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

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

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**WHOLE NO. 422.** 

## Che Sabbath Recarder.

### FAMILY RELIGION.

A Report prepared for, adopted by, and published at the request of the Seventh day Baptist Western Association. [Concluded.

It is apprehended, that objections and excuses will be urged to this view of the subject, by those who are aware of their want of conformity to it. To anticipate and answer some of these objections, will be be bject next in

Some will say, they are not not tent to instruct their children. Cases anot uncommon where parents, on this gand, claim exemption, even from vocal prayer in the presence of the household. That many are lamentably deficient in this respect, is too are not responsible for the use of information which they never had the means to acquire: but the fact that their store is meager, so far from being a good excuse for withholding it they should use it the more zealously. Who ever heard it argued, that because a man received a portion from his parents, comparatively small, he should sink it in the sea, and let his children beg their bread or starve? The proper exercise of one's ability to teach, is directly calculated to enlarge it. But there is often a want of candor in urging this excuse; for those who do so, do not manifest a like want of confidence in their ability in other their sacrifices of human life. It is difficult respects.

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such a purpose. Of these, some are wearing themselves out with unreasonable exertions "to lay up something for their children;" and offers equal promise of being acceptable to in their eagerness to accomplish the object, the object of worship. they not only neglect their religious instruction, but by their baneful example infuse into their minds a spirit of indifference to the whole subject, which prepares them to bicker and wrangle with each other about the disposition of the paltry treasure, and renders their situation less favorable, even for earthly happiness, than if they had been left to their own resources. Others find their time and attention equally engrossed in the acquisition of the means of enabling their children to imitate, in style and expenditure, a public taste as destitute of discretion as their own. In this way, many parents furnish the means of pampering the vanity of their children, until, with its overgrown dimensions, like the victim of abnormal obesity, they are unable to enjoy their own society. Thus, such plans, even when successful, defeat even the worldly object sought. If, therefore, they are unwisely laid in this respect, what must they be in the light of their influence upon the future destiny of those in whose behalf they are prosecuted? Others, still, denying these charges, complain of a want of time to devote to the religious training of their children, because it is all consumed in the labor necessary to supply the primary wants of food, clothing, and shelter. Let such be asked, if the eternal destinies of the soul involve interests so vastly inferior to those connected with this hand-breadth of physical existence, as to possess no-claim for a share of tention of all those who have met with difficul- of an alderman, and thither his steps were debtness until I am tired." the time so exclusively appropriated to their ties in this department of labor, in the hope turned.

charge of this duty, because it is so embarrass. God, with which they are taught to labor for Gilbert talked to himself as he moved rapiding, both to them and their children. But other attainments in Vital Piety, though they ly along. neither party was embarrassed when the have proved invulnerable to every other prattling child asked the parent whether "God | means. had any house up in the sky," or "who made his clothes," unless it was told to "stop asking such foolish questions, and go away." If so, sponsibility of Christian parents! In their wrong man, and he will find this out before was when the inquirer, having taken many a the earthly interests, but the eternal destinies off a clerk, but will find a city bailiff a differ- of this kind it is better to think twice. Recorrupting lesson, of a more willing teacher, had grown to an impulsive youth, no one need the rinfluence over them, they hold the power Horner, the offender wonder if both parties were embarrassed.

Others do not bring the subject before the gion and the Church. get old enough to live it." They "have seen so many children backslide," that they "think they had better be let alone." What ! children too young to repent of their sins?—too young to love God?-too young to become heirs of God, and joint heirs with Jesus Christ? What ideas to guide a Christian parent in the discharge of duty! There is a cause why so many children that profess religion early, fall out by the way, which the objection does not reach. There is not that amount that an unwillingness to become responsible way to the closet, and there, prostrate before rude, if not insulting. for such care and exertion, is in many instan- God, pleads the merit of a Saviour's blood in This was more in imagination than in reces the strongest reason why parents would behalf of the sin-awakened object of her so- ality. prefer to have them converted at a later period licitude; that, where the whole family gather "I can't pay this now," was the tailor's

structions when offered. That, no doubt, is last and youngest member; that, where ven- ed his manner by the word anger. true. But the parent ought not to be releast erable parents hear their children, from a "When will you settle it?" he inquired. ed from responsibility without a cross-exami- position of eminence and usefulness, acknow- with something peremptory in his voice. nation. If those professors of religion, with ledge, like Henry Ward Beecher of his "I can't tell," said Horner, in a short, out of your money so long; nothing has prewhom the young have spent most of their ex- Father, in the dedication of his admirable quick tone of voice. istence, have entirely failed to exemplify it in work, Lectures to Young Men; and the late their daily lives, we need not wonder that the lamented ex-President, John Quincy Adams, port did not please the grocer, who, in a few with me as it is. I felt worried when your sentiment is cherished, if it is not expressed— of his Mother, that to them, under God, they days, sent again for the money. The second clerk called to-day, and sent you an impro-" Physician, heal thyself."

though well enough in theory, is not practi- and the limner's brush. But these are only about in his mind for some means of paying take from me five dollars a month until the generally recognized his appointment in the faithful parents and all the redeemed of their trol, he unwisely uttered an expression of imcase, by allowing those parents who make children, to the latest generation, in the king- patience the moment he saw the clerk of Gil- "Perfectly satisfactory," replied Gilbert, in thorough effort for the purpose, to impress dom of God, when they shall, for the first bert. their own sentiments upon the minds of their time, see the full harvest of their labor. children. Indeed, he has evidently refused T. E. Bancock, Committee. to interfere with his appointment, even to

prevent bad parents from stamping their errors and vices upon their children. It is admitted, that this influence is often opposed by others—sometimes for good, and at others the result is evil: but never to the subversion of the principle, that the parent, other things being equal, has a decided advantage in giving direction to the mind, of the child. The extent to which the descendants of those professing any form of religion come fully under its control, bears almost an exact proportion to the extent to which its principles are taught in the household. This is true of of Paganism. In those countries where it appears under any of its forms, the people are almost all under its control; and there is corresponding extent of family training. It is equally true of Mohammedism. Even that class of persons who swarm about public houses and thoroughfares for employment, are generally devotees; and no emergency is sufficient to deter them from their religious true to be doubted. One reason is, they performances. Here, too, we see a like care were neglected in early life. Certainly, they taken of the interests of religion in the family circle. Romanism furnishes another example. Who has failed to notice the extent to which the descendants of papists manifest their confidence in that faith; not merely in the zeal of their defense of its dogmas, but by comfrom its proper use, is a strong reason why pliance with such of its observances and ceremonies as will not allow of compromise? The fact is equally notorious, that the outlines of that penciling, which, when completed, constitutes the "mark of the beast," is wrought by parental hands.

It may be said, that these systems, which do not strike at the root of depravity, are more easily impressed upon the mind. But let it be remembered, that none of these systems are without their exactions of self-denial. Such are their penances, their tortures, and to see how the mind should imbibe the spirit Others say they have no time to devote to of self-denial, when its demands, if fully met, can result in no earthly good, more than when it calls for action, the temporal benefit of which can be plainly seen, and which also

It may be said, that the advocates of true religion, as taught in the Gospel, labor under the disadvantage of not being able to do the whole work of bringing others fully under its control. But if God had as little occasion to find fault with Christian parents for a neglect of the part assigned them in the conversion of their children, as they have to be troubled about the performance of that which He has put beyond their reach, they would have no occasion to complain of their disadvantage, compared with the heathen.

Some of the difficulties that lie in the way of success in this enterprise, have already been the subjects of incidental allusion; but attention is here called to a single one in addition -that is, deficiency in government. This parental function, when properly exercised, proves a powerful auxiliary to a judicious course of religious instruction; but when neglected, or misused, the result is often equally powerful in thwarting all its prospects of success. In its proper exercise, it is of the utmost importance that the parents should be united. In many respects, deficiencies in one can be comparatively remedied by faithfulness and perseverance in the other; but in this case, such a result is scarcely to be looked for. It may be regarded as too severe a criticism, to intimate, that the worst of these difficulties consists in a want of a complete development of Christian character; but it is feared that scrutiny of public observation tolerably well, would, when submitted to the searching tests of the domestic circle, suffer decided loss. The subject of frequent and prayerful self-examination is earnestly commended to the atthat, seen in this light, they will give way to Others excuse themselves from the dis- that earnest struggle of soul, and reliance on

to control the prospective interests of Reli-

### ... THE WATCHER.

The following is from a forthcoming volume poems by Mrs. E. C. Judson (Fanny Forrester.) It of its Asiatic origin, describing the emotions of a true woman's heart, as she sat by the bedside of her dying truly Oriental Sleep, love, sleep! The dusty day is done.

Lo! from afar the freshening breezes sweep, Wide over groves of balm, Down from the towering palm, In at the open casement cooling run, And round thy lowly bed, Thy bed of pain, Bathing thy patient head, Like grateful showers of rain, They come: While the white curtains, waving to and fro, Fan the sick air: And pityingly the shadows come and go, With gentle human care, Compassionate and dumb The dusty day is done. The night begun; While prayerful watch I keep, Sleep, love, sleep! Is there no magic in the touch Of fingers thou dost love so much? Fain would they scatter poppies o'er thee now Or with a soft caress. The tremulous lip its own nepentbe press Upon the weary lid and aching brow. While prayerful watch I keep, Sleep love, sleep!

Their little golden circles in a flutter With tales the wooing winds have dared to utter, Till all are singing As if a choir Of golden-nested birds in heaven were singing: And with a lulling sound The music floats around And drops like balm into the drowsy ear; Commingling with the hum Of the Sepoy's distant drum, And lazy beetle ever droning near. Sounds these of deepest silence born, Like night made visible by morn: So silent, that I sometimes start To hear the throbbings of my heart,

On the pagoda spire

The bells are swinging,

And watch, with shivering sense of pain, To see thy pale lids lift again. The lizard, with his mouse-like eyes. Peeps from the mortise in surprise At such strange quiet after day's harsh din; Then ventures boldly out, And looks about. And with his hollow feet Treads his small evening beat, Darting upon his prey In such a trickey, winsome sort of way, His delicate marauding seems no sin. And still the curtains swing, But noiselessly; The bells a melancholy murmur ring, As tears were in the sky; More heavily the shadows fall Like the black foldings of a pall, Where juts the rough beam from the wall;

The candles flare With fresher gusts of air; The beetle's drope Turns to a dirge-like, solitary moan: Night deepens, and I sit, in cheerless doubt, alone

## THINK TWICE.

"Did Horner pay the bill?" inquired M: Gilbert of his clerk, who had just come in.

The young man shook his head. "Didn't pay it?"

"No, sir. "What answer did he give?"

"He was angry, and said that he wished you wouldn't send after the bill any morethat when he was ready he would bring you the money, and not before."

"He said that, did he?" Mr. Gilbert spoke with considerable excitement of manner. "Yes, sir. I never called on him that he

many, who, in this respect, would bear the didn't get out of patience, and say something unpleasant." "Very well," replied Mr. Gilbert, in a men-

> acing tone; "give me the bill. I'll collect it." And taking up his hat he left the store. Within two or three blocks was the office plied Gilbert. "I've dunned him for his in-

"Thank fortune, there's a short way to deal with men in these cases." Thus Mr.

"Not send my bill, indeed. Why don't before." he come and pay, if he's so nice in these mat-If the views here presented are any near ters? He doesn't mean to pay, that's the approach to truth, how overwhelming the re- true reason. But he is dealing with the hands." and the next time the two met on the subject keeping, to a fearful extent, is placed, not only he is twenty-four hours older. He can bluff

minds of their children, because "they do not want them to come out in religion till they ciated and met, a faithful panorama of the him, and far exceeding what he had supposed am certain of this." scenes that are opened affords a view of sur- it would be. Sickness and the loss of a child "I did'nt think about his sickness and the passing sublimity and grandeur. That scene, had, some months previously, lessened his in- loss of his child," said Gilbert, in a modified where the youthful parents kneel on either come, and also burdened him with unusual tone. "But this is no justification for the side of the cradle where sleeps their first born, expenses. But for this, he would not have be- rude, unsatisfactory answer he sent to my while each breathes a fervent prayer in its come indebted. Honest and sensitive, the application for money." dedication to God, and, rising, shake hands debt worried him. Instead, however, of goabove that smiling emblem of innocence, as a ing to Mr. Gilbert, and asking him to let the pledge of fidelity to the solemn obligations obligation stand for a short time, until he could which accompanied their welcome charge; pay it off gradually, he kept away from him, when a demand is made for a debt where prethat, where the mother takes by the hand her and fretted himself with thinking over the unchild, agitated and tearful, from emotions pleasant relation he bore to the grocer. As the case with Horner. Honest in his intenof Christian labor bestowed upon them which kindled by the burning words of instruction was to have been expected, the bill came in the case with Horner. Honest in his intention was to have been expected, the bill came in the case with Horner. they need to put them on their guard against so often heard—words which have shed a The clerk by whose hands it was sent, made tioning that honesty, and he could not bear the assaults of temptation; and it is feared, glaring light on every folly—and leads the his demands in a style that Horner thought the imputation with becoming patience."

around the altar, to mingle their expressions brief answer. He spoke with a troubled Others say their children despise their in of gratitude to God for the conversion of the voice and countenance. The clerk interpret-

ed Horner; "as soon as I have the money, I will see Mr. Gilbert."

A third time the clerk called. Poor Hor ner was in a very unhappy state of mind. He bears (says the Independent ) the unmistakable marks had been thinking of little else beside the grocer's bill all the morning: in his mind was a husband, in the midst of scenes and sounds and airs so nervous presentiment that he should have a visit that day from the collector. He was not in error. Even as the thought troubled him, open swung the door, and the messenger of Gilbert entered.

"See here, young man," exclaimed Horner, before the other had time to speak, "just tell Gilbert not to send that bill here again. It won't bring the money an hour sooner. When I am ready I will pay it, and not be-

The clerk turned off and left the shop, without a word of reply.
"That wasn't right, John," said the tailor's

wife, in a tone of gentle reproof, after the lapse of five minutes. She wisely forebore to speak until time enough had elapsed for her irritable husband to regain a degree of self-com-

"I know it wasn't," answered Horner, pausing in his work, and giving vent to his feelings in a heavy sigh. "I know it wasn't. But this constant dunning is hard to bear. He knows as well as I do, that he will get his money as soon as I can possibly earn it." "No, John, not as well as you do," said the wife mildly. "He cannot see your

thoughts." There was a brief silence. "Have you seen Mr. Gilbert, John?" in

quired Mrs. Horner. " No. But-"

The tailor hesitated. He saw what was in the mind of his wife, and he felt its force. "Don't you think it would be better to see him and explain just how it is with you? I don't believe he would give you any trouble if you were to go. There is no telling what kind of messages his clerk takes to him. If he gives simply your words to-day, Mr. Gilbert will be angry, and there is no knowing what he might be tempted to do." "I don't want to see him," replied Horner,

owe him money."

The wife sighed, but did not answer. Both remained silent for some time. Horner's own mind soon suggested all that his wife wished, but hesitated to say. It was but right for him to see the grocer, explain to him fully his position, and after assuring him of his honest intention to pay every dollar of the debt, ask of him a liberal extension of time.

"I will see him," said he at length, pausing suddenly in his own work, and getting down from his table. In a little while he was ready to go out, when he started forth to see his creditor. In the meantime Gilbert had kept on his

way toward the alderman's, fully resolved to hand his debtor over to the tender mercies of the law. He was within a few doors of the history has shown that the exaltation of office when he met a friend.

What's the matter?" inquired this individual, " you look as if you were going to sue some-

"Just what I am about doing," replied the

"Ah, indeed! Who is the hard case that requires such a stringent measure!" "Horner, the tailor. You know him, I

"Yes, very well. But you are not going to

"Indeed I am."

"How much does he owe you?" "Sixty odd dollars."

"I'd think twice before I troubled poor Horner," said the other, shaking his head. "He sends me only insulting answers," re-

"Perhaps you have dunned him too hard.

He is sensitive and irritable." "No, I've only sent three or four times. This morning he returned for an answer that

he would pay me when he was ready, and not

"And on the spur of the moment you have determined to put the account in an alderman's

"Too hasty, friend Gilbert. In all matters member that Horner had sickness and death Horner, the offender in this case, was a in his family. These I know have thrown poor tailor, who had become indebted to Gil- him back. Here lies the cause of slowness in bert/for groceries. The amount of his bill paying. But surely these things ought to en-

"Of course not. But every man cannot al all times, control his feelings. An hones mind often feels a quick sense of indignation, sent inability to pay exists. This is no doubt

The two men separated. Gilbert had thought twice; and instead of going to the magistrate's office, returned to his store. There, a little to his surprise, he found the tailor waiting him. They met with some reserve and embarrassment, but Horner said, in a moment or two. and in a subdued voice-

"I am sorry, Mr. Gilbert, to have kept you vented my paying you but inability. I have The clerk bowed and went away. His re- had sickness and trouble, or it would not be are indebted for all that they are, or hope to demand came upon Horner while he was per message. Let me recall that. And now, Finally, it may be objected, that this plan, be; all these defy the chisel of the sculptor, thinking of the bill, and hopelessly casting I will tell you the best I can do. If you will

"Well, sir; what about that bill?" said the ing through the veins of the unhappy tailor. constitutionally eligible for the Presidency, brother, and add something more than they like clerk.

"If you had only made this proposition before but whether his claims to popular support had previously intended to place in the collection would be just as strong as they are now," is tion boxes.

[Ch. Chronicle.]

When the two men separated, each was another question, and depends upon circumwiser and each felt happier. The tailor kept stances. Protestantism and Roman Catholichis engagement, and the grocer not only received his money, but retained a good customer. So much for sober, second thoughts.

### ELIGIBILITY TO CIVIL OFFICE.

The following exhibition of sound doctrine upon the subject treated of, is from the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser of June 30th. We newspaper, and we hope it will receive a careful perusal. It may serve to clear the mist from before the eyes of some, who think his politics.

We have received half a dozen letters, inquiring whether Gen. Scott is or is not a Roman Catholic, and intimating that the answer will materially affect his vote, should he be nominated at Baltimore. We beg leave to answer all at once, that we don't know to what religious denomination Gen. Scott is attached

We agree with the Tribune, that this is a matter of no political concern to anybody. Were Gen. Scott-a Roman Catholic, his real claims upon the popular support would be just as strong as they are now, and in stronger. Yet we wonder that the Tribune, which so ready to communicate information when it possesses it, should not have satisfied its inquisitive correspond ents by referring to a published letter of Gen Scott's dated Nov. 10th, 1841, containing the following lan

I am happy to see by the Philadelphia Nationa American that religion is to be excluded as a party element. Staunch Protestant as I am, both my birth and conviction, I shall never consent to a party of state religion. Religion is too sacred a thing to b mingled up with either. It should always be kept between each individual and his God, except in the way of reason and gentle persuasion; as in families churches, and other occasions of voluntary attendance after years of descretion, or reciprocal consent.

[Courier & Enquirer.

This subject has been freely talked about for some time, the Tribune's remarks having left a general impression that Gen. Scott is a Roman Catholic, or something very near akin thereto. The quotation made by the Courier, however, sets that matter at rest, and there | would far rather see the genius of Protestantis no room to doubt General Scott's Pro. ism in the ascendant than the genius of Popery. testantism, while in the above letter, and by his all history warning us of the tendency of latter to conduct in Mexico, he has shown himself so liberal toward those holding another faith that his temporal and political power under the guise catholicity—we use the word in its proper sense—is equally placed beyond question.

The Tribune and Courier agree in the senti ment, that if General Scott had been a Roman Catholic, that would not have barred his real claims upon popular support. The constitution neither imposes special restrictions nor grants peculiar privileges to any religious faith. It would be folly, however, to suppose that such a fact would be overlooked by great numbers of the people, or to deny that the people would have a right to take that fact into consideration. Inasmuch as Protestant ism and Popery are antagonistic, and as all Popery is inimical to human liberty, it is by no means improbable, that those who are Protestants from conviction would hesitate about voting for a Roman Catholic for Chief Magistrate of this republic. Not that the candidate's religious faith formed a legal or constitutional impediment to his elevation-nor that there would be any desire among the people to abridge the Roman Catholic citizen of any civil right. Very far from it. But they would remember that the occupancy of the Presidential chair is no man's right; that the high office is the gift of the people. The citizen has the right to ask for it-to be a candidate—but it remains for his fellow citizens, to elect him or set him aside.

In making such a decision-in conferring the boon or withholding it—the individual citizen has the right to form his judgment upon either personal or political, moral or religious, grounds. The constitution no more prohibits the citizen from voting on religious grounds than it disqualifies him for any office for religious reasons. It leaves religion as matter between man and his Maker, and the Papist on principle, or the Protestant from conviction, is as free to act up to his principles at the ballot-box as elsewhere. In the eye of the constitution and the law, Roman Catholics are very properly as eligible for the highest office as Protestants; and we for one devoutly trust that this may ever be the genius of our institutions. We would not abridge a hair's breadth the equal civil rights of all citizens. But the constitution never designed to the amiable spirit and manners of the worinterfere with the individual's sacred relig- thy John Cottman and his wife, he occasionious convictions. It intended sacredly to ally stayed to observe this solemnity. One guard them and to insure their free exercise | evening, he came home to dress, that he might at all times, without hinderance or detriment: and if a man believes conscientiously that Po- deacon said, "I think you had better go with pery is a system subversive of freedom and me, and enjoy pleasure greater than that the rights of conscience, of course he has a which you are going to? perfect right to be influenced by that conviction at the ballot-box. Therein he wrongs no man. He simply refuses a favor, the solicitation for which necessarily implies that he possesses the right of refusal. We make these remarks because a great

individual right seemed to be assailed in the article of the Tribune, from which the Courier has quoted only a couple of sentences,—and something of the same kind is implied in the remarks of the Courier and Enquirer—not the ight of the Protestant merely, or of the Roman

ism are not mere theories. They are substantive things-mighty principles-upon which the electors have a right to pass judgment, and which should be taken into accounty

The constitution does not disqualify a Roman Catholic clergyman for the office of chaplain to either House of Congress. He has just as much right to that office as General Scott or Mr. Pierce to that of the Presidency, but " his real claims" upon the support of the members deem it well worthy of a place in a religious of either House are not regarded as so strong as those of clergymen of the Protestant faith. The House of Representatives and the Senate both exercise the right of refusing Roman Catholics for their chaplains, and the people that a man's religion has nothing to do with have an equal right to refuse a Roman Catholic for Chief Magistrate, if they deem it expedient. The country might be placed in circumstances when the supremacy of one religious system or the other would be a matter of very serious moment, especially as, unlike Protestantism. Roman Catholicism is not simply and purely a religious system, but a vast temporal and political agency also. The constitution makes the people the judges of a man's qualifications for the Chief Magistracy -gives to them the power of selecting the person and conferring upon him the dignitysimply providing that religious tenants are no disqualification, so that they may, if they choose, elect a Roman Catholic, or one of any other creed, as seems best to them. The right of private judgment in such matters is secured to all parties without detriment to their political or civil privileges.

> In our humble judgment, the staunch Proestantism of General Scott is a much stronger recommendation than the reverse would have been. We should have regretted had he been a bigot of thy faith, for bigotry is hatefull at all times and under every garb. We all know, however, that General Scott is no bigot in religious matters, but a liberal, catholic gentleman. As such he will be acceptable to Romanists as well as to Protestants. But we withhold knowledge from the people, to grasp at of spiritual sovereignty, and to enforce its religious dogmas by pains, penalties and thraldom. Nor for the sake of party triumphs would we blink the radical difference between the two systems, or subscribe to the dictum that the people have " no right to inquire into a candidate's religious opinions," especially with respect to the vital distinction between Protestantism and Popery. The constitution warrants no such dictum. It simply provides that whomsoever the people choose to make President shall not be disqualified for that ofice because of any religious views he may entertain. This is the sum and substance of its provisions, and it leaves to the givers of the office the right of private judgment as to the qualifications of him who solicits the gift.

## CONVERSION OF REV. J. G. ONCKEN.

A striking illustration of the good which may be done by humble Christians, is given in the following anecdote, related at the recent meeting of the American Baptist Publication Society:-

Just before taking up the collection, the Rev. Dr. Belcher related an anecdote. In the last congregation he served in England, he after duly weighing his merits and demerits, had for regular hearers once on the Lord's day and on a week evening, two excellent persons connected with a Congregational church in a distant part of the town. Of this church, the good brother, a respectable mechanic, was a deacon. Both he and his wife were eminent for simple piety, fervent devotion, and quiet, untiring zeal. They had very small talents, but much religion. In their family boarded a young man, also a mechanic, of foreign birth, but now pursuing his calling in London. He knew nothing of religion, but was amiable and obliging, and greatly devoted to pleasure as the source of his

For some time after he began to live with them, when the Bible, morning and evening. was laid on the table, indicative of family worship, it was a signal for his leaving the room, but after a short time, influenced by visit a place of amusement, when the good

"Where are you going?' was the inquiry of the young man.

"To the prayer meeting at our church." replied the good deacon.

"A prayer meeting, what is that?"

"Why, we meet to sing hymns, read the Scriptures, and to ask God to bless us. The young man hesitated.

"You had much better go," said the good old lady, in her usual kind tone. "So I will," was the reply. He went, and in that meeting of so

Catholic only, for both are equal in all civic re. dozen persons, held in the vestry of the Conlations, but the right of the man, of the Ameri- gregational church, Maize Hill, Greenwich. can citizen. The teaching of our cotempora- did God open and soften his heart, and excitries would seem to be, that no individual can ed feelings which led him to the Saviour of lawfully withhold his vote on religious grounds, sinners for pardon. Such was the early history and That when a candidate for civic station ap of John G. Oncken, of whose labors, carried pears before him for his support, he has no on in the spirit of martyrdom, they had heard right to inquire of what religion he is. This so much, and in whose present persecutions we deny. The appointing power has always they now took so fearful an interest. The the right to judge of the qualifications of the speaker added, that could they have seen the person appointed, or soliciting to be appointed. weeping gratitude, the smile of almost and If the appointed be chosed for other qualifica- rapturous joy, which he had seen on the face tions, then his religious sentiments are no bar- of the devoted Oncken, as they talked torier to his tenure of office. The Chief Justice gether in the city of London. of John Cott-min cable. To this, it is answered, that God has the preludes of that ultimate gathering of it. Not possessing a great deal of self-con- whole bill is settled, I will faithfully pay you of the Supreme Court of the United States man and his wife, they would feel and in the preludes of that ultimate gathering of it. is a Roman Catholic: If General Scott, instead | creasing determination individually to labor 2 of being a staunch Protestant, had been a for souls would cherish even more interest a voice so cordial that it sent the blood bound- staunch Papist, he would have been no less in the labors and sorrows of our missionary !!! ... New York, July 22, 1852.

### FAMILY PRAYER.

To the Editors of the Sabbath Recorder

I have noticed, in the Recorder of June 3 a piece entitled "Denominational Sins:" and if it would not be considered out of place. I should be pleased to remark upon some things contained therein, particularly those which relate to Family Prayer.

In expressing your feelings of regret and mortification that your people so generally neglect family prayer, you make use of nearly the same words which I have heard used by ministers, when reproving their people for the neglect of the Sunday "Sabbath." You say, "Our people are grossly and criminally negligent of family prayer. We are ashamed to place it on record, knowing the opinion that will consequently be formed of us by all the pious, and perhaps the impious, of the land." Again, "There have been found among us those who not only would apologize for their neglect of this duty, but even endeavor to defend it." Again, "But we feel bound to protest, with uplifted hand, against this sin; yes, this denominational sin."

It seems to me, that the Scripture which you quoted (Matt. 18, 19) to prove family prayer to be a divine injunction, is in no wise applicable to that ceremony, as at present understood and performed; not a word said about family prayer, as such; no period when, nor form how, it should be offered; but only that they agree touching what they should ask—a consideration very seldom if ever fulfilled in family prayer. I think our Saviour was teaching the efficacy of prayer, and not the duty of a ceremony.

I have examined the other passage, (Jer. 10: 25,) and taking the whole text in view, I imagine how you wish to use it: whether it is to prove that the families composing the Seventh-day Baptist Church are heathen, and strangers to God; or, that family prayer is obligatory on the heathen, and those who have devoured Jacob and eaten him up. obligation could be proved by Psalm 79:

If the Scriptures do not enjoin family prayer, (which I sincerely think they do not,) nal," or a "sin." In 1 John 3: 4, it is said, "Whosoever committeth sin transgresseth also the law; for sin is the transgression of the law." Now, you have accused your people of committing sin, in doing, or not doing, that of God are silent—when they have transgressed no law, but the law of the church; thus conveying the impression, that the requirements of the church and the requirements of say (in their confession of faith) that they "believe in apostolical and ecclesiastical traditlons;" that is, as I understand it, in their saving efficacy. Protestants are not willing to confess that they believe in ecclesiastical traditions, but they practice them, and then, forced and false constructions upon it, endeavor to make it appear that they are apostolical traditions. Witness the Sunday tradition. I think that alone is evidence sufficient to convince the Sabbath-keeper of the truth of the above assertion. I design the above remark to apply particularly to family prayer; and I think your scripture references, and the way you construe "which a blind superstition established and Mother of harlots; to whom it is said, "By thy sorceries were all nations deceived. They have undergone several alterations since their first establishment; the last of which was bath: the other was enjoined on the head of every family, be to performed morning and evening, under the penalty of excommunication. They say, in the fourth paragraph of the Directory for Family Worship, "Seeing the ordinary performance of all the parts of familworship belongeth properly to the head of the family, the minister is to stir up such as are lazy, and train up such as are weak, to a fit- 68: 6. Is it not He that "maketh the barthe lazy and indolent of your people, I am confident you have fully discharged the duties of your office to them; but in regard to the weak, it may be necessary to catechize them, and, in some cases, to furnish them with a form of prayer, and so "train" them up to a "fitness to these exercises," that they may be saved from this " denominational sin.'

From what I have said of family prayer, and because I think there is no Divine inwould not have you infer, that I am content to live without prayer; no, not by any means. But it is enough for me to know, that God has in my mouth, saying I want this, or I want that, when in fact I do not feel the want of either. This is lying unto the Lord-mocking the Most High. (Matt. 15: 8.) And this, cause us to do; and we ought to "shun every appearence of evil."

My sincere desire is, that all should study, ments of our Heavenly Father, in contradistinction to the requirements of that man of sin, who "sitteth in the temple of God, shewing himself that he is God.", And every religious form, ceremony, and observance, not is not a requirement of God; but of that man of sin: it is the worship of the beast. It may be said to professed Christians now, as it was to the Jews, "In vain they do worship me.

Scriptures, as a rule of action for the people is commanded concerning it, respects either of God, see 2 Tim. 3: 16, 17. Yours affectionately,

ERASTUS CLARK.

Remarks.

We did not quote Matt. 18: 19 as directly enjoining family prayer. We quoted it to prove just what our correspondent admits that it proves, namely, the efficacy of concerted prayer; and then, by a just inference, we apeyes a little when you read.

Neither did we refer to Jer. 10: 25 as speour correspondent's exegesis, to show us that the families spoken of may refer to the heathen kingdoms, arrayed against Jacob, to devour and consume him, and to render his habfor not calling on God's name, is it not a just subjects of want? inference, that the families of which the kingdom is composed are guilty? What is a family, but a little kingdom, in itself? And as it is not said how large the kingdom must be, to become obnoxious to the Divine "fury," it is very fair to presume, that those little kingdoms called families are not altogether secure while they neglect to invoke the name of the Lord. All that our correspondent says about the inalogy of our reasoning to that by which the claims of Sunday to sanctification are supported, simply shows how easily he can confound things, which, in their very nature, are distinct. It is claimed for the Sunday observance, that it is a positive institution; whereis a moral duty. Hence, the mere fact that it is not enjoined in so many words, is a weak subterfuge. A book designed for universal use, and for every variety of circumstances, in all ages of the world, could not enjoin every duty specifically. All it could do is just what the Bible has done, namely, to inculcate general principles, leaving the diversified application of these principles to the reason and concience. It is not directly enjoined, that if a he "would not have us infer that he lives with man find a well-filled pocket-book in the out prayer; no, not by any means." Verily street, he shall advertise for the owner. But it is well that he has told us so. For, though If national prayer was practiced, the divine it is certainly comprehended in the general it might be a breach of charity to think that duty of restoring to the owner that which he every neglecter of family prayer neglects also has lost. And thousands of instances, of a his closet, we should certainly think, that any like nature, might be mentioned. Positive in- one who is very fervent in closet devotions then it is not a duty which we owe to God; and, stitutions stand on a different footing. We would be kept from the sin of standing forth

down with regard to them, from which particular positive duties could be determined. As for family prayer, it is deducible from upon which the requirements and prohibitions the expressly commanded duty of bringing up that he is not without his misgivings, whether children in the nurture and admonition of the completeness, unless it is accompanied with God are identical. This impression prevails prayer for the Divine blessing. It is argued among all religious denominations. Catholics from the example of Abraham, whose piety received this commendation, that he commanded his children and his household after him to keep the way of the Lord. Gen. 18: 19. It is argued from the instance of Joshua, by twisting the word of truth, and by putting his house, to serve the Lord. Josh. 24: 15. in the institution of the family compact, was her the more highly for it? "that he might seek a godly seed." Mal. 2: family compact—the institutor of it—argues and worship him. For if it be the duty of a there was any thing amiss in it? them, abundantly illustrative of the fact. single individual to pray daily to Him who is equal truth to the Sunday tradition, and a host just inference, that it is the duty of whatever they should then take that one also into the compact, community, or organization He is prayer room, and for them both supplicate still venerates." The Sunday Sabbath, and the author of, to pray to him also. For an or- the mercy of God, would it not be right? family prayer, I believe, have their origin ganized band of gamblers, or robbers, or Would it not be just what they ought to do? from the same source; to wit, Rome—the murderers, to meet together daily for the purpose of invoking the Divine blessing, would family, and then a fourth, and so on, can you be a monstrous profanation. Why? Be- think of any good reason why they should not cause God is not the institutor of such an or- all be taken into the prayer room together, made about two hundred years ago, by the ganization, but is every way opposed to it. that father and mother might together beseech of Edinburgh. The first of these institutions | church's meeting together for prayer, that we | them from evil? need no argument—the spontaneous suggestions of conscience are enough—to make us feel, that it would be wrong for it to do otherwise. We feel so because the church is an and say, 'Leave off this practice, it originated organization of God's own instituting. And with the mother of harlots?

mother of children?" Ps. 113: 9. These, then, are some of the general principles, from which the duty of family prayer We will add, that if the want of an express from a letter of Mr. Carpenter:precept for the "ceremony," as our correspondent is pleased to call it, proves that it is not a duty, then, by the same argument, it may junction for any stated, periodical prayer, I be proved that even personal or individual prayer is not a duty. For, certainly, our Saviour's reference to it (Matt. 6: 5, 6,) cannot given the privilege to pray; and, that his word | be regarded as an express injunction of the tion, is to be regarded as expressly enjoining and started off altogether as a Chinaman those duties. All that can be said of it is. | He did not stop at Lu Chou, but proceeded that our Saviour recognizes it as a duty already known and acknowledged. The directness

is not the family quite as much so? Is it not

God that setteth the solitary in families? Ps.

The first passage of Scripture in which with prayerful attention, the revealed will of prayer is mentioned, is Abraham's prayer for porcelain tower, which is a nine-storied pa-God, to ascertain what are the actual require- Ishmael. Gen. 17: 18. The next is his intercession for Sodom. Gen. 18: 23. But interrogated by the priest as to his name and tion of a clause for keeping it shut on Sunday. even there, it is not mentioned as a duty which residence. His guide told the priest that he The motion was, however, not even secondwas before unknown; nor will any man of (Taylor) had read books so much that he had ed, but was met with laughter and disapprogood sense undertake to say, that prayer was found in the Scriptures, depend on it, that it never, before that time, known as a duty. Indeed, whoever will examine, carefully, the for farther particulars now." different passages where prayer is spoken of, will find that in not a single instance is it alludteaching for doctrine the commandments of ed to in any other light than as a dut y already

the time, manner, spirit, or some other cirought to be connected.

We are convinced, that neither our correspondent, nor any one else, will say that personal prayer was not a duty till the world was two thousand years old, notwithstanding the Scriptures make no allusion to it till that time. plied it to family prayer. Please open your of man, the very moment that he became conscious of his dependence and his wants. It was the duty of Adam, the first transgressor. cifically enjoining the duty. We needed not It was the duty of Abel, a sinner saved by by the constituencies as members for the engrace. It was the duty of Cain, who rejected that grace. To constitute it a duty, it was not necessary that it should be expressly to be returned within 35 days after the discommanded. And are not families as dependitation desolate. But if a kingdom is guilty ent as individuals? Are they not equally the

What shall be said of that form of prayer which our Lord taught his disciples? Matt. 6 9-13. Is it not eminently a social prayer? It appears not to be designed for the closet, exclusively, for it is addressed to the Father by more persons than one. And that it was not designed exclusively for the church, is evident from the fact that it embraces a petition for daily supplies of food, and is designed to be daily offered; whereas, men cannot be assembled in the church every day. But how beautifully appropriate for the family! Struck with its appropriateness to the family circle, a certain writer has beautifully said, "What a live coal is applied to devotion, when the solias, for family prayer, we claim, simply, that it tary my Father, and my God, is changed into the social our Father, and our God!" Do you not think so, too, Bro. Clark?

We have said, that we were "ashamed place it upon record," that our people were so negligent of this great duty. We are still more ashamed, that any one can be found suf ficiently daring to defend the sin, even to the extent of denouncing family prayer as having originated with the Mother of Harlots! Yes if not a duty, the neglect of it cannot be "crimi- have a right to demand express precepts for as a public vindicator of the evil we are laborthem. There is no general principle laid ing to correct. We will believe him, however; and we will add, that it is some little satisfaction to us. to discover that he feels it necessary to make such an announcement. It shows er, as proceeding from a prayerless heart. One or two plain questions to our corres-

> pondent, and we have done. 1. If you knew of a mother, who, in her anxiety for the eternal welfare of her little child, should retire with him to a suitable

2. And as, where two are agreed as touch-15.. The fact that God is the author of the ing any thing that they shall ask, it shall be done for them, if the father should unite with the duty of the family, as such, to acknowledge the mother in this exercise, would you think

3. And if, in due time, God should give

5. And if you knew of the head of a family, who daily practiced this course, would you. could you, find it in your heart, to go to him.

Francisco, we last week received letters from ing. In reference to this melancholy affair.

directly to Nankin. Thirteen miles of the distance he rode on a wheel-barrow, with two men, one to pull, the other to push. At one day desecration, as traditionists say, is being family prayer is eminently calculated to of his precept respects, simply, the manner of place he saw a nine-stored cast-iron miniature strongly manifested. At the meeting of the attending to the duty, namely, that it be secret. pagoda, about eight feet in diameter at the Brighton Railway, called to sanction proceedbase. At Nankin, while about to ascend the ings in regard to it, when the motion to congoda, built by a former Emperor, in honor of his mother, and said to be 329 feet high, he was pany was put, a Mr. Cox proposed the inserbecome mad, and that, if he should proceed with his questions, he would be torn in pieces.

> THE CANADA MISSION.—Eld. W. M. Jones is now on a tour of exploration in Canada. with a view to decide on the feasibility of es. Derby, to urge upon Government the expe-

BRITISH CORRESPONDENCE

cumstance with which the performance Dissolution of Parliament-Popery-The Riot-The

Yesterday our Queen in person closed the proceedings of the present Parliament, the dissolution of which the Gazette had previously announced to he to day. Her Majesty, among other topics, intimates the entire suppres He knows, full well, that prayer was the duty sion of the slave trade along the whole extent of the Bight of Benin, refers with satisfaction to our relation with other States, and concludes with prayer that those appointed suing Parliament (which will meet on the 20th August, the writs requiring a new ac solution,) may be such as will assist in upholding "the Protestant institutions of the country, and religious liberty, which is their natural result," and in promoting measures to educate the people, and to elevate their moral and social condition.

There is much need of a scriptural and decided opposition to the Papal system; for, probably there never was a period since the Reformation, in which greater, more persevering, or more determined efforts have been made for the overthrow of our religion and religious liberty. The provisions of the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill, which it cost the late Government so much labor to pass, have 16. They sleep in the Dust, been repeatedly and openly violated, and very boldly in recent instances, by the so-called Cardinal Wiseman and the so-called Bishop of 19. The Deluge, Beverly, in public documents issued by them. Their periodicals point to this as a matter of 21. Decision of Character the Demand of our Age, fact, justify it, and declare that the utter overthrow of Protestantism, under its every aspect, is their aim and their duty. The Pope having decreed the introduction of their cannon law amongst us, the effort is being made to assimilate their practices here with their arrangements in lands of greater darkness. They are multiplying their chapels, and introducing conventual buildings, and the long-unwonted sight is daily seen, even in the city of Glasgow, of habited nuns walking our streets, not shunning observation, but obtruding themselves in even an unseemly manner upon the public gare, by a disregard of the established usages, found so convenient in threading the thronged thoroughfares of large | Fourteenth Anniversary of the Alfred Acade

.The present week has produced a melan-

choly result from one of these violations of the law. The Catholic Emancipation Act, as it is termed, passed some twenty the Institution have never sustained their exthe defense which he has put in will not, after year ago, while it removed a number amination in the various departments with Lord; a duty, the performance of which lacks all, be regarded, by the unsophisticated read- of restrictions under which Paptists had for- such perfect satisfaction. The past year has ed, and a proclamation was issued, recalling attention to them, with intimation that they college courses. place, and there, placing her hands upon his should henceforth be enforced. On Sunday who covenanted, not only for himself, but for little head, should implore the blessing of last, an annual procession of the children at-Heaven upon him, and should do this daily, tending the Popish chapels of Stockport took It is inferable from the fact, that God's design, morning and evening, would you not esteem place, headed by priests, which, although hav- more or less exposed to the scorching rays of ing few peculiar emblems, had excited attention as being thought contrary to this law. After some more private disputes between opposing parties, a party of Irish Papists, (of the spacious chapel of the new seminary buildwhom there are 14,000 in its population,) ing, which has just been erected to answer commenced breaking the windows of a Pro- the increasing demands of the Institution, testant school. This led to the assembling of This temple of science is some one hundred But the remark, however, will apply with the author of his existence; it is a clear and them another child to train up for heaven, and a riotous mob, who, after demolishing a row feet deep by fifty-two feet front, three stories of houses occupied by Irish, proceeded to destroy the pews and every thing within the Romish chapels, including pictures of their saints, and two organs, one of which is said to 4. And should a third child be added to the have cost £400. Two thousand persons being engaged, and the police incapable of quelling the riot, the military were called to their assistance, since which time the peace of the by which all the performances were limited town has been maintained, although some of General Assembly of Westminster, and that But there is such a beautiful propriety in a God to be merciful, and bless them, and keep those whose houses were destroyed have been obliged to encamp in an adjoining wood. One hundred and twenty were taken prisoners, many of them more or less severely wounded. One Darby Searle, a stout young Irishman, who had wounded three or four with a pitchfork, having been with difficulty secured, was found to have had his skull fractured, and OUR CHINA MISSION.—By way of San died in the care of the police the same evenness for these exercises." Now, in regard to ren woman to keep house, and to be a joyful brethren Carpenter and Wardner, dated at Mr. Walpole yesterday stated, in the House Shanghae, April 9, 1852. They and their of Commons, that Government would, both in families were well at that time, and were pro- England and Ireland, discourage such prosecuting their missionary work with zeal and cessions as had a tendency to lead to such cient distinctness to at all catch an idea of follows, by just and necessary consequence. cheerfulness. The following paragraph, is results. We are continually reminded of what its meaning, even although it be from an aumust be the consequence, should Rome re- thor which we have carefully read; but we "A short time ago, Rev. Mr. Jenkins, of gain ascendancy in our land, by what is pass- deem it due to Mr. Freeborn to say, that we the Methodist Mission, started for Nankin. ing in countries under her sway. Tuscany never heard the Latin pronounced more dis-He went as far as Lu Chou, where he was relagain furnishes evidence on this point. At tinctly. cognized, and could not proceed. He was Florence, on the 8th of last month, a person gentleman with whom he passed a night and named Madiai and his wife were tried Pattengill, was appropriate, and well sustainformed an agreeable acquaintance, and with for reading their Bible, and finding discre-ed whom he has corresponded since his return. pancy between what it teaches and Popery Soon after his return, his colleague, Rev. Mr. inculcates. They have been sentenced to im- McAlmont, was good poetry, but not of the is pledged, that if I ask any thing according to his will, he will give it me. But God forbid alms-giving and fasting, in the same connection his hair, put on Chinese clothes thoroughout, the case of the husband.

| Content to prison and provided in the same connection alms-giving and fasting, in the same connection is hair, put on Chinese clothes thoroughout, the case of the husband.

The fear that the re-erection of the Crystal Palace will prove an occasion for much Sunfirm an agreement with the Palace Combation. Having failed in this point, a depu-After that he was quiet. But I have not time tation, (by whom sent I have not discovered,) the Bishop of London, and the Bishop of in their construction, and were read with al-Winchester, &c., waited upon the Earl of together too measured a cadence.

lic. As in not a few cases of late, his Lordship promised that in the event of application being so made, the question should have his journals have, as might have been pected, commented strongly on the attempt to prevent distinctly. what will probably be deemed one of the most desirable of the objects aimed at-a place for Sunday amusement for the inhabitants of the metropolis. It is a significant fact, that the Lord Mayor of London declined to be one of the deputation referred to.

J. A. BEGG.

### ANNIVERSARY OF ALFRED ACADEMY Original Essays and Orations.

Mr. D. L. Freeborn 1. Salutatory-Latin, 2. The Harmony of Nature, Mr. W. A. Engle. 3. Introductory Essay—You are Welcome Miss L. T. Pattengill 4. Intellectual Glory, 5. Origin and Progress of Language, Mr.W. H. Lewis 6. Freedom's only Hope, Mr. L. J. Worden. Miss Myra C. McAlmont. The Token of Peace. Miss E. Allen We are going Home, Agriculture the safest Source of Wealth. Mr. A. T. Slaigh Mr. J. R. Sypher

Miss E. Potter 12. A Serious Mind the Native Soil of every Virtue, Miss B. A. William 13. Popular Sympathy, Mr. T. D. Thatcher Mr. J. C. Green Miss M. R. Conklin Pursuit of the Immediate. Miss A. J. Campbe 17. Educational Reform, Mr. A. A. Lewis the Political World, The next Twenty Years in

Much Learning shows how little Mortals know,

Mr. A. D. Burdick. 0. The Death of Beggars and Princes, Mrs. H. A. Burdick

23. Literature the Criterion of National Character. Miss L. A. Picke 24. La France une étoile brillan dans le Firmamen Intellectuel de l'Europe, Miss L. M. Picket Mr. L. M. Cottrel Miss J. L. Martin 27. Unuttered Prayers, Miss J. E. Wormley 28. The Almighty Dollar, Mr. E. Nicholson 29. Concluding Essay-Itis Finished, Miss M.E. Wells 30. Valedictory, Mr. S. O. Thatcher Prof. J. M. Allen

The Graduating Class of the present year are indicated by the following numbers:-Gentlemen-14, 17, 18, 21, 22, 25, 28, 30. Ladies-4, 8, 11, 12, 15, 16, 20, 23, 24, 26, 29.

.To the Editors of the Sabbath Recorder :

It was my happy lot to be present at the my. I do not deem it necessary nor desirable to enter into a minute description of the very interesting exercises on that occasion. It is universally admitted, that the students of merly been kept, still prohibited their pro- been one peculiarly successful to the Institucessions in the streets, and their habited tion, and has very much contributed to elevate priests from appearing in public places, its finances to a position secure from every Both provisions have been repeatedly violate contingency. The Course of Instruction is now considered quite equal to the average of

> In noticing the Anniversary Exercises, the first thing that claims attention is the circumstance that, instead of a contracted staging, the sun, and the numerous inconveniences incident to a crowded audience in the open air we found ourselves conveniently seated in high, and is surmounted by a Spanish steeple, whose furbished spire and minarets reflect the first rays of Phæbus, climbing over the eastern hills. The whole is handsomely finished, in imitation of new red sand-stone.

> Another improvement on the similar exer cises of former years, was an arrangement to a single session of from 10 o'clock A. M. to 2 o'clock P. M. I am fond of intellectual pleasures of this description, but I deem this Institution, in common with most others, to have been hitherto seriously in fault by crowd-

I prefer to occupy the remainder of my space in making a few passing criticisms upon the exercises of the day.

by Mr. Freeborn. It is seldom that we hear the Latin Language pronounced with suffi-

2d. The "Introductory Essay," by Miss

3d. "The Token of Peace," by Miss

5th. "Youthful Aspirations," by Mr. Green, was excellently written, but we cannot say

with an easier and more natural voice. 6th. "They sleep in the Dust." by Miss Campbell, we think, took the palm of the essays by the ladies. Miss C.'s reading had

men." For the fullness, and perfection of the known, confessed, and practiced. Whatever tablishing a Seventh-day Baptist mission there. diency of adopting measures, when applical World," which, although a high place, when application of the known, confessed, and practiced. Whatever tablishing a Seventh-day Baptist mission there. diency of adopting measures, when application of the known, confessed, and practiced.

tion would be made by the Palace Company quite well written, contained a spirit altogethfor a charter, to prevent the building or the er too belligerent to be consonant with our grounds being opened on Sundays to the pub- peaceable ideas; and notice next in order 'The Deluge," by Miss Green, which was decidedly excellent, and excellently read.

8th. "Truth," by Miss Martin, was one of best consideration. Several of the London the best finished and most judiciously ornamented essays of the occasion, and was read

> 9th. "Unuttered Prayers," by Miss Worm. ley, was a sweet little poem, and did much credit to its author.

> 10th. The "Valedictory," by S. O. Thatcher, would have equaled any exercise of the occasion, had it not been for the introduction. which was hardly in keeping with the sentiment of the speech.

The Address to the Graduating Class, by Prof. J. M. Allen, was decidedly excellent, and will doubtless be long remembered by those to whom it was addressed.

We have a single word to say respecting Miss H. A. Sears. the manner in which the young ladies read their essays. We cannot tell why it is that those who, on other occasions, and when it is quite unnecessary, can lift their voices like trumpet, whenever it becomes indispensable that they speak up loud and clear, are subitenent sans voix.

> We had forgotten to mention the examination of the class in instrumental music, which occurred two days previous to the Anniversary, and was decidedly fine. They seemed to have attained to the idea, that music does not consist altogether in noise. SPECTATOR

> > Unuttered Prayers. BY MISS J. E. WORMLEY.

at the Fourteenth Annual Comme ment of Alfred Acade. my, July 8, 1852 The shallow brook goes babbling by-The threatening storm moves harmless o'er-The light word, uttered carelessly, Falls, to be echoed never more: For ah! so depthless is the tone Of babbling brook and hollow moan-So lightly breathed the soulless word By which no music-chord is stirred. Noiseless, the deeper waters glide, Still onward in their giant flowand breathless, gathering skies betide Earth's doom of mightier waste and wo The thought unuttered, save by look Of deepest meaning, who may brook The prayer, unbreathed from heart-depths there. Is still the heart-breathed, earnest prayer. Unuttered prayer! The pent up fire That rankles 'neath some Etna's clod-The soul of Heaven-born desire, Up struggling to its home and God-Heart-longings for the pure and true-Night-shower of unseen, gathering dew-Than loudest speech, more earnest far Is oft the heart's unuttered prayer. We may not hear their pleadings rise. We may not know their incense given. Unseen, that soareth to the skies. 'And lights the alter-fires of Heaver We may not catch their accents wild. From captive doomed, or orphan child From servile bound in woe's abyss-Yet, O! what wrestling prayer is his It did not wail thro' Eden's bower, When sin had blighted all her joys,

Yet burned it with intenser power Than could be breathed by human voice: O'er ruined world, and wreck of soul. To heaven lost, that prayer up stole, From founts of auguish deeper stirred. And plead as ne'er plead uttered word. Think you such prayers unheard shall rise? No angel, stayed in upward flight On mercy's mission, flee the skies. Dispel the gloom, unfold the light? No blessing shaken from his wings

Of all he, Heaven-gifted, brings ?-No bright pearl caught, nor star-gleam given, To guide the erring one to Heaven? All, no! The orphan's speechless wo The voiceless cry from prisoned cell, Whose untold depths there's none may know, Nor angels-only God may tell-Tho' breathed in silence, not in vain; That prayer has snapped the clanking chain By which ye strove to fetter him. The high of soul, the free of limb.

Unuttered prayers! ye are not few, That linger round the throne of love; Ye are food for angels, and the dew Distilled from Elysian fields above; Ye turn the key that flingeth wide The golden gates; ye ever guide The spirit whither it should roam, And lead its wayward wanderings home.

LIFE IN CALIFORNIA.—On the 16th inst. we received a letter from Randolph Drake formerly of Plainfield, N. J.,) dated Sonora City, Tuolumne Co., California, June 11. 1852. The following paragraph from it gives picture of life in California, which is probably as true as it is deplorable :--"The state of society here is most deplora-

ble. Gambling is carried on in this city to a greater extent, if possible, than in San Franing upon such occasions duties enough to cisco. This is a mining district, and the gamwear out the patience of a large portion of bling houses are filled with miners and others on all days of the week, but especially on Sundays, when they are crowded to excess. Sunday being the day on which miners flock to the city to do their business, two or three of the auction stores hold their sales on it, and And, 1st, I notice the "Salutatory," Latin, the mechanics transact business as usual. Next Sunday there will be a bull and bear fight at Columbia, to amuse the citizens of that place and this. A horse race is also appointed for that day, to fill up the time and keep the people from attending meeting."

A World's FAIR IN NEW YORK.-The programme of the World's Industrial Exhibition in New York has at length been issued. It is to open in May next (Anniversary week) under the management of gentlemen of high respectability, is to proffer all desirable facilities to American exhibitors, and to contain (so far as seasonable notice and unremitted efforts on the part of the Managers can secure. them) specimens of our various Ores, Minerghest order.

4th. "Popular Sympathy," by Mr. T. D. als, Agricultural Products, Fabrics, Wares, &c., as well as of the more delicate creations Thatcher, was one of the best speeches of the of Art. It will contemplate Utility first, occasion, but fell somewhat below his effort of Beauty afterward; holding in higher esteem a practical Steam Plow, than the daintiest

Union College.—The Catalogue of Union that Mr. Green did justice to himself or his College for the Third Term of the present year, production in its delivery. We regretted, at shows an aggregate in that Institution of 235 the time, that Mr. G. could not have spoken students. Three courses of study are now established in the College—the Literary, the Scientific, and the University course. The Literary is the old Baccalaureate course of the College in the Scientific course, the modern languages take the place of the ancient, the rare quality of loudness sufficient to be and the amount of mathematics is increased consisting of the Archbishop of Canterbury, heard, though her sentences were too similar and in the University course, students select any branch of study at pleasure: receiving a diploma according to the studies pursued. Among the branches on the programme, Civil 7th. We pass over "The next Twenty Engineering, in its various departments, holds

## General Intelligence.

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Proceedings in Congress last Week. SECOND-DAY, JULY 12.

In the SENATE, among the numerous petitions presented was one from merchants and ship-owners of Boston, praying the recognition by the United States of the independence of Hayti. Several private bills were passed, and the last part of the session was occupied in a discussion of the bill amending the act to provide for the better security of the lives of passengers traveling on steamboats, which was ordered to be engrossed.

In the House, the bill for the reduction o postage on printed matter was agreed to in Committee. The Deficiency bill was also up in Committee, and the Senate's amend ment granting additional compensation to Collins' steamers was agreed to, 84 to 73.

. THIRD-DAY, JULY 13.

The SENATE passed the bill for the better security of passengers on vessels propelled in whole or in party by steam. It also passed several private bills. The latter part of the day was spent in considering the bill authorizing the President to raise, arm and equip, three regiments of volunteers, to serve for three years. in guarding and protecting the emigrant route and telegraph lines, and conveying the mails between Missouri River and the settlements in Califarnia and Oregon. There are to beten posts on the route, to be garrisoned by one hundred men each, with intervening stations twenty miles apart, garrisoned by 20 men each; the station houses to be erected by the volunteers, and from materials obtained in 'the country along the route. These volunteers are to keep the roads in order, with bridges and ferries, and to protect the telegraph lines, and all persons employed in establishing and working the same. They are to raise, gather and preserve, all necesary provisions and supplies, to be paid the same as other troops, and at ty is engaged in searching for the injury. the end of three years to be entitled to 640 acres of land each. The telegraph lines thus would cover the distance in a straight line. constructed may use these military posts and stations free of charge.

The House spent considerable time on the Deficiency Bill, and did not finally dispose of printed last week only in the first section, which we copy in the form finally agreed

Be it enacted, &c., That from and the all printed matter passing through the mail of The conspirators, who are in correspondence in the East. The boys and girls are young, inst., Hartford River overflowed its banks, and of no greater weight than two ounces, have been impossible. shall be charged one cent postage, and one cent for each additional ounce or fraction of an ounce, for any distance under three thousand miles; and for any distance over three thousand miles double these rates. All newspapers and periodicals not weighing over one ounce, published regularly, as often as once in three months, and sent from the office of publication to actual subscribers, shall be chargeable with only one-half the foregoing rates, provided all newspapers and periodicals not weighing over two ounces, when sent to actual subscribers within said State where such newspapers or periodicals are published shall be entitled to the reduction provided for in this section. The postage upon all printed mailable matter shall be prepaid at the office where it is mailed, or paid quarterly in advance at the office of delivery, otherwise double the foregoing rates shall be charged

FOURTH-DAY, JULY 14. The SENATE passed the bill directing the President to designate places for Ports of entry and delivery in Oregon, and fixing the compensation of the Collector at Astoria. The bill reducing newspaper postage was received from the House and referred. A bill providingofor a survey of public lands in California was passed. The bill to remunerate the Spanish Consul for losses by the Flibustier mob, at New Orleans, was passed. The Deficiency bill was received and referred.

In the House, the Printing Committee made a report in favor of abolishing the contract system, and providing for a public printer. The House ordered 20,000 copies of the proceedings relating to the death of Henry

Clay to be printed. FIFTH-DAY, JULY 15.

appeared to fill the seat of Henry Clay. The Senate enjoyed a long debate upon a day of adjournment, and finally postponed further talk upon the matter for one week. A resolution was adopted requiring all appropriation bills to be sent to the Senate at least ten days ed a woman. before adjournment. The Deficiency bill came up, and nearly all the House amendments were agreed to. A bill was passed to a third reading authorizing the President to organize certain companies of Mounted Rangers for the protection of the Western territories and California from Indians.

In the House, the public printing was the principal theme of discussion. Near the close of the session, some time was given to the Indian Appropriation Bill.

SIXTH-DAY, JULY 16. The SENATE was all day engaged upon private bills, of which it ordered thirty to a third reading, including one to reimburse Elisha B. W. Moody, owner of the British bark Sarsh, the expenses incurred by him in the rescue of the crew and passengers of the Ameri can ship Caleb Grimshaw. Adjourned to Second-day.

In the House, the Florida and Alabama Railroad Land bill was agitated, but not finishup, and Mr. Giddings made a short speech Erwin, of New Orleans, died also. upon the Florida War and negro stealing by the Government. The Deficiency Bill then Henry Clay, Jr., having fallen at the battle of and three feet. with the Senate in all the items except the family lot at Lexington. constructive mileage item of \$50,000.

SABBATH-DAY, JULY 17.

The SENATE Was not in session. In the House, a bill was introduced, but laid on the table, to admit railroad iron free of duty. The Indian Appropriation bill was up, and an amendment giving fifty thousand dollars to destitute Indians in case of short crops, &c., was rejected. | Some other amendments were acted upon, and the House adEuropean News.

The Cunard steamer Asia, with Liverpool dates to July 3, arrived at New York on the

From England, the one item of news by the Asia is the prorogation of the British Parlia-

The late proclamation against Roman Catholic processions has begun to yield fruit. On Tuesday night, June 29, a riot broke out at Stockport, between the Catholics and Protestants; at least, the disturbance began respecting a procession of Roman Catholic Sunday School children, but afterward merged into a general fight of Irish against English. At first the Irish had the best in the fray, but afterward the English proved victorious, and proceeded to pull down the houses of the Catholics. Several dwellings were unroofed to furnish missiles, and the furniture broken up to supply weapons. The mob then proceeded to the search Catholic Chapels, one of leaders are arrested. The magistrates appear the mob from re-assembling.

Duchess of Kent, and the Antwerp steamship and the proceeds to be divided among his Ravensbourne. The former was cut to the children. The only specific devises outside water's edge, and sunk in eight minutes, with of his family are, to Dr. D. W. Dudley, the zine in Lafayette, Ia., last week. One hun

The telegraphic cable between Dublin and without cost to the Government. They are Holyhead does not work, and a surveying par-

On Wednesday, the ship Admiral arrived from Port Phillip, with 30,840 ounces of gold valued at nearly £120,000. The captain states that the difficulty of obtaining crews is it. The Newspaper Postage Bill was taken undiminished, and there are fifty sail in port up, amendments agreed to by the House, and deserted by their crews. The number of perthe bill adopted. It differs from the bill we sons arriving at Port Phillip was about a thousand per week.

The Paris Patrie announces that a plot against the State has been discovered in Paris. Thirteen individuals have been arrested in a 30th of September, 1852, the postage upon | detached house in the Rue Reine Blanche. the United States, instead of the rates now with the London refugees, were busy making fine-looking children, and promise well. charged, shall be as follows, to wit: each an infernal machine. Many arrests took place newspaper, pamphlet, periodical, magazine, during the night. The machine was composbook, bound or unbound, circular, catalogue, ed of fourteen barrels, capable (the dispatch and every description of printed matter un- says) of containing each about twenty bullets, connected with any manuscript or writing, and their firing in a wrong direction would

Accounts of an unfavorable nature are again received from Algeria. No decided check had been suffered by the French, but the Arabs had massacred the colonists in various districts, and the insurrection had spread more or less over Kabylia and part of the Province of Constantia.

## California News.

The steamer Illinois, with twelve days later news from California, and \$2,000,000 in gold dust, arrived at New York on the 15th inst.

The news has no feature of remarkable interest. Of crimes in the interior, this arrival gives us a larger record than usual.

saulted with a cane by John H. McKune. Esq., a member of the bar of this city. Judge Wilson immediately drew his sword-cane, and stabbed the assailant under the left nipple, penetrating the left lobe of the lungs. Mr. Henry Caulfield, a friend of Mr. McKune, July 8. The Poem was read by Miss Jane thereupon drew a pistol and fired at Judge | A. Newman, of Little Falls, and the valedic-Wilson, missing him, and hitting Mr. McDon- tory by L. H. Cheney, of Syracuse. Rev. ald, the keeper of the prison-brig, who was at | Dr. Kip delivered an address to the pupils, in the time supporting Mr. McKune, who was the absence of the Secretary of State, Mr. Ranfalling. Mr. McDonald was shot through the dall; and the retiring Principal, Prof. Perkins, side, and is dangerously, perhaps mortally, also addressed the school. There were 18 fewounded.

New and very rich diggings are said to have been discovred at a point near Pleasant Bar, on the Middle Fork of the American River. On Sunday a man paid \$500 for a claim in the new placer, and on Monday he took In the SENATE, Hon. David Merriwether out a pan of pure gold weighing fourteen large pieces, very smooth and heavy.

by the people on suspicion of having murder- ed, James Carroll also fell dead on the floor. It is also prevailing in several small towns

Another case of Lynching, at Placerville, is

## Henry Clay's Family.

A correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune, writing from Lexington, Ky., gives the following sketch of the various members of Henry Clay's

though her health is feeble, has the appearance of a lady of 50. Her name was Lucretia Hart, and her native place Lexington. their all. Mr. Clay married her shortly after he came to Lexington from his native State, Virginia.

the way to Washington in company with her Gorgona and several other places on the Isth- Sunday, July 4. One, named William Hawkfather. Her age was about sixteen. Another mus. Along the railroad it was so bad that ins, who couldn't swim, got beyond his depth, daughter, Mrs. Dubale of New Orleans, died about the same time. In 1835, another and most of the laborers left. It had been rain- Barney Foley, leaped in to help him out, but Jerome R Babcock, Scott

came up, and the House managed to agree Buena Vista. His body is interred in the

Theo. Wythe Clay, who has been a lunatic since his boyhood, is near fifty years of age, being the eldest son. His recovery is hopeless. His lunacy is characterized by melancholy, with occasional fits of violence.

Thos. Hart Clay is the proprietor of Mansfield, a fine estate near Lexington, and devotes himself for the most part to the cultiva-

tion of hemp. His age is 42.

he has a large dairy, and is enga\_ed extensively in rearing stock.

John Clay, the youngest, is 28 years of age, devoting a portion of his time to the profession of the law. In appearance he res. mbles his father more than any of the other ons. dry, sandy appearance, and hangs about his eatures in the same careless manner.

All the sons are highly intellectual in ap pearance, but none of them have yet given promise of future greatness.

Of the 35 slaves owned by Mr. Clay. Abranam, the groomsman, is the oldest, being near sixty; Adams, the gardener, is 55 years of Thornton, Mr. Clay's body servant, received from the hands of his master his free papers, but never left him, even after death, until the corpse was placed in the tomb.

### Henry Clay's Will.

The Will of Mr. Clay was presented in which they completely gutted, and made a Court on Monday, July 12, and admitted to bonfire of the pews, organ, and furniture of record. It is drawn by his own hand, and the altar, &c. They also pillaged the priest's bears date July 10, 1851. It relates almost house, and were proceeding to greater outra- entirely to the disposition of his estate among ges, when a detachment of the 60th Regiment | the members of his family, the only exception arrived on the ground, and by their presence being that which relates to his slaves, providkept the rioters in check. Sixty of the wound- ing that children of his slaves born after the ed rioters were taken to the hospital, and one 1st of January, 1850, be liberated and sent to man was picked up dead-killed with a pitch- Liberia, the males at the age of 28, and the fork. One hundred and fourteen of the ring- females at 25, three years earnings prior to the emancipation to be reserved for their benefit, to have acted sufficiently well under the cir- for the purpose of fitting them out; and prior cumstances, having sworn in 500 special con- to removal they are to be taught to read, stables, and distributed them in patrols to keep | write, and cypher. Slaves in being before 1850 A collision recently took place on the Riv- to Mrs. Clay, for her sole use and benefit er Thames, between the Ramsgate steamer during her life, and after her death to be sold, of the will, with a provision that no security sustained, shall be required of either.

> LIBERATING SLAVES.—On Thursday, the 8th inst., Mr. Jno. Holmes, of Adams Co., Miss., brought to Cincinnati three slaves—one girl and two boys-which were raised on his plantation, whom he manumitted on their arrival. Mr. John Ford, Jr., a gentleman from the same County, liberated three of his slaves also -two girls and a boy. It is the intention of these gentlemen to educate them at their own

### SUMMARY.

A farmer named Warren Skinner, at work n his field, in Earlville, Oneida Co., was struck by lightning and killed, on Wednesday, July 7. His clothes were torn into fragments, and thrown in different directions more than thirty feet from where he stood, and both his boots were entirely torn off and thrown at

At the request of a distinguished citizen of Louisiana, the Secretary of the Navy, more than a year since, directed the commander of the East India squadron to procure and send Court House in Sacramento City. The Court ern States of the Union; and several boxes of Sessions had adjourned, and as Judge Wil- of roots, in a growing state, have arrived, and son, one of the Justices of that Court, was have been turned over to the Department of leaving the Court House, he was met and as- the Interior for distribution among sugar plant-

hole in the ground directly under his feet.

The closing exercises of the Sixteenth Term of the New York State Normal School, took place at the Institution in Albany, on Thursday, male and 19 male graduates.

John Pretlove, of Mobile, had lived for years on good terms with his family, but some difficulty occurred, when he procured nitric acid, and by some means induced his wife. Rosaline, their son William, a fine little boy of three years, and James Carroll, all to par-

A dispatch dated Worcester, Mass., July 15, says: The Catholic College, situated about a mile south of this city, took fire yesterday afternoon, and was entirely consumed, with the exception of a portion of the east wing. The fire commenced in the upper story of the north-east corner, from a defect in a chimney. Most of the furniture was burned or destroywas saved. The loss is estimated at from \$40,-Mrs. Clay is now 71 years of age, and al- 000 to \$50,000, and no insurance. There were over 100 students in the building, and

By her he has had eleven children, three of She reports that the inhabitants of Aspinwall tertained for the recovery of six of them. whom died in childhood.

Eliza Clay died suddenly, in 1824, while on and the same was raging to a great extent at River, at Purdy's Station, while bathing, on River, at Purdy's Station, while bathing, on were almost impassable, requiring several days | both perished. Of the eleven children, only four now live, for crossing, the mules going into the mud two

2,282 pounds! The boats proceed from 5 to timony. 10 miles into the lake, where the supply, thus far, is found to be inexhaustible.

At the recent fire in Niles, Mich., there were twenty-six buildings destroyed in all, and the total loss is estimated at between \$35,- waiting till the departure of the Washington, and resides at home, managing the: rm, and 000 and \$40,000, on which there was very on Saturday, as he had before intended. He little insurance. It falls principally upon young left without any manifestation of excitement men with very little capital, the most of whom among the people, being accompanied to the have been ruined. The fire originated in a ship only by a few personal friends. His features are similar, his hair has the same | cabinet wareroom, and was caused by the explosion of fire crackers, which were thrown mong the shavings.

> of the explosion on the Steamer St. James, seize him, when he drew a pistol, and shot The whole number of lives lost, as far as ac- the officer in the breast, mortally wounding tually known, was sixteen, nineteen wounded. him. The burglar was finally arrested. It was, however, supposed that many passengers were lost whose names were not registered. The steamboat California, in going to the assistance of the St. James, ran down a boat in which some passengers were escaping, and all, except one, were drowned.

of Henry Clay to Louisville speaks of a neat ashore. little tribute of respect that took place at Rising Sun. As the Ben Franklin passed that place, ory of Henry Clay, were held in New York the passengers saw quite a demonstration up- on the 20th inst. There was a grand civic and on the banks. It consisted of thirty-one young military procession, after which, an oration ladies, dressed in white, with one exception, was pronounced, accompanied with the usual with black veils, each with a banner represent- religious exercises. ing the different States; the one indicating Kentucky was dressed in deep mourning.

We have from Washington an account of a most disgraceful assault upon a clerk in the is soon to embark for Europe, for the benefit Pension Bureau by George W. Jones, a Con- of his health. gressman from Tennessee. It seems that the man assaulted (Mr. Van Wyck) had asserted that "no member of Congress earned his salaare bequeathed to his family. Ashland is left ry half as much as the clerks in the departments." For this, Jones tried to break a olics. One man was killed and another woundchair over Van Wyck's head, injuring him ed.

There was an explosion of a powder maga some of the passengers on board, it is sup. gold snuff-box presented by Dr. Hunt, late of dred kegs of powder were in it. The damage Washington; to Henry T. Duncan, a ring is estimated at \$50,000. Scarce a house in containing a piece of the coffin of Washing- the town but was more or less injured. Large ton; to Dr. W. N. Mercer, a snuff-box said to buildings, three or four squares from the exhave belonged to Peter the Great. Mrs. Clay plosion, were moved from their foundations Only five miles more of cable was used than is appointed executrix, and Hon. Thomas A. doors burst open, windows broken, plaster Marshall and James O. Harrison, executors knocked off, walls cracked, and other injuries

The Farmville (Va.) Journal mentions a ru mor that a disease of a most malignant char acter, somewhat resembling cholera, is prevailing to an alarming extent in Charlotte, Lunenburg, Macklenburg, and other counties south and east of that place, among the blacks ral objects propo ed are invited to attend. particularly, and that a large number of them

During a storm at Baltimore, on the 13th flooding basements, cellars, and first-floors of place during the present season. Many famiover three hundred houses, sweeping off fen- lies had left, and others were leaving. ces and outhouses, and carrying off furniture,

&c. The bridges and two culverts were swept from this city to Montreal, in anticipation of off, and six houses, nearly finished, were en the subscriptions to be collected here. tirely demolished. About two hundred other houses had their cellars flooded. They were inst., in the steamer Washington, on a profesall small buildings, occupied by the poorer sional tour in Europe.

says: The steamer America, which left here by putting his feet in warm water. least ten feet. There was scarcely a shred of last night for Buffalo, when 17 miles out, came any part of his clothing left on him. There in collision with the propeller Oswego City, removed from Portville, Cattaraugus Co., N were two holes in his head, which appeared to sinking the latter in 15 minutes. The crew and Y., to Walworth, Wisconsin. have been made by the electric fluid, and several passengers were precipitated into the also a hole in the bottom of each foot, and a water and from 15 to 20 were lost. The Ameirca immediately returned to port much

patch, dated Quebec, July 15—"Eight persons Flour. 3 18 a 3 25. Corn Meal, 3 06 for State, 3 12 a were killed and three houses destroyed, Tues- 3 18 for Jersey. home roots of the sugar cane from Salanga, and day, at Cape Diamond, by a slide of rocks, at the Straits of Malacca, which is believed to be 40'clock P. M. Yesterday another slide took common to good Genesee. Rye 79c. Oats 44 a 45c. A serious outrage recently occurred at the superior to the cane now grown in the South- place at 7 A. M., killing one man and crush- for Ohio and State. Corn, 61 a 62c. for Western mixing some houses. There was also another ed and round yellow. slide in the afternoon, but without loss of life : some houses were, however, crushed."

A small association of sixteen persons le New York recently for Wisconsin, with a view of carrying on agriculture and mechanic arts n some part of that State, probably in Washngton Co., upon co-operative principles. The members of this little band were mainly of French and German origin; and they go out to make a beginning, with the idea that others of 50.000 lbs. domestic fleece at 31 a 43c., all qualities will join them as they advance.

Hon. John M. Clayton is industriously cultivating his farm, three miles from Newcastle, Del. Instead of running a race with competitors in the political field, he is endeavoring to distance his overseer in agricultural pursuits. Hooker, of Angelica, to Miss Deborat Lyon, of Alred. Each has selected his field, and a wager lies between them, which will produce the richest Mr. Charles H. Witter, of Wirt, to Miss Abby R crop from his allotted portion.

The Maysville (Va.) Eagle says a few cases of cholera continued to occur in that city, and pounds! The gold found at this place is in take. Late on Sunday the husband, the sui- that there have been 95 deaths by it since it cide and murderer, died! On the next morn- first broke out. The cholera has broken out to Miss HANNAH L. WILCOX, of Plainfield, Otsego Co. Near Nicolaus, on the west bank of the Sa- | ing at 7, the wife too died! In the afternoon | at Wilmington, Ohio. There have been six cramento river, a man was recently hung up the poor boy followed; and before night clos- or eight deaths, and considerable alarm is felt. throughout the West.

A crazy man in Almont, Mich., named Wesley Hulbert, being about to be arrested. County. Some time after this he removed to Wheat took refuge in a vacant log-house, with a musket and pistols, and shot Jacob Mills dead as he ty. Here, upon the organization (or soon after) of the was approaching for his arrest. Two hundred Baptist Church of that place, he was chosen to the of the citizens resorted to the place with arms, fired the house to drive out Hulbert, and, on ed. A large portion of the valuable library his appearance, shot him down. Both the dead sancify the human heart, he giving the most decided men leave large families.

ridges, prepared for a six pound gun, exploded as respected by all who knew him, so in his death is some of the Professors and tutors have lost in the midst of a crowd assembled on the he greatly lamented. Fourth to listen to an oration. Some sixteen The steamship Daniel Webster, from Cha- boys, who were in the immediate vicinity gres, arrived at New York on the 18th inst. were badly burned, and but little hope is en-

they were compelled to give up work, and and was struggling to escape, when the other, L P Babcock, Homer ed. The Indian Appropriation bill was taken the only remaining daughter, the wife of Jas. ing incessantly for two weeks, so that the roads Hawkins caught him around the neck, and Issee Smith

The Postmaster of Charleston, S. C., has issued a notice cautioning the public against The Dunkirk Journal says: Our fishermen are having a fine run these hot days. One heat in two days secured the valuable arrival and the the valuable arrival arrival and the valuable arrival arriv boat in two days secured the valuable services have taken valuable packages from the negroes, of 152 salmon trout, weighing in the aggregate but they cannot be convicted on a black's tes-

horde of desperadoes still infest the country During a storm at Lexington, Miss., July 13, above Brownsville. Two Americans were a tree on Mr. Cunningham's plantation, under recently shot at Matamoras, by Gen. Avalos, which a party of seven negroes were eating for what crime is not stated. The American

Gov. Kossuth sailed for Liverpool, in the Africa, on Wednesday, July 14, instead of

Friday morning, July 16, a burglar was detected in breaking into stores in Fall River, from one of which he obtained \$500 in money. New Orleans papers contain the particulars | Constable Gordon Manchester attempted to The steamship Philadelphia, from Key

West, where she had been quarantined, arrived at New York on Sunday last. Eight deaths occurred on board of her since June 30. The town is perfectly healthy. No cases of cholera among the Philadelphia's passengers since A gentleman who accompanied the remains her arrival in the harbor, and no sickness

Funeral Ceremonies in respect to the mem-

A correspondent of the Baptist Register states that Rev. T. S. Malcom, Corresponding Secretary of the Baptist Publication Society, A serious riot occurred at Hamilton, Cana-

da, on the 12th. It was a breaking out of the undying feud between Orangemen and Cath-The price of gas in Boston is \$3 per thousand cubic feet; in New York, \$3 50; in

mond, Providence, Worcester, Lowell, \$3 50 A serious railroad accident occurred June 14, near Camden, N. J., whereby one man was

killed. Sand washed over the track by the rain was the cause. R. S. Denny, of Clappville, Leicester, Mass. has lost four woolen mills by fire within the last six and one-half years. The last was burnt

on the 1st inst., and was fully insured. A meeting of the People's College Association will be held at Elmira, on Wednesday, August 4, 1852, when all friendly to the gene-

At the earnest solicitation of many of his have died—one gentleman in Charlotte having old companions in arms, Gen. Scott has conlost ten, and another in Mecklengurg as many sented to be present at the great Niagara gathering on the 27th inst.

> We learn from Princeton, Ky., deaths from cholera have occurred at that

Ten thousand dollars have been remitted Wm. James Stillman sailed on the 17th

A man at Utica, who had been sun struck A dispatch dated Cleveland, O., July 13, and was delirious and near dying, was saved

Abram and Charles D. Coon have recently

New York Market-July 19, 1852.

Ashes-Pots \$4 75 a 4 81; Pearls 5 37. Flour and Meal-Flour, 4 12 a 4 18 for common to The Toronto Colonist has the following dis- straight State, 4 12 a 4 31 for mixed to fancy Michigan

Grain-Wheat, 97 a 1 01 for Ohio, 1 08 a 1 12 for

Provisions-Pork, 17 10 for prime, 19 25 for mess. Beef. 8 50 a 9 00 for city prime. 15 00 a 18 00 f r mess. Lard 11 a 12c. Butter, 12 a 17c. for Ohio and Western New York. Cheese 64 a 74c.

Hay-80 a 90c. for 100 lbs. Hops-Steady at 45 a 50c. Laths-1 62 per 1000.

Lime-85c. for common, 1 06 for lump.

Lumber-13 00 a 14 00 for Spruce and Pine. Wool is in good demand, and the receipts are no more than sufficient to supply it. We notice sales

In Alfred, N. Y. July 7th, by Eld. N. V. Hull, Mr

Alphonzo Stillman, to Miss Matilda Whittacar In Alfred, July 13th, by Eld. N. V. Hull, Mr. PHILIP In Alfred, N. Y. July 8th, 1852, by D. Potter, Esq.,

EDWARDS, of Genesee. By the same, July 11th. 1852. W. J. FISHER to ISA BELLA HANDLIN, all of Wellsville. At Unadilla Forks, N.Y. July 14th, by E. W. Peck, Esq. GEORGE O. Coon, of Henderson, Jefferson Co.,

## DIED,

In Audover, Allegany County, N. Y., July 7th, o dropsy of the heart, Deacon PHILIP WARDNER, in the seventy-sixth year of his age. Bro. Wardner professed religion near forty years since, while living in Essex land, Monroe County. From Wheatland, some twentyfour years since, he came to Andover, Allegany Counoffice of Deacon, in which capacity he served until dis charged by death. Rro. Wardner's life was a well-written commentary on the power of grace to renew and proofs, through the services of a long and useful life At Two Rivers, Wis., thirty or forty cart- that he was laying up "treasures in heaven." As in his life beloved and esteemed by his brethren, as well

D Potter, H Sherman, E P Larkin, L P Babcock, E

Clarke, Wm Vaughn, David Clawson, Albert B Crandall, Andrew Babcock, Wm B Maxson. J C West, E so that they may be adjusted to ring easily and pro-

### RECEIPTS FOR THE BABBATH RECORDER:

Augustus Saunders, Brookfield 2 00 Jared B Crandall 2 00 O P Truman, Newport 4 00 Jeremy Davis, Marlboro, NJ R Drake, Sonora City, Cal Harris Haskill, McGrawville .1 00

FOR THE SABBATH-SCHOOL VISITOR: Advices from the Rio Grande state that a H H Baker, New London, Ct FOR SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST MEMORIAL Joel Tappan, Hopkinton, R I

OO Lewis

Augustus Saunders, Brookfield BENEDICT W. ROGBES, Treesurer.

DeRuyter Institute. THE Academic Year commences the last Wednes-

Aday in August, and closes the last Tuesday in June, Beardof Instruction. 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; close l'uesday, March 15.

The third commences Thursday, March 17; close Tuesday, June 28. There will be a recess of one day between the

Terms, and of one week at the middle of the Winter Tuition must be arranged before entering classes, and, if less than a Term, paid strictly in advance.

Geography. Elementary Arithmetic, and Beginners in Grammar, per term,

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

Extras.—Chemical Experiments, \$1; Drawing, \$1; Monochromatic Painting, \$3; Oll Painting, \$5; Writng and Stationery 50 cents. Board.-In private families, from \$1 25 to \$1 50 per week. 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, with daily Lectures on "the Art of Teaching." the 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 haud, in large quantities and great variety. coats. pants. and vests. Country merchants desi ous of introducing ready-made clothing as a branch of their business, may here obtain a supply on the most favorable terms. Individuals who desire to renew their wardrobes on short notice, may here be fitted with complete suits without delay; or, if they Baltimore, \$4; in Charleston, Savannah, Rich- prefer it, may select their cloths and leave their or ders, which will receive prompt attention. An examination of our stock and facilities will, we trust, convince those who give us a call, that they can please themselves at No. 163 William-street as well as at any

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

### Notice.

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

People's Line of New York and Albany Steamers. THE steamers ISAAC NEWTON, Capt. Wm. H. Peck, and HENDRIK HUDSON, Capt. A. P. St. John, forming the People's Line between New York and Albany, leaving foot 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.

DEGULAR MAIL LINE, via Stonington, for Boston The Providence, New Bedford, Taunton, and Newport carrying the great Eastern U. S. Mail, without change 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 75c. THE new and elegant steamer FRANCIS SKIDDY I will leave her dock foot of Jay-st., New York, at 7 o'clock A. M. on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, for Albany, landing at West Point, Newburgh, Pough-keepsie, 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

# any 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 at 6 A. M. and 3.30 P. M. Leave Easton

at 7.05 " and 4 35 " 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 and 5.15 P. M. 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.

By Steamboat: Leave E izabethport at 7.15 and 9.10 A. M. and 2.15, Leave Pier No. 1 North River at 8 and 10 A. M. and

Returning, leave New York at 8 and 10 A. M. and 4

## New York and I rie Railroad.

TIRAINS 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

Chicago.

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

Emigrant Train at 6 P.M., via Piermont. The following are the times of leaving the several tations named:— Hornellsville:

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. 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.

## Church Bells.

Going West-10.29 A.M., 3.41, 9.10, 11.40 P.M.

THURCH, FACTORY, AND STEAMBOAT BELLS J constantly on hand, and Peals or Chimes of Bella (of any number) cast to order." Improved cast-iron Yokes, with moveable arms, are attached to these Bella perly, and Springs also which prevent the clapper from resting on the Bell, thereby prolonging the sound. from resting on the Bell, thereby prolonging the sound.
Hangings complete, (including Yoke, Frame, and Wheel,) furnished if desired. The horns by which the Bell 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 some years' usage, as it diminishes the probability of the Bell's breaking, occasioned by repeated blows of the clapper in one place. the clapper in one place.
 An experience of thirty years in the business has

52 given the subscribers an opportunity of ascertaining the best form for Bells, the various combinations of 52 metals, and the degree of heat requisite for securing the greatest solidity, strength, and most melodions tones, and has enabled them to secure for their Bells. 26 the highest awards at the N. Y. State Agricultural So-26 ci ty and American Institute, at their Appeal Fairs, for \$4 00 Clary and American Institute, at their Annual Fairs, for several years past. The Trinity Chimes of New York were completed at this Foundry, as were also cast Chimes for New Orleans, La., Oswego and Rochester, N, Y., and Kingston, C. W., and also the fire Alarm Bells of New York, the largest ever cast in this country.

1 00 Transit Instruments, Levels, Surveyors, Compasses.

1 00 Improved Compasses for taking horizontal and vertical cal angles without the nordle.

ANDREW MENHELY'S SONS.
West Troy, Albany Co., N. Y., 1852. 261

Jas. B. Clay, aged 30, is also a farmer, and their dinner, was struck with lightning, and Consul interfered to save their lives, but withowns a large estate near St. Louis, Mo., where four of the negroes were instantly killed. out success.

### Miscellaneons.

## Essentials to Productive Farming.

The following fifteen essentials to product ive farming are from the pen of the American Farmer, which is, we believe, the oldest agricultural paper in the United States :-

1. Good implements of husbandry, and plenty of them, which should always be kept in perfect order.

2. Deep plowing and thorough pulverization of the soil, by the free use of the harrow, drag, or roller.

3. An application of lime, marl, or ashes, where calcareous matter or potash may not be present in the soil.

4. A systematic husbanding of every substance on a farm capable of being converted into manure, a systematic protection of such substances from loss by evaporation or waste of any kind, and a careful application of the same to the lands under culture. The draining of all wet lands, so as to

effects of a superabundance of water, a condition equally pernicious as drouth to their healthful growth and profitable fructification. 6. The free use of the plow, cultivator, and hoe, with all row culture crops, so as to keep

down, at all times the growth of grass and seed, and an equal attention as to time, with

regard to the period of working crops. his crops from the depredations of stock.

the use of his eyes, are worth several pairs of wanting.

10. Labor-saving machinery, so that one may render himself as independent as need. name of a very ingenious but complicated inful of neighborhood labor, as a sense of the strument invented by Mr. Acklin. Its object comparative independence of the employer is to enable any person to play on the piano, upon such labor begets a disposition of obe- organ or accordian by making a band of padience and faithfulness on the part of the per pass, with a velocity regulated by the time employed.

horses and stock, all necessary outbuildings, the notes, and is prepared by means of a pefor the accommodation of the hands, and pro- culiar machine, by simply playing the tune tection of the tools and implements, as well once on the piano. The inventor indicates as for the care of the poultry.

yof the rotation of crops, and these to be at the so that a good player may play on two pianos proper periods plowed in, to form pabulum at the same time. for succeeding crops.

13. The clover field to be either plastered or ashed, each succeeding spring-one bushel of the former, and six of the latter per acre.

14. To keep no more stock than can be well kept, but to be sure to keep as many paper, and the industry and talent of its editas the farm can keep in good condition, as or, by the editorial matter it contains. It is it is wise policy to feed as much as pos- comparatively an easy task for a frothy wrisible of the crops grown on the farm, and ter to pour out daily columns of words-words thus return to it that which has been abstract- upon any and all subjects. His ideas may

-the one to be filled with choice fruits of all to string them together like bunches of onions; kinds—the other with vegetables of different and yet his paper may be a meager and poor sorts, early and late, so that the table may, at concern. But what is the toil of such a man, all times, be well and seasonably supplied, who displays his leaded matter largely, to that and the supplies contribute to increase the imposed on a judicious, well-informed editor, wealth of the proprietor.

## Science and the Usefal Arts.

(Arranged by the N. Y. Tribune.)

PLOWING BY STEAM.—A rotary steam plow has been invented by James Usher, Edinburgh. It is much like a locomotive, with a the length of the shaft five, which enable it to \$1,455. It moves at the velocity of 2,550 any other purpose, as a steam engine.

experiments in steam-plowing. He employs between them, forward and backward, by they find time to write at all. means of ropes attached and rolled around capstans, with which the machines are provided. Two men are employed to drive the engines, four to shift the plow and engines, one to hold the plow, and three boys at trucks. To plow an acre requires 7½ cwt. of coke, mak ing the cost to be 6 shillings, which is half the price of doing the work by horses, with the advantage that steam does it in half the time.

SHEDS.—An experiment has been made in apparently in a state of great agitation, whose Scotland, to try the comparative value of these movements immediately certified him of the having been chosen, were divided as equally long, and one inch in circumference, had as possible; five were put in a sheltered court | managed to drag itself up the face of the with pleuty of shed room, and the others into quarry, and was at that moment in the very boxes. At the beginning of October it was soon found that those in the court eat 134 lbs. of a nest built among the stumps of the cutper day, while those in the boxes eat only 112 down brushwood, and containing the poor lbs., or 22 lbs. less, thus proving that a certain mother robin's unfledged offspring-her madegree of warmth is equivalent to food. Af. ternal instinct prompting her to the only deter seven months, toward the end of April, fense of which she was capable. She was they were all slaughtered, and the following engaged, when Mr. Newall first got his eye results were found: Cattle fed in boxes, Beef, 3,262 lbs.; Tallow, 6,678 lbs. Cattle moment upon the spoliator, darting her of the year. At night, warm water should be fed in courts, Beef, 3,416 lbs.; Tallow, 6,054 beak into his forehead, and anon rising on the employed; in the morning, cold. The frame, the destruction of property saved to an extent was some cholera among them, at Indianola. Ibs. These results show the superiority of other to the height of a yard or so above the after the exhaustion of the day, is in a coudi. far exceeding the cost of erecting and operat. The corn crop is immense. feeding in boxes. It is thought that in a less scene of danger. It was the act of a moment tion to be better for the soothing influence of ing the wires. mild winter they would have been more strik- for Mr. Newall to dislodge the aggressor. warm bathing. The whole person should, A writer in the Bristol Times tells a rather a bachelor, of the mature age of 74, espouse ing. In the course of the experiment, the ther. But in doing so, two of the little birds were preparatory to retiring to rest, be laved with mometer rose to 50 degrees, and the cattle un. thrown out of their nest, where, however, warm water, and afterwards a moderate glow der cover seemed to suffer from being too they were speedily and carefully replaced should be produced by gentle drying with warm. It was found a triffing expense to While Mr. Newall was killing the adder, the towels. It has been said that cold water, used

gentleman, named Delacroix, has discovered right arm on her merciless and disappointed warm water then cold. The direct purpose voracious one died from the injury, and was a new mode of propagating trees from cut- enemy; and when that enemy lay dead, she of bathing is better obtained by warm than speedily gobbled up in turn by his relations. tings, which has proved successful for apples, alighted upon and pecked the lifeless trunk cold water. Nevertheless, there are some pears, plums, apricots, &c., as well as for with all her vigor, and revenge thus taken, who are compelled to use cold water for their roses and other plants that are tenacious of life. entered her nest, and having ascertained that all feet at night; if they use warm water, there hearty reception in Boston on the 9th inst. This method is to bend the cutting in the was safe, swiftly repaired to a neighboring is no re-action; and their feet and ankles be- a large procession marching through the prinform of a bow and to put it in the ground at branch, and piped, as she best could, what come painfully chilled, and deficient in circu. cipal streets. It is estimated that 30,000 perthe two extremities, leaving only the middle was no doubt meant for a hymn of gratitude lation. But the morning is the proper season sons were on Boston Common when Mr. part exposed and on a level with the surface and a song of triumph. When at work since, for the employment of cold water, the temperaof the ground. There must at that point be a Mr. Newall has been evidently recognized by ture of which, however, should bear a relagood bud or shoot. All other parts being the tiny biped, and we do hope that nothing tion to the time of year, and to the temperature protected by the earth from drying, give vig- may occur to interrupt a friendship origi- of the weather, as well as to the strength of ing himself, will be likely to receive very poor or to the bud, which is soon transformed into mating in circumstances so specially inter- the person using it. Sometimes, therefore, lessons—or, as Dr. Franklin has it, he will carries sometimes 700 messages a day, excluleaves, by which in its turn it draws from the esting.

atmosphere the carbon necessary to the formation of the roots. The method of planting is to form two ridges, and placing the cuttings across the furrow between, cover the end with earth, press it upon them, and water free The cuttings should be of last year's

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH BETWEEN ENGLAND and IRELAND.—The laying of the wire across St. George's Channel was performed on the 1st of June. The rope was rather less than one inch in diameter, and was composed of a central copper wire inclosed in a double gutta-percha tube, and surrounded by twelve gal vanized iron wires. The breadth of the Chan nel being only fifty-nine miles, eighty mile of line were put on board to prevent a repetition of the accident which happened between Dover and Calais. At the end of ten miles it was determined to compare the distance run over with the length of the line run out, and it was found that only twelve miles of it had been expended. The next compar ison showed 20 miles of line to 16 miles' dis relieve the roots of the plants from the ill finally, for the 59 miles' distance, only 65 tance; the next, 31 to 25; the next 55 to 47 miles of line were expended. During the operation the vessels moved at the rate of four miles an hour. The greatest depth passed over was 84 fathoms.

STEREOSEOPIC DAGUERREOTYPE.—This is weeds, those pests which prove so destructive an English invention, now a few months old which, if not very practical, is at least very 7. Seeding at the proper time, with good curious. Two photographs are taken simultaneously from the same abject, in two adjacent cameras, so placed as to correspond to 8. Attention to the construction and repair the slight difference which exists in the images of fences, so that what is made through the of an object seen with the left or right eye. the toils and anxious cares of the husbandman, These two images are placed in a stereoscope, may not be lost through his neglect to protect that is, in a case so disposed as to admit the view of one picture to the right eye, and of 9. Daily personal superintendence, on the the other to the left eye. The two become part of the master, over all the operations of entirely blended together, and produce this the farm, no matter how good a manager he optical illusion, that instead of a flat picture, may have, or however faithful his hands may you see solid objects, and faces with the apbe, as the presence of the head of a farm, and pearance of life, in which motion alone is

Monoclave or Uni-Touch.—Such is the of the tune, across the instrument. This pa-11. Comfortable stabling and sheds, for the per is pierced with holes corresponding to many other useful applications of this instru-12. Clover and other grasses to form a part ment; that it may be worked with the foot,

### Editing a Paper.

From the National Intelligencer. Many people estimate the ability of a newsflow in one weak, washy, everlasting flood 15. To provide a good orchard and garden and his command of language may enable him who exercises his vocation with an hourly consciousness of his responsibilities and duties, and devotes himself to the conduct of his paper with the same care and assiduity that a sensible lawyer bestows upon a suit, or a humane physician upon a patient, without regard

to show or display Indeed, the mere writing part of editing a horizontal shaft in front, on which are fixed paper is but a small portion of the work. The arms forming mold-boards and coulters. There care, the time employed in selecting, is far are three arms in the circumference, and on more important, and the tact of a good editor is better known by his selections than any thing cut five furrows at the same time. This plow else, and that we all know is half the battle. weighs five tuns, is ten horse-power, and costs But as we have said, an editor ought to be estimated, and his labors understood and appre- the venerable lady, in years past, often ac- Then the natives receive the milk into large an inquest on the b dy of an aged citizen namyards per hour, and requires an engineer ciated, by the general conduct of his paper, and two men to tend it. It plows six acres its tone, its temper, its uniform, consistent in a day. When the plowing apparatus is course, its principles and aims, its manliness, disconnected, the machine may be used for its dignity and propriety. To preserve these as they should be preserved, is enough to oc-Lord Willoughby Scoresby has also made cupy fully the time and attention of any man If to this be added the general supervision of two steam engines at the same time, one at the newspaper establishment, which most editeach extremity of the field. The plow plays ors have to encounter, the wonder is, how

## A Robin in Difficulties.

While Mr. Charles Newall, granite-hewer

n Dalbeattie, was plying his vocation at Cragnair Quarry, his attention was suddenly arrested by cries strongly indicative of distress, denizens of the wood. On throwing from him his tools and hurrying to the spot whence FATTENING CATTLE IN STALLS AND IN the sounds proceeded, he discovered a robin act of protruding its ugly head over the edge upon her, in alternately coming down the one GROWING TREES FROM CUTTINGS .- A French an intense delight every blow inflicted by his er and more surely remedied by the use of

In the year 1836, says the Lockport (Ill. Telegraph, a young man, a mechanic, came to this place, seeking employment as a journeyman. His trade was a tin-smith; he brough a letter of introduction to a citizen of this place, who interested himself in his behalf and succeeded in getting him employment at his business. He was without means, but by the assistance extended to him he was enabled to start a small shop, where, industriously working at his trade, and adding a few articles of hardware to the stock of his shop, he did a small, but prosperous business in Milwaukie. By industry and economy he was enabled soon to very much extend his business, and finally became an importer of hardware. A few years of prosperous business made him independent. He then gave the superintendency of the business to others, and spent a couple of years in traveling; visted England and other portions of Europe. uable property in Madison, the capitol of Wisconsin, which he has rendered still more valuable by erecting extensive mills, and in makng other judicious improvements.

He has at different times been solicited to accept of positions of trust and honor, but has his own private affairs, until he accumulated

His uniform integrity and well-established reputation for good business habits, have now brought him not only a first-rate fortune, but political preferment, and a distinguished po-State of Wisconsin,

His history is full of instruction to all who please to study it. It adds another instance to the many thousands of self-made men, and also a beautiful commentary upon the principles at the basis of the republican government, whose wealth and honor, position and preferment, are all open to the enjoyment of the humblest citizen of the country, and ac-

### How to Render Assistance in Accidents.

IN CASE OF A FRACTURED OR A DISLOCATED LIMB, let the sufferer lie on the ground until a couch, door, gate, or plank can be procured, for in raising him up he may die from faintness door or gate alongside of him, cover it with something soft, and let men convey him steadi-

remain on the ground, providing his face be off! It is conjectured that a spark from his pale; for should it be fainting, or temporary pipe had ignited the fumes of alcohol, and suspension of the heart's action, you may cause death by raising him upright, or by bleeding; but if the face be red, or dark-colored, raise him on his seat, throw cold water of the skin, being kindled on coming into conon his head immediately, and send for a surgeon and get a vein opened, or fatal pressure on the brain may ensue.

In hanging or drowning, expose the chest as quickly as possible, and throw ice-water

warm water, till medical aid can be pro-Poison.—Give an emetic of a teaspoonful of mustard flour in a teaspoonful of warm

or medical assistance is obtained. oil, equal parts, till the pain abates; then dress it with common cerate, and defend it Farmer and Mechanic. from the air.

## The Wife of Henry Clay.

never visited Washington. A correspondent be tapped, a sweet and nutritious milk ex- early history, a member of its Faculty. of one of the city papers, however, asserts that companied her lamented partner to the scene of his forensic triumphs. He says, however, ens on the surface. Some drink plentifully of Deceased was aged 105 years and 3 months, that Mrs. Clay was never found of the exact- it under the tree, others take it home to their and the Jury rendered a verdict of "Death ing, changing, and fashionable life of the city, children. One might imagine he saw a shep-by old age. and was always happy to return home to Ash- herd distributing the milk of his flocks. It land. She used, however, to accompany Mr. is used in tea and coffee in place of common Clay to Washington in the winter, when he milk. The cow-tree is one of the largest in ters were, during those sessions, with her, and ing. at school here. When Mr. Clay became Secretary of State, Mrs. Clay resided there, and was universally admired for her kindness and affability; and her evening parties were ners as by her brilliancy and her spirit. I whose object is to prevent incrustations remember an incident that occurred when he new boilers and to loosen them in old one ... Mrs. Clay's last visit to Washington sistence.

was in 1834, when Mr. Clay was in the Senate. They used formerly to travel between Washington and Lexington in their private coach, with four horses and an outrider."

## Bathing.

Dr. Mayo furnishes some hints on "Bathing" that may be read with advantage at this season benefactor, and watched with an unmistakable | the fact. Tenderness of the feet is much soon-

just as at night it may happen, for various reasimple directions two effects are contemplat- tween large reservoits of water. ed: one, niceness of the person; the other, a stimulating or soothing influence on the nerves, or on the system generally. Both of these effects are capable of being attained to a still greater extent by the use of baths.

### Natural Water Purifiers.

Mr. Warrington has, for a year past, kept twelve gallons of water in a state of admirably balanced purity by the action of two gold fis six water-snails, and two or three specimens of that elegant aquatic plant known as Valisperia sporalis. Before the water-snails were introduced, the decayed leaves of the valispe-He afterwards returned and purchased a val- ria caused a growth of slimy mucus, which made the water turbid, and threatened to destroy both plants and fish. But under the improved arrangement, the slime, as fast as it is engendered, is consumed by the water-snails, which reproduce it in the shape of young ors' Home, Boylston School House, and other snails, whose tender bodies again furnish a uniformly declined, giving strict attention to succulent food to the fish; while the valisperia plants absorb the carbonic acid exhaled Estimated loss \$250,000. by the respiration of their companions, fixing the carbon in their growing stems and luxuriant blossoms, and refurnishing the oxygen (during sunshine, in visible little streams,) for the respiration of the snails and the fish. The sition among the magistrates of the country. spectacle of perfect equilibrium thus simply We have sketched a portion of the history of maintained between animal, vegetable, and in-Mr. Leonard J. Farwell, Governor of the organic activity, is striking and beautiful; and such means may possibly hereafter be made available on a large scale for keeping tanked water clean and sweet.

Horrible Death.—On the afternoon of Saturday, John Anderson, carrier, Whytemyre, was discovered lying in a field by the side of the road leading up from the turnpike, a few hundred yards east of the Harmuir toll cessible to all who rightly seek, and really de- On examination it appeared that the wretched man had been burned to death. He had been in Nairn with a load, and was returning home. At Auldearn he went into a public house, whence he was seen coming out upon all fours. He passed the Harmuir bar, with his pipe lighted, sitting on the top of his cart. Turning up the cross road, he was observed to or loss of blood. When procured, place the jump off the cart; and shortly after was found with every particle of clothing burned off his body, except a small bit of his stockings, and In Firs.—If a person fall in one, let him ally burned out, and his nose and ears burned that spontaneous combustion immediately ensued-the subtle gas issuing from every orifice in the body, and even through the pores tact with the air. Forres Gazette.

Bushing Tomatoes.—Those who love good tomatoes, will take pains to cultivate them so as to insure them as near as may be in their over it, whilst the body is kept in a sitting full perfection. There is no other fruit that delights more in air and sunshine than the to-CHILDREN IN CONVULSIONS.—Deluge the mato. They should have, therefore, abunhead with cold water, and put the feet into dance of room, and the vines be sustained from falling to the earth. I have found stout brush firmly set around the plants, to answer the purpose better than any other method. The branches have room to extend themselves as water every ten minutes, till vomiting ensues they like, while the limbs of the brush keep them in their positions. By this method the Burns and Scalds.—Let the burnt part fruit is more fully exposed to the genial inflube bathed in a mixture of turpentine and olive ences of the air and sunshine, whereby it attains a more delicious flavor, larger size, and comes quicker to maturity. [New Yorker.

> THE PALODE VACCA, OR COW-TREE OF Brazil.—This is one of the most remarkable udes. The flow is most abundant at sunrise. vessels, which soon grows yellow and thick-

## DEFERRED SUMMARY.

A patent has been granted in England rendered as agreeable by her pleasing man- to T. Ashworth, of Bristol, for a compound had the duel with John Randolph. As he It should be introduced in the boiler twice a proceeding from one or other of the feathered was returning from the ground, he asked anx- week in the proportion of one gailion for cach happened. He had informed her that he was | pared by mixing intimately 33 gallons of coal steamers to ply between that port, Australia, going out, and had kept it a secret. Just be- tar, 21 gallons of linseed water, 5 lbs. of pul- and Nicaragua. The capital to be £600,000 fore his return, she had heard it from a servant, verized black lead, and 8 lbs. of castile soap, sterling. and, meeting him in the passage, threw her Linseed water is prepared by boiling 14 lbs. two modes of fattening cattle. Ten animals true cause of alarm. An adder twenty inches arms around him, exclaiming, Oh! Harry, of seed in 21 gallons of water and removing how could you go without letting me know? I the seed. The mixture is of a creamy con-

Mr. O'Reilly has issued a circular, calling the attention of the public and of railway managers to the necessity of putting up lines of telegraph along railroads, with instruments at each station, so that before leaving a station the conductor of a train may ascertain whether the track is clear, and give information that he is upon it. By this means accidents involving the loss of life may be avoided, and

remarkable anecdote of a lizard in the col- Miss Anna Ordway, who had lived in a state lection at the Clifton Zoological Gardens: One. about a foot long, had swallowed anothcomb them regularly, which speedily production to bit off its head, it com- dred wheels in rotation, be sure not to be wither nearly as long as itself, but not having tamenced scratching when it got down, and actually scratched a hole in the side of the other.

Daniel Webster's friends gave him a very Webster delivered his speech.

Learn as much as possible the experience of the skillful; the man who depends on teach-[Dumfries (Scotland) Courier. it is better to use water in the morning tepid, and the has a fool for his master."

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Lake Erie is only 60 to 70 feet deep; Lake Seventh-day Baptist Publishing Soc.'s Publications sons, to be desirable to avoid the relaxing Ontario, which is 452 feet deep, has its bottom effects of water too warm. A person in 230 feet below the level of the sea; Lakes health and strength is the better for having Huron, Michigan, and Superior, although their the entire persons bathed with cold water in surfaces are much higher, have their bottoms the morning, followed by sufficient friction to on the same level as that of Ontario. Lake produce a general healthy glow. In these Erie is accordingly a sort of shallow canal be-

> The New York State Agricultural Society trial of grain reapers and other implements will commence at Utica, on Tuesday, 20th July. A large number of implements have been entered for the trial. The citizens of Geneva will have an exhibition of the machin- to the wants and tastes of every class of readers. As ery and implements at the same time, and a plowing match on Wednesday, July 21.

Montreal was visited by another destructive fire on the 9th inst. Nearly 700 acres were burnt over, including nearly all of the Quebec and St. Lawrence suburbs. Thousands of people were left without shelter. The loss of property is rated at about half a million of pounds sterling.

A very destructive fire occurred in Boston on Saturday afternoon, July 10-the largest for many years. The Mariners' Church, Sailvaluable buildings, are destroyed. The fire is supposed to have been purposely kindled.

On the 19th ult., at Fond du Lac, Wis, two men were overcome by noxious vapor in the bottom of a well. A Mr. Chapman threw cold water down upon them until one so revived as to be able to assist in extricating the other. Both were finally saved by the simple application of water.

There was a fire on board the steamship City of Manchester, just as she was coming up Quarterly Review. the river to Philadelphia on Friday last, caused by the barkeeper dropping a candle in the spirit room. It was soon extinguished, but two men were so burnt that they died the

The New England Worsted Company has sustained a loss on its last year's business of \$219,000, owing entirely to the depreciation of their surplus stock-a plain case of over production. The Company have under consideration the manufacture of Tapestry and Brussels Carpeting.

Large quantities of eggs are purchased at different points in Ohio for exportation to New York. The yolks are separated from the whites, which latter alone are shipped, the yolks being sold in the localities where the purly home, but do not put him into a vehicle of the back of his coat and trowsers. What adds chases are made. The whites are sold to meto the horror of the case, his eyes were liter- tropolitan book-binders for gilding purposes.

A man named Francis Schidel, at the last term of the St. Louis Criminal Court, wa sentenced to 104 years' imprisonment: five years for an assault with intent to kill, and ninety-nine years for shooting and killing a deputy constable.

We learn from the Madison Courier, that by the Revised Statutes of Indiana, of 1852, it is provided that laborers on public works, constructed by companies, shall, for the amount of work done by them on such works, have a lien on the property of the company constructing the same.

The class which will graduate at Harvard College at the approaching Commencement is arger than any which has ever graduated at that institution. It numbers eighty-seven members. The class of 1818, which has hitherto been the largest, numbered eighty.

Reading, Pa., on Thursday last, was visited with one of the heaviest storms of rain ever known in that vicinity. It lasted about fifty minutes, during which the rain fell to the depth of 33 inches. A high wind accompanied the rain, and did considerable damage.

The Madison County Journal announces the death, on the 28th of June, of Rev. Daniel trees in the forests of Brazil. During sever. Hascall, at the age of 70 years. He was the A short time since, we stated, on the au- al months in the year, when no rain falls, and founder of the Institution now known as Madithority of an exchange, that Mrs. Clay had its branches are dead and dried up, if the trunk son University, and for many years, during its

Coroner Ives, of New York, recently helded Patrick Brady, who died from old age

Smuggling has been detected at Toronto, Canada. There seems to have been a confedwas Speaker of the House, and her two daugh- the Brazilian forests, and is used in ship-build- eration of smugglers, amounting all together to perhaps a score; they deal exclusively in silks, especially Canton Crape Shawls. The goods are all from Manchester.

> redeemed from Bruin Hill, through the agen- ciety, No. 9 Spruce-st., New York. cy of Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.

There is a report that a company is forming iously whether Mrs. Clay knew of what had thirty horse power. The compound is pre- in Liverpool for the construction of a line of Adams. Charles Potter.

Among the convicts lately taken from the iail of St. Louis, was Francis Schield, a German, who has been sentenced to one hundred and four years hard labor in the Penitentiary Friendship-R. W. Utter. Genesee—W. P. Langword at Jefferson City.

Doct. Joseph Prescott, (until now) the last surviving member of the original Society of the Cincinnati, died at Halifax, Nova Scotia, Lincklash...Daniel C. Burdick. on Friday, 25th ult., in the 91st year of his Newport. Abel Stillman. Pendleton. Leman Andrus.

We have later news from Texas. Immigrants were arriving in great numbers. There Rodman. Nathan Gilbert vas some cholera among them, at Indianola.
The corn crop is immense.

At Haverhill, Mass., Mr. Timothy George, bachelor, of the mature age of 74. espoused

Sackett's Harbor. Elias Frink.
Scott. James Hubbard.
So. Brookfield. Herman A Hull.
South Otselle. Francis Tallett.
Stephentown. J. B. Marson.
Verons—Christopher Chestopher C

West Edmeston-E. Maxson. f single blessedness for 81 years.

If you wish to give energetic movement to out a good rotation of crops.

Trying to farm it without capital, is like trying to run a locomotive without fuel Money and wood must both be consumed, if they are to move the machine of the farm or of the rail.

Although in draining land thoroughly, your purse may be drained, yet the full crops that follow will soon fill it again.

The people of West Jersey are agitatng be directed, post-paid, to the question of a Railroad from Salem to Cam-

The telegraph from New York to Albany sive of those for the press.

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The Sabbath Recorder is devoted to the exposition and vindication of the views and movements of the Seventh-day Baptist Denomination. It aims to promote vital piety and vigorous benevolent action, at the same time that it urges obedience to the command ments of God and the fuith of Jesus. Its columns are open to the advocacy of all reformatory measures which seem likely to improve the condition of society, diffuse knowledge, reclaim the inebriate, and entianchise the enslaved. In its Literary and Intelligence Departments, care is taken to furnish matter adapted a Religious and Family Newspaper, it is intended that the Recorder shall rank among the best.

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batarians. 4 pp.

No. 6—Twenty Reasons for keeping holy, in each week, the Seventh Day instead of the First Day. 4 pp.
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Ct., in 1802; now republished in a revised form. The Royal Law Contended for. By Edward Stennet.

First printed in London, in 1658. 60 pp.
/indication of the True Sabbath. by J. W. Morton, late Missionary of the Reformed Presbyterian Church. 64 pp.
Also, a periodical sheet, quarto. The Sabbath Vindi-

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

These tracts will be furnished to those wishing them for distribution or sale, at the rate of 15 pages for one cent. Persons desiring them can have them Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe has sent two forwarded by mail or otherwise, on sending their admulatto girls to Oberlin to be educated. They dress, with a remittance, to George B. Utter, Corres are the girls who about four years ago were ponding Secretary of the American Sabbath Tract So

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