allow its image, held up in our readers should judge; and also, whether vapore to havilder us; or overcome us there is any reason why you should appeal to the love of approbation in our poople ed bird, should hover around in vain attempts and at the same time attempt to exto escape, and then throw ourselves into the cite their disgust against my doctrine, by extended jaws of the hungry monster. But saying, "But we do not think that Seventhday Baptists are yet prepared for it, though month, and it be disposed to have the Lord's plaining of being injured should lay its com- is no cloud. Come, Lord Jesus, come quickit might be accounted sound doctrine in pres- Supper administered, would it not have the plaint before the church to which the minis- ly!" Thus died the Christian, trusting and relatical, and episcopal, in their tendency. Thus, ed, at the last Association, the ministers are byterian and prelatical denominations." Who has less confidence in Seventh-day Baptists of the ministers of the churches to administer? them wrong. The complaining church took than you have? If I have, I have not trans- Could the Plainfield church object, and say, your advice, and acted on it. They laid their cended you in the exhibition of it, as seen in You have no right to administer here, unless complaint before the other church, but it And who is ignorant of the lact, that a ministration to their doctrinal views (or to we ask you to? Or could one part of the would not take the subject up, except to say will this be said of Voltaire, or of the worldinstead of lessening, increase, and are urged tact, can easily find some church whose cir- their not having any) on the subject of "Fore- delegates or ministers say to the rest, You that they should not go into it. Next the ling. Many are ready to wish they may die knowledge." in your articles on that subject have no right to administer to us, unless we complaint was laid before the Association. the death of the righteous—that death may Now, what I expect to show is, that such will lead them to sustain him, and declare last winter, and more recently in what you ask you in the name of our church to do so; What else could any one expect would be come to them without its sting, that they may is not the tendency of my views—that your that he has done nothing for which he can be have published on "Denominational Sins." I for your connection with the Conference, or done? You heard the complaint, and was on triumph over it. But such wishes are sinful faulted. If, then, a minister gets into difficulty find no fault with what you wrote on the last- Association, gives you no right to officiate any a committee to nominate a council to take and foolish, if the sinner is all the while rementioned subject. Have you any more rea- where but in the church you belong to-that the subject up for the Association. The son to desire the purity of Seventh-day Bap- your rights, and your amenability, are con- council was appointed, and examined, and retists, than your brethren, who from infancy fined within the limits of your churches, that ported on the case. And from that moment are on the broad road that leadeth to destruchave been taught by their parents to cherish your ecclesiastical connection goes no farther your denial that the Association had any right tion. "Turn ye, turn ye; why will ye die ?" power, then, into the names of the ministry, get into a church that will defend ministry that will defend mi by which they may rule the ministry, or latty, not be followed. Of, suppose the pastor of a neighbor- vidual interest? Are you—is any man— principle, of course all these things could be And, taking advantage of an ultra-abstract ment are at the door. If they find you Christor both, must be the tendency of my views, one church accuses the pastor of a heighbor of your must be wrong. Your statements, if ing, sister church, of lying, and it can be proved more republican, more democratic, more con- legitimately said and done. But I maintain, and impractical notion of the independency less, unpardoned, and unsanctified, yours will you mean any thing by them, as you say by that the falsehood is on him who made the gregational than I am? If so, let it be that such a course is in direct contravention of churches, which, though fallacious, is very

but a slight chance of obtaining justice at their no church or hands; yes, comparatively, with no chance of minister will ever trouble us in that way? I church which in some way signifies its willing-

his case when he is complained of, no doubt, es in Rhode Island are suffering still. And isters another in the end, and the one be have taken than from any thing else; and I air is rich with fragrance, and vocal with the sustained, and the other put down. Or, they think you ought to understand it; and I should song of birds. But suddenly break in the their validity has not been questioned.

aone, and a trust they always will do, and to separate from him, "no, not to eat;" they may vote to not succeed to state my meaning so that you ing power exclusively, under the Lord Jesus only allusion to religion, of which we have any his passion, the folly of his wickedness, with the which of course they most certainly ought to with him, "no, not to eat;" they may vote to not succeed to state my meaning so that you ing power exclusively, under the Lord Jesus only allusion to religion, of which we have any his passion, the folly of his wickedness, with the white the lord Jesus only allusion to religion, of which we have any his passion, the folly of his wickedness, with the white her and the lord Jesus only allusion to religion, of which we have any his passion, the folly of his wickedness, with the white her and the lord Jesus only allusion to religion, of which we have any his passion, the folly of his wickedness, with the white her and the lord Jesus only allusion to religion, of which we have any his passion, the folly of his wickedness, with the white her and the lord Jesus only allusion to religion, of which we have any his passion, the folly of his wickedness, with the white her and the lord Jesus only allusion to religion, of which we have any his passion, the folly of his wickedness, with the lord Jesus only all the lo which or course they most certainly ought to do, for the security of their own rights.

No, brother, no such brief authority as the land suppose they have succeeded to clear land suppose they have s two, promer, no such priest authority as the and suppose they and of him; but no, they obligate themselves, by that act, to re- have the right of private judgment on individed from the Supreme Being—and made no the churches give to any set of delegates, whether themselves of the wrong, and of him; but no, they obligate themselves, by that act, to re- have the right of private judgment on individed from the Supreme Being—and made no controlled give to any set of decide as to the soundness of the according to your theory, he is a member of ceive each other's ministers, and treat them as uniterestable for the soundness of the according to your theory, he is a member of ceive each other's ministers, and treat them as churches, or of their ministers, bears the most to the Conference, though they have with-distant resemblance to presbyterianism, prelacy, or episcopacy, imaginable. My scheme drawn or have been excluded from the Assocasion may require. I am not on the ques- are so situated that they can not find others Thus died the philosopher, and his death is It will avail nothing for you to say, the tion whether it would be modest, or wise, for of the same faith to counsel and aid them in often spoken of by Deists as all that could be for self-preservation. But presbyterianism, church must sit in judgment on its own minis- ministers to demand any thing of that kind. it. I admit all that. But Christ ordained the desired. But we find no traces of love and prelacy, and espiscopacy, invest the ministry ter and members, and if it does wrong, cut with authority over the people, the membership them all off together. For, according to your church concedes to all the others, that their ministry church concedes to all the others, that their ministry over the people, the membership them all off together. For, according to your church concedes to all the others, that their ministry over the people, the membership them all off together. of the churches, and also over the ministry, views, they are not in any respect amenable isters shall have the right to administer among instance of a church that called and ordained er heard the name of Jesus, might have been and that by virtue of their office perpetually. to any body for any act of discipline of theirs; them. But if the Seventh-day Baptist church a minister for itself in the time of the apostles, expected to die. Is this the most desirable On my plan, if at any time the people wish to and of course they are not subject to be cut of New York will have it that the I should be glad if you would. I do not mean state of mind in which an immortal spirit can authorize their ministers, or other individuals, off for any act of that nature; they cannot be ministers of the other churches have no right to say by this, that the clergy, or presbytery, leave this world? If such a death be worthy him to remark that some years since one of ministers of the other churches have no right to say by this, that the clergy, or presbytery, leave this world? If such a death be worthy him to remark that some years since one of the other churches have no right to say by this, that the clergy, or presbytery, leave this world? If such a death be worthy him to remark that some years since one of the other churches have no right to say by this, that the clergy, or presbytery, leave this world? If such a death be worthy him to remark that some years since one of the other churches have no right to say by this, that the clergy, or presbytery, leave this world? If such a death be worthy him to remark that some years since one of the other churches have no right to say by this, that the clergy, or presbytery, leave this world? If such a death be worthy him to remark that some years since one of the other churches have no right to say by this, that the clergy, or presbytery, leave this world? If such a death be worthy him to remark that some years since one of the other churches have no right to say by this, that the clergy, or presbytery, leave this world? If such a death be worthy him to remark that years are not the clergy of the other churches have no right to say by this, that the clergy of the other churches have no right to say by this, that the clergy of the other churches have no right to say by this, the clergy of the other churches have no right to say by this, the clergy of the other churches have no right to say by this, the clergy of the other churches have no right to say by this, the clergy of the other churches have no right to say by this, the clergy of the other churches have no right to say by this, the clergy of the other churches have no right to say by this, the clergy of or both, to judge of any matters for them, they excluded for any act they can make appear to can do so. If they approve their judgment, they may acquiesce in it; if not, they have the power in their own hands—they can reverse to such a church could only after the power in the case possessed by

excuded for any act make appear to ometate among mem, except mey will accept they will deny that the right to ordain lies exclusively in the church, as you represent. If a church they may acquiesce in it; if not, they have the do what they may. Any act of the Association in respect to such a church could only after the conventional relations between it and the case possessed by

it. The jurisdiction in the case possessed by the conventional relations between it and the case possessed by the conventional relations between it and the case possessed by the conventional relations between it and the case possessed by the conventional relations between it and the case possessed by the conventional relations between it and the case possessed by the conventional relations between it and the case possessed by the conventional relations between it and the case possessed by the conventional relations between it and the case possessed by the conventional relations between it and the case possessed by the conventional relations between it and the case possessed by the conventional relations between it and the case possessed by the conventional relations between it and the case possessed by the conventional relations between it and the case possessed by the conventional relations between it and the case possessed by the conventional relations between it and the case possessed by the conventional relations between it and the case possessed by the conventional relations between it and the case possessed by the conventional relations between the conventional relations between the case possessed by the conventional relations between the conventional relations between the conventional relations to the case possessed by the conventional relations to the case possessed by the conventional relations to the case possessed by the conve the delegates to whom it was committed, has the church. So I understand you, and your may be, it might make a good deal of odds or others to examine the candidate and ordain claimed: "I am abandoned by God and whether it were entered upon, or enjoyed, on him if approved, and they comply with the man." To Dr. Trochin he said, "Doctor, I grounds which were just or unjust. You wish of the church, and ordain the man, I will give you half what I am worth, if you hold "that a minister is a minister of the hold that the delegations sent by the church- will give me six months' life." The Doctor church to which he belongs"-"that his con- es on said business, and their churches, are replied: "Sir, you can not live six weeks." nection with the Association gives him no just as much the ordaining power, and just as "Then," said Voltaire, "I shall go to hell, nate with the people, and are not amenable to people as a part of them, in the eyes of com- right to officiate as a minister in any church responsible for what is done, as the church and you will go with me!" He soon after them, the people of course are obliged to sub- munity, in spite of all remonstrance and all belonging to it, unless that church is, of itself, that called them together, and that the man expired. How horrible the willing to receive him in that capacity" and who is ordained is just as amenable to the death of this man. Does some one say, We need give ourselves that "the body throughout which he has a other churches, in respect to the exercise of A worldling, when on his death-bed, was re-

tude to cause them to stand to the bargains standing for goodness and wisdom, are to be with, and love to my soul, that it is impossipatent of it. My acquaintance and intimacy churches who, pursuant to your own advice, as them. I have had peace and joy unutterable and especially for the last twenty years, will fore the Association—for one, I wish to know it. are all converted into praises." And again not allow me to admit that they ordain men I know already, (and am oppressed with the he exclaimed: "Oh, how this soul of mine with the idea that they are ministers of the said thought while I write,) that these church- longs to be gone! Like a bird imprisoned in churches to which they belong merely—that es year after year, grouned under the oppres- a cage, it longs to take its flight. Oh, that I they hold no ecclesiastical connection with the sive weight of the difficulties which arose in had wings like a dove, then would I flee away denomination except their church. I think I their midst. They prayed—they labored—to the realms of bliss, and be at rest forever know, that they never act with that idea (you they toiled—but could not adjust the matter. Oh, that some guardian angel might be comexcepted;) but, on the contrary, with the They asked the ministers in the Association to missioned, for I long to be absent from this ilea that the man ordained is a minister of the meet and confer as to what should he done, body, and to be with the Lord forever!" denomination, as by their derect agency is and use their influence to settle the difficulty. ordaining him, or the relations in which they You advised instead of that Yand contrary to my death, she exclaimed; "Oh, what delights; stand to the church which ordained him. If views of the best way at the time, for I was for who can fathom the joys of the third heavens? the Conference should meet at Plainfield next the informal conference,) that the church com- His last words were, 4 The sky is clear, there right to do so, and to call upon some, or any ter belonged, whom they charged with doing joicing, praising and triumphing. of, and in utter contradiction to, every thing fascinating to many, you and others succeeded and be converted, ye shall all likewise perish. I hold to just such independency of the signified by the act of association, on which to give such a shape to the doings of the Asdecisions of his church are final, ultimate, and confederate, or associate, and yet be absolute- And therefore I reject the doctrine in all its sign; and yet, instead of amending that acof the highest authority; indeed, there is no ly independent, and unamenable as to whether bearings, in every form in which it can be presame kind. The natural result of all this is a The church a minister belongs to is the most disheartening and sad state of things,

> From the Presbyterian. FOUR DEATH-BEDS.

church which in some way signifies its willing church that called him, and to which he be- his own guilt-of the redemption of Christ Jesus, and of the regeneration of the Holy ous distribution of tracts, personally and by stry amenable to the people; my doctrine se any are disposed to do so or not. If your that? Suppose it is so, does not the act of I hope by this time you can conceive what Spirit. "Yes, sir," was his reply, "these caree that end necessarily; it can not result theory is what I have represented it to be, one church, when it associates with another, I mean by a minister's being a member of an things are all true; but to me they

presbyterianism, prelacy, or episcopacy, or that for an opportunity to take advantage of it to affirm his right to officiate among them? I being predicable of a church, we will call him - Augustus Toplady, the suther of the sure of th

Waking from slumber only a little before his

Here are four death-beds; no one will feel ready to say, "Let me die the death of Franklin, and let my last end be like his." Nor jecting Christ, and running greefily to do iniquity. Reader, if you are out of Christ, you be an undone eternity. Except ye repent,

But for the believer to die is truly blessed. A happy thing it is to leave sin and sorrow, and to be gathered into Jesus' bosom. Happier still to awake at the resurrection, in the likeness of our glorified Redeemer. Then shall be brought to pass the saying that is written, "Death is swallowed up in victory."

HORRORS OF A FIELD OF BATTLE.

Stand, then, in imagination, on a summer's

each church has such a right secured to it the other justified, it must terminate the relathat the whole question whether or not such views tend to a government of presbyters, prechurch as a member of the body would not of fully impressed with what seemed to me to the same issues. The same heart beats in necessity cover the whole matter, because it be a fact, that they were utterly incompe- all. In the momentary hush, like a swift is plain, that though the church assumes a tent to the work devolving upon them. But mist sweeps before them the image of home. position that puts an end to its connection though I have so much confidence in our Voices of children prattle in their ears. Mewith the body, the minister having received people left, as to make me hope they will mories of affection stir among their silent his ordination either at the request of the come right on this subject, still I feel sad to prayers. They cherish the same sanctities. no such dignataries among us. It follows, Association, and that body erase the name of it. Be that as it may, I know that I never church, with the concurrence and cooperation find myself obliged to oppose your views so too. They have read from the same Book. that the Association can not be composed of that church, or declare them dropped, and so meant to make such a confession of faith as of the body, or upon the church when in stand- much as I do. It is what, a year and a helf It is to them the same charter of life and salsuch. But suppose we call our ministers by they part, from mutual loathing and repulsion; you hold the Association made, when it ing in it (by which the body becomes a party ago, I never dreamed would come to pass. vation. They have been taught to observe its vitiated by what his church may subsequently pression of my views, I will add, if I can be been touched alike with the meek example do, unless he takes the same ground. Thus shown and convinced that I am wrong, and of Jesus. But a moment, and all these affinciation; they have no claim to that position that place, or privilege, in the assemblies and and there are many other brethren in the among Seventh-day Baptists by virtue of their services of the other, it could not be refused. same position. But suppose you were correct the body aside from his connection therewith ance of the past, when our views of things away by the shock and shouting. Confusion office; the churches are not obliged to appoint For the Association is only capable of handin your interpretation of the language of the by his membership in the church. And he is seemed to be harmonious, is so pleasent, that rends the air. The simmering bomb ploughs or send them to do that business. On the con- ling some questions of a social character, of article, I should contend against the doctrine no more dependent on the church for his I wish to enjoy them over again, if it may up the earth. The iron hail cuts the quivertrary, if it is the pleasure of the churches to the nature of expediency, as I understand you. still, and urge the amendment of the Constitudo so, they can make up the sessions of their It can not touch any thing of the nature of tion; for I never supposed we were infallible sense in which I understand him to be a and justice demand it, I must breast the storm cannon-shot crashes through serviced ranks. Association and not have a solitary minister in discipline; it can not sunder in any way the in making constitutions or articles of faith. I member,) and his position as a minister in the off your opposition; and, with right on my And under the clouds of smoke that hide both them. It is true, the churches do generally vital cord of Christian fellowship or com- hope, however, that neither ourselves as a peoother defeat. The triumphant city is lighted with jubilee, the streets roll out their tides of acclamation, and the organ heaves from its construct is as the majority of its representation of the most growing breast the peal of thanksgiving.

Cives vote. So the power is in the hands of impeachable, his church has only to say it is of the Berlin Association, affirming the his being a minister? Is he not, in that cathe people, though the ministers are delegates. not so, and he can come forth into the church- amenability of ministers, was not the result pacity, amenable to the body that ordained distinguished men of the eighteenth century. But under that tumultuous joy there are high rank and consideration among men; but, whether in triumphant or defeated lands, a But you seem to hold that the church alone alas! he was a stranger to true religion. Dur- shudder of orphanage and widowhood, a chill has the right to originate a man's ordination— ing his last illness, we are told that he read of woe and death, runs far and wide through would not be drue, if the churches still re- can't shake him off. Four-fifths of their number But you labor hard upon the idea that I that whoever else may participate in it, only and conversed cheerfully with his family and the world. The meek moon breaks the dissiwould not be attue, it the church, it the church friends; that he often transacted business, pating veil of conflict, and rolls its calm splentained the right to demand a new trial of the dors above the dead. And see now how much to officiate throughout the body, or Association and the church, as and that he often indulged himself in those dor above the dead. And see now how much submit the matter to; which they always have reputation, and in duty to man and to God, tion. Yet you are not sure you understand a local organization, in such a sense as you jeux d'esprit and entertaining anecdotes which woe man has mingled with the inevitable evils done, and I trust they always will do, and to separate from him, to keep no company how much I mean by it. I regret that I did employ that term, is vested with the ordain- were the delight of all who heard him. The of the universe. See now the fierceness of wheels, the pools of clotted blood, the charred

USEFULNESS OF ONE TRACT.

earth, the festering heaps of slain. Nature

and hide those horrors for ever.

A few days since, a member of a Presbyterian church called to make some inquiries about Oregon. As he rose to leave, a copy of a new tract was handed to him, which led of each day. Designed to induce young persons to adopt the practice of reading the whole Bible annually, and to pursue it through life. By T. Timpson." This tract, No. 127 of the series of the American Baptist Publication Society; led his children to read the entire Bible several times. Who can estimate the results of that little tract sold for one cent? The multiplication of tracts and good books, so far from checking the reading of the Bible itself, directly promotes it. Good books, like good preachers, cause many to earch the Scriptures." This fact should encourage us also to persevere in the gratuitcolporteurs. We may not ascertain the results in this world, but we shall find, at the day of judgment, that the "labor" of those who are in any thing else. But you heap odium on a voter in its sessions, are like something that is too far off, I can like something that like s

The Sabbath Recarder.

New York, October 14, 1850.

"ASSOCIATIONAL POWER." Roply to Bre. Crastall.

ency Prespyterianism, and Episcopacy. To these may be added the system of government adopted by the Quakers; but as this is not likely to be referred to in the discussion between Bro. Crandall and myself, it may be thrown out of the list.

churches was the doctrine of the denominaconnected myself with the Seventh-day Bapsame doctrine. Was I mistaken, or was I not? I still believe that I was not mistaken. Certainly, nothing has ever occurred to make me think that I was, except the confident manly different from my own, and affirms them to be the views of the denomination.

is perfectly sincere in this opinion; but any nothing—the antithesis of all it claims to be whose practical definition of liberty is tyranny," &c., I cannot expect him to withhold his protest against it. Nevertheless, I claim to stand upon the platform of the New Testament, and my readers shall see whether my doctrine is what he has charged it to be. I intend to study brevity, however, for I think that the strength of my position is such, that many words are not called for. There is one prominent idea that runs

through the whole of Bro. C.'s article. It is this; that the Seventh-day Baptist denomina tion has an embodied, organized existence, in some central council, which unites all the sep arate or individual churches into one general Church; just as, in the Presbyterian denomination, the various congregations throughout the country are all centralized in one great council, called the General Assembly; or as, in the Methodist denomination, the numerous local societies of which it is composed are all centralized, finally, in their General Conference. I think I do not misrepresent Bro. C. in this. I certainly do not intend to do so and if I am mistaken, I will be glad to be corrected. He appears to regard our Gener which centralizes and embodies the individu al churches which make up the denomination He regards it, if I mistake not, as the body to which we must look for an exposition of the denomination's faith, of its ecclesiastical polity, in short, of all that characterizes us as a religious community. And, if I am not mistaken he looks upon the several Associations as so many subdivisions of the Conference, each of them constituting a council, which centralizes, and consolidates, the individual churches of which it is composed.

In perfect keeping with this idea, he speaks of the churches being brought together in communion, (that is, in the celebration of the Lord's Supper,) at the time of their annual convocation in Association, and of the trouble that would occur in case one or more of the pastors present, justly obnoxious to the charge of lying, should not be ecclesiastically subject to the Association. "And whenever they are brought together in their Association, with the body to which they in common belong, the accused pastor and his church, so many of them as may be present, will be expected to go forward in the communion." Again, "If the Conference should meet at Plainfield next month, and it be disposed to have the Lord's Supper administered, would it not have the right to do so, and to call upon some or any of the ministers of the churches to ad

Here, then, is the idea, clearly set forth that all the particular churches which make up an Association, or the Conference, become consolidated as one general Church, having whatever authority and power the Lord Jesus has committed to that organization denominated the church in the New Testament.

I am glad that Bro. C. is so explicit on this ference in the light of a divinely authorized original right to celebrate the Eucharist, is Church, having authority to celebrate church the consolidation of all the particular churches ordinances, and to ordain the necessary offi- of which it is composed in one genera cers. It is equally clear, that he views the Church. And could he but free himself Church, having in like manner authority to would not be quite so ready to claim for Con-But from this view I dissent entirely.

not exclusively an ordinance of the church, isters. He must think, that some other organization to be extended to those who are without its lifthey were bonafide churches, organized upon with him, to appoint another teacher,

ebrated, it is an act of the church as such. From this it follows, that it is contrary to gos- with his strength, till it has become a settled pel order for the Conference as such, or for conviction with him, that nothing short of this an Association as such, to go about the celebration of the Lord's Supper, unless the prin- he has been beguiled into the notion, that ciple which I suppose Bro. C. to hold is well Among Protestants, church government ex. founded, namely, that the Conference is the ists in three different forms, namely, Independ. Church which Christ instituted, and that the Associations are so many divinely authorized branches of the Church, and that individual churches are only so many farther subdivisions of the same body.

But, according to my view, the Conference or any similar organization, is not the Church I profess to be an Independent or Congre- | which Christ instituted, and to which he comgationalist. The strict independency of the mitted the ordinances. Neither is an Associ ation. Therefore I contend, that if either of tion to which I formerly belonged, and when these bodies goes about the celebration of the Lord's Supper, in an assumption of its own oritist denomination, I supposed it to hold the ginal right to do so, it does what the New Testament does not warrant it in doing. And to the question, "If the Conference should meet at Plainfield, and be disposed to have the Lord's Supper administered, would it not ner in which Bro. C. sets forth views so wide- have the right to do so, and to call upon some or any of the ministers of the churches to administer?" I unhesitatingly answer, No. The Bro. C., it is true, professes to hold to the original right to have the ordinance adminisindependency of the churches; nay, seems tered rests with the Plainfield church. Its own quite indignant that it should be called in officers are the proper persons to officiate or question. For he says, "Are you, is any the occasion, and the ministers, and other delman, more republican, more democratic, more egates to Conference, meeting in the place, congregational, than I am? If so, let it be may sit down and participate, by invitation of proved, not insinuated." I doubt not that he the church. And I will here record my satisfaction, that on the occasion referred to, the man of common discernment can see, that his pastor of the Plainfield Church took precisenotions of independency are very different by this view of the case, as I infer from the from mine. If, according to my doctrine, in- manner in which he gave out the invitation depency is "the monstrous outbirth of that de- for all members of sister churches who were mocracy which asks every thing, and gives present to unite with that church in the cele

> t is one of some importance. Several times I have been witness to the fact, that the Conference, or Association, has, in the way of bu siness, looked forward to the celebration of the Lord's Supper on the Sabbath, and ap pointed the ministers who should officiate. have always considered it as an error. Asso ciational or Conference communion is some thing for which I find no warrant in the Scriptures. The church where the Conference or Association is holding its session, may consistently resolve to have the Eucharist adminis tered at the time, and may invite all the visit ors present to a participation of it. Viewed in this light, it is a beautiful custom, and one to which I can offer no objection. I would rather wish it continued, other things being equal; only let it be distinctly understood, that the proceeding is the act of the church, not of the Association.

I wish to dwell upon this point a little, fo

Bro. C. has not unfrequently been spoken of, as "a man who understands the genius of our denomination better than almost any one else;" and if this be so, it may become me Very well, I will endeavor to be cautious but, at the same time, I am very desirous to know whether his views are really the views of the denomination, or not. Has it always been the sentiment of the denomination, that an Association, or the Conference, has an original right to provide for the celebration of the Lord's Supper during its session, and to appoint the administrators, the same as if it were a divinely-constituted church? Some of the old fathers can doubtless answer the question. But I can very easily conceive, that the church where the Conference held its first session determined to celebrate the ordinance, and to invite the members of Conference to partake of it. I can easily conceive, that the practice being frequently repeated, it came to be considered as a matter of course, that the Eucharist would be attended to at such times. And I can conceive, that the church insensibly slid into the habit of leaving it with Conference to appoint the ad ministrators, without really intending to concede to it any original right to do so. I can conceive, too, that this practice passed over from Conference to Associations; and that some, not stopping to inquire what the teaching of Scripture was, have inadvertently fallen into the notion, that the Conference or Association provides for the celebration, because it has an original right to do so. All this] can conceive, without supposing that Associational communion, strictly, was ever intended to be set forth as the doctrine of the denomination. And notwithstanding Bro. C.'s acquaintance with "the genius of the denomination," I shall take this view of the matter,

till I am compelled to think otherwise. I fearlessly maintain, that the only ground upon which Bro. C. can consistently clair point. It is clear, that he considers the Con- for the Conference, or for an Association, the Associations as so many branches of the from this idea of consolidation, I think he observe the ordinances, and ordain the officers. ference, or Association, an original right to have the communion administered; nor Most unquestionably, this is his opinion, or would he be so ready to claim for it a diselse he must think that the Lord's Supper is ciplinary authority over churches and min-

Bro. C. speaks of "his acquaintance with has a right to celebrate it. But I have no Seventh-day Baptists from his infancy, and fear that he will take this alternative, for the especially for the last twenty years." Well. moment he does so. he destroys his argument during all this time, he has seen the General for restricted communion, which, I am sure, Conference, and (since their formation) some he would be loth to do. He will maintain, of the Associations, celebrating the Lord's without hesitation, that the ordinance was com- Supper at the time of their anniversaries. mitted to the church, not to be extended to Perhaps, without careful inquiry, he has taken those who stand without. But if the ordinance it for granted, that they claimed for themwas restricted to the church, and was not selves an original right to do so, the same as

pale and jurisdiction, then, whenever it is cel- the New Testament platform. This idea has grown with his growth, and strengthened was ever intended. In this way, (as I think,) consolidation is the real doctrine of our de-

> This principle of consolidation is no the principle of Congregationalism, as set forth in the New Testament. The two principles are directly antagonistic to each other. The congregationalism of the New Testament makes every local church an independent body-a complete sovereignty within itself. It recognizes no subjection or responsibility of one church to another. On the contrary, every prerogative and every duty is vested in each single church, as though no other existed The right of choosing officers belongs to the church, Acts 6: 2, 3; the right of receiving members, Rom. 14: 1, and 2 Cor. 2:8; the right of excommunicating disorderly members, 1 Cor. 5: 13; the right of finally deciding on private differences, Matt. 18:17. The only sovereignty over it, at all, is that of the Head. Jesus Christ, as set forth in the laws which his inspired Apostles have placed upon record. All other jurisdiction is disclaimed. Now, it is evident, that Bro. C. repudiates

this strict independency. It is with him "the monstrous outbirth of that democracy which asks every thing, and gives nothing." He is a consolidationist, if I I may coin a word to suit the occasion; and because he is, I consider his doctrine well suited for Presbyterian and Prelatical denominations. I know that we have no such dignitaries among us as Presbyters and Prelates, in the commonly received sense of these terms. I know, too, that Bro. C. does not advocate, directly, the vesting of church government in the hands of ministers alone. I am not aware of having feature of Presbyterianism and Prelacy. I know, that there is not a Presbyterian denomi nation to be found, which does not recognize its great ecclesiastical judicatory, in which all the local congregations are centralized and consolidated. I know it to be the same with every Prelatical denomination. And I know, clesiastically consolidated, it is next to impossible to keep the government out of the hands of the chief dignitaries, and retain it in the hands of the people. All experience shows, that large religious bodies are swayed, for the most part, by a few leading minds. There is not a Presbytery, or a Synod, or a Conference or an Association, or an ecclesiastical convention of any kind, that is not, in a great degree under the control of a few master spirits, whose favor must be propitiated in order to the adoption of any important measure; and these master spirits are always ministers.

the Head of the Church has sanctioned a sys tem of government which gives to a few leading characters the power of spreading out their influence—which may, peradventure, be mischievous and oppressive-over an indefinite number? Were there any certainty that these leading characters would always exercise their influence in strict accordance with are alwaays meek and lowly of heart. Too often their elevated position serves but to inflate their ambition, and render them intolerant towards the weak. Infinite Wisdom fore saw that thus it would be, and, in ordering the system of church government, ordered it in his own congregation.

es have no business to enter into any association which will compromit their strict independency. They may associate for the sake of furnishing the destitute with the Gospel they may, for the sake of operating more ef ficiently in Bible distribution, for the education of ministers, for the promotion of Sabbathcal jurisdiction over the churches, is downright rebellion against the King.

of another opportunity. I shall endeavor not to tire the reader.

Institution at Amsterdam.—A generous Christian lady at Amsterdam has lately offered to the Free Church a new building in that city, worth about £2000, together with £2080 in money, as a partial endowment, for the purpose of training evangelists and colporteurs to make known the gospel among Jews and posal, which was laid before the General Ascept an office in the institution, and, along day last at Tours."

THE ENGLISH SABBATH.

Rev. Octavius Winslow, after twelve years close attention to the duties of pastor of the Warwick-st. Congregation, in Leamington, England, started on a journey to Switzerland. He was, however, arrested by a serious illness at Paris, where he experienced some of the inconveniences of a Catholic country. In a letter to his church, he says :-

"What I have seen abroad has tended and costly privileges with which, in our own happy country, we are favored; and has deepened the earnestness with which I am prepared to urge you to a higher apprecia-Protestant sanctuary, and a preached gospel."

the authority of the Decalogue to urge a dif- the Scriptures by the people, it is willing transgression?" It was a poser to him; but of Sunday in the Church of England. He own sort instead. The Universe, the organ of day, on this subject. It was this infusion of not ceased altogether to wink. But surely on the ground of its being a Church Feetier! the English Sabbath. Yet we believe that all of the blessings so esteemed by Mr. Winslow fall very far short of those which belong to the Bible Sabbath. Let those who would know what blessedness the truth can give, reject both Papal and English Sabbaths, and take hold on the truthful institution, as left to the world by Jehovah. This Sabbath was made for man; all others were made by man; and imputed to him such views, or even of though there may be a difference between having "insinuated" so much. But I do things made by man, there is a greater differknow, that consolidation is a very important ence between them and the great work of God—the Sabbath of the Bible. LUTHER.

BRITISH CORRESPONDENCE.

Sunday Observance—Popery in France—The Ma diais—Evangelical Alliance. GLASGOW, September 24, 1852.

The half-yearly meeting of the Caledonian Railway Co. was held two days ago. trains run upon it are therefore viewed by be hoped will be acted upon. J. A. BEGG. Sunday observers with much apprehension. Preparatory to the present meeting, they issued an Address to the Shareholders, in which it is stated, that "nearly every Railway Company in Great Britian" has become a Sunday trading one, and that probably not less than a thousand trains are now filled every Sunday with countless multitudes in- tion in regard to the Sabbath, and from which tent on pleasure or business, and that even goods are also carried to an enormous extent on the same day." A bad argument, indeed, ing gain, as it seemed to imply, that Railway lutions of the "small fry" of that class of Companies generally found Sunday trading deluded Protestants, to maintain their superto pay. At a former stage of the argument stitious reverence for a man-made Sabbath. in opposition to this system, the Directors In turn, we have had the plea, for not yielding were indeed assured by the religious papers, that they would lose by such traffic. Even bath—No Ante-Mosaic Sabbath—A seventh at the meeting which has just been held, this part of Time-First day of Creation-First view, in opposition to what seems implied by day of Time-First day after Creation-First righteousness and truth, such a system might the statements of the pamphlet, was urged day really the Seventh day-The Fourth Combe well enough. But alas! not even ministers afresh. Yet, neither formerly nor now, has the mandment susceptible of change—The Spirit assertion been considered well founded; for Mr. McMiching's motion, that "the servants Positive Law transferable—Resurrection Day of the Company be rested on the Sabbath day, and that no systematic, predetermined work, be required from them in conducting traffic on the Lord's day," was again rejected. The such a way that the intolerance of every Dio. motion had been concocted with great care time and their advocates, and have as often trephes should be limited to the precincts of to give to one of "the six working days" a been cast aside, and something more tenable sacred character, by calling it "the Sabbath been sought for, rather than yield to the "Thus Such being my views, I maintain that church. day" and "the Lord's day;" but there is here an important difference between the names

other kingdoms of Continental Europe. There their exhibitions are made, and balloons ascend, as a regular part of the boasted Sunday Schools, for the promotion of benevolent observance of Christendom, which we are to enterprises generally. Some such objects may receive assupplementary to the defective Scrip very properly call together their representa- tural evidence of a changed Sabbath. But tives, from time to time. But association for if we have not reached their standard, we the purpose of exercising a strong ecclesiasti- are progressing towards it. If we are not permitted to make a Sunday show of a balloon ascent, we are not punished for making I find that my proposed brevity is in dan- preparation on Sunday for the ascent of the ger of becoming prolixity; yet, as I have a balloon on Monday—for the whole of Sunday few things more to offer, I must avail myself | week was employed in inflating a balloon a Cremorne Gardens, London, which ascende the following evening, containing a party of twenty-five ladies and gentlemen. But not only are we progressing towards the French mode of observing Sunday, we are congratulated with the prospect of its attainment. "The Crystal Palace, then," says the Times have the Sunday's recreation about a dozen miles from Paris." But the correspondent of nent. The building is said to be well fitted the Times informs us, that the French are in for the work of such an institution, and, in this respect now approximating to our own fact, part of it is at present rented by the practice. In the same paper, from the leader Jewish Mission, and occupied by the Rev. Mr. of which we have just quoted, (17th instant,) the law of the land requires the observance of tures, \$2,000 in appropriations to the law of the land requires the observance of tures, Schwartz as a place of worship. The pro- he says, "The better observance of the Sabsembly, has been finally concurred in by the bath is making some progress in France. commission. The Rev. Robert Smith, one of But as he furnishes us with the evidence of the missionaries expelled from Hungary, has this progress, it may be proper to add, that it man can serve two masters he must either balance in the treasury of \$4201 88. been appointed to Amsterdam, in order that is summed up in the statement of the single serve God or Belial-I prefer God's injunche and Mr. Schwartz may immediately open fact, that the Mayor of a certain town has the institution, and commence that course of preparation of gospel laborers which promises given notice to the owners of public houses not ultimately to tell so beneficially on the objects to supply drink during the hours of divine serof the Jewish Mission. In addition to these, vice, while the same correspondent, in the same it is proposed to request Dr. Da Costa, well communication, states that "the inauguration known in this country by his writings, as well of the statue of Descartes took place on Sun-

amusements which prevails in France and

We fear, indeed, that this care for "the I replied; "you are right about the fact, but The evidences of personal and sectarian illegations."

hours of divine service" is only a care for where did your Church get the authority from. the Popish church, which is receiving much aid in that country, for the service rendered by their clergy to the despot of the day. Nor is that church slow in availing itself of its opportunities for manifesting its natural spirit of copal clergyman, who all the while sat a mute hatred to religious liberty. Throughout France, Protestant churches and Protestant schools are continuing to be discountenanced and oppressed. In the last number of the Christian Times mention is made of two Bap- would give him one of my sermons, which he greatly to endear to my own heart the great tist churches which have been suppressed, because "the Police were not able to watch them;" and, more recently, a third has been interdicted, without even that pretence being neither has the Bible done it. There is now tion of the blessings of an English Sabbath, a put forth. It is not merely the French Pa- no Sabbath—it has been done away." "No pists that are thus active in opposition to light Of the blessings of an English Sabbath, and truth. Some time since the depots of the compared with any thing found on the Conti- British and Foreign Bible Society in Pesth ian Festival, to commemorate the Resurrecnent, those only who have traveled there can and Guns were closed by the Austrian Gov- tion, and it cannot be regarded as any thing well speak. Yet we are reminded of the ernment, and the further circulation of the else than a Church Festival. The Sabbeth fact that few, in England, enjoy all they ought | Scriptures prohibited. In consequence, 35,of a great privilege, simply because they have 000 Bibles, in different languages, are now none but an English Sabbath left to them. It being exposed for sale at the fair in Breslau. is well known, that Dr. Bound introduced But if Popery discountenances the reading of Sabbath was instituted before there was any ferent degree of attention to the observance enough to supply them with miracles of its published a book in the year 1595, which be- the system at Paris. informs us that the Piccame the text-book for the Puritans of that ture of "the Mother of Mercy" at Rimini has tain the propriety of observing the day solely observing the day hitherto deemed a Papal stance may be regarded as either more or less but at frequent intervals."

The melancholy case of the Madiais, husband and wife, is justly exciting much intertold of persons condemned to the gallows for refusing to remain in a corrupt church. Mr. Cowan, one of the Members of Parliament for Edinburgh, recently addressed our Government, praying them to interpose in behalf of those worthy sufferers. Government replies, that they have been deeply interested in the case, and anxious to extend aid, which, however, it is the more difficult to do effectively, as they are not British subjects. The Genevan branch of the Evangelical Alliance has this week sent one of its members to join the English deputation to the court of Tuscany to intercede for them. In their letter, other Protestant kingdoms should join in the principal Scottish line, and the Sunday the movement—a suggestion which it is to

THE LAST HOOK FOR SUNDAY. However multifarious the twisting subterfuges and the quibbling resorts of Sunday sticklers have been, ever since the Reformation, to sustain themselves in their wrong posithey are constantly driven, like chaff before the wind, it is often amusing, if a matter of such grave importance can be esteemed amusing, to find the interminable quirks and evoto the scriptural injunction—A Jewish Sabof the Commandment-Moral Law eternal, -Redemption greater than Creation-Sabbath done away—All days alike under the Gospel Dispensation—and a hundred more ridiculous ones. All these have had their saith the Lord "-a lamentable feature, truly, in the controversy for the sacredness of Sunday.

We have not reached the length of Sunday lafter my return from Plainfield, on my recent excursion to attend the Anniversary of the Tract Society, under the following circum-

One of our prominent citizens, whose family are Episcopalians, and who, by the way, is most estimable gentleman, and who has been on the kindest terms with the writer ever since his residence in this place, remarked, on the eve of my trip to Plainfield: "You are going away for a day or two-going to deliver an Address, I understand, to your own people Well, I hope you will let us see it afterward want to know whether you are insiders or outsiders." My reply was, "Sir, you can find out that from this small Tract, (handing No. 13 to him, which I had in my pocket,) whether the Seventh-day People are inside of the Bible for their Sabbath, or whether other denominations are outside of it for theirs."

He took it, and read it attentively during my absence, and on the evening alluded to, had occasion to call at his residence, professionally. While there, the Episcopalian clerrecently, "will be our Versailles." There you gyman dropped in; and soon after being seated, the gentleman of the house remarked: "Well, Doctor, I have read your Tract, and certainly appears, that you Seventh-day People are really insiders, so far, at least, as regards the Bible; but why make such diffi- the English Scriptures, \$747 49 on the Spanculty in the community on the subject, when ish Scriptures, \$702 43 on the French Scrip Sunday?" "Because," I replied, "the observ- fields, \$1072 16 for printing and grapes and ance of the seventh-day Sabbath is required by the Almighty, while the observance of Sunday is only the commandment of man. No traveling expenses, and room mini-leaves. tion; for no man, nor set of men, have power to confer sacredness on any day, or any re-Lord God." "But," said the amiable lady of French, and English Scriptures. Part of the the house, who, quite recently, has embraced Spanish is ready for stereotyping; contracts the Roman Catholic religion, "the Church have been made for the revision of the Gosmay, and our Church has, transferred the Sabbath from the seventh day to the first day of

to set aside the commandment of Jehovah?" "O, certainly," she retorted, "the Church has the power; else why should other denominations adopt Sunday as the Sabbath? Do you not think so, Mr. —?" addressing the Epislistener, but whom I was anxious to hear express himself on the subject, as, on the eve preceding the Sunday before, he remarked to me, that he had no preparation for the next morning. I told him, in pleasantry, that I and I would not betray it; and sent Tract No. 13 to him. "No, madam," he replied, "the Church did not transfer the Sabbath, Sabbath?" the lady uttered in perfect amazement. "No. madam, no Sabbath; but the early Church established Sunday as a Christwas but a type, and passed away with the accomplishment of the thing typified in the Redemption." "How could the Sabbath be a tupe of Redemption," I inquired, "when the still he thought, that somebody of the early church thought, that the Sabbath was not instituted until after the transgression; he, however passed that point, and went on so mainthe authority of the Law into the motive for the miracle is less than it was, and the circum- After hearing all he had to say on that sub ject, I concluded my interview, as my hour for an appointment had arrived, by saying, that I Festival, which made Sunday, par excellence, ominous, that the winking is "not incessantly, was very happy to agree with both of them in some of their own views on the subjectwith the lady, that her church had changed the day of the Sabbath, and equally so with the gentleman, that Sunday is, and always has est. To Protestants it is a sad thing to be been, nothing more than a Church Festival, without any other sacredness attaching to it than other saints' days or martyrs' days; but while they placed themselves in that sad predicament. I rejoiced in a more sure word of prophecy, and must adhere to the unadulterat ed Word of God-the "thus saith the Lord."

> called by their right names, and I felt rejoiced, on that occasion, to find honesty enough in the clergyman to give Sunday its proper title and place; and were others equally honest, I should not have a word of controversy. on the subject; but to hear professed Christians, on such slender grounds, constantly misuse the term Sabbath—applying it to a day these Genevese suggest that deputations from the Head of the Church has never "sanctified "-" robbing God" of his own "hallowed" day-is no less unpleasant to my ears. than absolute blasphemy, in taking the name of the Lord in vain. So long as clergymen call it a more "Church Festival;" and the high 'Courts of Justice" put it down as a mere civil rest-day," to be changed to any day of the week at the pleasure of the Legislature, I am content, and shall not war with them; but spare, spare my ears from the desecration, the blasphemy, of calling Sunday the Sabbath; spare, spare my spirit from the awful mockery of trampling on the holy day of the Most High, and calling it an "unclean thing." Of all effrontery-effrontery the most arrant and brazen, to me, is, the bold daring of foisting upon the Sovereign of the Universe—the Majesty of Heaven—a day He never set apart with special blessing—tellingiHim, in their weekly service, that it is His holy daythis thine own appointed day—thy holy Sabbath—the rest of thy appointing. Can it be, that men, sane, and, on other subjects, sensible men-Protestant clergyman-will continue that effrontery?—or does God wink at it, for a time, and suffer them to go on thus. to let them destroy their error and perverseness by their own follies—their ranting hallucinations and contradictions to subserve some other great end—to promote a greater and more perfect Reformation—to throw off their Dagon-their traditions, and the many taints of "papacy" which still infest the Pu-

But, to come to the close of a note which

did not design to run to half the length it

has already been extended, I do like things

The very diversity of opinion among Sunday sticklers, and particularly their bungling incertitude the want of any distinct views to harmonize and blend their heterodox and discordant subterfuges, in support of their day -removes in a great measure the unpleasantness of the position of those who love and honor the statutes of the Lord. There seems to be no end to the motley phases put on by I had an amusing encounter, the evening the advocates for Sunday; and confident am I, that if they could only see, at one glance, the incongruity of their own portraiture. sensible persons would be disgusted, and become dissatisfied with it, on finding their flimsy foundation—a foundation not based on the Rock of Ages, but on the quicksands of tradition and superstition; and therefore I think it would be a profitable undertaking for one of our Sabbath-keeping brethren, who has leisure and the facilities at hand, to prepare a Tract, or a Volume, On the Variations of Sun day Sacredness. Will not some of the brethren undertake it without delay? W.M.F.

THE AMERICAN BIBLE UNION.

The Third Annual Meeting of the Bible Jnion was held in New York on the fifth and sixth days of last week; at which the reports of the Treasurer and the Board were presented, and addresses were delivered by large number of persons, among whom was Eld. Wm. B. Maxson, of Leonardsville, N. Y.

From the Tressurer's Report, it appears that the Union received during the past year (including a balance of \$4071 77 in the treasury at the previous report) \$20,799 50. O this sum it expended \$5,279 on the revision of Denses, and \$6796 54 for agencies, callet

The Annual Report of the Board states that during the year considerable progress has ligious rite, not expressly established by the been made in the revision of the Smanish pels and Acts in French; and the revisers of the week." "I grant the fact cheerfully." the English Testament are at work

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CHURCH BUILDING.—The Congregational Convention, held at Albany last week, had over 450 regular members. Its deliberations were of an interesting and important character, but we have not at hand the documents necessary to give a complete account of them. The following plan was agreed upon for raising \$50,000 by collection, on the first Sunday in 1853, as a New Year's offering, to be expended in building churches in the Western States. 1. Pastors to preach on the subject.

feeling were quite plenty in some of the ad-

2. That seven persons in and about New York be appointed as a Central Committee, to receive and disburse these collections.

3. This Convention to appoint Committees collections in their various States.

should they be less than \$50,000, the Comamount. 15. When this full amount has been raised. there

than the Central Committee be empowered to distribute \$8,000 to Ohio, \$8,000 to Michigan, \$8,000 to Wisconsin, \$8,000 to Iowa, \$3,000 to Indiana, \$8,000 to Minnesota, \$3,000 to

6. A Committee of five shall be appointed no appropriation to exceed in amount \$300, and tion on the part of France. the subscription to be double the amount given.

Under this head, the Western Recorder, published at Louisville, Ky., makes the following statement, which furnishes a striking commen tary on the oft-repeated slander, that the blacks are not able to govern and maintain them

"The First African Baptist Church in Lexington numbers seventeen hundred and fifty members. Under the care of Elder London Ferrill, an intelligent, zealous, and highly respected man of color, the church has grown in all the elements of prosperity, and is now as efficient a religious community as any in the State. The discipline is rigid, and the standard of church duty elevated. Harmony characterizes all the proceedings, and a zeal success of the truth by every member. Throughout the city and country, Bro. Ferrill exercises a powerful and salutary influence. He and the other officers of the church are conservators of the peace; and much more ment by laughter, another by tears; but think- It was struck into by a person engaged in useful in preventing lawlessness among the colored population, than all the police. We desire them a still greater measure of suc-

BAPTISTS IN CENTRAL EUROPE.—No longer ago than 1835, in the city of Hamburgh, the small number of six persons were baptized by Rev. Barnas Sears, D. D., then an American Baptist student in Germany, now Secretary of the Board of Education in the State of Massachusetts. Now the statistical report for the last year shows that the small band thus and then consecrated to God has become nearly four thousand, numbering as From June it began to make way, and sold follows: 40 churches; 392 preaching places; baptized 683; received by letter and restoration 211; died 36; dismissed 217; excluded which went on increasing to the 20th, at which 268; total number, 3,981.

Rev. A. D. Gillett as Pastor of the Broadway Baptist Church, New York, took place Wednesday evening, Oct. 6. The attendance was of the Captain-General of Cuba toward the very numerous, and many of the pastors of ship Cornelia and the steamship Empire City the various Baptist Churches of the City were threatens to make trouble between the Unit by Rev. Dr. Cone, which was followed by a facts, as near as they can now be ascertained : sermon by Rev. Dr. Somers. An address to the Church was then delivered by Rev. Dr. Dowling. The right hand of fellowship was given by Rev. Mr. Taggart, and the Charge to the Pastor by Rev. Dr. Magoon.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS IN IRELAND .- The annual meeting of the Sunday School Society for Ireland, was held in London, August 23. The ship was broken open and ransacked, and report stated that although 250,000 persons those letters which the police suspected of ty of Friends, gives a notice of a somewhat had emigrated within the year, the number of evil were taken from it. attendants at the schools had only fallen of 2000. There are now twenty-eight more schools than ever before, and the Society has under its care 222,268 children and adults.

SABBATH-SCHOOL CELEBRATION.—We learn from the Banner of the Times, that the Sabbath-Schools of DeRuyter, N. Y., held a union meeting on Fourth-day, Sept. 29. A. V. Bentley, Esq., presided on the occasion, and addresses were delivered by Mesers. Fisher, Cross, and Irish; after which all partook of a collation, provided by the ladies.

THE MINUTES of the forty-fourth session of the Seventh-day Baptist General Conference are printed. Parcels have been put up for the churches that have paid, and a copy will be sent to the clerk of each of the other churches. Individuals or churches desiring more, will receive them, post-paid, at the rate of one copy for two three-cent postage

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European News.

The following summary embraces the prin dresses of fifth and sixth days; and we are cipal items of European news received since

In England, the Duke of Wellington's public funeral is postponed till after the asseming that exist in relation to the operations of of Commander-in-Chief is given to Lord notabilities, Prince Albert getting one. Sir Henry Bulwer has been to Rome to

see the Papal Government. Cardinal Antonelli told him no closer relations could be es tablished between Rome and England, till a Papal nuncio, were recognized at St. James Sir Henry was also refused a sight of the papers in the case of Murray, an Englishman under condemnation of death in Rome.

Jenny Lind has given 400,000 rix dollars, ject she was said to have devoted the proceeds of her visit to America. This sum is

Ship Hoogley, 4th May from Melbourne,

pointed by the British Government to attend remedy. Napoleon at St. Helena, died the other day. Snow has already fallen in the North of Scotland. At Balmoral, on the 20th, there

was a sprinkling.

details of the inundation of the Rhine. The of three from each State, to superintend the der water, and a seventh appeared as an is- the same place on the following day, to which

Accounts from the Ile de la Reunion, (Bourbon,) are to 9th July. Small-pox was raging there at that date. A French vessel, ed and burned on the Western coast of Mad- dent, and S. M. Piper, of Virginia, for Vice- that Ward, having since the death of her mo agascar; the captain and part of the crew had President. The latter nominated the follow- ther, some weeks since, been deserted by her in each State to receive the money and ap- been massacred, and one man taken prisoner ing State ticket: For Governor, Wm. R. inhuman father, and left to provide for herself. portion it. No money to be given unless the by the chief or king of Ménahé. The out- Smith, of Wayne; for Lieut. Governor, J. She had been sleeping in wagons, boxes, or in Church aided be completed without debt, and rage will doubtless produce severe retribu- Preston Adams, of Jefferson; for Canal Com- almost any thing that would afford her a shel-

> from Clarke & Co., foreign booksellers, of the Party. way "Uncle Tom's Cabin" was introduced to British readers, and of what they are doing to circulate it. As everything connected with this extraordinary book is a matter of general interest, we copy a part of the statement :-

it, however, as there was one night allowed more. It is thought he may have been con-trial. for decision, one volume was taken home to cerned in the Portsmouth (Va.) Bank robbery, be read by Mr. Henry Vizetelly, and the other and that the medal in his possession may be report of the latter gentlemen, the following York. morning, to quote his own words, was, "I sat up till four in the morning reading the book, Courier, that a bed of coal has recently been and the interest I felt was expressed one modiscovered about five miles south of Oswego. B. C.," and other swindling sports. ing it might be my weakness and not the pow- digging a well. The width of the vein has a book which ought and might with safety be coal, of this character, so near Chicago, the the authorities. ncided with Mr. Salisbury's; and to the latter over-estimated. gentleman it was confided to be brought out nstantly. The week following the book was produced, and an edition of 5,000 worked off. It made no stir until the middle of June, although we advertised it very extensively. at the rate of 1,000 per week during July. In August the demand became very great, time it became perfectly overwhelming. We have now about 400 people employed, in some INSTALLATION.—The public installation of way or other, upon the book, and about 17 printing machines, besides hand-presses.

TROUBLE WITH CUBA.—The recent course present. The exercises opened with prayer ed States and Cuba. The following are the

ed in the harbor of Havana on the charge of In 1845, the experiment of grape culture on having a passenger on board without a pass- the hills—which are from 300 to 600 feet high, with a passport was seized, dragged from the to the grape, and the manufacture of wine is predicts that the approaching winter will be In Pawcatuck, Ct., Sept. 26, of paralysis, Benjamin protection of the American flag, and cast into carried on to a considerable extent. The vilprison. More than this, the letter-bag of the lage contains about 1,200 inhabitants.

grantly insulting, but none the less calculated Friends. A sum of £1800 has been raised, employs a Mr. Smith, as Purser, and that the cording to the original purpose, "by a deed on that account, as he is willing to run his Burdick, J. Whitford, J. Corben, D. Clawson, John D. Cantain General had taken a dislike to Mr to produce indignation. It seems this ship the interest of which is to be disposed of, ac-Captain-General had taken a dislike to Mr. poll entered into by the subscribers." Ten risk of "catching" anything in that way.

Smith for having reported some trifling piece pounds are paid to every woman and man, of news to the papers in New York, and re
two years members of certain meetings, prohave granted the petition of Henry Willard to Isaac Clawson, New Market, N.J. \$2 00 to vol. 9 No. quired his dismissal. Capt. Porter, of the vided they are not otherwise worth £30. steamer, and his owners, refused to comply with the requirement. Hereupon, the Captain-General forbids the Empire City to come into the Harbor, and when she appears, orders her off, and will not allow either passengers or mails to be landed. Accordingly, of 3191. The total increase this year in im-Capt. Porter is compelled to take them to migration, thus far, from the 1st of January in 1842, has carried upwards of five millions last, over the year 1851 during a correspond- of passengers, without the loss of a single life to them as well as to himself.

The Hudson River Railroad was completago. Notwithstanding the extraordinary com- sheep over-land to California. He started petition for freight and passengers, from the with 2500 sheep, and at Salt Lake he shearold established and popular channels, and the ed them, and sold the wool for \$2500. On ceipts for the year ending Sept. 30, were \$1,- lot, which he refused, being sure of higher ages from the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad,

THE DISASTERS ON THE HUDSON RIVER .made a presentment to the U. S. Court in re-lation to the recent disasters on the Hudson River. The Jury say, that the North River River. The Jury say, that the North River River and Meal—Flour, 4 25 a 4 31 for common to the recent disasters on the Hudson manent. The inside is framed in such a man-lation to the recent disasters on the Hudson manent. The inside is framed in such a man-lation to the recent disasters on the Hudson manent. The inside is framed in such a man-lation to the recent disasters on the Hudson manent. The inside is framed in such a man-lation to the recent disasters on the Hudson manent. The inside is framed in such a man-lation to the recent disasters on the Hudson manent. The inside is framed in such a man-lation to the recent disasters on the Hudson manent. The inside is framed in such a man-lation to the recent disasters on the Hudson manent. The inside is framed in such a man-lation to the recent disasters on the Hudson manent. The inside is framed in such a man-lation to the recent disasters on the Hudson manent. The inside is framed in such a man-lation to the recent disasters on the Hudson manent. The inside is framed in such a man-lation to the recent disasters on the Hudson manent. The inside is framed in such a man-lation to the recent disasters on the Hudson manent. The inside is framed in such a man-lation to the recent disasters on the Hudson manent. The inside is framed in such a man-lation to the recent disasters on the Hudson manent. The inside is framed in such a man-lation to the recent disasters on the Hudson manent. The inside is framed in such a man-lation to the recent disasters on the Hudson manent. The inside is framed in such a man-lation to the recent disasters on the Hudson manent. The inside is framed in such a man-lation to the recent disasters on the Hudson manent. The inside is framed in such a man-lation to the recent disasters on the Hudson manent. The inside is framed in such a man-lation to the recent disasters on the Hudson manent. T boats are in the constant habit of violating the the purpose of inserted the glass, which is complice in the same robbery, has had a final upon the causes of the present state of feel- bling of Parliament on Nov. 11. The office whenever a boat stops, steam shall be blown when the parts of the sash are replaced, causes of \$50,000 bail, to await a requisition from the Hardinge. The other offices held by the the boat was under headway. This violation parts of the sash are secured to their place by Duke have been distributed among various of the law for the safety of life, they say, a knowscrew, which makes a pretty finish. calls for the severest reprobation on the press the opinion, that in case of life lost by in which river they were captured. They cessionist, this neglect, the parties will be subject to the were taken by the natives in baskets. The legal and moral guilt of manslaughter. The largest is four feet long, and as thick as a man's Jury further state, that no adequate provision arm. Upon an iron rod (held in the hand) is made on steamboats for extinguishing fires being applied to the electric organs of the fish, or for escape from the boat; that there is no a shock is produced, proportioned in strength efficient system of subordination among offior \$100,000; to establish girls schools in Swe- cers and crew, and no uniform or badge den. It will be remembered that to this ob- whereby officers may be known; that officers are selected without proper regard to those qualities of self-possession, energy, &c., which certainly much less than she made in this are necessary to inspire confidence among passengers in cases of difficulty and danger and they suggest that confidence be withheld Port Philip, had arrived in the Thames with from these modes of travel, until an improved 6,643 ounces of gold, making, with the Doug-system of management shall prevail. They las, 11,000 previously reported, an arrival finally refer to the constant racing against the within the week of 17,643 ounces, valued at railroads, and against time, which has for a long period prevailed; and they recommend Dr. John Stokoe, the of the physicians ap- a thorough exercise of public opinion as a in speaking of the famous Oregon Land Law,

N. Y. STATE TEMPERANCE ALLIANCE.—A meeting of the New York State Temperance Alliance is to be held at the city of Rochester. on the 19th inst., commencing at 10 A. M. Letters from Stratsburg of Sept. 20th, bring when the course to be pursued by the Alliance respecting the approaching election will country was completely submerged to an ex- be determined upon. A General Convention tent of 40 kilometers. Six villages were un- of the friends of Temperance will be held at last accounts, by telegraph, the flood was sub- held on the evenings of both days, and addressmittee may take other means to raise the siding. Letters from Lausanne and Fridau, es delivered by eminent speakers from dif-Switzerland, also complain of heavy freshets ferent parts of the State.

> LIBERTY PARTY NOMINATIONS.—Liberty Party National and State Conventions have been held in Syracuse. The former nominafor State Prison Inspector, Wm. Shafcott, of provided for. "UNCLE TOM'S CABIN" IN EUROPE.—The Cayuga. Both Conventions adopted resolu- The Exchange Office of Mr. George Ander-London Times, of Sept. 5, contains a statement tions reaffirming the old issues of the Liberty

SUMMARY.

The Hanoverian Consul at Baltimore has received information of the arrest, in Hanover, of a man named Frederick Nolecke, recently returned there from this country, and having

printed." Mr. Henry Vizetelly's opinion co-importance of the discovery can scarcely be

debts) of twenty-seven States; more than the velops are to be sold at all the post offices, necticut. New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Dela- envelops. ware, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, expenses of the city of New York in 1852 will be nearly \$4,000,000.

The village of Hermann, in Missouri, is the lower. center of a vine-growing district originally settled some fourteen years ago by a company of Germans. The soil of the country was poor, and did not yield good crops of grain The ship Cornelia was arrested and search- or tobacco, and many of the first settlers left. port; the man was sought for and not found, with a southern exposure-was tried, and sucbut in his stead another who was provided cessfully. There are now 437 acres devoted

The British Friend, the organ of the sociesingular fund—a fund for removing obstruc-The case of the Empire City is less flations to matrimony among the lower class of

comparison with the corresponding month keep proper order at said theater. last year, there is shown an increase this year ing period, is 23,624.

Mr. Norton Peters, of Missouri, recently ed and formally opened to Albany one year made a handsome speculation by driving want of experience incident to the working of reaching California, with 2000 of them in good all railroads in their early stages, yet the re- condition, he was offered \$18 per head for the

Some Down-East operator has got a way In New York, on the 2d inst., the Grand Jury of setting glass without putty. The window made a presentment to the U. S. Court in re- sash is made entirely of wood, the outside per- robbery of that institution, has been sentenced provision of the act of 1838, requiring that placed between slips of India Rubber, which, off, so as to keep the pressure as low as when the glass to be perfectly firm. The moveable Governor of Virginia.

part of the community at large, and a vigor- from South America are three specimens of General Pierce, Democrat; Daniel Webster, ous exaction of the statutory penalties by the the Electrical Eel. They were imported in a Union Whig; J. P. Hale, Freesoiler; William law officers of the Government." They ex- hogshead of mud and water from the Amazon, Goodell, Liberty man; Governor Troupe, Seto the degree in which they are irritated.

Mr. McKay, of East Boston, is now at work upon a clipper-ship which will surpass in size and sharpness every merchant-ship now afloat or known to be in course of construction. She will be 300 feet long, have 50 feet breadth of beam, 28 feet depth of hold, with three decks. and will register over three thousand tons. She will be diagonally braced with iron, and built in every particular equal in strength to the best of ocean steamers.

An Oregon correspondent of the Com. Adv. which gives a mile square of land to every actual settler married before a certain date, says that it set the whole country astir, and everybody got married that could. The scarcity of marriageable females, however, was to secure the land perquisites!

At New Orleans, Oct. 7, Judge McCaleb fire. rendered a decision on the McDonough will land in the center of a lake. Some of the all pledged Temperance men, being legal vot- case, declaring null and void the claims of lishing house of Little, Brown & Co., just 4. When these collections are all received, embankments had been washed away, but at ers, are invited. Public meetings will be New Orleans, Baltimore, Louisiana and Mary- prior to his late departure for Europe, made land. The will is completely broken, and the a donation of \$500 to the trustees of the Pubproperty goes to the heirs at law. In declar- lic Library in Boston; to be expended for ing the share belonging to each heir, the exe- books for that institution. cutors were ordered to account for past administration to a Master in Chancery.

On Sunday night, Oct. 3, a little girl, scarcely 5 years of age, was found by the Sixteenth the Grenouille, of Marseilles, has been pillag- ted Wm. Goodell, of New York, for Presi- Ward Police, N. Y., in one of the streets of ing 10,000 are still in the patch. missioner, Charles Wheaton, of Onondaga; ter. She was taken to the Alms-House to be

> son, No. 7 Wall-st., N. Y., was robbed on Sat-regard to the arrest of two fugitive slaves, \$2,urday afternoon, Oct. 2, of \$11,000 in gold 996 95." coin, by some daring thief, who entered the front door with a false key during a temporary absence of Mr. Anderson from his office, and stole the money from an iron chest, and then effected his escape.

Col. Fairlamb, a member of the bar, was An early copy was sent from America, the in his possession \$2,000 in American coin, a shot at, at Philadelphia, Monday, Oct. 4, in latter end of last April, to Mr. Bogue, the publarge gold medal, and a quantity of valuable front of the Criminal Court, by Ephraim lisher, and was offered by him to Mr. Gilpin, jewelry—the manner of acquiring which he Greer, an old man, against whom Fairlamb late of Bishopsgate-st. Being declined by Mr. would give no satisfactory account of. He was counsel in a suit several months ago. Gilpin, Mr. Bogue offered it to Mr. Henry was an old convict in Hanover, and while in Greer fired three balls from a revolver with-Vizetelly; and by the latter gentleman it was this country was arrested several times. He out effect, when he was arrested, and after a eventually published for us. Before printing resided principally in Philadelphia and Balti- hearing before the Court was committed for

according to knowledge is manifested for the by Mr. Salisbury printer, of Bouverie-st. The the Clay medal, which was stolen in New ifornia, have passed an ordinance prohibiting dance-houses and houses of ill-fame to close We learn from the Kendall County (Ill.) dance-nouses and nouses and nouses the learn from the Kendall County (Ill.) their doors after 12 o'clock at night; also, an ordinance abolishing the enticing game of "A.

A gentleman from the South, while viewing er of the author that affected me, I thought I not been ascertained, but it was found to be the stock at the New York State Fair, at would try the effect upon my wife, (rather a six feet in thickness, and lies only five feet be- Utica, discovered that some one was cutting Massachusetts, and about \$25,000,000 worth cess here, and a crown of unfading glory strong-minded woman.) I accordingly woke low the surface. Specimens of it had been open his pocket, in which was the sum of \$4,her up, and read a few chapters. Finding tried in Oswego and pronounced to be a very | 000. He waited until his pocket was cut that the interest of the story kept her awake, superior article-equally as good as Pennsyl-open, and then drew a bowie knife and plungand that she, too, laughed, and shed a tear vania coal. Should future explorations prove ed it into the heart of the robber, killing him occasionally, I settled in my mind that it was the existence of any considerable body of instantly, after which he gave himself up to

> The Post Office Department is to cause envelops to be made, with suitable water marks The total taxation of the city of New York on the paper, identifying them as official, and for 1852 amounts to more than the ordinary with a printed stamp, for single or double expenses (exclusive of schools and interest on postage, with a suitable device. These enordinary expenses of Maine, New Hampshire, at the price of the stamps now sold, with the Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Con- very small addition of the actual cost of the

> Letters from the country say that the product of butter this season will be a third less Texas, California, Arkansas, Tennessee, Mis- than is usual, and that quantities of it are souri, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Wiscon- bought up by dealers, with a view of keepsin, and Michigan! The actual expenses of ing in their own hands the supply of the mar-

all the States for 1850 were \$5,673,121; the ket. They therefore advise consumers to purchase sparingly at present, inasmuch as the E. Boughton, both of Scott, Cortland Co. dealers must sell, and the price is likely to be In Lincklaen, N. Y., Sept. 27th, by Eld.

> The Springfield Republican affirms the ratifying fact that the apple crop is a bountiul one. Seldom have apple orchards bee so uniformly loaded down with fruit as they are this season. The yield in the locality in dicated must be three times as large as the ordinary consumption. A correspondent of the Cecil Democrat a glorious resurrection.

is generally followed by another. It was so n '30, '31, and '36 and '37.

A western editor, in commenting upon the statement that diseases may be communicated by bank notes, remarks very coolly, that his subscribers need not neglect to " pay up'

open the Howard Athenæum for the ensuing Barzilla D. Randolph During the month of September just clos- season, provided, that suitable seats be reserved George Dunham ed, there arrived at this port 36, 777 alien pas- for the Mayor and Aldermen, and that none sengers from various foreign countries. By but the city police officers be employed to Abner Mills, New York

The People's Line of North River steamers, since it came under the present management, by fire, explosion, or any other casualty.

A dispatch dated Washington, Wednesday, Edwin S. Burdick, State Bridge Oct. 6, 1852, says : Gov. Ramsey left last even ing for Minnesota, bearing \$600,000 for the payment of moneys due under the Indian treaties and annuities.

A Mr. Piper has recovered \$8,000 damfor injuries received in their cars.

A dispatch from the President of the Portsmouth Bank, states that Rand, tried for the

Among recent importations at this port now in the field:—General Scott, Whig; Beef, 4 00 a 6 00 for prime, 17 75 for mess. dates for the Presidency of the United States

Rev. Dr. Hawks has not yet accepted the Bishopric of Rhode Island, but has taken a month's time for consideration—with much probability of his accepting. His salary here s said to be about \$7,000; there the Bishop's salary is \$1,500, with \$2,000 additional as Pastor of Grace Church.

Tampa Bay and the surrounding country was visited by a terrible gale on the 11th September. All the Wharves at Tampa were carried away, and the Custom House boats were all lost. The Sugar Crops and Orange Groves were considerably injured.

Anson G. Phelps, Esq., of New York, has given \$1500 to the American Board, for Missions in Africa, and \$1000 to pay off the old debt. His son, Anson G. Phelps, Jr., has paid \$500 for missions in Africa and \$250 for the debt. In the whole, \$3250.

On Friday morning, under the supervision of the openers of the dead letter office, one hundred and fifty-five bags, each containing such that in some instances girls of 14, 13, 12 about six bushels of dead letters, were conveyed to Monument-square, Washington, and will please send very generous contributions, as the the letters were there entirely consumed by Board, trusting to your liberality, have enlarged their and 11 years of age, were married, in order veyed to Monument-square, Washington, and

Mr. James Brown, of the extensive pub-

John Campbell, living near Burlington, Ky., raised this season, on eight acres and a fraction of ground, 20,000 watermelons, 10,000 of which he shipped to Cincinnati; the remain-

It is said that a hot iron, held on the spoted parts of letters damaged by salt water, many of which have lately arrived from Califmany of which have lately arrived from Calif-ornia, will assist very much to bring back the their Safety Phosgene Lamps and materials for burn-

and other expenses for sustaining the laws in best terms.

At the recent meeting of the American Board of Missions, it was stated that since 1789 the United States has paid to the Indians, in money \$35,274,877, in lands \$71,041,-723, making an aggregate of \$106,000,000.

At the recent dedication of a new Congregational church in the suburbs of London, England, the sum of \$3,872 was collected or promised towards the expenses incurred in

A rather important Liquor Case was decided in Boston on Saturday, Oct. 9. The Judge ruled, that liquor sold by an unauthorized per-The Common Council of Sacramento, Cal- son does not render the proprietor of a house

The fare from New York to Boston, by way of the Stonington Boats and Railroad. has been reduced to \$3 for cabin and \$2 deck. This has always been a popular and success-

female, are employed in the shoe trade in T. White was killed near Lexington, Ky.,

Oct. 5, in a duel with Benjamin Johnson. The weapons used were guns, at fifty paces, and the first fire proved fatal.

The Court has failed to find an indictment against Mr. Hannegan, of Indiana, for killing Capt. Duncan, his brother-in-law. Land Warrants are heavy, and selling at

The Bank of the Union has closed its doors at Washington.

MARRIED.

On the evening of Sept. 18, 1852, at DeRayter, N. Y., by J. R. Irish, Mr. J. DWIGHT STILLMAN, of Unadilla Forks, to Miss JULIETTE H. WORTH, of DeRuyter. At Watch Hill, Sept. 28, by Elders A. B. Burdick and N. V. Hull, Mr. GEORGE H. BABCOCK to Miss L.

ADELIA STILLMAN, both of Westerly, R. I. At Sempronius, Cayuga Co., N. Y., Oct. 3d, by Eld A. Boughton, Mr. Corydon L. CLARK to Miss CAROLINE In Lincklaen, N. Y., Sept. 27th, by Eld. S. M. Bur

lick, Stephen Y. R. Nye, of DeRuyter, to Eva Ann BURDICK, of the former place. In Greenmanville, Ct., by Eld. Griswold, Mr. PARE

AVERY to Miss HANNAH M. DAVIS, all of Ledyard, Ct.

In Westerly, R. I., Sept. 7th, SUSANNAH, wife of Maxson Lanphear, aged 77 years, 6 months, and 11 days. She was a worthy member of the 1st Seventh-day Baptist Church of Hopkinton, and died in hope of

In Greenmanville, Ct., Oct. 1st, an infant child of Franklin and Lydia Barrer, aged 11 weeks.

LETTERS

S. T. W. Potter, S. S. Griswold, J. Parmalee, H. W. Stillman, J. R. Irish, H. Wheeler, S. Robinson. A

Geo. R. Wheeler, Salem, N. J. 2 00 S. Robinson, Wakefield, R. I. 15 00 Elisha Potter, Alfred Center 2 00 S. T. W. Potter, Moravia 2 00 Bailey Cartis, Cadiz A. G. Burdick, State Bridge Royal Burdick, Higginsville 2,00 Betsey Sannders, Berlin John D. Ayars, Rutland, Wis. 2.00 2 00

FOR SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST MEMORIAL BENEDICT W. ROGERS, Tressurer.

Our friends who have not yet paid for the current volume of the Sabbath Recorder, will permit us to remind them, that it is now more than one third completed, and that the protocol remittance of what is due would save us much secondarience. Persons living near local agents should pay to them; others may remit by smill at our state. mit by mail at our rick.

New York Market-October 11, 1852.

Ashes-Pote \$4 68; Poarle 5 56. Flour and Meal-Flour, 4 25 a 4 31 for common to

complice in the same robbery, has had a final 4 62. Corn Meal, 3 68 for Jersey, 3 87 for Brandy-examination and was committed in default wine. Buckwheat 1 87 a 2 25 per 100 lbs. Grain-Wheat, 95c. for white Canadian, 1 03 a 1 04 for white Michigan. Rye 86c. Barley 75 a 76c. for The following list embraces all the Candi- Western and State. Corn, 72 a 73c. for Western mixed.

> Lard 11 a 12c. Butter, 12 a 18c. for Ohio, 20 a 224c. for Western dairies. Cheese 74 a 84c. Hay-90c, and 1 12 per 100 cwt.

Hops-18 a 23c. for new. Lumber-13 00 a 14 00 for Spruce and Pine. Seeds-Clover 9c. for last year's, 8 a 84c. for two rears old. Flaxseed 1 31.

Wool-40 a 46c. for Domestic Fleece. Pulled 35

The Best Youth's Magazine

For 78 Cents a Year, including Postage. IVHE postage on "Woodworth's Youth's Cabinet," L to any part of the Union, by a late act of Congress, is now only 6 cents a year! We hope our prosent subscribers will bear this in mind, and tell their friends that they can get a magazine for a whole year, containing nearly 600 pages, profusely illustrated, for One Dollar and six cents, iscluding postage; and where 7 copies are sent to one address, for seventy eight cents a year, including postage, which must be paid in advance at the office of delivery. The Editor's Rambles in the Old World are still continued specimens of the magazine sent gratis. Please form your clubs, and send orders (by mail at our risk) to D. A. WOODWORTH, Publisher, 118 Nassau-st., New York.

Western Association—Exceptive Board.

The next meeting of the Executive Board of the Fourth-day evening, Oct. 20. Missionaries in the employ of the Board, will please forward their reports in season for the meeting. Churches of the Association operations, and have now two missionaries constantly in the field.

J. Bailey, Sec. of Board. i the field.

Madame Sontag.

MADAME HENRIETTA SONTAG'S CONCERTS

Will take place at—

METROPOLITAN HALL,

On Monday, Wednesday and Friday Evenings, Programmes from day to day in the daily papers. The prices of admission are fixed at two dollars and

one dollar, according to location Tickets for sale at the Music Store of WM. HALL z SON, corner of Broadway and Park Place. Doors open at 61 o'clock. Performances commences at 8 o'clock.

THE subscribers invite the attention of all persons

They are also manufacturers of Burning Fluid and The following item appears in the City Au-ditor's report of Boston: "Cost of police force all of which they offer, wholesale and retail, on the

CHAS. STARR, JR., & Co. Sept. 16-6m. 1,000 Book Agents Wanted, To sell Pictorial and Useful Works for the year 1852. \$1,000 DOLLARS A YEAR!

WANTED in every County of the United States, active and enterprising men, to engage in the sale of some of the best Books published in the country. To men of good address, possessing a small capital of from \$25 to \$100, such inducements will be offered as to enable them to make from \$3 to \$5 a day The Books published by us are all useful in

their character, extremely popular, and command large sales wherever they are offered.

For further particulars ,address (postage paid,)
ROBERT SEARS, Publisher, 181 William Street, New York.

Clothing Establishment.

THE subscribers, under the firm of Wm. Dunn &c 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 desirous of introducing ready-made clothing as a branch of their business, may here obtain a supply on the most favorable terms. Individuals who desire to renew their wardrobes on short notice, may here be Seventy-five thousand persons, male and 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 amination of our stock and facilities will, we trust, of goods are manufactured by them annually. 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 Providence, New Bedford, Taunton, and Newport carrying the great Bastern U. S. Mail, without change of cars or detention. The secure and elegant steamers C. VANDERBILT and COMMODOR B 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.

New York and Brie Bailroad.

TTIRAINS leave pier foot of Duane-st., New York, as Express Train at 6] A.M. for Dunkirk, connecting with first-class steamboats for Cleveland, Sandusky. Toledo, and Monroe, and railroads to Cincinnati and

Mail: Train at 74 A.M. for all stations. Way Train at 31 P.M., via Piermont, for Delaware. Way Train at 41 P.M., via Jersey City, for Delaware. Night Express Train at 6 P.M. for Dunkirk, connecting with first-class steamboat for Detroit direct, onuecting with Express Train for Chicago Emigrant Train at 6 P.M., via Piermont.

The following are the times of leaving the seven tations named:

Going West-8.20 A.M., 6.56, 7.25, 12.50 P.M. Going East-4.03 and 10.18 P.M.

Genesee: 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. Belvidere: Going East-9.40 A.M., 2.53 and 8.16 P.M.

Going West-1.18 and 8.16 P.M.

Going West-9.40 A.M., 2.30 and 8.16 P.M. Friendship: Going East-2.41 and 7.54 P. M. Going West-2.41 and 10.13 P.M.

Olean: Going East-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.

Central Railroad Company of New Jersey. THERE are three passenger trains a day between New York and Phillipsburg, and four between New York and Bound Brook; leaving Pier No. 1 North River, N. Y., at 8 a. m., 12 m., 3.45 and 6 p. m., and connecting at Blizabethtown with trains on the Jersey Railroad, which leave foot of Cortland at at & 52 18 a. m., 12 m., 3.30 and 6 p. m. Passengers leav 59 Philadelphis in the 9 a. m. train for New York, are Mirabethtown in time to take the 19 m, train of this The 6 a. m., and 3.15 p. m. trains from Phillippersonnect at Elizabethtown with the trains for Phillippersonnect at Elizabethtown with the trains for Phillippersonnect. phia arriving at the latter place at 1 p.m. and 10 b. m.

The following are the times of leaving the seve

For New York—7.15, 8 a. m., 1.45, 6:05 p. m. For Phillipsburg—9.10 a. m., 1.10, 4.50, 7.15 p. m. Plainfield: For New York—6:35, 8.25 a. m., 1.05, 5.30 p. m. For Phillipsburg-9.40 a, m., 1.55, 5.30, 7.50 p. m. New Market : For New York-6.20, 8:10 a. m., 18.50, 5:15 p. sau For Phillipsburg 0, 45 c. m., 9,05, 5,40, 8 p. m.

For New York - 8, 10.30 a, m. 8.15. p. m.

A wise man on a rock Had firmly built his house; and there he slept Still it withstood the shock Of stormy winds; oft the imperious flood Had rushed in vain against it—there it stood. So shall that man repose In safety, whose immortal hopes are built On him who has atoned for all his guilt, And vanished all his foes; No storms alarm, no terrors fill his breast;

A fool upon the sand Had built a splendid mansion, broad and high And there the home of mirth and revelry Securely seemed to stand: There he enjoyed his pleasure and repose, And trembled only when a storm arose.

On that firm rock he can in safety rest.

A little while it stood; 1 And then the rain came down, and the winds beat Vehemently upon that country-seat; And the strong, rushing flood, With overwhelming and resistless swell, Washed out the frail foundation—and it fell. So falls the splendid tower Of human hope, when man presumes to place His own defective works beneath its base; In that tremendous hour When the terrific storm of death shall frown

Death of a Slave Trader.

And beat upon it, it must tumble down. [Ohio Ohs

Mr. Thomas Hutton, of London, in a paper Lagos, thus sketches the life of Da Souza, one of the most active and influential slave traders on the coast of Africa:-

M. Da Souza, the notorious slave dealer, died about fifteen months ago; this man was an opportunity to lance him. He seemed to in his 81st year when he died. He went to be aware of our intention, for he turned and Whydah in the year 1792, in his 24th year. rushed toward us with the design of giving us Various have been the rumors that occasioned his going there; he, however, himself once ing the next half hour he chased us, and it told me he came out as Secretary under the Portugese Government to their fort in Whydah, and remained three years in that service, and then returned to the Brazils, where I imagined he was born. He wished it supposed he was a Spaniard by birth, and was always treated so in courtesy, and styled Don.

The Portugese did not long continue to support their Government in Whydah, and the slave trade there soon fell into the hands of the traordinary run of good luck, and it was imagined had amassed a large fortune. His fame and Lagos, consigned to him, generally with full cargoes of merchandise and specie; the had nineteen. goods were recklessly landed in bamboo storehouses on the beach.

The accumulated cargoes brought upon him an immense amount of debt; of this he apsums of wealth, but who in return could never at any time supply more than a fraction of the amount of slaves for the large amount of property that was sent to him. Frequently from thirty to forty ships, in the year 1826, were lying in the roadsteads of Whydah, all consigned to Da Souza, who had landed al their cargoes, but in return could seldom supply more than four or five cargoes of slaves.

months to two years, from their light construction, went to pieces on the beach; others lost all their crews and were abandoned; some became prizes, and the general result was, as no account was kept whatever of cargoes landed. every species of extravagance, and expenditure took place, to the ruin of the owners. Some went the way of the first. So lucrative, howcapture of slave-tracing vessels.

the monopoly of the trade, and who went annually to Dahomey, with tribute to the king, and vast supplies to his chiefs, to furnish them year these supplies became gradually less; and troubled with a host of creditors in the Hayana and Brazils. The principals or consignees themselves, in many instances, came to Whydah to claim their debts.

Da Souza, keeping no accounts, generally denied all knowledge of the parties or the business on which they had come; frequent ly he would absent himself, or be in Dahomey months, when a party of creditors arrived from the Havana or Brazils. Yet such was the nature of the trade, a lucky voyage or two enabled him to pacify the clamors of these distressed creditors. He treated them with country presents and an unbounded hospitality, and with tales of the endless resources of the king, Messrs. Crosshill and Mr. Garrett were then who would at any time send him as many slaves as he pleased.

were more vigilant than ever, and matters ble, from the manner in which the corn, when grew worse and worse. Merchants in the reaped, was laid in heaps by the laborers to Havana sent agents to have interviews with form into sheaves. A trial of Mr. Hussey's slept on the field of Arbela, and Napoleon on the King; Heavy complaints were made against machine, as manufactured by Mr. Garrett, would not listen to, he himself not being the cut equally well, Mr. Mechi took the comparightful successor, but upheld by Da Souza's ny over his clover, mangel, cabbage, and serve at first to drive away sleep, soon be- ing at the Norfolk Navy Yard, and has reinfluence and vast presents to the chiefa.

ranged that agents from the Havana and Bra- been treated with the liquid manure onlyzils might settle at Whydah, and Da Souza should give up shipping slaves, but to receive a commission of a doubloon for every slave that was allipped. On this he lived in the later years of his life. He had also raised up duties or contributions on every native who held a slave. as a certain amount per head, which enabled him latterly to keep up some appearance be-fore the King and his chiefs; but this grew less and less, until he sotusily became torturat with the thought of want. When he died

tered into the house, and all that could be lions and a half of dollars.

found was simply a little furniture and some plate; but neither money, goods, nor any thing of value. This lesson has been most salutary to the King and his chiefs, to see that the man whom they considered was possessed of endless wealth, had died without the value of a keg of gunpowder in his stores to be fired over his remains, which is with them considered extreme poverty; thus confounding them, and shaking their confidence in the stability of the slave trade. Such was the end of one of the greatest slave-dealers of modern times.

A Whale with the Tooth-ache. Extract from a Whaleman's Journal.

Among the ailments to which sperm whales are subject, is the jumping tooth-ache. It the monster. Finding however, that he had | 22 lbs. no idea of becoming quiet, we advanced with caution, and succeeded in securing one iron presented to Parliament on the destruction of firmly in his back, which rendered him more removed to a respectful distance, hoping he would sound or retreat, but he was not disposed to do either. So, taking our oars, we pulled sufficiently near to give the boat-header a fowing, which we narrowly escaped. Durwas with much difficulty that we avoided him. When near us he turned on his back and raised his jaw, bringing to view two handsome rows of ivory. Among terrific objects

an enraged whale holds a prominent place. An hour passed in unavailing attempts to accomplish the desired object, the whale becoming more furious, and the hope of conquering him growing fainter. At length, while the attention of the monster was directmost enterprising, the most so of whom was 'ed towards us, the mate came upon him in an M. Da Souza. He had for many years an ex- opposite direction and dealt him a death wound, relieving us of a burden of anxiety, which indicated itself in the pallid counten- motion; this is about one-half the friction alas a slave dealer gained him unlimited credit ances and nervous agitation of the boat's crew. lowed by engineers. With a large vessel their adorations should be so hideous, attempt braska. in Havana and Brazil, and ship after ship He was very reluctant to yield and death there is no doubt that an extremely high speed to account for it in the following manner. arrived from those places at Popo, Whydah, struggle was long and violent. If a cat has nine could be obtained. [Scientific American. "Some thousands of years ago, Maharaja aplives, as is sometimes remarked, that fellow

Before night his blubber was in the trypots, and his jaw was stripped of its covering. On extracting the teeth, the cause of his singular movement was revealed. The cavities in peared utterly regardless, so long as it had several contained a large number of worms, the desired effect upon the natives to cause an eighth of an inch in length. The teeth them to consider him possessed of inexhaustic were perfectly sound, but the marrow or nerve fancy, and besides being expert in a variety ble wealth, and for the King of Dahomey to of the touth, which was an inch in diameter at of pleasing tricks, was fondly affectionate and imagine the same, on whom he lavished vast the lower extremity, was in many of them en- uncommonly docile. Between the two was tirely consumed by the insects that seemed to that strength of attachment which only those [Hallowell Gaz. have bred there.

Mr. Mechi's Model Farm.

Yesterday, (says the London Morning Post,) a large party of agriculturists and others assembled at Tiptree Hall, in pursuance of an bring to her mistress' order any small article, invitation, to examine the crops on Mr. Me-such as a thimble or spool of thread, and chi's model farm—the new system of irrigation again, when commanded, return it to its place. Many of the ships, after staying out twenty lately adopted by him—and the trial of some Thus they lived—Poll and her mistress—year agricultural machinery. The company arrived about 11 o'clock, and

having partaken of refreshment, proceeded to view Mr. Mechi's farm, which extends over 172 acres of ground, which, ten years since. was a barren waste. About one-half of this of them sent out supercargoes to see what the the remainder being occupied with clover, former were about. Frequently the fate of mangel, cabbage, swedes, &c., all bearing testhe second supercargo and ship and cargo timony to the excellence of the management. The company was first conducted through the ever, was the profit on slaves, or the want of wheat fields, in which Mr. Mechi explained, them so much required, that some years and showed by practical experiment, how he elapsed before these reckless consignees to Da throws liquid manure over the land by means Souza began to grow cautious—in fact, not of steam-power and a small hose. This ma- the gentleman to be kind to poor Poll, Sarah before many were ruined. In the interim a nure, the refuse of the house and the farm, is died. more rigid law had been passed respecting the collected in a tank, and kept in constant agitation by means of compressed air. It is then The King of Dahomey, who thus had had, mixed with water, and distributed over the for years past, countless wealth poured in up- farm, from various standards, by hose, as ocon him, became at last exacting, when the rap casion may require, Mr. Mechi maintaining id torrent ceased to flow as fast as formerly, that it tends materially to improve the crops, and it took some years before he could, in the as the sewage of manure, being delivered on least, comprehend the causes that had dimin- the land in a liquid state, immediately sinks ished the supplies to his agent Da Souza, who into it, and, from "chemical affinity," comhad years before virtually become so, to have bines with the earth. The length of each hose, from the standards of which we have spoken, is about 200 feet, and the manure is thrown in a shower a distance of about 60 feet more means for the next slave hunt. Year after Mr. Mechi stated, that though applying this liquid manure to his gardening operations, he Da Souza having become gradually poorer, had not done so to his wheat until some of it was accidentally allowed to run over a portion of the land, and the effect in improving the value of the crop was so instantaneous and undeniable that he determined to apply it throughout, and the result was, that his wheat, which before was extremely backward, had at once sprungin to a magnificent crop. The quantity of wheat sown was about five pecks to the acre, of which nearly two-thirds was supposed to have been destroyed by the wire worm, yet it five quarters per acre.

The reaping machines of Messrs. M'Cormick and Mr. Hussey as manufactured by tried, and all of them cut the wheat with the utmost expedition and regularity, but that of Various enactments took place, the cruisers Mr. Crosshill appeared to us to be most valuaswede fields, the whole of which were in ex- come indispensable to its existence; thus a cently been converted into a ball-room for the At last, after a few more years, it was at cellent order—the majority of them having stage coach stopping to change horses, wakes entertainment of the officers on that station. and the host explained that it was his intention to thin the swedes and cabbages, in order to give the remaining crop room and nourishment to grow to a greater size. Mr. Mechi the night; and a sick miller, who had his mill the Utica Gazette, in writing from Norfolk, cisco, accompanied by his three motherless contends that, under the system adopted upon this farm, the whole of the filth and garbage of London and other large towns might be in the Iliad, elegantly represents sleep as over- not allowing her to swing at her anchor with immediately rendered valuable for manuring the adjacent country districts, thereby afford- Jupiter alone. ing an advantage to both, to the one by cleaning, and the other by fertilizing.

Barrows' Rotary Steam Engine.

On Wednesday, Sept. 22, at the invitation of Ebenezer Barrows, Esq., we accompanied him on the first trial trip of his new miniature steamboat Rotary, fitted with his improved rotary engine. The boat is 70 feet long, and the engine cylinder only 30 inches in diameter, and 12 inches in length, with a steam way of only 21 inches in depth, or of an area 27 square inches, and as the steam in this pa sage acts upon only two pistons at once, th entire surface acted on by the steam is onl 54 square inches, or about equal to that of cylinder 8 inches in diameter. With an av erage pressure of about 45 pounds to th square inch, the boat was propelled, against a strong head wind and tide, at an average rate operates on their nervous system as it does of about nine miles an hour—the trip from upon those of mankind, rendering them crab- the Battery to Yonkers and back, about 36 bed and fractious. Just at daybreak one miles, against tide both ways, occupying 4 morning, while we were cruising on the "off- hours and 5 minutes; the upward passage beshore " ground, a violent commotion in the ing against a strong head wind. During a water about two miles ahead, resembling great portion of the trip, the speed was much breakers, attracted attention. It continued higher than that we have given as the average unabated till within fifty rods of it, when a made, and must have reached 11 or 12 miles an sperm whale (for such it proved to be) threw hour, but owing to the quality of the coal prohis entire body into the air and fell back into vided, the fire had to be almost entirely withhis native element with a tremendous report. drawn soon after starting, the fire-bars being ebrated man of that name, on the improvement Of course the yards were hauled aback, and so covered with clinkers as to almost entirely of the digestion of weak stomachs by the use the boats lowered, but several minutes elaps- stop the draught, and during this time the of the gastric juice taken from animals. A ed before it was deemed prudent to approach steam was unavoidably allowed to descend to great deal has been said and written on this

very small one, got up steam to 90 lbs., the ment, although there may have been cases in engine working the whole time, and cold warestless. Giving him plenty of slack line, we ter being continually fed in. We think it ne- of slaughtered domestic animals may have cessary, in justice to Mr. B., to state the disadvantages under which his experiment was made. The consumption of coal required to proofs of the correctness of his theory. He propel this boat is only about 110 lbs. per hour. The engine throughout worked beautifully and regularly, and we do not recollect gestion in the human stomach arises entirely ever having been in any steam vessel where the vibration was so imperceptible. The room tric juice, and that if the deficiency were suptaken up by the machinery is less than that of plied from the sources of which he speaks, an ordinary two-horse power engine, so that the digestion would be perfect. As this gasthe economy of space is great.

especially as a first one, was very successful, patients, M. Corrisart has proposed that it and under more favorable circumstances a shall be reduced to the state of powder paste, vastly better result will be accomplished. The &c., and mixed with the elements. engine, notwithstanding the small area of steam surface, has been proved to be capable of propelling the boat with a very low pressure of steam. We are assured by Mr. B.

"Poor Poll."

There was a lady who had buried all her relatives, and who lived secluded from the world, with no other companion than a parrot of the largest and most beautiful species. This bird had been her mistress' favorite from inbeings feel who have but a single object to love in all the wide world, whose affections are undivided.

Few persons, probably, have ever attempted to make a parrot useful; but this one, so well taught and obedient was she, would

But one day a gentleman, who was passing, had his attention attracted to the house by the unnatural screeching of the bird, and its wild fluttering against the window. On entering, bed very ill-dying. She had only sufficient strength to say that she had not left her bed for more than a week, and that Polly had all the while furnished her with food from a place. closet in the room, till to-night, finding her dear mistress could eat nothing, she had given the alarm and summoned aid. Begging

Some women came and prepared the body for the grave. From her cage just by the head of the bed, the bird, silent and apparently wondering, watched the proceedings, and when all was finished, and she saw her beloved mistress lying there so still, she addressed her with the customary "Good night, Sarah," many times repeated,

At last, as though convinced that the ever kind voice would reply to her no more, and like one who feels that henceforth he is desolate, friendless, the parrot turned sorrowfully away, and in plaintive tones bemoaned herself: "Poor Poll! poor, poor Poll!"

[American Union.

minds from sleep; thus Alexander the Great and the costs of the suit. that of Austerlitz. Even stripes and torture known to sleep on the rack. Noises which 000, built at Philadelphia in 1835, is now ly- the same." all the passengers. The proprietor of an iron She is the largest ship in the American Navv. forge, who slept close to the din of hammers, and the most costly. She carries 140 guns, forges, and blast furnaces, would awake if and the only voyage she ever made was from stopped on that account, passed sleepless nights Sept. 10, speaks of the ship as follows: The children. until the mill resumed its usual noise. Homer, narrow inlet, which is her present quarters, coming all men, and even the gods, excepting the tide, and exposing constantly the same

the same for all men; it varies in different in place. The sand has formed bars around her, the same tor all men; it varies in different ages; but it cannot the oysters have taken up their beds beside the oysters have taken up to him, and his chiefs en of the Reading Railroad this year at two miltions of the body or mind. From six to nine the country with her.

hours is the average proportion, yet the Roman Emperor, Caligula, slept only three hours, Frederick of Prussia and Dr. John Hunter, consumed only four or five hours in repose, while the great Scipio slept during eight. A to twelve hours daily. It is during infancy gained their livelihood as shoeblacks at Barthat sleep is longest and most profound. celona, won the great prize 40,000 plasters, during convalescence, after a long sickness, by He went on and finished his work, took his a long fasting and abuse of coffee. The two quartos—about a cent—for it, and then the Bell's breaking, occasioned by repeated blows of sleepless nights of old age are almost prover. hunted up his companions to give them the the clapper in one place. bial. It would appear that carnivorous animals joyous news. On the way he met the poor

Good News for Dyspeptics.

Scientific American.

Among the papers read at the last sitting of the Paris Academy of Sciences, was one by M. Corrisart, the great nephew of the celsubject, but as yet we have very few, if any, On the fire being renewed, the boiler, a proofs of the means as a general plan of treatwhich the gastric juice taken from the bodies been used by man with temporary advantage. Nor does M. Corrisart furnish any practical contents himself with discussion, but appears to have no doubt in his own mind that indifrom the want of a sufficient quantity of gastric juice, in its natural state, is of a taste and Upon the whole, we think the experiment, appearance which would be repulsive to most

Why the Image of Juggernaut is so Misshapen.

The idol Juggernaut is probably the coarsest image in India. The figure does not explied to the celebrated manufacturer of gods to make a new idol. This request was granted, on condition that the Maharaja should be was not duly attended to. The prince endeavored to see what progress had been made, satisfied with the imperfect image. When and July,) which is said to happen about once in seventeen years, a new idol is made. A nimb tree is sought for in the forests, on which no crow or carrion bird was ever perched; it is known to the initiated by certain signs! This is prepared into a proper form by comsive one, the ceremony costing from \$2,500 to the copper region of Lake Superior. \$3,000, it is quite likely may not again take

Damages against a Town.

Maria E. Mason recently brought a suit on a road in said town. It was referred by a rule of Court to referees. At the time of the accident, (December, 1850,) the plaintiff being then a teacher in the Easthampton Semina ry, was returning in company with others from Northampton. Several sticks of timber had been placed on the edge of the road, on both sides, within the limits of the road, but sleigh struck the end of one of the timbers, No person of active mind should try to pre- and thereby the sleigh was turned over, and vent sleep, which in such persons only comes the plaintiff thrown out with such violence as when rest is indispensable to the continuance to occasion a serious injury to the hip-joint, of health. In fact sleep once in twenty-four from which she has been suffering, more or hours is as essential to the existence of mam- less, ever since. The defendant relied upon malia as the momentary respiration of fresh two grounds of defense: 1. That there air. The most unfavorable condition for sleep | was no such defect or obstruction in the way cannot prevent its approach. Coachmen as to make the town liable; 2. That there was expected to produce, at an average, about slumber on their coaches, and couriers on was a want of proper care and prudence in their horses, whilst soldiers fall asleep on the driving. Evidence was also introduced bearfield of battle, amidst all the noise of artillery ing upon the question of damages, (in case the and the tumult of war. During the retreat of above points were decided against the town,) Sir John More, several of the British soldiers in reference to the extent of the injury and were reported to have fallen asleep upon the the probability of ultimate recovery. The march, and yet they continued walking on- case was submitted, by mutual consent, with- of this city, has invented an arrangement by ward. The most violent passions and excite- out argument; and the referees awarded to which the elasticity of compressed air can be them for distribution or sale, at the rate of 15 pages ment of mind cannot preserve even powerful the plaintiff of the sum \$930 for damages, used to propel railroad engines any distance for one cent. Persone desiring them can have them

The length of time passed in sleep in not and would require an immense outlay to re-

A SPANISH LOTTERY .- The Tribune translates the following from the Kölnische Zeitung of the 14th ult:-

"At the last drawing of the Spanish State As the United States is par excellence the held a council with his friends to decide in hesitation the proposal was accepted, and then away to the Church to thank God for their good fortune. They afterward divided the remaining 30,000 piasters equally, and immein the steamboat."

An Eventful Life.—Gen. Thomas Jeffer son Sutherland died at Iowa Mission, Nebraska Territory, on Sept. 7th. The General had an eventful life of it. In youth he is said to have served under Bolivar in the war of Columbian liberation, rising to the rank of lieutenant. He afterward figured largely in the Anti-Masonic excitement. Our own first acquaintance with him was a lawyer of low standing at the bar of Erie Co., in this State. In 1837 he embarked as a volunteer patriot in the Canadian rebellion, and served on Navy Island under Mackenzie and Van Rensselaer, but without much distinction. When that enterprize was abandoned, he went up Lake Erie with a view to a flank movement against the British forces. Here it was that he became a General, and was soon after taken captive by Col. Prince of the Canadian Militia, on the ice off Sandwich. His surrender gave great dissatisfaction to his followers, who thought him deficient in bravery and stratagic qualities. The Canadian court sentenced him to transportation, and we believe he spent some time in New that the friction of the engine is so slight that tend below the loins; it has no hands, but two South Wales, whence, with some of his comit only requires a pressure of two and a half stumps in the place of arms, on which the panions, he was pardoned on the intercession pounds to overcome it and set the engine in priests at times fasten hands of gold. The of our Minister at London. For the last year priests, perhaps mortified that the object of or two he has been living in the wilds of Ne-

VARIETY.

We have seen the drawings of a new invention, which seems promising, for preventvery patient, and not interrupt the work, as ing great damage by railroad collisions. The it could never be completed if any attempt idea is to have the ends of the cars and platwas made to see the progress. The caution forms built with one corner projecting far beyond the other, or diagonally instead of square, Accordingly, when they come together with and it became necessary that he should be great violence, the force of the shock will be Dodge; relieved, and the cars, instead of breaking to two new moons occur in A'shad, (part of June pieces, will simply shove each other off the track. In the projecting corner the brakeman is to stand, where, in a collision, his position will be free from danger. The inventor is Mr. Seleck, of Greenwich, Conn.

An old copper mine of extraordinary richness has recently been discovered on what is mon carpenters, and is then intrusted to cer- called the Hill Vein, in the Lake Superior tain priests, who are protected from all intru-country. Certain circumstances, recently sion; the process is a great mystery. One brought to light by its discovery, indicate that man is selected to take out of the old idol a it was worked long before the discovery of after year, few persons ever intruding upon small box, containing the spirit, which is con- America by Columbus. The richness of the veyed inside the new; the man who does this mine may be imagined from the fact that Mr. is always removed from this world before the Mendlebaum, the manager, in causing it to be end of the year." The head clerk of Puri, explored, had a mass of copper, which weighhimself a Hindoo, says that this box contains ed 2,390 pounds, removed from the surface a small quantity of quicksilver, said to be the of the vein. There is certainly much mystery pository, No. 9 Spruce-st., N. Y., viz:ground now bears a luxuriant wheat crop, he found Sarah, the mistress, lying upon her spirit of the god. As the process of renewing the body of the idol is rather an expen- operations, discovered, from time to time, in

The Warsaw New Yorker says that Mr. Augustus Watrow, of that town, made a sum of eighty dollars, that he could fire. at gainst the town of Easthampton, Mass., for six rods distance, inside of a two shilling the recovery of damages, (\$10,000 being piece, seven shots in ten seconds. It was done claimed by the plaintiff,) for an injury receiv- in eight seconds, and he won his money. This ed by the upsetting of a sleigh, while riding we call sharp-shooting. At another time, while in Pennsylvania, on his annual hunting tour, he started a number of deer. Without re-loading, or leaving his tracks, he killed four of them, and shot the horns from another.

On the 28th ult. William H. F. Heare, of Hampshire County, Va., put an end to his existence in a very singular manner. Having raised all but the bottom rail of a fence near not within the road as ordinarily traveled. to the house in which he resided, he inserted They were put there to be used on a bridge, in the opening a rock, which kept the rails a few rods distant, then undergoing repairs. far enough apart to allow him to place his There were four timbers on one side of the neck between them. He then (so it is supposroad and three on the other, leaving a distance ed) took another rock and knocked out the between them, for the passing of vehicles, of one which he had placed between the rails, about fourteen feet. The right runner of the which, falling down on his neck, caused suffo-

"Numerically, madam, what is the population of Riverhead?" "There is a considerable number of Presbyterians," she replied, " a few Methodists, some Baptists, and a few Sweedenborgers tew." Enlightened by her direct and off-handed answer, I then asked What is the orthodox and evangelical state of the community in the village?" "Well some goes for Scott, and some for Fillmore and Webster, he's got a few friends tew, I

Mr Charles Mowry, of Auburn, issues a card to the following effect: "The subscriber; had in a bound volume: Price 50 cents. power, or otherwise, and carried in a tube or dr Da Souza, which, for policy's sake, the King having also been made on the clover, which it cannot keep off sleep, as criminals have been vania. This ship, which cost the nation \$800,- taken measures to secure the patent right for briefy, No. 9 Sprace at., New York.

> A Census of Iowa, taken by the State. is now nearly completed. It shows a population of over 250,000, and an increase of 50. By the Seventh-day Raptist Publishing Totalety. 000 since 1850.

Rev. J. L. Shuck, of the China mission lin there was any interruption to them during Philadelphia to Norfolk. A correspondent of coming on a visit to this country via San Fran-

ing herself from a beam in her chamber.

Church Bells. THURCH, FACTORY, AND STEAMBOAT BELLS Constantly on hand, and Peals or Chimes of Bells (of any number) cast to order. Improved cast in on Yokes, with moveable arms, are attached to these Bells so that they may be adjusted to ring easily and prowhile the great Scipio slept during eight. A Lottery, eight poor little Savoyards, who perly, and Springs also which prevent the clapper rich and lazy citizen will slumber from ten Lottery, eight poor little Savoyards, who from resting on the Bell; thereby prolonging the sound. Hangings complete, (including Yoke, Frame, and Wheel,) furnished if desired. The horns by which Women also sleep longer than men, and young about \$39,000. One of them heard of it the Bell is suspended, admit of the Yoke being chang men longer than old. Sleep is driven away while on the way to clean a gentleman's boots. ed to a new position, and thus bringing the blow of during convelescence after a long sickness by He went on and finished his work took his the clapper in a new place; which is desirable after some years usage, as it diminishes the probability of

sleep in general longer than the herbivorous, widow—rich in children—of a former official, the heat form for Ralle the various combinations of as the superior activity of the muscles and who, when she was in prosperity, had done metals, and the degree of heat requisite for securing senses of the former seem more especially to much for the Savoyard, and once when he the greatest solidity, strength, and most melodious was sick, had received him into her house and tones, and has enabled them to secure for their Bells nursed him. He now hastened to the widciety and American Institute, at their Annual Fairs, for ow, and made known to her his good fortune, several years past. The Trinity Chimes of New York and the end of their sorrows. He afterward 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 land of dyspepsia, the following may be of in- what way to render her their assistance, and Bells of New York, the largest ever cast in this country. proposed that they should give her 10,000 Transit Instruments, Levels. Surveyors' Compasses piasters from the common stock. Without Improved Compasses for taking horizontal and verti cal angles without the needle

ANDREW MENBELY'S SONS. West Troy, Albany Co., N. Y., 1852. Election Notice.

CTATE OF NEW YORK, SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Aldiately left Barcelona for Savoy via Marseilles, D bany, August 14, 1852. To the Sheriff of the City and County of New York: SIR-Notice is hereby given, that at the next General Election, to be held in this State on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following officers are to be elected, to wit: A Governor, in the place of Washington Hunt;

A Lieutenant Governor, in the place of Sanford E. A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Frederick An Inspector of State Prisons, in the place of Darius

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next. Thirty-five Electors of President and Vice-President

A Representative in the Thirty-third Congress o the United States, for the Third Congressional District, composed of the First, Second, Third, Fifth, and Eighth Wards in the City and County of New York. Also, a Representative in the said Congress for the Fourth Congressional District, composed of the Fourth, Sixth, Tenth, and Fourteenth Wards of the said City

Also, a Representative in the said Congress for the fifth Congressional District, composed of the Seventh and Thirteenth Wards of said City, and County, and the City of Williamsburgh, in the County of Kings. Also, a Representative in the said Congress for the Sixth Congressional District, composed of the Eleventh, Filteenth, and Seventeenth Wards of the said,

Also, a Representative in the said Congress for the Seventh Congressional District, composed of the Ninth, Sixteenth, and Twentieth Wards of the said City and Also, a Representative in the said Congress for the

Eighth Congressional District, composed of the Twelfith, Eighteenth, and Nineteenth Wards of the said City and County of New York. City and County Officers also to be Elected:

A Mayor of the City, in the place of Ambrose C. A Sheriff, in the place of Thomas Carnley;

A County Clerk, in the place of George W. Riblet;
A Comptroller, in the place of Joseph R. Taylor;
A City Inspector, in the place of Alfred W. White;
A Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies, in the place of Wm. Adams; A Street Commissioner, in the place of John, T.

A Corporation Counsel, in the place of Henry E.

Four Coroners, in the place of John Ives, pursuant to chap. 289, Laws of 1852; Three Justices of the Marine Court, pursuant to chap. 389 of the Laws of 1852, in the place of James Lynch and Edward E. Cowles:

Two Governors of the Alms-House, in the place of Villiam M. Evarts and Jonathan I. Coddington; Also, an additional Justice of the Supreme Court for

the First Circuit, pursuant to chap. 374 of the Laws And also, a Justice of the Superior Court, in the place of Lewis H. Sandford, deceased

Yours, respectfully, HENRY S. RANDALL. Secretary of State. American Sabbath Tract Society's Publications.

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

Christian Public. 28 pp. No. 2—Moral Nature and Scriptural Observance of the Sabbath, 152 pp. Augustus Watrow, of that town, made a Sabbath 28 pp. wager of his rifle, a seven shooter, against the No. 4—The Sabbath and Lord's Day: A History of

their Observance in the Christian Church. 52 pp 10.5-A Christian Caveat to the Old and New Sab batarians. 4 pp. No. 6—Twenty Reasons for keeping holy, in each week, the Seventh Day instead of the First Day. A pp. No. 7—Thirty-six Plain Questions, presenting the main

points in the Controversy; A Dialogue between a Minister of the Gospel and a Sabbatarian; Coun terfeit Coin. 8 pp. No. 8—The Sabbath Controversy: The True Issue. 4 pp.
No. 9—The Fourth Commandment : False Exposition

4 pp.
No. 10—The True Sabbath Embraced and Observed 16 pp.
No. 11—Religious Liberty Endangered by Legislative Enactments, 16 pp. No. 12—Misuse of the Term Sabbath: 8 pp.

No. 13—The Bible Sabbath. 24 pp. No. 14—Delaying Obedience. 4 pp. No. 15-An Appeal for the Bestoration of the Bible Sabbath, in an Address to the Baptists, from the Seventh-day Baptist General Conference. 1: 40 pp: The Society has also published the following works. o which attention is invited:

Defence of the Sabbath, in reply to Ward on the Fourth Commandment. By George Carlow. First printed in London, in 1724; reprinted at Stonington, Ot., in 1802; now republished in a revised form.

168 pp.

The Boyal Law Contended for: By Edward Stennet.

Tordon, in 1658, 60 pp. 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. Morton's "Vindication of the True Sabbath," may be

These tracts will be furnished to those required. The air is compressed by water forwarded by mail or otherwise, on sending their ad-THE-LINE-OF-BATTLE SHIP PENNSYL- pipe the whole length of the road. I have ponding Secretary of the American Sabbath Tract So

The Sabball Regover.

NO. 9 SPRUCE STREET. NEW YORK.

Rev. J. L. Shuck, of the China mission, is coming on a visit to this country via San Francisco, accompanied by his three motherless children.

Macaulay has finished two more volumes of his History of England, and will publish them this winter.

The deaths by Yellow Fever at Charleston, S. C., have averaged seven for the last few