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

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

TERMS---\$2 00 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE,

VOL. IX.—NO. 9.

NEW YORK, FIFTH-DAY, AUGUST 12, 1852.

WHOLE NO. 425

The Subbath Recorder.

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

Roy. 1: 10.-" In the Spirit on the Lord's Day."

the Apostle John's allusion, in the words referred to, is not to that which forms the great substance of his vision, and in which it all issues, the day of his Lord's glory, and the blessedness of His saints, still this would not render it necessary that we should adopt, without proof, and as the only alternative, the view so commonly taken, that he alludes to the first day of the week. "If a weekly day," says Cornthwaite, in his Essay on the Sabbath, "be intended by 'the Lord's day' here, and not the day of judgment, or the yearly sanctified, or that it had already been so, as day of our Lord's birth, death, or resurrection, as many have imagined, (see Dr. Hammond upon this place, and on Rev. xviii. 2,) from earliest time, and that period also known and the Scripture is to be its own interpreter, such, was thus to lose its place, and change then the seventh will be the day—that alone being called the 'Lord's holy day,' the 'Lord's Sabbath,' &c; so that, if Protestants would but in fact lay aside all practices which are from His people, without the expression of not warranted by Scripture, and have nothing but tradition to plead, pursuant to their avowed principle, the notion of a First-day Sabbath would, I imagine, entirely vanish, there being neither precept, precedent, nor promise, that I know of, to encourage the practice, or threatening to those who neglect it, on which to graft this doctrine, in the whole Bible. Besides, it is generally allowed, that they who first called the first day of the week by the name Lord's day, never inferred a change of the Sabbath on that or any other account; because they who urge this text in favor of a change of the Sabbath, at the same time also Lord, we have no reason to believe, nor can suppose that the first Christians observed, for we for a moment admit, that it would have a considerable time, both the seventh and first day of the week; nor does the first day of the week appear ever to have been observed as a Sabbath, but only as a festival in memory of Christ's resurrection, till the fourth century, when Constantine made the first law forbidding labor on this day, (hough in that very law he permitted all sorts of husbandry work to be done on it,*) being unwilling, as the

the whole world did." p. 69. Assuredly, there is nothing in the context of John's statement about "the Lord's day, from which we should be entitled to conclude that he used the term to designate the first day of the week. And as in no other part of either the [Old Testament or the New had this title been previously so applied, if now for the first time such an appropriation of it was being made, we surely have reason to believe that intimation would be given more or less distinctly of the fact.

The force of this remark is much increased

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when we remember that the Apostle John is the author, not of the Apocalypse alone, but also of the Gospel which bears his name, which, as we have already seen, contains the history of our Lord's death, resurrection, and ascension, without the least allusion, either to a new Sabbath, or to the first day of the week by the title of Lord's day, as he is so commonly supposed here to have given it. And greater, if those be correct who believe that only at as late a period as the Apocalypse itself, but even many years after. Besides Epiphanius among the ancients, not a few eminent critics in modern times, assign a very early date to the Apocalypse-earlier even than many other of the books of the New Testament. Epiphanius states that it was written in the reign of Claudius, possibly, it is supposed, meaning Nero, who took the name of Nero Claudius Cæsar, in whose reign the Syriac version places expressly the Aposand Evangelist, returning from his banishment human life. He says :in Patmos, writes the Gospel." "Grotius, Sir Isaac Newton, Michaelis, Bishop Newton, and Dr. Tilloch, ascribe it to the reign of Claudius or Nero." (Carpenter's Biblical Companion, p. 239.) And the value of this consideration, while seeking to understand his meaning of "the Lord's day" is farther enhanced by the fact that such critics point to numerous allusions, as they believe, if not even direct quotations from the Apocalypse in the different Apostolic Epistles. For if, indeed, John at an earlier period used this title in reference to the first day of the week, we should be the more surprised at finding no mention of this in books of later date.

understood as referring to any day of weekly plead Him, or be silent! If you have capacirecurrence, and also applicable only to a day ty for a higher station, take it—what hinders of sacred character, with far more propriety it you? How many men would love to go to would apply to the seventh day, the acknow- sleep and wake up Rothschilds or Astors! ledged Sabbath. Christ was indeed even the How many men would fain go to bed Creator of all things; but there is no evidence dunces to be waked up Solomons! You reap in John's context from which we can legiti- what you have sown. Those who sow dunce mately infer that the title "Lord" is here used seed, vice seed, laziness seed, usually get a as even exclusively applicable to our Saviour, crop. They that sow the wind, reap a whirl-teachers, and children, were made to feel more except that which carries us forward to the wind. A man of mere "capacity undevelop- deeply their privileges and responsibilities. day of His triumph. In other parts of Scrip ed" is only an organized day-dream with a We trust that the exercises have done much ture God speaks, however, of the Sabbath, as skin on it. A flint and a genius that will not

"Cod. Lib. iii. Tit. 12. Lex. 3. t" See Constantine's Letter to the Churches, Socrat. Eccles, Hist. Life. (Chap 9, 10, 11, 11) 7 "Ibid. Lib. 5, Chap. 22."

the Toron Rapping Charge, New York

so known to those for whom the Apostle in the hands of its workers. wrote. Had a different day been really designed by John, all the associations of sacredness linked in the minds of men with the But even if it were distinctly proved, that weekly Sabbath, at the period in which he wrote, would surely have more naturally suggested the day sanctified and blessed from the privileges, and to be enforced by its sanctions.

But even if it could be distinctly proved that it was upon the first day of the week that John received this vision of the Revelation of he gave to it the honorable appellation of the Lord's day, still we should say that this would be no evidence that it was henceforth to be a day set apart from the ordinary occupations of life; still less could we admit this as evidence that the day hallowed and blessed of God its character, and yield up the speciality of the Lord of heaven and earth to require this such requirement, than we could imagine that, in addition to His own holy day, already sanctified and blessed, He should farther allow, in honor of His Son, if higher honor to that beloved Son could thereby have accrued, another day to be called by his name, and to be also sanctified from the ordinary avocations of life. This is indeed the very place which the first day of the week received from those by whom it first began to be observed—not that the Sabbath of the Lord was, or was meant to be, thereby supplanted, but that as sisters, to use the phrase which they adopted, both Sabbath and Sunday were sanctified to-

Had this, however, been the will of the been left as a matter of inference, and that too, on such unsatisfactory grounds. We therefore repeat, that very undue use has been made of the Apostle's expression, when, detaching it from its context, such important results have been made to depend upon the use of the phrase "the Lord's day." There is no evidence of its being spoken in reference to the first day of the week, no probability that it was so; but supposing even this to have been manifest, nothing is said by the historian informs us, that the Christians Apostle, nor elsewhere in Scripture, as to should have any thing common with the Jewst, and ready, it seems most probable. to please the people of Rome, who, with those a part of the day should be consecrated by the inhabiting Alexandria, did not celebrate the church. Not only do the circumstances of the case, however, require that such explanation holy mysteries every Sabbath day, though in a manner all the other churches throughout like John, who so often [in his Gospel] guards | gious liberty. us against misconception by translating Heinterpretation, 'Peter' and 'sent.'" Burnside School.

on the Sabbath, p. 200. of the Sabbath at the Resurrection of Christ. we trust it has been made sufficiently apparent, that there is no reason from any or all which He originally chose to be observed in commemoration of His own glorious handiwork, and which he at the same time gave to man as a channel of blessing for his soul and his body. Destitute of direct evidence as all admit it to be, we have thus farther seen, that the change of the Sabbath is an opinion the importance of keeping this in view is the for which even sound inference can give no sanction, when applied to the texts usually John's Gospel and Epistles were written, not | adduced as the highest authority for a custom which makes void, by its observance, the commandment of the Lord.

THE TRUE MARK OF GENIUS.

Ralph Waldo Emerson, in one of his recent lectures, describes with the clear sweep of a painter the vital necessity of energy and labor to even the most gifted. In the present day of steam and punctuality, the lazy man, tle's banishment to Patmos. Danbuz quotes no matter how extraordinary his acquire-Lind as saying expressly, "John, the Divine | ments, must always fall behind in the race of othis enterprise, believing that all human efforts

Genius unexerted is no more genius than bushel of acorns is a forest of oaks. There may be epics in men's brains, just as there are oaks in acorns, but the tree and the book must come out before we can measure them. We very naturally recall here, that class of n longing to be higher than they are, while they should have been employed in advancing themselves. These bitterly moralize upon them? If you are as high as your faculties will permit you to rise in the scale of society, served with ice cream, lemonade, &c. why should you complain of men? It is God If, then, we repeat, this title were to be that arranged the law of precedence. Im-

> We have Scripture for it, that a "living dog among us. is better than a dead lion." If you would go up, go if you would be seen, shine, At the present day, eminent position in any

Lord, honorable." Is. lviii. 13. "The sev- profession is the result of hard, unwearied enth day is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God," labor. Men can no longer fly at one dash points therefore to a day which might more into eminent position. They have got to appropriately than any other individual day hammer it out by steady and rugged blows. be called "the Lord's day," as a day already | The world is no longer clay, but rather iron,

For the Sabbath Recorder. SABBATH-SCHOOL FESTIVAL.

The parents, teachers, and children, connected with the Sabbath Schools of the first, rather than another, concerning which he churches of New Market and Plainfield, N. gives even no intimation of its being now J., held a Festival on First-day, August 1. divinely substituted in its room, assuming its The schools and congregations met at the Seventh-day Baptist meeting-house in New Market, at 10 o'clock A. M., formed in procession, and took a circuitous route to a grove of the Lord, and that from this circumstance on the premises of Mr. Levi Clawson, where conveniences for the occasion had been prepared. The meeting was called to order by H. B. Lewis, Superintendent of the New Market School; and, on motion of David Dunn; Randolph Dunham was appointed President for the day, and A. D. Titsworth and Isaac Clawson, Vice Presidents. D. Dunn and H. B. Lewis were chosen Secretaries. After its blessing, all without one word of intimation | the reading of the programme for the day to that effect. We can less easily suppose the audience were invited to partake of a sumptuous dinner, prepared by the ladies of the congregations.

The repast being over, the meeting was again called to order by the President, and the exercises proceeded according to the following programme:-

- 1. Music by the Choirs.
- 2. Prayer by Wm. C. Whitford, of Union Academy, Shiloh, N. J.
- 3. Music by the Choirs.
- 4. Address by Eld. J. H. Cochran. 5. Music by the Children.
- 6. Address by Eld. W. B. Gillett.
- 7. Music by the Children.
- 8. Address by Wm. C. Whitford. Music by the Choirs.
- 10. The following resolutions were presented, and unanimously adopted, viz:-

1. Whereas, the cultivation of the social elements of our nature is every way consist- One evening a minister and a young lady ent with the moral growth of the soul, and has a most controlling influence upon our

Resolved, That we feel gratified-yea, we feel it our duty-to improve all suitable means which Providence has entrusted to us, to develop and mature the finer feelings of the heart, and thus, by throwing open the doors to any special use to which that day is to be appli- the lively influences of a generous sympathy, ed; nor whether, supposing some divine pur- make ourselves eminently useful in promotpose designed in regard to it, the whole or only | ing the enjoyment and welfare of our friends, and more directly achieve that victory of present and future happiness.

2. Resolved, That we acknowledge with should have been given, were there any founda- | devout gratitude the kindness of our Heavenly tion for the current notions on the subject, but, as | Father in protecting the lives and health of has been remarked, they " might have been the young and rising generation, and His reasonably expected from an inspiried writer, great mercy in preserving our civil and reli-

3. Resolved, That we view with delight the brew words into Greek, as in the instance of increased attention given to the instruction Cephas and Siloam, which he tells us are, by and benefit of the scholars of the Sabbath

4. Resolved, That it is the duty of parents From this review of the several texts generally to give special attention to the religious inurged as the most direct evidence of a Change struction and training of their children, and to see that they "remember the Sabbath day, to keep it holy.'

5. Resolved, That to use any part of the of the texts to believe that the Spirit of Sabbath for amusement, or unnecessary visit-God meant any change whatever in the day ing, or roving about the fields, or traveling on the highway, is a violation of the law of Jehovah; and, if persisted in, will subject us to the frowns and displeasure and judgments from the time you return from school until you

> 6. Resolved, That it is of vital importance to our religious character, that efforts be uniformly made to elevate the standard of individual and family piety.

7. Whereas, God in his infinite wisdom and goodness has revealed to us his will, as contained in the Sacred Scriptures, a knowledge of which is essential to our present and imparted to the youth is more lasting and salutary in its effects than if left to more advanced age; therefore-

Resolved, That we hail with joy the organization of Sabbath Schools, as being peculiarly suited to the wants of the youth of our country, and particularly to those of the congregations here represented.

8. Resolved, That while we prosecute are unavailing, unless seconded by the Spirit of Divine Grace, we will most earnestly and incessantly beseech God to regard us graciously, and crown our efforts with abundant success, by the early conversion and ultimate salvation of the members of these schools.

grumblers and wishers who spend their time subject of remark by Wm. Dunn, Superintendent of the Plainfield Sabbath School, by Thomas B. Stillman, Superintendent of the Sabbath School in New York, and by others.

The day being exceedingly fine, all hearts seemed joyous; and while the gentle breeze evidence of the interest of the occasion. The addresses were in every way calculated to benefit and instruct the audience; and parents, His "holy day," "a delight, the holy of the strike fire are no better than wet junk wood. for the benefit and interest of Sabbath Schools

RANDOLPH DUNHAM, Pres. D. Dunn, H. B. Lewis, Secretaries.

WEEP NOT FOR HER.

Weep not for her: she was too pure For such a world as this; No breath of guilt had dared to mar Her spirit's holiness; But sinless, as the golden flowers That yield their breath in tropic bowers, Or the bright gems that span the sky, Her few but joyous years went by. Weep not for her: her life was like Long months of polar light, That glide in fadeless beauty on, Undarkened by the night. She lived not to behold the dearth Of friendship at the social hearth; Or, with a crushed and baffled heart, To bid hope's darling dreams depart. Weep not for her: she passed away Like music on the sea, When wave to answering wave imparts The dying melody; Like rainbow hues, that leave the earth

Or the sweet cherub-forms which bare' Their bright wings to the lower air. Weep not for her: the glorious bands Of heaven surround her now: The wealth of immortality Sits smiling on her brow.

To seek the Fount that gave them birth;

Oh! rather give your tears to those O'er whom long life its shadow throws Whose cares, and griefs, and follies, must Weigh down the spirit to the dust. [Evan. Mag.

SQUIRE D- AND THE TEACHER.

Traveling in amountainous region at nightfall of a tempestuous day, and having lost my road, I was directed for a lodging to "Squire D---'s, who keeps the ferry." After supper I had a pleasant talk with the father of squire D---, on whose head the snow of eighty winters had fallen, and soon the family were gathered around us, engaged in delightful converse. I had heard of the high-handed wickedness of a neighborhood not far off, with which my host was well acquainted, where, when a young man, who had wandered to a city, was to be hung for murder, his father and other relatives celebrated the day with a fine supper and a dance; no school could be kept, for the boys had whipped off every teacher who came among them; and meetings were frequently held in mockery of religious worship.

"Yes, yes," said the squire, with just enough of the Welsh accent to betray his origin, "and our neighborhood here was just as bad ten years ago; we were all alike; no church, no preacher, no Sunday school, no day school. stopped at my house for the night; I thought them very inquisitive people. They asked if we had any preaching. No. Any schools? No: we have had several teachers, but no one will stay more than a quarter with us. The young lady said she would come and take a school among us, if we would employ her. After some further conversation, I told her I would see what could be done and write her the result. Next morning they left for the minister's home at M—, some fifty miles

"In a short time I had a school made up and board engaged for the new teacher, and wrote her to that effect. She came and commenced her school at the time appointed. But soon there was complaint that the new teacher read the Bible and prayed in her school And her troubles did not stop here. The man at whose house she boarded, insisted that she should leave, because she prayed, sung hymns. and would keep talking about religion all the time. Miss. H. then set out to look up another home for herself; she applied to most of her employers, but met with the same reply from all: 'We cannot receive you, unless you leave off praying and singing."

"When she applied to me, I objected on the same grounds. Finally, Itold her that if she would come on my own terms, I would take her into the family. She inquired what those start to go back, only when you come to your meals; you must not sing hymns; you may pray as much as you please, but mind you don't let us hear you at it; and, remember, she took up her abode under my roof; and eternal well-being; and whereas instruction little did I think what a blessing God was sending me in that frail, delicate girl.

> "The children all loved the new teacher very much. So one day she told them to ask their parents' permission, and if they were And to school the children went every Sunday, with clean clothes and clean faces.

time. At length, one Sunday morning, they came down with some tracts; I looked over them, and found they were on the subject of religion. Ah, said I, my lady, I've caught stiffened into a sort of dignified hauteur, and you now. I called her down, told her she had The foregoing resolutions were made the violated her contract, and must be off. The poor girl began to weep; I felt ashamed. ed about his face and fell on his neck. The Dear sir, said she, will you read those tracts? very beau-ideal of a wild Irish youth was my If you do, and still continue in your present friend Pat. Seating himself as usual, he bemind, I will leave your house immediately.

"Here was a pretty fix; the children were The exercises were concluded with prayer all crying, and begging me not to send Miss go to hell."

and singing; after which the assembly were H—— away; and the books, Oh, they could "Nor I e not part with the books. I was mightily perplexed; at last I gave in. Said I, Miss H----, you may go back to you room; I will considwas wasting upward those songs of praise, the that passed over hear face as she thanked me me right," cheerful countenances of some four hundred and went back to her room. Thanked me, inof our friends and children were sufficient deed! I deserved a sound basting instead of thanks. Well, I set to work, read one of the tracts, felt self-condemned; read it again, felt pamphlet, nothing the cleaner for wear. "You troubles him; nor that all is well, because dreadfully troubled. Then I read them all, must learn my catechism, and it's you that every thing is according to his mind; nor felt that I was a great sinner. I said nothing will be the good Catholic." more to Miss H—— about leaving my house. Each day my convictions became deeper. At | ed him where I should begin; and he, no less at peace who is reconciled to God; and God last I could bear it no longer. Thought I, pleased at my docility, desired me to read it loves him when he hath overcome himself; this wont do: I must talk with Miss H-. all, and then get it all by heart. I promised and all is well when nothing pleases, him but So I invited her to come and sit with us in the family room. She cheerfully complied. I tissue of falsehood and blasphemy that 'But-tions; and he is holy, who, when he hath lost asked her a great many questions about the ler's Catechism' was! Next morning my his comfort, loses nothing of his duty, but is doctrines of the Bible, not meaning to let her teacher came early. "Well, Pat, I have still the same when God changes his race toknow any thing about my concern. But all found out what makes you anxious about me wards him.

rather my agony, for I thought I was the the true church."

greatest sinner on earth. "At last, I sent one evening for Miss Hto come down, and I told her my troubles; for I'll show what it is;"—so I pointed out to my proud heart was well nigh broken. Said him two passages, and added, "Now, I do I, Miss H—, I feel so and so ever since I love our Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity, and read those tracts of yours; and I related all therefore I am one of those to whom St. Paul that was passing in my mind; and, said I, do | wishes grace and peace; and do you think an you think there is any mercy or hope for such apostle would send his blessing to anybody a poor miserable sinner? The tears began to who was not of the true church?" run down her cheeks; then she laughed; then Pat shook his head; "That's your cateshe caught me by both hands, and looking up chism, not mine." into my face, she said, Oh, my dear friend, I am so glad. Why, said I, are you glad be- God wrote mine," holding up the Bible, cause I am in trouble? Oh, my dear sir, says she, this is the Spirit of God operating on your heart. All at once a great light seemed to shine into my mind. All that I had

and she did pray for me; and I do bless God in, for it's as big as this table. Yours is too little, for his wonderful mercy to such a poor hard- and doesn't hold half the truth. That is why ened sinner. I believe that God did change my you are so ignorant." heart just while that very prayer was going up. I soon proved, by showing him Matthew All at once it just came; I loved my Bible, Henry's Commentary, that the Word of God. and I loved to pray, and could not bear the would lie in a very small compass, the great

"On the next Sunday, Miss H—— asked ing what God had given for our learning, and me to go along with her and the children to the danger of resting on man's assertion. Pat the school—which was, and had been, a Sun- stood his ground most manfully, astonishing day school, though we never suspected it- me by the adroitness with which he parried and here came a trial. If I go, they will say my attacks, while pursuing, as he hoped, the I am getting religious; if I stay, it will be a good work of my conversion. For many a sin, for I know I ought to go; and then it will day was the controversy carried on-Butler grieve Miss H---. These last considerations versus the Bible-without any other effect than were the strongest; so I went. The room that of bringing Pat to read the Sacred Book was crowded with children, all waiting for for himself; but it opened to me the awful their teacher; I thought they all looked wiles of darkness by which the poor and ignohappy. After a little while, Miss H--- took | rant are blinded, while for the more educated the Bible, and coming to me, she said, Mr. class such polished sophistry as Milner's is D-, will you read and pray with us this carefully prepared. I reaped the fruit, howmorning? I was startled; my very heart ever, six years afterwards, when, in a little trembled. Said I, Oh, no; not now. Then English church, Pat kneeled beside me and she read a chapter and prayed herself. Oh, his brother, a thankful communicant at tho how I felt, to think that I was ashamed to Lord's table. pray before those children! Ah, thought I, this will never do; I will come here and pray next Sunday. That night I read and prayed

ed the school with prayer. "The news spread soon, all through the settlement. D has got religion, and is praying in the Sunday school! D---- going o school on Sunday and praying! very strange news this. Very soon the people began to drop into our Sunday school; every Sunday a regular increase. Then Miss H—— said to me, You had better read us a sermon at the Sunday school, after the other exercises are over. She selected the sermons, and I read Our meetings grew very solemn. Presently we sent word to a good man at B—— to send us a minister; he did so. The minister came and preached for us. The little school-house could not contain one-half the people who crowded to hear him. We held our meeting in the open air, under the

"Ah, that was a wonderful time; the cry of the anxious sinner went up from every. hearth-stone and roof-tree. The Spirit of God was moving mightily upon the hearts of the people, and many were born into the kingdom every day. All this brought a great change in our settlement. Instead of the dance, and the gaming-table, and the foolish song, we had meetings for prayer and praise; and the tavern and still-house were exchanged for the temple of God." Am. Mess.

A PLEASANT INCIDENT.

We take the following from the Personal Recollections of Charlotte Elizabeth; and terms were. Why, said I, you shall have such commend it to our readers as showing how a room to yourself; there you are to stay Roman Catholic prejudice and bigotry may with Revealed Truth:-

with as much meekness as if my terms had this work, the Lord brought to me that dear brace each other. been reasonable and right. That evening dumb boy whom you well remember as the brightest, most lovely of Christian characters. He was then very little, and had a brother of sixteen, one of the most genuine paddies I ever beheld. This lad was living very idly; a fine, sensible, shrewd fellow, who could read and write, and very soon made a great agreed, she would teach them on Sunday too. proficiency in the finger language by helping This proposal pleased us all. If she taught on | me to instruct Jack. No one above Pat's own Sunday, that was so much clear gain to us. rank had ever taken an interest in him; I did, a strong one; and as he was much with me, and of a character most intensely Irish, he be-"I soon observed that my children took to came attached to me with a warmth of devostaying in the teacher's room much of their tion rarely met with among any other people.

One day Pat made his appearance with an important look, brogans stamping the carpet with unwonted energy, his fine bare throat his very keen hazel eyes sparkling under the busy luxuriance of chestnut curls that cluster-

- "I wouldn't like," said he, "that you should
- "Nor I either, Pat," said I.
- you wont be saved, and I must convart ye." spirit had gone to Him whose forgiveness he "That is very kind of you, my good lad; if besought in his last hours, and whose forgiveness he besought in his last hours, and whose forgiveness he besought in his last hours, and whose forgiveness he besought in his last hours, and whose forgiveness he besought in his last hours, and whose forgiveness he besought in his last hours, and whose forgiveness he besought in his last hours, and whose forgiveness he besought in his last hours, and whose forgiveness he besought in his last hours, and whose forgiveness he besought in his last hours, and whose forgiveness he besought in his last hours, and whose forgiveness he besought in his last hours, and whose forgiveness he besought in his last hours, and whose forgiveness he besought in his last hours, and whose forgiveness he besought in his last hours, and whose forgiveness he besought in his last hours, and whose forgiveness he besought in his last hours. er the matter. I shall never forget the smile I am wrong, you cannot do better than set ing love he had rejoiced in years before.
 - "Sure, and I will."

"But how ?" inquired I.

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would not do; my distress continued, or here it is said that none can be saved out of

"That's it. sure enough." "But I do belong to the true church, and

"Very true; Dr. Butler wrote yours, and which is best?"

"That's not the real Bible," persisted Pat; my priest has the true Bible."

"Then ask him to lend you his." been learning for so many weeks, seemed now | "I wouldn't get my ears pulled, would I?" just as plain as A B C. Said I, Come, Miss said he, smiling. "But if he lent me his BiH, kneel down, then, and pray for me; ble he must lend me a cart to bring it home

company that I used to take so much delight bulk of the book being man's work. I also urged on him the absolute necessity of read-

DEATH AND SLEEP.

In brotherly embrace walked the Angel of Sleep and the Angel of Death upon the earth. It was evening. They laid themselves down upon a hill not far from the dwelling of men. A melancholy silence prevailed around, and the chimes of the evening bell in the distant hamlet ceased. Still and silent, as was their cusom, sat these two beneficent genii of the human race, their arms entwined with cordial familiarity, and soon the shades of night gathered around them. Then arose the angel of Sleep from his moss grown couch, and strewed with gentle hand the invisible grains of slumber. The evening breeze wafted them to the quiet dwelling of the tired husbandman, enfolding in sweet sleep the inmates of the rural cottage, from the old man upon the staff, down to the infant upon the cradle. The sick forgot their pain; the mourners their grief; the poor their care. All eyes closed. His task accomplished, the benevolent angel of sleep laid himself again by the side of his grave brother. "When Aurora wakes," exclaimed he, with innocent joy, "men praise me as their friend and benefactor. Oh, what happiness, unseen and secretly, to confer such benefits! How blessed are we to be the invisible messengers of the Good Spirit! How beautiful is our silent calling!" So spake the friendly angel of slumber. The angel of death sat still with deeper melancholy on his brow, and a tear, such as mortals shed, appeared in his large dark eyes. "Alas!" said he, "I may not, like thee, rejoice in the cheerful thanks of mankind; they call me, upon the earth, their enemy and joy killer." "Oh, my brother," replied the gentle angel be overcome by bringing them into contact of slumber, "and will not the good man, at his awakening, recognize in thee his friend and benefactor, and gratefully bless thee in The affair of the little deaf mute, at the his joy? Are we not brothers and ministers convent, led me to turn my attention to some of one Father?" As he spoke, the eyes of the first time you infringe this contract, you poor children similarly circumstanced in the the Death Angel beamed with pleasure, and leave the premises. To all this she agreed, streets of Kilkenny; and while prosecuting again did the two friendly genii cordially em-

DEATH OF JOHN STERLING.

On his last day of life, after "scribbling some little verses of thanks" to valued friends, who had comforted him by letters just received, he writes a few lines in pencil, and giving them to his sister, says, "This is for you: you will care more for this." Read the last words written by him of whom Thomas Carlyle would have us think that he died a 'victorious' Pantheist:

"Could we but hear all Nature's voice From glow-worm up to sun; 'Twould speak in one concordant sound, 'Thy will, O God, be done!

"But hark, a sadder, mightier prayer, From all men's hearts that live— Thy will be done in earth and heaven, And Thou my sins forgive!"

He murmured over the last two lines to himself. As it grew dark, he appeared to be seeking for something, and on his sister's asking what he wanted, said, "Only the old Bible which I used so often at Herstmonceux in the cottages." A brief, cheerful conversation with his brother followed; he soon "But you are out of the thrue church, and grew worse, and before eleven o'clock, his

THE TRUE CHRISTIAN.—No man ought to "With this," said he, pulling out a small think he hath found peace, when nothing that he is a holy person, because he prays Delighted with the boy's honest zeal, I ask- with great sweetness and comfort. But he is

The Sabbath Recorder.

New York, August 12, 1852.

FORGIVENESS.

We are expressly commanded to forgive our enemies. He who should say it is not a duty, might as well proclaim himself an infidel

Christianity illustrates the nature of forgiveness, and greatly strengthers our obligation to practice it, but does not originate it It has its origin in the great natural law of love. He who loves his neighbor as himself, will not avenge, nor bear any grudge against the children of his people. Lev. 19: 18.

If it is a duty as old as man's relation to his fellow man, it is idle for any one to argue that he is not bound by it, because he makes no pretensions to Christianity. It is his damning guilt, that he is not willing to exercise towards his neighbor the same leniency which he naturally wishes to be exercised towards

In the Christian Religion, the forgiveness of injuries is made an express condition of our acceptance with God. " And when ye stand praying, forgive, if ye have aught against any: that your Father also which is in heaven may forgive you your trespasses. But if ye do not forgive, neither will your Father which is in heaven forgive your tresposses." Mark. 11 25, 26. The importance of understanding the nature of the duty, and of being always found in the pretice of it, cannot, therefore, be too highly estimated.

What, then, is the nature of this duty? For it is notorious, that some criminally deceive themselves on this point, and profess to have forgiven their enemies, notwithstanding they find it difficult to show them common civility.

It certainly includes the exercise of kind feeling; that feeling which leads us to speak pleasantly to those who have injured us, and to salute them, when thrown into their company, as if no offense had been offered. So, at least, we understand our Saviour; for, says he, " If ye salute your brethren only, what do ye more than others?" Yet it is very common, when two neighbors have had a misunderstanding with one another, for them to withhold the salutations which they have been accustomed mutually to interchange; or, if not to withhold them altogether, to be, at best, so dry in their greetings, that each cannot help feeling that a great change has taken place. Ask either one of them, however, if he cherishes any unwillingness to forgive the other, and he will at once say, that he does not, only he wishes to have as little to do with him as possible.

Now we ask, what does this unwillingness to hold the usual intercourse mean? What is the design of it? The design is, evidently to punish the offender; and it is useless for any one to imagine that he is not seeking revenge, because he does not resort to personal violence, or pour out a torrent of abuse upon the one who has trespassed. As far as it goes, it is laying the offender under a penalty for what he has done. The offender suffers the loss of that cordiality of greeting which he has been wont to receive from you; and the panalty is more or less severe, according to circumstances. Does the Saviour allow us to revenge ourselves a little? Or does he command us to remit the offense wholly "O thou wicked servant, I forgave thee all that deht, because thou desiredst me. Shouldest not thou also have had compassion on the fellow-servant, even as I had pity on thec.' Matt. 18: 32, 33.

But perhaps you reply, that you only resort to what is necessary for self-protection. Take care that you do not deceive yourself here He who resorts to personal violence for the redress of injuries received, might plead the same excuse. There is, at least, plausibility in the pretence, that a sound thrashing will more effectually teach an enemy to behave himself for the future, than the simple with holding of customary greetings. But what right have you to protect yourself by punish ing your neighbor? God tells you to forgive him, and so far as your protection is neces sary, He will see to that. " Avenge not your selves; vengeance is mine, I will repay." Rom 12: 19. It is not true, however, that retaliation is the means of self-protection. The surest way to disarm an enemy of all power against us, is to forgive him, and treat him kindly. This all experience shows.

There is no great difficulty in understandwhat forgiveness implies, if we consider it as it is exercised by God towards his offending cidedly than in that of Mr. Reynolds, former- religion was there established by law; and alcreatures. With him, it is a remission of the ly one of the members for Dublin, and who though what has been denominated the "blue punishment due to the transgressor. He in the House of Commons seemed never to laws" had in a measure passed away, still for embodied in the Annual Report presented to rightfully claims from us the performance of that righteousness which is prescribed in his law. If we fail to perform it, then he claims that we undergo the penalty, or that we suffer difference men eminent for talent and attain- the church, and teach them the duties and prac- plished within the ten years immediately pre-Hence, when we ask him to pardon us, we ask him to relinquish his right to punish us. | We ask to be as completely discharged from punishment, as if we had not sinned at all.

with his offending neighbor, or who gives him only dry salutations, discharge him as completely from punishment as though he had not offended at all? And when he reads the inspired command to be "kind one to another. tender-hearted, forgiving one another, even as God for Christ's aske hath forgiven you," can he then kneel down in his closet, and sav. " Father, forgive me my sins; for I also forgive every one that is indebted to me?"

tomed kind greeting is the actual infliction of "the Cardinal Vicar had spent \$60,000 on of the Spirit." The Quakers seldom used aid, and to sustain the gospel themselves. Central Asia:

evil upon him. What though it be not an evil the Newman trial." A sad amount this to ex- vocal prayer, and confined themselves more These, with others, once under our care, and

Perhaps, however, you say that he has upon your love, even to the extent of receivt, however, as you say; be it, that his ill conduct shuts him out of all claim to your love. It is equally true, that the ill conduct of sinners has shut them out from all claim to God's

ing mercy, he extends his love to them still. look upon what constitutes the real essence of James. 2: 13.

forgive his enemies is one of the distinguishing marks of a regenerate man; and the duty cannot be too strongly insisted on. T. B.B.

BRITISH CORRESPONDENCE.

Sanday Doings—The Queen—Elections—The Newm Case—Papal and Prelatical Matters.

GLASGOW, July 23, 1852. Although there is no indication of a spirit to devote even Sunday fully in its place, there s yet a desire to maintain certain appearances, as if there was also the reality. In Glasgow, our Exchange News Room is always as even the Sunday entrance is sufficiently capacious for the admission of our greatest different way of it; without intimating any difference in regard to the mode of admittance, their Exchange News Room Committee have esolved to close the room at half past two o'clock on Sundays. In London, also, there seems to be manifesting itself a greater care; or the Brittania newspaper of last week inorms us, that "on Sunday determined measires were adopted to prevent the overcrowdand metropolitan authorities."

ares of State, has commenced her summer excursions, having reached Plymouth, two days ago, by sea. Her immediate movements are not announced, but she is expected in Scotland within a week, on her way to Balnoral—" her Highland Home."

peen remarked that, as regards Scotland and England and Wales, the only Roman Cathoic returned to Parliament is Lord E. Howo much attention—and his Lordship is prooably indebted for his election wholly to the nfluence of his father, whose "nominee" he has been called. What effect on political parties the elections may have produced, is To the Editors of the Sabbath Recorder: not yet obvious; but undoubtedly the success gard to the measures to be adopted for re straining the power of the Pope in our land. In Ireland, the whole power of the priesthood, n relation to time and eternity, has been faith to vote for the men of their nomination. in some instances, been the strongest expres- time it may be. Strong prejudices were ensions of bigotry and blasphemy; and outrages gendered, often, against the practices of each, committed on electors unfavorable to their which those who are unacquainted with the cause have been perpetrated with their con-state of things in New England half a cennivance, if not also of their devising. All tury ago, cannot understand or apologize for. considerations of the nation's welfare seem to have been wholly merged in the determination education a New Euglander; and all who to provide the Pope agents in the British forget by whom he had been sent or for what the land was claimed the appellation of the the meeting recently held in Cleveland, O.

ment look upon the encroachments of Rome, tices of the church, among which family prayer and even what opportunities are afforded was prominent; and a man was scarcely eligible paragraphs refer to the entire work which them for promoting their purposes. The to office in the train-band, who was not a mem-Standard newspaper, a week ago, gave the ber of the church, and prayed in his family. statement of a correspondent, who furnished while a large portion of such were known to But does he who refuses to hold intercourse them with his name, that a brother-in-law of be profane and rude in their lives. Dr. Newman, the pervert, is a frequent writer in the Times, and the author of a most vituper- known, was settled by Baptists and Quakers, ative leading article on the judge who tried who were not permitted to dwell in the bethe case of Achilli against Newman. That fore-mentioned colonies, without a strict conhe should abuse the plaintiff was, in the cir- formity to the established usages, and these cumstances, little to be wondered at; but they repudiated, considering them mere forsurely there was more spite than prudence in malities in religion at best, and in many cases struggling with difficulties and bearing heavy attacking the judge before even the award was as hypocrisy and Phariseeism. The Baptists burdens to maintain the gospel among themgiven-which, it is understood, will not be done and Quakers used the same language, and selves, they have paid for various objects of till the November term. Even independently sympathized much with each other in dispens-Let him not say, that he wishes his neigh of what that award may be, the Roman cor- ing with the formalities of religious worship.

of its fostered licentiousness.

of Salerno to the Jesuits.

And if we pretend to forgive our fellow crea- Popery, is one of the sad signs of the times. tures at all, we ought to cease talking about Those in that church are in danger if they their having forfeited all right to our love. even openly testify against the prevailing For when we place our intercourse with them spirit. Mr. Gladstone, who ventured to point upon the ground of right or justice, we lose to the responsibility of the Bishop of London not the principle which governs us in our expenses to pay, and seeing no purpose to be treatment of them. But "he shall have judg- | served in contending farther, addressed a letment without mercy, that hath shewed no mercy." | ter of secession to the Bishop a month ago, We have penned these few remarks, in mined to accept an offer made to him on the compliance with a request from one of our part of Sir Culling E. Eardley, and some correspondents, who thinks that the discussion | friends, to become the minister of the new Gazette, the organ of the Bishop of Exeter, a week ago intimated the intention of this Bishop to take legal steps to prevent his ministrations. The new charge is in the diocese of Exeter, and those who know its Bishop, and the nature of the causes in which with most ardor he engages, were not surprised that he should so purpose to labor in his vocation, while he would also confer a favor upon his brother of to return to the Sabbath, nor yet a willingness the diocese of London. On Sunday last, Mr. G. was to have preached in the New Chapel, which, however, he did not, having been meanwhile required by the Dean of the inconvenience thereby suffered is not great, however, do not always repose on beds of might enable them to secure a large supply. last month, by the Earl of Shaftesbury's having publicly made very strong remarks on the Bishop's alledged negligence as to an Episcopal clergyman of Plymouth, who, having adopted the Romish practice of confession, had questioned a child as to her thoughts of uncleanness. Even the Episcopal revenues are in danger, in some cases, of curtailment. A paper has just been printed, obedient to ing of steamboats on the Thames, by the city an order of the House of Commons, which it is understood Mr. B. Hall, in moving for the Our Queen, liberated for a time from the return, had some object different from their augmentation. The new Parliament will want the presence of Mr. Horsman, the greatest scourge the Prelates had, as by a deterceeded in preventing his re-election for Cock-Our elections are nearly over, and it has

Nearly another week of thunder storms has much increased the loss of life and property throughout the country. A large number of cattle have been struck dead by the electric ard. whose marriage with Miss Talbot excited | fluid. The storm seems now over. It has been very judgment-like. J. A. BEGG.

"DENOMINATIONAL SINS."

From several articles on this subject, pro at the poll or the contrary of not a few, has and con, which have appeared in the Recordbeen much influenced by their views in re- er, the thought has been suggested to my mind, that our discordant habits may in some cases rather require an apology than severe censure, where, under other circumstances. censure would be justly laid. The Seventhbrought to bear to force the electors of their day Baptists have formerly been an isolated people, to a great extent. Their intercourse Besides the opportunities in the confessional, with other denominations, especially the popuand otherwise privately, their placards have, lar ones, was not as cordial as at the present

The writer of this article was by birth and

were acquainted in Connecticut and Massa-Legislature. They have, however, in some chusetts fifty years ago, know that that peocases, signally failed; in no case more de- ple, generally, were a praying people, because It is sad enough to observe with what in- to make the children half-covenant members of two paragraphs glance at the work accom-

The State of Rhode Island, it is well

like the infliction of violence upon his person, pend in hunting for dishonored women, in generally to the practice of mental prayer, it is nevertheless an evil. It is depriving him reality or pretence, which, even if true, shows by their "silent sittings." Notwithstanding of a portion of that love, which, according to the more effectually what the tendency is of the sympathies of the Baptists were with the the law "thou shalt love thy neighbor the celibacy of her priesthood, and what the Quallers, rather than with the established oras thyself," he has a right to receive from opportunities are for the secret gratification der, they nevertheless used public and audible prayer, and in the family circle always, The accounts from the Continent more and when the state or condition of their minds forfeited his claim to your love. But that more indicate an extension of Papal power, would in their estimation justify them in the cannot be. If he is your neighbor; that is, if and, as might be expected, a more open use duty, and secure them from the charge of behe is your fellow creature—for such is the of that power, in interfering with the religious ing "formalists," "Pharisees," or hypocrites. dained 406 men to the work of the gospel meaning of the term in the Scripture vocabu- rights and civil liberties of Protestants. In- Notwithstanding there was a great want of ministry; and the people among whom they the other outside of the City, we therefore lary—he has, on this very account, a claim creasing difficulties are being thrown in the uniformity in practice, as such sentiments way of their even meeting for public worship would naturally imply, they claimed to be ing your forgiveness of all his offenses. Be in France. And the official journal of the pious when they professed religion, and wish evidence will be found of the importance and Two Sicilies, in the beginning of this month, ed not to bring religion into contempt by utility of the Society's operations; of its bencontains a royal decree entrusting the Lyceum empty formality or canting hypocrisy, as they efficial influence in the conversion of sinners, regarded the practices of the "established the upbuilding and establishment of gospel The favor with which a large proportion of order." This engendered prejudices in the love. Nevertheless, in the exercise of forgiv- the clergy in the Church of England seem to minds of children, and those under their influ- known and acknowledged result of its operaence, against perhaps many of the most unexceptionable practices of that order.

The churchmen of the adjoining States looked upon these irregularities as an evilence of barbarism and semi-heathenism; and it was not unusual for them, in their strictures on the state of society in the eastern part of following extract from the Narrative of the hope, sight of mercy, plainly confessing that the in fostering Puseyism, having been dragged the State of Rhode Island, to represent it as Chickasaw Presbytery, Georgia, shows that tender-heartedness which forgives faults, is into the Arches Court, and having had heavy a field of missionary operations for the pur- Southern ideas of giving religious instruction pose of christianizing them. In this part of he State dwelt the progenitors of the Seventhday Baptists. They regarded such allusions as arising from ignorance of their true condiintimating respectfully, that he had deter tion, and had drank deeply in the prejudices people engages the frequent and serious attenhabits, for in the churches there were general of the subject is needed. Perhaps we may Furrow-Cross Free Episcopal Church, (St. of spirituality in the converts rarely discover- ed to the whites. In addition to this, it is the recur to the subject again. A readiness to Mary's,) Forquay, Devonshire. Woolmer's ed among the established order. Their dead general and almost universal practice of our other localities, and from other orders, cannot make so much allowance for what they deem irregularities and deficiencies in their brethren, as those can who know the origin of their Arches Court to obey their decision, forbid- habits inconsistent with the profession of piety | 220 miles west of the Missouri river. The open on Sunday, but the entrance is not by ding him to preach within the bounds of the and religion. No consistent Christian can ob- writer says: "I am in excellent health, and the front, but by a side door, on that day. The Archbishop of Canterbury. Even Bishops, ject to family prayer or worship, provided it so is all our company, and we are getting on the American Sabbath Tract Society. It is roses—although their revenues in some cases I find my brother spiritual-minded, tender, were in the State of Missouri, by the Old Fort in the field. The Society continues its operaand loving, ready to discharge the duties of Kenrney. Our teams stand it well-they have merchants. In Liverpool, they seem to take He of Exeter was thrown into great wrath, charity and benevolence, I will not inquire improved since we crossed the river." whether he prays audibly or not, before l give him my heart and hand; for I know he must be a man of prayer; and I know, also, that education or early habit is hard to change. It is like the Ethiopian's skin, or the leopard's spots. If however, we live in the life and power of religion, we may, under all circumstances, and at all times, do the duties openly charge of formality or hypocrisy. J. M.

RELIGION AT THE WEST.

The progress of religion at the West (says the Rev. J. F. Tuttle) has been of itself a prodigy. The first sermon preached to the white people in the North-western Territory was Mexico, writes to the Christian Chronicle, mined effort the High Church party have suc- by a Mr. Breck, on the 20th of July, 1788, in the Block House, at Marietta. But now, in 1852, not less than six hundred Presbyterian and Congregational ministers hold forth the word of life in Ohio alone, to some seven hundred congregations. In 1820, two years before the State was admitted into the Union, there were probably not half a dozen ministers in Indiana; now there are more than 200 ministers and 300 churches of these denominations, the most of which are the nurslings of Home Missions. In 1814, as far as I can ascertain, there was not a Presbyterian or Congregational church or minister in Illinois. In 1829, the first Presbytery was formed of seven members; and on the Mississippi, above St. Louis, there was not a single minister or church, nor one within 200 miles in any direction of Galena, where Kent, the veteran pioneer of the A. H. M. S. had just been stationed. But now there are more than 350 churches on the same field, and the gospel is preached to listening thousands. In 1829, Mr. Kent visited Wisconsin, and tells us that, losing his way, he was led to the cabin of a backsliding Englishman, who had been converted in Calcutta. There was not to his knowledge a within 200 miles. In 1835, the work of Home Missions began in earnest in Wisconsing and now it has some 200 churches, and

RESULTS OF HOME MISSIONS. The Baptist Home Mission Society has been in existence twenty years. A review of its operations during that period shows

ment for future effort. Such a review was "land of steady habits." One of these habits was We copy a portion of the report. The first has just started a monthly, which is intended ceding the last anniversary. The last two

the Society has achieved :-

During the decennial period just closed. the Board have employed 877 ministers of the gospel, the aggregate of whose labors are equal to those of one man for 828 years. As baptized 9,468 persons, organized 354 church- ter, more cases have occurred, principally in es, ordained 246 ministers, and obtained 15,- unfavorable neighborhoods. On Second-day, 263 signatures to the temperance pledge. The people under their pastoral care have built 105 houses of worship, the most of which Aug. 7, there were 13 cases. In New are unincumbered with debt; and while York no recent cases are reported. Christian benevolence not less than \$18,-

Sixty-five of the churches, once aided, have

many more influenced by their example, are now cheerful contributors to the fund of benevolence annually raised to spread the gospel to the ends of the earth.

By adding the above statistics to those reported at the termination of the first ten years of our operations, it appears that the total number of missionaries who have acted under our commission, is 1633; that they have jointly performed 1428 years of labor, baptized 20,467 persons, organized 785 churches, orhave labored have built, and in most cases paid for, at least 144 houses of worship.

In these representations very satisfactory churches, and the reformation of public morals. And yet these are but a part of the tions. Many, very many of its benefits to a fallen world are yet to be learned, amidst the glorious developments of eternity, around the throne of the Most High.

Religious Instruction of Slaves.—The to slaves do not rise above "negro pews" and separate congregations:-

The religious instruction of the colored against the practices of their neighbors. They tion of Presbytery. Most of our churches had confidence in their own practices and have sufficient accommodation for the black people, in seats appropriated to them, where a continuation of the history of the Church and glorious revivals, and there was evidence they can hear the gospel whenever it is preachformality was charged very much to their es- ministers, wherever there is a sufficient numtablished practice of prayer, without any ber of blacks to afford a congregation, to apparent interest, or feeling sense of its solem-preach statedly to them by themselves, adaptity. This irregularity, though perhaps to be ing the discourses to their peculiar necessities. lamented at the present time, was however Sabbath Schools for our whole colored popuhonestly and conscientiously imbibed in early lation, children and adults, meet increasing times, and the present and future generations, faith among our people; and the practice is it is feared, will be more or less influenced by growing in private families of regularly init. Those of our denomination who are from structing the servants, with the invaluable aid of Dr. Jones' Catechism."

Sabbath-keeping Emigrants.—A corres pondent of the Louisville Herald, states that habits, or as perhaps charity would dictate. the Sabbath-keeping Oregon emigrants were Still, we should be careful not to make the encamped on the 23d of May, (it being the mantle so large as to cover up practices and Sabbath,) 15 miles west of New Fort Kearney, is offered from a heart-felt sense of the duty, finely. We have now traveled by land 300 hoped that the matter will not be overlooked with the spirit and understanding; but when miles (or more,) but one hundred of these this year, because there is no collecting agent

e clip the above paragraph from one of our religious exchanges. If "our teams" should 'stand it well" throughout the journey, what a boof it would furnish of the duty and policy Reeping the Christian Sabbath! And if another company of emigrants should conwhich religion requires, without incurring the cline to lie by on Fridays, and their teams should "stand it well," what a proof that would furnish of the duty and policy of keeping the Mahommedan Sabbath! And so on through be seven days of the week.

Missionary Operations in New Mexico Rev. Mr. Smith, Baptist-missionary in New that he has commenced preaching in the the privilege of telling the Mexican populathe greatest day of all the seven for amuse-

NOT MEANS, BUT MEN, WANTED.—Speaking of the call for home missionary effort, and the probability of its being met, the Christian man within twenty miles who could pray with Walchman and Reflector makes the following im. nor an evangelical Christian church remark, which will doubtless apply to other charches as well as to the Baptist churches:-

We think the Home Mission Society will have no difficulty in raising any amount of makey that can be judiciously expended. Our great missionary want is men. We have he harvest. Our ministry is inadequate to or scrolls of the Old Testament, which were the wants of our churches as they are, and rolled up like maps, and covered with silk church extension must multiply destitute cases. much progress, and furnishes great encourage churches, till God gives us more ministers."

> tle the Methodist Book Concern in this city to surpass any thing of the kind now in existence. Each number is to contain ninety-six Those bearing the scrolls stood outside of pages of carefully-arranged and handsomely- the door, and the reader exclaimedprinted matter, for \$2 per annum in advance Rev. Abel Stevens, D. D., editor: Carlton & Bhillips, publishers.

THE CHOLERA.—At Buffalo, there have been a few cases of cholera, but not enough part of the results of their labors, they have to cause much alarm or panic. At Roches-Aug. 2, there were 25 cases; on Sabbath.

sionaries and assistants employed in China, and three more are soon to sail for that coun-They have also seventeen missionaries bor no evil For his withholding his accus respondent of the Daily News writes that professing to be governed by the "movings become sufficiently able to dispense with that and assistants in Western Africa, and one in

THE SOUTHERN BAPTISTS have fifteen mis-

A CARD.

To all who have contributed towards the erection of the Chapel at Shanghae:

DEAR BRETHREN, -Although your conribuitons for a Chapel in Shanghae have been made as a duty you owed to God and the heathen, yet, since we have had the handling of those funds, and with them have builded not only a good, substantial, commodious Chapel, but have also nearly completed two Dwellings, one directly over the Chapel, and heg you to pardon the diversion of a part of your contributions from the specific object of building the Chapel, and to accept our sincere and hearty thanks for the means to erect both the Chapel and dwelling-houses, for our personal comfort, and for the comfort of those who shall come after us. We do thank you, on our own behalf, and on behalf of those whose minds, at present, are too dark to appreciate the value of your liberality, but who, we hope, may hereafter rise up from among the heathen and call you blessed.

Yours in the labor of love and patience of S. CARPENTER. N. WARDNER.

THE MEMORIAL.—The third number of the Seventh-day Baptist Memorial is published this week. It contains a portrait of Eld. John Davis, of Shiloh, N. J.; biographies of Edmund Dunham and Jonathan Dunham, pastors of the Church in Piscataway, N. J.; at Newport, R. I., including its records from 1692 to 1700; another chapter of the History of Missions, with the Missionary Address adopted by the Seventh-day Baptist General Conference in 1818; Statistics of Seventh-day Baptist Churches, prepared since the meetings of the Eastern, Central, and Western Associations; a list of Seventh-day Baptist Ministers, with their post-office address. Persons intending to possess themselves a copy of the work, should make early application. Terms, \$1 per year, 25 cents per number. Address Geo. B. Utter. New York.

TRACT CONTRIBUTIONS.—Most of the Seventh-day Baptist churches have been in the habit of contributing annually to the funds of tions, and will gladly use all the means placed at its disposal for the dissemination of right views relative to the sabbatic institution. T. B. Stillman, of New York, is the Treasurer.

THE PARDONING PREROGATIVE.—Governor Hunt, of N. York, having been beset with petitions to exercise the pardoning power on behalf of two infamous criminals, condemned to death for murder, has written a letter, full of good sense and sound truth, justifying his refusal of these petitions. Among other things,

"It would seem that many of our citizens regard the pardoning power vested in the Executive as a personal prerogative, to be exercised at pleasure, from the promptings of compassion, without reference to the provisions Spanish language in that territory. "For of law or the guilt of the offender. This parthree Sundays past," he says, "I have had tial and erroneous view of the subject, and the appeals which it naturally suggests, add much to the embarrassment necessarily incidental to of this city the wonderful works of God the discharge of my duty in capital cases. On incheir own language. I believe that I am recurring to the real design of the constituthe first Protestant missionary who has spo- tion, every candid mind must perceive, that keif God's truth to this people in the shape of the power to pardon, lodged with the Execua termon in the Spanish longue. Excepting tive Department, was not intended to defeat yesterday, we had a crowded house, and I the objects of the law, by arresting its execuhad the satisfaction of knowing that I was tion or changing its penalties, in cases of wellvery well understood. The thing has created established and deliberate guilt. It is a requite a sensation, but I am told by an intelli- medial power, to be resorted to for the corgen Mexican, that if such preaching had been rection of errors and prevention of injustice. commenced two years ago, the influence Its exercise is legitimate, whenever the conwould have been much more extensive and viction is found upon inadequate proofs. or ided than it will now. Yesterday some when the verdict is inconsistent with newlydancers had a great performance about discovered facts; and in cases of frequent octhe time of service, and drew away nearly all currence, when the crime is accompanied with micongregation. Sunday in New Mexico mitigating circumstances which diminish the moral guilt of the offender."

> DEDICATION OF A JEWISH SYNAGOGUE.—A ewish Synagogue just completed in Williams burgh, was dedicated on Sunday, August 1st, on which occasion addresses were delivered by several distinguished Jewish rabbis, and collection of \$400 towards the building was taken. The opening services are thus described in the Tribune:

The audience having assembled, Rev. Messrs. Raphal, S. M. Isaacs, and Dr. Lilientalked about liberality till we have forgotten thal, approached the Synagogue from a neighto pray that God would raise up laborers for boring house, bearing the sacred manuscripts One of them was decorated with silver plates, chains, and bells. Within, near the partly-opened door of the Synagogue, stood THE NATIONAL MAGAZINE.—Under this ti- the reader, who chanted the following Hebrew

"Raise the hymn with the sound of gladness and joy; a voice proclaiming, Give thanks to the Lord, for his kindness enduren forever."

"Open for us the gate of righteousness, that we may nter, and give thanks unto God!" From within the minister responded,-

"This is the gate to the Lord; the righteons enter therein. Enter ye his gates with thanksgiving, his courts with praise. Give thanks to him; bless his

The door being thrown open, the audience arose, and those bearing the scrolls chanted a sentence; after which the sacred manuscripts were borne to the ark or closet at the cantern end of the Synagogue, while the officiating minister chanted.

The lamp was lighted, the ark was opened. and the services continued for a short time, when the scrolls were borne around the Synagogue seven times, during which pealms were chanted in the Hebrew tongue,

REV. A. D. GILLETTE, of Philadelphia, has accepted a call to the pastoral care of the Broadway Baptist Church, New York.

In the SENATE, the River and Harbor B was referred to the Committee on Commerce. The Bill making provisions for the Public Printing was referred to the Printing Comtaken up and postponed. Nothing else done

In the House, Mr. Hascall, by leave, introduced a bill to amend the Postage Law, proposing, among other things, to reduce the death of any particular individual. postage on letters, when prepaid, to two cents, and on newspapers to one-fourth cent on distances not exceeding 500 miles, and one-half cent for any distance over 500 and not exceed- on a charge of man-slaughter, and held to bail ing 1,000 miles, and one cent for any distance in the sum of \$10,000 each. exceeding 1,000 miles; newspapers to circulate free within fifty miles of the place of publication. It also abolishes the franking privilege. Referred to P. O. Committee. The amendment of the Senate, fixing Tuesday, August 31, for adjournment, was concurred

THIRD DAY, AUG. 3.

A Message was received from the President in answer to Mr. Mason's resolution calling for information respecting the fisheries, transmitting a report of the Acting Secretary of State, and stating that Com. Perry, with the steam frigate/ Mississippi, had been dispatched there to protect American rights The discussion of this subject occupied most of the day, but nothing particularly new or interesting was elicited.

The House agreed to close the debate on vote upon it.

cussing the salary of the Superintendent of attracted to Strasbourg by the fete. the Census.

In the House, the Appropriation bill was under discussion, and an interesting topic was started in relation to the collection of lighthouse fees from foreign vessels equal to those pire are being got up in several places under levied by their respective Governments upon the patronage of the local authorities. American vessels.

FIFTH DAY, AUG. 5.

The SENATE spent the morning hour in discussing the fishery question. The Indian Appropriation Bill was then taken up, and discussed during the remainder of the session.

talking about the costs and fees of the offiadopted appropriating \$18,000 instead of \$6,-000 for the salary and outfit of the Commissioner to China.

SIXTH-DAY, AUG 6.

In the SENATE, the Public Land Committee reported against the Homestead Bill, Bennett's Land Distribution Bill, and Walker's Bill to cede Public Lands to the States in which they lie, to be sold to actual settlers, at the cost of transfer only. Mr. Seward called upon the President to state whether any proposition has been made by the King of the Sandwich Islands to us to place the sovereignty of those Islands under the protection of the United States, and all information in the possession of the Departments on the subject. The Indian Appropriation bill was debated, two or three-amendments rejected, and the Senaté adjourned to Second-day.

In the House, the General Appropriation bill was taken up, debated, nothing important done, and the House adjourned.

SABBATH-DAY, AUG. 7. The SENATE was not in session.

The House occupied most of its session with the Appropriation bill, on which various amendments were offered and agreed to. Among them \$10,000 for the support of inbates in The Globe, and to furnish The Congressional Globe to each member of and delegate to the House, and for binding that work. The bill was not disposed of when the House

Burning of the Henry Clay.

The following is a summary of the fatal results of this sad catastrophe :-

Bodies recognized by names at Yonkers 51 Unrecognized bodies at Yonkers Bodies found in the waters of New York Bodies found on the Jersey shore

Dead bodies recovered

The Coroner's Jury rendered their verdict on the 4th inst., which was as follows :-

The Jury find, that on the 28th day of July, 1852, the persons described as having been found dead at Yonkers were passengers on tend the bar of the steamboat, and that ing vessel was put into requisition, but withthese persons were on board at the time, and had each of them part of the charge of the despair, after an exciting trial of five hours. said boat; and that for the purpose of excelling in speed a certain other steamboat called the Armenia, or for the purpose of increasing Nichols, 14 or 15 years of age, got into a the speed of the Henry Clay, created an unu-sual and unsafe quantity of steam, and in so Nichols, who is the son of a tinsmith, doing doing made excessive fires, and did not use business near where the fight occurred, drew has been found among the cinders which reordinary prudence in the management of said a large knife, and inflicted two severe and

time continue the seexcessive fires, and in con-

parties named in it as culpable were arrested

Enropean News.

One week later news from Europe has been received since our last.

The English elections are nearly over, and the House is divided, for the Ministry 325, Opposition 272; majority for the Ministry 53, so far

America was distanced two minutes and three seconds, by a yatcht named the Arrow.

tour, and the French papers are filled with accounts of his reception at Strasbourg, where he appears to have been received with every demonstration of respect. The most striking thing in the reception ceremonies was a cavalcade of 1,200 peasants, acting as an escort after it shall be taken up again. The bill in their respective villages, and dressed in was then discussed in Committee of the Whole, their holiday costumes. Each car was decobut the House adjourned without coming to a rated with flowers and inscriptions, testifying devotion to the President. All the other ceremonies were on the same extensive scale. The SENATE spent most of the session dis- It is estimated that 20,000 strangers were

On Wednesday evening, Field Marshal Exceimons was thrown off his horse on the road from Sevres, and killed.

Petitions for the establishment of the Em-

Four days Later.

cers of the United States Circuit and District sacrificed. On Thursday, while polling for Courts. The General Appropriation Bill Sir J. F. Fitzgerald, Cornelius O'Brien and was then taken up, and an amendment was Col. Vandeleur, at Six-mile Bridge, about seven miles from Limerick, a riot rose between the voters on the respective sides. No clear statement of the affray can be had, but the most probable version of the story is, that the country people threw stones at a party of Lord Conyngham's tenants, who were proceeding to the poll under an escort of military, and that some of the missiles striking the soldiers, they fired a volley among the crowd fect. Most of the Irish provincial papers teem | train.

with accounts of election outrages. At Ballina, the police had to charge the crowd with the bayonet. At Roscommon, and elsewhere, the same disturbances took place, fomented, in most instances, it is said, by the priests. Accounts received from Scotland and the

North of England, of the prospects of harvest, are extremely favorable.

ing to Mr. Grinnell, came in first at the Liverpool yacht race, and gained her owner a piece of plate.

Another attempt was recently made at the Hippedrome, Paris, to solve the problem of steering balloons. A balloon, in shape like a | neighborhood of Erie. whale, was filled with gas, and attempted to sane paupers in the District of Columbia; \$5,- be guided by means of a shaft of wood sus-000 for a pedestal for the equestrian statue of pended horizontally, with a sail at the end, to Gen. Jackson; \$90,000 for six revenue cut- act as rudder. To this shaft was affixed a ters, \$115,000 for books to new members, \$21,- platform, with a steam engine of four horse 000 for reporting during the present session, power, working a screw with three terminal and over \$50,000 for the publication of de- paddles, like three sails of a windmill. The experiment was made in the presence of several scientific men, but was unsuccessful.

Accounts from the Cape Verde Islands mention that an eruption of the volcano on Ilha de Fogo had occurred, but the date is not

From Madeira, we learn that the vine-growers are much alarmed by the appearance of blight among the vines.

Cholera is severe at Astrowo, Prussia. On the 19th ult. a fire took place at Kaisch, which destroyed 60 houses. The cholera had previously committed great ravages in the town.

From several parts of Switzerland there - are unfavorable accounts of the crops, particularly in the Cantons of Argovia and Thurgo-11 via, which have been visited by terrific storms. Considerable damage has also been done in 81 Lucerne, Basle and Vaud.

SINGULAR CHASE.—On Sunday evening, July 18, the Otilla sailed from Liverpool for Australia, leaving behind no fewer than 23 passengers, who had come ashore under the impression that the vessel would not take her kee have signed a letter to the Mayor, asking board the Henry Clay, that she took fire and departure refore Monday. On Monday him to put a stop to the Sunday evening Balls was consumed, and that J. K. Simons, one of morning they were thunderstruck at finding now regularly held at several halls in that city. the persons, was burned to death, and that all she had sailed, taking with her their outfit, the other pursons, either by reason of the necessaries, extra stores, and money. In a shock occasioned by the collision of the boat state of the most frantic excitement they reon the land were thrown overboard, or that paired to the office of the agent, who instant- in Pennsylvania, a vein of copper has been ed. in order to save themselves from being burn- ly telegraphed to his agent at Holyhead, died, cast themselves overboard and were recting him to put a steamer in readiness to Chester County Mining Company's works, tion for the Advancement of Science will be drowned in the Hudson River. That on the go in search of the runaway ship, and the they are working a vein of pure galena of 16 held at Cleveland, Ohio, commencing on the above-named day the Henry Clay left Albany, whole of the passengers went by the first train. with passengers, about 7 o'clock in the morn- Arrived at Holyhead, little time was lost in ing; that Capt. John F. Tallman was Captain, transferring them to the steamer and putting and part owner; that Thomas Collyer was to sea. After a cruise of some hours, the Otil also one of the owners, James L. Jessup was la was discovered at a considerable distance clerk, Edward Hubbard was pilot, James to the westward; but being on what is called Hubbard assistant pilot, John Germain was in nautical phrase "a wind," and being, moreengineer, Charles Merritt assistant engineer; over, a vessel of first-rate sailing qualities, she that a certain young man (whose name is un-known to the Jury,) was employed to

Two lads, Paul Bienvenu and Adolphe fires; and, although often being remonstrated probably fatal wounds in the breast of Bienwith by different passengers, did for a long venu.

CURIOUS AND FATAL CASUALTY.—A casusequence thereof, through their culpable neg- alty, resulting in the death of five persons, sequence thereof, through their culpable neg- ally, resulting in the death of new persons, literal, said from New 1018 and 1018 a Clay did, at 15 minutes after 3 o'clock P. M., on the 3d inst., as she was proceeding down dispatched from this port, amounting to about at the time, somewhat resembling the plague at 11 o'clock A. M. James H. Cochran is appointed take fire, and all the deaths of the passengers | New York Bay. At about 1 P. M., after havafore described ensued;—so the Jurors say, ing proceeded a mile below Governor's of stores for a year's voyage; and also, prob. inhabitants daily, principally of the younger that the deaths of the said persons, and of each Island, with a very light air, the vessel was ably, with a larger freight list than ever be- class. The Mary B. Knapp lost two of her of them, were the result of anact perpetrated struck by a white squall, which seemed to fall fore cleared from the country by one vessel. by the said John F. Tallman, Thos. Collyer, aboard almost vertically, causing her to cap-James L. Jessup, James Ellmendorf, Edward size and fill in an instant. So limited were men and boys, exclusive of the master, conmittee. The Indian Appropriation Bill was | Hubbard, John Germaine, and said bar-keep- the extent and duration of the squall, that the sisting of four mates, two boatswains, three er. The act was imminently dangerous to pilot boats and other vessels in various direcothers, and evinced a deprayed mind, regard- tions, within 150 yards of the spot, were beless of human life, although it was perpetrated calmed at the time, and immediately afterwithout any premeditated design to effect the ward scarcely more than a breath of air could be perceived. The Captain also states, that it After the above verdict was rendered, the was so sudden, that not a ripple was observed to indicate its approach. From this circumstance he is convinced that it did not strike in a horizontal direction; and as a proof of its great force, the vessel, when knocked down, was simultaneously submerged. Five men were drowned. Their names were, Thomas Jackson, James F. Stiff, Thomas Doran, Henry McGregor, and James McGlue.

> CLAIMING HIS OWN.—A colored man, call ng himself William Holmes, recently went into the County Clerk's Office, Lockport, N Y., and stated that he formerly lived in that At a yacht race at Cowes, recently, the place, and was entired away, gagged, and placed in a wagon, in which he traveled three The President of France has been on a grand | South, he was sold as a slave, and has remain ago, when he contrived to make his escape. His capture, as reported, occurred some Henry Barnard. twelve years ago. At the time of his being the lower village of Lockport, and on searchness to his statement.

> > CALIFORNIA-BOUND CHINAMEN.—Under date of Hong Kong, April 22, Mr. Dean, the Baptist missionary, writes as follows:-

take from two hundred to five hundred Chi-After the foregoing was in type, the U. S. nese emigrants to San Francisco; and, as if Mail steamer Pacific, with Liverpool dates to it were not enough to send wooden houses, July 28, four days later, arrived at New York | they are now building stone houses, cutting | Fayette-st., in consequence of carelessness in iscussed during the remainder of the session.

In Ireland, deplorable scenes have taken place. At the election in County Clare the place. At the election in County Clare the county Clare the place without the same of the session. military were called out, and several lives omon's temple, without the sound of the ham- Ficke, and a young girl named Augusta Stei-

> ACCIDENT LAST SABBATH. - On Sabbath, (Saturday,) Aug. 7, an express train on the misplaced switch, the engine ran off the track, smashing it, together with the tender and baggage car. One of the passenger cars was literally demolished. A number of passengers were injured—three so dangerously that and killed five men on the spot, besides wound- they were left at Waterloo. Mr. Erastus ing five or six others-three mortally. Twelve | Corning, of Albany, had one of his legs inshots were fired by soldiers, and all took ef- jured, but was able to reach home in the

SUMMARY.

A Buffalo paper says that the Knox County (Ohio) Delegation, together with several others, about three hundred in all, arrived in town en route for the Falls, to attend the Lundy's Lane celebration. Supposing the steamer Ohio was to run to Schlosser with a load, The American-built yacht Truant, belong- they boarded her at once, leaving their baggage at the hotels in this city. The Ohio not knowing but all was right, started on her regular trip to Sandusky, taking with her the three hundred individuals, none of whom discovered their mistake until they were in the

The powder magazine on Vine-st. Hill, Cincinnati, was attacked a few evenings since, by a mob of not less than one hundred men, who broke open the door, then entered, and carried to a large pond near by and threw in upward of 700 kegs of powder. The mob then returned to the building, did considerable damage to the inside, and left. The powder was valued at near \$4,000. Cause—the lives of the citizens.

The Springfield (Ill.) Register relates the following: In March last, three men in this city agreed to drink themselves to death.

A woman had been begging in Williamsburgh, on the pretence that her child had died, and she had obtained a coffin, but had not means to procure a shroud. One lady, to has offered, in case the town or any company but made a shroud, and went to her pretend- it for the purpose, to present and place there ed residence, thus discovering that the beggar was an impostor.

Some fifteen hundred citizens of Milwauare among the signers.

At Mr. Pethrick's mine, near Valley Forge, struck, of unsurpassed richness. At the

keeper and confidential clerk in the house of North & Scott, shoedealers at St. Louis, was arrested on the 28th ult., for embezzling \$10,300 from his employers. He had been of that city, and this was the result.

The British brig Adah, Port-au-Prince, 16th yellow fever had been quite fatal at several ports on the island. The wreck of the Henry Clay has been

taken completely out of the water. Nothing has been found among the cinders which re-sembles human remains. Stair rods, metal belonging to President Monroe, containing belonging to President Monroe, containing fusher Green, Independence 2 00 belonging to Beathing and copper cents were melted by the shout 800 acres, near Aldie, London County, belonging to Benadior. Benadior W. ROGERS, Treasurer. intense heat of the burning boat.

The ship Sovereign of the Seas, Capt. L. McKay, sailed from New York for San Fran-2,950 tuns of assorted merchandzie, exclusive in its effects, carrying off large numbers of the to preach the Introductory Discourse. She carries a crew, including officers, of 103 carpenters, three stewards, two cooks, eighty able-bodied seamen before the mast, and ten

Enoch Williams died at his home in Cape his death not far from forty-five years of age. May recently from hydrophobia. He was bitten about five weeks ago, by a dog belonging to a negro in Brandywine village, on the hand, from which at the time he suffered no serious inconvenience. Some time afterward home, and shortly afterward was attacked with the dreadful disease, and continued to piers rave till death ended his sufferings. He was a young man about thirty years of age, and eaves a widow to mourn his loss.

The Twenty-Third Annual Meeting of the American Institute of Instruction will be held at Troy on the 6th, 7th and 9th of August. days. After arriving in some part of the Among the distinguished friends of education announced to take part in the exercises of the ed in bondage ever since, until a few days Institute, we notice the names of Rev. John nati, has been postponed in consequence of Pierpont, Mr. Geo. B. Emerson, and Hon.

We hear from Albany, that the Banking kidnapped, he owned a house and two lots in Department has never been so busy as at present. A large amount of Securities has rethe General Appropriation bill in one hour to 120 car-loads of young girls, the prettiest ing the record at the time he stated they were cently been deposited as a basis for circulatrecorded, it was found that the lots were en- ing notes, and the officers of the Department ered in that name; and other circumstances are fully employed in preparing the notes. A stated by him lent the appearance of correct- larger portion than usual of the Securities are Bonds and Mortgages, in consequence of the high price of Stocks.

Mr. Towers, one of the first settlers of Cattaraugus Co., was found dead in his, room, on the morning of the 22d ult., at the residence "The topic which more than all others en- of his son, J. Towers, in Conewango. He was grossess the Chinese in the neighborhood, at discovered by the family seated in a chair, present, is the emigration to the gold hills of with folded hands, leaning forward, his neck California. A dozen ships are now taken up, resting upon a rope attached to a rafter above, and twenty more are advertised here and at and his throat cut. He was about 75 years of Whampoa for this purpose, and each is to age, and has been for some time in feeble

At Baltimore, Wednesday, Aug. 4, 1852 a camphene lamp exploded in a store on Ficke, and a young girl named Augusta Stei- Humphrey Marshall has been confirmed as each teacher an opportunity to test his own abilities ner. Miss Ficke died, and the others are in Minister to China, and will resign his seat in in teaching and governing, by taking charge of a Model a dangerous condition.

An enormous rattlesnake, five feet two inches in length, and as thick as a snake of the graphs in relation to the Henry Clay catastrorailroad from Buffalo to Albany, met with a tropics, was killed by H. A. Richmond, on photiwith "The Steamboat Murders." casualty at Waterloo. In consequence of a the 24th ult. He weighed eight or ten pounds, was eighteen years of age, and was coiled for a spring when Mr. R. discovered him, in District. the town of Hebron, Ct.

The receipts of the Hudson River R. R. for July exceed \$86,000, which is in excess of the estimate made late in the month. The number of passengers transported was 135,000. The lamentable burning of the Henry Clay undoubtedly increased materially the business of the Road, during the last few days of the

There are now forty-three newspapers pubished in Texas, and prospectuses of some four Jersey. or five more have been issued. The Austin State Gazette remarks, that this is a greater number of papers, according to the population, than are published in any other State of the Union, and speaks volumes for the intelligence and public spirit of the people of Tex- Ohio, 12 a 17c. for Western New York. Cheese 6 a given each term in the year.

A man by the name of C. Godfrey, a resident of St. Paul, and a carpenter by trade, came, on board the steamboat Nominee, at that place, with his child, and registered his name. He then left the child, and went to the Tremont House and murdered his wife by shooting her. Two balls entered her body. Godfrey then escaped across the river. Jealousy was said to have been the cause.

The Governor and Council of New Hampshire have granted a pardon to Kate Virginia Poole, to take effect the 12th of August. She was sentenced to the State Prison for life, for failure of the authorities to remove the depot, killing her infant child by throwing it from which was believed to be dangerous to the the window of a railroad car, probably in a fit of insanity brought on by excessive grief and

A late number of the London Illustrated News says that the Democrats refused to nomi-The first died in April, the second in May. nate Rufus King for the Vice-Presidency at the The survivor, on the happening of the last late Baltimore Convention, and that the Whigs event, showed signs of breaking the compact, balloted lustily for Douglas for the Presidenand he kept sober for two or three days after- cy. It says also, that Albany contributed \$300

We learn from the Beach Bird, published at Nowport, that Mr. Greenough, the sculptor, who is spending the summer in Newport, whom she applied, declined giving her money, of persons will buy the Mill lot, and fitly inclose the statue of Cooper, which he is about com-

The Cincinnati Times says that two funeral trains met at the Two-Mile House, near that Clawson, W. M. Jones, J. C. Montgomery. city, the one going to the cemetery and the other returning from it. Both stopped, and the men alighted to drink. A general fight ensued, in which several persons were severely bruised, and the coffin considerably damag-

The next meeting of the American Associainches. The company is mining 800 tuns third Wednesday in August, (Aug. 18.) Professor Pierce, of Harvard, is President for A young man by the name of Lopez, book- the session, and for the ensuing year. On Sunday, August 1, a young lady delib-

erately walked out into the rapids on the Canada side at the Falls, and gave herself up to in the habit of frequenting the gambling hells the waters. Of course she was carried down the frightful depths. Her body was recovered on Monday. No cause is assigned for this strange deed. On the 29th ult. the lightning struck the

barn of John Wilcox, in Augusta, Oneida County, killing two valuable horses, and much injuring a boy who was engaged in cleaning one of them.

Major J. W. Fairfax, lately of Alexandria, has purchased Oak Hill, the farm formerly Rowland Saunders, Sweden

By the schooner Mary B. Knapp, Capt. Wilson, from Cape Haytien, July 22, we learn crew in port.

of Representatives from Massachusetts, died at Washington on Sunday morning last about since the last session of the Conference, together with born at Beverly Mass., was educated at Har- Secretary, Geo. B. Utter, New York. vard College, at which institution he graduat-The Wilmington Republican says that Capt. ed in 1826. He must have been at the time of

On Thursday evening, 29th ult., about 6 o'clock, a violent tornado suddenly passed over Sunbury, Pa., and in its course swept from its foundation that portion of the Northhe was in Philadelphia, and, feeling unwell, umberland Bridge spanning the river from determined to go home. He reached his the island to the Sunbury shore. The bridge now lies crushed in a mass of ruins, above the

> The Louisiana Constitutional Convention now in session, has, by a decided majority refused to strike out the clause in the Consti tution prohibiting and punishing dueling. The vote on the motion to strike out stood 26 for and 73 against. The meeting of the American Scientific

Association, to be held on August 18, at Cincinthe cholera along the principal routes and at Rev. Abel C. Thomas, well known as

the Christian Ambassador. In the month of June, Rachel, the French actress, gave 24 performances in different

Universalist preacher and debater, is now in

cities of France and Belgium, by which she made \$16,800. Judge De Veaux, of Niagara Co., and the richest man in that section, died at the Falls, of cholera morbus, August 3. He was 63

The schooner Moro, which sailed from Bangor July 20, for Bridgeport, Conn., was found water-logged, and towed into Portsmouth. Crew supposed last.

Major John Allebaugh, of Rockingham County, Va., threshed one hundred bushels of wheat from ninety-five dozen of sheaves. The Sea Serpent, Capt. Howland, hence to

San Francisco, made the passage in 112 days, calms included.

Congress soon. Many of our exchanges head their para-

Col. Thos. H. Benton has been elected

It is said that since the buining of the Hen-

y Clay the daily receipts of the Hudson River ailroad Company have been increased \$1,500

New York Market—August 9, 1852.

Aches-Pots \$4 75 a 4 81; Pearls 5 50 a 5 56. Flour and Meal-Flour, 3 87 a 3 94 for common to straight State, 3 94 a 4 12 for common to good Ohio, faverite State, and mixed to fancy Michigan and Indiana. Rye Flour 3 25 a 3 37. Corn Meal 3 37 for

Grain-Wheat, 95c. for prime white Michigan. 96c. or prime Ohio. Rye 76 a 77c. Oats 44 a 46c. Corn Provisions-Pork, 17 75 for prime, 20 00 for mess.

Feathers-37c. for good Ohio. Hay--85c. a 1 12 per 100 lbs. Lumber-Market dull and prices irregular. Seeds-Clover 8c. Flaxseed 1 37. Timothy 16 00

MARRIED,

At Hope Valley, R. I., on the 20th of June, 1852, by Rev. S. B. Bailey, Mr. JESSE B. CRANDALL to Miss LYDIA A. GODYREY, all of Hopkinton.

At Rockville, R. I., on the 1st inst., by Eld. C. M. Lewis, Mr. Andrew R. Bray, of Hopkinton, to Mrs.

At Shiloh, N. J., on the 1st inst., of consumption. DMOND D. RANDOLPH, in the 39th year of his age. had been living in Rhode Is and. fore his death, though emaciated, he came to this place to improve his health, but, as it has been ordered in the affable in his manners. His sickness, which was at desi ous of introducing ready-made clothing as a tended with much suffering, was borne with Christ- branch of their business, may here obtain a supply on ian fortitude and resignation, and he died in hope of a the most favorable terms. Individuals who desire to blessed immortality. Funeral on the 2d inst; sermon

At Bridgeton, N. J., on the 30th ult, of consumption, CHARLES, son of Joseph and Ann Burt, aged 11 months

At Burr Oak, Mich., July 25th, Lucy Maria, young. est daughter of Clark and Mary P Needham, aged five

LETTERS.

Rowland Saunders, P. L. Berry, S. S. Griswold (ves C. M Lewis, C. Chester, Bethuel Church, Clark Need

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RE Langworthy, Stonington, Ot. 2	
T.M.Clarke, Pequonuc Bridge, Ct. 2	00 9
Mrs. S. Maxson, Westerly, R. I. 2	, 00
A. M. Babcock	00 9
B. F. Burdick " 2	.00: 9
D. M. Craudall, Rockville, R. I. 2	
Cierk Needham, Barr Oak, Mich. 2	00 9
Mr. J. Tyler, Operto, Mich.	00 9
Mile J. I vier Oporwi Mare	00 8
	.00

Seventh-day Baptist Anniversaries.

THE Forty-fourth Session of the Seventh-day List General Conference will be held at Plainfield,

All the Churches are at liberty to communicate with the Conference, either directly or through the Associations to which they belong. eepers not organized into churches, are especially Robert Rantoul, Jr., Member of the House requested to communicate their condition, with the changes that have taken place during the three years at Washington on Sunday morning last about any other matters that they may deem of general in-11 o'clock, of acute erysipelas. Mr. R. was terest. Letters may be addressed to the Corresponding

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

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

The Ninth Annual Meeting of the American Sabbath Tract Society will be held at Plainfield N. J., on Second-day, Sept. 13.

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

Yearly Meeting of Rhode Island Churches. THE Yearly Meeting of the Seventh-day Baptist Churches in Rhode Island and Connecticut will be held with the Church at Pawcatuck, commencing on Sixth-day, August 27, at 2 o'clock P. M. Opening sermon by Eld. C. M. Lewis. In view of the great need of a revival of God's work

n this portion of our Zion, it is earnestly hoped, that

fervent supplication will be offered by the churches, that the divine favor may be manifested in an abundant outpouring of the Spirit of God on that occasion. J. P. STILLMAN, Com. Eastern Association—Executive Board.

A the Seventh-day Baptist Eastern Association, will be held in the Lecture Room of the Seventh-day Bap-England as a Missionary, writing letters to of the week following the last Sabbath in August. S. S. GRISWOLD, Sec.

Union Academy.

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

The First commences the last Monday in August. The Second commences the second Monday in Dec. The Third commences the fourth Monday in March. The year closes the first Monday in July. Board of Instruction.

WILLIAM C. WHITFORD, Principal, And Professor of the Classics, Natural Sciences, and Higher Mathematics. GURDON EVANS, A. M.,

Professor of Agricultural Chemistry. Mrs. RUTH H. WHITFORD, Preceptress, And Teacher of the English Department, Painting, and

Mrs. ELIZABETH P. JONES, Teacher of the French Language and Literature. At the opening of the Fall Term and middle of the Winter Term, TEACHERS! CLASSES will be formed, and continue seven weeks, for the purpose of reviewing those branches taught in District Schools, and giving

The AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT, during the Winter Term, is under the instruction of Prof. GURDON EVANS. A. M., and embraces the study of and daily recitation in Agricultural Science. Three hours each day are spent in the Laboratory, well furnished with good apparatus and chemicals, where students are instructed in the Elementary Analysis of Soils, Marls, Ashes of Plants, &c. Representative in Congress from the St. Louis Also, a course of Public Lectures is delivered on the application of scientific principles to practical farming.

Expenses \$ from \$3 50 to \$5 00 Tuition, per term, Incidental expenses, per term, Extras, per term-Penciling, \$1 00; Embroidery and Monochromatic Painting, each, \$3 00; Oil Painting, \$6 00; Agricultural Chemistry, including chemi-

cals, \$8 00; Piano Music, \$10 00. Tuition settled in advance or by satisfactory ar-Board in the Boarding Hall or Private Families, from \$1 25 to \$1 75 per week. The entire expense of the

The aim of the Institution is to impart a thorough practical, and complete academic education. In the Natural Sciences, all the facilities usually enjoyed in Academies, are presented to the student. In the Classical Department, those Latin and Greek authors read in a College Course are studied. A strict and Beef: 9 00 for old and 11 00 for new prime, 15 50 wholesome discipline is enforced. Courses of Lectures, 18 50 for mess. Lard 11 c. Butter, 12 a 14c. for tures, either moral, miscellaneous, or scientific, are

> For further information, address the Principal, the President, Rev. Wm. M. Jones of Shiloh, or Rev. Sheppard R. Kollock, D. D., of Greenwich, N. J. Hon. LEWIS HOWELL, Pres. Board of Trus.

ISAAC WEST, Esq., Secretary. Shiloh, N. J., July 19, 1852.

Milton Academy. THE Fall Term of 1852 will commence Aug. 24,

L and close Nov. 25.

also continue 13 weeks and 2 days. Tuition: Tuition must be paid before entering classes, whichwill vary, according to studies, from \$3 00 to \$5 00.

The Second Term will commence Nov. 30, and will

The New Hall, in which the School is at present conducted, affording convenient recitation rooms, presents increased advantages to those attending with us.

MILTON, July 15, 1852. [7t2] A. C. SPICER. Clothing Establishment.

HE subscribers, under the firm of Wm. Dunn & Co., have opened a Clothing Establishment at No. 163 William-street, New York, where they intend to keep constantly on hand, in large quantities and great variety, coats, pants, and vests. Country merchants renew their wardrobes on short notice, may here be ward; but honor revived, and he died in the month of June. This is literally true.

Cy. 11 says also, that Albany contributed \$500 by the writer, from 2d Tim 1: 10—"Who hath abolished death, and brought life and immortality to light by the writer, from 2d Tim 1: 10—"Who hath abolished death, and brought life and immortality to light by the writer, from 2d Tim 1: 10—"Who hath abolished death, and brought life and immortality to light by the writer, from 2d Tim 1: 10—"Who hath abolished death, and brought life and immortality to light by the writer, from 2d Tim 1: 10—"Who hath abolished death, and brought life and immortality to light by the writer, from 2d Tim 1: 10—"Who hath abolished death, and brought life and immortality to light by the writer, from 2d Tim 1: 10—"Who hath abolished death, and brought life and immortality to light by the writer, from 2d Tim 1: 10—"Who hath abolished death, and brought life and immortality to light by the writer, from 2d Tim 1: 10—"Who hath abolished death, and brought life and immortality to light by the writer, from 2d Tim 1: 10—"Who hath abolished death, and brought life and immortality to light by the writer, from 2d Tim 1: 10—"Who hath abolished death, and brought life and immortality to light by the writer, from 2d Tim 1: 10—"Who hath abolished death, and brought life and immortality to light by the writer, from 2d Tim 1: 10—"Who hath abolished death, and brought life and immortality to light by the writer, from 2d Tim 1: 10—"Who hath abolished death, and brought life and immortality to light by the writer, from 2d Tim 1: 10—"Who hath abolished death, and brought life and immortality to light by the writer, from 2d Tim 1: 10—"Who hath abolished death, and brought life and immortality to light by the writer, from 2d Tim 1: 10—"Who hath abolished death, and brought life and immortality to light by the writer, from 2d Tim 1: 10—"Who hath abolished death, and brought life and immortality to light by the writer, from 2d Tim 1: 10—"Who hath abolished death, and brought life an convince those who give us a call, that they can please hemselves at No. 163 William-street as well as at any

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

DEGULAR MAIL LINE, via Stonington, for Boston IL Providence, New Bedford, Taunton, and Newport carrying the great Eastern U. S. Mail, without change of cars or detention. The secure and elegant steamers C. VANDERBILT and COMMODOR E leave on 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.

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

Mail Train at 8 A.M. for all stations. Way Train at 3 PM., via Piermont, for Delaware.
Way Train at 4 PM., 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 stations named:

Hornelleville 1. 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. 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 7.54.9.16 P.M. Going Bast -9.40 A.M. 2.53 and 8.16 P.M. Going West -9.40 A.M. 2.30 and 8.16 P.M.

Going West—2.41 and 7.54 P. Mand Lairvert doubles

Going that 1.6 2 M I.W. C.S. T. SET. M. (117) OUT Going West-1930 A.M., 8-61, 9-10, 11-40 P. M.

The New Crystal Palace.

Miscellaneous.

· This wondrous production of the century is not to be destroyed in a day, as seemed at one time to be its destiny. Enlarged and beautified in its outward appearance, and filled with

the most elegant productions of nature and art, it will present one of the chief objects of attraction to the traveler, and a lasting source of interest to the residents of London. The London Inquirer gives the following description of the intended arrangement of the build-

"In a twelvemonth, we are assured, the late Crystal Palace will have been transferred from Hyde Park to the hill between Sydenham and Norwood. As the site is said to be only a few feet below the crest of a hill which cannot be less than three hundred feet above high-water mark, and as the whole nave of the new building is to be arched like the existing transept, and a new center transept substituted, twice as high as the present, the Crystal Palace will not lose by the change. The whole of the vast building, from its arched roof to the platform on which it stands, will be seen from every eminence near London; at some points, forty miles off, it will be a conspicuous object in the distant horizon; it will be visible from its present site, and will be the first sign of this metropolis that meets the eyes of most foreigners arriving from Germany or France. The total length of the building will be one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three feet, the extreme width three hundred and eightyfour feet. The sloping form of the ground on which the building is to stand will be made available for the various works below the floor, line, necessary for the heating of the interior, for machinery, and for the stores required in a building of a permanent character. The interior will be arranged on the following "general principles." At one end the climate and vegetation will be those of the tropics, gradually changing, until, at the center transept, a are reached, which will prevail throughout Palace will be converted into quadrangles simi-Exhibition. These courts will be made to represent the manners, customs, &c., of different countries. For instance, one court will form an Indian bazar, with adjoining durbars and reception-rooms. Here all the illustrations of Indian life will be collected in as vivid and characteristic a manner as possible. presented itself to us, has been often describ- almost universally; there certainly cannot Another quadrangle will be devoted to the il- ed. It is a sort of fancy work, and conforms be two thirds of a crop throughout the State; lustration of China. A third will contain a to no style of architecture. It is orginal in the we think not half a one through the southreproduction of one of the courts of the Al- very confusion which prevails, and the effect ern half of it. Oat straw must be largely hambra by Mr. Jones; and a fourth will ex- to my eye was very pleasing. In conformity relied on for fodder the coming winter. hibit a Pompeian house fully restored. In with his taste, his studies, and his occupation, We have not observed that the farmers have one of the smaller transepts there will be Scott designed to erect a building which in its provided for the inevitable deficiency by sow-Egyptian antiquities, casts from the celebrat- very structure should be a collection of antiqui- ing Roots as they should have done through ed reliefs, illustrative of the trades of Egypt, ties. Hence the projecting porch which forms the last month. Pasturage is very short; and from the most noted statues; all colored the main entrance is copied from Linkingow many of the hill pastures of Chenango, Delaexactly like the originals, and so disposed as Palace; the door of the old Tolbooth of ware, &c., are utterly bare of grass, and cattle not to be a mere dead collection of individual Edinburgh, with its inscription and date, is are suffering in consequence. The drouth is objects, but a living reproduction of Egyptian placed half way up the wall, without being most severe throughout the Delaware and manners and things. In another part there used as an entrance; a doorway at the west Susquehanna region; we crossed streams will be presented a Nineveh palace. Steps end is built of the stones which formed the whereon saw-mills are run for several months have been already taken to procure collectorial of the Tolbooth; a stone with a rude in each year now destitute of a drop of runtions of sculpture, of architecture, and of or- carving of a sword and an inscription is plac- ning water. Butter and Cheese must inevitanaments illustrating the progress of those arts ed in the east side; a stone fountain which bly be deficient, and lean Beef superabundant from their commencement to the present time. formerly stood upon the cross of Edinburgh is this fall, unless other grazing sections have The sculptures will include the finest works of placed in front of the western part of the man- fared better for rain than ours have. the great European galleries, and of the mod-sion; the paneling of the hall is in the main ern schools. A large space will be set apart composed of the carved wainscot from the Pal- Peaches are scarce and late; a great many for geological specimens, arranged in the or- ace of Dumfermline; and many rich carvings trees were killed by the severe cold of last der of the strata, accompanied by maps, views in the hall, as well as in other parts of the

From the Memoirs of Margaret F. Ossoli.

column in Trafalgar Square.

A Night on Ben-Lomond. On reaching the peak, the sight was one of beauty and grandeur, such as imagination never painted. You see around you no plain groups of hills, exquisitely dressed in the soft purple of the heather, amid which gleam the lakes, like eyes that tell the secrets of the earth, and drink in those of the heavens. Peak beyond peak caught from the shifting light all the colors of the prism, and on the farthest, angel-companies seemed hovering in

About four o'clock we began our descent. Near the summit the traces of the path are not most elegant room in the house, and contains the freight. After having removed the en- the fashion of an Egyptian king, he is transdistinct, and I said to Mr. S., after a while, from fifteen to twenty thousand volumes of velop, he saw the brick in question. He ferred to the hungry stomach of a costermonthat we had lost it. He said he thought it general literature. The collection of books angrily threw it away, and, supposing he had ger. was of no consequence; we could find our on Scottish history, antiquities, and legends, is been insulted by his uncle, sent him an acriway down. I said I thought it was, as the very complete and curious. There is a like- monious letter, to which he received no anground was full of springs, that were bridged ness over the mantel-piece of Sir Walter's eld- swer. M. Lucien T. was ignorant that it is over in the pathway. He accordingly went est son. A bust of himself, by Chantrey, plac- the custom in Holland to send gold and bank to look for it and I stood still, because I was ed there since his death, a bust of Shakspere bills in brick prepared for the purpose, in orso tired that I did not like to waste any labor. copied from one at Stratford, and a silver urn der to make a saving by substituting the tri-I followed in the direction where he seemed every one. to be. But I mistook, overshot it, and saw

When able to get up again, and look about into undulating and cultivated hills. me, it was completely dark. I saw, far below At the west end of the library you enter the me, a light that looked about as big as a pin's drawing-room, which is furnished with ehony head, that I knew to be from the inn at Row- chairs, presented by George IV. The next

I thought I should not live through the night, importance, and who, if you do not make a the Brazos about the middle of 1827. When important particulars, changed, and fell to gerous to stir. My only chance, however, tition of the alphabet. little perch of that great mountain.

except such apparitions as visited Ossian on considerable income.

death. Then the moon arose. I could not Life Guards, again incumbered it; and it has see her; but her silver light filled the mist. now passed into the hands of Mr. Hope, a bro-Then I knew it was two o'clock, and that, ker of London, who married a sister of young having weathered out so much of the night, I Lockhart. might the rest; and the hours hardly seemed long to me any more.

some aid might be near—and though no less poet or a man of letters. than twenty men, with their dogs, were looking for me-I never heard a sound except the rush of the waterfall, and the sighing of the night wind, and once or twice the starting of the grouse in the heather. It was sublime, of stern, serene realities. At last came the signs of day, the gradual clearing and breaking up, some faint sounds from I know not what; the little flies, too, arose from their bed amid the purple heather, and bit me. Truly, they were very welcome to do so. But what of partial failure in certain localities, but bewas my disappointment to find the mist so thick that I could see neither lake nor inn, now all secured. Very little is now grown in hill, crossed the torrent in the waterfall, first the valley of the Genesee and its neighbordrinking some of the water, which was as good at that time as ambrosia. I crossed in that place because the waterfall made steps, as it were, to the next hill. To be sure, they were covered with water; but I was already entirely wet with the mist, so that it did not matter. I kept on scrambling, as it happened, in the right direction till about seven, when some of the shepherds found me. The moment they came, all my feverish strength departed; and they carried me home, where my arrival relieved my friends of distress far greater than I had undergone; for I had had my grand solitude, my Ossianic visions, while they had only doubt, amounting to anguish, and a fruitless search through the night.

A Visit to Abbottsford.

BY HENRY P. TAPPAN.

We came upon Abbottsford suddenly, for it was hidden from our view by a thick mass of &c., we think there will not be half a crop. temperate climate and temperate vegetation foliage. Visitors were not allowed to drive the remainder of the building. Portions of the the road above the mansion, passed into the they generally promise well. We never saw the fee is paid, and if the man die, he is dislar to the fine art or mediæval courts of the the garden side entered the court-yard by a in blossom than it does now through most of lessly say, that in retiring to rest the same presome with inscriptions.

and sections of the country, specimens of vege- house, are copied from Melrose Abbey and tation, &c. Modern machinery and manufact Roslyn Castle. The house is about one huntures will be largely represented in exhibitions dred and fifty feet long, and has really a stateof materials from their raw states, in every ly without an ambitious effect.

progressive condition up to manufactured ar-The hall is filled with curiosities, chiefly ticles. Up the center of the nave, fountains warlike. The ceiling is painted with the arof various descriptions will play. The princi- moral bearings of Scott's ancestors, and the pal, or Victoria Fountain, in the park, will escutcheons of other families. At the east end play one hundred and fifty feet high; that is of the hall a door opens into the study. Here to say, twenty feet higher than the Nelson are the shelves with books for immediate use, arranged above and below a gallery running along the wall and leading to the door of his dressing-room. Here is the writing-table and the armed chair, where he sat and wrote. In a case just by, are preserved the country dress which he last wore. I felt oppressed with sadness as I stood gazing at these memorials. All must die-all must die. It comes ground, but, on every side, constellations or to this at last. The man of genius no less than the most insignificant creature. There is no escape—we must go and leave the nest empty

> He that hath found some fledg'd bird's nest may know At first sight if the bird be flown: But what fair dell or grove he sings in now,

From the study a door leads into the library. This, as it should be, is the largest and

* * I soon sank down utterly exhausted. ing lawn. Beyond the river the country rises | ward, which the latter refused to accept.

and nations. A pistol of Claverhouse, and a operate, it is said, to declare several thousands and it is said even went so far as to solicit her

Although generally of a light soil, he has made very cheery and companionable they looked; planting of trees, which are now well grown,

Abbottsford impressed me as a very proper, and not an ambitious residence of the great It may give an idea of the extent of the novelist. It was entirely adapted to his own mountain, that, though I called every now and tastes, and must be a most incongruous resithen, with all my force, in case, by chance, dence for a London banker, or any one but a

The Crops in New York.

Having run over a good part of our State within the past ten days, (says the editor of the indeed—a never-to-be-forgotten presentation N.Y. Tribune,) we have made notes on the growing or harvested crops of 1852 through out this State, which sum up as follows:-

Wheat.—The general yield has been good, and the grain is bright and sound. We hear lieve the average yield is a large one. It is nor any thing to guide me. I ascended the the eastern half of the State, while throughout hood it is a chief staple.

Rye.-Little grown, but that little has come in well. Rye is a sure crop, and this has been a good year for it.

Oats.—A great breadth sown, especially through the eastern half of the State. So much as was got in early is turning out pretty well, though rather short in the straw, by reason of the general drouth; the late sown is not yet ripe throughout the northern and hill country, but will probably come in light.

Indian Corn. A large area planted, but he yield will not be more than two thirds of a full one. The Spring was cold and backward; the Summer has been dry and not particularly warm; and, though there are some good fields on the warm plains of Long Island and in the rich bottoms of the rivers, the general aspect in discouraging. On the uplands of Delaware, Chenango, Madison, Herkimer,

Potatoes.—A great breadth was planted round to the grand entrance, but stopping in last Spring, and, in spite of the severe drouth, attend a wounded man, no questions are asked grounds by a rustic gate, and descending from the Potato look more healthy and thrifty when posed of. I speak from experience, and fear postern. In the walls of the court-yard are our State. Since the rot attacked the Potal cautions are necessary and are had recourse inserted at random, stones collected from va- to, its yield has been greatly diminished, but to, as though one were in the heart of an ene rious old buildings, some with figures carved we shall be disappointed if the crop of 1852 my's country, and feared a midnight onslaugh upon them, some with armorial bearings, and is not a good one, and the price more moderate than it has been for five or six years.

The strange medley of a building which now | Hay and Grass.—Hay has come in light

winter. Apples were in good part cut off by late frosts in May; those which were not are small and late, but rather numerous than otherwise. There never before was such a scarcity of Dried Fruit in our City as this summer, and we advise all who bave either Apples of Peaches fit to dry, to save them care-

A Brick worth putting in one's Hat.

The Courrier des Etats Unis contains the following curious French anecdote: A workob to repair a chimney for M. Lucien T-Paris, picked up a brick and broke it to use the pieces. He noticed with surprise that it the gluttony of man, who, rending this sober! I saw one man, who an hour or two before was hollow, and had in the cavity a folded paper, which he at once recognized as a bank note for five hundred francs. The workman singular treasure-trove, but he hastened to inform M. Lucien T., who was the unconscious owner of the sum. The truth was, he had sumptuous feast. If a sturdy, thick-backed, the pain, and restored the hand to its usual two months before sent a request for some strong-tasted individual, fate consigns him to appearance. money to his uncle, recently established in the capacious mouth of a street fish-monger, Amsterdam. In return he received a small from whence, dosed with coarse black pepper package carefully done up, on which he paid and pungent vinegar, embalmed partly after postage on the money. He applied himself-Between the house and the river is a fine slop- uncle, after having offered the mason a re-

Slave Decision in Texas.

but then the mist fell, and I saw nothing more, and if properly managed must in time yield a existence of the Mexican law was that of free- herself of his company, as is reported, offered ing slowly and gracefully, their white robes into the hands of Lockhart, the grandson of the United States, did not affect their off- and demanded of her the money, which she thagoras, the Grecian philospher, 528 years be would unfurl from the great body of mist in the poet. The mortgages had been paid off spring born in the country, before the adoption of the country, before the adoption of the Republic, who had been engaged, and come upon by the sale of his works, when the grandson, tion of the Constitution of the Republic, who had been engaged, and come upon by the sale of his works, when the grandson, tion of the Constitution of the Republic, who had been engaged, and come upon by the sale of his works, when the grandson, tion of the Constitution of the Republic, who had been engaged, and come upon by the sale of his works, when the grandson, tion of the Constitution of the Republic, who had been engaged to him should be complied with. Miss had been engaged to him should be complied with. Miss had been engaged to him should be complied with. Miss had been engaged to him should be complied with. Miss had been engaged to him should be complied with. Miss had been engaged, and come upon by the sale of his works, when the grandson, tion of the Constitution of the Republic, who had been engaged to him should be complied with. Miss had been engaged, and come upon by the sale of his works, when the grandson, tion of the Constitution of the Republic, who had been engaged to him should be complied with. Miss had been engaged to him should be complied with. Miss had been engaged to him should be complied with. Miss had been engaged to him should be complied with the story of the Constitution of the Consti

The World is Bright before Thee.

BY FITZ GREENE HALLECK. The world is bright before thee Its summer flowers are thine; Its calm blue sky is o'er thee-Thy bosom virtue's shine; And thine the sunbeam given To nature's morning hour, Pure, warm, as when from heaven It bursts from Eden's bower. There is a song of sorrow— The death-dirge of the gay-

That tells, ere dawn of morrow, These charms may fade away, The sun's bright beams be shaded That sky be blue no more; The summer flower be faded, And youth's warm promise o'er. Believe it not, though lonely.

The evening home may be, Though beauty's bark can only Float on a summer sea; Though time thy bloom is stealing, There's still beyond his art The wild flower wreath of feeling-The sunbeam of the heart.

Society in the Australian Gold Fields.

The following letter appeared in the Geelong Advertiser, and is stated to be furnished by a very respectable correspondent:—

"A month's sojourn on Fryar's Creek has given me a deep insight into the morale of the diggings, and opened up scenes that I could He was resuscitated and taken into custody not have anticipated during the rosy days by Constable Knapp, of Northville, who took when the wonders of Ballarat first flushed our him to Litchfield County Prison. [Tribune. imaginations with the prospect of vast fields of illimitable wealth. At Ballarat, there was peace, unity and security, but at Fryar's Creek these desirable qualities are reversed, and quarrels, dissensions, bloodshed, and danger of the direst description reign supreme. The Government is palsied, while the ill-door runs on a career of unchecked crime and rapine or at the most is checked by an occasional pistol shot, or similar act of summary justice, responded to by a groan, and the effect manifested next morning by blood stains, when few observations are bandied about from tent to tent, that a man was shot, and no more i heard of the matter. A surgeon is called in to -guns and pistols are loaded, sentinels appointed for the nightly watch, and intruders at their peril are warned to stand off; and i wild justice be occasionally executed, the evil cannot be imputed to those who stand in de fense of themselves and their hard-earned treas ures, but to the necessity of the time, and the

Life and Death of an Oyster.

laxity of the ruling powers."

The life of shell-fish is not one of unvarying and distinctly as ever, and does all her houserest. Observe the phases of an individual oys! | work, waits upon her youngest daughter, fiftyter from the moment of its earliest embryo life, one years of age, who has been blind for three independent of material ties, to the consum years past, and attends a store or shop, which mation of its destiny, when the knife of fate they keep in the front room. Her strength shall sever its muscular cords, and doom it to however, is beginning to fail, and the labor entombment in a living sepulchre. How starts and attention required of her is more than she it forth into the world of waters? Not, as un can long endure. enlightened people believe, in the shape of a minute, bivalved, protected, grave, fixed and steady oysterling. No; it enters upon its career as lightly as a butterfly or a swallow skims through the air.

layer of the earth's crust-were it not for dreadful. citizen of the sea from his native bed, carries had one of these creatures alight on his hand, him, unresisting, to the busy cities and hum of and he was obliged to have it cut off, and the of the rich and noble, like a wit, or a philoso- was immoderately swelled, and very painful; London Quarterly Review.

Bloody Tragedy.

near Milford, Conn., was thrown into a state Mr. Gibbon still kept his posture "Mr. Gibof excitement on Friday afternoon, July 30, bon, will you have the goodness to get up?" Soon he called to me that he had found it, and presented by Lord Byron, arrest the eye of fling freight of a small parcel for the heavy in consequence of a most diabolical attempt "Alas! Madame," faltered the unlucky lovhaving been made upon the life of Miss er, "I cannot." He was too fat to regain The windows look out upon the Tweed. to remove the misunderstanding with his Marilla Buck, a highly respectable young his feet without assistance. Madame de Durhamville-John Parmale lady, and teacher of the district school at that Crouzas rang the bell, and said to her serplace, by Major Howes, a young man 21 vant, "Lift up Mr. Gibbon." years of age, residing in Bethlehem, who heretofore has sustained a good character. From such facts as could be elicited from various A case has been decided in the District citizens of Northville, it appears that Howes ardennan, but heard no sound, except the room in succession is the armory, filled with a Court for the country of Bexar, in Texas, became enamored of the charms of Miss Buck rush of the waterfall, and the sighing of the very curious collection of arms of different ages | which, if confirmed in the Supreme Court, will | some months ago, cultivated her acquaintance, For the first few minutes after I perceived musket of Rob Roy, bearing his initials, were of blacks free, who have been held heretofore hand in marriage. What success he met with I had got to my night's lodging, such as it was, the most appropriate. Then follows the din- as slaves. A slave woman was carried from we know not, but according to the rumor the circumstances looked appalling. I was ing room, filled with family and other pictures. the United States to Austin's Colony, in Texas, which was in circulation in the neighborhood, comes out clean, you judge you have succeed-Scott. James Hubbard. the circumstances looked appalling. I was ing room, filled with family and other pictures. the United States to Austin's Colony, in Texas, very lightly clad, my feet and dress were very lightly clad, my feet and dress were very was not recognized by the was somewhat encouraged by Miss B., and only a little shawl to throw drawings, terminates the suite of apartments. I had only a little shawl to throw who gave him to understand that he was look who gave him to understand that he was look ed in cleaning the jug, and vice versa. Hence So. Brookfield. Herman A. Hull. Milton—Joseph Good Utics—Z. Campbell. Walvorth—Win. M. Walvorth—Win. M. Walvorth—Win. M. Walvorth—Win. M. West Edmeston—E. Maxson. Whitewater—Abel D. West Edmeston—E. Maxson. West Edmeston—E. Maxson. West Edmeston—E. Maxson. Whitewater—Abel D. West Edmeston—E. Maxson. West Edmeston—E. Maxson. Whitewater—Abel D. West Edmeston—E. Maxson. West E around me, and the cold autumn wind had We again entered the hall and were ushered of Coahuila and Texas was proclaimed early ed upon with some favor; but as their acalready come, and the night mist was to fall out. The individual who waits on visitors is a in 1827, and the woman, the subject of suit, quaintance continued, the high estimate she judge only of its purity by what comes out on me, all fevered and exhausted as I was jaunty housekeeper, with all a housekeeper's daughter of the original slave, was born on had formed of Howes' character, in various or, if I did, I must be an invalid henceforward. firm resistance, will hurry you through the the Constitution of 1830 was adopted by the such a degree, that it was deemed prudent I could not even keep myself warm by walk- apartments. Perhaps she ought to be excus- Republic of Texas, Slavery was establish and necessary on her part that the intimacy ing; for now it was dark, it would be dan- ed, for her duty is to her like a perpetual repe- ed, and the mother slave was of the class between them should forever cease. Howes doctor immediately, sat down, and wrote a enumerated in that Constitution as slaves, being informed by Miss Buck that his comlay in motion; and so convinced was I of The estate of Abbottstord contains two mouthis, that I did keep in motion the whole of sand acres. Sir Walter found it bare and untry, was not included by the provisions of the
angry, and instead of abandoning his suit,
sir, should my prescription happen to afford \$2.00 per year, payable in advance. Subscriptions
made himself very obnoxious by calling on won any relief, please let me know, as I am not paid till the close of the year, will be liable to lay in motion; and so convinced was I of The estate of Abbottsford contains two thou- The daughter, having been born in the coun- pany was no longer desirable, became very In a suit, involving the question of the free- and annoying her at the school-house, during myself suffering from an affection similar to For about two hours I saw the stars, and it valuable as well as beautiful by a judicious dom of this girl, it has been decided that the business hours, &c., &c. She, finding it excondition of blacks in the country during the tremely difficult, and next to impossible, to rid in vain to cure it." dom, and that the act of sovereign power in him \$100 to leave, and never trouble her the hill side, when he went out by night. To At the death of the second Sir Walter the remanding them to the original condition of again. He left as desired, but at 2 o'clock, on other evening, searching for the origin of the me, too, came those visionary shapes. Float- title became extinct, and the property passed slaves, which they held when imported from Friday afternoon, returned to the school-house, multiplication table. It was invented by Py-

until its close for the day, (as that was neither an appropriate time nor place for the settlement of their business,) when she would talk (of any number) cast to order. Improved cast iron with him, but he refused to do so, and with- Yokes, with moveable arms, are attached to these Bells out further provocation drew a large jack-knife so that they may be adjusted to ring easily and profrom his pocket, the blade of which was very from resting on the Bell, thereby prolonging the sound. long and sharp, seized her by the neck, and inflicted five distinct and terrible stabs across | Wheel.) furnished if desired. The horns by which her throat, some of which, it is feared, will the Bell is suspended, admit of the Yoke being chang prove fatal. From the wounds the blood flew the clapper in a new place; which is desirable after in different directions about the school-house, some years' usage, as it diminishes the probability of creating the greatest horror and consternation the Bell's breaking, occasioned by repeated blows of among the scholars, who fled from the pre- the clapper in one place. mises, and screamed murder, &c., at the top given the subscribers an opportunity of ascertaining of their voices. The unfortunate female, in the best form for Bells, the various combinations of endeavoring with her hands to keep the wea- metals, and the degree of heat requisite for securing pon from her throat, had several of her fingers the greatest solidity, strength, and most melodious nearly severed. After a most herculean effort, she managed to disengage herself from the ciety and American Institute, at their Annual Fairs, for grasp of the murderous villain, and ran into several years past. The Trinity Chimes of New York the street literally covered with blood, and presenting the most horrible spectacle. She was there met by some citizens and conveyed Bells of New York, the largest ever cast in this country, to the nearest dwelling. A physician was soon in attendance and dressed her wounds, which are of a very serious character, and may prove fatal. There are hopes, however, of her recovery. The assassin, after inflicting the violence, precipitated himself, face downward, into a shallow stream of water near by from which he was not rescued till nearly drowned.

A Remarkable Case of Longevity. Mr. Edwin Gray, the missionary of the Evangelical Home Missionary Society of Kensington, says the Philadelphia Ledger, reports that he visited a Mrs. McElroy, residing at No. 622 North Third street, who will be one hundred and eight years old the 26th inst. Her maiden name was Catharine Snip. She was born in Allentown, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, on the 25th of July, 1744. She inherits the constitution of her father, who was from Germany, and lived to be one hundred and seven years of age. She remembers the occurrence of the principal events of the revolution, and frequently provided food for the American soldiers. She has a distinct recollection of General Washington. In 1790, when forty-six years of age, she was married to John McElroy, a revolutionary soldier, by are now living, two of them being twins. She had a remarkably vigorous constitution, and often assisted her husband in the mill before they came to Philadelphia. She would take up a bag containing 112 pounds of flour, with all ease, and place it on the back of a horse, She still retains much strength and activity, and would be taken for a woman of sixty or seventy, instead of 108 years of age. Twen- No. 1-Reasons for introducing the Sabbath of the ty-one years ago, she received what is termed second sight. She can now see as clearly

Singular Animals in South America.

In many of the habitations in the Indian villages, as we pass up the great rivers of South Its first appearance is a microscope oyster. America, is found a very singular animal. It cherub, with wing-like lobes, flanking a mouth is of a soft spongy nature, and smooth skin, not crural prolongations. It passes through a brought into the hut with fire-wood; or it may joyous and vivacious juvenility, skipping up creep up the side, and get on the edge of the and down, as if in mockery of its heavy and im- rafters of the ceiling, to which it adheres, lookmoveable parents. It voyages from oyster- ing like a small ball, or, more properly, like bed to oyster-bed, and, if in luck, so as to estimate the slug coiled up. It is frequently known to cape the watchful enemies that lie in wait or drop from its hold without being molested. prowl about to prey upon youth and inexpe- and wherever it falls, it throws out from its rience, at length, having sown its wild oats, body five or six fangs, which are barbed like settles down into a steady, solid, domestic oys- a fish-hook, and into whatever softer material ter. It becomes the parent of fresh broods of than brick or stone it chances to fall, these oyster-cherubs. As such it would live and fangs enter; nor can it be removed except by die, leaving its shell, thickening through old cutting the animal off, and picking the prongs ing mason, named Jaques Brefond, having a age, to serve as its monument throughout all out of the substance into which they are so firmtimes—a contribution towards the construc- ly fastened. When they fall on the persons who a literary man of Rue des Francs Bourgeois, tion of a fresh geological epoch, and a new sit or stand underneath, the consequence is

crowds. If a handsome, well-shaped and well- claws and fangs removed by picking them out was alone, and might have appropriated this flavored oyster, he is introduced to the palaces with the point of a large needle. His hand pher, or a poet, to give additional relish to their but an immersion in warm oil or fat removed

> One day, being alone with the beautiful ciety, No. 9 Spruce st., New York. Madame de Crouzas, he dropped on his knees before her, and made a declaration of his love in the most passionate terms. The astonished lady rejected his suit and requested him to The usually quiet village of Northville, rise. "Rise, Mr. Gibbon, I beseech you rise." Alfred. Charles D. Langworthy

The jug is a most singular utensil. A pail, tumbler or decanter can be rinsed, and you may satisfy yourself by optical proof that it is newport. Abel Stillman. Pendleton. Leman Andrus. Pendleton. Leman Andrus. Petersburg. Geo. Crandall. Portville. Albert B. Crandall. etrates it, no hand moves over the surface. You can clean it only by putting in water, shaking it up and pouring it out. If the water

A gentleman called some time since to consult a physician with regard to a rheumatic attack, which caused him much pain. The By the Seventh day Baptist Publishing Society, prescription. As the patient was going away,

We met a gentleman in a bookstore the

HURCH, FACTORY, AND STEAMBOAT BELLS Constantly on hand, and Peals or Chimes of Bells An experience of thirty years in the business has tones, and has enabled them to secure for their Bells the highest awards at the N. Y. State Agricultural Sq. 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 Transit Instruments, Levels: Surveyors' Compasses, Improved Compasses for taking horizontal and verti al angles without the needle. West Troy, Albany Co., N. Y., 1852. THE Academic Year commences the last Wednes-L day in August, and closes the last Tuesday in June. of each year.

Rev. J. R. IRISH, A. M., Principal. Miss JOSEPHINE WILCOX, Preceptress. Mr. O. B. IRISH, Teacher of Mathematics. The Terms of 1852 and 1853 are as follows -The first Term commences Wednesday, August 25;

DeRuyter Institute.

ANDREW MENEELY'S SONS.

loses Tuesday, Nov. 30. The second commences Thursday, Dec. 2; closes uesday, March 15. The third commences Thursday, March 17; closes Tuesday, June 28. There will be a recess of one day between the

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

Geography, Elementary Arithmetic, and Beginners in Grammar, per term, ligher Arithmetic, Advanced Grammar, Analysis, Composition, and Beginners in Algebra, Higher Mathematics, Languages, Natural Sci-

ences, &c., Heating and Sweeping Halls, Ringing Bell, &c. Extras.—Chemical Experiments, \$1; Drawing, \$1; Monochromatic Painting, \$3; Oil Painting, \$5; Writing and Stationery, 50 cents. Board.—In private families, from \$1 25 to \$1 50 per

veek. In Clubs, from 60-to 90 cents. N. B. Teachers' Classes will be formed at the opening of the Fall Term, and at the middle of the Winter, whom she had seven children, four of whom 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.

American Sabbath Tract Society's Publications. THE American Sabbath Tract Society publishes,

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

Fourth Commandment to the consideration of the Christian Public. 28 pp.

the Sabbath.— 52 pp... No. 3—Authority for the Change of the Day of the Sabbath. 28 pp. No. 4—The Sabbath and Lord's Day: A History o

their Observance in the Christian Church. 52 pp. o. 5-A Christian Caveat to the Old and New Sab batarians. 4 pp. No. 6—Twenty Reasons for keeping holy, in each week, the Seventh Day instead of the First Day.

4 pp.
No. 7—Thirty-six Plain Questions presenting the main points in the Controversy; A Dialogue between a Minister of the Gospel and a Sabbatarian; Coun,

terfeit Coin. 8 pp.

No. 8—The Sabbath Controversy: The True Issue No. 9—The Fourth Commandment: False Exposition

and shoulders unencumbered with inferior unlike the large slug of England. It is No. 10—The True Sabbath Embraced and Observed

No. 11-Religious Liberty Endangered by Legislative Enactments. 16 pp. No. 12—Misuse of the Term Sabbath. 8 pp. No. 13—The Bible Sabbath. 24 pp. No. 14—Delaying Obedience. 4 pp.

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

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

168 pp.
The Royal Law Contended for. By Edward Stennet. First printed in London, in 1658. 60 pp. Vindication of the True Sabbath, by J. W. Morton, late Missionary of the Reformed Presbyterian

Church. 64 pp.
Also, a periodical sheet, quarto, The Sabbath Vindicator. 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 One of the drollest occurrences in the an- forwarded by mail or otherwise, on sending their adnals of gallantry is related of Gibbon the his- dress, with a remittance, to George B. UTTER, Corres torian, who was short in stature and very fat. ponding Secretary of the American Sabbath Tract So

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