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The Sabbath Recarder.

FAMILY RELIGION.

A Report prepared for, adopted by, and published at the requestion of the Seventh-day Baptist Western Association.

Report on Family Religion," in casting about for the boundaries of their duty-as they are to look to the family for a religion peculassigned them.

Though religion, as exhibited in the Gospel, presents a combination of beauty, harmony, glory, and power, sufficient to command the admiration of the universe, the disworthy of so vast an assemblage, yet it is evident, that God was actuated by a higher prayer for God's blessing upon its thorough quency. motive, in elaborating its essential elements, and so adjusting and combining them as to bring the whole into operation. That motive is stated by Christ himself, when he says, that "God so loved the world that he gave his only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in him should not perish, but have everlasting life." Without the operation of this system, of which this inestimable gift is a part, the a shame of their own singularity, have forinevitable fate of the human family must have been to perish; and religion is doing the great and glorious work to which it is ordain- did not shine in the time of their chilhood ed, when it is transforming poor, polluted, and youth. There is, perhaps, scarcely a

Though the work of regeneration is entrusted alone to the Holy Spirit, that arrangement by which the disciples of Christ are constituted instruments in the conversion of souls, is conspicuous vindication of the wisdom and beneficence of God. It seems exceedingly fit, that those whose feet have been taken from "the horrible pit and miry clay," should be sent on an errand of expostulation to those whose "steps take hold on death."

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God has sanctified a variety of relations or offices among men to, and instituted others for, the purpose of promulgating the principles of religion, and bringing their beneficent operation to bear upon the hearts and consciences of those who are exposed to death. These offices have been appropriated or constituted at such periods in the lapse of time and progress of human society, as marked their adaptation and necessity. The light afforded by the Scriptures upon this subject renders it evident, that the very first appropriation of office to this work was that of the Head of the Family. Thus, we see Abel acceptably officiating in behalf of himself and his family in the offering of "the firstlings of his flock" to God. Indeed, during the whole antediluvial age, this seems to have been almost exclusively the means of expounding religion and leading in its ceremonies. Nosh is said to have been a preacher of righteous- to echo the voice of prayer and religious inness-an expression which might justify the struction inference that he publicly expounded the principles of righteousness; but the history of that time shows that, with all his preaching. none were impressed with the importance of his mission but the members of his own family; and the strong presumption is, that his in- religious training at home. fluence over them was not so much the result of his public preaching, as of that private instruction which he had bestowed upon them social element in our nature was first developed in the family. In that early age of the world and crude state of society, people as- order. sociated together, mainly, by families. Hence children, having been instructed in religion the importance of an early commencement by their parents, as families gathered around of religious instruction with children, with them, in their turn became teachers.

The addition of other offices for communicating religious istruction does not seem have been made on account of a want of adaptation of this to the object in view, but simply because the change in the aspect of human society afforded opportunity for them to be quent supply of all these other provisons for attended with no responsibility? These are ment and supply of inquiry; and if they as useful. Nor does it appear, that the subsepromoting piety at all abated the responsibili- questions which it would be proper for Christ- forcibly felt their responsibility of parents and heads of families in this respect. In expression, around up a cumu success of rengious instruction that it be to supply them with earthly sustenance. Who and I almost wished I had not found the sovery thing. I was careful not to deceive him; in the way he should go, and when he is old he commenced while the subject of it is young, to supply them with earthly sustenance. Who and I almost wished I had not found the sovery thing. I was careful not to deceive him; will not depart from it," (Prov. xxii. 6,) made appears long after the establishment of the Jewish Priesthood and Church, shows that this ancient obligation was unabated at this time;

faithful performance of this duty of Christian to entirely eradicate them. It has been a ners, as those who have watched over them a heavy stone bound to my heart. It was a religion. The young lady applied to her pasparents and guardians cannot now be neglect- cause of regret, which many good people have from their infancy, and been sympathizing sort of unhappy charm, which gave an evil tor, who said he could not bless the marriage in the deep forest. "This," said the missioned without the most disastrous results. If the carried through life, that their minds are often sharers of their every sorrow! [Remaindernext week.] spirit power to torment me. And I could not of a Jew. The pastor referred her to the ary," is the Lord's doing."

faithful Pastor meets with difficulty in his the runways for thoughts that have their efforts to secure the respect, the confidence, origin in early corrupt impression, made there or the attention of the precious youth of his by the presentation of ideas, which they had neighborhood, it will generally be in the case | which they have tried in vain to obliterate. of those children who do not have proper re-

is strung with trashy and corrupting works of search, and the stainless track of a chrystal tear that fell unbidden from that mother's cheek, as her hand wrought the inscription, and her heart throbbed with solicitude for the

salvation of her child. The consequences of neglect in this respect, have come home upon us, as a people, with fearful weight. Whence came that multitude, who, overcome by the attractions of business or matrimonial alliance, or by saken the "Sabbath of the Lord our God?" The answer is, from those families around whose hearth the light of religious instruction perishing sinners, into the likeness of Christ, society amongst us, that has not, in this way, and making them heirs of an "inheritance to a greater or less extent, been made the incorruptible, undefiled, and that fadeth not sport, not of overpowering conscientious conpicture is still more startling, when we look at the descendants of those families who have placed themselves in an isolated position. Were these scattered prodigals at once transformed into faithful and efficient advocates of the truth, which they have repudiated for the want of that deep impression of it on the heart which is the result of early faithful parental training, there would be scarcely a locality in our wide-spreading country where their voice would not be heard. Indeed, places are known, where, if those who have abandoned the Sabbath, with their descendants, should return to its observance, the effect would be to almost revolutionize the society.

Again: Whence came those, in the church, who have their fallacious notions, of which no argument or truth can relieve them? -notions which not only render them unfit for any useful service, but form unsightly excrescences upon their religious character-excrescences upon which they are liable to receive many a painful thump, and with which they are liable to graze many of the tender interests of religion? Whence came those who are most frequently objects of distressing solicitude to the church, and subjects of discipline in it-who, when involved in difficulty, most obstinately resist efforts for its adjustment? And those whose sordid dispositions are a constant weight on the benevolent operations of the church, extending even to the support of the Gospel at home? And those who, by a loose walk and a groveling conversation, are most frequently heaping reproach upon the religion which they profess? The answer is, they came from domicils unused

ful to the interests of religion, are of frequent

from their childhood. The propriety of this any other. The completeness of its adaptation "All men will finally be holy and happy." arrangement is explained in the fact, that the to the work of impressing upon the mind the But, fortunately, the hand that had chastened position; to show which is the next thing in safety.

1. All those arguments which tend to show an unerring aim, indicate parents as its Heaven-appointed agents. Who is so favorably situated to seize these advantages for successful effort? The first years of their children's existence are spent almost exclusively in their society; and they are continually mak-

(1.) From the fact that the mind in infancy desired impression. Later in life there are to the reformation of people of adult age? and the language of the Apostle, "Ye fathers, apt to be other impressions fixed there, the provoke not your children to wrath, but bring removal of which is essential to the distinct tude, and love, which parents cherish for them up in the nurture and admonition of the ness of those which it is desirable to make. their children, with equal certainty mark this Lord," (Eph. vi. 4,) shows that since the full The loss in waiting is sometimes almost or relation as one affording incalculable encour- I am afraid Deacon Webb will take it away establishment of the Gospel Ministry and quite irreparable, on account of the tenacity agement of success. It is evident that who- from me, that I conceal it; that's all. I would

charge, or if his heart is wrung with the not been prepared, by earlier religious traindevelopment of juvenile criminality in the ing, to repulse with disgust-impressions

(2.) The young mind, besides the negative The Committee appointed to present a ligious instruction at home. If the solemni- or blank state so favorable to distinct impresties of the house and worship of God are dis- sions, almost invariably exhibits a positive turbed by audible talking and laughter with- thirst for those materials which are calculated out, and the careless tramp of feet, the ex- to produce them. Let not those parents who cannot be persuaded that the motion by which hibition of grotesque movements, or the expostponing their religious instructions for they were appointed was passed on the as- change of significant glances within, the offend- their children to "get old enough to be benesumption, or even with the admission, that we ers can generally be traced to families where fited by them," think that their minds will religious instruction is neglected. Mark the wait their tardy movements. The appetite lad who indulges in taking the name of God that is denied the means of gratification at iar to that relation—conclude that any thing in vain, and his home will often exhibit home, will seek it abroad; and the child that relating to the proper development of the boards for checkers or chess, or miniature can- goes forth, prompted by its clamorous crav-Religion of Jesus Christ in the Domestic non, or other means of dissipation, but no ings, is as indifferent as to what it carries to Circle, or the evils that legitimately follow a family altar. Notice the Miss, who, in the the heart, as it was in infancy as to what it neglect of its cultivation in that department house of God, tosses her head with affected carried to the month. The motto, "First airs; deliberately passes upon the fashion, the | come, first served," was never more forcibly of life, will lie within the limits of the field fit, and the quality of every dress; and has an exemplified, than in the operations of the ear for every sound but that of the voice of juvenile mind. Oh! how lamentable, that instruction. Follow her to her home. You so many Christian parents should neglect, may find the wardrobe hung or piled with often fatally neglect, to supply these early but gewgaws; the parlor, perhaps, is furnished indiscriminate cravings with the cooling water with a piano; the center table, likely enough, of life, and leave them to be aggravated by quaffing the exuding ichor of moral turpitude. play of which would constitute an exhibition fiction; but there is no clasped Bible, bear- This is not an imaginary evil, but a living, ing, within, her own name, and a mother's veritable fact, occurring with appalling fre- influence in western New York, is well worth

(3.) Another advantage in early religious instruction, is the readiness with which children, until they have been repeatedly deceived, give credence to what they are told. But pense of those feelings and susceptibilities of vice until I was of age. heir children, which are a thousand fold more tender than the "apple of the eye."

(4.) Finally, this process should be combe commenced with any degree of certainty dulgence. that it will prove successful. For, teachable

be under the influence of those who are responsible for their instruction, if it is neglectreach. No tongue is sufficient to tell the agony of many parents, who, having neglected the religious interests of their children through all the years of their trustfulness and impressibility, when, on warning them of im- cept vile copper. By an accident I learned pending danger, they discover that they have gone immeasurably beyond the reach of their expostulations. Sometimes the reflex influence of this neglect, when it proves fatal to its object, is still more appalling-proceeding so far as to shake a faith which had withstood every other test. A thrilling illustration of this occurred in the case of a worthy Deacon, who has recently been called to his account. He had a numerous family of children, a number of whom had embarked for themselves upon the voyage oslife, without the anchor of Christian hope; and, perhaps, it was their father's worst fault, that he had not, from their childhood, pursued a course of religious instruction, sufficiently searching and faithful to lead them to appreciate its value; though in his house there was an altar, around which, after the reading of a portion of Scripture, the family daily kneeled, while he offered upon it a prayer to God. Among the children who had reached their majority, was a promising son, who had just become established in business; and in the prospect that flattered his father, the hope that he would, some time, become a Christian, was no small item. But he was attacked with a fatal sickness. In vain the best medical skill within reach was called. His father watched, with anxious solicitude, the progress of the disease, but to see him sink, and die, without an abatement These evils, and many others equally hurt- of the delirium which had deprived him of reason at an early stage. The father grieved occurrence, even where abundant provision is at the sight of young life suddenly extinguishmade for the public exercises of instruction ed-that the family circle had been invaded and worship; but they rarely implicate those and one of its number had fallen; but, at the who have been the subjects of proper thought that his son was lost, lost forever, he was inconsolable. The legions of agony and This arrangement for communicating re- unreconciliation charged upon him; he fled ligious instruction was laid too deep in that before them to seek a refuge, until he stood consummate wisdom which wrought out the upon the threshold of that enchanted castle, whole plan of salvation, to be superseded by upon whose front is emblazoned the sentiment, truths of religion, and of leading the soul to followed him to that dangerous retreat, and God, is a sufficient vindication of this pro- kindly led him back to the strong-hold of

2. The adaptation of this instrumentality to the object in view, is pointed out by the cer- ous. When Deacon Webb, at the breakfast kindly than was his wonttainty with which children, at first, go to their table. said. parents for the solution of every perplexing question. Few have failed to notice this tendency, or escaped difficulty in preserving their equanimity, when subjected to the ordeal of the oddity and originality of these queries, and the frankness and confidence with which ing impressions upon their minds, even with- they are stated. This course in children is out an effort. Is it reasonable to suppose, that as natural as it is for them to look to the same such an opportunity to give direction to their source for bread; and gives to parents almost minds came without design? Or that it is an entire monopoly, both of the developcase as they do in the other, it would result once more, I took the coin out of my pocket, and I never regretted it, boy as I was. That it is of the utmost importance to the in as faithful effort to supply their offspring and feasted on its beauty. Yet I was undo more to diminish the number of those who covered? I asked myself. Was it not as faith; and that has made me what I am.

3. All those feelings of tenderness, solici-

PRAYER.

BY A PATIENT IN HANWELL LUNATIC ASYLUM. O thou! the God of light and life, Protect me with thy arm, For all is dark within my soul,

Disquiet and alarm. Why is it thus, my God, that I So desolate should be? Thy sun that shines on others seems To have no ray for me.

Why still on me thy chastening hand This instant dost thou lay? Why thus my lovers and my friends Removest thou away?

The eyes of those are closed in death Who erst my cares beguiled; Thou took'st not one but both away, The mother and the child.

I had no other father, Lord, In youth but only thee, And, till I sinned, I own thou wert Most bountiful to me: And now that I am penitent,

And worn with grief and care, O! leave me not without thine aid, Nor leave me to despair.

THE GOLD SOVEREIGN.

The story of the gold sovereign, related to me by Judge N., a gentleman of wealth and repeating-not for artificial interest, which it does not contain-but for the admirable lesson it conveys to young persons commencing

When I was only eight years old, said this admirable arrangement of Divine Provi- Judge N., my father and my mother being dence, of which such infinite advantage could poor, with half a dozen children better than generally be taken by Christian parents, is myself to take care of, I was given to a farmer often prostituted, even by them, to the pur- in the town of F., who designed making a pose of manufacturing vulgar sport, at the ex- plow-boy of me, and keeping me in his ser-

Well, I had not a very gay time in Deacon Webb's service; for although he was an honest deacon, and a tolerable kind man in his menced with children while they are young, family, he believed in making boys work, and because that is the only time at which it can understood how to avoid spoiling them by in-

So I had plenty of work to do, and an abunand impressible as they are in early life, they dant lack of indulgences to enjoy. It was are very liable, subsequently, to become other- consequently a great treat for me to get the liked him, he was so industrious and faithful; wise. However exclusively they may, at first, enormous sum of one or two pennies into m possession, by any sort of good fortune-a circumstance of such rare occurrence, that at ed, they will most assuredly go beyond its the age of eleven I had learned to regard money as a blessing bestowed by Providence only on a favored few.

Well, I had lived with Deacon Webb three years before I knew the color of any coin exthe color of gold. That is the story I am going to tell you.

One Saturday night Mr. Webb sent me to the village store on some errand; and on returning home, just about dusk, my attention was attracted by a little brown package lying on the road side.

I picked it up to examine its contents, with out the least suspicion of the treasure within. piece." Indeed, it was so light, and the volume of brown paper appeared so large, that I undoubtedly suspected that I was the victim of however, so my trouble was not observed. an April Fool, although it was the month of June. I tore open the folds of the paper. however; and, discerning nothing, I was on that if I should put it in my pocket, like a heard a sermon from the celebrated Flavel, the point of throwing it into the ditch, when cent, or a half-dollar, I should lose it. So, and soon after went to America, where he ringing sound upon a stone.

in my fingers, I spelled out the inscription; prevent its making any noise as it fell. I disthen something whispered to me that it was a did not wish to lose it, I had better nocket it as soon as possible.

Trembling with excitement, I put the coin in my pocket. But it would not stay there Every two minutes I had to take it out and look at it. But whenever I met somebody. I was careful to put it out of sight. Somehow. was honestly mine, by right of discovery; and lings. comforted myself with the sophistry that it crying, "Who's lost?"

I went home with the gold in my pocketwould not have had the deacon's folks know what I had found for the world. I was sorely troubled with the fear of losing my vast nd incalculable treasure. This was not all.

night, and projects for securing my treasure following morning I was feverish and nerv- death. But he patted my head, and said more found after many days. [Lon. Evang. Mis.

"William!" I started and trembled, thinking the next

words would be-"Where is that piece of gold you have found and wickedly concealed, to keep it from the rightful owner?

But he only said "I want you to go to Mr. Baldwin's this honesty was the best policy. morning, and ask him if he can come and work for me to-day and to-morrow.".

But then I said to myself-Why, if I don't know who the loser is, how can I give him his money? It is only because

with which corrupt impressions adhere to the ever would be successful in winning souls to not steal gold; and if the loser should ask me Observation has shown many, to their deep mind. Even under the most rigorous appli- Christ, must make them objects upon which for it, I would give it to him. I apologized thus

ed with my immense riches as I had been with | Court of Rome. The Pope refused to authora rusty copper which I had found some weeks ize the marriage. They then turned to the before. Nobody claimed the penny, although other side. For want of a Catholic blessing I kept my good fortune no secret; and I had on their marriage, the lady consented to re been happy as a king, or as a king is commonly ceive that of the Jew. They applied to the supposed to be.

Mr. Baldwin was not at home, and I returned to the deacon's house. I saw Mr. Wardley's horse standing at the gate, and I was terribly frightened. Mr. Wardley was a constable, and I thought he had come to take me to prevented from marrying, or were to be marjail. So I hid in the garden until he went ried without a benediction. The uncle of the away. By that time reason began to prevail young bridegroom advised them, as the last over cowardice, and I made my appearance resource, to address themselves to one of his at the house. The deacon looked angrily at

Now, thought I, feeling faint, he's going to accuse me of finding the gold.

But he only scolded me for being so long about my errand. I never received a reprimand so willingly. His severe words sounded sweet, I had expected something so much more terrible. I worked all day with the gold in my

pocket. I wonder Deacon Webb did not

suspect something, I stopped so often to see if the gold was really there; for much as the possession of it troubled me, the fear of losing it troubled me scarcely less. I was miserable. I wished a hundred times I had not found the gold. I felt that it would be a relief to lay it down on the road side; again I wrapped it in brown paper just as I had found it. I wondered if ill-got wealth made every body so miserable.

At night I was sent again to Mr. Baldwin's, and having found him, obtained his promise to work at Deacon Webb's on the following

It was dark when I went home, and I was afraid of robbers. I never felt so cowardly in my life. It seemed to me that any body could rob me with a clear conscience, because my treasure was not mine. I got home, and went trembling to bed.

Mr. Baldwin came early to breakfast with us. I should tell you something about him. He was an honest, poor man, who supported a large family by hard work. Every body and besides making good wages for his labor, devoted herself to preach he often got presents of meal and flour from those who employed him.

Well, at the breakfast table, after Deacon Webb had asked the blessing, and given Baldwin a piece of pork, so that he might eat, and go to work as soon as possible, something was said about the "news."

" I suppose you have heard about my misfortune," said Mr. Baldwin.

"Your misfortune?" " Yes."

"Why, what has happened to you?" asked

"I thought every body had heard of it, replied Baldwin. "You see, the other night when Mr. Woodly paid me, he gave me a gold

I started, and felt the blood forsake my cheeks. All eyes were fixed upon Baldwin,

"A sovereign," said Baldwin, "the first one I ever had in my life; and it seemed to me yellow, round, glittering, too bright and too ish thing. I must have lost the coin taking small for a penny. I felt of it, I squeezed it out my handkerchief; and the paper would

picked it up." "Who could be so dishonest as to keep it?"

asked the deacon. I felt like sinking thorough the floor.

"Is this yours, Mr. Baldwin?"

These troubles kept me awake half the ed where and when I had found the gold.

"Don't cry about it, William. You are an honest boy, if you did come near falling into temptation. Always be honest, my son; and

if you do not grow rich, you will be happy with a clear conscience.' But I cried still-for joy. I laughed, too, the deacon had so touched my heart. Of

what a load was I relieved! I felt then that As for Baldwin, he declared that I should have the money for finding it; but I wished

sovereigns. But this has nothing to do with my story. That is told; and all I have to add is, I have never regretted clearing my conscience of Poor Job Baldwin's sovereign.

help thinking that I was not half so well pleas- Archbishop of Paris, who referred her to the Grand Rabbi; but he was not less exclusive than the Pope, and refused to bless the marriage of a Catholic. The Pope refused to bless the Jew; the Rabbi refused to marry the Christian; the young people were either colleagues, a Protestant pastor. M. Coquerel replied that he had in his heart prayers for the whole world, and, above all, for these who wish for them. So the young people were English paper.

DECISION.

More than forty years ago, a young man was preceptor of Bradford Academy, who had ust become interested in religion. He was invited to a social party to spend the evening. After tea the tables were prepared for card playing. This young man was very much tried when he saw this preparation. Several of the company were young ladies who were members of his school, and he felt a responsibility respecting the influence which he should exert upon them. He made up his mind that he would not engage in the amusement, and retired to another room. The young ladies asked, "Where is the preceptor?" They all gathered around him and entreated him to join them in card playing. He told them that he could not, and gave them his reasons. This afforded him an opportunity to enter into a free conversation on the subject of personal

Among the young ladies present that evening was Harriet Atwood, who was afterwards Harriet Newell, of the first company of missionaries who went from this country. The faithful conversation of that young man resulted in her conversion. Through the blessing of God, an entire revolution was wrought in her feelings and purposes. She to the heathen. She had it in her heart to do this work, but lived only to come in sight of heathen lands. Her memoir, prepared and published by Dr. Woods, has done a great work. She being dead, yet speaketh. Hundreds have been baptized into her name as well as imbued with her spirit. Her example will live, and continue to exert an influence, until earth's remotest nations shall have learned Messiah's name.

The young man who took this stand has been a successful pastor in New Hampshire more than forty years. The good accomplished by the decided stand which he took that night will never be fully understood until the secrets of all hearts shall be revealed. How important that Christians be decided! [Rec.

REMEMBERED EIGHTY-FIVE YEARS.

Luke Short, when about fifteen years of age. something dropped out of it and fell with a like a goose, I wrapped it in a piece of paper, spent the remainder of his life. He received and stowed it in my coat pocket, where I no immediate impression from Flavel's ser-I looked at it in astonishment. It was thought it was safe. I never did a more fool- mon, and lived in carelessness and sin till he was a century in age. He was now a "sinner a hundred years old;" and, to all appearance, ready to "die accursed." But, sitting one covered my loss when I got home, and went day in a field, he fell into a busy reflection on gold coin of incalculable value, and that if I back to look for it; but some body must have his past life; and recurring to the events of his youth, he thought of having heard Mr. Flavel preach, and vividly recollected a large portion of his sermon, and the extraordinary earnestness with which it was delivered. Starting as "I don't know," replied the poor man, shak- if stung by an adder, he instantly labored uning his head sadly, "he's welcome to it, who- der accusings of conscience, and ran from ever he is; and I hope his conscience won't | thought to thought till he arrived first at con-I felt a guilty dread of finding an owner to trouble him more than the money is worth; viction of sin, and next to an apprehension of the coin. Provided I found none, I thought it | though Heaven knows I want my honest earn- | the Divine method of saving the guilty. He soon after joined a Congregational church in This was too much for me. The allusion his vicinity, and to the day of his death, which was not my business to go about the streets to my conscience brought the gold out of my happened in the one hundred and sixteenth pocket. I resolved to make a clean breast of year of his age, gave satisfactory evidence of it, and be honest in spite of poverty and shame. being a truly converted and believing follow-So I held the gold in my trembling hand, and er of the Saviour. Mr. Flavel had long before passed to his heavenly rest, and could not, while on earth, have supposed that his My voice was so faint that he did not hear living voice would so long continue to yield It seemed to me that my face betrayed my se- mes So I repeated my question in a more its echoes as an instrument of doing good to cret. I could not look at any body with an courageous tone. All eyes were turned upon a wandering sinner. Let ministers and prime in astonishment; and the deacon demand- vate Christians, who labor for the spiritual well-being of their fellow-men, cast their I burst into tears, and confessed every thing. | bread upon the waters, in full faith that though by a safe investment, the other half. On the I expected the deacon would whip me to they lose sight of it themselves, it shall be

THE HUNTER'S CONVERSION.

The Rev. Peter Conrad, a missionary of the American Baptist Home Mission Society. in Wisconsin, reports an interesting incident, During a severe rain storm, he heard a knock at his door. On opening it a man entered, who was from the head waters of the Kickapoo river, distant fifty or sixty miles. He was in the full garb of a hunter, dressed in deer I felt immensely relieved. I left the house to keep clear of the troublesome stuff for a skin, with fringe of the same on the seams and got out of sight as soon as possible. Then, time, and I did—I would not touch his offer; and borders of his coat. Around his waist knife in a sheath. Requesting a conversation with the missionary, he wa That it is of the utmost importance to the with religious instruction as is generally made happy. Consciousness of wrong troubled me, success of religious instruction that it be with religious instruction that it be study, where, with tears in his eyes, he accurate the was very kind to me, and trusted me in study, where, with tears in his eyes, he accurate the was very kind to me, and trusted me in study, where, with tears in his eyes, he accurate the was very kind to me, and trusted me in study, where, with tears in his eyes, he accurate the was very kind to me, and trusted me in study, where, with tears in his eyes, he accurate the was very kind to me, and trusted me in study, where, with tears in his eyes, he accurate the was very kind to me, and trusted me in study, where, with tears in his eyes, he accurate the was very kind to me, and trusted me in study, where, with tears in his eyes, he accurate the was very kind to me, and trusted me in study, where, with tears in his eyes, he accurate the was very kind to me, and trusted me in study, where, with tears in his eyes, he accurate the was very kind to me, and trusted me in study, where, with tears in his eyes, he accurate the was very kind to me, and trusted me in study, where, with tears in his eyes, he accurate the was very kind to me, and trusted me in the was very kind to me, and trusted me in the was very kind to me, and trusted me in the was very kind to me, and trusted me in the was very kind to me, and trusted me in the was very kind to me, and trusted me in the was very kind to me, and trusted me in the was very kind to me, and trusted me in the was very kind to me, and trusted me in the was very kind to me, and trusted me in the was very kind to me, and trusted me in the was very kind to me, and trusted me in the was very kind to me, and trusted me in the was very kind to me, and trusted me in the was very kind to me, and trusted me in the was very kind to me, and trusted me in the was very kind to me in the was very kind to me in the was very ki knowledged his errand—to inquire what he should do to be saved. The missionary soon perceived that the work on his heart was the sheet, in a favorable condition to receive the sheet, in a favorable condition to receive the desired impression. Later in life there are heart, he went out into the woods and earnestly sought the blessing of forgiveness, and returned to the missionary's house, declaring with tears of gushing joy, that he had found Jesus Christ to be his friend. He remained JEW AND CATHOLIC MARRIED.—A young for a time with the missionary, giving evidence sorrow, and will show any who are willing to cation of self-discipline, propelled by a truly all these feelings center. But who is capable to myself all the way to Mr. Baldwin's house, Jew, in Paris, wished to be married some of a real work of grace on his heart, and in direct their attention to the subject, that the Christian spirit, it has been found impossible of such yearnings of soul for famishing sinThe Sabbath Recarder.

New York, July 15, 1852.

STATE OF THE DENOMINATION.

It is a solemn thought, that "judgment must begin at the house of God." What the end will be of those who compose the Seventh-day Baptist denomination, when the judgment shall have passed, it may not be easy to say; but no one, we presume, will accuse us of uncharitableness, if we say, they will "scarcely be Oxford, has at length been published. It consaved." 1 Pet. 4: 17, 18.

The same inspired writer who teaches that the righteous will scarcely be saved, also informs us of a way in which we may have an entrance ministered to us abundantly into the everlasting kingdom of Jesus Christ. 2 Pet 1: 11. It would seem, however, as if the most of us thought it quite enough to be saved " so as by fire." 1 Cor. 3: 15. But what if the fire consume us, ere the hand of mercy snatch us as a brand from the burning? Let those who are content to have just religion enough to get to heaven, think of this.

Three of our Associations have now passed their anniversaries for the present year and what do we learn, from their statistics, of the state of the denomination? Alas! alas! We are progressing, but not in that which would be the life of the churches. We are the world to Christ. We are "rich, and increased with goods, and have need of nothing.' Probably, there never was a time, when we enjoyed greater prosperity in this world's good. But for all that, we are "wretched, and miserable, and poor, and blind, and naked." Worldly-mindedness has eaten up our piety. With here and there an exception, our churches have diminished in numbers, instances of deplorably neglected, the power of the minnor of water, but of hearing the words of the continuance of affairs as they are.

One of our ministering brethren, who has labored long and usefully, in a communication which, we suppose, was not intended for the public eye, expresses himself with much feel ing on this point, and very appropriately. He will excuse the liberty we take in publishing a part of his letter. Our readers will ponder the solemn facts upon which he dwells, and ask whether it is not time to clothe ourselves in sackcloth, and beseech God to take away our reproach.

which should neither exalt our position unduly, nor unjustly depress it. And the result of these observations has been to greatly distress

Our number is exceeding small. This itself is a circumstance of weakness, which is truly discouraging, when we consider the amount of labor demanded at our hands. early part of the present year, Mr. W. J. Fox Then, what a large proportion even of these moved for a Select Committee of the Comare barely supporting a nominal existence. They have a name to live, but how feeble and inefficient are they. Of the number that are somewhat active, how many are crippled for the want of education, and that thorough menin this 'age of gigantic intellectual strife. But, farther, how dismal the fact that some, who have been reckoned among our most the decisions of our ecclesiastical bodies, deposed or suspended—justly threatened with the ban of excommunication. O, 'how is the gold become dim, and the most fine gold changed!' This is sad. Our candidates for the ministry, too, where are they? Indeed, have we any? Our young men of talent are turning their attention in other directions. For some cause, few hear and reply to the voice of the Lord calling to this work. 'Here am I, send me.' Either their hearts are not holds them back. This is to me a source of great anxiety; and whatever the cause of this delinquency may be, I would that it might be sought out, and remedied.

does not satisfy me, to say that 'it is a general time of backsliding and apostasy.' I take no comfort in that thought. Look, I say, at our churches. Several of the strongest of them are bound, hand and foot, by dissensions and internal broils—strong and leading brethren arrayed against each other-and this too in the kingdom of peace! In some instances, even church is arrayed against church, and others so far sympathizing with these that come over us; and so deep is this sleep, that even the thunders of Sinai do not disturb have no revivals, or but comparatively few. Backsliders and apostates increase upon our strength of the state, are drinking in scepticism and infidelity, are becoming wanton, and refuse restraint. As for the counsels of the Almighty, they despise them; and as for his reproofs, they will not bear them. As for the gospel, they are not sensible that they need it, for they know not that they are diseased Their depravity is so deeply intrenched in their natures, that its presence is not seen.

limited and circumscribed, on the right hand and on the left. We have neither the men nor the means to accomplish the purposes

overdrawn. If so, what shall we do? Shall we give up and die? O for faith in God!for strong faith! I feel that I need this faith -faith mixed with ardent, undying love !that can remove mountains—that finds its anchorage in the throne of the Eternal."

RRITISH CORRESPONDENCE. Oxford University—Education in England and Scot

GLASGOW, June 25, 1852.

The Report of the Commission appointed to examine into the affairs of the University of sists of 800 folio pages, two thirds being occupied with documents and evidence. It proposes important alterations. The Commis sioners are for abolishing the existing monopo ly of the Colleges and Halls of the University, by allowing students to reside in Oxford with out the expense of connection with thos bodies. In regard to the Colleges, they urge the immediate necessity of opening the fellow

ships and scholarships, the number and value of the scholarships being at the same time in creased. They suggest numerous alterations for improving the Government of the University, for the supervision of studies, the appointment of examiners, and the management of its public libraries. They however propose that celibacy should still continue to be a necessary condition for holding fellowships, with certain specified exceptions. Some professorships advancing, but not in the work of subduing they would suppress, while they would also create new ones, and amalgamate others-the professors being distributed into four boards for the regulation of study:-1. Theology; 2. Mental Philosophy and Philology; 3. Jurisprudence and History; 4. Mathematical and Physical Science. Professors and Lecturers they would allow to receive fees, while col lege revenues should to a certain extent be also made available for the education of the backsliding have multiplied, family religion is University. All oaths imposed by college statutes, and all declaration against change in istry is waxing feeble, and there seems to be statutes, they would prohibit. Such alteraa prospect, that God is about to send upon us tions will not be carried into effect without that worst of all curses, "a famine, not of bread, much opposition from those interested in the

The subject of Education excites deep interest, and is becoming more and more perplexed, in this country. An enmity at all re- tained in the heading of this article. The ligious instruction in the schools, by those who great object of that article was to show, that up that sermon and read it with a view to its students took part in the exercises. The Adthe discussions among Christians as to the na- teach as the great qualification for the minis- investigation, you will all agree with me, that ture of the religious instruction to be communicated, form serious difficulties in the way | this position by a later writer, who (though he of Government. A year ago, the House of may sometimes preach) styles himself "A Commons voted £150,000 as the year's esti- Layman." Of this position he says, "This is John 14th and ending with his prayer Prof. Kenyon, who has heretofore taken a mate, for Great Britain, of expenditure on certainly the teaching of the Bible, as quoted in the 17th chapter. The first sermon this head - having advanced, in successive by the writer." The Bible, with me, is the "Ifeel exceedingly distressed. There are years, the grant from £20,000, the amount several stand-points from which, for a long voted twenty years ago. The Prime Ministime. I have been trying to take observations, ter. Lord John Russell, then stated the principle of the Government to be, that instruction should not be divorced from religion, and vet that no child taught at any school favored " First, let us look, for one moment, into or supported by the State, should be compelled the condition of things as it respects the min- to attend any religious instruction to which his parents conscientiously object. This, fair as it seems, is disliked by some; and in the mons to inquire into the state of the education of the people. His motion was rejected; and under the present Derby Ministry the annual vote was passed without modification. Since tal training which is requisite for the develop- then, however, a Minute of the Committee of ment of one's self, and for extensive usefulness | Privy Council, giving increased authority to | frequent allusions to our former article in this the Episcopal Clergy and Bishops in the selection of the books, and religious principles useful and successful ministers, are now, by of the teachers, has occasioned much apprehension and blame. Even the Evangelical and perseverance and eminent success" were are so alarmed at the prospect thereby presented, as to be speaking of establishing separate schools. Government having, however, been severely taken to task in Parliament for concealing their purpose until after the estimates were passed, they have intimated that no action shall be taken on that Minute, until sufficiently imbued with the love of souls, or the Commons, being asked for the next grant. spiritual weakness, or some other cause, shall have opportunity of expressing formally in maintaining, that "aptness to teach" is a

In Scotland, the same question, and from the same causes, is alike perplexed. The "Again, look at our churches. Now, it parish schools are now regarded by Dissenters with more than former dissatisfaction, and the increase in the number of the Dissenters is giving them more influence in opposition to established institutions and usages, that were formerly not only respected, but even venerated. Lord Melgund introduced into the Commons a bill which would have considerably affected the existing power of the Established they are but little better off. What a sin and Church in regard to the schools—which, howburning shame is this! Other churches are ever, was rejected by a majority of 137 against affected with a disease little less to be dreaded 124. The Scottish Universities were also intend--lukewarmness. A death-spell seems to have ed to be hand-maidens to the Established Church; and Tests are required to be taken by them! Or, if aroused somewhat, they im- the several Professors appointed to the respectmediately sink again to slumber, with the ive chairs. These were imposed in 1690, and resluggards song upon their lips, 'A little more quire conformity to its doctrines and governsleep'—'a little more slumber.' Hence, we ment. The growth of Dissent, among teach- champions in many a well-fought battle for And such a church shall shine in the world, and ers, as well as among those whose children are hands, while sinners grow bold, and scoff at to be taught, has caused this to be felt irk- proved of God as his armor-bearers," have are the chosen guardians, can be defend-Zion and her King. Our sons and daughters, some; and last year, Mr. Cowan, (a Free our pride, and the hope of the church, and Church man,) one of the M. P.s for Edinburgh, introduced a Bill for the abolition of these tests as regarded the Professors elected to chairs of Literature, Science, and Philosophy (without affecting that for Divinity.) This Bill was largely petitioned for by the towns and Town Councils—including those of Glas- he showed that it was unto men that the word arguments with which to convince, and no received, of late, several new subscriptions gow and Edinburgh. It was, however, re-"Finally, our Home and Foreign Missions jected in the House of Commons; although possessed the Bible qualifications for this need replenishing and extending. But where by a majority of only 66 against 65, Sir G. labor. are our materials for the work? We are Grey, a member of the then Government, Most of having both spoken and voted in its favor.

"Now, I am satisfied that this imperfect tention to move for a Committee of the whole strue the apparent difference as a necessary of its private members, and avoided the re- gious periodicals?

and defective sketch is not in any particular House of Commons to consider the same sub- result of his well-wrought rhetorical copiousmotion to insert a clause extending the provision to the tests taken by parochial school masters. In the discussion on the 16th of teach to other qualifications." "Yet in the such sacrifices. are not of the faith which the tests would seem to imply. Some who have subscribed the Confession of Faith, as required, are memknown to be very rarely in any church. Mr Cowan intimated in this discussion, that of 20 candidates for the chair of Greek Professor in the University of Edinburgh, then vacant, inqualified to be inducted. Although this new Bill also provided that "nothing contained in it shall affect the chairs of Theology, Divinity, chairs," it was, on the division, April 28th, reected by a majority of 170 against 157. ong the measure will be carried.

After a long trial, in which several women perjury, Dr. Newman has had a verdict recorded against him at the instance of Dr. Achilli for libel. The trial has excited much interest, not only on account of the position but from the known fact that great exertions were being made on the continent to procure evidence destructive of Achilli's character. Of all the numerous charges, most of them very infamous, the jury find only one to be true—that Achilli was suspended in 1841 by notable sermon on the mount is not remark he Inquisition - which, he swears, was for holding the doctrine of justification by faith, and that he never was questioned for im-J. A. BEGG.

QUALIFICATIONS FOR THE MINISTRY

To the Editors of the Sabbath Recorder A few weeks since, I presented through the Recorder some thoughts on the theme conter. I am happy to find myself sustained in for purity, clearness, and appropriateness of says, "We should aim at a thoroughly-educated ministry—a ministry 'apt to teach' the much prefer to commit the suicide than to save my head by a time-serving policy. I admire the zeal and eloquence with which

'A Layman" advocates the blending of piety,

zeal and perseverance with "aptness to

I spent many a thoughtful hour. From the connection of his argument, it is possible that some may have supposed that we had taken | They dealt in "elaborate discussions," in "exthe unhallowed position, that " piety and zeal deep toned devotion." I would that all minparty of the Establishment, as they are called, not necessary to the ministerial character and calling. We fully adopt the whole characteristics of a model gospel minister, as given by the Apostle, 1 Timothy 3d chapter, as our standard. "A Laymen" will notice, by referring to these, that all of them, save "aptness to teach," belong as much, and as necessarily and appropriately, to "A Layman" as to "A Minister." Am I not right, therefore, sine qua non" to the minister. I have had nothing to do with it as "a variable quantity." Hair-splitting metaphysical definitions serve more to darken counsel than to enlighten. What the universal intelligence of the masses readily recognizes as "aptness to teach, needs no scholastic definitions to make plain. And there is such a uniformity of notion on this theory among ministers and people, that "A Layman" may quiet his fears "that we may never ordain another minister." Our ministry has many bright gems in its galaxy. There are young men, whose hearts burn with places vacated by the toil-worn ministers as "they ascend to their reward." Many of to make a poor minister." I would that "A of reconciliation was committed-men who

Most of A Layman's article looks as if he were controverting our former article, but In the present session of Parliament, the yet most of its sentiments are so in agreement

ject; and Lord Melgund gave notice of a ness in style, and not to a radical difference py should I have been. And I am constrain-

February, reference was made to the notori- church I had rather speak five words with my ous fact, that many of the existing Professors understanding, that by my voice I might teach others also, than ten thousand words in an unknown tongue." (1 Cor. xiv. 19.) "Study to show thyself approved unto God, a workman that needeth not to be ashamed, rightly dibers of the Episcopal Church, and some are viding the word of truth." (2 Timothy ii. 15.) And the things that thou hast heard of me among many witnesses, the same commit thou to faithful men, who shall be able to teach others also." (2 Timothy ii. 2.) "Whereunto I am appointed a preacher and an Apostle, a cluding some of the most eminent men the teacher of the Gentiles." (2 Timothy i. 2.) country could produce, only four were legally Read also the fourth chapter of second Timo thy. Language could not more plainly show, hat the Apostle Paul regarded ability to teach as the great qualification for the ministry. Nor may it be disputed, that his ability or Church History," and was supported by to teach gave him the great power he had as numerous petitions, yet, as it proposed "to relan Apostle. "For his letters, say they, are peal all former statutes relating to the secular weighty and powerful." (2 Cor. x. 10.) "And he reasoned in the synagogue every Sabbath. (Acts xviii, 4.) "And he continued there year and six months, teaching the word of God These divisions indicate that probably ere among them." (xviii. 2.) "And as he reasoned of righteousness, temperance, and judgment to come, Felix trembled." (Acts xxiv. 25.) And the same Apostle, in a most skillful manwore in a manner that the Jury must regard | ner, has drawn out, in the clearest possible ar guments, the whole economy of the Gospel, in his several epistles. For skill in reasoning, aptness to teach, clearness and force of expression, he has no superior. Such was the man whom Jesus Christ placed at the head of of the parties as converts, the one to the the ministry, as an example, a teacher, and Romish faith, and the other to the Protestant, guide of them that should come after him Who shall say that aptness to teach was not the great weapon by which he conquered. In my former article I used the term "exegetical." "A Layman" quotes it often, (as if it

were not so important as my single use of it sug-

gested,) and says, " It seems to me that Christ'

ably "exegetical." 'It seems to me' that he has not well consider it, if he so judges. There is not, in the whole compass of the New Testament, a purer and clearer exegesis of the principles and economy of religion, than in that sermon. "And he opened his mouth and taught them, saying, Blessed are the poor in spirit, for theirs is the kingdom of heaven. Blessed are they that mourn, for," &c. And thus it continues, announcing a proposition and explaining it; every proposition being followed by an exegesis or explanation of i Let me ask every reader of this article to take exegesis, it has no equal. It is the " masterpiece." So also is it with his no less notable sermon to his disciples, commencing with preached by an Apostle after Christ's ascen- ed by ill health from doing so. Presuming sion, when they were filled with the Holy end of all controversy. I can not, therefore, Ghost on the day of Pentecost, was an exegeharmonize the above confession of "A Lay- sis of the prophecies relating to the then exist. furnished us at an early day by an eye witness, man" with his closing paragraph, in which he | ing events. Three thousand souls were add- | we add no more. ed to the church as the fruits of that "exegetical discourse." Stephen's defense before the high priest was an exegesis of the former whole gospel; but it were suicidal to our best Scriptures relating to the things then transpirinterests to make such qualifications a sine qualing, for which he suffered martyrdom. Philip's non of the ministry at present." If it be discourse to the eunuch was an exegesis suicidal to adopt a Bible standard, I would of the passage the eunuch was reading Paul's defense before Agrippa had as its prominent characterstic this exegetical character. And so, from beginning to end, is it with all the discourses recorded in the New Testament I am therefore persuaded, that "A Layman' has not studied the teachings of Christ and his Apostles so much to learn the character teach," as qualifications for the minister. In of their teachings as the spirit by which they this we agree. Over this lack in myself have clothe them. Let us have both. The "Galilean fishermen" were sent to teach. With what zeal, and clearness of argument, and purity of exegesis, some of them taught, may be found in the "Acts of the Apostles." egetical essays," and "had great aptness to teach," accompanied by the "out-gushing of

church would accomplish its mission in the I said before, that men must be taught what to believe, and how to believe, before they can be persuaded to believe. I repeat it. And I insist still, under or out of my incog. (for it is said I cannot write so as to remain incog.) that | days they were without bread, and for six ness to teach, do not qualify one for the ministry. If such are to be ordained, then some of the sisters would claim the rite first; and 'A Layman" could not deny it. Our own churches to this day suffer from the former | bread enough to give seven and a half biscuits habit of ordaining all that came, without re- each to the 130 persons on board. A supply ference to their ability to teach and to feed the flock of Christ. We have hundreds of religious pigmies, because those who were placed over them by the rite of ordination could not teach and would not learn. Scores lived on parched beans, and when the shir have left the denomination, because they were not well instructed by those having the over sight of them. We are weak and sickly, be cause our ministers are some of them so. By the time that we ought to have been men, we are babes, because we have not been fed fervent zeal and exalted piety, who have "apt- Mark the character of those who have come ness to teach." From such as these may the up under an intelligent ministry. They are destitute churches be supplied; and they fill the the strength and glory of our denomination, and the men on whom we rely to give character and direction to our operations. An intelligent ministry can alone make churches ments of Zion, and have been the chosen will make an intelligent and pious church. truth and righteousness, and have been "ap- exert its power for the world's reformation. list. We have a work to do among the E. T. Wright, of the Maulmain Karen mistruth and righteousness, and have been "ap- The truths that characterize us, of which we Baptists, and we wish Baptists to help us to sion. These missionaries have all been under looked with anxiety upon those destined to be ed and propagated only by those who are their successors, and sometimes have had oc- able to measure strength with the strong, casion to say, "A good man has been spoiled and wisdom and learning with the wise and learned. In those who have aptness to teach,

isters now were like them. We then should

sponsibilities of the ministry, happy, yea, haped again to say, Many a good man has been I present other arguments, by which I wish spoiled and lost to the church to make a poor to show the "true relation of aptness to inefficient minister. Let there be no more A MINISTER.

ACADEMIC ANNIVERSARIES.

The Public Examination and Anniversary Exercises of DeRuyter Institute were held and its auxiliaries, is 438. Of these the Paweek before last. As no official notice of rent Society assisted 294, of whom 181 were them has been sent us, we are only able to say what we gather from a private letter, that the examination passed off very well," and that the compositions, declamations, and coloquy, were " quite interesting."

THE UNION ACADEMY, at Shiloh, N. J., held its Anniversary on the 5th inst. "A clear sumhealth-invigorating odors of meadows and harvest fields, with the cool and inviting shade scene one of unsurpassed leveliness. No less 294. than two thousand persons were in attendance, and the marked attention and the ani mated faces of the assembly, indicated that to them the occasion was truly 'a feast of rea son and a flow of soul." Over forty pieces were read and spoken by members of the Institution, some of which elicited much applause, while all of them are said to have reflected credit upon the students and the school. The Annual Address was delivered by J. T. Nixon, Esq., of Bridgeton, his theme being "The ntimate connection existing between the general diffusion of Intelligence and the perpetu- streets of 710 feet 11 inches. The whole has ation of our Republican Institutions." address is spoken of by one of the West Jer- large area in the center. The boilers are to sey papers as "a chaste and finished production, appropriate to the day and the occasion. The Bridgeton String/Band discoursed excellent music at intervals throughout the exercises. We are happy to learn that the institution has been in a flourishing condition during the past year, and that its prospects for the year to come are quite flattering.

The Fourteenth Anniversary of ALFRED ACADEMY was held on the 8th inst., in the new, large, and well-arranged Chapel, which, though not quite complete, is said to have answered the purpose admirably. Thirty of the were of a highly interesting and encouraging prominent part in them, was this year preventthat a full account of the anniversary will be

DEATH OF ELD. JOB TYLER.

A letter from Bro. Clarke Needham gives us farther particulars relative to the death of Eld. Job Tyler. It seems that he was taken sick in the latter part of December, soon after the vessel, in which he was a passenger for San Francisco, left Panama. He died on the 20th of February, near San Diego, at which place his remains were taken on shore and buried. A combination of diseases had reduced him very much, when his lungs became affected and that, in the opinion of the physician or board, caused his death. His mind was un impaired to the last, and he expressed perfect resignation to the Divine Will. A funeral service was numerously attended, on the 30th of May, in the neighborhood of Bro. Tyler's former residence in Michigan, when a sermon was preached by Eld. Asa Bennett, from Num. have intelligent and spiritual laymen, and the 23: 10-" Let me die the death of the righteous, and let my last end be like his."

The letter from which we gather the above facts, states that Bro. Tyler's fellow passengers had a very hard voyage of sixty-three days from Panama to San Diego. For thirty zeal, and piety, and success even, without apt- days they had but half a pint of water each per day, and half a pint of musty flour and meal. While upon this allowance, they fell in with a brig, from which they obtained of water was obtained from an island, but this failed them five or six days before reaching port. For the last four or five days they made the harbor of San Diego, there was not a pound of provision left on board.

> A Judicious Hint.—'The editor of the Biblical Recorder, in referring to the large number of converts lately baptized by Rev. Mr. Elwell, adds:-

"We hope that bro. E. will call the attention of these new converts to the subject of religious periodicals. We shall be pleased to have ing, as passengers, the Rev. Lyman Stilson, of some fifty, seventy-five, or even a hundred of the Maulmain Burman mission, his four chilthose who have stood for years on the battle- intelligent. An intelligent and pious ministry these recently baptized persons become sub- dren, and two children of the Rev. E. A. Stescribers to the Recorder. Each revival of vens, of the same mission; Mrs. C. Bennett religion ought to increase our subscription and son, of the Tavoy mission; and Miss H.

The force of this appeal (says the Christian Watchman) should commend it to pastors and active members in our churches. There adorned with fervent piety, shall our enemies are seasons when it becomes comparatively Layman" could have listened to the fervid find "foemen worthy of their steel." And easy to increase the number of readers of reeloquence and deep-toned piety of one of our shall one who is unskilled in the doctrines of ligious newspapers. Times of revival are ited twice during the ensuing four years, by aged ministers, as, in an ordination discourse, the Gospel, who has no ability to teach, no specially favorable for this object. We have Bishops Scott and Baker respectively. The eloquence to persuade, be entrusted with what which we have recognized as coming from might fill an angel's heart, and filled a Sa- young converts. The number of these, we viour's hands? Shall the Gospel of the Son have no doubt, might be considerably multiof God be made an occasion of uninstructive plied, if the matter were distinctly brought harangues, and senseless declamations, be- before the minds of those who are coming cause certain brethren think themselves called into the churches. And what more effective merce says:to preach? Ah! who is sufficient for these means of permanently forming the young things? Could I have been permitted by the Christian's character can be adopted, than the our city. They attracted considerable atten-Lord Advocate for Scotland intimated his in- with our own, that we are half inclined to con- church to have remained in its bosom as one making him a constant reader of the best reli- tion on the plaza last week, while engaged in

AIDING CANDIDATES FOR THE MINISTRY The American Education Society held meeting in Boston, a short time since, at which the reports of its various officers were presented. It was stated that the receipts of the Society and its auxiliaries, during last year. amounted to \$29,376; disbursements \$32. 066. The whole number of young men sided during the past year by the Parent Society engaged in the study of theology, and 163 were in college. Of the 294 assisted by the Parent Society, 168 were from New England, 14 were from the Middle States, 74 from the Western States, three from Canada, and two from Constantinople. 61 new applicants have been admitted to the patronage of the society during the past year, and 31 have completed their course of theological study. The nummer sky, and a gentle breeze, scented by the ber aided by the Parent Society has been gradually on the increase for several years. In 1844, it was 230; in 1845, 218; in 1846, 238; in 1847, 246; in 1848, 275; in 1849. of a beautiful grove, conspired to render the 285; in 1850, 294; in 1851, 277; in 1852,

> THE NEW BIBLE HOUSE.—The following account of the building now erecting in New York for the accommodation of the American Bible Society, was given on the occasion of laying the corner-stone :-

The building occupies the block of ground pounded by Fourth Avenue, Astor Place, Third Avenue, and Ninth-street, and is to be six stories high, with cellars and vaults/ The front on Fourth Avenue is 198 feet 8 inches, on Astor Place 202 feet 10 inches, on Third Avenue 76 feet 11 inches, and on Ninth-street 232 feet 6 inches, forming a front on four The an average depth of about 50 feet, leaving a be placed in the inner area or yard, so as not to expose the operatives to danger in case of accident. The whole establishment is so planned, that from the delivery of the paper in Ninth-street, it will proceed regularly through its various stages of manufacture, until it arrives in books in the depository, with but very little labor in hoisting from one story to another,

> LIBERTY OF THE PPESS IN FRANCE.—The following document is interesting, as an illustration of the kind of liberty enjoyed by the press in France, and as a specimen of the style. of one of the high public officers :-

"Sir:-I have received the Evangelical Bulletin of Lower Britanny, a newspaper are open or concealed infidels, together with Christ and his Apostles regarded ability to "exegetical" character. At the end of the dress to the Graduating Class was delivered published by you. I read in that paper, page sent informs us that the exercises throughout sons renounced the errors of Roman Catholicism in Canongate's Free Church of Edinburgh.' In acknowledging the receipt of the character—the only drawback being, that declaration you made to me of the establishment of your paper, I have conformed myself to the law, which did not allow me to prevent its publication; the law leaves me too the right to stop that publication, if it becomes an instrument of trouble. As soon as you give me an opportunity, I will make use of that right. The article above quoted indicates on your part a tendency to attack a religion which has an immense majority in the country, and might cause a discussion which I deem dangerous. I warn you, sir, that if you denot absolutely abstain from any allusion whatever of that kind, I shall not hesitate to make use against you of the power with which I am RICHARD, Prefet du Finistère."

> A COLORED STUDENT OF THE BIBLE. In Wilmington, North Carolina, (says a correspondent of one of our exchanges,) some of us had the pleasure of an interview with 'Uncle Moro," a native African, now eightythree years of age, for forty-five years a slave. but whose time is mostly occupied in reading the Arabic Scriptures. He writes the language with an accuracy and beauty of penmanship which would be remarkable among our oriental scholars at any age, and his original version of the sacred text is highly instructive. May all our learned students of the Bible have as happy a home and as blessed a leisure in the decline of life as our sable

ALFRED ACADEMY.-A Catalogue of the Officers and Students of Alfred Academy and Teachers' Seminary, for the year ending July 8, 1852, has been issued. It covers thirty-two octavo pages, and gives the names of 395 students who have been in attendance during the past year. The Board of Instruction includes seven gentlemen and three ladies. The next term of the Institution opens on the third. Wednesday in August.

CHINESE IN CALIFORNIA.—The Presbyteria an Board of Foreign Missions has resolved to establish a mission among the Chinese in California. Their numbers are rapidly increasing, and already they constitute an important class of the inhabitants. They can be reached by the minister of the gospel. Whatever difficulties may be thrown in their way for a time, we have no idea that their immigration to this land is to be permanently and finally arrested.

RETURNED MISSIONARIES. - The packetship Hendrick Hudson, from London, arrived at New York on the 29th of June, bringthe patronage of the Baptist Missionary Union.

METHODIST BISHOPRICS.—The Methodist bishops have resolved to extend their official supervision to their churches in foreign lands. The mission churches in Africa are to be vischurches on the Pacific coast are to be visited also, by Bishops, Simpson and Ames.

Worshiping the Sun.—The San Francisco correspondent of the Journal of Com

"At present there are a few Persians in worshiping the Sun.

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"Our work is not done when we have con-God/; they must be directed to the great im- found in another part of this paper. portance of intellectual and moral cultivation, and if under proper inquiry they give proof of being moved by the Holy Ghost, and inspired by the sense of duty, let them assume the sacred calling; and we may hope thus to possess a ministry for the times. If, however, cupying a secular position, they will bless the cultivated Christian laity."

TEACHERS AND MATRIMONY.—A statement to the West by the Board of National Popu- in rivers, establishes a Board of nine Chief lar Education, 205 have been married. This statement is pronounced false, and the follow- for all violations of its provisions, &c. lowing is put forth as a correct account of the

Of these, twelve are of the first class, sent out | co Floating Dry Dock, as passed, and the in the Spring of 1847; thirteen of the second | House adjourned. class, sent out in October, 1847; six of the third class, sent in May, 1848; four of the fourth class, sent in October, 1848; five of the fifth, sent in May, 1849; seven of the sixth, sent in October, 1849; five of the seventh, sent in May, 1850, two of the eighth, sent in May, 1851, who has married a teacher, and continues to teach. Six of the married are still teaching. A few of them have been marthrough, and some even beyond the two years. I semi-monthly in first class steamships between to show the practical working, in this respect, in Ireland, via St. Johns, Newfoundland. The that all our teachers will be married as soon trip. The Deficiency bill was taken up, and as they reach the West; while at the same Mr. Jones of Tenn., made some criticism upon time it presents this incident of the enterprise Kossuth's Hotel bill, but, after a rebuke from in a light which challenges distinct attention, Mr. Cartter of Ohio, his motion to repudiate him instantly. Mr. M. was a young man of and calls for a consideration, in sober earnest- the appropriation was voted down. The Col- industrious habits, and for whom nature had ness, of its true bearings."

NEW ENTERPRISE IN THEOLOGICAL LITERA- | No final vote. TURE.—It is stated that a quarterly journal, to be entitled, "The Foreign Evangelical Review," has been commenced in Edinburgh, from American religious quarterlies. The steam. Adjourned to Second-day. first nember contains Dr. Williams's celebrated article on the Conservative Principle in our Literature, Prof. Tappan's Theses on the Church, Prof. Park's Convention Sermon, &c. All the religious quarterlies of this country, past and present, are to come under contri-

More Free Missions.—A Convention i called to meet at Chicago, on the /th of July, of "all the friends of Free Missions, and the opposers of slaveholding fellowship," to form a Free Missionary Society for the Northwest. The Convention, it is proposed, shall "take such further action in relation to the anti-slavery cause, and the purification of the church from slavery, as may be judged expedient."

THE CROPS.—A trip as far West as Cherry Valley, Illinois, has just enabled us (says) one of the editors of the N. Y. Tribune) to see a good portion of that State, as well as part of Michigan, Northern Indiana, and Ohio, with the Southern Counties of New York. Everywhere the Crops are in a backward condition, and are suffering severely from drouth. For nearly a fortnight little or no rain has fallen through this entire region, until Tuesday night, June 29, when there were trial of a libel suit brought by the notorious some insufficient showers, and unless there is Dr. Achilli against the no less celebrated Dr. soon a copious fall of rain, the consequences Newman. The former is an apostate from must be serious. Indian Corn is everywhere Roman Catholicism, and the latter from Provery small and feeble; the best we have seen | testantism. Achilli was charged with many is in Tioga and Chemung Counties, N. Y.; acts of seduction and debauchery, time and and Wheat and other grains are far less advanced than is usual at the season. The Grass he, on the other hand, making oath that he crop is also somewhat injured, but had got forward much better in the cold and wet weather of the spring, and suffers less accord- tion in the evidence of copies of proceedings ed in the rock, to which a match had been ap-

THE CASE OF PEREIRA.—The case of Manuel Pereira, colored British seaman, imprisoned at Charleston, S. C., on account of his bad -complexion, has been brought before the House of Commons by Mr. Milnes, who inquired as to what Lord Derby's Cabinet had done or were doing to bring the matter to a favorable issue. Lord Stanley replied on the part of the the wrecks seen in the ice off Newfoundland McA. and wife and two children were in New from the actual sales of a single work in so Government, stating the facts in regard to he expresses his decided conviction that the York. Five children were left at home; short a period of time. the prosecution of the case before the Courts wrecks were not the remains of the missing three of them—the oldest daughter, twentyof South Carolina by Mr. Matthew, the British Consul, and also intimating the intention for final decision as to the constitutionality of the Geographical Society, and placed under living with the family, barely escaped through the law under which the imprisonment took the command of Capt. Inglesfield, will soon the window. It is thought the fire was the red to the late relaxations in the law of Louisiana upon the same subject, and expressed Bay. the hope that "the influence of public opinion would ultimately do away with all laws of this nature, and remove from one of the most enlightened nations of the world one of the greatest degradations that could be fixed on a civilized country." [N. Y. Tribune.

The steamer Troy ran upon a rock near Albany on Thursday night, and sunk. No lives were endangered, as the water was very

Proceedings in Congress last Week. SECOND-DAY, JULY 6

Land of the company o

In the SENATE, the House bill to enable the Legislature of Indianato dispose of the untutions which have come into existence in that sold saline lands heretofore conveyed to said connection. There are no less than eight col- State, was taken up and passed. A resolution leges, with property and funds amounting to offered by Mr. Weller, to refer to a Select \$494,063. The oldest of them, at Middletown, Committee the charges filed against the Comwas founded in 1830. There are 46 acade- missioners to run the Mexican boundary line, mies and seminaries, the oldest of which is was taken up, and Mr. Weller made a furious that at Wilbraham, founded in 1829, under the attack upon Mr. Ewing, late Senator from auspices of the lamented Wilbur Fisk. In 29 Ohio, in reply to what Mr. E. had said of him of these there are 4930 students, an average (Weller) while he was on the Mexican Bounof 170 to seach. The committee, of which dary. The subject was then postponed, and Professors Whedon was chairman, say well in the Senate took up and passed five private

The House, after considerable discussion, structed a system of academies, and crown- laid on the table the bill granting right of way ed them with colleges. We are not only to and lands to Alabama to aid in the construcbring these advantages within reach of our tion of a Railroad in that State from Girard youngmen, but we are to bring our young to Mobile Bay. Mr. Olds, from the Commen into the actual use of these advantages. mittee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads, report-We must take hold of our young men, recall ed, with amendments, the bill to reduce and them to a sense of duty to the church and to modify the rates of postage, which will be

In the SENATE, Mr. Atchison presented a petition from Missouri in favor of the organiza- the dissolution of Parliament, which was to tion of a Government for Nebraska Territory. take place July 1st. A joint resolution was introduced to provide for and fix prices for the Public Printing. A the intimations of Providence require their oc- bill in regard to the safety of passengers on steam vessels was discussed and ordered to church scarcely less by filling the ranks of a be printed. The bill makes provision that steamboats shall be provided with all the modern conveniences and modes of escape in case of accident. It limits the number of has been going the rounds, to the effect that passengers to the capacity of the boat, out of 275 teachers transported from the East regulates the law of right to the channel steam vessel Inspectors and Sub-inspectors in each collection district, provides penalties

In the House, Mr. Houston made a speech opposing the Collins appropriation. The ap-"Fifty-five of the teachers are married. propriation of \$360,000 for the San Francis-

FIFTH-DAY, JULY 8.

Senate adjourned for want of a quorum.

In the House, Mr. Gray, from the Commitried within the two years, during which it is tee on Post-Offices and post routes, reported a understood that those sent out are to teach; bill authorizing the Postmaster-General to though of these some have continued to teach contract for the transportation of the mails Sufficient time, says Gov. Slade, has elapsed | Jersey City, port of New York, and Galway of our enterprise. The results of our five bill authorizes a contract with the lowest bidyears' experiment, will, in the first place, der for four years—the sum to be paid for serve to silence the objection sometimes made, such service not to exceed \$10,000 the round

to reduce the amount was rejected, 61 to 76.

SIXTH-DAY, JULY 9.

The SENATE spent the whole day in talk about the bill amending the act providing for the better security of the lives of passengers which is to be filled wholly with articles taken on vessels propelled in whole or in part by the child. Singular as it may seem, neither Mr. Horace L. Crandall, of Hopk the child. Singular as it may seem, neither Phene L. Taylor, of Charleston, R. I.

> In the House, the morning hour was spent in discussing the bill for the reduction of postwere agreed to, but no final vote was taken. having drank anything intoxicating; and, more The Deficiency bill was then taken up, and remarkable still, we do not recollect of having debate followed upon the Collins steamers. heard an oath during the day.' Without coming to the question, the House adjourned.

SABBATH-DAY, JULY 10.

The SENATE was not in session.

In the House, the morning hour was spent n debate upon the proposed reduction of postfix upon the minimum weight for newspapers. the Deficiency bill, and a long debate ensued upon the Collins Steamers.

European News.

The steamer Canada, with European news o June 26th, arrived at Boston on the 8th

There had been but little doing in the British Parliament.

The lovers of scandal in London have had a highly seasoned dish set before them in the place being sworn to by his alledged victims; never saw the women in his life! A remarkable feature in the case was the introduc- County. A charge of powder had been plac- groes in the Free States. The scene will be Potatoes are also looking comparative against Achilli before the Inquisition, it being plied, but as the powder did not explode as villages occupied exclusively, it is said, by the first time since the Reformation that the records of that tribunal had been introduced into English Courts of law. The pleadings on both sides were noticeable for ability, and exploded, and scattered stones in every direcafter three days of intense interest on the tion, instantly killing Dyke and Tilley, and part of the public, the Jury brought in a ver-

dict of libel proven on charge the 19th. discovery ships.

The new screw-schooner Isabel, which has fore the Supreme Court of the United States | been fitted out by Lady Franklin, assisted by The other two children, with a young man place. At the same time, Lord Stanley refer- sail on another search for Sir John Franklin, work of an incendiary. through Jones and Smith Sounds, Baffins

> The University of Oxford has presented a now on a visit to England.

The Legislatif Council of France continues to rebel against the President's dictations, and the funds have been affected in conse- sequence.

soners had arrived at Havre for shipment ed by the heat, one day last week, as to be the country, and an enthusiasm is evinced in John Forsythe, Montra, Ohio to the Colonies. The first detachment had dislocated from its position. A freight train favor of the Maine Law which augurs well Life Membership,) arrived a Cayenne on the 10th May.

The Emperor of Brazil, having invited good are about to embark for Rio.

Letters from Toulouse state that the crops n that district were much damaged by a ha storm on the 18th June. Letters from Rome say that the Pope ha

agreed to commute the sentence of death against the Englishman Murray in to hard labor at the galleys. There is nothing later from Rangoon. Th

troops will probably remain there until after the rainy season is over, and should the war continue, additional forces will be sent from Bombay, Bengal and Madras. The Nizam is said to have consented to

cede part of his dominions to the British, in payment of his debts. An extensive organization of Thugs has

been arrested, and 120 now in prison have confessed their crimes.

Three Days Later.

The U. S. Mail Steamship Arctic, with Liverpool dates to June 30, three days later, of 1,000 men into the enemy's country. arrived at New York on Sunday last.

In England, the only thing talked of was

In London, June 30th, a rumor was current that an attempt was made to assassinate procuring tickets at the depot, he was seized neighborhood of New Castle than in the vicini-

near Pesth, but the assassin missed his aim,

and immediately blew out his own brains. In Greece, there has been a religious revolt, headed by a fanatic priest, caused by the recent understanding with the Patriarch of Constantinople for putting the Greek Church under his control. The revolt was soon sup-

by a heavy fall of snow.

A dreadful fire has taken place at Bosnia Serai, in Bosnia, which has consumed upward of 6,000 houses and shops, exclusive of the Government Palace and other public build-

Land bill would be reported upon next week. lish paper says: It is now generally under-The bill to establish a line of military posts 20 stood, that nothing more will be attempted in is \$60 a year, during the College course, and miles apart on the Overland Route to Califor- Burmah till after the rains, and that contrary is offered to the member of the Freshman October, 1850; and one of the ninth, sent in nia, was debated, but postponed until Third- to previous expectations, the whole force will Class who will pass the best examination in day. After some unimportant business, the remain in the country, mostly on board the certain specified branches. Those who volhint at the probability of annexing the whole far as possible on his own resources. Peninsula.

SUMMARY.

A fatal accident occurred at Leonardsville, Madison Co., N. Y., on the evening of the 5th inst. While some young men and lads were amusing themselves in discharging a small piece of artillery, it burst, and a fragment of it struck Joshua Morgan, a young man about twenty-two years of age, on his head, killing lins appropriation was debated, and a motion done much. He has left parents, and a large circle of domestic friends, to lament his loss.

The good people of Pawcatuck Bridge. R. I., celebrated the National Anniversary in a very rational manner, with a procession and and smashing the carriage to atoms. The both of South Kingston. speeches, a collation and toasts. "To the carriage contained two young ladies and a litfrom the Literary Echo,) that, though we was injured in the least. were out all day and evening, in this vast concourse of people-it was estimated that there were over three thousand persons-we saw age on newspapers. Some amendments but one person whom we should suspect of

The St. Paul's Pioneer gives an account of side of Lake St. Croix, a few weeks since. A company of a dozen lumbermen were at work on the shore of Willow River at the time, and took refuge in their tent. The lightning ge. The principal difficulty appears to be to struck their tent and killed two of their number, whose heads were resting on the ground. The bill did not reach a vote. Next came up | Three others were seriously hurt, the fluid ripping open the skin of some of them, like the riven bark of trees, from head to foot. But none, except the two whose heads were resting on the ground, were killed.

The Legislature of Massachusetts, at their last session, passed an act to the effect, that when any person shall be convicted of any crime punishable with death, he shall, at the same time, be sentenced to hard labor in the and wife. Collins hung himself in jail two K. C. Barker, L. M. Cottrell, D. C. Green, Anna S. State Prison until such punishment of death days before the appointed day of execution. State Prison until such punishment of death days before the appointed day of execution. shall be inflicted. And no person so impris- Clark was officially hung by the Sheriff on oned shall be executed in pursuance of such the day appointed. An immense concourse sentence within one year from the day such of people, of both sexes, embracing passensentence of death was passed, nor until the gers borne on nine different steamboats, and Governor, with the advice of the Council, un- numbering many thousands, attended the exeder the great seal, shall issue a warrant com- cution of Clark. manding execution to be done.

Four men, named Wm. Dyke, Geo. Tilley, John Mallory and Thos. Horan, were recently engaged in blasting rocks on the branch of terpart of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," but illustrathe New York and Erie Railroad, in Orange tive of the condition and character of the Nesoon as it was expected it would, the men colored people. ventured to approach the rock for the purpose of applying another match, when it suddenly badly bruising and mutilating the other two.

On the night of June 2, the house of Ed-Captain Scoresby, the veteran Arctic Navi- ward McAnulty, Addison, Washington Coungator, has published his opinion respecting ty, Wis., was burnt, with all its contents. Mr. one years old, and two boys, one three, the other five years old-perished in the flames.

A new telegraph line is to be constructed from Quebec to Detroit River, a distance of 850 miles; from which branches are to be exsplendid gold salver to the American Bishops | tended into the interior in some cases, and to the frontier in others; of which the aggregate length will be 600 miles. There will be stations at all the ports of Lake Erie of any con-

A rail on the track of the Western Railroad. Two hundred and fifty more political pri- between Palmer and Warren, was so expand- on temperence principles in many parts of C. S. Titsworth, Natchez, Miss. was thrown off the track in consequence. for its success.

sixty of the Sisters of Charity to minister in city of Boston on business, and in the even- Rogers, of Williamsburg, L. I., about six the Brazilian hospitals, a number of the sister- ing went to one of the theaters, which he left years old, was run over by a cart loaded with before the conclusion of the performance, stone. One wheel passed across his back and Walking alone in the street, without paying shoulders, breaking several ribs and the colmuch attention to localities, he suddenly was lar bone. He was taken up for dead, but assailed from behind by some unknown person soon regained conscionsness, and is now in a dexterously knocking his hat off, slipping a fair way to recover. bag over his face, and seizing his arms, and running him through an alley and into a room some hundred or hundreds of feet in the rear. Here he was put on a seat, and his person searched with great deliberation. A roll of \$160 in bills was all that was retained by the robber, who allowed his victim to depart on a promise to send more money to a certain ad-

Arrivals at New Bedford bring accounts from the Cape of Good Hope to May 7th. The sixth Regiment had had a sharp encounter with a large force of the enemy, in which been discovered in the Punjaub; 500 have the latter were finally routed, with a large number killed. Andrea Bothnia, a leading Hottentot, has been indicted and is to be tried for high treason. Gen. Cathcart had been thrown from his horse and badly injured, but was recovering, and intended to lead a force

Ralph Randolph Wormley, a Rear-Admiral in the British Navy, arrived in Utica, on visited Trenton Falls, was intending to go but the rest escaped uninjured. The effects West in the cars Friday afternoon. While the Emperor of Austria at Grosswardien, with an apoplectic attack, of which he died at ty of Wilmington. Bagg's Hotel about midnight. He was 67 years of age, resided at Newport, R. I., four or five years. His wife was an American

A dispatch dated New Orleans, Monday, July 5, 1852, says: This morning, as the steamer St. James was returning from Biloxi, The weather in Switzerland, at last ac- her boilers exploded, killing fifty passengerscounts, was wet and cold, and numerous tour- including among them, Judge Isaac Preston, ists were detained at Thun and Interlacken of the Supreme Court, Mr. Woolfe, the Corporation Attorney, and other prominent citizens, and many women and children, who were returning from watering places. The St. James, it is said, was racing at the time with by the police at a late hour. The next morna Mobile boat.

The Woolsev scholarship at Yale College, In the SENATE, it was stated that the Free | Speaking of the war in Burmah, an Eng. | a prize, has been won by John Edward Todo of Pittsfield, son of Rev. Dr. Todd. The prize shipping, and that the war will be resumed unteer as competitors are subject to a severe with vigor the moment the season permits. and protracted test of several days, conducted The Indian papers are already beginning to in such a manner as to throw the student as

> The Springfield Republican says that Horlege, Ohio, the corner stone of which was laid ern mixed, 62c. for round yellow. June 23d. This College is the result of a united effort of the whole denomination of people called New Lights, or Christians, throughout the country, and is now endowed with \$200,000 in scholarships at \$100 each. The buildings are being erected upon the most extensive plans, and when completed will be the largest and most imposing in the State.

As the train from Boston was passing crossing about three miles above Athol, it came in contact with a horse and carry-all, driven by the daughter of Capt. James Adams, of Orange county, killing the horse instantly, H. Clarke, Mr. Wm. Hull to Mrs. Sarah Kinton,

There are at least 1,200 acres of vineyards around Cincinnati alone, giving employment to no less than 600 efficient laborers, at an anrately favorable seasons, 240,000 gallons of 1806, and united with the Seventh-day Baptist Church of the vine have families to support. It is cal- years residence in Newport, and afterward at Hopkinculated that the wine interest in Hamilton ton, she removed to Cortland Co, N. Y., and united a thunder-storm which passed along the east county affords subsistence, directly and indi- with the church at Scott, and subsequently with the rectly, to 10,000 industrious and sober people.

At a late Prussian Industrial Exhibition, exhibited sheet-iron of such a degree of tenuity that the leaves can be used for paper. One of the finest sorts the machinery rolls is 7,040 square feet, of what may be called leaf iron, from a cwt. of metal. A book-binder of Breslau has made an album of nothing else, the pages of which turn as flexibly as the finest fabric of linen rags.

The Maysville Eagle says that Collins and Clark were sentenced to be hung in Greenups | G. Stillman, W. B. Maxson, S. R. Miner, E. Burdick, burgh on the 25th, for the murder of Brewer P. Cottrell, M. Sanford, E. M. Crandall, N. V. Hull,

We understand that Mrs. Tamar Davis, of Allawaystown, (New Jersey,) is preparing a work for the press, designed to be the counlaid in New Jersey, where there are several

The Boston Traveler learns that Mrs. H. B. Stowe received on the 7th, from her publishers, Messrs. Jewett & Co., the sum of Ten Thousand Three Hundred Dollars, as her copy-right premium on three months' sales of Uncle Tom's Cabin. We believe that this is Isaac D. Titsworth, Plainfield, N. J. the largest sum of money ever received by any author, either American or European

As a train for the East approached Rome, The Treasurer of the Seventh-day Baptist Missional Oneida county, on Sunday, one of the cars freighted with 103 live hogs, was found to be enveloped in flames. A spark had communicated to it, and before it was discovered, the fire had attained such headway that the car was nearly consumed, and every hog on board perished in the flames.

An evidence of the large amount of travel across Lake Erie, and especially by the Cen- Delos C. Burdick, Persia tral Michigan line of steamers, is given by the Detroit Free Press of Monday. It says that the Mayflower reached that port on Saturday, Elisha Stillman, Unadilla Forks from Buffalo, with 1003 passengers.

Our late anniversary has been celebrated Western Association

A gentleman of Albany was recently in the Some two weeks ago, a boy of Nathan

The editor of the New Orleans Picayune has lately seen a handkerchief made from the silk grass of Honduras, which, for fineness of texture and durability, far exceeds any linen he had ever seen. It was one of a number made in London from a sample of this very common grass in Honduras, Yucatan, &c. sent there by the gentleman who exhibited t as an experiment.

Webster Jellison, aged 16 years, Nehemiah Wentworth, 19, and Enoch Grant, 16, were drowned on the 2d inst. at Ellsworth, Me., in a small pond, whither they went to bathe Grant got beyond his depth, Jellison plunged in to rescue him, and Wentworth to rescue Jellison. The alarm was given by some little boys, and the bodies were soon recovered. but

In a storm which passed over Wilmington, Del., on the 6th inst., a barn about a mile from New Castle was blown down, killing with daily Lectures on "the Art of Teaching," the three horses and severely injuring two men. Thursday, July 1, from Sharon, and having There were about ten horses in the stables, of the storm were felt more severely in the

The Native Americans held a National Convention at Trenton, N. J., on the 5th inst., lady. She and her two daughters were with President, and George C. Washington of Vir-branch of their business, may here obtain a supply on the most forwardle terms. Undividuals who desire to ginia for Vice-President.

> The cars from Washington, with Secretary Webster and lady on board, were recently of the Reley House, causing considerable detention. Fortunately no person was injured.

A young couple who came to see the fireworks at New Haven on the 5th, left their baby asleep on the grass, where it was found ing early the mother appeared and claimed

A rattlesnake which had ten rattles was killd last Sunday in Milton, near Boston, Mass.

New York Market-July 12, 1852.

Ashes-Pots \$4 81 a 4 87; Pearls 5 37 a 5 44. Flour and Meal-Flour, 4 03 a 4 12 for common to good Canadian, 4 12 for common State, 4 18 a 4 31 for common to good Ohio, 4 37 a 4 75 for fancy Genesee,

Grain-Wheat, 1 02 for Canadian and white Pennsylvania, 95 a 97c. for mixed Ohio. Rye 80c. Oats ace Mann is to be President of Antioch Col- 44 a 45c, for Ohio and State. Corn, 60 a 61c, for West-

Provisions-Pork, 16 75 for prime, 19 25 for mess. dairy. Cheese 5 a 7 tc.

Hops-45 a 47c. Lime-Nominal at 85c. Laths-1 62 per thousand.

Lumber-13 00 a 14 00 for Spruce and Pine.

MARRIED, July 5, by Eld. N. V. Hull, Mr. WILLIAM W. CRAN-

In South Kingston, R. I., June 13th, 1852, by Eld.

In Hopkinton, R. I., July 4th, 1852, by the same, Mr. Horace L. Crandall, of Hopkinton, to Miss

DIED,

In DeRuyter, N. Y., on Third-day, July 6th, suddeny, Mrs. Mary Maxson, widow of the late Caleb Maxson, in the 84th year of her age. Mrs. Maxson made nual cost of \$20,000, and producing, in mode- profession of religion in Newport, R. I., in the year wine. Most of those engaged in the culture Bliss, and was married the same year. After several church at Schenectady, and the church at DeRuyter, where she retained membership to her death. Having resided at different locations, she had acquired an ex tensive acquaintance, and has been much respected as Count Renard, a large proprietor of iron works, a sincere Christian. She died in the hope of the Gospel. This announcement of her death will probably be the first intelligence that will reach her far distant

At Friendship, Allegany Co., N. Y., June 4th, 1852 Miss Luanna Chandall, daughter of Abram Crandall, aged 44 years. She had been for several years a worthy member of the Seventh-day Baptist Church of Friendship.

LETTERS.

D. Austin Babcock, W. H. Brand, C. Needham,

RECEIPTS. FOR THE SABBATH RECORDER:

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Manning Dunn, New Market, N. J. BENEDICT W. ROGERS, Treasurer.

Receipts for the Missionary Society.

Col. at Eastern Association Col. of Monthly Concerts, at Shiloh, N. J. Church at Waterford, Ct. 1st Church in Hopkinton, R. I. Caroline Clarke, Hopkinton, R. I. Polly Wilcox Annis Livermore, Independence, from the estate of M. Green

Edward Whitford, Adams 3d Church in Hopkinton, R. I. Eliza A. Lewis, Rockville, R. I. Church at Watson, N. V. Church at Shiloh, N. J.

DeRayter Institute.

THE Academic Year commences the last Wedness L day in August, and closes the last Tuesday in Jone, of each year.

Rev. J. R. IRISH, A. M., Principal. Miss JOSEPHINE WILCOX, Preceptress. Mr. O. B. IRISH, Teacher of Mathematics. The Terms of 1852 and 1853 are as follows ---

The first Term commences Wednesday, August 25; closes Tuesday, Nov. 30. The second commences Thursday, Dec. 2; closes Tuesday, March 15. The third commences Thursday, March 17; closes

Tuesday, June 28. There will be a recess of one day between the erms, and of one week at the middle of the Winter

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

sis, Composition, and Beginners in Algebra. Higher Mathematics, Languages, Natural Sci-Heating and Sweeping Halls, Ringing Bell, &c. 50

Extras.—Chemical Experiments, \$1; Drawing, \$1; Monochromatic Painting, \$3; Oil. Painting, \$5: Writ-

ing and Stationery, 50 cents. Board.—In private families, from \$1 25 to \$1 50 per veek. In Clubs, from 60 to 90 cents.

N. B.—Teachers' Classes will be formed at the open ng of the Fall Term, and at the middle of the Winter, and continue seven weeks. The course will embrace a thorough review of the Common School Branches. Laws of Health. School Laws, Chemistry, Physiology, &c. Tuition, \$2 50. JAMES R. IRISH, President. S. S. CLARKE, Secretary. DERUYTER, June 22:

Clothing Establishment. THE subscribers, under the firm of WM DUNN &

L Co., have opened a Clothing Establishment at No. 163 William-street, New York, where they intend to keep constantly on hand, in large quantities and great variety. coats, pants, and vests. Country merchants at which they nominated Daniel Webster for desirous of introducing ready-made clothing as a 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 orders, which will receive prompt attention. An exthrown off the track four miles the other side amination 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.

Notice.

THE Executive Board of the American Sabbath I Tract Society have employed Bro. E. P. Larkin to 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

People's Line of New York and Albany Steamers. THE steamers ISAAC NEWTON, Capt. Wm. H. L Peck, and HENDRIK HUDSON, Capt. A. P. St. John, forming the People's Line between New York 5 00 a 5 37 for extra Genesee. Rye Flour 3 18 a 3 25. Corn Meal, 3 00 for Ohio, 3 18 for Jersey, 3 56 for Brandywine.

Solution of the State of Cortland-st, New York, every evening at 6 o'clock, and Albany every evening on the arrival of the Express Train from Buffalo.

> New York and Boston. TO EGULAR MAIL LINE, via Stonington, for Boston

N Providence, New Bedford, Taunton, and Newport carrying the great Eastern U.S. Mail, without change Beef, 10 50 a 11 00 for city prime, 15 00 a 18 00 for of cars or detention. The secure and elegant steamers mess. Lard 101 a 11c. Butter, 14 a 18c, for Western | C. VANDERBILT and COMMODOR E leave on alternate days (Sundays excepted) Pier No. 2 North River, (first wharf above Battery-place,) at 5 o'clock P. M. For passage, state-rooms, or freight, apply at Pier No. 2, or at the office. No. 11 Battery-place.

Morning Boat for Albany.

Fare to Albany \$1, Poughkeepsie 50c., Hudson 75e. THE new and elegant steamer FRANCIS SKIDDY L will leave ber dock foot of Jay-st., New York, at o'clock A. M. on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, for Albany, landing at West Point, Newburgh Pougheepsie, Hyde Park, Kingston, Bristol, Catskill. and Hudson. Returning, leaves Albany Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at the same hour, making the landings as above. N. B.—Under no circumstances will uny of the above landings be passed.

JAMES McCULLOUGH, Agent, 159 Front-st.

Central Railroad of New Jersey. THE cars will run as follows until further notice. L commencing Monday, July 5, 1852: at 6 A. M. and 3.30 P. M. Leave Easton at 7.05 " and 4 35

"White House at 7.20 " and 4.50 "
Returning, leave New York at 8 A. M. and 4 P. M. Leave Somerville at 5.50 and 7.50 A. M. and, 12.40 Leave Plainfield at 6.25 and 8.25 A.M. and 1.20 and

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

Returning, leave New York at 8 and 10 A. M. and 4 By Steamboat: Leave Elizabethport at 7.15 and 9.10 A. M. and 2.15, , and 6.40 P. M.

Leave Pier No. 1 North River at 8 and 10 A. M. and

New York and Eric Railroad.

RAINS leave pier foot of Duane-st., New York, as Express Train at 61 A.M. for Dunkirk, connecting with first-class steamboats for Cleveland, Sandusky, Toledo, and Monroe, and railroads to Cincinnati and

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, con-

necting 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. Alfred: Going East-4.03 and 10.18 P.M. Going 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-9.40 A.M., 2.53 and 8.16 P.M.

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

Going East-8.45 A.M., 1.47, 6.23, 7.56 P.M. Going West-10.29 A.M., 3.41, 9.10, 11.40 P.M.

Church Bells.

HURCH, FACTORY, AND STEAMBOAT BELLS constantly on hand, and Peals or Chimes of Bella (of any number) cast to order. Improved cast-iron okes, with moveable arms, are attached to these Bells so that they may be adjusted to ring easily and properly, and Springs also which prevent the clapper from resting on the Bell, thereby prolonging the sound. Hangings complete, (including Yoke, Frame, and Wheel,) furnished if desired. The horns he which Society acknowledges the receipt of the following sums since his last report in the Recorder:—

st Church in Verona

Wheel,) Turnished it desired.

Wheel,) Turnished it desired.

the Bell is suspended, admit of the Yoke being changed to a new position, and thus bringing the blow of the clapper in a new place; which is desirable after 52 74 some years' usage, as it diminishes the probability of 9 22 the Bell's breaking, occasioned by repeated blows of

15 00 the clapper in one place.
24 80 An experience of thirty years in the business bas given the subscribers an opportunity of accertaining the best form for Bells, the various combinations of metals, and the degree of heat requisite for securing the greatest solidity, strength, and most meledious tones, and has enabled them to secure for their Bells 12 00 the highest awards at the N. Y. State Agricultural So-10 00 | ciety and American Institute, at their Appual Fairs, for several years past. The Trinity Chimes of New York were completed at this Foundry, as were also cast 4 00 Chimes for New Orleans, Lat, Oswego and Rochester, 35 25 N. Y., and Kingston, C. W., and also the Fire Alarm 69 00 Bells of New York, the largest ever cast in this country. 5 00 Transit Instruments, Levels. Surveyors' Company

10 00 Improved Companies for taking horizontal and verti cal angles without the needle. ANDREW MENBELY'S TONS

West Troy, Alberty Co., N. Y., 1858: 2061

Miscellaneaus.

Cheap Postage.

The following is the bill reported by Mr. Olds in the House of Representatives on the 6th inst. :-

Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and af- a far pitch above her, and this is one." ter the thirtieth day of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, the postage upon all printed matter passing through the mail of the United States, instead of rates now charged shall be as follows, to wit: Each newspaper, pamphlet, periodical, magazine, book, bound or unbound, circular, catalogue, and every

charged thereon.

printed paper or matter, shall be entitled to be sent at the rates of postage in this act speci-

ter contained therein may be determined with- turn; but this would be a very rare occur- former is very much less than for the latter, out removing such wrapper.

tion printed on the same after its publication, of each other; on the contrary, they have the or upon the cover or wrapper thereof, nor greatest consideration for each other, as well your horse, cattle, and sheep, not only saves any writing or marks upon if, nor upon the as for their employers, and think of the dan- hay, but also promotes the health, thrift, and cover or wrapper thereof, except the name ger to the lives of others, and of the property comfort of your animals. No good farmer and address of the person to whom it is to be at stake at all times, and more especially in all

inclosed, or with such printed paper, and if play the same consideration for each other, complishing the object. Prepare the ground these conditions are not complied with, such and whenever any improvement tending to and put in the seed at the most suitable time. printed matter shall be subject to letter post- lessen danger is discovered by one, it is image, and all matter sent by mail from one part | mediately communicated to all the others. of the United States to another, the postage | The wages of the men are good, and the hours of which is not fixed by the provisions of this very short; no artificial lights are ever used act, shall, unless the same be entitled to be in the works. They all wash themselves sent free of postage, be charged with letter black, white, and bronze - and leave the

SEC. IV. And be it further enacted, that if the publisher of any periodical, after being three months previously notified that his publications is not taken out of the office to which it is sent for delivery, continue to forward such publication in the mail, the Post-master to whose office such publication is sent, may dispose of the same for the postage, unless the publisher shall pay it, and whenever any printed matter of any description, received during one quarter of the fiscal year, shall have remained in the office, without being called for during the whole of any succeeding quarter. the Post-Master at such office shall sell the same, and credit the proceeds of such sale in his quarter's accounts, under such regulations and after such notice as the Post-Office Department shall prescribe.

SEC. V. And be it further enacted, that so much of the second section of this act, entitled. "An act to modify and reduce the rates of postage in the United States, and for other purposes," approved March 31, 1851, in relation to the postage or free circulation or transmission of newspapers, periodicals, and other printed matter, and all other provisions of law inconsistent with this act, are hereby repealed.

Fascination.

Borrow, in his new work, "Lavengro," relates the following curious incident, connected with the power of fascination:-

"It happened that my brother and myself were playing one evening in a sandy lane; eve, beautiful and glorious object, made its appearance at the top of the bank, from between the quickset, and gliding down, began to move across the lane to the other side, like a line of golden light. Uttering a cry of pleasure, I sprang for ward and seized it nearing coldness seemed to pervade my whole jurious; this opinion hinders the introduction arm, which surprised me the more, as the ob- of ventilation more than all other errors toject to the eye appeared so warm and sunlike. gether. Now there is not a particle of proof, I did not drop it, however, but holding it up, nor have we any reason whatever to believe, looked at it intently, its head dangled about that the atmosphere of oxygen and nitrogen one possessed. 'Oh! mother, mother!' said rious influence. We will investigate them to thou hast paid thy debt.' The debtor is oblighis hand! He then, like one frantic, made them out or stop their operation. ment nearly erect, and still hissing furiously, that nothing is gained in this respect by refus- he is found, and severely punished." made off and disappeared. The whole scene ing ventilation. is now before me as vividly as if it occurred The next difference between night and day, francic brother, my agitated parent, and a cises a most important influence on plants, men, women, children and animals that have mother. Mr. Clay has had twelve children. frightened hen clucking under the bushes— and also on animals; but it is evident that shut- gone out upon the plains for Salt Lake and and but three of the number survive him. It and yet I was not three years old.

uncouth, wiry-headed man, with a frightfully- sky, (and the law does not apply to any other dred miles into the wilderness.

never seen before, playfully bite his hair, and does not reach those in a sheltered house. cover his face with gentle and endearing kisses; and I have already stated how a viper would permit, without resentment, one child dislike to the approach of another by the fierc-Be it enacted by the Senate and House of est hissing. Philosophy can explain many strange things, but there are some which are

Life in a Powder-Mill.

Dickens thus describes a visit to the Pow ler-Mill of Hounslow, near London:-

seven work-places no human voice ever other description of printed matter unconnect- breaks upon the ear, and where, indeed, no ed with any manuscript or writing, and of no human form is seen, except in the isolated greater weight than two ounces, shall be house in which his allotted task is performed, charged with one cent postage, and one cent there are secreted upward of two hundred for each additional ounce, or fraction of an and fifty work people. They are a peculiar ounce, for any distance under three thousand race, not of course by nature, in most cases, miles, double those rates. All newspapers but by the habit of years. The circumstanand periodicals, not weighing over one ounce, ces of momentary destruction in which they published regularly as often at once in three live, added to the most stringent and necessamonths and sent from the office of publication ry regulation, have subdued their minds and to actual subscribers, shall be chargeable only feelings to the condition of their hire. There one-half the foregoing rates. The postage is seldom any need to enforce these regulaupon all printed mailable matter shall be pre- tions. Some terrific explosion here, or in paid at the office where it is mailed or paid works of a similar kind elsewhere, leaves a quarterly in advance at the office of delivery, | fixed mark in their memories, and acts as a otherwise double the foregoing rates shall be constant warning. Here no shadow of a practical joke, or caper of animal spirit, ever SEC. II. And be it further enacted, that transpires; no witticisms, no oaths, no chaffbooks, bound or unbound, not weighing over ing, or slang. A laugh is never heard; a four pounds, shall be deemed mailable mat- smile seldom seen. Even the work is carried the raising of most kinds of root crops, and ter, and all printed matter chargeable by on by the men with as few words as possible, the acknowledged value of these crops when weight shall be weighed when dry. The pub- and these uttered in a low tone. Not that anylishers of newspapers and periodicals may body fancies that mere sound will awaken the send to each other from their respective offi-spirit of combustion, or cause an explosion to ces of publication, free of postage, one copy take place, but that their feelings are always of each publication; and may also send to kept subdued. If one man wishes to commueach actual subscriber, inclosed in their pub- nicate any thing to another, or to ask for any lications, bills and receipts for the same, free thing from some body at a short distance, he of postage. The publishers of weekly news- must go there, he is never permitted to shout papers may send to each actual subscriber or call out. There is a particular reason for within the county where their papers are this last regulation. Amid all this silence, printed and published, one copy thereof, free whenever a shout does occur, every body knows that some imminent danger is expect-SEC. III. And be it further enacted, that no ed the next moment, and all rush away headnewspaper, periodical, magazine, or other long from the direction of the shout. As to running toward it to offer any assistance, as common in all other cases, it is thoroughly fied unless the following conditions be ob- understood that none can be afforded. An accident here is immediate and beyond reme-

1. It shall be sent without any cover or dy. If the shouting he continued for some wrapper, or in a case or wrapper, open at the time, (for a man might be drowning in a river), ends, or sides, so that the character of the mat- that might cause one or two of the boldest to rerence. It is by no means to be inferred that and the yield, per acre, is generally much 2. There shall be no word or communicathe men are selfish and insensible to the perils greater. 3. There shall be no paper or other thing etors of the various gun-powder mills all dismills at 3½ in the afternoon, winter and sum-

Beet Root a Substitute for Potatoes.

Beet root can not be too much recommend ed to the notice of mankind, as a cheap and salubrious substitute for the now failing and diseased potato. Hitherto the red kind has only been used in England as a pickle, or as a garnish for salad; even the few who dress t, generally boil it, by which process the rich saccharine juice is in a great measure lost, and the root consequently rendered less nutritious by the quantity of water which it imbibes, as well as by parting with the native syrup, of which it is thus forcibly deprived; it is, therefore, strongly reccommended to bake instead of boiling them, when they will be found to afford a delicious and wholesome food. This is not an untried novelty, for both red and white beet root are extensively used on the continent; in Italy particularly, they are carried about hot from the oven twice a day, and sold publicly in the streets; thus they are purchased by all classes of people, and give to thousands, with bread, salt, pepper, and butter, a satisfactory meal. There are few purposes for which baked, or even roasted, or fried beet root, would not be found preferable to boiled. If these roots were as universally cultivated in England for human food, as they are on the Continent of Europe, and sold as cheap as they might easily be, many a poor person would have a hearty and good meal, good deal of beet in the country, although planted or sown for the use of cattle.

Effects of Night Air.

a foot from my hand. It made no resistance; undergoes any change during the night. But

ting out fresh air will not restore its rays.

als possess an inherent power, or fascination, inanimate, exposed at night to the direct rays dren, 4,266; Wagons, 5,325; Horses, 6,538; over certain creatures; otherwise I should be of a clear sky, radiate heat with great rapidi- Mules, 4,686; Hogs, 1; Cattle, 59,392; Sheep, unable to account for many feats which I have ty, and their temperature is quickly and great- 10,523; Turkeys, 150; Ducks, 4; Guinea description of a conflagration: "The devaswitnessed, and, indeed, borne a share in, con- ly reduced; and it is well known that it is Fowls, 6. This does not include those going tating element, unsatisfied with floods of water nected with the taming of brutes and reptiles. dangerous to the health of men for the tem- out by Council Grove and Kanesville. A belched forth its crimson tints and spread the I have known a suyage and vicious mare, perature of their bodies to be rapidly and great deal of sickness has taken place among fiery flag of devastation over entire squares, whose stall it was dangerous to approach, even greatly reduced. But persons sleeping in a these wanderers, with many deaths. A con unchecked by the superhuman exertions of when bearing provender, welcome, neverther ventilated room, even if windows are open, siderable number of emigrants have come the firemen, who seemed like lost spirits in less, with every appearance of pleasure, an are not exposed to the direct rays of the clear back after having gone from four to five hun the halls of pandemonium as they flocked bonnets are as light and airy as some of the

seamed face, an iron hook supplying the place | combination of circumstances;) therefore this of his right hand, one whom the animal had frequent source of injury to persons exposed

As to the injury to be feared from a cold

to take it up in his hand, whilst it showed its this danger, night or day, whether the house the feelings of a man in his circumstances. is ventilated or unventilated. I believe there is not known any other cause which can be supposed to produce any special injurious effect at night, and the least reflection will show ed than in an unventilated house. It therefore follows that the objection of the night air being injurious is entirely futile. The pure atmosphere has nothing to do with causing "In this silent region, amid whose ninetythe tropics; nor does it produce the cough of the consumptive and asthmatic, nor the languor and misery which the sick so frequently

These and other sufferings, experienced more particularly at night, are caused by carbonic acid, absence of sunlight, rapid reduction of temperature, the night being saturated with moisture, &c., and not by that without which we cannot live three minutes. It is absurd to suppose that fresh air supports our life and destroys our health at one and the same time. The same thing cannot possess the utterly incompatible character of good and evil, of supporting life and destroying it.

Root Crops

It is a matter of surprise, when we consider the adaptation of our soil and climate to for swine and other domestic animals. We should suppose, under this state of things, certainty and profit, but they have neglected can for your husband. Your husband, to do it. The parsnip, carrot, beet, and turnip, may all be used to advantage as food for swine and other stock; and we are confident that some, if not all of them, may be raised and fed out to greater profit than the potato, even in its best days. The cost of seed for the

A supply of roots, to be fed in winter should neglect to provide an adequate supply the more dangerous "houses." The propri- of roots for this purpose, and now is the time to make the necessary arrangements for ac-The parsnip and carrot should be sowed immediately; the beet, early in June; the ruta baga turnip, about the middle of that month, the month of July.

We consider that all these crops are wortions and uses than others. The carrot is excellent for all kinds of neat stock, and for kinds of stock, and with excellent success. week. The cure guests generally pay 11/2 The beet is nutritious and valuable. The florins a week for not one-fifth part the attensugar beet contains a large amount of saccha- tion which he received." rine matter, and is considered the best among the root crops for promoting a flow of milk in milch cows. The value of the ruta baga is well known. For feeding and fattening neat cattle, and even swine, they are valuable; and they answer an excellent purpose when fed regularly and systematically to cattle while kept up on hay, during our long winters.

The cost of raising carrots, parsnips, beets and ruta bagas, is about the same, per acre There will probably be more difference in the cost of harvesting. It requires considerable labor and care properly to thin and weed the plants, in the early stages of their growth, but on the whole we do not consider the culture difficult.

Mohammedan Mode of Dunning.

In civilized countries the collection of "bad debts" is attended with considerable difficulty The Mohammedans, however, have a method who is now often obliged to go without one; of managing a reluctant creditor which is at and now that the potato crop is again failing, once simple and efficacious. It is thus describour mother was at a slight distance. All of a the above information can not but be of infied by a recent traveler: "Meeing a person sudden, a bright yellow, and to my infantile nite service, if generally known, for there is a in any spot, to whom you wish to apply the khatt, you exclaim, 'The Sultan detains you here.' He instantly stands still; and, without bond or guard, remains there until delivered The khatt is prescribed for slight faults, and for debt. When a creditor has several times An error, which exerts a most pernicious met his debtor and asked for his due, and the ly by the middle. A strong sensation of numb- influence, is the belief that the night air is in- debtor, while recognizing the debt, puts off payment, the creditor can, at discretion, stop his man, make him sit down, and then, with the point of his lance, he traces on the ground a circular line, saying, 'In the name of Allah and the Prophet! in the name of the Sultan and the mother of the Sultan! in the name of might be done at a trifling expense. Then, I felt not even the slightest struggle; but now there are certain causes in operation at night, the tena, (a particular office,) supporters of my brother began to scream and shriek, like which are known to exercise over us an inju- the state, thou shalt not leave this circle until tions as are contained in this work, every man he the viper !- my brother has a viper in see if closed doors and windows will shut ed to remain enclosed and sitting in his khatt until some one intercedes with the creditor, an effort to snatch the creature away from me.

The viper hissed amain, and raised his head,

The viper hissed ama in which were eyes like hot coals, menacing, night, but this poison is generated in much the prisoner remains in his khatt until he pays not myself, but my brother. I dropped my larger quantity from the lungs of animals, and his debt. If, breaking the bounds, he crosses captive, for I saw my mother running towards accumulated immensely more in close rooms the line, and the creditor complains to the Sulling at Lexington, near Ashland. He is about me; and the reptile, after standing for a mo- than in the open air. It is therefore certain tan, the fugitive is pursued, taken wherever 50 years old. James B. Clay, the second son,

It is my firm belief that certain individu- Another fact is, that all bodies, animate or lows: Men, 16,362; Women, 3,242; Chil- family.

The Plea of the Fugitive.

We recently chronicled the arrest and removal to the South from Harrisburg, Pa., of a current of air, I would observe that it is gross fugitive slave named James Phillips. The carelessness for any one to expose himself to following letter to his wife presents vividly of one of the Courts, divided his whole estate

RICHMOND, June 20, 1852. DEAR WIFE,-I will now write to you to inform you where I am and my health.

that not one of those mentioned can by any am well, and I am in hopes when you repossibility injure a person more in a ventilat- ceive this it may find you well also. I am now in a trader's hands, by the name of Mr. I can be bought for \$900. Do, pray, try and and the will was fully established. get Brant and Mr. Byers and Mr. Weaver to send or come on to buy me, and if they will only buy me back, I will be a faithful man to them so long as I live. Show Mr. Brant and Mr Weaver this letter, and tell them to come on as soon as they possibly can to buy me. My master is willing to sell me to any gentleman who will be so kind as to come on to buy me. They have got poor James Phillips here with leg irons on, to keep him from getting away; and do pray, gentlemen, do not feel any hesitation at all, but come on as soon as you can and buy me. Feel for me now or never. any of you will be so kind as to come on to buy me, inquire for Cochron's Jail. I can be found there, and my master is always at the Jail himself. My master gave me full consent to have this letter written, so do not feel any hesitation to come on and see about poor James Phillips. Dear wife, show it to these judiciously employed in feeding and fattening men as soon as you get it, and let them write inimals, that so little attention is paid to them | back immediately what they intend to do. by our farmers generally. It is pretty well | Direct your letter to my master, William A. understood that there has been a falling off Branton, Richmond, Va. Try and do somein root culture, in this State, within the last thing for me as soon as you can, for I want to ten or twelve years. The prevalence of the | get back very bad indeed. Do not think any potato rot has, during that period, rendered thing at all of the price, for I am worth twice this crop very uncertain; and it is not now, as | that amount. I can make it for any person formerly, raised to any great extent as food who will buy me, in a short time. I have \$9,000,000; Springfield and Alton, Illinois, nothing more to write, only I wish I may be \$1,500,000; Galena and Chicago, Illinois, \$4, bought and carried back to Harrisburg in a 000,000; Rock Island and Peru, Illinois, \$2, that the farmers would at once adopt a sub- short time. My best love to you, my wife. 000,000; Alton and Terre Haute, Illinois, \$3;stitute or substitutes for the potato from You may depend I am almost a dying to see 000,000; Indianapolis and Terre Haute, Inamong the root crops that can be raised with you and my children. You must do all you diana, \$3,000,000; Pacific and Branches, Mis- lar subscribers, who pay the postage quarterly in ad-

JAMES PHILLIPS. To Mrs. Mary Phillips, in care of Mr. Brant.

HAYNAU AS HE IS.—Mr. Locke, of the Savannah Republican, in one of his recent letters from Europe, says:—

"We had as a cure guest at Græfenburg, during the two or three months of last winter, ly by a section boat. He seated himself on a pository, No. 9 Spruce-st., N. Y., viz: a celebrity—no less a person than Gen. Havnau, whose long moustaches call to mind Perkins & Barclay's brewery. He may be now 60 years of age. His step is feeble, his beard and moustache white, and his mouth has constantly a mumbling kind of nervous action. He came to Græfenburg with dropsy in his feet, and went away cured or apparently so. He is a man of iron-nerves—cruel and relentless. and to the credit of the Austrian officers, it should be said, generally detested. He is by birth an illegtimate son of the Duke of Hesse and the English turnip may be sowed during | Cassel. Notwithstanding the cruelties he perpetrated in Hungary, he has bought an estate street in the western part of the city, a frightthere for 100,000 florins, and if I am correctly thy the attention of farmers, although some, of informed, he is not disliked by his tenantry. Their first impulse was to jump aside into No. 9—The Fourth Commandment: False Exposition After his campaigns in Italy and Hungary, he the street, but seeing two small children jogreceived 400,000 florins (some say 500,000) from the Austrian Government, which, howhorses some consider it preferable to oats. ever, declined conferring upon him the title The parsnip, it is said, is preferred by swine of Field Marshal. The old soldier went to any other roots, and they fatten rapidly on through his cure most heroically though. He them, the flesh being firm, and the meat of ex- took 30 cold wet sheets a day, and would cellent flavor. In the Island of Guernsey, allow no fire in his room in December. His this root is cultivated very extensively for all bath servant says he only paid him a florin a

> LITERARY Success.—A very accomplished young lady, residing with her father in the country, who was reduced in circumstances about a year since, made up her mind that she must do one of two things, work as a seamstress or become an author! She preferred the latter, and composed a little work which had only a partial success, but she gathered courage even from that. Her second work, "The Wide, Wide World," was produced, Munroe & Francis, printers and publishers, Stennett's "Royal Law Contended for," and J. W. and placed in the hands of the publisher, who is the oldest firm in Boston; it was formed in Morton's "Vingication of the True Sabbath," may be gave her, conditionally, a very liberal contract; 1800. These two gentlemen—one seventy had in a bound volume. but the sale was slow for some months, and a years of age and the other seventy-two-have the clever and intelligent authoress several thousand dollars. Evening Post.

GARDENING FOR GIRLS.—Some of the best writers in the country have advocated the importance of this subject, and the peculiarly nealthful and strengthening influences that at-

Miss Beecher, in her work on Domestic Economy, recommends every father to "set apart a portion of his yard and garden for fruits and flowers, and see that the soil is well prepared and dug over, and all the rest may be committed to the children. These would need to be provided with a light hoe and rake, a dibble or garden trowel, a watering pot, and means and opportunities for securing seeds, roots, buds, and grafts, all of which tleman in the southern part of the State, and with proper encouragement, and such direcwho has even half an acre could secure a small Eden around his premises."

of his family, Thomas, was with him when he died. He is the eldest, and a farmer, residour late Charge to Portugal, is a farmer, engaged in heavy business near St. Louis. He THE OVERLAND EMIGRANTS.—According is about 36. John, the youngest son, is about just robbed of its young, who flew at him and yesterday—the gorgeous viper, my poor dear to be noticed, is the fact that sunlight exer- to the Occidental Messenger the number of 30 years old, and resides at Ashland with his California, from May 1 to June 12, is as fol- is said that he has left a competency for his

A Western reporter gives the following around the terrific spectacle."

1848. Col. Sunderlin, a wealthy planter, residing near Memphis, Tenn., died, leaving a large estate. His will, drawn up a year before his death, and witnessed by a Judge into two parts, devising one-half to his legitimate children, and the other half to ten children borne him by a mulatto slave. These same time that it urges obedience to the command

colored children, previous to the making of ments of God and the faith of Jesus. Its columns are the will, had been brought to Cincinnati, Ohio, open to the advocacy of all reformatory measures and to Evansville, Indiana, and emancipated. The probate of the will was at once resisted | chise the enslaved. In its Literary and Intelligence by the white heirs, and appealed to the Cir- Departments, care is taken to furnish matter adapted Branton, and he is agoing to start South with cuit Court for trial. Every obstacle known to the wants and tastes of every class of readers. As Branton, and he is agoing to start South with cuit Court for trial. Every obstacle known a Religious and Family Newspaper, it is intended that a lot of negroes in August. I do not like this to skillful practioners in the law, has been the Recorder shall rank among the best. country at all, and had almost rather die than thrown in the way to defeat the will and dethe death of persons exposed at night within to go South. Tell all of the people if they can fer the trial. At the last May term of the do any thing for me, now is the time to do it. Court, however, the case came to a hearing,

LIABILITY OF RAILROAD COMPANIES.— Charles Zedner and others, a few days since, brought an action against the Central Railroad Company of New Jersey, in the New York Superior Court, to recover the value of a box of clothing, placed in the freight cars at Plainfield, N. J., to be delivered to plaintiff at N. Y., taken to the company's office there on a Saturday afternoon, in December last, placed urday night and Monday morning. The defreight-room by plaintiff's direction and re- history of the churches. mained there at his risk. Verdict for plaintiff, \$311, being the value of the contents of

COST OF RAILROADS.—The St. Louis Intelligencer makes the following rough estimate of the cost of the Western Roads now in progress of construction, together with those that will probably be contracted for within a year

Great Central Illinois, \$16,000,000; Ohio and Mississippi, Illinois, Indiana and Ohio, \$1000,000. Making \$45,500,000.

VARIETY.

A man lately started on, a truck from the foot of Plane No. 1, on the Portage (Pa.) THE American Sabbath Tract Society publishes Railroad, to go to Johnstown, followed close- the following tracts, which are for sale at its Dekeg of powder, and let his truck run at a pret- No. 1-Reasons for introducing ty good gait. A mile or two below the Plane. a wagon loaded with wood, in hastening across the track, dropped a cord wood piece, which threw the truck off, and the man and powder on the track side—the powder bursting open by the fall. The section boat passed over him, literally crushing him to death: at the same time, in striking the truck, by some means or other, ignited the powder, No. 6—Twenty Reasons for keeping holy, in each and the man was completely blown up! and the man was completely blown up!

As two young ladies in the Texas district school, at Cincinnati, were passing along the animal, each of them seized a child, just as the horse came upon them; one of the ladies the horse came upon them; one of the ladies | Enactments: 16 pp. struck the horse over the head with her um- No. 12—Misuse of the Term Sabbath. 8 pp. brella and, turned him aside just sufficently No. 13-The Bible Sabbath. 24 pp. to allow them to escape unhurt. The umbrella No. 14-Delaying Obedience. 4 pp. was broken by the force of the blow.

The new Insane Hospital at Taunton, Mass. is to cover an area of 26,520 square feet, not including the two courts formed between the wings. The front will be 358 feet long by 40 wide; the main projection from the center 50 by 60 feet, and there will be three wings running back north, 200 feet by 40 wide. A large dome is to be placed over the center of the center of either wing. The whole building is to be three stories high, and from the top of the spire of the large dome to the ground it will be 116 feet.

can pass the time of their "green old age."

A Committee appointed by the agents of Lowell (Mass.) Mills, to test the relative merits of resin and sperm oil for purposes of lubrica- Adams. Charles Potter. tion, report that on looms and other machinery of heavy bearings, one-half less powder is required with a mixture of rasin with its bulk of pure sperm oil, than with sperm alone and that its substitution will effect an annual saving of 3 of the quantity of sperm oil required in the Lowell Mills.

Numerous are the persons fond of tracing up relationship—when they have ascertained them to be in particularly easy circumstances. Jones visited the house of an opulent old genpassed a month with him on the strength of his being a step-uncle-in-law.

Whenever you get a black eye by a fall, or from running against the bed-post, apply a cloth wrung out of very warm water, and rescott. James Hubbard. Berlin.—Datus E. Lewis. new it till the pain ceases. The heated moistSo. Brookfield. Herman A. Hull. Milton.—Joseph Goodrich South Otselic. Francis Tallett. Utica.—Z. Campbell. cold water, to apply to the bruise.

A few days since, while an unfeeling boy who resides in Old Cambridge, was engaged in the cruel sport of robbing birds' nests, he was attacked by a robin, whose nest he had came near picking out one of his eyes.

Purpose is the edge and point of character; it is the superscription on the letter of talent. \$2 00 per year, payable in advance. Subscriptions not paid till the close of the year, will be limble to Character without it is blunt and torpid; genius without it is bullion—splendid and uncirculating.

It costs the people of the United States fifeen millions of dollars a year for newspapers Communications, orders and remittances should and other periodicals—the army and navy be directed, post-paid, to cost twice as much. Which is the best in-

One of our exchanges says that the summer pretty heads they adorn.

CURIOUS WILL CASE. - About the year Seventh-day Baplist Publishing Soc.'s Publications.

The Sabbath Recorder.

Published Weekly. Terms-\$2 00 per Annum, in Advance, The Sabbath Recorder is devoted to the exposition and vindication of the views and movements of the Seventh-day Baptist Denomination. It aims to prowhich seem likely to improve the condition of society, diffuse knowledge, reclaim the inebriate, and enfran-

The Sabbath-School Visitor.

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Contents of No. 2-April, 1852. BIOGRAPHICAL DEPARTMENT: HISTORICAL DEPARTMENT 1 The Seventh-day Baptist Ghurch in Newport, R. I.—Organization of the Church—Letters of Joseph Davis and others Settlement of Westerly-The Rogerenes.....
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No. 4—The Sabbath and Lord's Day: A History of Sabbath and Lord's Day: A History of Sabbath and Lord's Day: A History of Sabbath Sabba their Observance in the Christian Church. 52 pp. No. 5—A Christian Caveat to the Old and New Sab batarians. 4 pp.

No. 7—Thirty-six Plain Questions presenting the main points in the Controversy; A Dialogue between a Minister of the Gospel and a Sabbatarian; Coun street in the western part of the city, a fright-ened horse came dashing along the sidewalk. No. 8—The Sabbath Controversy: The True Issue

ging along directly in the path of the furious No. 10-The True Sabbath Embraced and Observed

16 pp.
No. 11—Religious Liberty Endangered by Legislative

No. 15-An Appeal for the Restoration of the Bible Sabbath, in an Address to the Baptists, from the Seventh-day Baptist General Conference. 40 pp. The Society has also published the following works.

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

The Royal Law Contended for. By Edward Stennet. large dome is to be placed over the center of First printed in London, in 1658. 60 pp. the main building, and two smaller ones from Vindication of the True Sabbath, by J. W. Morton,

late Missionary of the Reformed Presbyterian Church. 64 pp.

Also, a periodical sheet, quarto, The Sabbath Vindicator. Price \$1 00 per hundred.

The series of fifteen tracts, together with Edward

These tracts will be furnished to those wishing loss appeared inevitable. Suddenly, however, lately published a volume of three hundred them for distribution or sale, at the rate of 15 pages public opinion decided in favor of the work, pages, the types for which were all set with for one cent. Persons desiring them can have them and Mr. Putnam has had the happiness of dis-their own hands. They are gentlemen of forwarded by mail or otherwise, on sending their adposing of 20,000 copies, and paying over to property, but pursue these habits of industry dress, with a remittance, to George B. Utter, Corres as the most agreeable manner in which they ponding Secretary of the American Sabbath Tract So ciety, No. 9 Spruce-st., New York.

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