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WHOLE NO. 418.

## The Sabbath Recarder.

OBLIGATION OF THE SEVENTH DAY. BY JAMES A. BEGG.

No Change of the Sabbath on Account of the Resur-rection of Christ, or His subsequent Apparances to

"And after eight days, again His disciples were within, and Thomas with them; then came Jesus, the doors being shut, and stood in the midst, and said, Peace be unto you. Then saith He to Thomas, Reach hither thy finger, and behold my hands; and reach hither thy hand, and thrust it into my side; and be not faithless, but believing. And Thomas anthou hast seen me, thou hast believed; blessed are they that have not seen, and yet have believed." John xx. 26-29.

This text also is reckoned as unquestionably among the number of proofs of a change of the Sabbath. Intimation is given of this change, to His disciples; and here we have one of His week, although this is not even said in the text. Our First-day friends are not indeed consistent in their mode of calculation. Nor is there a word about the Sabbath in the text. Even Mr. Gresswell, one of the most intelligent of those authors who regard this as an appearance on the first day of the week, says concerning an expression precisely similar, both in the original and in the translation. only differing in regard to the number of days, "and after six days," (Matt. xvii. 1, a seventh." The application of this canon would, in the case before us, surely require come of the favorite notion of our Lord's appearing on the first day of the week being here found at all? He and others justify this view of the Evangelist's statement, by observing that the same period which Matthew and Mark call "after six days," already quoted, Luke states to have been "about eight days after." (Luke ix. 28.) But there is manifestly a difference between these expressions. "After eight days," seems to express completeness; while "about eight days after," is really indefinite. It is not implied, in this last case, that the eight days are necessarily

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Morton

The proper comparison of texts in this case is that of Matthew and Mark, above cited, with that of John. In the one we have "after six days," and in the other "after eight days," so that there is here a real parallelism. And if the one text " may and perhaps must be understood of six whole days, and part of a seventh," so the other "may and perhaps must" mean eight whole days, and part of a ninth, rather than only seven days, or an exact week; so that our Lord's appearance to His disciples would on this occasion be on a different day of the week from that of His previous appearance. There is a precision in the expression which does not admit of its being rendered vaguely, as indefinitely expressing only about eight days. It is pointed and plain, "after" that number. And we have a much safer guide in comparing similar statements of the word of God in cases where their meaning is determined. In our Lord's own prediction of His resurrection, "after three days," we have seen, was equivalent to on "the third day;" so that we believe a week resurrection, and therefore if the resurrection only to have intervened.

But whatever may be the number indicated by the expression "after eight days," this at least is evident, that absolutely nothing is said of the reason of Christ's appearance on this occasion having been either that it was the first day of the week, or that it was a new Sabbath. From it, therefore, neither they nor we would be entitled to take encouragement to disregard the Sabbath sanctified and blessed by the Lord, which he has called us to "re- He appeared not only on the particular days

"After these things, Jesus showed Himself again to the disciples at the sea of Tiberias; and on this wise showed He Himself. There ed Didymus, and Nathaniel of Cana in Galilee, and the sons of Zebedee, and two other of His disciples. Simon Peter saith unto them, I go a fishing. They say unto him, We also go with thee. They went forth, and entered into a ship immediately; and that night they caught nothing. But when the morning was now come, Jesus stood on the shore; but the disciples knew not that it was Jesus. Then Jesus saith unto them, Children, have ye any meat? They answered Him, No. And He said unto them, Cast the net on the right side of the ship, and ye shall find. They cast, therefore; and now they were not

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ter that He was risen from the dead." John by Christ's appearances to His disciples on a

The Evangelist, thus careful to inform us that "this is now the third time" of Christ's swered and said unto Him, My Lord and my sea of Tiberias, and Christ himself expressly worldly interests. That the truth prefigured God. Jesus saith unto him, Thomas, because enjoining the prosecution of this their ordi- and foretold of His Resurrection should be nary calling; yea, working a miracle of such early as well as fully authenticated, our Lord's it is affirmed, by our Lord's again appearing sacred day, nor was the lesson even now tomb to do honor to His memory, and to His alledged appearances on the first day of the observed. No rebuke for its neglect is ad- in wonder at the tidings they had heard of the Mark ix. 2,) that "this may and perhaps must His appearances did nothing to prove that any Himself said not a word of such a reason for be understood of six whole days and part of day on which they were made was thereby His appearing, even on that occasion—and that we should say that it may and perhaps Peter and Thomas and Nathanael, and the two is designed to be rested? All these appearance of the same of t must be understood of eight whole days and sons of Zebedee, and other two disciples, were ances were the "many infallible proofs of His part of a ninth—and, thus adopting his own | both night and morning engaged in their oc. | resurrection." principle of interpretation, what would be- cupation as fishermen—and Christ reproved Far are we from denying that, on the first certainly it destroys, in regard to the other wait upon the Lord, "in the Apostles' doc- fully worth six hundred, and I think you can two appearance-days all reason to believe in trine, and fellowship, and in breaking of bread, get him for four."

their having been sanctified as Sabbath days. and in prayer," have been greatly blessed. Such was the question which my friend put proof of His intention as to its character or af. that on every other day of the week, when he that brother H. had been settled a few years ter use, surely there is no one more unequived has truly sought the Lord, whether in private a most faithful and valuable minister—that cally marked, than this on which the disciples or when met with brethren in the name of he had been dismissed on account of poor occasion a double miracle was performed of them, to bless them, and to do them good? he had a family, and must go to work someof the net they used, which, when brought to ing of God rests, as set apart for Himself? land, was full of great fishes, containing an hundred and fifty-three, "and for all there were so many, yet was not the net broken." John xxi. 11. And in His afterward taking of their bread and fish, and asking them to come and dine, our Lord used a familiarity of love that specially commends the occasion to our

What the other days were on which the Saviour specially "appeared "after His resurrection, previous to His ascension, we are not informed. Yet, with all our ignorance of this, and even though it were granted that His second appearing, eight days after the first, had really been on the Sunday, if we add the third time that Jesus shewed himself unto His disciples" while they were engaged at their ordinary avocation, to that in which, "while He blessed them, He was parted from them, and carried up into heaven, manifestly triumphant, forty days after His really was on the first day of the week must have been the fifth day or Thursday, (which day of His last appearance even the Episcopal church of England, consecrating Sunday though it does, is pleased to call "Ascension Thursday,") it will be found, that we have account of His appearing as often on other days as is even alledged to have taken place on the first day of the week. And besides all this, we have it on unquestionable evidence, that named, and in the manner already declared, but that, unto the apostles whom He had chosen, He also "shewed Himself alive after His passion, by many infallible proofs, being seen of them forty days." Acts i. 2, 3. When were together Simon Peter, and Thomas call- the Evangelist thus speaks of Christ's continued abode on earth, between His resurrection and ascension, he does not then fix His appearings in any way to the first day of the week-there is nothing in his narrative of the peculiarity on which many have expatiated; the record is, "He shewed Himself alive by many infallible proofs, being seen of them, not merely on the first day of the week, but

forty days." Paul informs us, however, that "He was seen of above five hundred brethren at once." 1 Cor. xv. 6. Here, then, is a most important instance in the history of Christ's appearances the most public of all-but by our being able to draw it, for the multitude of fishes. left without the slightest intimation of the par-Therefore, that disciple whom Jesus loved, ticular day on which this occurred, the spirit could not frame one articulate reply to a me and my conscience, and it was in this saith unto Peter, It is the Lord. Now, when of God gives us to understand, that such apsingle question that was put to her. It was in wise: Simon Peter heard that it was the Lord, he pearances were not designed to mark a changed vain to ask her of the offices or mediation of Conscience. Have you done just right in girt his fisher's coat about him, (for he was Sabbath. Those most disposed to build up Christ, or of the purposes of his death. Not sending your friend after Mr. H., as you have naked,) and did cast himself into the sea. And this theory do not pretend even to guess on one word could be drawn out of her; and just done? the other disciples came in a little ship, (for which day of the week the "five hundred yet there was a certain air of intelligent seriousthey were not far from land, but as it were brethren were favored with this interview. ness, and the manifestations of right and ap-

cometh, and taketh bread, and giveth them, and fish likewise. This is now the third time these, is there certainty that a single one of them was that Jesus showed Himself to His disciples after the week?

The minister, overpowered, handed therefore that you are aiding to cheapen to her a sacramental token; and with good services down to two-thirds their value!

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Myself. Now, my good friend, Conscient these, is there certainty that a single one of them was from her."

The minister, overpowered, handed therefore that you are aiding to cheapen to her a sacramental token; and with good services down to two-thirds their value!

Myself. Now, my good friend, Conscient these, is there certainty that a single one of them was in the first day of the week?

particular day, even if the day were proved indubitably, any given number of times, we should be entitled to conclude that it was designed thereafter to be observed as the Sabappearing to His disciples after His resurrec- bath, extruding the real Sabbath from its tion, seems to supply us with a note of testi- place, without His intimating this to have been mony as to the light in which we are to view His design, we absolutely deny; but that bethese appearances which had preceded it. cause He appeared "twice together" on that Such an allusion to this as "the third" would day, supposing that to be the first day, (and, surely imply that these different appearances | that it were not true that of one of these "we were similar in character, and for a similar may and perhaps must" understand a differpurpose; and, therefore, so far from the cir- ent day of the week,) either intimates or escumstance of Christ's showing himself being tablishes a change of the Sabbath of the Lord, in any way regarded as evidence of the day is to act, in a most important case, upon authoribeing thereby recognized as now sanctified, ty which, we venture to say, few would be conwe have the disciples occupied fishing in the tented to rely in any matter seen to affect their a nature as required a more than ordinary ef- appearances were important—and that He fort of muscular strength to secure the fish should take the earliest opportunity of calmthus supplied. If Christ's appearances were ing the agitated minds of His loved disciples, all on the first day of the week, then this third by showing Himself to them, both in the more time that Jesus shewed Himself, neither could ing and the evening of the very day of His have been regarded by the disciples as a resurrection, to the females who came to the taught them, that henceforth it was to be so apostles and other disciples met together, and ministered; nor is the practical instruction of grave having yielded up its prize, is perfectly the Saviour fitted to impress them with the in conformity with all the love and tenderness idea that this day had now become the blessed | He had previously displayed; but that, when Sabbath. It cannot but be acknowledged, so met, He stated anything about a change of from the manner in which these disciples were the Sabbath in consequence of that event, we engaged at their ordinary calling, that they at | do not read; and that this was not the reason least had not yet learned that, after the resur- why they had met on this occasion, is sufficientrection of Christ, they were to abstain from ly obvious, as they were not aware that He work upon the first day of the week, if this would meet them at all. Thus the weight of was the first day; and, on the other hand, if this argument is made to depend on the cirthis fishing was not on the first day, then are cumstance that one of the other occasions on we furnished with evidence, clear and distinct, which Christ appeared to His disciples was that the appearances of Christ were extended or at least has been supposed to have been at least to other days, also, and therefore that on the first day of the week-although Christ stamped as a hallowed day. If, of three days neither has the Evangelist by whom it is reon which the Saviour comes unto His disci- corded. And is it on such dubious proofs of ples, one of these was that on which Simon Christ's intention. that the faith of His people

hem not, but rather encouraged them in this- day of the week, the souls of those who trul

### PLANTED TREES.

In the inspired records, when good men are spoken of in connection with the church. they are described as trees planted by the bringing forth fruit in old age. Is not one lars?" prominent idea suggested by these phrases, that of stability and continuance on one spot? Would trees be fruitful, nay, would they live ong, if they were constantly being removed different soils? We have seen plants and for sixty-six dollars." shrubs removed by children in their play, but no one expected them to live under such management.

But what is the line of conduct pursed by many Christians in the present age? How many do we know who have belonged to some half-dozen churches, or if they have remained on the same spot, have had, perhaps, a dozen different gardners to water them, and to guard them from the dangers to which they were exposed. But who ever knew these Christians to be either strong or fruitful? How easily are they blown about, and even uprooted like sickly shrubs, when they ought o have resembled sturdy oaks, bidding defiance to every wind that blows, and taking firmer root with each successive storm. We shall have few eminently strong and holy Christians, till the members of our churches pecome " steadfast and immoveable."

The well-rooted tree only can withstand the hurricane, and the long settled pastor or Christian in a church can most fully accomplish the objects to be answered by their being planted in the garden of the Lord, and bear the most fruit and the best, even to old age. We invite our Christian friends to consult the history of our churches, and to make their own observations on passing occurrences, and then to say who are the most fruitful and happy Christians, the immoveable ones or the changeable. Watchman and Reflector.

### SILENT LOVE.

"An illiterate female," said Dr. Chalmers, in humble life, applied for admission to the sacrament; but, at the customary examination, came to pass that there was a dialogue between fishes. As soon then as they were come to even triumphant argument could thence be indicated, not by one syllable of utterance, not. land, they saw a fire of coals there, and fish derived, Why should Christ "appear on the but by the natural signs of emotion which fitly laid thereon, and bread. Jesus saith unto first day of the week, twice together at least, responded to the topics of the clergyman, them, Bring of the fish which ye have now but that He might by this intimate, if not es- whether she was spoken to of the sin that caught. Simon Peter went up and drew tablish, the day for sacred assemblies, bless- condemned her, or of the Saviour who atoned the net to land, full of great fishes, an hundred ing it with His own presence, and manifest for her. Still, as she could make no distinct and fifty and three; and for all there were so many, yet was not the net broken. Jesus saith unto them, Come and dine. And none saith unto them, Come and dine. And none of the disciples durst ask Him, Who art thou? Sabbatum Redivivum, part 2d, p. 487. That I cannot speak for him, but I could die for tell Mr. H. that you mentioned his name, and the wealthy man, and would intrust his mes- to the labors of one man for 264 years; 552,

## THE ANSWERED PRAYER.

My will not think be done.

BY MRS. A. M. EDMOND.

"O spare my child, a mother cried, " O spare my darling child!" His dying couch she sat beside. Her eye with sorrow wild. She cannot yield her treasure now-

Her tear of anguish falls; O, wherefore, mother, weepest thou? 'T is God thy loved one calls. "Nay, for he must not, cannot die, O, great and holy One;

Look down in mercy from on high, And spare my only son. Try thou my love, tempt thou my faith With aught that fills life's cup, But O, I cannot yield to death My living idol up.

" Bid me with all beside to part,

But this, the jewel of my heart,

That makes my earthly bliss;

I cannot give thee this." Down from the mansions of the blest. To her inferior home,
Bright angels from the Father's breast,
On wings of healing come. Unseen by mortal eye they breathe Upon the sufferer fair,

And lo! what living beauties wreathe The marble features there. The blue eyes open, the young breast heaves With motion soft and slow, Death's icy chill the forehead leaves, And life's warm currents flow.

"He lives! he lives!" the mother cries, " My treasure back is given "-She hath forgot her prayers and sighs Have won her babe from heaven. The child, that else a cherub bright Had soared to regions fair, Is back returned to mortal sight,

In answer to her prayer. Years roll; the boy, to manhood grown, From paths of virtue strays, And ends in shame and guilt alone, The remnant of his days. The mourning mother heavenward passed From earth when life was done,

But in her home of bliss at last, Found not her only son. [Mother's Jour.

#### TWO-THIRDS HIS VALUE. "Do you know of a man worth six hundred

dollars a year, and whom the good people of - can get for four hundred?"

But if the mere fact of Christ's appearing | We should belie our own experience, were we to me, and such was the answer I gave him. o His disciples on any day, or if the actions to say otherwise. But what Christian will not He went in pursuit of the minister, and I went He performed thereon, are to be regarded as join us in going farther, and acknowledge to commune with my conscience. I knew were so found at their employment. On this Christ, that there Christ has been in the midst health, greatly to the regret of his flock—that first, in the unsuccessful fishermen now having But does this at all affect the question as to where as soon as possible. I knew, by menreceived an extraordinary draught; and, sec- which day of the week has been sanctified as tioning him in these circumstances, I had virondly, in the preservation in the circumstances that upon which the special unrevoked bless tually given my sanction to the bargain.

> am in want of a good ox; one that will mate mine, one that will draw well, one that won't fret under the yoke, one that will do much choose to starve, they can leave the ministry work on little fodder. In short, sir, I want and go into some other business.' an ox worth one hundred dollars. Do you right hand of God, as planted in the house of know of some poor man who has such an science, nor the after musings, have done much the Lord, as being rooted in Christ, and as ox, and which I can get for sixty-six dol- to upbuild self-complacency; but perhaps

> "Yes, sir, I know just the man and the ox. He is kind, well-broken, of a good disposition, people to get a good minister as cheap as a great worker; and as the man has lost his possible—and if you think so, do just drop mate, and as he is poor, and can't afford to me a line, and say you have no manner of from one spot to another, and often placed in keep this ox on hand, I think you can get him doubt of it. It will be popular, too; who can

I put it in another shape. Suppose an incorporated company should come to me, by their agent, and say-

"Sir, we want to put a factory in motion, and we want a stream to turn the wheel. Do you know of a stream that has the necessary power, which never dries up, which never runs low, and which will do all that we want dollars, but which some poor man would sell for two-thirds of that amount?"

"Yes, sir, I have a brother who has been unfortunate, and had his mill burned, and has a family on his hands, and he must do something. I think his necessities are such, that he will be glad to sell for less than two-thirds of what everybody knows his water power is

I turned over the question once more, and said to myself, Suppose Esquire Cook comes o you and says—

"Neighbor E., you know my family is get ting larger and more respectable, and though we have hitherto walked, yet I think it high time that we have semething in the shape of a carriage. Do you know of some one who has a carriage worth about a hundred and fifty prayer-room at hand, to which he might flee dollars—not less—which I can buy for one

"O, yes, sir, there is my poor friend who has a large family, and who has got a carriage that he might carry them, old grandmother be avoided; how many after repentings sparand all, to meeting on the Sabbath; but, unfortunately, he lost his horses last winter, and erally introduced into the stores of Christians! can't buy more, and I think he would sell his The room should be strictly private, and its carriage for two-thirds its value."

Now, on thinking it over and over again,

two hundred cubits,) dragging the net with And yet it has been asked, as if a strong or propriate feeling—a heart and a tenderness, an excellent man, and will do good, I doubt emotion, and asked the prayers of God's peo-

Conscience. Do you really think his services worth six hundred dollars? Myself. Indeed, I verily do. Would I say so if I didn't?

him!' The minister, overpowered, handed therefore that you are aiding to cheapen his sage to no one. After a long interview, he 538 families were visited, and 625,739 volumes.

you are too hard upon me. Isn't it better this visit was perhaps known only to himself labor was \$299 10.

that a minister should settle on four hundred dollars than starve?

advantage of another and obtain an ox in this

Myself. No, indeed! But what could I have done?

Myself. Well, to speak plainly, I didn't to their final account. think of him, I only acted for and thought of Years of prayer pas the people who wanted a good minister. But, dear Conscience, your mill always grinds was at length called home; then another; and too hard. You don't suppose that every min- the old coal-burner, though left alone, yet perister in the world is to receive just what he is severed. Thirty years had passed when the worth, do you?

for two-thirds of his value. Myself. O, dear! just let me off this time, have seen thy salvation."

and I will try never to do so again. So conscience went to look after something else, and I sat down to muse. So my thoughts came along in their succession. I am not sure that conscience was not somewhere in

the neighborhood, for they had a kind of chastened appearance, as if they had been to school to that old gentleman, and listened to his teachings.
"So, then"—thus ran my musings—"so,

then, brother H. will go there and be settled. He will be expected to live in a house of such a character that they won't be ashamed of their minister's house, or his furniture and general style of living, and all for four hundred dollars a year. His parish is a farming one, and scattered, and he must keep a horse; and then he must educate his children; it's all they can ever have for him, and all for four hundred dollars a year. Then he must be she enjoyed peace in the prospect of death, given to hospitality, ready to entertain all New Testament. He must be first and foremost in all charities, and show himself a pattern to through the atoning blood of the Redeemer. his people, and all for four hundred a year. She understood and believed the message of He will want books and papers, and thus keep | mercy, as it fell from his lips, and she died acup with the times and with the world tually triumphing in Jesus Christ her Saviour.

"Well, where's the comfort in all this? Why, if the good brother can't live on it, he has talents, and education, and skill enough, he can leave the ministry and go into some other business. Just as the good people of I saw her in a state of grace; and left her in Virginia are said once to have concluded to debar ministers of the gospel from the right to go to the ballot-box, and wrote to Witherspoon, to ask that wise man what he thought of it; he replied, with great gravity, that he Had I done right? I put it in another thought it right, and that ministers would not complain, for if they wanted to vote, all they Suppose a man comes to me and says, "I had to do, was to commit some crime, and be deposed from the ministry, and then they could go to the ballot-box! So, if ministers don't

After all, neither the dialogue with the conhave allowed myself to be unnecessarily depressed, and perhaps it is right to help a

### THE PRAYER ROOM.

A merchant of New York invited a clergyman to visit a store which he had fitted up with every convenience for his own use. Af ter surveying the premises, the clergyman said runs low, and which will do all that we want to him, "There is yet one room wanting."

—a water power that is worth a thousand "What is that?" inquired the merchant, "I candollows but which some poor man would sell not think of any thing else that I need." ""A prayer-room," replied the clergyman, "a closet to which you can retire to pray when you have a little leisure, and especially when you are tempted to overreach a customer, or to do any wrong in your business transactions." "You are right," said the merchant, "the room shall be made;" and he has since testified that he fluttered before his excited mind. Still his has found it a most delightful place.

It is said of Robert Hall, that when he became heated in a controversy he would suddenly leave the room, and after a few moments return and calmly resume the discussion. If was understood that he had retired to pray against the natural infirmity of his temper Would that every Christian merchant had his when beset with covetousness, worldliness, or any business temptations, and be alone with Him that seeth in secret. How may acts, disreputable to the Christian name, would thus ed. Why may not this improvement be genvery design may be secret except as it should become known by its fruits. [Independent,

## THE THIRTY YEARS' PRAYER.

aged, wealthy, and influential man entered, into it two of their young ones when weak, who, during a long life, had been seemingly especially during a tempest. In this vessel Myself. Why not? They want a min- indifferent to his spiritual welfare; and, to are two vents, which serve for inspiration and he was again among them, apparently a peni- ly exemplified in the Scriptures. tent at the foot of the cross.

As the intelligence of his hopeful conversion

returned hume rejoicing.

and his venerable pastor. Thirty years ago. as he was burning coal on the mountain-side. Conscience. Would you help a man to take two of his neighbors visited his little shantee. found him engaged in reading his Bible and in prayer, and joined him in his devotions. Ere they separated, they agreed to meet again the next week on the mountain to pray, as did the Conscience. Done? Why, told your friend Saviour; and from week to week they met in that though his people might obtain that this quiet retreat, which proved indeed a good man for two-thirds his value, because of Bethel. One evening they spoke of their his necessities, yet it is wrong, and you cannot wealthy neighbor, mourning that he was livaid in doing it. You say you would not have ing for the world only, when he was so much done so in cheapening an ox. You would needed in the church of Christ; and they at have said, "This ox is worth one hundred last entered into a written, secret covenant dollars, and you ought to give that for it, and with each other, before God, not to cease not take advantage of the situation of the praying for his conversion, until he should be owner." Why did you not say so in this case? | brought in, or die, or they should all be called

Years of prayer passed on, during which their faith failed not; one of the supplicants above news reached him, his visit was made, that you will aid and abet in selling a brother neighbor, saying, "Now, Lord, lettest thou thy servant depart in peace, for mine eyes

#### ANECDOTE OF MR. GUTHRIE.

Mr. Guthrie, an ancient Scotch divine, and author of "The Trial of a Saving Interest in Christ," was one evening traveling home very late. Having lost his way in a moor, he laid the reins on the neck of his horse, and committed himself to the direction of Providence. After long traveling over fields and ditches, the horse brought him to a farmer's house, into which he went, and requested permission to sit by the fire till morning, which was granted. A Popish priest was administering extreme unction to the mistress of the house, who was dying. Mr. Guthrie said nothing till the priest had retired; then he went forward to the dying woman, and asked her if in consequence of what the priest had said and done to her. She answered that she did not; on which he spoke to ner on surveyor and how can he do it all on four hundred dol- After witnessing this astonishing scene, Mr. Guthrie mounted his horse, and rode home to Fenwick. On his arrival, he told Mrs. Guthrie that he had seen a great wonder during the night, "I came," said he, "to a farm-house, where I found a woman in a state of nature; a state of glory."

### I'M TOO BUSY.

A merchant sat at his office desk; various etters were spread before him; his whole being was absorbed in the intricacies of his business. A zealous friend of mankind entered the office.

"Mr. —, I want to interest you a little in new effort for a benevolent cause." said the

The merchant cut him off by replying: "Sir, you must excuse me, but really I'm oo busy at present to do anything. "When shall I call again, sir ?"

"I cannot tell. I'm very busy. I'm busy every day. Excuse me, sir. I wish you good morning." Then bowing the intruder out of the office, he resumed the study of his papers. The merchant had frequently repulsed the friends of humanity in this manner. No matter what was their object, he was always too busy to listen to their claims. He had even told his minister that he was too busy for any thing but to make money.

But one morning a disagreeable stranger stepped very softly to his side, laying a cold, moist hand upon his brow, and saying, "Go home with me." The merchant laid down his pen; his head grew dizzy; his stomach felt faint and sick; he left the counting room, went home, and retired to his bed chamber. His new, unwelcome visitor had followed him. and now took his place by the bedside, whispering ever and anon, "You must go with me." A cold chill settled on the merchant's heart, dim spectres of ships, notes and lands pulse beat slower; his heart heaved heavily, thick films gathered over his eyes, his tongue refused to speak. Then the merchant knew that the name of his visitor was Death!

All other claimants on his attention, except the friends of Mammon, had always found a quick dismissal in the magic phrase "I'm too busy." Humanity, Mercy, Religion, had alike begged his influence, means, and attention in vain. But when Death came, the excuse was powerless; he was compelled to have leisure to die. Let us beware how we make ourselves too busy to secure life's great end. When the excuse rises to our lips, and we are about to say we are too busy to do good, let us remember we cannot be too busy to die.

JONAH IN THE WHALE.—In the cavity of the whale, a safe and practicable asylum is afforded-not, indeed, in the stomach, but in another cavity of the whale; the throat is large, and is provided with a bay or intestines, so con-At the weekly prayer meeting in -, an siderable in size, that whales frequently take

Expenditure for Colportage. During ita spread the next day in the congregation, it last fical year, the American Tract Society ex-Conscience. You doubtless understand that reached an infirm and aged Christian, who pended for Colportage (including salaries of were circulated, including 137,115, bestowed, Myself. Now, my good friend, Conscience, The cause of the infirm man's interest in gratuitously. The average cost of a year's

# The Sabbath Recarder.

New York, June 24, 1852.

"DENOMINATIONAL SINS."

Prophets who faithfully expose the corrup tions of a people, and lift the warning voice are not apt to be welcome messengers. We knew this, when we penned our remarks upon "Denominational Sins," and it does not surprise us to fluid such confirmation of it as is afforded in the subjoined communication The writer speaks of what he witnessed "near sixty years ago." We judge, therefore that he is an old man; and though "the hoary head is a crown of glory, if it be found in the way of righteousness," we cannot help expressing our profound regret, that his gray hairs have been enlisted in the work of apologizing for those who neglect to pray in their families. An old man, more than threescore years of age, standing forth as an opposer o those reformatory measures which aim at the resuscitation of our people from spiritua death! Could he not have found better work? Could he not have employed his trembling hand in writing something more suitable to one who must so soon answer to God for the example he has set before his younger brethren, and the influence he has exerted upo

We call him an opposer. For what does his communication amount to besides an attempt to make family prayer appear ridiculous? What else is the meaning of his reference to the Narraganset Indians and the New Lights? And why is he so conveniently ignorant of the import of the term "concert," as applied to prayer? He seems to think the term misapplied, when used with reference to any thing but musical sounds. He knows what a concert of music is, but does not know what is meant by a concert of prayer, and asks to be enlightened. To the Dictionary. then. Noah Webster, we presume, is good authority. The first definition which he gives, is "agreement of two or more in a design or plan; union formed by mutual communication of opinious and views; accordance in a scheme; harmony; as, the allies were frustrated for want of concert in their operations; \_\_\_\_ who pope acted in concert. we presume that the phrase "concert of prayer" expresses just what our Saviour intended when He said, "If two of you shall shall ask," &c.

Our correspondent manifests some sensitiveness, because we have exposed the faults of our people to the world. We are glad that he is not past all feeling on this point; it betokens some misgivings, on his part, that the practice under review is wrong, notwithstanding his labored attempt to extenuate it. But what shall we do? Go on a wearied pilgrimage over the entire denomination, and talk personally with every brother who may be guilty? We will undertake such a mission, if our correspondent will furnish the funds to bear us out in it; and, God giving grace for the duty, we verily believe that a more useful mission could not be attempted. This, our brother probably thinks, would be the "gospel-wise" course. But what reason is there for censuring us on this ground? We have particularized no individuals; we have called no names; and from all that we ever wrote, no one could have dreamed that we had allusion to "J. S." Nothing but his own communication gives any one reason to think, that he is one of the guilty.

But how shall we cover up this matter? Charity covereth a multitude of sins, we know; but how are we to keep the world from knowing, that our brethren neglect family prayer Some of them have men of the world constantly in their employ. Their tables supply them with food through the day, and their pray to thy Father which is in secret, and thy beds furnish them with lodging at night. But these men of the world know, that the head of the family goes to rest at night, without further than to show that it has been supercalling his household together for worship: for they are witnesses of the fact. They know, that he never summons them in the morning; for they see him, in all his movements from sunrise till dark. They know, that he neglects to invoke God's blessing at meal-time; for they sit always at the same table with him. Thus the master of the house proclaims his own sin.

Again, we have had this question up for discussion at our Associations. The spiritual among us have there mourned over the evil they have boldly announced the fact, that i does exist among us, to a deplorable extent: they have expressed thomselves in terms of form a concert of prayer, I think I should inas unmeasured severity as any that ever we employed; and all this, too, in the hearing of worldly people who were present. And then, to make it still more public, their resolutions the concert (if a concert it could be called) thirty-one having opposed the proposal, while the annual sermon, whose theme was the dion the subject were recorded, printed in the would range themselves together by the side only thirty-two carried the motion. The migospel-wise" to do so?

Alas! we cannot keep this matter secret As well may we undertake to "hide the wind, and he ointment of the right-hand, which be trayeth itself." Prov. 27: 16. Out it will come; and, brethren, far better is it, that your 60 years ago. I suppose I have seen twenty The uniting party are, however, permitted ings enjoyed on several of the hills of Zion, schools, &c. Elder H. Clark then made a smiting should come from the hand of him who is with you, and prays for your welfare, than from those who are ready to sav. Aha aha ! Great God Almighty, put far off the day when our denominational Zion shall be made the reproach of the foolish.

we testify, that there are families among us. whose heads are in good standing as church members, in which no prayer is offered in the

But our corblessing asked at meal times." respondent labors to establish an infinitely remote probability, that we have been " deceived, or imposed upon," because "it is not to be supposed that we could be present, or an eyewitness, in every case," &c. But he shall not authority to say how long or how often a pertake off the edge of our reproof in this way. Our traveling in the denomination has been pretty extensive. Within the bounds of the three largest of our Associations, there are but few churches that we have not visited, and we have lodged in a great many different houses. And we do know, that in a very great number of instances, when bed-time approached, our host has attempted to show us to our chamber, without giving the least token that it, was his custom to convene the family for worship. And when we have inquired, 'Is it not your custom to have family worship?" the frank reply has been, "No, sir." Again, when we have first proposed to the master of the house to unite in prayer before retiring, the reply has been, "Well, if you wish to do so, we shall make no objection," or have any similar characters at the present day, something of like nature; indicating, most unmistakably, that the exercise was never at tended to by himself. And in frequent instances, where we have attempted to introduce it, the manner in which it has been met showed that father and mother, children and servants, were entirely unaccustomed to any Such procooding. Wo was seemed a pondent, therefore, that we are not such an incompetent witness as he would fain make our readers believe.

We do not know whether the paper wa established for the purpose of publishing our denominational sins, or not. We do not care But we do know, that if it winks at known abominations, and daubs with untempered mortar, and prophesies smooth things for the gratification of those who will not endure sound doctrine, the curse of Heaven will res upon it, and upon all who uphold it. We life up our voice, again, repeating what we have said, "that our people are grossly and crimi nally negligent of family prayer." T. B. B.

In your editorial of June 2d, under the head of "Denominational Sins," the follow-

ing paragraph appears :-"We must add, that our people are grossly Now, if Dr. Webster is to be depended on, and criminally negligent of family prayer. We are ashamed to place it on record, knowing ring to him, in a former communication, as the opinion that will consequently be formed pious, of the land. But it is what God has al-AGREE on earth as touching any thing they ways known. We speak what we know. when we testify, that there are families among us whose heads are in good standing as church members, in which no prayer is offered in the blessing is asked at meal-time."

> would be likely to be brought to repentance and godly sorrow by that mode of procedure.

Now I am disposed to be a little more charitable. You say we know there is no prayer in the morning, none in the evening, been deceived, or in some way imposed upon, as it is not to be supposed that you could be present or an eye-witness in every case, and then it is so difficult to decide when prayer is made, and when not, that I would not like to his Presbytery to serve him with a libel for God can decide the question.

Perhaps you hold to the opinion, that prayer to be acceptable, must be vocal and public but it would seem rather improbable, when the positive, unconditional precept of our Saviour stands so fairly and openly opposed to it. "But thou, when thou prayest, enter into thy closet, and when thou hast shut thy door. Father which seeth in secret shall reward thee openly." You have not noticed this in- collection made for the maintenance of their junction as having a bearing on the case, any seded by Matt. 18: 19—" If two of you shall agree on earth as touching any thing they shall ask," &c. To this you reply, "We infer, therefore, the importance of father and mother uniting together in supplicating the divine blessing upon their family; and if two of the family may unite together in this exercise, so may three or four, and finally the entire household." And you may as well add, the whole church and congregation. A farther action upon it for a year, while they

most positive precepts. Perhaps I do not understand the term concert in the sense in which you use it. A concline to adopt the custom or to take my model from the Narraganset Indians after they bevocally, with much uniformity of voice, not But how would that practice be received in a New York audience? I have seen something a little similar among the New Lights, near room, praying at the top of their voices; no gation. order in beginning or ending—each one commenced when the Spirit moved, and ended in the same manner, or when the Spirit left him. silent one; but I never heard a prayer in one

cause they had no concert?

of them. Should I call them criminal, be-

I think your course in publishing their faults science sake. From Berlin, on the other or crimes will not abate the evil. If we can hand, it is stated that a conflict has arisen beobtain the blessing and approbation of our Father which seeth in secret, we need not fear their words, nor their malice. My belief is, that no religious body of persons has any terfered with the State arrangements for the son shall pray, or whether in public or in private or "at meal-times," any more than a political body has a right to say whether I shall work on the seveuth day of the week or not provided I do not disturb my neighbor. Die the first Sabbatarians stop to inquire what the public or their brethren would think of them for violating their holy Sabbath? It was no doubt painful to differ and separate from them, but having the fear of God before their eyes, and his law for their guide and direction, I believe their course was onward, setting at |

nought the jeers and opinions of other people I have no doubt that our Saviour, when he instituted private prayer, had some important evil in view; and the frequent reference to | To the Editors of the Sabbath Recorder hypocrites praying in the streets and synagogues that they may be seen of men, and the terrible woes pronounced upon them, leaves no doubt in my mind what it was, and to whom it was directed; but whether we is not for me to say, but I should hesitate to answer in the negative; but of one thing I think we may be certain, that there will be no rypocrisy displayed in the closet, after the

### BRITISH CURRESPONDENCE.

The Telegraph-Maynooth Grant-Scotch Church

GLASGOW, June 4, 1852. This week Ireland has been connected with England by submarine telegraph—the cable, of 68 miles length, having been extended from Howth to Holyhead. In a few days itis intended to sink another wire from Portpatrick to Donaghadee, thus connecting directly Scotland with Ireland also. Other two lines, it is said, are further projected. Will these connections Christianize or civilize Ireland, while her priesthood, the slaves of Rome, remain the same? In the House of Commons, which resumed business last night, after the Whitsuntide holidays, one of its most important transactions was the voting £1570. 6. 2 for the encouragement of horse racing in Ire land. How far will this go to redeem th morality of that unhappy land? Her priesthood are deprecating emigration, since the publication of Mullen's letter as to those who Laterica leaving Popery when they leave their native land. By the way, in referhaving written from New York, I ought to of us by all the pious, and perhaps the im- have mentioned Mullen as only being temporarily in America, having been sent to the United States by Primate Cullen, to seek funds for the Irish Roman Catholic University. Eight hundred and forty-three Petitions,

morning, none in the evening, and not even a with 309,565 signatures, have been presented to the House of Commons for the repeal of Now I think this a rather uncharitable, the Maynooth Popish College Grant. The sweeping denunciation. But suppose it is a discussion on this subject is to be resumed in reality, and that you suppose some of the the House on Tuesday, first. In the two brethren are guilty of a criminal act; is it Ecclesiastical Assemblies, which have finishgospel-wise for you to publish it to the world ed their session in Edinburgh, petitions or ought you not first to submit yourself to the adopted. Indeed, while many fear the politiestablished for the purpose of publishing our peal, we believe there are few Protestants 'denominational sins." I think no one who do not regard that College as a curse to

Since last I wrote, the Assembly of the Established Church have deposed another of their ministers, Mr. McLean, of Campbelton, &c. Now, I think it is probable you have for intemperance, falsehood, and fraud; and the Free Church Assembly have suspended another of their ministers, Mr. Jonathan R Anderson, of Glasgow, remitting the case to be a judge in the case, believing that none but calumniating brother ministers and elders, and equivocation and contumacy in the pro ceedings to which this gave rise. He is one of the high Calvinistic preachers, and seems to be correctly described, in reference to his tory on earth. conduct, as also practically antinomian.

The Free Church Assembly had a length ened discussion on a proposed modification of the plan of the Sustentation Fund, as the ministers is termed. My cousin, Dr. Begg of Edinburgh, has been the most strenuous opponent of the proposed alteration, on the ground that it would authorize and require their Committee to tax each congregation according to their estimate of what they could afford to pay. A majority of the Presbyteries have approved the proposed alteration, but the Assembly have agreed to postpone very easy way of disposing of one of Christ's have also modified in some degree the measure itself. Another prominent matter at this Assembly has been their receiving into union a cert of music I understand, but a concert of majority of the ministers of the original Secesprayer I do not. I confess my ignorance, and sion Church. This is the denomination with ask to be enlightened. If I were required to which Dr. McCrie, the biographer of John Knox, was in connection, and of which a son of his is at present an influential minister. came religious. At the close of their meet. The majority which determined on proposing ings, all those who were disposed to join in the union was no more than a majority, a dozen to a dozen, and commence praying nority, whose congregations are the most numerous, regard the union as a departure from confined to the same words. I confess I have their principles—as the Free Church does not a review of its history, and full statistics. with prayer by Elder D. Coon. After the singbeen very much edified by their exercises. hold the binding obligation of the Covenants These letters, the present year, discover a ing of a hymn, Elder L. Crandall delivered a sworn by their Presbsterian forefathers. which the other Church has hitherto professed.

The Protestant movement in Tuscany conmorning, none in the evening, and not even a by others, and your fears of the consequences, of free citizens cited before them for con- Jersey Baptist Education Society.

tween the new Regent of Baden and the Romish Archbishop-the latter having in funeral of the late Duke, which gave great

The Times of yesterday publishes som farther correspondence relative to the ship on the iceberg seen from the Renovation in April last year. The impression is gaining ground, that they were the ships of Sir John Franklin-although no clue is thereby given to the fate of those who formerly were in them. Seven years have passed away since they left this country; and it seems to grow less probable that any of them ever will re-J. A. BEGG.

Bro. Brown upon Bro. Crandall's article,

headed "Associational Power," we read: "Individuals are united in church fellowship, obedience to a requisition from the Lord Jesus Christ. The church is a divine institution, and though the believer's act of connectoptional with him whether to do it or not. He cannot refuse to do it without sinning against

I wish to inquire in what respect the church is a divine institution, and whether all of the various organizations which are called churches are this divine institution, or which of them is the true divine institution, whether that body of all true believers in all ages is the divine institution? I ask for information; for it is a subject which has troubled me much. I am seeking truth for truth's sake. Will Bro. Brown give his views?

Reply.

The term church sometimes denotes the whole company of the redeemed. In this sense it is used in Eph. 5:23, 25, 27. Col.

: 18, 24. Eph. 1: 22, and 3: 10. Matt. 16: 18. The term is more commonly applied, however, to a company of believers meeting regularly for the worship of God in one place, and observing the ordinances of the gospel. For this use of the term, see 1 Cor. 14:23, Rom. 16:5, 1 Cor. 1:2, Col. 4: 15, Philemon 2, Acts 2: 47, 1 Cor. 11: 20 and 14: 23.

These things being premised, our reply is

The church is a divine institution in the For though every family is not governed and divine institution. For though every form of day. government is not according to the divine of divine institution.

pattern. It may not be governed, nor its ordinances administered, in agreement with the model furnished in the New Testament. Of "the various organizations which are called churches," we suppose most to be in this state of disorder, to a greater or less extent. The organization which, in our opinion, is conformed to the inspired pattern, is-

1. An independent or congregational church; one which manages its own discipline, without being amenable to any other judica-

2. It is a church composed of those who have been immersed in water, on profession of their faith in Jesus Christ.

3. It often shows forth the Lord's death, in the celebration of the Supper.

4. It is a Sabbath, and not a Sunday-keep-

5. Its officers are are bishops and deacons. The union of several different congregations inder one visible head, whether called Pope, Patriarch, Bishop, or by any other name, is not taught in the New Testament.

6. It is a misssionary church, aiming to extend the knowledge of the gospel to every creature, according to the commission, Matt. 28:19, Mark 1615.

East New Jersey Baptist Association.

-The yearly convocation of the Baptist churches in East New Jersey, by their delegates, took place this year at Piscataway, on the 1st and 2d insts. The Association embraces 35 churches, and its anniversary meetings are largely attended, and generally seasons of much social and spiritual enjoyment. Rev. Josiah Hatt, of Hoboken, was the preacher of vine energy of the Gospel; Rom. 1: 16, "It is the power of God unto salvation," &c., beno his text. In addition to delegates, each

RELIGIOUS LIBERTY IN WISCONSIN.

WALWORTH, Wisconsin, June 9, 1852. 'o the Editors of the Sabbath Recorder :---

I have long known that the people called

Seventh-day Baptists" have been laboring,

since the formation of the several state Governments, under some legal oppressions that other religious denominations were not subject to. At an early period in life I was impress ed by my parents with a belief that all reli gions should be equally protected, or rather, that they should be equally permitted by law Subsequent observation and reflection have confirmed me in the belief that the peculiar genius of our State Constitutions originally contemplated a perfect and equal religious freedom in the United States; yet I have observed, that from some cause or other that desirable and equal state of religious freedom In the fourth paragraph of the remarks of does not really and practically exist. With out attempting at this time to point to all the cases where the laws formed under the several State Constitutions infringe upon equal religious liberty, I will mention only one, viz that class of Christians before mentioned are ng himself with it is a voluntary act, it is not in all the States, except Wisconsin, liable (for debt) to have their lands and tenements, goods and chattels, sold on execution on the seventh day of the week, commonly called Saturday, which is the day they observe as a Sabbath; while other Christians, who observe the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday, are not at all liable to the same legal inconvenience; that is, they are not liable to have their property sold on execution on the day they observe as a Sabbath.

and officers, the circumstance of being "sold out on execution on Saturday," does not very often occur to the Seventh-day Baptists, and that consequently some persons among them, unacquainted with the existing laws on that brethren Carpenter and Wardner, dated Feb. subject in the several States, infer that the in- 2d, at which time they and their families were dividuals of that denomination have an equali- well. ty of legal religious rights with their neighbors who observe the first day of the week las a Sabbath; yet the circumstance does sometimes actually occur, and has occurred to one of my neighbors in this State; and the exemption is entirely by courtsey, and not by

I am aware, too, that the sale of a man's property on execution on the day he chooses same sense as the family is a divine institution. to observe as a Sabbath, does not hinder him days shall be counted in the ten days. That from adopting any system of religious belief regulated in accordance with the principles and practice; yet, after all, it is calculated to taught in the word of God, any more than disturb that religious equanimity of mind that every church is, nevertheless the family com- is proper for a reflecting and rational man to pact, as such, is of divine appointment. Or, feel and enjoy during his devotional exercises in the same sense as government is a on the day which he believes to be a Sabbath

In some of the older States, the Seventh model, and the administrations of some of them | day Baptists have for two hundred years past seem to be little better than exercises of op- sought at the hands of the Legislatures, and pression, it is undeniable, that the great princi- without redress, for that equality of legal reple of subordination to ruling authorities is of ligious privileges to which they are properly divine appointment. Rom. 13:1, &c. So entitled, and which all persons in these United in the most public manner within your reach? against the continuance of the Grant were any company of believers meeting together States, observing the first day of the week as statedly for the worship of God, and for the a Sabbath, have by the laws secured to them gospel rule? especially as the paper was not cal difficulties standing in the way of its re- observance of Christ's ordinances, is a church Having long known and considered these facts, I took occasion, as a member of the But a society thus meeting together may Wisconsin Legislature, to introduce last win not be in a state of order. It may not be or- ter the following bill, which passed both ganized in strict accordance with the divine Houses, and became a law of the State of

The people of the State of Wisconsin, represented in

Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows: Section 1. That whenever an execution or ther final process shall be issued against the roods and chattels, or lands and tenements, of any person who habitually observes the seventh day of the week instead of the first as a day of rest, the officer to whom such process shall be directed shall not levy upon or sell any property of such person on the seventh of the American Board at Gaboon, and Rev. day of the week, commonly called Saturday : J. W. Roberts and lady of the Methodist Epis-Provided, the said person shall file with or deliver to such officer an affidavit in writing, setting forth the fact that he or she (as the case may be) habitually keeps and observes the seventh day of the week instead of the first as a day of rest, at any time before such sale, as the case may be; and such sale may, to any day within the life of the execution, or such execution may be renewed, as in other

Section 2. This act shall take effect and be n force from and after its passage.

Approved, March 11th, 1852. Now, sirs, I think that the mere fact of preventing the forced sale of a man's property on the day he observes as a Sabbath, is the smallest merit this law has. The fact that t secures to a respectable Christian denomination of people certain individual rights for can Board, were among the number. which they have long sought in vain, in this and in other and older States, will be pleasing to every liberal-minded man, and will be creditable to the Christian liberality of the Legislature of this State.

Very truly your friend, Lewis N. Wood.

SABBATH-SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY.—We learn from the Literary Echo, (Westerly, R. I.,) that the Temperance Valley and Potter Hill Sabbath-Schools held their first anniversary meeting at the meeting-house of the 1st Sevsenth-day Baptist Church in Hopkinton, church sends up its annual epistle, containing the 5th inst. The services were commenced healthy and prosperous condition of the discourse on the object and benefits of Sabbathchurches. The number of baptisms reported schools, duties and responsibilities of teachwas 202, in part the result of gentle refresh- ers, proper age for children to attend Sabbathor more on their feet at once, in a crowded to maintain and avow this descending obli- An increased liberality and Christian enter- few remarks on the advantages, privileges prise were also apparent, four new churches and responsibilities of scholars, and the duty ty-one students were graduated. having been organized within its limits, and of parents in this connection. He was followthe contributions to benevolent objects very ed by Elder D. Coon, in a comparison of the Far behind the Indian, thought I to myself, with which it is opposed. The Scriptures preached by Rev. William Rollinson, mission- day with those of former times, and a few At other times, I have attended the Friends' continue to be read and prized, but twenty of ary elect to California, from Ps. 50: 2; and words of encouragement to scholars. Reports Sweden, also, religious affairs are becoming new endeavors in the supply of an able minterest, in a flourishing condition, and the friends of more embroiled. The Consistories are ex- after which over two hundred dollars were Sabbath-schools are thus encouraged to go on tion to the rising generation.

BEQUESTS TO OUR SOCIETIES.—A friend asks is to state " in what way the different institutions of the Seventh-day Baptist Denomination should be described in a will, to have it proper and legal." We hope it will not be long before our Missionary, Tract, and Publishing Societies will be regularly incorporated, and known in law, so that it will only be necessary correctly to mention their names to enable them to recover bequests like individu. als. Until that is done—(and we hope no one having a good purpose in his heart will wait for it) the following form, adopted by the Tract Society, will probably answer all

"I bequeath to my executors the sum of dollars, in trust, to pay over the same, - months after my decease, to the person who, when the same shall be payable, shall act as Treasurer of the 'American Sabbath Tract Society, organized in Plainfield, N. J., 1843,' to be applied to the charitable uses and purposes of the said Society, and under its direction.'

Using the above form, our Missionary Society should be described as "The Seventhday Baptist Missionary Society, organized at Plainfield, N. J., in 1843," and our Publishing Society as "The Seventh-day Baptist Publishing Society, organized at New York

MISSIONARIES RETURNED FROM SHANGHAB. The ship Adelaide, from Shanghae, arrived at New York last week, bringing Dr. and Mrs. Bridgman, with a Chinese pupil; Dr. Boone's wife and two children, and a Chinese nurse; Rev. Mr. Taylor's wife, two chil-I am aware that, by the courtesy of creditors | dren, and nurse; and a little son of Mr. Syle. Dr. Bridgman, we understand, intends to be back to his station in a year from the time of leaving it.

By the Adelaide we received letters from

A SUNDAY QUESTION.—The Common Council of Williamsburgh recently passed an ordinance which forbade the opening of butchers' shops on Sunday mornings for the sale of meat. Mayor Berry vetoed it. The Board rejected the veto on the ground that more than ten days had transpired after its passage previous to the veto. The difference between the Mayor and Aldermen is whether the Sun-

ONE OF THE DARK PLACES OF THE EARTH. -Mr. Hunt, a Wesleyan missionary among the Fejees, who are cannibals of the worst description, states that 500 persons had been eaten in five years, within 15 miles of his residence. Some of them eat raw human flesh, and chew it as sailors do tobacco. They sometimes eat their best friends. When parents grow old, they are killed by their children. Sometimes they are buried alive or thrown to the sharks. Women, on the death of their husbands, are killed.

METHODIST SUNDAY SCHOOLS.—The Pas toral Address of the General Conference states that there are connected with the Churches of the Conference 93,561 teachers, and 473,311 scholars in the Sunday School. In the libraries, 1,260,558 volumes. In the last five years, there has been an increase of 32,. 741 teachers and 152,681 scholars. The number of conversions in these schools is estimated to be not less than 47,000.

RETURNING OF MISSIONARIES.—On the 11th inst., the brig Lowder, arrived at New York from Sierra Leone, which port she left on the 6th of May. Among her passengers were Rev. J. L. Wilson and lady, belonging to the missions copal Mission at Liberia.

RETURNING MISSIONARY.—The Morning Star says that the Free-Will Baptist Missionary to India, Mr. Bachelor, and his family. have arrived safely in England. They had at the time appointed therefor, be adjourned an unusually long passage, and suffered considerable from sickness. They were to leave for America as soon as the state of their health would permit.

> WHAT A REVIVAL IN COLLEGE DOES .- At the revival in Princeton College, in 1815, there were thirteen converts. M'Ilvaine, Bishop of Ohio; Jones, Bishop of Virginia; M'Lean and Hodge, phofessors of Princeton and Armstrong, late Secretary of the Ameri-

THE MAINE LAW IN MINNESOTA.—At St. Paul, Minnesota, a short time ago, four thousand dollars worth of liquor was seized, under the operation of the Liquor Law. The owner was fined \$20, and the liquor declared forfeited. An appeal was taken, however, and bonds given to prosecute it.

TEMPERANCE POLITICS.—At the meeting of the N. Y. State Temperance Society, last week, there was a spirited discussion upon proposed political action, and a determination was evinced to secure the election of a Legislature who will enact the Maine Law.

THEOLOGICAL GRADUATES.—The fifteenth annual Commencement of the Union Theological Seminary in the City of New York, was held on Fourth-day of last week, when twen-

tinues, notwithstanding the fierce persecution generally increased. A sermon was also privileges enjoyed by children of the present that Gen. Urquiza, who succeeds Rosas as Governor of Buenos Ayres, has authorized We said, "We speak what we know, when meetings; one of them happened to be a the convests are in prison or in exile. In several addresses upon the importance of of the present condition of the schools were the reading of the Bible in schools, and made

> In the Connecticut House of Assembly, on As to the opinion that will be formed of us hibiting the melancholy spectacle of hundreds collected to promote the objects of the New in their endeavors to impart religious instructions. The Maine Liquor Law was lost by a vote of 114 to 105.

"WE PART ON THIS GREEN ISLET, LOVE." -Our table is graced with a piece of music adapted to Mrs. Sarah B. Judson's farewell to her husband, " We part on this green Islet, Love;" composed by Rev. L. Crandall; arof this music, formed from glancing at the became necessary. sheets alone, would not probably be worth thorities-what we should expect from its authorship—that it is of a very high order. The without admiring the heroic spirit they adjourned. breathe, and lamenting its rarity. Our readers will thank us, we know, for copying them, though they have been a thousand times print-

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We part on this green islet, love. Thou for the eastern main, I for the setting sun, love-Oh! when to meet again?

My heart is sad for thee, love; For lone thy way will be, And oft thy tears will fall, love. For thy children and for me.

Yet my spirit clings to thine, love, Thy soul remains with me. And oft will hold communion sweet O'er the dark and distant sea.

And who can paint our mutual joy, When, all our wanderings o'er. We both shall clusp our infants three. At home, on Burmah's shore. But higher shall our raptures glow,

On you celestial plain, Wien th' loved and parted here below Meet ne er to part again. Then gird thine armor on, love, Nor faint thou by the way, Till Boodh shall full, and Burmah's sons

Shall own Messiah's sway.

NEW YORK STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION -The seventh annual meeting of the New York State Teachers' Association will be held in the village of Elmira, Chemung County, commencing on the first Wednesday in August next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and continuing at New York on the east and Buffalo on the west, it is expected on this account that there will shipped off to Cayenne. be a larger number in attendance than there has been for several years past.

cially interesting to those who are engage ed in teaching, are announced. Miss Elizabeth Howard, of Tioga County, is expected to read an essay: subject-" The state of education on the island of Hayti." Among the general subjects for discussion are men tioned, "The Albany University," "Ran dall's Amendments to our School System," "Opération of the present School Law." "The subject of establishing a State Board of Examiners, with Auxiliary County Boards."

FINANCES OF CONNECTICUT.—From the an nual report of the Controller of Connecticut we learn that the receipts into the Treasury the past year amounted to \$145,854 63, and the expenditures, exclusive of the debt paid, was in the Treasury, at the close of the fiscal year, March 31, 1852, a balance of \$31,843 33. The Hartford Courier, in noticing the Report with just pride remarks :-

"A few particulars are suggested by the Report. In the first place, we are gratified at the prosperous condition of our little Republic. We owe nothing. We have a School Fund reserved fund of \$406,000. We can boast of being a community that annually pays out for the education of the children of the State more the whole amount of our Treasury receipts. tion, that can equal ours?"

To Members of 2D Alfred Church.—At without intending to intrude. the annual meeting of the 2d Seventh-day Baptist Church in Alfred, N. Y., held June 13, 1852, it was, on motion.

Resolved, That all non-resident members of this church who do not communicate with us, by writing or otherwise, indicating a desire to immediately vacated, saying as some objection retain their membership in the church, within one year from this date, are hereby dismissed as having gone out from among us. By order of the Church,

C. D. LANGWORTHY, Clerk,

MOVEMENTS OF KOSSUTH.—Gov. Kossuth is now in New York, where, at the request of sion, however, to tell the inexorable M. C., in the evening of the 21st inst. Tickets were he was no gentleman to behave in the manner for the farmers. sold at one dollar each, the proceeds to be applied for the benefit of his mother and sisters, who are expected soon to reach New ing house in Sixteenth-street. The N. Y. His reply was that he would hold Mr. T. re-port and Niagara Falls." Soon the "Genesee Tribune says that the total amount of "material aid " secured in America is about \$90,000.

THE WHIG NATIONAL CONVENTION to nomi- fully resigned. nate candidates for President and Vice Presideut of the United States, assembled at Baltimore on Third-day of last week. Up to Sabbath afternoon, forty-six ballots were taken, Pennsylvania shore, Mr. McMullen, smarting Fairmount, Capt. Whitney, of Philadelphia. the average of which was 133 votes for Scott, under the imputation of being no gentleman 129 for Fillmore, and 30 for Webster. At encountered Mr. Titsworth on the deck, near this stage of affairs, the Convention adjourned the Captains's office, and insisted upon his this stage of affairs, the Convention adjourned taking back the opprobrious epithets in which over Sunday. On Monday morning several he had indulged at his (Mr. McM.'s) expense. unsuccessful ballots were taken, but the fiftythird showed 158 voices for Scott, 112 for Fill-the offensive words. Whereupon, Mr. Mcmore, 21 for Webster. So Gen. Winfield Mullen assaulted him with a cane, having a Scott was declared the Whig candidate for the Presidency. William A. Graham, of North to repeat the blows, but the bystanders inter-Carolina, for the Vice-Presidency.

Governor Boutwell, of Massachusetts, recently nominated Seth J. Thomas, Esq., of ton-and took Mr. McMullen into custody. Charlestown, to the office of Prison Inspector, and the Council rejected the nomination. Mr. slave Sims, who was reclaimed as a fugitive dered to enter into a recognizance in the sum to New York via Cincinnati in four days and slave by his master in Georgia.

Proceedings in Congress last Week. SECOND-DAY, JUNE 14.

In the SEEATE, a large number of petitions were presented, including a batch in favor of the Homestead Bill. The resolution provid or the piano forte by H. Craven Grif- ing for the selection of a Committee of three dicated to Md'lle A. M. Crandall, pi- to inquire into the expediency of purchasing o Alfred Academy; published by Gould Catlin's Indian collection, was taken up and Berry, 297 Broadway, N. Y. Our educa- adopted. The Patentee Bill was then taken in semibreves and demisemiquavers is up, but the members dropped out, one by one, not extensive, and our opinion of the merits until "no quorum" was left, and adjournment

In the House, nothing of interest was done, much: but we are assured by competent au- political speeches being the order of the day. Mr. Gentry, of Tennessee, spoke in opposition to the nomination of Gen. Scott, and replied to a previous speech of Mr. Stanley. lines to which it is adapted we never read The latter gentleman replied, and the House the express passenger train due soon after, by

THIRD-DAY, JUNE 15.

The SENATE had a short session, but did nothing worth recording. Adjourned until Sabbath-day, so as to let the members attend the Whig Convention at Baltimore to nomi- and the first notice of danger was given by nate a President.

adjourn until Sixth-day.

[Both Houses having adjourned to give those who desired a chance to go to Baltimore, there was no session on Fourth-day or Fifth-

On Sixth-day, the House met, and, without commencing business, adjourned over to Second-day. The Senate did not meet.]

#### European News.

The steamship Europa, with Liverpool dates to June 5, arrived at New York June 16th. We give the substance of her news, which is not important.

The submarine telegraph from Holyhead to Ireland is all laid down successfully, though the submerged wire is 70 miles long, and 18 hours were occupied in putting it under the water. A rival line is about to be put down across from the Scottish shore. It looks as if the next step must be a line across from Ireland to Newfoundland, and so on till it connects with our present line to Halifax.

In Fras ce, public opinion appears to be in favor of a reduction of the army, and the nonleast two days. Elmira being situated on the appointment of a Minister of Police. A ru-New York and Erie Railroad, in the central mor is revived, for the third or fourth time, southern portion of the State, and being but that the Orleans confiscations are about to be a few hours ride from the two extreme cities, compromised. A tax is to be imposed upon horses and dogs. Convicts continue to be

Seyd-Pasha, hereditary Prince of Egypt, Reports and addresses on various subjects arrived at Marseilles, on board a French ship- at Buffalo before 9 in the evening. At that of-war. The ostensible cause of his visit is to recruit his health at the mineral springs at Mont d'Or.

> The Roman Police are using every means to prevent the introduction of foreign newspapers into the Papal States. English journals are charged letter postage by weight.

The fate of Edward Murray excites much interest among the British residents at Rome, as well as in Eugland. Great efforts have way to the church, and presented a petition for pardon. The Pope took the petition, but, as yet, has returned no answer.

An accident happened to the railway train to \$109,817 53. During the year, the judicial that conveyed the Emperor of Russia and suite expenses were diminished \$17,507. There to Warsaw on 27th May. The train ran of the track, and two carriages were smashed, but none of the passengers were injured.

### A Congressman in a Fracas.

Hon. F. B. McMullen, of Virginia, who was a passenger from New York to Philadelphia in the train which started at 51 o'clock of more than two millions of dollars, and a the route, the particulars of which are about as and occasionally visits Buffalo. He was in

of the cars, during the halt of the train, to as any one. than we receive in taxes, more, in fact, than take some refreshment, leaving his umbrella in his seat. When he returned, he found his Where is the community, the State, the na place occupied by Mr. R. M. Titsworth, of Plainfield, New Jersey, and his lady. Mr T. it seems, seeing the seat vacant, had taken it,

Mr. McMullen informed him that he had his place, and that he wanted it. Mr. Titsworth, understanding him to ask for his umbrella, handed it to him. Mr. McM. told him it was the seat, and not the umbrella, he described, and insisted upon the place being was made by Mr. T., that he was determined to have it, and that if he could not get it by fair means, he would resort to a forcible

At this juncture the lady interfered, and persuaded Mr. Titsworth to vacate the seat. he had done, particularly as there was a ladv

Mr. McMullen, it appears, in the excitement, either had not noticed the lady, or at "Rochester and Syracuse," "the Buffalo and York. Kossuth has dismissed a large part of any rate it had not occurred to him that she his attendants, and is now stopping at a board- was under the protection of Mr. Titsworth. myra, Lyons, &c., and the "Rochester, Locksponsible for the language he used, and he Valley Railroad" will be added, together said to him that if he (Mr. T.) had only inti- with a Railroad to Charlotte, and a branch of mated to him (Mr. McM.) that he wished the the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Road. seat for the lady, it would have been cheer

Nothing further happened until the passengers took the boat at Tacony for Philadeluhia.

This Mr. T. refused to do, and reiterated heavy horn handle, striking him over the head, and breaking the stick. He was going fered and prevented him.

Ligut. Walter A. Watkins, of the Police, chanced to be aboard the steamer—the Tren-The honorable gentleman, as soon as the boat reached the city, was brought before Alder- via Chicago, in four days, at a cost of \$25; Thomas was counsel for the owner of the man Ogle, and after an examination, was or and adds that they can now go from St. Louis of \$1,000 to appear at the Court of Quarter a half, and for \$21.50.

Sessions to answer the charge of committing an aggravated assault and battery.

Among the witnesses recognized before the D. Gillette, and Mr. Isaac S. Dunham. Mr. Gillette witnessed the occurrence in the cars, messenger was informed that the Bank was and thought Mr. McMullen decidedly to blame.

#### Railroad Accident in Michigan.

It is our painful task, says the Coldwater (Mich.) Sentinel of June 12, to record a serious accident on the Southern road, which occurred through the agency of some demon in human shape, and resulted in the loss of two lives, the placing of hundreds of others in jeopardy, and a great destruction of property. After the passage of the down trains, Fri-

day evening, some villain prepared to run off unlocking or breaking the lock to the switch of a gravel side track. The side track was a short one, terminating in front of a heavy bank. The train arrived from the east in the night, at a speed of about thirty-five miles an hour, the concussion of the train. The speed was The House voted, soon after opening, to such that the locomotive was driven into the bank clear up to the smoke pipe. One fireman was thrown through the window, his life being saved. The engineer, Harvey Spalding, and the other fireman, were caught between the tank and fire box. Three of the try-cocks were broken off, and the steam came out, literally scalding and burning the unfortunate victims to death. They lived about two hours in the greatest agony, all efforts to relieve them from their position availing nothing.

Next to the tender was the baggage car, containing the baggage master and about 250 runks. The car was broken into a hundred ragments, and trunks and contents scattered in every direction, not a trunk, as we are informed, being left whole. The baggage man was seriously, though not dangerously, in-

An emigrant car was next, loaded with men, women and children. The car was thrown over and broken into pieces, but fortunately not a single passenger of the two hundred and seventy-five was hurt.

Suspicion at once rested upon certain persons who had threatened revenge upon the Railroad Company for fancied injuries, two of whom were arrested and held to bail,

#### SUMMARY.

The trains on the Hudson River and Cenral New York Line of Railroads are so arranged that passengers leave New York at 6 A. M.; Albany, 101; Utica, 2 P. M.; Syra and eldest surviving son of Mehemet Ali, has cuse, 31; Rochester about 6 o'clock, arriving York, dine in Utica, sup between Buffalo and Erie take breakfast the next morning in Cleveland, dine at noon in Detroit, and reach Chicago in time for an early supper. The distance thus traveled in less than 48 hours is more than a thousand miles.

The Picayune has advices from Honduras of a highly important character. The inhabitants been made to procure his release. His wife of Ruatan, as also five other islands dependent and mother, accompanied by an infant child, on Honduras Bay, had refused to acknowlthrew themselves at the Pope's feet on the edge British authority, and claimed the protection of Honduras, which had been accorded them. The superintendent had given orders to have the Government buildings at Ruatan sold, which was done at a great sacrifice. Everything was in a state of confusion and disorder, and the most serious consequences were apprehended.

In the town of Bertie, in Canada, near Waterloo, says the Buffalo Commercial, there resides a man named Silas Carter, who was formerly a coachman in the employ of Gen. Washington. His age is 96 years, and he is in the perfect enjoyment of his health and all his faculties. He settled in Canada in the June 15th, became involved in a difficulty on | year 1800, has been residing there ever since Buffalo a few days since, selling a load of oats, At New Brunswick, Mr. McMullen got out | and was to all appearance as hale and hearty

The Buffalo Commercial says that some real Gypsies are encamped in the woods near Delaware-st. They are distinguished by that wild freedom which characterizes these duct. people, and their tents and primitive style of living are studies for the curious. Their sunburnt skins and hardy frames tell of exposure to the free air of semi-barbarism. They are accompanied by horses, dogs and foxes, all of which imitate the unrestrained freedom of their masters, and uncurbed and unchained. lie down together.

The New York State Agricultural Society has appointed a trial of Agricultural Implements, (to be made under the superintendence and award of its officers,) from the 20th to the 25th of July next, at Geneva, N.Y. The people of that place are making extensive which was done. Mr. Titsworth took occa- arrangements for the accommodation of all who may attend, (in and out of the State,) and numerous friends, he delivered an address on the plainest and most peremptory terms, that it will, no doubt, be an interesting occasion

> Rochester is destined to be the center of a greater number of converging Railroads than any other inland town. She has already the Rochester," the new Railroad through Pal-

The ship Tennessee, bound from New Orleans for Havre, returned to New Orleans in distress. It appears that on the 21st of May, After thay had steamed about half way down in lat. 24 30, lon. 80 50, at 8 o'clock in the the river, and were running close to the evening, she came in contact with the bark the first mate, J. F. Long, and one seaman were the only persons on her saved! The Captain, a passenger, (Mrs. Marshall,) and eight seamen, were lost.

> The Chicago Journal says, that there is no cholera in that city, nor in La Salle, and that the telegraphic report that 60 laborers had died on the railroad at the latter place is without foundation. The physicians of La Salle have made a report since the publication of Hahn. that dispatch, in which they say that there is not a single case known.

The St. Louis papers state that passengers | Wednesday in August. now go through from that city to N. York.

The St. Louis Union warns the public at Quincy, Illinois—the Farmers' and Mer- Slave now exhibiting at that place, that he ger some \$400 for redemption, and that the as it has been sold. then out of funds, but probably would get together the amount presented in a week or so.

eastern part of Crawford and in Warren had a narrow escape with their lives. Counties, Pa., from the want of provisions for man and beast, the long and severe winter having exhausted almost everything. So general is the destitution in that lumber region, of that county, doing great damage to the that the operations of many of the lumbermen corn and hemp crops. have been arrested before half completing

At the last date, there were thirty-one vessels in the port of London up for Australia. for exhibition should be presented some days The Government Emigration Commissioners before. intend to charter eight per month the next six months for the same destination. Seven vessels are loading at Liverpool for Australian lor, received \$25,150 25 for licenses during ports, and seven for San Francisco.

The New Hampshire House of Assembly, on the 18th inst., passed the Maine Law by a large majority, and sent it to the Senate. That body passed it at once by 9 to 2, but by May 17th, conveys information of the existthe addition of an amendment made it neces- ence of the cholera among the recruits intendsary for the House to go over it again. The ed for the army in New Mexico. House disagreed to the amendment, and the pill was postponed to the November session.

Commander Forbes, whose name has been pefore the American public in connection | Seal engravers understand this recipe. with Liberian affairs, died 25th March, on board the ship-of-war Tortoise, on the passage 20 drops of laudanum and 5 drops of brandy to St. Helena, whither he was proceeding for in a wine-glass of water, applied three times

It is estimated that the quantity of oysters bor is 500,000 bushels. Estimating 200 oysters mination to remove the bars from all their to the bushel, would give one hundred millions of oysters. These oysters are for the early fall trade, and are aside from the enormous quantities imported and opened there during the winter mouths.

The Boston Journal states that a large establishment for the manufacture of linen fabrics from imported flax is now erecting at Fall River, Mass., under the direction of N. B. Borden, Esq. This is the only factory of the kind in the United States.

The present indications favor an abundant crop of fruit, with the exception of the peach, the peach blossoms having been destroyed by the severity of the past winter. The cherry, apple and pear trees blossomed well and look Rev. Mr. Barnes sailed last week for Eu-

rope, with his lady, designing to be absent several months, in pursuit of health. His dehour boats leave for Cleveland, Detroit and votion to study and the duties of a large church | cholera has broken out among the negroes on | Quebec, Lowell, and Nashua, via Norwich and Work Chicago; so that one may breakfast in New have greatly impaired his general health, and the Kanawha River. Several fatal cases have cester. Fare to New London \$2: to Worcester \$3; to particularly affected his eyes.

A fire occurred at Wetumpka, Ala., at 2 o'clock on Saturday morning, in an old warehouse, and in two hours' time the entire business part of East Wetumpka was destroyed. 000 sterling. The loss is estimated at between \$300,000 and \$400,000, with but \$90,000 insured.

states that the genuine plates of the Bank of Kentucky, of the denomination of tens, have recently been stolen, and a large batch of notes is now forty-eight hours from New York—all the hour of arrival equally accommodated to pleasure David Graham, Esq., of New York, died on

The Louisville Courier of the 3d inst

the 27th ult. at Nice, in Italy, whither he proceeded some three months since in the futile Graham's age was a little over forty-six years. Pennsylvania. The property in Wall-st., N. Y., occupied

by the City Bank, twenty-eight and a half feet wide by one hundred and sixteen feet deep, was sold at auction the other day for eighty thousand dollars. On Saturday morning, June 12, there was at \$435,938.

heavy white frost in Seabrook, South Ber-Mass. In Bedford, Mass., ice formed to the thickness of an inch.

ties at Portsmouth, R. I. A company is now frosts and fly have nearly destroyed the plants. engaged in working it. The coal is 25 feet thick, and resembles the Pennsylvania pro-

The steamer Prometheus, from San Juan, arrived at New York on the 21st inst., with two days later news from California; but we killed find nothing worth mentioning, except the great number of robberies at San Juan.

The Concord (N. H.) Patriot says: The 000 or more. want of rain is beginning to be sensibly felt nereabouts. The streams are now as low as in summer, and if the drought continues, will drowned himself in Portland on Sunday. produce severe injury to the farmer and gardener. A short hay crop is generally antici- the particular one which brings them all into

From all quarters, says the Cleveland For est City, we hear of the fine appearance of affections of the chest and lungs. the wheat crop. Nothing but rust is likely to blight the hopes of the farmer.

Two serious disasters occurred on the 8th inst., at Buffalo, but no lives were lost. The first was the falling of a building; the the explosion of a firework laboratory.

The earnings of the Rome and Watertown Railroad for May were \$23,000. This road Bee, Mr. Zebulon Bre to Miss Elazabeth Leggitt is 96 miles in length, and the capital stock is both of Ricchie Co., Va. The dam at Mt. Morris was again carried

away by a heavy freshet on the 11th. This bert B. Crandall. D. Clawson, S. S. Griswold, C. I will interrupt business on the Genesee Valley Burdick, W. M. Fahnestock, Joseph Goodrich, C. D. Canal for at least a month. Officer Ridgley, who recently killed the Maxson, J. M. Wood, Joshua Clarke.

fugitive slave he was arresting at Columbia, is now lying hopelessly ill at Baltimore. During the week ending the 5th inst. there Elijah Goodrich, Milton, Wis. \$3 00 to vol. 9 No. 52 were 340 deaths at New Orleans, of which Jacob Davis

number 179 were from cholera. We learn from the Mobile Tribune that the vellow fever has made its appearance in New

Cholera is spreading in the South. There Reilay Potter, Berlin were 135 deaths from that cause in New Orleans during the first week in the month.

Ellsler has just married at Hamburg a Dr. The People's College Association will Nathan Truman " hold its next meeting at Elmira on the first

A Vienna journal announces that Fanny

The 2d of June was the anniversary of the doption of the Maine Law in that State.

Recent frosts in Kentucky, it is said, have B. J. Burnett, New York destroyed whole beds of tobacco plants: we

The Indianapolis papers are informed by against the notes of a new banking concern Mr. Adams, who has charge of the Greek magistrate, besides the complainant, were chants' Exchange Company. It states that a has within a day or two received directions Hon. Thomas B. Florence, M.C., and Rev. A. person in St. Louis forwarded by a messen- from Mr. Powers to send the statue to Europe,

On Sunday, near Wilmington, Del., a sail boat containing three young ladies and three young gentlemen, was capsized, and two of Great suffering is reported to exist in the the young ladies were drowned. The others

> The Lexington (Mo.) Express gives an ac count of a violent hail storm which recently visited the western and south-western portion The American Institute announces its twen

v-fifth Annual Fair at Castle Garden in Octo-

er, opening on the 5th. Articles intended

The City Marshal of New York, Mr. Taythe month of May. A large portion of this amount was for tavern liceuses, of which 2,405

A letter from Fort Leavenworth, dated

If you wish to re-fasten the loose handles of knives and forks, make your cement of common brick-dust and rosin, melted together.

A good lotion for weak eyes is said to be a day, as warm as the eyes can bear it.

The proprietors of the St. Louis and Keonow planted in the waters of New Haven har- kuk Packet Line have expressed their deter- Sabbath. boats about the first of June.

A pleasure trip to the Mediterranean has heen undertaken by a party of ladies and cleared from Boston for the purpose last week.

The City of Columbus, Lowndes County. Miss., decided on the 14th ult., by a vote of 165 to 43, to raise the license upon the groceries where ardent spirits were sold, to \$1,-000, per annum.

William Williams, a seaman on board the schooner Harriet, of New York, fell overboard, on the 3d inst., at Jacksonville, Florida, and was drowned.

is to New Orleans in three days and nine hours, which is the shortest passage ever made between those cities. The Alexandria (Va.) Age states that the

The steamboat Columbus ran from St. Lou-

The mining industry of Chili is in a high state of development. The yield of silver for

1852 is estimated at a sum equal-to £2,400,-

Mr. Bryant, the poet, was thrown from a wagon near Roslyn, a few days since, but avoids the uncomfortable passage round Point Judith fortunately escaped an injury which might and through Fisher's Island Sound. Passengers can have been very serious.

Railroad except a fine steamboat ride midway Among the strangers at present visiting

Chicago, by way of Dunkirk and Toledo,

Washington is Granville John Penn, Esq., of hope of improving his broken health. Mr. England, great grandson of the founder of An extensive fire is raging in the woods on

> the line of the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railroad in Maine. The expenses of the public schools of Philadelphia, for the present year, are estimated

One day last week thirty-six railroad cars, wick, and other towns east of Newburyport, in one train, came into Rochester, westward bound, all filled with emigrants.

It is said that the tobacco crop of this sea-Coal has been found in considerable quanti- son in Kentucky will be very light. The

The first French Church in the United States, it is said, is to be built in the city of Detroit the coming Fall.

Ogilvie's gin factory, at Augusta, was blown down on Saturday, May 29, and three men On Sunday, June 7, there was a very ex-

tensive fire in Montreal, with a loss of \$1,000,-Mr. Thomas Henry Ripley, a student s the Newton Baptist Theological Seminary

Many aman, full of excellent qualities, wants

Asparagus is strongly recommended in

Governor Boutwell and Neal Dow were hung in effigy on the Boston Common, May 28 MARRIED,

By Elder Griswold, June 17th, Mr. John D. MITCH EL, of Groton, to Miss Almira Watrous, of Led At Mount Vernon, Va., May 9, 1852, by Eld. Ass

LETTERS.

W. M Fahnestock, J. Whitford, Wm Lawton, A Langworthy, Asa Bee (all right on our books,) Daniel Coon, H. W. Stillman, H. Harding, E. Kildow, Wm. B

> RECEIPTS. FOR THE SABBATH RECORDERS

Charles Coon, Tentsa, Wis. W Barber, Hopkinton, R. I. Win, H. Rich, N. Bedford, Mass. 2 00 R. Dunham. 2d, Plainfield, N. J. 2 00 Wm. Lawton. East Plainfield A. B. Craudall, Portville John J. Brown 2 00 Silas Burdick 4 00 Hiram Newton, Stephentown 4 00 2 00 2 00 Lucy Carpenter Silas Thomas, Alfred 1 00

FOR THE BARBATH-ACHOOL VISITOR E. Kildow, Lost Creek, Va-

FOR SEVENTH-DAY MAPTIST MEMORIAL: Wm. Lawton, East Plainfield Joshua B. Maxson, Steph entown

New York Market-June 21, 1852.

Ashes -- Pots \$4 81; Pearls 5 50. Flour and Meal-Flour. 4 09 a 4 15 for common to straight State, 4 12 a 4 31 for mixed to fancy Michigan and Indiana, 4 62 a 4 81 for fancy Genesee. Bye.

Flour 3 18 a 3 25. Corn Meal, 3 18 for Jersey, 3 50 Grain-Wheat, 1 00 for white Canadian, 1 13 for good Genesee. Rye 78c. Oats 42c. for Jersey, 44c. for State. Corn 62 a 6 ic. for the various grades.

Provisions-Pork, 16 50 for prime, 18 50 for mess. Beef, 7 00 a 8 00 for prime, 11 00 a 14 50 for mess. Hams 82 a 92c. Lard 11 a 112c. Butter 12 a 15c for Ohio, 12 a 16c. for Western New York, 17 a 19c. for

Orange County. Cheese 5 a 74c. Hay--50 a 56c. for 100 lbs. Hops-43c. for Eastern and Western. Leather-171 a 19c. for Hemlock Soles, 18 a 20c

for rough upper Hemlock. Laths-Firm at 1 62. Lumber-14 00 a 15 00 for Spruce and Pine.

Lime-82 a 83c. for common, 1 25 for lump. Tallow-816. for good. Wool-Fleece 28 a 39c.

#### Missionary Society—Board Meeting. THE next Quarterly Meeting of the Executive

Board of the Seventh-day Baptist Mission ary Society will be held at the house of David Dunn, New Market, N. J., on Fourth-lay, July 7, at 2 o'clock P. M. GÉO. B. UTTER Rec Sec.

### Publishing Society—Meeting of Trustces.

THE Trustees of the Seventh-day Baptist Publishing Society will hold their next Quarterly Meeting at the house of David Dunn New Market, N. J., on Fourth-day, July 7. T. B. STILLMAN, Rec. Sec.

THE Executive Board of the American Sabbath Tract Society have employed Bro. E. P. Larkin to visit the churches in behalf of the Society. Bro. L. will act as agent for the Society's publications. It is hoped that every family will take this opportunity to procure for its library a bound volume of our Tracts on the Sabbath, and a copy of Carlow's Defense of the

#### Clothing Establishment.

THE subscribers, under the firm of WM DUNN & Co., have opened a Clothing Establishment at No. 163 William-street, New York, where they intend to gentlemen, on board the ship Cygnet, which keep constantly on hand, in large quantities and great variety. coats, pants, and 'vests. Country merchants lesi ous of introducing ready-made clothing as a branch of their business, may here obtain a supply on the most favorable terms. Individuals who desire to renew their wardrobes on short notice, may here be fitted with complete suits without delay; or, if they prefer it, may select their cloths and leave their orlers, which will receive prompt attention. An examination of our stock and facilities will we trust, convince those who give us a call, that they can please themselves at No. 163 William-street as well as at any other place in the City of New York. WILLIAM DUNN, A. D. TITSWORTH, Jr. JOHN D. TITSWORTH, R. M. TITSWORTH.

#### To Boston via Norwich and Worcester.

THE first-class Sound steamers CONNECTICET and KNICKERBOCKER leave Pier 18, N. R., foot of Courtland-st.; New York, forming the great United States and British Mail Line for Boston, Montreal \$7: to Rowse's Point \$8. Through tickets to Mon-

The pier from which this line starts is the most con-Astor House, Irving House, Howard Hutel, Rathbun's Hotel, and the numerous Hotels in Courtland-st. and its vicinity. The passage affords a fine view of the Hudson and East Rivers, and the Route being Inland if they prefer, arrive in Boston at an early hour, by ing and breakfasting on board the Steamers: and take the early train from Norwich to Boston; thus making

## Central Railroad of New Jersey.

Spring Arrangements, May 3, 1852 .. FOR Clinton and intermediate places, from pler No. 1 North River, by steamboat RED JACKET, at 9 A. M., 1 (freight) and 5 P. M., and connects at Elizabethtown with trains on the New Jersey Railroad, which leave New York from foot of Cortland-st. at 9

Returning, leave Clinton at 8.15 A. M., 12 30 P. M.

White House at 3.15 (freight) and 5.40 and 8 40 A. M., and 6.40 and 9.45 A. M. and 2 40 P. M.: Elizabeth mantown, N. J., will take the 9 A. M. train from New York, and on Tuesdays. Thursdays, and Saturdays, for New Hampton. Washington, Belvidere, N. J. Stages the arrival of the 1 P. M train All baugage at the risk of the owners, until delivered into the actual possession of the agents of the Company, and checks or

#### receipts given therefor. New York and trie Railroad.

TIRAINS leave pier foot of Duane-st., New York, as Express Train at 64 A.M. for Dunkirk, connecting with first-class steamboats for Cleveland, Sandusky Toledo, and Monroe, and railroads to Cincinnati and

Mail Train at 8 A.M. for all stations. Way Train at 31 P M., via Piermont, for Delaware. Way Train at 42 P M., via Jersey City. for Delaware. Night Express Train at 6 P.M. for Dunkirk, connecting with first-class steamboat for Detroit direct connecting with Express Train for Chicago. Emigrant Train at 6 P.M., via Piermont.

The following are the times of leaving the several

Going East-11.10 A M., 4.30, 10.32, 11.07 P.M. Going West-8.20 A.M., 6.56, 7.25, 12.50 P.M.

Guing West-1.18 and 8.16 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-4 03 and 10 18 P.M.

Going East -9.40 A.M., 2.53 and 8.16 P.M. Going West-9.40 A.M. 2.30 and 8.16 P.M. Going East-2.41 and 7 54 P M. Going West-2.41 and 10.13 P.M.

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.

#### Church Bells. Thurch, factory, and steamboat bells

Constantly on hand, and Peals or Chimes of Bell. (of any number) cast to order. Improved cast-iron Yokes, with moveable arms are attached to these Belli so that they may be adjusted to ring easily and pro-perly, and Springs also which prevent the clapper 5.52 from resting on the Bell, thereby prolonging the sound.
5. Hangings complete, (including Yoke, Frame, and
52 Wheel.) furnished if desired. The horns by which 52 the Bell is suspended, admit of the Yoke being chang-52 ed to a new position, and thus bringing the blow of 52 the clapper in a new place; which is desirable after some years usage, as it diminishes the probability of the Bell's breaking, occasioned by repeated blows of the clapper in one place. An experience of thirty years in the husiness has

given the subscriers an opportunity of ascertaining the best form for Bells, the various combinations of metals, and the degree of heat requisite for securing the greatest solidity, strength, and most melodious tones, and has enabled them to secure for their Bells; the highest awards at the N. Y. State Agricultural Society and American Justitute, at their Annual Fairs for 52 several years past. The Trinity Chimes of New York were completed at this Foundry, as were also cast Chimes for New Orleans. La., Oswego and Rochester, N. Y., and Kingston, C. W., and also the Fire Alarm Bells of New York, the largest were task in this chair. Transit Instrumente, Levels, Surveyors' Company 1 00 Improved Company of or taking borizoutal and vertibing

t New York 1 00 cal angles without the needle.

ANDREW MENELLY'S SONS.

BENEDICT W. ROGERS, Treasurer. West Troy, Albert Co., N. Y., 1852.

er states :

twen-

#### The Empire of Japan.

The kingdom of Japan, called by the natives Niphon, was founded about six hundred and sixty-five years before Christ, by period, in the year 1142, a change took place. and Cubos. The Dearios were military offithe name of Jeretime being crowned, succeeded in depriving the Dearios of all military power. At the present time the kingdom of Japan is governed by an Emperor with full military powers, a Deario with full civil powers, and a Cubo, or prime minister, who has

large and thirty or forty smaller islands, situ- every kind of duck and poultry are plenty ated off the coast of China. The largest of camphor trees are abundant, and the cedars these islands is Niphon, the next Jesso. On are the finest in the world. Few countries the island of Bungo, south-west of Tonsa, is open so fair a field as the islands of Japan for the city of Nangaschi, and near that city is the botanical and geological research. It is not factory is built.

Jeddo, or Yeddo, the capital of the empire, is situated in the midst of the fine plain, in the province of Musace, it is built in the form of a crescent, and intersected in almost every street by canals, their banks being planted with rows of beautiful trees. The city is not surrounded, as most Eastern cities are, by a wall, but has a strong castle to defend it. The river Tongag waters it, and supples the castle ditch, bridge over each. The public buildings are on a magnificent scale. The imperial palace is formed by three cinctures, or circular piles of buildings, and inclosing many streets, courts, apartments, pavilions, guard-houses, gates, draw-bridges, gardens, canals, &c. In it reside the Emperor and his family, the royal domestics, tributary princes and their retinues, the Minister of State, many other officers of Government, and a strong garrison. The walls of this magnificent palace are built of freestone, without cement, and the stones prodigliousy large. The whole pile was originally covered with gilt tiles, which gave it a very already in existence, it is an easy matter to grand and beautiful appearance. Many of the stately apartments are formed and altered at pleasure, by movable screens. The principal apartments are the Hall of Attendance, the Council Chamber, Hall of a Thousand

The city is under the rule of two Governors, who rule a year each.

middle of the Island of Niphon, and surround- transit. Six trains leave the City daily; the ed by mountains, which give a remarkable and | first at 6½ o'clock in the morning, running exdelightful prospect to the whole; the circum- press to Dunkirk, and there connecting, withjacent country between the city and the moun- out delay, with safe and swift steamers for tains is covered with temples, sepulchers, &c., Cleveland, and for Toledo, the termination &c., and is embellished with a variety of or- of the Michigan Southern Railroad. By the chards, groves, cascades, and purling streams. Cleveland Line, passengers are taken through Three considerable rivers water this fertile by railroad from Cleveland to Cincinnati in plain, and unite their streams in the center of thirty-eight hours from New York, and that, the city, where a magnificent stone bridge fa- too, without loss of sleep. By the Toledo cilitates the communication between the differ- Line, passengers reach Chicago in about fortyent parts of the city. A strong castle defends | two hours, over the Michigan Southern Railthe town; it is six hundred yards in length, road. Trains leave Dunkirk for Erie, Pa., has a tower in the center, and is surrounded several times a day, so that those who prefer by two ditches, the one dry, the other full of traveling by land can take the cars. Pleasure water. This splendid city istwenty miles long travelers taking this train, and wishing to stop and nine wide, within the suburbs, which are over night, will find excellent hotels at Bingas well populated as the city. The number hamton, Owego, Elmira, and Corning, and can of the inhabitants of the city proper is supposto be 529,000. The universities, colleges, temples, &c., are almost incredible in number and magnificence. It contains twelve capital to Buffalo, can stay over night at either of the or principal streets, in the center of which are three first named places, and go on next the royal palaces, superbly built of marble, morning, thus avoiding night travel and adorned with gardens, orchards, pavilions, terraces, groves, &c.

The next principal town is Ozeaco. It is deemed the chief seaport, is very populous, at the disposal and command of the Emperor. It is near fifteen miles in circumference.

The city of Nangascke is the Japanese naval depot; but as they have not yet found any

The kokansa or prison is here. The name means, in the Japanesc, hell; it has one hundred dungeons and cages. The history of these few cities give a fair outline of the whole empire. Their private dwellings are small but neat, and ornamented with small gardens; in this they excel, as they are the very best of horticulturists. A few feet of ground are early next forenoon. turned to the best advantage, as the Japanese understand perfectly the art of dwarfing plants, trees, fruits, and flowers. They use neither tables, bedsteads, nor chairs; but sit, eat, and immediately on the arrival of the train, for sleep, like most Eastern nations, on mats.

Japanese is the art and grace of suicide; the without delay with a train on the Michigan child in the cradle stabs itself with its finger | Central Railroad, for Chicago, passing over or stick, and falls back imitative of death; the the whole route from Detroit by daylight. lover cuts out his intestines before his obdurate By this train passengers are conveyed to mistress, and the latter pours out her heart's Chanandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagblood in the face of her faithless lover; the ara Falls, leaving the main line at Elmiracriminal executes himself; and, in fact, the the trains at that place always awaiting the whole nation, from early youth, revels in the arrival of the trains from New York. Another

strictions, as they only trade with the Chinese | Erie-Erie, Cleveland, Sandusky, etc. and Dutch. The latter have always fostered, cherished, and increased the prejudices of the Japanese against all other nations, particular, boat via Piermont at 6 o'clock, taking emily the French, English, and Portuguese.

The mechanics and manufacturers in Japan | points west.

The Japanese worship the principal two cars. gods, Xaca and Amida. At Maceo there is a The arrangements for travel eastward are stately temple, built to one of these gods; it equally good as those westward. is of freestone, as large as St. Paul's, with an In a few weeks, the completion of the Bufthe head is big enough to hold fifteen men, and pected the passage between the two cities the thumb forty inches in circumference. will be made by daylight! Two other There is another statute called after another branch lines, one terminating at Buffalo and ese understand the art of working in bronze, son.

and they are far ahead of Oriental nations in this particular. They allow polygamy, and they often strangle their female children, but never males. The nobility extract the two front teeth, and supply them with two of gold.

The principal rivers are the Ujingava and Askegava—the former so rapid and wide that a bridge cannot be built over it; the latter re-Simmu. From him to Sinzakin there appears | markable for its depth and perpetual fluctuato have been sixty-one Emperors. After this tions. The chief lake, called Citz, is 100 miles long and 21 wide. A large valley exists From this time a double chronology com- in the interior, filled with carbonic gas, and mences, including the reigns of the Dearios called the Valley of the Upas. It is covered with the skeletons of numerous wild and tame cers, and at one period completely usurped beasts and birds. The Emperor, it is said the power of the Emperors; but a general by often sent criminals to the valley to bring away a precious gem of inestimable value, and the bones of men also whiten its deadly sides. Acidulated lakes and thermal springs ar

common throughout several of the islands. Their great sources of opulence are their mines of gold and silver, but they have no anauthority over certain cities, their Parliament, Itimony, calamine, sal ammoniac, borax, or cinnebar, (quicksilver.) These articles are in The kingdom of Japan consists of three demand, and bring a high price. Birds and little artificial island Disna, on which a Dutch | neccessary here to enter into | a detailed statistical account of the commerce of Japan. \*A direct trade to that empire would increase the from time to time been invented for killing the commerce of this country about \$200,000,000 whale, and it has even been proposed to ap-

annually, if not more. It has always been in contemplation with this country to make an effort to open a direct trade with Japan. Commodore Porter, as far back as 1815, addressed a letter to Mr. Monroe on the subject. It was intended to fit out a frigate and two sloops of war and and, being divided into five streams, has a place them under his command, but subsequent events prevented the consummation of this design, but it has been revived from time to time, without being carried out. But a few years ago the undesigned drew the attention of Hon. J. Y. Mason to the subject by the recommendation of a steam line to China, with a view of incidental commercial intercourse, and finally direct trade with Japan.

It would require but small efforts to accomplish commercial intercourse with so shrewd a people as the Japanese, who are alive to commercial feelings. A steam line direct from New York to the Isthmus being continue it to the Gallipagoes, which islands abound in coal; thence to the Marguesas, and W. D. Porter. on to Shanghae or Jeddo.

#### New York and Eric Railroad.

The arrangements for the accommodation of travelers by the Erie Railroad, for the present season, are very complete, and offer unusual The next largest city in Meaco. It is also facilities to tourists and pleasure travelers, as a-royal city, and is situated on a lake near the | well as to those whose business requires rapid resume their journey in either of the two trains which pass through those places next morning. Persons going to Niagara Falls, or

The second train leaves at eight o'clock, and stops at all the stations, and affords better opportunities for viewing the magnificient scenery with which the road abounds than the and has an army of 80,000 men always ready express trains. Passengers by this train can remain over night at the same places as above, and resume their journey in the same way.

A boat leaves at half-past three, taking passengers for Rockland and Orange Counties, use for a navy, their vessels are only in the by way of Piermont, the other trains running rough material, and stored away for emergen- through New Jersey. This route affords a pleasant sail up the North River, at an hour when the river scenery is viewed at great ad-

The second way train, for all places east of the Delaware River, leaves at  $4\frac{3}{4}$  o'clock, and affords persons wishing to spend the night in the country an opportunity to do so without loss of business time, and return to the city

The night express train leaves at 6 o'clock, and connects at Dunkirk with a line of safe and elegant steamers, one of which leaves Detroit direct, arriving there in about thirty-Almost the first accomplishment learned by six hours from New York, and connecting line of boats leaves Dunkirk, on the arrival of Their trade is, at present, under great re- this train, for all the principal ports on Lake

> The sixth train is the Emigrant and Accommodation Train, which leaves by steamgrants and second class passengers for all

excel in their different branches, and are even The trains on the branch roads, which far superior to the Chinese. Their silks and leave the main line at Chester, Great Bend, cottons are excellent, and their Japan ware Owego, Elmira, Corning, and Hornellsville, and porcelain unequaled. Their exports are all run in connection with the principal trains raw and manufactured silks, iron, steel, arti- of the Erie Road, and afford great facilities Japan ware, gold, silver, copper, gums, medi- of this State and northern Pennsylvania, as cinal herbs, roots, diamonds, pearls, coral, as well the western part of New York. Excellent the animal, while in this instrument the socket shells, ambergris, &c., Whatever goods the steamboats ply on the two beautiful twin lakes, is not larger than is necessary to enter past Japanese want, they pay for in gold and Seneca and Cayuga, both of which are reached in a short day's ride, all the way in the form, it can not be bent, nor is there any pur-

arched roof, supported by heavy pillars, in falo and New York City Railroad, (from chair is seventy feet high and eighty feet long; Buffalo, and before many months, it is ex-

From the British Journal. "Keep Your Heart as Light as You Can."

BY CHARLES SWAIN. We have always enough to bare-We have always a something to do-We have never to seek for care When we have the world to get through-But what, though Adversity test

The courage and vigor of man, They get through misfortune the best Who keep the heart as light as they can. If we shake not the load from the mind Our energy's sure to be gone; We must wrestle with Care-or we'll find

Two are less easy than one!

Is a poor and profitless plan;

The true heart is never subdued

To sit in disconsolate mood

If we keep it as light as we can There's nothing that Sorrow can yield Excepting a harvest of of pain: Far better to seek Fortune's field, And till it and plough it again! The weight that Exertion can move-The gloom that Decision can span, The manhood within us but prove!

#### From the Farmer and Mechanic. Stillman's Improved Harpoon.

Then keep the heart as light as you can.

The want of success which has attended the whale fishery for some time past, has made the animal, a very great desideratum. Guns, torpedoes, and various infernal machines, have ply a submarine blast, and fire him off by the aid of a galvanic battery, like the Pot Rock; but Jack has a natural aversion to being "hoist with his own petard," as were the late unfortunate operators at Hell Gate. The expert whaler loves to throw the weapon whose action he can understand and control, and from whose re-action he has nothing to fear. The greatest objection to the use of the ordinary harpoon is, that in making fast to the whale it does not generally inflict sufficient injury, and spurs him to flight and resistance, until the men are worn out, and night often shuts down before an opportunity is offered to enter the lance and capture the prize; it then becomes necessary to "cut away." This is especially the case with the species known as the "Sulphur Bottoms," and "Fin Backs," the former of which is said to be one of the largest and most valuable species of whales, but so difficult of capture, that the pursuit is generally abandoned with the loss of line and the day.

The design of the instrument here delineated, is to make the whale kill himself by his own efforts to escape. It was patented April 6th, 1852, by Dr. J. D. B. Stillman, of New York, and the idea suggested itself to him while on a voyage through the whaling grounds of the Pacific some time since. It is very simple, and is so manifestly adapted to the purpose intended, that the wonder is that it as an anti-fogmatic." has not been thought of before.

The instrument consists of two parts, a lance with a shaft, a, of the ordinary length, or longer i desirable; and strong socket. about a footor more in length, which i made toslide free on the shaft, and f closely to the head of the lance, in which position forms a prolonga tion of the head The flukes are at tached to the socket close to its junction with the head of the lance; they are movable on pivots, and when shut, as in Fig. 2, and as they are designed to be when the harpoon is to be thrown, they lock into the they spread, as in Fig. 1 the lance is free to slide through the socket. A small line passes through the end of the shaft at c, and passing on both sides parallel to the shaft, each end is rove through an eye on corresponding sides of the socket at dd; they are then made fast to the whale line,

which is supposed

to be equal to their

united strength.

This line is then

made fast to a short light pole by a pecket upon it. This pole is for convenience n throwing, and to take up the slack of the ine already referred to. When this harpoon is thrown into the body of the whale deep enough to hold, and traction is made upon the line, the flukes will spread, preventing them from being withdrawn; and liberating the shaft in the socket, the head is forced inward; the line then being slack, the pole immediately unships, and all force on the lance shaft in a lateral direction is prevented, and all traction subsequently applied on the line is spent indirectly on the outer extremity of the shaft, until it is entirely buried into the body of the whale. Should the lance be arrested by bone, it may be broken or bent; in either case the essential parts of the harpoon, the socket and flukes attached, are more reliable in their hold than the common harpoon; that is bent ficial metals, furs, teas, finer than the Chinese. for reaching all portions of the southern part as soon as traction begins on the line, and is liable to be wrenched out by the gyrations of the blubber, and being of a hollow cylindrical chase to wrench it out. It is claimed that this instrument can be used with as great facility as any instrument now in use, and that the lance must inflict such serious injury upon the whale by the loss of blood, as to shorten which stands an idol of copper, which reach. Hornellsville to Buffalo,) will form, in connect the conflict and increase the number of capes as high as the roof; and, according to a de-tion with the Eric Road, by some fifty miles, tives. If the instrument is entered any where scription given by Sir Thomas Herbert, his the shortest route between New York and in the "bilge," it seems impossible that the whale should not dispatch itself at once, unless it should conclude to surrender without attempting suicide by flight.

The exterior of the shell is not disturbed, and world, although they do not consider direcopened as the character of the music requires. ly paper, soon to be established by the Society. ments of God and the faith of Jesus, Its column At the opposite and extreme corner of the mouth, the vent is left for the egress of the surplus air. The instrument, therefore, with the valves and keys closed, is air tight, and the variations in the size and natural organization of the shell furnish the change in the tone of the instrument. The music is said to terest some of our readers:be powerful and agreeable.

#### The Startled Landlord.

Homer, that it is a picture rather than a poem, the works of the enemy. A conflict of four that is, the scenes there appear to stand out or five hours' duration ensued, and the place before the eye, and the impression left upon | was taken. The Burmese garrison was about the reader is, that he has beheld those scenes, rather than heard them described. Such was the preaching of Nelson. When he addressed an assembly, you were a spectator rather any improvement in the mode of capturing than a hearer. You saw the facts and scenes with which he wished to impress the mind. This characteristic also entered largely into his conversation. He had a peculiar power of throwing before the mind a vivid picture of that which he wished you to understand and steamers threw their broadsides on the face feel. I will mention an example. Many of the | of the B urmese works on both sides of the plain country people, remote from large cities, river, and after a heavy cannonade and shellhave heard strange stories of dissecting rooms, | ing silenced them. | The outer batteries how dead bodies are dug up and brought from were then stormed and occupied by sailors their graves into these places, and then cut and marines from the ships. The Burmese, to pieces by the doctors as ruthlessly as the this day, (Sunday,) also suffered a heavy loss butcher carves up his pork and his beef. Ru- by the explosion of their powder magazine, mors of what is done in these dark dens have | which was struck by a shell and blew up. found their way into remote country districts, and have been rehearsed in circles of awestricken hearers, while the hair of their heads stood up, and their eyes seemed ready to start from their sockets.

About the year 1830, Dr. Nelson spent a night at a public house among the mountains of Virginia. The landlord was a strong-built, for the accommodation of his guest.

"Come, stranger," said he, setting out

"I don't drink spirits."

"Let me, however, recommend a little of and men died from that cause alone. this. The morning is chilly, and this is good

tal shake of the head, and a self-satisfied strut | The cholera has broken out among the across the room, "if it is a poison, it is a very | British since the capture of the city. streaked, and discolored by this deadly poison | season. which you are drinking. Yes, you would now see great bloody knots there, dark and

gory, as big as the end of my thumb."

rary effect, he had never afterwards an op- but we are certainly not exaggerating in portunity to learn. N. Y. Evangelist.

### Strawberries just before Fruiting.

We have repeatedly urged the importance and shown the advantages of irrigation; but good coat of straw; but where manure is valuable than silver. scarce, perhaps my plan, which I have practiced for many years, would be the best. I the precious metals, in tuns, in 1801, 1846, always mulch between the rows with fresh 1850, 1851, and the probable amount of straw, mixed with horse droppings, laying it on at least an inch in thickness, just when the plants are coming into flower; and if the weather is dry, I water frequently, but not over the flowers, until all the fruit is set. By the time the latter is ripe, the strength of the manure is washed down among the roots, 1852, 242 1,027, or 1 lb of gold to 4 lb of silver. where they most want it, leaving the straw clean and sweet."

Albany Cultivator.

CURIOUS MOVEMENT.—On Friday (says New Musical Instrument. - Mr. Fre- but each man is steward of his own substance is but slightly oxydized. It was found by god, made of copper, twenty-two feet high, in the other at Niagara Falls, are progressing New Musical Instrument.— Mr. Fre- but each man is steward of his own substance— is but slightly oxydized. It was found by a sitting posture. This shows that the Japan rapidly, and will be finished early next sea- berhuyser, a musician of Albany, has invent- maintaining Unity of Faith in the Bonds of timber-cutter in Woodhouse, Talbot District,

used for the construction being sea shells. spiritual and temporal advice from the spirit Seventh-day Baptist Publishing Soc.'s Publications. retains all its rough attractions. The mouth- tions from this source infallible, but submit piece is fitted to a screw tube, adjusted at the every "communication" to the test of reason. head of the shell. Along the sides the key- On the property purchased, are mills, a tavern holes are arranged at proper intervals, and stand, post-office, and store, and it is for the the edges carefully lined. A valve, lined latter that our informant was purchasing supwith velvet, hinged at one corner, covers plies. Among the emigrants is Rev. T. L. the mouth of the shell, and is compressed or Harris, of New York, who is to edit a week- same time that it urges obedience to the co

#### The War-in Eurmah.

The fall of Rangoon and Martaban, before the British troops, was announced in our last. The following particulars will doubtless in-

Martaban was stormed on the 5th of April with comparative ease, the troops having landed under fire from the ships, and advanced Some critic has remarked of the Illiad of rapidly in conjunction with the artillery on 3,000 strong.

After driving the enemy from Martaban, the troops re-embarked and proceeded to join the force on the Rangoon River. On Easter Sunday, April 11, the entire squadron proceeded up the river, not intending to comwithin range of the batteries, they opened fire, and action became unavoidable. The

Monday, the 12th April, was occupied in landing the main body of the troops, and in capturing a stockade a short distance inshore. The Burmese fought gallantly, and the loss

on both sides was considerable. Tuesday, the 13th, the heavy guns were

On Wednesday morning, the 14th, the enjovial, merry-hearted man, who evidently was tire force broke ground and pressed on toin the habit of using freely what the New ward the enemy's stronghold—the Great England people call rum. Early in the morn- | Pagoda stockade. The fighting here was | ing Nelson was up, making arrangements for pretty severe for some hours. At noon a proceeding on his journey. The landlord, general assault was made by all arms on an polite and attentive, was bestirring himself angle of the stockade, which was carried, and miles, and 3 cents over 500 and not over 1,500. the enemy gave way at all points. An open gate here permitted the troops to rush in and bottle of spirits, "help yourself to a morning occupy the place, and all the fighting was over dram."

| by 2 o'clock P. M. During the engagement, the heat was so excessive that several officers

The British had not more than 150 men put hors du combat, and captured about a like "Excuse me," said Nelson, "I know it to number of guns. The enemy's loss in killed and wounded was great. It is said that lacs of rupees were found in the city. The "Well," said the landlord, with a horizon- troops are now occupying Rangoon.

slow one. I've been trying it a great while, It is said that the Governor-General has and I always find that a little does a man good," | claimed from the Burmese monarch the sum "Sir," said Nelson, turning and looking of £250,000 sterling for the expenses of him full in the face, "sir, let me tell you, that the war up to the 31st March, with a noti-I'm a doctor; and I've cut open dead people. fication that he will be charged £10,000 I've seen what frightful havoc this liquid fire sterling per day until he accepts the terms that you are drinking makes on the inside of dictated by the British. The present strength a man. You think that you are now in firm of the expedition is 6,000 regular land forces health; but I can tell by your looks, that the of all arms, 15 armed steamships, 4 or 5 transwork of destruction within you is far advanced. ports, a line-of-battle ship, a 44 gun frigate, No. 9—The Fourth-Commandment: False Exposition Could you have a view of your entrails at and a brig of war. More extensive operations this moment, you would see them all dappled, will probably be undertaken after the rainy

### Statistics of Gold and Silver.

A series of tables is published in the London Scarcely did Daniel's interpretation of the | Times, from which appears that the produce of hand-writing on the palace wall produce a gold in the world rose from £114,674 in 1846, more visible change in the countenance of the to £365,950 in 1850. In those years the Babylonian king, than was made in the looks increase was at the rate of 219 per ceut., of our stout, jocular, but now startled land- while silver only increased from £1,979,084 lord, by this account of the frightful inscrip- in 1846 to £2,663,386 in 1850, or 34\frac{1}{2} (34.5) A Defense of the Sabbath, in reply to Ward on the tions of King Alcohol on his inner man. In per cent. The former metal was in 1850, a moment his haughty airs were dropped, his therefore, apparently increasing at the rate of proud strut abandoned; even his round, joy- 44 (48.8) per cent. per annum, and the latter at chubby neck looked, for the time, surprising- | crease in silver is in Mexico, which is doubtless owing to a variety of circumstances, such Nelson mounted his horse and resumed his as restored tranquility, richer mines, and ourney. Whether his remarks produced on greater skill. It would not, therefore, be safe the landlord any thing beyond a mere tempo- to count upon such an increase every year. saying that silver is now regularly increasing | Stepnett's "Royal Law Contended for," and J. W. throughout the world.

The author thus summarises the relative had in a bound volume. productions of the two precious metals :

where this cannot be adopted in practice, ous fact that the price of silver has not risen; mulching is a good substitute. The following on the contrary, it has fallen in value. In the dress, with a remittance, to George B. Utter, Corres mode of treatment is described by J. Cuthill course of the week ending April 17, 1852, ponding Secretary of the American Sabbath Tract So in Hovey's Magazine, as practiced by Joseph | \$580,000 worth of silver was sold at 5s. an | ciety, No. 9 Spruce-st., New York. Myatt, the celebrated strawberry raiser, and oz., British standard, which is only equivalent by himself. "Having no water near him, to 64s. 9d. per lb. Troy for pure silver. At Mr. Myatt depends entirely upon the immense that rate 1 lb. of pure gold is worth  $15\frac{3}{4}$ quantity and the quality of his manure for (15.74) pounds of pure silver. In January, keeping the ground moist, together with a 1851, gold was only  $15\frac{1}{4}$  (15.3) times more

"The following is the estimated produce of

Year. Tuns. Tuns.

855, or 1 lb of gold to 45 lb of silver. 727, or 1 lb of gold to 17 lb of silver.
979, or 1 lb of gold to 7 lb of silver. 1,002, or 1 lb of gold to 5 lb of silver. "Although the 242 tuns is an increase of Petersburg. .Geo. Crandall. Portville—Albert B. Crandall.

no less than twelve times the quantity pro-Spent tan has been extensively recommend- duced at the beginning of this century-a ed and considerably used for mulching straw- quantity of the glittering treasure that is berries. But N. Longworth, of Cincinnati, fraught with the mightiest consequences to who never adopts anything hastily, says, "Tan society—yet, as respects bulk, it sinks into I have discarded. It soon rots, and renders perfect insignificance, for if it were melted the fruit dirty. In its green state it injures into bars, a closet 9 feet high, 3 long, and 8 Versta.—Christopher Chester. the flavor of the fruit. I prefer the old cov-broad, wouldhold it all. It would require 21, Watson. Halsey Stillman. ering, from which the plant takes its name, cut 713 times as much space to hold all the iron West Genesee. E. I. Maxson. that is now smelted in Great Britain."

A SINGULAR GROWTH.—The editor of the the Cincinnati Gazette) we met with a gentle- N. Y. Tribune has been shown a portion of a By the Seventh-day Baptist Publishing Society. man from Western Virginia, making purchas- Maple Tree, 210 years old, (by the rings,) in es of Dry Goods and Groceries for a store, the wood of which a large Wolf Trap is the connections with which are worth noting. thoroughly imbedded to the depth of five or the connections with which are worth noting, increasing at least one hundred years. \$2 00 per year, payable in advance. Subscriptions A colony of sixty persons, gathered from six inches, having at least one hundred years. \$2 00 per year, payable in advance. Subscriptions are not paid till the close of the year, will be liable to Northampton, Mass., Brooklyn and Auburn, growth over a part of it, while a part of it is New York, all firm believers in what is term-entirely exposed. The tree was alive and ed the Spiritual Philosophy, (announced by standing, and the Trap about twenty-five feet A. J. Davis, et al., have purchased 9,000 from the ground. There is no room for doubt acres of land, in a splendid location, about that the wood has actually grown over and forty miles from the head of steamboat navi- imbedded the Trap, which evidently had a gation on the Kanawha, and fifty miles from panther's foot in it when it was lodged there. Charleston, Va., upon which they have settled. The most remarkable feature of the business They do not have a community of property, is the perfect preservation of the Trap, which ed a new musical instrument, the material Peace." In general they receive all their Canada West.

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