epublished in a revised form d for. By Edward Stennet don, in 1658. 60 pp. he Reformed Presbyterian quarto, The Sabbath Vindiracts, together with Edward

Jontended for." and J. W.

the True Sabbath," may be

Price 50 cents. furnished to those wishing pale at the rate of 15 pages esiring them can have them derwise, on sending their ad. to George B. Utter, Corres merican Sabbath Tract 86 w York.

blishing Soc.'s Publications

ath Recorder, l Weekly.

Annum, in Advance. is devoted to the exposition views and movements of the nomination: It aims to pro rous benevolent action, at the th of Jesus. / Its columns are of all reformatory measures prove the condition of society in the inebriate, and enfran-Literary and Intelligence en to turnish matter adapted Levery class of readers. As overpaper, it is intended that

School Visitor, Invariably in advance:

25 1 00

dress 3 00 bac address 4 00

Boptist Memorial. Quarterly. ar, 25 Cents a Number.

Comerial will contain a litho buth day Baptist preacher, to historical, biographical, and d to illustrate the rise, pro bon of the Seventh-day Bap od-cuts of meeting houses will to time in connection, with the ances for the above should

tel Agent, Gronge B. Utter,

Recorder is 13 cents a year in the in any other part of the United School Visitor is 3 cents a year deficients in any other part of the day Baptist Memorial is 2 cents States when paid in advance, o mahori del

er the Recorder. CONNECTICUT stie Bridge . S. S. Griewold. terford & N. L. P. L. Strey BEHODE ISLAND 2d Hopkinton. Charles Spicer
3d Hopkinton.
Jamestown. Wm. A. Wooden!
Pawcatuck. S. P. Stillmen.
H. W. Stillmen.
Phoenix. Thomas R. Green.
NEW JERSEY.
Mariborough. David Clawsen.
New Market. H. V. Dunham.
Plainfield. E. B. Titsworth.
Shilbh. Issac West.

Plainfield E. B. Titsworth.
Shilbh Issac West.
PENNSYLVANIA.
Ceres. F. S. Crandall.
Crossingville. Benj. Stelle.
Hebron. Hiram W. Babecck.
Stainey. Abram Burger.
VIRGINIA.
Lost Creek. Ell Vanhorn.
N. Salem. Jona. P. Rindoppi.
N. Milton Jeptha F. Randolph.
Milton Jeptha F. Randolph.
Contra Ell Foreville. Mostra. Ell Forsythe.
WISCONSIN.
Albicol. P. C. Burdick.
Levis. Dette E. Levis.
Could Goodrich.
Market E. Could Goodrich.

Civic th. H. W. Randolph.
waitewater. Abel D. Bond.
ILLINOIS.
farmington. Dennis Saun der
southampton. J. R. Bette.

in Recorder ID WEEKLY | LA L iplist Publishing Society, BEET, NEW YORK.

the year, will be liable to cents.

ill be acknowledged in the times to which they reach fintil arrearages are paid, the publisher.

it and remittances about the control of the control Spruce-st., New York-

take Periodicale in to whom a rendered of the control of

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. X.—NO. 14.

NEW YORK, FIFTH-DAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1853.

WHOLE NO. 482.

The Zabhath Recarder.

THE CHARACTER AND CULTURE OF WOMAN.

An Address delivered before the Young Ladies' Philomathic Society of Genesee, N. Y., August 14, 1853, by Rev. J. Bailey, and published by request of the Ladies of the Society.

LADIES OF THE PHILOMATHIC SOCIETY-

I have selected as a theme on which to ad dress you, "The Character and Culture of Woman." In this age of progression and intion in the strife between conservatism and on her own part. reform—when the wisdom of the past becomes the folly of the present, and society is receiving a more elevated character, socially, politically, and religiously—it is proper for woman to reexamine and rearrange her position, and find her proper sphere. To her the philosophical settlement of this question is equally a duty and an interest. Caprice and custom are unsuited to the progress and matter-of-fact character of the present age. All the holy considerations of righteousness and justice forbid her to be servile when she should be free. The beatings of her mind for intelcligence and usefulness are not to be quieted by an arbitrary law of society. "Her love and culture of the beautiful and true, of the elegant and useful, the active and commanding, are not to be smothered by the notions that to exert itself in the great intellectual efforts, that is, investigating and shaping science, law, morality, and customs. And now, when free thought, free speech, and free action, are moulding characters and societies, woman should freely assert her freedom to be free from arbitrary customs and rigid rules of retraint imposed by others. Whatever comes within her reach, of intelligence, of mental culture, of greatness and usefulness-whatever she may do to give shape to her character and position, and to mould, elevate, and

shape the character of society, and improve

propriate sphere, and no custom of society

The proper sphere of woman is now more

than ever a subject of inquiry and speculation

-the law of progression claiming for her a more advanced position, and conservatism bidding her be guiet in the sphere she has long occupied. In this strife, the two extremes of unphilosophical advancement and effeminate and servile obedience to unnatural restraints, are to be avoided. The whole question is settled by the law of ability and aptitude. To this standard there is now a steady progression. And this law will ultimately regulate both woman's and man's position. The ability to occupy usefully and honorably any position, is to be, in the settlement of the affairs of society, the great test, the last resort. The anomalies that now embarrass the free operations of society, are to give place to the law of ability. Many years since, a wise man said, " As a jewel of gold in a swine's snout, so is a fair woman without discretion;" thus teaching, that gaudy trappings, graceful forms and motions, and rich attire, without intellectual culture and strength, are unseemly contradictions. A drunkard in the pulpit, a maniac in the legislative halls, a coward at the head of an army, are no more unseemly than the false arrangements of woman's position. The free-born mind of woman, that is capable of grasping and shaping whatever comes under the operation of mind, is entirely out of place when it is a moving automaton of fashion, bedecked by all the tressel ornament and fashionable drapery by which the tradesman makes his wealth. In a country church-yard in New Jersey, there stands a plain monument, with this inscription, "Julia Adams, died of thin shoes, April 17, 1839, aged 19." Were all the monuments of the dead as truth-telling as this, mantuatradesmen would become hod-carriers, as the faithful inscriptions of church-yards, ghostlike, haunt their visions with the truth, " died of whalebone and stays, aged 18"-"died of and neck, January 1, aged 16"-" died of fashion, aged 20." Were the insane asylum also maniac from the last love legend, aged 27." she is bed-ridden, or pale-faced, or nervous,

age. The word of God gives her an immor-been erected over her tomb. It is now one ness and respectability. gives her the hope of salvation. He who ap- tecture in Germany.

sagacity, and in moral power. If she main- melody. tains not that position, it is not because of un-

But to establish the position I have assumed. and demonstrate the equality of woman with man, allow me to give you a hasty glance over her past history in the noble strife of life.

Among the distinguished mathematicians of former ages, we find the names of several women. Madame Dacier was a philosopher Newton's Principia into French, and added an algebraic commentary of her own. It is said of Maria Cunitz, who understood five different languages and more than one of the fine arts, that she particularly excelled in mathematics and astronomy. Maria Kirch was an eminent mathematician and astronomer, and wrote learned treatises on Astronomy, and constructed almanacs that were used in difhad their origin in a more barbarous age. the same time solving the question of her was presented for the "lords of creation." Woman's mind may and must be permitted ability to investigate and understand all that Thus, all our colleges were endowed for man's and to woman one-third when her husband comes within the reach of mind. And benefit, and all our collegiate titles had a masshe can reason with mathematical clearness If an ambitious youth would explore more and certainty, and in detail elaborate and de- critically the recondite treasures of learning,

Agnoside, for the sake of studying medicine are contending for the mastery. for the benefit of her sex, wore man's attire. She succeeded, after a severe contest, in securing liberty for other ladies to do the same. and bless the world-comes within her ap Italy produced a large number of women who arrived at eminence in the fine arts, in the sciences, in languages, in oratory, and in politics. Among them was Fidelia Cassandra of Venice, who was versed in the ancient languages, philosophy, theology, music and poetry. She was also a Latin orator, to whom learned societies listened with admiration, and whom Isabella of Spain endeavored to attach to her court, but was prevented by the refusal of the Venetians to relinquish ker. Cornelia, also of Venice, could speak six languages, ancient and modern; she was also skilled in music, philosophy, mathematics, and theology. She received the doctor's degree at Padua, was made a member of many learned academies, and was accustomed to deliver lectures before them in Latin. Honorable menof women who devoted themselves to literature, philosophy, theology, and politics. Madame Lehay was a linguist, a poetess, and said to have been characterized by great truthfulness, vigor and grace. Marie Theresa Lambert was an elegant, pure-minded, intellectual woman, whose society was prized by Fenelon and Fontenelle, and all of whose writings were remarkable for purity of style, and high moral tone. It would occupy too much of your time for me to give a brief sketch of the many women who have obtained distinction by their intellectual and moral energies. It is sufficient to say, that in all ages there have been distinguished individuals

Papal Hierarchy. In this enterprise she her residence there she became acquainted

she was most unfortunately shipwrecked.

pointed her as the help-mate for man, gave Nearly at the same time that the renowned to assume a position for which she has not the be prolific in usefulness, and your age be blessher a mind suited to all the emergencies of Kossuth was electrifying the country with his capacities. She has not the physical power to ed with the fruits of goodness.

Woman has long been regarded as a graceand mathematician. She wrote a treatise on world several valuable legacies, in her "Sunny- aspires to that for which he is unsuited. the philosophy of Leibnitz, and translated Side," "Peep at No. 5," "Tell-Tale," and precious gems of thought, we have the incom- by custom is made the supporter of the fami-Never before has any writer so succeeded in by death. Then many a woman feels the captivating the masses. Never before has any | falsity of her education and her position, and book received such universal circulation. It hopelessly mourns over the false and unnatuis the first great success in book-making.

when the course of study for girls was far ferent cities of Germany. Scattered through below the course of study for boys. It was past ages we find occasionally woman grasp- counted absurd for girls to study mathematics. ing the abtruse science of mathematics, and It was even thought that woman's mind was solving its most difficult propositions, and at unsuited to the course of mental culture that while it is often asserted, that her quick per- culine prefix to them. Now there is no branch arrives at by investigation, it is also true, that classical legacies left unexplored by woman, In Music, Poetry, Painting, and all the Fine classical, medical, and theological schools, Arts, she has ever excelled. The celebrated woman has found her way, and sits there as

From the ranks of women reformers are now coming forth, and taking the position of public teachers and lecturers. As public ecturers and orators, some women have already succeeded, and are perhaps doing more to mould public sentiment than an equal number of men laboring in the same work.

From an abundance of facts like these, which we have selected from woman's history, we arrive at the conclusion, that she has all the natural qualities of mind suited to success in all things that come under the operation of mind. We also judge, that she would have been more intellectual, more useful, more respected, more happy, had not arbitrary rules given her a secondary position, and had not civil law made her the inferior of him whom she yastly surpassed.

The culture of woman's mind, and the selection of her sphere, should always be in obe dience to the law of aptitudes. Whatever is tion might also be made of many other names inherent in her nature should never be laid aside for that which is unnatural. Nor should there be a failure to cultivate all her powers, and fit them for all the exigencies of life. also an artist. Her portraits and paintings are And especially should that false culture of mind and habit, which makes her any thing God, and he has given you all the necessary but a rational, responsible actor in the drama abilities for the duties of that position. Let of life, be avoided. Among all pagan nations, woman has been

treated as a menial, whose only business was to please him who claimed the right to rule over her. In Italy, woman is an accomplished and fascinating creature of senseardont, imaginative, boautiful; and fond of great originator and cultivator of fashionable attire. The attractions of home and domestic life are alike unheeded in the gay circles of tude to its unnatural demands. But we have in modern times bright ex- flaunting drapery and costly ornament. She amples of woman's ability to occupy an honor-glitters in the public assembly, and seeks able and useful position, and perform severe sensual rather than mental or moral enjoyand dangerous labors. While Bayard Taylor | ments. In Germany, woman is less coquethas been exploring Central Africa, India, and ish and brilliant than in France, while the China, Madame Ida Pfiefer has also passed cultivation of the heart and the sentiments is allowed to revel only in the simpering ig- through the Orient unattended, and made with in advance of the French, with a more cordial norance and empty circles of fashionable eti- remarkable facility and cheapness the circuit and sincere love, and a stronger attachment quette. Woman's mind was never designed of the earth, and is now engaged in traversing for home and husbands and domestic life. for such useless purposes, nor her person for the wilds and mountain fastnesses of South In England, the artificial distinctions of rank America. Margaret Fuller, an American have served to depress the energies of the lady, who afterwards became the Countess common people, and render the aristocracy Ossoli, spent several months in Rome, engaged one of wealth and rank, and not of intellectin investigating the political affairs of the ual vigor and moral worth. In the one class woman is too much of a menial: in the other. showed uncommon sagacity, and her letters too much of effeminacy and costly attire and from thence gave the most philosophical and ennui are her characteristics. In our own true representation of Italian politics. During happy land are to be found all the varieties of female character that abound in all the counwith the republican Count Ossoli, and ma-tries of Europe. Parisian fashions glitter in makers would become laundresses, and rich terially assisted him in his plans for the over- the promenade and the soirce; the trappings throw of the temporal power of the Pope. of English royalty bedeck the aristocracy of She afterwards married him, and when within | wealth, while the Swiss, the German and sight of her native land, while on a visit here, | Norwegian woman, in simple and homely garb, devote themselves to the duties of Everybody has heard of Howard the phi- domestic life, and the culture of the soil. It spinal irritation, induced by heavy drapery lanthropist, who devoted himself to the inter- belongs to Yankee women to mould all these and bustles, aged 17"-"died of naked arms ests of the prisoners of Europe, and who re- contradictory elements into a perfect system, lieved untold miseries by his efforts. The suited to the aptitudes of woman's being. indefatigable Miss Dix has been no less labo- On the one hand, cringing servility, and menial to mislead your active imaginations, and rious and successful in the same department of | and oppressive servitude, are to give place to permitted to utter its voice, we should hear Christian philanthropy. She has visited most intellectual culture and social refinements; the clamorous cry of "Insane from the last of the United States, with a view of improve while on the other the simpering ignorance novel, aged 25"-"hopelessly insane from ing prison discipline, and attending to the that is bedecked with profusion of ornament magazine literature, aged 23"—"a raving physical and moral wants of the prisoners. and costly attire, is to be educated in all the maniac from the last love legend aged 27" She is, equally with Howard, entitled to the arts and virtues of intellectual refinement and appellation of philanthropist. Elizabeth of social intercourse. The structure of American provement. This is not secured by studying And, venturing into the domestic circle, and Thuringia was also a person of like qualities. society is eminently suited to promote this the visionary and false—the time-serving and listening to its secrets, we might hear, "Ah! When Germany was oppressed with famine reform. The freedom of thought and sentiand pestilence, she caused many hospitals to ment that prevails, and is the birthright of ject you will secure by investigating the laws or consumptive, induced by fashiohable life." be erected, and fed a multitude of the poor every individual, will frown upon all aristo- of your being, the construction and objects of from her own table. She went about in a cracies of money, of dress, of birth, of igno-Such is not the God-given and natural em- humble dress, relieving the sorrows of the rance. It will at the same time inspire the ployment and destiny of woman. A higher distressed. She was regarded as a saint by degraded and the menial with a praiseworthy and holier sphere of operations is her birth. her admiring cotemporaries, and at length ambition, which will soon elevate them to the

an enduring fame. Mrs. Lincoln and Mrs. pete in trades, or serve honorably and usefully ness. Willard and others have added much to our in the learned professions, she has the natural works on Natural Science. Miss Catherine right so to do, and no man may forbid her E. Beecher has endowed a Female Seminary | And yet nothing is more unseemly, and out of with twenty thousand dollars from the profits place, than the occupancy of a position for of her literary labors. The daughter of Pro- which she has no aptitude. Nor does man fessor Stuart, Mrs. Phelps, has given to the escape the censure of inconsistency when he made to a publication of the Insurgents called

Subbath Recorder

A false arrangement of society is often "Last Leaf of Sunny-Side." Beside all these seen, and most keenly felt, when man, who about six hundred and fifty lines, each line parable "Uncle Tom's Cabin" of Mrs. Stowe. ly, and the supplier of its wants, is removed lines. The British correspondent of the Inral arrangements of society, by which the duties | tion of the Sabbath are described, thus: The time is within my own recollection, of domestic life, and the necessity and responsibilities of maternity, were declared to be ner only and appropriate sphere in the drama

Most unrighteous, unequal, and oppressive, s that civil law which gives to man the sole control of all property when his wife dies. dies. Together, perhaps by equal labor and economy, has it all been gained; but when ception grasps at once conclusions that man of science, no department of literature, no death comes, and robs woman of her husband, the civil law may perhaps take also her home, and the thousand comforts with which it is invested, and leave her afflicted, desolate. monstrate the most abstruse propositions of he can find no place where woman has not Ah! shall it be said that woman is out of her already ventured before him. Into our literary. place when she assumes a position of independence, that shall never leave her such a perfect bankrupt—a crushed mass of helpcontests with the celebrated poet Pindar. success, as the crowd of bearded youth who power to prevent it. Would you be out of into misery: your place in using that power?

But think not that I would have the domestic circle broken up, and its duties neglected, because I thus plead. While it should be made the heaven of earth—the quiet resting place of the vigorous actor in life's duties, is to be a mutual home, cheered and enliv ened by the mutual attentions and kindnesses of all its inmates. Man also should be so much of a domestic as to find in home his best friends, his most pleasant place of enjoyment. His presence there should be like genial sun, shedding joy and gladness on al its inhahitants. While society bids woman remain around the domestic hearth, to enliven it with social comforts, it should not bid her abide there alone. Moreover, if man finds duties elsewhere, so may also woman.

Young ladies, I have spoken chiefly of duties in advance of your present position. I undersaand the object of your Society to be prospective, not looking so much at present enjoyment as to future usefulness and happiness. In early mental culture and moral discipline there is much embodied. To you it is of great account. Your proper position and duties of life have been fixed by the proper culture and use of them be your greatest ambition. Your artificial position in society has been regulated more by caprice and fashion than by prudence and the law of aptitudes. Every day clamorous custom and inexorable fashion are making demands on your time, on your abilities, and graceful ornament. In France, woman is the seeking to rivet still stronger the relentless chains of prejudice, of popularity, and servility, which shall keep you in perpetual servi-

Young ladies step aside from their appropriate sphere, when they consent to whirl in the tide of fashionable life. They were not designed to be the walking signs of Parisian fashions, or of the merchant's wares. A well-selected, convenient, chaste wardrobe better becomes her. She is more graceful, and is better prepared for the varied positions she is called to occupy. An exuberance of finery, an extravagance of drapery, an excess of brilliants, are fair indications of mental imbecility or servility at the shrine of fashion. There was as much truth as wit in the remark of the editorial wag, that the delicate bonnets of the ladies were as light as the heads that wore them. And amid ostentatious display, one can hardly refrain from repeating the words of Burns, when he saw a louse on a gay lady's bonnet at church :--

> "O would some power the giftie gie us, To see ourselves as ithers see us; It wad from many a blunder free us

Young ladies, be cautious how you receive poison from the literature you read. There is not a more fatal delusion thrown upon the world, from the pit of its origination, than the so-called polite or popular literature. Its simple and almost inevitable effect is overlaid by graceful construction of language. Better consign the richly-ornamented magazine to merited flames, than transfer its mental and moral poison to your heart.

One object of your Society is mental imsociety, and the laws of physical science. There is enough of the true and useful, requiring no resort to the fanciful and false.

life. You are now in the spring-time of life. sons, was resolved upon in heaven a tal soul. The Gospel of the Son of God of the most splendid remains of Gothic archi- It is not proposed that woman shall step Sow plentifully the seeds of morality, of virginia soul. It is not proposed that woman shall step Sow plentifully the seeds of morality, of virginia soul. aside from that which is inherent in her nature, tue, and religion. Your summer then shall

her complicated duties. By all these divine eloquent pleadings for Hungary, the no less fell the forests and cultivate the soil, nor to Religion stands before you as the great bearights, should she assert her claims and assume | celebrated Swedish Nightingale, Jenny Lind, | perform many of the more laborious duties of | con light to guide in usefulness, in virtue, and her position as the companion, the help, the was holding enraptured crowds in enthusiastic man. Neither is it to be argued, that because happiness. Outside of its radiant light equal of man, and occupy her position as a admiration of her songs. While the former of this inability she must be a menial in do- primeval darkness reigns unbroken, in which reformer, a philanthropist, a free member of received thousands of dollars for the redemp-mestic, life, bound to the endless round of the lovers of pleasures, the gay, the fashionathe community, a living, practical Christian, tion of his countrymen, the latter laid even kitchen and nursery duties. There is no law of ble, the sensual, are ever ebbing and flowing unrestrained by the artificial, the mind-enslav- mere at the shrine of popular education of life that compels them to a particular course, on the tide of fancy and feeling-ever seeking, the body-torturing, the spirit-enervating, the youth. They have both left our shores, because they have an aptitude for it; for, at ing, but never finding, the quiet place where arbifrary customs of fashionable life. Side the one going to marshal men to the battle of the same time, they may have an aptitude for they can say to the immortal spirit that throbs by side does she stand naturally with man in freedom, the other leaving behind her the other and more important and congenial occu- within, "Peace, be still." Your life is not a clear perception of right, in mental vigor and peaceful remembrance of her soul-satisfying pations. Hence it is, that some are rising fanciful vision, bright in all its changes. It above the slavery of custom, and are assum- still is a stern reality, invested with cares and novation, when all the active elements of fitness and incapacity, but because of arrogant ful writer of poetry. The names of our other duties. If woman has the ability to So occupy its fleeting hours, that their memcountrywomen, Mrs. Sigourney, Lucretia and | conduct a publishing establishment or a mer- ory shall be blessed, and their termination be Margaret Davidson, and others, have gained cantile house, or if she has the ability to com- the dawning of an immortal day of blessed-

THE "TRIMETRICAL CLASSIC."

In our notices of the revolutionary movements in China, frequent allusion has been the "Trimetrical Classic" It is a poem of containing three words, and each verse four dependent gives the following synopsis of it.

In three verses the creation and the institu

The great God Made heaven and earth, Both land and sea And all things therein. In six days, He made the whole: Man, the lord of all, Was endowed with glory and honor. Every seventh day worship In acknowledgment of Heaven's fav or: Let all under heaven Keep their hearts in reverence.

Then in about 100 lines the history of the Jews is given, very closely and accurately, with this introduction:-It is said that in former times.

A foreign nation was commanded To honor God.

The Celestial Law given to Israel by Moses Corrinna bore away the palm in five poetic complacently, as ambitious, and confident of lessness and grief? You, ladies, have the through the devil's temptations, and men fell

But the great God Out of pity to mankind, Sent his first born son To come down into the world. His name is Jesus, The Lord and Savior of men. Who redeems them from sin, By the endurance of extreme misery. Upon the cross. They nailed his body; Where he shed his precious blood, To save all mankind. Three days after his death He rose from the dead; And during forty days He discoursed on heavenly things. When he was about to ascend, He commanded his disciples To communicate his Gospel, And proclaim his revealed will. Those who believe will be saved, And ascend up to heaven; But those who do not believe. Will be the first to be condemned

A very brief notice of the religious history of China is then given, and the purity of the early or patriarchal religion is asserted There is only one God (Shang-te,) the Great Ruler, without a second, who in the early ages regarded the Chinese:

> Down to the three dynasties As history records.

This would be down to about 200 years before Christ. Several rulers are described, among them Ming of the Han dynasty, who welcomed the institutions of Buddha, and set up temples and monasteries "to the great injury of the country!" Things grew worse:

But Hwuy, of the Sung dynasty, Was still more mad and infatuated, For he changed the name of Shang te (God) Into that of Yuh hwang (the pearly emperor.) But the great God Is the supreme: Lord Over all the world. The great Father in Heaven. His name is most honorable, To be handed down through distant ages: Who was this Hwuy, That he dared to alter it? It was meet that this same Hwuy Should be taken by the Tartars; And together with his son Perish in the northern desert. From Hwuy, of the Sung dynasty, Up to the present day, For these seven hundred years, Men have sunk deeper and deeper in error With the doctrine of God They have not been acquainted: While the King of Hades Has deluded them to the utmost.

At this point the Trimetrical Classic treats of the Insurrectionary Leader, and becomes far less clear and satisfactory, suggesting thoughts of Mahomet, Joe Smith, and the Jesuit missionaries. Hung-sew-tsean, the leader of the insurrection, is introduced as having a divine mission—sent of God as His son. He had studied the classics, had then been, in 1837, received up into heaven, and personally instructed of God, who Gave him odes and documents.

And communicated to him God also gave him a seal. And conferred upon him a sword, Connected with authority. And majesty irresistible. He bade him, together with the elder brother Namely Jesus, To drive away impish fiends. With the co-operation of angels. There was one who looked on with envy, Namely the king of Hades; Who displayed much malignity, And acted like a devilish serpent.

this "Son." who re-ascends to heaven, where he is graciously received by personages with whom Protestant theology has little acquaint that man that will not build up his bruther's ance—"the Celestial Mother "_probably house: and his name shall be called in Israel, the blessed virgin of the Jesuits, and by the But the great object of your life is that "elder brother's wife,"—by which it would All those present respond, 'His shoe is loosed!' After moral and religious culture which shall preseem the wife of Jesus is meant; after his shoe is loosed!' After right—a nobler destiny is her rightful herit—died in one of the hospitals she had built. A broad level of a common sisterhood, with its moral and religious culture which shall present mission of the son, or this the Rabbi declares the woman free to his shoe is loosed! his shoe is loose

> The Celestial elder brother's wife Was virtuous and very considerate, 1:

Constantly, exhort the elder broth To do things deliberately. The great God, Out of love to mankind, To come down into the world; I am with you, said he, To superintend everything. In the Mow shin year (1848) The Son was troubled and distresse When the great God Appeared on his behalf. Bringing Jesus with him. They both came down into the world Where he instructed his Son. How to sustain the weight of government. God has set up his Son ·To endure forever, To defeat corrupt machinations. And to display majesty and authority. Also to judge the world, To divide the righteons from the wicked; And consign them to the misery of hell, Or bestow on them the joys of heaven.

code of morals :-

The Trimetrical Classic concludes with Heaven manages everything; Heaven sustains the whole: Let all beneath the sky Come and acknowledge the new Little children, Worship God, Keep his commandments, And do not disobey. Let your minds be refine 1. And be not deprayed. The great God Constantly surveys you. You must refine yourselves we And not be deprayed. Vice willingly practiced Is the first step to misery. To insure a good end, You must make a good beginning An error of a hair's breadth May lead to a discrepancy of 100p Be careful about little things, And watch the minute springs of action; The great God Is not to be deceived. Little children, Arouse your energies: The laws of high Heaven Admit of no infraction. Upon the good blessings descend, And miseries on the wicked, Those who obey Heaven are preserved, ; And those who disobey perish. The great God All things whatever Depend on him. The great God Is the Father of our spirits; Those who devoutly serve him Will obtain blessings. Those who obey the fathers of their flesh Will enjoy longevity; Those who requite their parents Will certainly obtain happiness. Do not practice lewdness, Nor any uncleanness: Do not tell lies: Do not kill and slay; Do not steal; The great God Will strictly carry out his laws. Those who obey Heaven's commands Will enjoy celestial happiness: Those who are grateful for divine favors Will receive divine support. Heaven blesses the good, And curses the bad; Little children Maintain correct conduct. The correct are men. The corrupt are imps. Little children. Seek to avoid disgrace. God loves the upright, And he hates the vicious Little children Be careful to avoid error. The great God Sees everything. If you wish to enjoy happiness,

JEWISH CUSTOM.

From a recent work on the modern Jew, we extract a passage which shows the tenacity with which the Jews cling to the letter of the Mosaic law, and which throws light upon a well-known requirement of that law:-

"The Jewish wife, as well as her Gentile neighbor, may become a widow. When such happens, and she be without issue, it is the duty of her husband's brother to take her in marriage, or to set her free to marry any other person. This ceremony of giving her leave to marry another, is called Chalitzah, i.e., the taking off of the shoes, and is founded on Deut. xxv. 5-10. Should the living brother be born after the decease of the dead brother, he is not under obligation to marry his sister-in-law; or should he already be married, he is only expected to put her free, for without this freedom she cannot marry a second time. This ceremony is performed in the following manner:—The parties having informed the authorities of the fact, it is announced in the Synagogue in the evening, that a Chalitzah will take place the following morning. After the morning service, according to announcement, three Rabbis, the required witnesses, and the parties, meet; after hearing their statement, the Chief Rabbi questions the young man, and when he finds him determined not to marry his brother's widow, he calls for the shoe. This shoe is of a peculiar make, and used for this purpose only. It is made of black cloth list, of pointed form, and two long laces attached thereto; it is always kept in the Synagogue. When brought forward, the Rabbi commands the man to put it on, after doing which, he twists and ties the laces around his legs. The woman is then led by the Rabbi to the man, and taught to repeat the following in Hebrews 'My husband's brother refuseth to raise up unto his brother a name in Israel; he will not perform the duty of my husband's brother. In answer, he repeats: 'I like not to take... her. The woman then unravels the knots, which is rather a troublesome affair, as she must do it with her right hand only takes off The devil opposes, but he is overcome by the shoe, throws it upon the ground, and spits before the man, repeating, after the Rabbi, the following: 'So shall it be done unto

The house of him that hath his shoe loosed. marry whomsoever she may, and the secretary of the Synagogue gives her a writing to that him effect, when the ceremony is over."

Che Sabhath Recorder.

New York, September 15, 1853.

"SABBATH DESECRATION" PRESS.

The following "Address" was sent us some two weeks ago, but was mislaid and forgotten, till it accidentally turned up a day or two since. This is our apology (if any is erence my sanctuary," very plainly and kindneeded) for not giving it an earlier notice. We have no knowledge of the writer, nor of the position he occupies in community; but name, (unknown to fame as to yourselves,) is he seems to be a man who earnestly longs for appended, you will nevertheless be as power- the perpetuity of that ignorance which has the triumph of righteousness over sin. In this instance, he has evidently done what he supposes to have been his duty. Our comments whose views, on this subject, we are confident, are not intended to impeach his sincerity, but coincide with ours, and are derived from a if he will weigh them candidly, he will see that there are some who are quite as sincere in supposing that the Sunday has no Bible ble claims to be considered a holy day. That our views do not coincide with those of the majority, is a matter of small importance, and if our correspondent is what he appears to be, he will feel that it is better to disagree with all men, than to disagree with God.

An Address,

To the Editors of the Daily and Sunday Press of New York City and the United States, on Sabbath Dese-

Messrs. Editors:—Having some just appreciation of the Power and Importance of the Press, for "weal or woe," especially in this free country, we feel the deepest concern for the moral rectitude of the principles and views of its Conductors.

It is to us of very minor importance whether Editors of Daily Journals or Periodicals are politically "sound in the faith," to their being sound in the belief and practice of the great principles of a Bible morality and re-

The man, or the Government, that abjures the Law of God, contained in the Decalogue (or Ten Commandments,) or any single precept thereof, whether the Fourth, Sixth, or Eighth, we consider a wicked man-a wick-•1 Government,—for he who willfully violates one Commandment breaks all; the Law of God is an unit.

fact, painful to every pious Papers" of the city of New York, and through the United States, always, treat the Fourth Commandment as though it were abrogated. or was never of any binding force upon any nation, or individuals that ever composed a nation, except the Jews; and we add (mournfully.) many Editors and Proprietors of the Daily Press, apparently justify their course.

In the language of a popular Editor, in reply to our objections to his advertising "Sunday excursions," in his Journal, perhaps they will say, "we do not believe in any Holy Sab-

However, nothing is more certain than this, that human opinion will never change the Unchangeable Law of the Unchangeable God: his Moral Law remains, every precept of it, in all its binding force upon all nations to whom it is made known. And Jesus Christ Himself declares concerning the Sab-, bath, that it was "made for man"—for universal man,-in all climes. And woe, we say, to the nation or the man, that has not, and chooses not to have and keep, a "Holy Sab-

We would address our fellow-citizens of

every class, in terms kind and respectful; but pardon ús, gentlemen of a Sabbath-desecrating Press, if we should seem to fail in our respect toward so large, so learned, so talented a class as yourselves, when we say our disgust,-nav. more,—our indignation, is excited, when we read in one of your columns an eloquent essay in favor of morality and religion, and a proper observance, perhaps, of the Sabbatha terrible scourging of the profligacy of the times—a manifestation of a holy abhorrence at the moral and political corruption of men in high places—a prophesying of woe and ruin, without speedy and radical reformation; then in the next find an advertisement or several of them, inviting the public, or at least showing them, for fifty cents, how they may very agreeably (if wicked enough,) break on this, that, or the other Steamboat, to this. that, or the other Island, Village or Grove!!!

And still more is our disgust and indignation excited, when " from early morn to high on each Sacred Day, our eyes, and ears, and hearts, are pained with sights and sounds unholy, presented and made by the thousand ragged, ignorant boys, that cry through our streets at the top of their voice. whole city, the unchecked and unrebuked, suffers such band, unmitigated iniquity to live and grow more rife; - proclaiming, we say their sin like, Sodom-knowing no shame!

Can it be consistent with either Christian character or Patriotism, thus, to disturb a Christian community by such an abominable traffic on the "Lord's Day;" and increase the degradation of the Youthful Venders whom True Religion, Philanthropy, and Patriotism would exert their influence to place each Lord's Day in Sabbath schools and Churches, to learn the way to respectability on earth, and

eternal happiness in Heaven "Consistency is a jewel." Vainly, indeed, in our estimation, will you advocate "Repubexpect to perpetuate our Free Institutions, Political, Civil, and Religious, and extend them over the world, while the main power of the Press in this city and country levels so PRACTICAL (at least) abrogation of the Fouth Commandment, in refusing to "Remember the Sabbath Day, to keep it holv." and Government, to great extent does likewise. litical Civil, Moral, and Religious condition of its myriad nations, and see if there is, or "respect to all the Commandments of God," or, if you please, to his "Holy Sabbath?" For, although "all the law and prophets hang" on the First and Second Great Command. ments, (the sum of which enjoins love to God fore, is the duty which the law of the Sabbath

where there has not been and is not a "seventh part of time set apart as sacred " for their consideration—the hearing of "the glorious Gospel of Jesus Christ," and the worshiping in Spirit and in Truth, the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost. And now, Gentlemen, having heathen, or any other being but the God of arrangements of providence, as embracing for the sake of a good conscience, the good of our common country, the eternal salvation of immortal souls, for which we labor and pray, and the honor and glory of Him who has said, " Ye shall keep my Sabbaths and rev- man. ly expressed in this Address, our Individual sentiments on this matter of "Sabbath Dese cration," we hope that, although our single as if it were signed by all that vast array of Do you not, every seventh day of the week, the names of the wise and good in this city, go about work, and say, (by your example at sound interpretation of the "Lively Oracles of pronounced holy? Do you not thus give the and grace of the divine Spirit, the same kind science and in the arts, such as printing, with the Living God.'

With these sentiments, we remain your ser-For Christ's sake, J. B. Horton. N. B.—Those Editors to whom this Address may be sent, that shall not deem it incompatible with their interest, will please to publish

New York, August 17, 1853.

Remarks.

The foregoing displays a commendable zeal, and as it is "not incompatible with our interests," we comply with the writer's request to publish it. But do you know, Mr. Horton, what it is which the Fourth Comyour party, we will undertake to show you. advise you to consider, therefore, whether it seventh, not the first, day of the week is the eye. Sabbath. You, and all your fellow-helpers, enth part of time is holy to the Lord. But

Sabbath of the Lord thy God,' the meaning is servance of the Sabbath," and then, before which the Lord thy God appoints for thee to they may very agreeably (if wicked enough) keep, but—that it is the Sabbath which the break God's Commandmant" to keep holy Lord thy God himself observed. On this point | the seventh day, by just substituting the pracheart, thatour wederal Government, sometimes, almost every body blunders, understanding ties of Sunday-keeping instead. and the Editors and Proprietors of "Sunday the Commandment as if it read thus: 'Remember the Sabbath-day to keep it holy. Six tion excited, when from early morn to high days shalt thou labor and do all thy work, be noon,' on each Sacred Day, our eyes and ginning upon such day as may be designated; but the seventh day, after these six days of labor, is the Sabbath which the Lord thy God appoints for thee to keep. In it thou shalt not do any work,' &c.

> Now a candid analysis of the Fourth Commandment will show, that the meaning is something very different from this. The first words of the commandment, 'Remember the Sabbath-day,' refer to a well-established his torical fact. 'The Sabbath-day' is synonymous with 'the Rest-day,' and refers to some particular Rest-day, known and rendered notable in history as such. The remainder of the Commandment clearly sets forth, and specifies, the particular Rest-day to which reference is had. It sets forth, that the reference is to that notable Rest-day which the Creator himself observed, when he had finished his work. That Rest-day, in its weekly returns, is the one which we are commanded to remember and keep holy. Is it not so, Mr.

Now, we will submit it to yourself, whether the Rest-day which the Creator himself observed after he had finished his work, was not the last day of the first week of time. And we will submit it to yourself, whether that is not the day which the Creator "blessed and sanctified." You yourself shall say, whether he did not "bless and sanctify" that day, because that in it he rested from all his work. And you yourself shall be the judge, whether this reason can possibly apply to any other God's Fourth Commandment by an excursion day of the septenary cycle. All the other days were working days—were they not?

It comes then to this: That the seventh, or last, day of the first week of time is the one in which the Creator rested-the Sabbath, or Rest, of the Lord thy God; that upon this day the Creator put his blessing, so that in its weekly return it might be holy and a blessing the "Sunday papers," proclaiming the sin of to man; that this is the only day of the seven, their employers and patronizers, if not of the | which can with any propriety or truth be spoken of as a 'sanctified' day; that this, and this only, is the one which the Creator requires us to remember and keep holy in its

The meaning of the Fourth Commandment s, therefore, as if it read thus: 'Remember the Rest-day—the day designated in the History of Creation as such—to keep it holy. Six days shalt thou labor and do all thy work, but the seventh is the Rest, which Jehovah thy God observed—after he had finished his work. In it thou shalt not do any work, thou, nor thy son, nor thy daughter, thy man-servant, nor lican Principles or pure morality; vainly thy maid-servant, nor thy cattle, nor the stranger that is within thy gates. For in six days the Lord made heaven and earth, the and fixes its eye on the substantial and everea, and all that in them is, and rested on the destructive an axe at the root of the Tree of seventh day. Wherefore the Lord blessed Liberty-the Law and Gospel of God, by a the Rest-day, and sanctify it, so that in its weekly return it might be a blessing to man, for whom it was made.' (Mark 2: 27.)

Go, search the records of all nations, look to- Commandment requires, is the commemoraday over the map withe World, mark the Po- tion of the Creator's Rest. And why commemorate his Rest? Because, in so doing, ever was one that had, or now has, a stable and we commemorate the work which that rest all believers in Christ. Its fruits increase in Free Government, an enlightened and happy implies. In other words, by commemorating people, only in proportion as they had, or have, the Creator's rest, we commemorate the the possessor becomes prepared to take his whole work of creation, and celebrate it as the finished production of an almighty hand. To commemorate the work of creation, there-

chance, or by some power other than that of an all-wise Intelligence; and from the heathenish folly of supposing that the matter of creation was eternal, or that the gods of the Israel, had any thing to do in the formation the most glorious results towards the kingdom of the universe. As a testimony against Atheism and Idolatry, the Sabbath was given to

And now, Mr. Horton, tell us whether you Amid the fluctuations of time's affairs, his are not now, and have not all your life been, in the transgression of the Fourth Command ment. Does not your own example tend to least,) that it is not the day which God has and give evidence of the renovating power lie to Him who has said, 'The seventh day IS of emotion is felt as the angels in heaven know. a press for the use of the mission, and methe Sabbath?'

We do not suppose that you mean to be an example of disobedience. We doubt not, that you are actuated by more honest intenis proof that you are much distressed on account of what you suppose to be highly dishonorary to God. But since "the man that abjures the Law of God, contained in the Decalogue (or Ten Commandments.) or any single precept thereof, whether the Fourth, Sixth, or Eighth, is a wicked man "-these are zeal is for God, rather than for yourself or rather an awkward predicament. We would joy, though it be brought about by the The Fourth Commandment teaches, that the is not time to take the beam out of your own

"Pardon us, if we should seem to fail in assume that the thing taught is, that the sev- our respect toward so large, so learned, so talented a class," as the one to which you beyou misapprehend the meaning of the Com- long, "when we say, our disgust,-nay, more our indignation, is excited, when you give When it is said, 'The seventh day is the us an eloquent essay in favor of a proper ob--not, that the seventh day is the Sabbath you have done, begin to show the people "how

"And still more is our disgust and indignaears and hearts are pained with sights and sounds unholy, presented and made," not so much by "the thousand ragged, ignorant boys," as by the well-clad, intelligent men, whose carts and carriages, and open stores and thronged markets, and military parades, and bands of music, and places of amusement. indicate a complete forgetfulness of the feet that God has said, " The seventh day is the This frightful state of things, which ignores the existence of an institution designed as a constant testimony against Atheism, you yourself, Mr. Horton, have helped to perpetuate. "'Consistency is a jewel.' Vainly, indeed in our estimation, will you advocate" obedience to the law of the Sabbath, while by that very law you stand condemned." " Thou that teachest another, teachest thou not thyself?"

SPIRITUAL CHRISTIANITY

The question may be started, perhaps, Is here any such thing as Christianity that is not spiritual? The reply is, Yes, to a great extent. Many who make great pretensions are mere theorists, who labor hard to concoct an defend a religious theory without any regard to and love of the truth. Many, who have beer trained up amidst the light, have from various motives professed the truth, without experiencing any real change in their souls. The have light, but not heat, or an enlightened understanding, without a sanctified heartnatural without a spiritual perception of the truth. Some occupy prominent and imporknow enough, as far as the natural understanding is concerned, and an intellect instructed and informed by religious training and discipline, who are mere wordlings after all, as grasping and oppressive and selfish as if this world was

the ultimatum of their existence. There is such a thing, however, as Spiritual Christianity; and it may be that the time i at hand when the chaff and the wheat will be tested and divided. What is this kind of religion of which we speak? is a question of vital and everlasting moment. It has its origin in a renewed nature, by the Spirit of God. It i spiritual, or divine life infused into the soul by a divine influence. One great principle i includes is faith—a faith that soars above reason and philosphy, and lays hold of truth above their reach—a faith that embraces Christ as the only and all-sufficient Saviour and trusts in his merits alone for acceptance and justification, and holds him with a perti nacious grasp-a faith that looks over all the grandeur and wealth and honors of this world. asting realities beyond the ken of human vision—a faith that rests on the eternal God and rejoices in all his divine perfections—that trusts without hesitation in his divine promises as all "yea and amen in Christ Jesus." This Now the precise thing which the Fourth faith leads to a humble, holy, and active life in the service of God-awakens pure and divine love in the soul, supreme to the infinitely blessed God, and warm though subordinate to quantity and perfection as life advances, until stand among the glorified, and unite in the noble and harmonious songs of heaven's chor-

The individual who has this spiritual chris these, nor any other Divine Precept, has been, may be saved from the atheistic folly of sup- waters, and opens his mind to receive those

those blessed truths of revelation and divine mysteries at which men cavil and dispute, and which they endeavor to reduce to human comprehension, or reject them as unreasonable and unphilosophical He rejoices in all the of Christ, and designed to overturn eventually all that is antagonistic to human rights, happiness, and salvation. He says emphatically, 'The Lord reigneth; let the earth rejoice.' mind is stayed on the almighty arm of Jehovah; and amid the afflictions and pains and disappointments of life. he makes God his refuge. He possesses a spiritual bias of soul, and his thoughts are tending towards divine subfully and happily affected by its truthfulness so long prevailed in regard to this subject ? jects. He loves the worship of God, and to six or eight, comprising one minister and his ings, notices of accidents on the seventh day, unite with the congregation of the Lord in deacons, and others sufficient to compose a hymns of praise and in imploring his benediction. When sinners return from their follies,

The breathings of prayer from the previously chanism sufficient for agricultural pursuits, heralded as "Sabbath Accidents." They do, prayerless soul, are music in his ear, and the early buds and flowers of piety are more fragrant and beautiful than the opening and fra- it can be made to subserve the cause of Christ the following extract from the Chickopee grance of spring. Nature he loves, with its and the object of the mission. Such a mission tions. The tone pervading your "Address," ample supplies and beauties; but the fruits of might at first require a liberal outfit, but grace are better and more enduring. The advancement of the kingdom of Christ is the grand consideration with him, and whatever changes transpire amongst the nations and kingdoms of the earth, his eye is watchful of | dol While the seekers after truth would be the effects and issues of them all on that spiritual kingdom which is destined eventually to extend to the ends of the earth, and absorb all by its hallowed and blessed influence. mandment teaches? Presuming that your your own words—you are, if you knew it, in Every indication of this event is hailed with responsibility that devolves otherwise on the breaking up of old thrones and the demolition of worldly grandeur which may have excited the greatest wonder and dazzled the eyes of countless multitudes. The development of the scheme of grace and love, in its extent and cient, without incurring an onerous burthen is a little noticeable. We reverence the glory, is watched with peculiar care, and in on the denomination. In making the above the exercise of a strong faith in the divine suggestion, I do it with deference to the wispromises, he is looking to the end with in- dom of the Board, but with the concurrence tense interest, when the kingdoms of the world shall become the kingdoms of the of many of my brethren. Lord Jesus Christ.

This is the Christianity which is divine in its origin—the only true and genuine—that which alone is pleasing to God and beneficial to mankind. May we all know what it is to be "born again"—experience the transformation into the "divine nature" of which is desirous of being joined by other Sabbaththe apostle Peter speaks—and finally, after keepers; and with a view of turning their atthe employments and enjoyments of the fu-G. R. WHEELER.

"WHOM SHALL I SEND?"

The prophet, in his vision concerning the offered at any point in the West. There are glory of God, heard a voice from the Lord two churches which have worship regularly saying, " Whom shall I send, and who will go for us?" The prophet immediately responded to the voice, "Here am I, send me." The cieties have gone down, on account of remomessage was of painful import. The people vals and changes of location. Many from had disregarded the instructions and reproof those societies have settled within the bounds Sabbath—in it thou shalt not do any work.2 of God, until his patience was exhausted, and in their stubbornness was foreseen the storm of God's righteous displeasure, which was soon to be demonstrated in the fearful manner which subsequent history has disclosed. They those connected with it own probably one were to see, indeed, but not perceive, that third of the territory and one half of the im-Christ was their Messiah and King; to hear, indeed, the gospel, but not understand its glorious import, revealing life and salvation through his merits, and atoning blood. Their hearts were to be made fat, through pride and bigotry, "till the cities be wasted without inhabitants, the houses without men, and the land utterly desolate."

This has literally transpired, and through village growing up, with two small dry-goods long-succeeding ages, they have drunk the cup of trembling to the very dregs. The Montra, two and a half miles west. At this corruption of Christianity has contributed to protract this season of darkness, despair, and death. But the night is now passing away, the shadows recede, the dawn of the day of promise streaks the horizon, and the rays of Christian light, so long refracted, are beginning to pour their vivifying influence on the darkness; " for the time to favor Zion, you the set time, is come. The servants of God take pleasure in her stones, and favor the dust tant stations in the Church of Christ, who thereof." Their hearts go out in earnest soli citude for their salvation.

Seventh-day Baptists have long and anx iously watched the movings of Providence, and many hearts have longed to participate in the amelioration of their circumstances and to have the pure gospel carried to them as in a clean vessel, and to place the waters of ife to their famishing lips. But "hope de ferred makes the heart sick," and dims the prospect. They have, however, been recent ly cheered by the report that something wa soon to be done by the Board of Missions, and measures resolved upon; but it has not been formally announced by the organ of the Board, and doubts are prevailing in some minds as to the measures and purposes of the Board. A desire exists to know whether com petent and satisfactory laborers have been se cured. We have not heard the call audibly made, by the Board, "Whom shall we send and who will go for us?" Nor has a programm of the measures to be carried out been presented to the churches, as we are informed; and it is difficult for me to conceive how ne response desired can be expected, "Here am I, send me." Inquiries are made, whether with and embraced in the mission? We

the case. In the mean time, I would suggest, that although we have long anticipated this mission, and anxiously waited, it will be wrong expect to support it, and the offerings already | gard to the manner of keeping it? made assure us that it will be supported liberally. Then let them be informed what the wishes of the Board are, and what are the measures proposed with respect to the mis-

Should difficulties still present themselves, as to the qualifications of ministers to fill this to bring down upon the sinner summary mission, I will suggest, as a measure for con- judgment. As an offset, we began to collect sideration, that the number be increased to and place together, under, appropriate headsmall church, and endowed with talent for discipline, with a view to instruct in schools of and agriculture as a staple interest, so far as however, occur once in a while, as appears by would, with economy, be able to lighten the burden by supporting itself in part, and such a part as the society should instruct them to rendered independent of their oppressors, and converts instructed in the arts of enlightened civilization, such a mission would divide the ministry, and secure to the Board the best appropriation of their means, and economy in their disbursements; and the number we have mentioned, male and female, might be suffi-

THE CHURCHES IN OHIO.

Eld. Joshua Hill, late of Farmington, Ill having removed to Montra, Shelby Co., Ohio, account of the country.

I think this region offers as many inducements for others of our people to locate here as are of the Jackson and Stokes churches, and are so situated that if united they can exert a wide and salutary influence. The Jackson Church is located in the center of the township, and provements. They commenced here some sixteen years ago, when the land was covered with heavy timber, and are now nearly all landholders, and as nearly on a level in point of property as the people of any community ever knew. There is a block meeting-house near the center of the town, a steam sawmil half a mile east of the meeting house, and a and grocery stores. There is also a village a place mechanics are much needed, and would probably do well. The country is generally healthy, and those who take proper care of themselves have nothing to fear on that score

"The facilities for education are as good ere as at any other place in the county, except at Sidney, the county seat. The school section of this town was sold recently, for \$4,600, which is to be appropriated to the use of schools in the town, in addition to the other school funds. A school has been kept in the meeting-house some two and a half years, which has given good satisfaction, and done much to improve the people. It is not at present in progress; but it is believed that a simar school can be supported among us most

'I commenced laboring here as a mission ry on the first of July, and found the people a scattered, desponding, and discouraged condition. Many had almost given over in he evinced no reluctance; but on this only despair; but the Lord changes not, and therefore his people are not consumed. Though they may travel through afflictions, yet the Head of the church has said that the powers of darkness shall not prevail against them. tion. Gladly as the Conference would have Brotherly union and confidence has been to a retained so great an ornament of the body, good degree restored, saints have been made to rejoice, and some, we trust, have been born into the kingdom of grace. Five have been levan Conference, no man is at liberty to publish buried with Christ in baptism, and others are expected soon to follow. Fourteen have ioined the churches. To God be all the praise. Pray for this weak branch of our be-

or no an industrial institute is to be connected | Catholic paper of this City, The Freeman's | bration. Eight schools were represented. Journal, now issues an edition on Sunday. The two churches were filled during the have assurances, through some, that such is a movement which seems to surprise some of morning, where appropriate services were positively the plan, while others manifest our Protestant neighbors. It ought not to formed. About noon a procession was doubts as to what is the design of the Board surprise any body who is at all families. doubts as to what is the design of the Board surprise any body who is at all familiar with children of the Sabbath-Schools, accompanied in this respect. Doubts were publicly ex- history, or with the Catholic controversies of by their teachers, with appropriate banners, pressed, some time since, whether qualified the day. Scarcely any thing is plainer from attended also by three bands of music. A missionaries could be obtained for this mission. history, than that the Catholic church has Under these circumstances, I would inquire, played an important part in the abolition of the are the Board prepared for action? and are the Sabbath and the elevation of the Sunday fes- accommodation of spectators. Here followed denomination fully prepared to sympathize tival; and in almost every controversy we an examination of some of the classes, interhave read between a Protestant and Catholic, spersed with appropriate remarks. The day -Since the above was indited, I have ob- this claim has been set up, and it has been served an editorial article communicating in- maintained that the observance of Sunday can hundred were supposed to be present. It is and man,) yet all history will prove that neither enjoins. And it enjoins it, in order that man tianity drinks deep at the fountain of living formation to several inquiries, and stating two not be justified without resort to the Fathers koped much good was done to the cause of resolutions of the Board, and an unofficial and the traditions of the Catholic church. If Sabbath Schools.

or will be remembered and kept, with fidelity, posing that the worlds came into existence by divine influence which the Spirit imparts, and statement made as to the real condition of that church has a right to make a Sabbath of Sun-day, has it not an equal right to decide what is the proper manner of using the day? And does not consistency require that those who accept the Sunday as a Sabbath on Catholic to enter upon it unprepared. The people authority, should also hear to them in re-

"SABBATH ACCIDENTS."

held

menci

day.

Maine

Vice

Unite

worth.

duced

"all t

to age.

in the

points

days;

on the

clear t

back

Even

fusion,

sion of

failed

expect

doubt,

" wom

its atter

repres

all the

points

sort of

and sta Conver

vise suc

general toxicati

We git

and ref

details

ported,

adoptio

followi

bodying

lation t

polis, it

we, the

unitedly

whom:

reforma

His por

future 1

enabled

able to

and zea

sal trius

and eve

cern, in the phy

stains f

the fun

object, membe

a curse

by evil

lation.

A few years ago it was common to see accounts of accidents happening on Sunday paraded in the religious papers as proof positive that to work on that day is sinful and likely and found enough, one would think, to satisfy any reasonable man, that of this species of angument there is at least as much for the seventh day as for the first. Of late we have seen but few notices of accidents on Sunday Journal. The Westfield News Letter, it seems, printed a couple of paragraphs inculcating the doctrine, that when persons are it.jured or killed while riding or bathing, cr engaged in any other unnecessary employment, on Sunday, it is a warning of Gcd against Sabbath-breaking; concerning which the Journal says:-

"It had been so long since we had seen anything of this kind, that we had forgotten that they were ever common; and had we Iseen them in a Religious Paper, very likely we might not have noticed them particularly; but for a secular paper to make such use of an incident which chanced to fall on Sunday, Lord's Day, and would that it were more generally used as a day of 'bodily rest and spiritual improvement.' God knows how much man needs this season, to call away his thoughts from the too engrossing subjects of business and pleasure; and so he has wisely ordained it. "But it seems to us that the day has gone

by when it is well for the public press to try to inculcate the doctrine, that a man is more likely to be drowned because he is bathing on Sunday, or to be thrown from his carriage because he is riding on Sunday. Are not having done the will of God, be qualified for tention in that direction, gives the following God's laws unchangeable? Does the law of gravitation change, or for one moment cease its operations? Do not the crops grow by 'As Seventh-day Baptists are located here, day and by night ? 'Yesterday, to-day, and forthe world. It may be said, it is necessary to teach this doctrine, or the people will not be obedient, but will transgress the law which, says, 'Remember the Sabbath day to keep it on the Sabbath, viz., Jackson and Stokes. The holy.' In reply to this we would eay, it is Port Jefferson, Northampton and Piqua So- never necessary to teach an untruth to accomplish any supposed good purpose. The truth will take care of itself, and needs no backing up by questionable traditions.

"We are aware that the age is taking a too practical view of every thing, and that reverence is dying out; we are sorry for this, and should be glad if any way could be devised to change the tendency of things; but we have no faith that it can be done by trying to frighten men. On the contrary, we believe that half the present mischief has arisen from

WESLEYAN METHODISM IN ENGLAND.—The English correspondent of the Independent says of the Annual Conference of the Methodists just closed, that the proceedings have not indicated any improvement in spiritual health. c It is with the most painful regret that enlightened Christian men see that Conference is determined to maintain an unmitigated spiritual, and even material and social despotism. At one of the sittings Conference became silent and anxiously attentive, upon the announcement of a letter of resignation from Rev. G. Steward, of Glasgow, a minister who has long stood very high in the estimation of his fathers and brethren, both for his personal qualities and as an able minister of the new covenant. Mr. Steward assigns these reasons for his re-

"1st. He did not think church rights were ully met—that the foundation was not broad enough, deep enough, strong enough to support. 2d. A more liberal policy was called or, with an administration suitable to the imes. 3d. He believed there was no artifice. no policy in his course, from first to last, but a loyal regard to his own honest convictions.

"It was agreed that a telegraphic message be sent, entreating Mr. Steward to reconsider his determination, and allow his name to be retained upon the Minutes, that he might have time for reflection, and for conversation with his brethren. To acquiesce in this proposal condition—that he should be at liberty to publish his sentiments on points on which the Conference is at issue with the Reformers. Were this granted he might remain; but if not, he feared he must persist in his resignathis was a privilege that could by no means be allowed; and, therefore, Mr. Steward retires, simply and purely because, in the Weshis opinions on the most important questions of

SABBATH-SCHOOL CELEBRATION.—The village of North Berlin, Rensselser Co., was, on the 24th ult., the theatre of an interesting Another Sunday Paper.—The leading Sabbath-School (mostly Sunday-School) celerich dinner was served on the occasion, in a neighboring grove. A stage had been previously prepared, with seats around it for the was fine, and the performances passed of much to the satisfaction of all. About fifteen

Govern by the or for g acknow casualt spread most j their ha sweeps ly into e 4. T destruc Britain. say no

not so

sities of

drink

structiv

all atter terly p traffic s lićense, sury of by all c behold tracting system regulat tirely p tions d Maine our age

hand: ceived harbing

> ality, to practic which advage
> with per
> bearing
> peace
> the care
> country
> final ad
> to be to
> their fr
> forbear
> Zeal an
> bearing
> of him
> human
> never
> come

necessary employ-

warning of Gcd

concerning which

public press to try iat a man is more suse he is bathing n from his carriage Sunday. Are not Does the law of ne moment cease e crops grow by lay, to-day, and fortheir influence on people will not be resa the law which bath day to keep it e would say, it is untruth to accom The truth

ac ago is taking a lev thing, and that e are surry for this, way could be devis-of things; but we done by trying to itrary, we believe def has arisen from

in England.—The he Independent 8848 of the Methodists lings have not indipiritual health. It gret that enlighten-Conference is demitigated spiritual, al despotism. At nce became silent the announcement from Rev. G. Steter who has long nation of his fathers personal qualities he new covenaut. reasons for his re-

hurch rights were on was not brough. enough to suppolicy was called a suitable to the are was no artifice, first to last, but conest convictions. degraphic message. Lard to reconsider we his name to be chat he might have is conversation with the in this proposal but on this only has at liberty to make on which the Recorrect. the Reformers. would have by no means Mr. Steward reat liberty to publish

The vilan interesting May School) celewe represented. e services were procession was band fifty and accompanied and fifty and accompanied and accompanied accomp

portant questions of

separate bangers, prograte banners.

A of music. A lie occasion in a lie occasion in a lie or prebround it for the lies of the lie

General Intelligence.

WORLD'S TEMPERANCE CONVENTION

The World's Temperance Convention was held at Metropolitan Hall last week, commencing on Third-day and closing on Sixth day. Neal Dow, the reputed author of the Maine Law, presided, assisted by twenty-one Vice Presidents from different parts of the United States and England, among whom were Lyman Beecher and Reuben H. Wal worth. At an early stage in the proceedings. the "woman's rights" question was introduced in the form of a resolution inviting "all the finends of humanity, without respect to age, sex, color, or condition," to participate in the deliberations. This question, and noints of order growing out of the discussion of it, occupied a large part of the first two days, and created so much disturbance that on the second day it was found necessary to clear the Hall by the aid of police, and admit back only regularly-appointed delegates. Even after this there was a good deal of confusion, and much time was wasted in the discussion of irrelevant questions. The Convention failed to accomplish all that was intended and expected-a failure chargeable partly, no doubt, upon the pertinacity with which the "woman's rights" question was intruded upon its attention, and partly upon the activity of representatives of the rum interest in making all the confusion possible out of the various points of order which were raised. Still, a sort of temperance "platform" was framed. and steps were taken to secure a "General general cause of prohibition of the sale of intoxicating liquors throughout the world." We give below what we call the "platform," details of the proceedings.

The Committee to prepare Resolutions reported, and recommend to the Convention the adoption and publication to the world of the lation to the great enterprise:-

future to His care, asking that we may be themselves and all around them. enabled to press it onward in a manner agreeable to His will, and with a self-denial, energy pect, the Convention contemplate with deepand zeal which shall speedily insure its univer- est interest the new condition of the female

the functions of his system, it is also a public every way consistent with the purity and digobject, demanding the attention of every nity of her character and sex; and that every member of the community, that none be made | child may be taught that it is his blessed in a curse to themselves and those around them, heritance, never to be surrendered. by evil usages, vile tempers, and corrupt legis-

Britain, and 30,000 in the United States, fo say nothing of other countries, is traceable not so much to the natural desires and necessities of men, as to the traffic in intoxicating drinks. The supply allures to the most destructive excitements of body and mind, and all attempts to regulate it by license are utterly profitless. When most controlled, the traffic still eats like a cancer: and hence such license, whatever it may pour into the Treasury of the State, should at once be abandoned by all civilized and Christian governments.

5. The transition state in which we now behold large portions of these United States and the British Provinces, and which is attracting the attention of foreign lands, from a system of legislation which would, if possible, regulate such traffic, to one which would entirely prohibit it, is full of promise to the nations of the earth; we hail, therefore, the Maine Law as the bright and morning star of our age. We are filled with admiration and gratitude at its wisdom and results. We lift up our voices in thankfulness to Him in whose hand are the hearts of men, that so many Legislatures have adopted it, and that where it has been submitted to the people, it has received their sanction by overwhelming majorities. We welcome its early fruits as the harbinger of glorious accomplishments, when it shall be received in all States, and placed on a footing with all other acknowledged wise municipal regulations.

6. While this Convention has a full, firm final adoption by every State and Kingdom to be only a question of time, they urge upon their friends in every place great patience and

of humanity, and upon every department of thers. For this purpose it is proposed to the accident. human industry, as the Maine Law, should invite all, whether Societies or individuals, never, in the opinion of this Convention, be- who feel an interest in the project, to contricome a question of party politics; but should bute funds for its accomplishment.

ever be presented as one of universal interest. to be decided by the whole people upon its true merits; and hence we repel the charge of mingling Temperance and Politics; but if ny political party oppose the law, for the purpose of retaining civil power, we feel ound to consider that action at war with the best interests of the community, and to withhold from the party our votes, and in no case will we give our votes to any but those whom we know will secure and sustain the statute

8. As men, and members of the community, we owe no man anything which should cause us to favor him in a continuance in the traffic | funeral will be given. in intoxicating liquors as a beverage: we owe no legislator or magistrate any favor who will refuse to support laws designed to suppress it. we are engaged, to frown upon the traffic as liberated 33 Christians from slavery. morally wrong, the scourge of the race, and to sustain and enforce every enactment de-

signed for its extermination. 9. As the entire object and end of the law is in its enforcement, and as there can be no want of power in the Government that enacts to secure that end, we can view all refusal in trates of towns, to execute and enforce a pro- roy, to return to the Capital. hibitory statute where it has been enacted, only as a wicked combination with liquor manufacturers and venders, to resist the Government, for base purposes of gain, or the attainment of civil power; and we can view such spirit only with alarm and detestation, as ed on the 9th inst. tending to the overthrow of all law and order

and the introduction of universal anarchy. 10. An entirely prohibitory statute, embodying the spirit and principles of the Maine Law, is not the cause of a few individuals who have combined for political purposes; nor is than usual violence and crime in California. t the cause of wealthy manufacturers and mechanics, ship-owners, who wish to thrive on Justin Edwards, at whose memory the Con- ney Smith of Mississippi, aged 24 years. vention would drop a tear, "the people prevail. and permanently defend themselves and their children, as they have a right, and it is their traffic, they will be benefactors, not only of ed, and another wounded. the present generation, but of all future gene-Christian world.'

11. From the mount of hope on which we the country. following resolutions and declarations, as em- are permitted to stand, the Convention look bodying their mind, will and purpose, in re- back with sympathy upon the thousands of murdered at Gibsonville, Sierra County, and upon the Visitors' Register. A glance over we, the members of this Convention, would enter; and they feel encouraged once more Sierra. On the arrival of the prisoner at place from the daily inspection of the Headunitedly express our gratitude to Him from to go forth on the errand of love, and by the Gibsonville, he was tried by the citizens, quarters' ledger. Every State in the Union, whom all good comes, for the Temperance power of moral sussion reclaim every ine- convicted, and hung in an hour afterward. and almost every civilized country on the reformations of this nineteenth century; and, briate; believing that, as the Maine Law pro- He admitted that he knew who the murder- globe, is represented by the names of her citiin a full reliance on His wisdom to guide, and gresses, we shall no longer say, "There is no ers were, and named them, but denied any zens on its pages. Many visit Newburg sole- and daughter of Dea. Roswell Saunders, in the 21st His power to sustain, we would commit its hope," but all shall live and be blessings to participation in the crime.

12. With this prohibitory statute in prossex, no longer to be torn and scathed, and 2. While the subject of Temperance is, peeled by drunken husbands, sons and fathers; and ever must be, first of all, a personal con- and of the rising generation, coming up withcern, in which each individual regards strictly out the tippling-house and dram-shop to se the physical laws of his being, and totally ab- duce and destroy; and they ask for the stains from all that poisons and disarranges powerful exertion of woman in its favor, in

13. While the Convention would express their admiration and thankfulness at the de-3. The protection of the people by civil votedness and talent of numerous public lec-Government, from evils brought upon them turers around the globe, and the spirit and by the deeds and pursuits of men, for pleasure ability of the Temperance Press, they would acknowledged as the first of duties: and | be greatly increased-that eloquent tongues while our Legislatures and States are active will be more and more ready to plead for sufand efficient in guarding against frightful fering humanity—that gifted pens will be incasualties on railroads and steamboats, and the creasingly employed in the Temperance tale spread of the pestilence from city to city, it is | —that the medical and legal departments will | several Indians killed and whites wounded. most justly expected of them that they put be yet more active in exposing the poisonous their hands upon the great cause of most of character of alcoholic and drugged liquors 16th of July. A lot was sold on Britannia-st. these casualties, and suppress an evil which and the iniquity of license laws—and that for a Church at \$1,100. The population of sweeps more men prematurely and wretched. tracts of pungency and power may be sent the Islands is supposed to be 84,165, Deaths ly into eternity, than pestilence, famine or war. forth by the million, like the leaves on the trees, during the past year, 4,320. Births, 1,422; to Kiefflieur, who is supposed to have been destruction, year by year, of 60,000 in Great would recommend to those whom God has sles and whooping cough are supposed to Moscow on the advance of the French army.

> greater or less perfection, the Convention have been reported, and 573 deaths. would say, Rejoice and be exceeding glad, Hold on to your high privilege; you are a spectacle to the world. Let the tide of selfishness roll over you, and the law be repealed, or, which is equally as bad, not be enreformation, and shroud in darkness the hope angel quails before you. And when your object of your toil, and your work is done. the wilderness and the solitary place shall be

as the rose. 15. As members of the vast family of man, this Convention do deeply and tenderly symdrinks; with brethren in our fatherland, where. under the bright light of the Gospel, the ravwith the millions of Hindoos, resisting manfully the British license to sell the poison: with the Sandwich Islanders, driven from their Maine Law by French canon; with po-

European News.

The steamer Asia, with European dates to Aug. 27th, arrived at New York on the 8th

There is no news of importance. The war stagnation was looked for.

Gen. Montholon, who shared the Emperor Napoleon's captivity at St. Helena, has just died at Paris. The preparations for his ob- after an examination of the testimony adducsequies had been stopped "by high com- ed by Freeman's counsel, was convinced that mand," from which it is inferred that a public he had claimed 'the wrong man,' and through

The Espana publishes letters from Manilla June 12, containing accounts of the operations make laws to protect such traffic, or who may of Col. Mariano Oscariz, in the Sea of Jolo, against the pirates who infested its coasts. The one higher law, the interests of a world, With the boats from his steamships he killed call upon us, wherever we are and in whatever 80 of the pirates, took 200 prisoners, and

From Morocco, Aug. 9, it is announced that the Emperor of Morocco's forces had gents in the interior. Two of the rebel chiefs mayors and corporations of cities, and magis. had sent for his eldest son, who acts as Vice- fourth Monday in October."

California News.

Two weeks later dates from California, and

The mines continue to render favorable ac- objects sought:counts, and new discoveries tend to keep up

By this arrival we have accounts of more

A duel was fought near San Francisco, or Convention, at least once in two years, to de- the sobriety of others; but it is the cause of the 3d of August, which resulted in the death vise such measures as may be desirable for the the people; and "if," in the language of of Lieut. Peter Smith, a son of Judge Pinck

A bloody affair took place at the ranch of Thomas Pyle, near San Jose, in which four and refer our readers to the daily papers for duty to do, from the evil effects of the Liquor persons were engaged, one of whom was kill-

An attempt was made to murder the Mayor rations of men; not only in Maine, but in of Marysville, S. M. Miles, Esq., by a person every State in the Union, and throughout the who fired a pistol at him from behind a tree, as His Honor was returning from a visit to

A German, named Jacob Meincer, was

winter in the mines.

the mutilated hand of the cold-blooded murhave been exhibited. Another of the robbers was killed in the action, and two were taken prisoner and given up to the authorities

Dates from the Sandwich Islands are to the given wealth to contribute generously, that by have taken off 10,000 in 1847 and '48, and it these instrumentalities our work may be per- is thought the small pox will now take off 6,000 more. The natives are fast falling away. 14. To those States and Provinces which The fearful ravages of the small pox have have already obtained the Maine Law in created great alarm at Honolulu; 2,676 cases

Accident on Long Island Sound,

At four o'clock on Fifth-day morning, Sept. 8, a terrible accident happened to the steam- of the King's Mill Group, in December, 1851, forced, and you put far back the Temperance | boat Bay State, of the New York and Boston Line, via Fall River, while on her way to of the world. To those which have not yet New York. It appears that the boat was attained it, struggle on. The destroying going at full speed through the water, and the passengers were soundly asleep in their berths. sons shall be saved, you shall have gained the when a terrific crash took place, followed by a thundering explosion, and the boat was instantly enveloped in a dense cloud of steam. glad, and the desert will rejoice and blossom | The greatest consternation immediately ensued among the passengers, and it was from the incautious and hasty opening of the stateroom doors in the vicinity of the accident, Traveller arrived at that port from Chicago ages of intemperance are most appalling; age of the crank-pin, which allowed the piston | State of Wisconsin. to ascend with terrible force, bursting out the cylinder head with a loud explosion, and per- C., recently deceased, left one thousand dolmitting the escape of steam in immense quan- lars to the General Assembly's Board of Fortities. The state rooms nearest to the engine eign Missions, and one thousand to the Board Charles Saunders, Clear Creek pulous China, barring out the fatal drug, yet were of course filled with the scalding steam, of Domestic Missions. forced to receive it by British cupidity; and and in these rooms were members of the with the poor Indian, struggling for his last family of Mr. DeWolf, of Chicago—three and unwavering confidence in the constitutionality, the justice, the political economy and practicability of this new system of legislation, which entirely prohibits, they believe that its

with the poor Indian, struggling for his last daughters, Marie, aged 7 years; Mary, 10; death from delirium tremens of Joshua Soule, of the Methodist Clarke Saunders

The indianapons Sentinet Chronicles ine daughters, Marie, aged 7 years; Mary, 10; death from delirium tremens of Joshua Soule, of the Methodist Clarke Saunders

The indianapons Sentinet Chronicles ine daughters, Marie, aged 7 years; Mary, 10; death from delirium tremens of Joshua Soule, of the Methodist Clarke Saunders

The indianapons Sentinet Chronicles ine daughters, Marie, aged 7 years; Mary, 10; death from delirium tremens of Joshua Soule, of the Methodist Clarke Saunders

The indianapons Sentinet Chronicles ine daughters, Marie, aged 7 years; Mary, 10; death from delirium tremens of Joshua Soule, of the Methodist Clarke Saunders

The indianapons Sentinet Chronicles ine daughters, Marie, aged 7 years; Mary, 10; death from delirium tremens of Joshua Soule, of the Methodist Clarke Saunders

The indianapons Sentinet Chronicles ine daughters, Marie, aged 7 years; Mary, 10; death from delirium tremens of Joshua Soule, of the Methodist Clarke Saunders

The indianapons Sentinet Chronicles ine daughters, Marie, aged 7 years; Mary, 10; death from delirium tremens of Joshua Soule, of the Methodist Clarke Saunders

The indianapons Sentinet Chronicles ine daughters, Marie, aged 7 years; Mary, 10; death from delirium tremens of Joshua Soule, of the Methodist Clarke Saunders

The indianapons Sentinet Chronicles ine daughters, Marie, aged 7 years; Mary, 10; death from delirium tremens of Joshua Soule, of the Methodist Clarke Saunders

The indianapons Sentinet Chronicles ine daughters, Marie, aged 7 years; Mary, 10; death from delirium tremens of Joshua Soule, of the Methodist Clarke Saunders

The indianapons Sentine Chronicles ine daughters, Marie, aged 7 years; Mary, advance has been as rapid as is consistent with permanency; they commend it in all its bearings upon the health, the morals, the peace and financial prosperity of nations, to the careful examination of all who love their country and their races and helicities. The deluded and suffering; and we ask the blessing of Him without whom the careful examination of all who love their country and their races and helicities. The many connect; we appear to Havens, of Fall River; Mrs. Wheeler, of Havens, of Fall River; Mrs. Wheeler, of Havens, of Fall River; Mrs. Wheeler, of Havens, of Fall River; Mrs. DeWolf occupied a state-room farther removed from the engine and others. Mr. DeWolf occupied a state-room farther removed from the engine, and escaped uninjured, but his attempt to save his children had a contrary effect, for, by opening the door he removed the races. country and their race; and believing its perverted to the drink of the drunkard, and by opening the door, he removed the only he never paid.

final adoption by every State and Kingdom the last miserable inebriate hurried to the barrier between them and harm. Mr. Abbott A new bank was badly scalded in his face and on his hands, of the "Oneida Central Bank," is about to be and only saved his life by enveloping himself organized in the village of Rome, with a cap-The Trustees of the Pilgrim Society of in a blanket. Mr. Warren was terribly scald- ital of \$150,000 or over. forbearance, united to the utmost vigilance, Plymouth have been instructed by the So- ed; Miss Charlotte Snow was slightly burned, ciety to take measures for the erection of an and Mr. and Mrs. Wheeler were injured by 7. A question of such vast magnitude, in its appropriate Monument on Plymouth Rock, the steam. The children of Mr. De Wolf bearing upon the moral and physical interests in commemoration of the Landing of the Fa- died at the New York Hospital on the day of

> A Maine Law State Convention is to be factory, &c. Damage estimated at over \$100,held at Detroit, Sept. 22.

THE INDIANA SLAVE CASE.—The Slave Case at Indianapolis, which has produced considerable excitement there, was concluded recently, by an order from the U.S. Commissioner to release John Freeman from excitement was dying out, and a period of jail, where he had been confined since the 21st of June last, as a fugitive slave. The noon a wife, at evening a widow.

"The claimant, P. Ellington, of Missouri

State Sentinel says:-

his counsel, J. A. Liston, withdrew the claim. The testimony is clear as to Freeman's being an entirely different person from the slave Sam' claimed as having run away from Greenup County, Kentucky. It is also proved beyond a doubt that the latter is now in Canada. Freeman was identified by witnesses of excellent character now in Georgia and Alabama, as being a free colored man, who lived in Georgia until 1844. A civil suit will be instituted by Freeman against Pleasant obtained a signal advantage over the insur- Ellington for false imprisonment, and process issued accordingly. The damages claimed had been captured, and were beheaded at are \$10,000. The case will come up for trial Mequinez. The Emperor was still sick, and at the next term of the Circuit Court, the

A MISSIONARY CONFERENCE.—A circular has been issued, inviting the principal sup porters of Protestant missions to a Conference two million dollars in gold dust, were receiv- in London, to be held during the first week in October. The following are among the

"1. The promotion of a missionary spirit in the beart.

"2. The encouragement of mutual interest in, and prayer for, the plans of all engaged in the missionary cause.

"3. The manifestation of the real unity which exists between all evangelical Protest ant churches.

"4. An interchange of sentiments for the promotion of the most effectual methods o conducting the missionary work. "5. The circulation of authentic intelli

gence, comprising the entire efforts made by Protestants for the evangelization of the

SUMMARY.

Since the opening of Washington's Headquarters at Newburgh to the public, in July, 1850, about 30,000 names have been entered reclaimed men who were drawn backward by robbed of a large amount of money. A few the pages of this ledger affords a curious study ly for a sight of the old buildings.

Dawson, the robber of Adams & Co.'s Ex- James Willis, or Wakely, said to be a press, who was recently shot near Stockton, notorious gambler, recently attempted to comhas died of his wound. Before his death he mit micide by shooting himself in the right confessed to many atrocities committed last side of the head, while in the pistol gallery, basement of the St. Charles saloon, corner of to be lost in the love of heavenly things and the society No doubt any longer exists of the identity Broadway and Leonard-st., N Y. It ap- of the redeemed, Her last words to her husband and of the principal robber killed by Capt. Love's pears that Willis entered the pistol gallery party, with the most noted of the half dozen and asked the privilege of shooting at the tar-Joaquins. The head of Joaquin Marietta, and get, which was granted. A second charge not as those who have no hope. was put in the pistol, and after a short delay, derer, "Three-fingered Jack," were brought Willis, instead of shooting at the target, shot to Stockton, preserved in spirits, where they himself in the head, inflicting a dangerous and perhaps a fatal wound.

Archbishop Whatelly, of Dublin, says that however much people may laugh at him for avowing it, he is a living monument of mes-(Yreka,) we learn that several tribes of Indi- years from rheumatism, when the doctors or for gain, has in all ages and countries been express the hope that these moral forces will ans in that vicinity have united and declared had done their best or worst, as the case might war upon the whites. Several of the latter be, he was advised to have recourse to meshave been massacred, and the inhabitants merism as a last resource. In the course of were vigorously preparing for defense. A one week he was perfectly cured, and has battle was fought on the 6th of August, and never since experienced any severe return of the complaint.

The Czar of Russia has, through his private secretary, ordered eight blocks of the Vermont marble, weighing six tons each. They are designed for the erection of a monument 4. The frightful work of Intemperance, the for the healing of the nations. And they or nearly three deaths to a birth. The mea- the originator of the movement for firing

> The earnings of the Milwaukee and Missis sippi Railroad for August are: Freight \$9, 472 30. Passengers \$8,782 40. Total \$18,-254 70. The increase over the receipts of July, is \$2,069 85, and over those of August, Davis, Elihu Robinson, Hiram W Babcock, Cyprian Stevens, Russell G Burdick, Peleg W Crandall, WO County of New York.—Sir: Notice is hereby liver. 1852, \$12,736 48.

Letters have been received at Boston, stating that the captain and crew of the brig Rodolph were massacred by the natives of one and the vessel destroyed by fire. The Rodolph was owned by Capt. Alfred R. Fisher, now at San Francisco.

A dispatch dated New Orleans, September Harriett F Randolph 4, 1853, says: The total number of deaths Rudolph M Titsworth" reported during the last week was 955, of which 814 were from Yellow Fever. This D L Browning, New London, shows a decrease of over 600 from the re- Thomas Avery turns of the previous week.

The Milwaukie Sentinel states that the Matthew Saunders pathize with all in every nation who are that any ill effect to any of the passengers oc- on Wednesday, with seven hundred and thirsuffering under the influence of intoxicating curred. When the steam and smoke had ty-four passengers, five hundred and six of NH Hallock, Ulysses, Pa cleared away sufficiently, it was ascertained which were German and Norwegian emigrants, Elihu Robinson, Watson that the cause of the accident was the break- on their way to settle in the interior of the Wm Green, Stowell's Corners

Rev. James Lowry, of Chester district, S.

A new banking institution, under the name The houses of the Catharine-st Ferry be-

tween New York and Brooklyn were destroyed by fire on the 5th inst. Loss \$15,000. A fire at Augusta, Me., Sept. 3d, destroyed six sawmills, a machin eshop, sash and blind

An instance has recently occurred in Cin. cinnati, in which a lady was a maid, a wife and a widow, all in one day. Mrs. Connell wife of the man who was so cruelly murdered on Front-street, had married her husband on the morning of the same day on which the fatal affray occurred. At morn a maid, at

We continue to receive advices of a rapid decline of the fever at New Orleans. Friday last was observed almost unanimously as a day of prayer. The day was rainy.

The Coroners' Jury on the dead by the accident on the Bay State consider that the occurrence was in all respects fortuitous, and of course no one is to be blamed. The contributions to the Washington Monu-

nent during the month of August amounted New Orleans papers say that the fever is

lying out for want of material. Table Rock, at Niagara Falls, is now all

gone, the last portion having fallen Sept. 9. New York Market-Sept. 12, 1853.

Ashes Pots \$5 25, Pearls 5 31. Flour and Meal-Flour, 6 44 a 6 56 for common t

straight State, 6 50 a 6 68 for mixed to fancy Michigan and good Ohio. Rye Flour 3 87 a 4 50. Corn Meal 3 75 a 3 81 for Jersey and Baltimore. Grain-Wheat, 1 32 for mixed Western, 1 39 43 for white Michigan, 1 50 a 1 52 for Canadian Barley 75 a 78c. Rye 91 a 93c. Oats 42 a 45c for

lersey, 47 a 49c for State and Western. Corn, 81 a 820 Provisions-Pork, 13 00 for prime, 15 62 for mess Beef, 4 50 a 6 00 for country and city prime, 6 50 a 9 25 for country mess. Lard 11 a 11 c. Butter 15 17c for Ohio, 18 a 20c for State. Cheese 81 a 91c.

Hay-56 a 60c for shipping. Lumber-14 00 a 14 50 for Spruce and Pine. Wool-Native American and half Merino 37 a 41c, full-blood Merino 45 a 47c, Saxony Fleece 48 a 50c.

MARRIED.

In Clarksville, Madison Co., N. Y., on the 5th inst y Eld. J. Clark, Mr. ROBERT W. BROWN, of Brookeld, to Miss Ann L. Newton, of the former place. In DeRuyter, N. Y., on the 3d inst., by Eld. R. G. Burdick Mr. Roswell A. CRANDALL, of Linckniaen, to Miss Juliette Crandall, of DeRuyter.

At Hebron, Potter Co., Pa, Aug. 29th, by Eld H. V. Babcock, Mr. Simeon B. Luce to Miss SARAH M.

DIED,

At Oswayo, Potter Co., Pa., Aug. 17th, of heart disease. Mrs. Polly Wells, wife of John Wells, in the 55th year of her age. In youth she professed religion, and united with the Seventh-day Baptist Church in Berlin. Subsequent to marriage, she removed to Alfred. During a residence of twelve years at that place, she was active in Christian duty. From Alfred she removed to Oswayo, where she has resided during the last twenty-one years. She united with the Sevenththe legalized dram-shops and tippling houses days after a Mexican, called "Charles the bull- of chirography. A man's characteristics are day Baptist Church in Hebron soon after it was con-1. Assembled in this Commercial Metroin all our cities, towns and villages; they refighter," was arrested at Marysville, on sus. shown generally by the manner in which he stituted, of which she remained an efficient member shown generally by the manner in which he until her decease. Her last illness, which was propolis, in behalf of the interests of humanity, joice that one State after another is becoming picion of being concerned in the murder, and signs his name. A tolerably correct idea can until her decease. Her last illness, which was protracted and severe, was borne with fortitude, patience from various and distant portions of the world, a vast asylum, into which the reformed may given over to the custody of the Sheriff of be formed of the throng of visitors to the and resignation. She manifested a deep interest in the will doubtless long remember her faithful admonitions. It is believed that to her death is gain. H. W. B. In Adams, N. Y., July 17th, 1853, of consumption.

year of her age. Sister Jones united with the Church in Adams about three years since, and from that time until her death lived not only as one that was born of God, but as one that was fast ripening for an inherit-ance among the sanctified. Her last sickness was profriends were, "You will try to meet me in heaven?" She has gone in the early bloom of life, whilst the tenderest ties of affection are sundered; but we mourn In Milton, Wis, Sept. 1, 1853, WILLIAM B. GREEN-

MAN, second son of Henry G. and Mary B. Greenman, in the 20th year of his age. Bro. Greenman embraced eligion when about ten years old, under the pastoral labors of Eld James H. Cochran, deceased, and united with the 2d Seventh-day Baptist Church in Alfred member until he departed this life to join the church triumphant. He had just obtained a letter of his stand. By an Extra from the Mountain Herald, merism. Having suffered severely for many ing at Alfred, with the design of uniting at Milton, where he has been living for two years past. Bro. G. will be very much missed, especially among the young people. He was beloved and respected by all who knew him. His last rational expressions of hope were very strong. In the latter part of his sickness, he suffered much from mental derangement, his disease being

At the residence of his son, William C. Tanner, in Groton, Ct., July 13th, Mr. John Tanner, aged 70 years. His disease was consumption of the lungs, the last stages of which were distressing in the extreme. which he bore with Christian patience and fortitude. never being heard to murmur or repine at his lot; but, on the contrary, he calmly awaited his appointed time. till his change came. Brother Tanner was for many years a worthy member of the second Seventh-day Bantist Church in Hopkinton, R. I., and has left good evidence that he has exchanged his standing for a membership in the church triumphant.

LETTERS.

Varnum Hall, Joshua Clarke, Geo R Wheeler, James Summerbell, Wm Green, Wm C Whitford, Lewis A

RECEIPTS.

FOR THE SABBATH RECORDER: J D Titsworth, Plainfield, N J \$2 00 to vol. 10 No. 52 Wm Durin 10 Alexander Dunham 10 10 10 Phineas F Randolph " Randolph Titsworth " E R Brooks Erastus Nichols, DeRuyter Benjamin F Rogers, New York FOR SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST MEMORIAL:

The Indianapolis Sentinel chronicles the Peleg W Crandall \$1 00 Wm Dunn Daniel Maxson 1 00 Luman Matterson 1 00 John Duer and Robert Emmet;
Miranda M Fisher 1 00 Sale of volumes 20 50 A Judge of the Court of Common Please, in the WILLIAM M. ROGERS, Treasurer.

Yearly Meeting of the New Jersey Churches. THE Yearly Meeting of the New Jersey Seventh-day Baptist Churches will be held with the Seventh-day Baptist Church in Plainfield, N. J., commencing on Sixth-day before the third Sabbath in October, at 2 o'clock P. M.

An invitation has been extended to the Church in New York to meet with them, and participate in the exercises of the occasion. A general attendance of the members of all the churches is solicited. W. C. WHITFORD, Sec.

North-Western Association.

THE North-Western Seventh-day Baptist Association will meet with the Church in Walworth, Walworth that they may be laid before the Board of Super Co., Wis, on the fifth day of the week, September 22d, 1853, at ten o'clock A. M. Introductory sermon by Eld, L. A. Dayis or Eld, Varnum Hull. Eld, L. A. Davis or Eld, Varnum Hull.

I shally done a strong concess of the

R. TITSWORTH, M. D., HOMEPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

PRONT STREET, PLAINFIELD, NEW JERSEY.

Board Meetings.

THE Executive Boards of the Seventh-day Baptist Missionary and Publishing Societies will hold meetings at New York on Fifth-day, Sept. 29, to hear their Annual Reports, &c.

Seventh-day Baptist Anniversaries.

THE Eleventh Anniversary of the Seventh-day Baptist Missionary Society will be held at Adams Center, Jefferson Co., N. Y., on Fifth-day, October 6th commencing at 10 o'clock A. M. The meeting will be pened with a missionary discourse; which will be followed by the reading of the Annual Reports of the Erecutive Board and other officers, and by addresses, occupying the whole day.

The Eleventh Anniversary of the American Sabbath Tract Society will be held at the same place in the mornng of Sixth-day, Oct. 7, commencing at 9 o'clock. The Fourth Anniversary of the Seventh-day Baptist Publishing Society will be held at the same place in the afternoon of Sixth-day, commencing at 1 o clock. On Sabbath and First-day it is expected that there will be preaching, at such times and by such persons as the Church shall appoint. It is also expected, that the

neeting on First-day. At the session of the General Conference held n Plainfield, N. J., September, 1853, the following Committee was appointed on the subject of Education. viz: T. B. Stillman, W. B. Maxson, W. C. Kenyon, J. H. Cochran, J. R. Irish, Lucius Crandall, J. M. Allen, G. B. Utter, O. P. Hull. A meeting of this Committee is hereby notified, to be held during the Anniversaries at Adams.

Executive Board of the Missionary Society will hold a

1.000 Book Agents Wanted.

TNTELLIGENT AND INDUSTRIOUS MENWANT-Led in every part of the United States, to engage in the sale of the best assortment of Illustrated POPULAR AND USEFUL BOOKS published in the country.

Men of good address, having a small capital of from \$25 to \$100, can do well by engaging in this business, as the inducements offered are of the most liberal char-

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

Clothing Establishment.

THE subscribers, under the firm of Thisworths & L Dunn, have opened a Clothing Establishment at keep constantly on hand, in large quantities and great variety, coats, pants, and vests. Country merchants desirous of introducing ready-made clothing branch of their business, may here obtain a supply ca the most favorable terms. Individuals who desire to renew their wardrobes on short notice, may here be fitted with complete suits without delay; or, if they prefer it, may select their cloths and leave their or ders, which will receive prompt attention. An examination of our stock and facilities will, we trust convince those who give us a call, that they can pleas themselves at No. 22 Dey-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.

Central Railroad Company of New Jersey. NEW YORK TO EASTON, PA. Fare, \$1 75.— Spring Arrangements, commencing May 2, 1853. Leave Pier No. 1 North River daily, for Easton and intermediate places at 8 A. M., 12 M., and 3.45 P. M. and for Somerville at 6 P. M. Returning, leave Phillipsburg, opposite Easton, at 6 and 10 A. M., and 3.15 P. M. This line connects at Elizabethtown with trains by the N. J. Railroad, foot of Cortlandt-st. Stage routes run in connection with trains from New days, and 3.45 P. M. on Saturdays, for Baskenridge; at Somerville 3.45 P. M. daily for Pluckamin and Peapack; at White House 8 A. M. daily for Flemington; t New Hampton 8 A. M. daily for Belvidere, &c., and t Phillipsburgh daily for Wilksbarre, Bethlehem. Al entown, Mauch-Chunk, and Reading, Pa.

Trains on this road pass Plainfield at the following

Going to New York-6.40, 10 a.m., 12, 15, 5.30 p.m. Going from New York-9.35 a.m., 1,80, 5.30, 7.30 p.m

Rells! Bells! Bells!

THE Subscribers manufacture and keep constantboat. Ferry, Locomotive, School House, and Plantation Bells. These Bells are hung with the patent ed around so that the clapper will strike in a new few years. Springs are affixed in a new way to pre vent the clapper from resting on the Bell, thereby from the best stock and are cast in iron casings. At this Foundry these were first used and are found to date of purchase, with fair usage, we will recast with out charge. The tone of all Bells is warranted. Nearly 9000 Bells have been cast and sold from this Foundry, which is the best evidence of their superiority. We have 15 Gold and Silver Medals, awarded ousness and purity of tone." We pay particular attention to getting up Peals or Chimes, and can refer to those furnished by us. Our Foundry is within a few rods of the Hudson River, Erie Caual, and Railroads running in every direction. As this is the largest Establishment of the kind in the U.S. and has the largest assortment of Bells, orders can be filled with great dispatch. We can refer to Bells in any of the States. Old Bells taken in exchange for new ones. Levels, Compasses, &c., constantly on hand. Address A MENEELY'S SONS, West Troy, N. Y.

Election Notice.

County of New York.—Sir: Notice is hereby given; that at the General Election to be held in this State on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following officers are to be elected, to wit: A Secretary of State, in the place of Henry S. Ran-

A Comptroller, in the place of John C. Wright; An Attorney-General, in the place of Levi S. Chat-

A State Engineer and Surveyer, in the place of William J. McAlpine; A State Treasurer, in the place of Benjamin Welch, A Canal Commissioner, in the place of John C. Ma-

A State Prison Inspector, in the place of William P. Two Judges of the Court of Appeals—one in the place of Charles H. Ruggles, and one in the place of

Hiram Denio appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Freeborn G. Jewett; A Clerk of the Court of Appeals, in the place of Chas. All whose terms of service will expire on the last

day of December next, except that of Freeborn G lewett, which will expire on the last day of Decem-Also, a Justice of the Supreme Court for the First Judicial District, in the place of John W. Edmon

whose term of office will expire on the last day of De Also, four Senators for the Third, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Senate Districts, in the places of William Mr.
Murray, Obadiah Newcomb, James W. Beekman, and Edwin D. Morgan, whose terms of office wills on the last day of December next.

County Officers also to be elected for said County: Sixteen members of Assembly: Two Justices of the Superior Court, in the places of

place of Charles P. Daly; A District Attorney, in the place of N. Bowditch Blunt:

Two Governors of the Almshouse, in the place of Richard S. Williams and Isaac Townsend; All whose terms of office will expire on the lest de of December next.

Yours, respectfully,
HENRY S. BANDALL, Secretary of State.
The above is published pursuant to the notice of the Secretary of State and the requirements of the secretary of State and provided. in such case made and provided. JOHN ORSER.

Sheriff of the City and County of New York.

All the public newspapers in the County will july lish the above once in each week until the Blacker and then hand in their bills for advertising the week and they may be laid before the Board of Supervision.

See Revised Statutes, vol. 1, chap. 6, title 3, are

Miscellaneous

Mischief-Makers.

Oh! could there in this world be found Some little spot of happy ground, How doubly blest that spot would be Where all might dwell in liberty, Free from the bitter misery,

Of gossips' endless prattling! If such a spot were really known, Dame Peace might call it as her own, And in it she might fix her throne, Forever and forever; There like a queen might reign and live, While every one would soon torgive The little slights they might receive, And be offended never.

'Tis mischief-makers that rem we Far from our hearts the warmth of love, And lead in all in disapprove What he sharther pleasure: They seem to take one's part-but when They've heard our cares, unkindly then They soon retail them o'er again, Mixed up with poisonous measure

And then they've such a cunning way Of telling ill-ment tales; they say, "Don't mentio it, I pray, I would not tell another;' Straight to your neighbor then they go, Narrating every thing they know; And break the peace of high and low, Wife, husband, friends and brother.

Oh! that the mischief-making crew Were all reduced to one or two, And they were painted red or blue, That every one might know them; Then would our villagers forget To rage and quarrel, fume and fret, And fall into an angry pet,
With things so much below them

For 'tis a sad, degrading part, To make another's bosom smart. And plant a dagger in the heart We ought to love and cherish Then let us evermore be found In quietness with all around, While friendship, joy and peace abound And angry feelings perish.

An Imperial Fete Champetre.

A correspondent of the New York Observ er gives the following account of a visit to the of his family and court.

"The ladies, yesterday, came in from walk, in a great flurry, to announce the fact that the Emperor and the Empress were to dine at Murette—a hunting box, or small house taken care of, 12 miles from Paris, may remind one of the absence of human society. The only spare carriage to be found in St. had been pondering all the morning on one of the ancient controversies of St. Augustine, and did not particularly enjoy an interruption to my studies. Besides, I had seen the Emit rather a small affair to ride eight miles to see him jump out of his carriage. But the ladies would go, and, as the day was fine, and a drive between arching trees, over a splendid road, in the middle of summer, is not a is bound to do, to female authority. I must say, that nothing is prettier than a drive through a French forest in a warm day. The roads are all paved or macadamized, the ancient elms and oaks completely overhang them, thus underwood is completely cleared, and a great tioned, among which is the selection of a univariety of flowers and plants, grow in great form for the huntsmen of the forest by the luxuriance on every side, while no troublesome insects disturb the placidity of the mind, or interrupt the feelings of enjoyment. In good time we arrived at Murette, expecting to find a crowd impelled by the same folly as ourselves. But fortunately the people had dispersed upon the different routes by which the Emperor was expected, no one knowing the way which the Emperor would come. He never tells his movements until the last hour. as he lives in perpetual danger of assassination a very probable fate to a man who has use this common phrase, without being sure overturned all constitutional liberty, and mock- that trouble is in the wind. Every contract, ed the ideas of the civilized world. As he is, even one for the value of a dollar, should however, a prudent, sagacious and able ruler, be explicitly stated, down to its minutes parno event would be more sincerely deplored ticulars, so that there can be no possibility of than his removal from the place he has usurp- misconstruction. If this is neglected, difficuled, although the usurpation has been sanction- ty is nearly certain to arise. Many an honest knew how the hand and heart of the printer ed by the votes of the nation. It is not like man has been cheated, many a friendship has ly he will be continued long, notwithstanding been broken for life, because a bargain has all his precautions, and all his excellence as a not been fully stated, because the parties sovereign, if we may call a great power wisely administered by a bad man an excellence. " After we had walked about the woods for

the numerous servants to receive his majesty, the imperial cortuge came in sight. We stationed ourselves against the trees by the side of the narrow forest road, and had a most admirable view of the Emperor and Empress. He was, as he is ever represented, calm and cold, with inexpressive features, and unimposing address, giving no outward indication of what he proves himself to be, the master spirit of One has expected certain minor concessions, occasions. The most faithful descriptions perience to thin a crop judiciously, but he who France at this time. She was all grace and which the other has not even imagined he would cannot give an idea of such soldiers. The goes about it in earnest will find some indicasmiles and beauty, such as Burke faucied in Marie Antoinette when dauphiness of France. The pictures of her, even the best, all represent steps by having a full explanation. A comher with an anxious frown; but I saw it not yesterday, as she bowed to the people assembled to welcome her in the depth of the forest. en, instead of coming amicably together, they Chief, made haste to call to his aid the militia ed resources in the way of food; just as a he may never have worn a suit of broadcloth, When the imperial couple and all the suite charge each other with a design to cheat. "I of our province, which was under his jurisdic- healthy, robust, well-fed man, can perform a nor ever heard of a lexicon. had alighted-Marshals, Ministers of State, never before knew Mr. A. wasn't a man of his tion. I met a large body of auxiliaries with day's work with ease, that a weakly, ill-fed Princes, Senators, and ladies of rank, among word," says one. "What a knave Mr. B. is, the General-in-Chief. The latter was in a man, dare not attempt. The growth of a ed by swallows, it is estimated that one of whom was also the Queen of Spain, now on after all!" says the other, "wants to over- very elegant litter, borne by eightmen. His tree, the appearance of its foliage, the length these birds will destroy, at a low calculation, a visit to the Emperor, we had a still better reach me because I did'nt have an agreement troops marched in the greatest disorder, like and thickness of its young shoots, afford a very 900 insects per day; and, when it is considopportunity to survey the group, as they pro- written down." Or, perhaps it is, "I always a band of robbers. They were armed with reliable guide as to the vigor of a tree and its ered that some insects produce as many as menaded before the house within 50 feet of thought Mr. C. a man of honor, but if I ever lances and had guns; each soldier carried, ability to bear a heavy crop. Some varieties nine generations in a summer, the state of the us. The ladies were all dressed with great deal with him again, I'll have every thing in besides, his umbrella and his lantern, which are naturally moderate and constant bearers, air but for these birds may be readily conelegance, yet simply, in muslins without orna- black and white," And so they go on, until gave the expedition an indescribable appear- and if kept under good culture, might never ceived. One kind of insect alone might proments, and the gentlemen were in frock coats, finally a law-suit is the consequence; proba- ance; it was sufficiently grotesque to have require thinning, while others bear enormous- duce 560,770,488,000,000,000 of its race in a and without any marks of rank. Indeed, no bly each party has costs to pay that often exone would have supposed they were other ceed the original amount in dispute; and an mer. This army, without discipline and part of the tree, and requiring props and supthan ordinary men, either in dignity, dress, alienation for life results. Every day one without experience, would be destroyed by a ports to keep it from being torn to pieces. ed a victory over the Assyrians, and after the physiognomy or manner. The Emperor is a sees such controversies arising. Perhaps it is single one of your battalions without the latsmall man in stature, and wore a blue frock a house that is sold. The buyer says to the ter receiving a scratch. A European soldier nor can they long remain healthy. Then, the field covered with dead bodies, that he orcoat and grey pants, without any decoration, a nouse that is sold. The buyer says to the coat and grey pants, without any decoration, seller, "Well, if I purchase, I suppose you'll would fire twenty cartridges before the Chiexcept the ribbon in his button hole, which let half the price lie on mortgage, as I please." nese would get off one. This is not all. When be given them in their fruitful years, and topall distinguished French gentlemen, and even "Oh! there'll be no difficulty about that," the guns are used, he who holds the musket dressings of compost in a well-decayed state. are men as we, and are no longer our enemies the distinguished constantly many have liquid many and are no longer our enemies. many undistinguished, constantly wear. He replies the other, "I'm in no hurry for the turns away his head while another touches it Garden trees may have liquid manure and when once they are vanquished." walked about and surveyed the horses as if money." On this the deeds are drawn, off. You can imagine the exactness of this mulching instead of top-dressing. Such care he knew more about them than the politics Several years pass; money becomes scarce; shot, and the celerity of the manœuvre, espe- as this, not costing much, will not only sustain of Europe. He walked in a half shuffling, the seller really has need for his mortgage cially when it is rainy weather." of Europe. He walked in a half shuffling, half minding gait, like a decayed roue. He stooped considerably, and looked upon the ground, with the air of a student rather than a military man. Indeed, he looked like a like a least years pass; money becomes scarce; shot, and the celerity of the manœuvre, espedicially was one of the greatest men that ever lived; the seller really has need for his mortgage was one of the greatest men that ever lived; the vigor and health of trees, but produce was one of the greatest men that ever lived; the vigor and health of trees, but produce that the vigor and health of trees, but produce that the vigor and health of trees, handsome, marketable fruits. When a cially when it is rainy weather."

"To send off a few soldiers," adds M. La large, handsome, marketable fruits. When a charged with keeping an account of the manes use of it, even if he has never subscribed for it, or has ordered to be stopped. His duty in such alcohe to be stopped. His duty i a military man. Indeed, he looked like a Practically, the purchaser considers it so, ilies; for it must not be supposed that the Chi- all the advantage of a large crop is lost. dissipated, contemplative, selfish, scornful however, and never forgives his friend, if, nese foot soldier walks; no, he must have a We consider this subject of much import-

at their ease in his presence, and swaggered dangerous not to have the contract fully and leagues from here, in getting off three hun-Riddell of India, in making experiments on about him with their hats on, like a company explicitly stated. There are always men dred soldiers, there were 1000 men for es- the Muddar plant of India (Asclepia gigantea) of English aristocrats on the race-ground, but | ready to take advantage of any uncertainties he had but little to say to any of them. After in bargains to which they may be parties. If the ladies had taken on their light bonnets, they wish to put off pay-day, or to save interwhich now hung back of the head, exposing est, or to draw back from their agreement, the face very boldly, according to my ideas, they have, in such cases, a pretence for a misthey joined the gentlemen on the grass plat understanding, and this is all they need in at as the suggester of a useless project, met at all acted on by muriatic or ascertic acid or before the house. Then they went in to din- order to carry out their views. They pre- no encouragement, became poor, disheartened, alcohol. Spirits of turpentine dissolve it into ner, and the dining-room occupied three- tend that their bargain was different from despised, and neglected. Yet, despised and a viscid glue, which, when taken between the fourths of the whole house. A band of musi- what the other party asserts; there is no writ- neglected as he was, the work which he sug- thumb and finger, pressed together, and then cians was stationed under the windows and ten agreement, nor any witnesses; and, con- gested advanced with rapid strides, and still separated, shows numberless minute threads, played during dinner, and played most beau- sequently, as one man's word is as good as an- moves onward with increased and still increas- all which results exactly correspond with those tifully and noisily, but softly. As the doors other's, the innocent party is victimized; all ing velocity. We find the following brief of Gutta Percha. In hot water it becomes and windows were open, we could see the too because he was fool enough to believe sketch of Mr. Gray in one of our exchanges, plastic and has been moulded into cups and tables, and the people at dinner. The servants, that other people "would not quarrel about though we know not who is entitled to credit vessels. It will also unite with the true Gutwho waited at the table, were in simple black trifles." with white cravats, like English clergymen, whom, in aspect as well as dress, they strik- be left vague, even in the smallest particular. information of this gentleman :ingly resembled. The servants who were in The best plan is to have the contract written "Thomas Gray was born in Leeds, England, would produce a large quantity of both fibre livery were footmen, and of an inferior grade. out, if the matter is an imporant one; the next about half a century, or more, ago—and this and juice. The poorest land suffices for its The dinner occupied about an hour, and best is to have an intelligent witness or two; is all we know of his early history. The growth. A nearly similar substance is procurabrought into requisition an infinite number of but the very worst is to trust to friendship, Middletown colliery had a railway to carry ble from the juice of the Euphorbia Tirucalplates, which were of Sevres china. The forks honor, or other nonsense of that kind, because coals to Leeds, a distance of three miles. Ii, only when it hardens after boiling it beand spoons were silver gilt. The dishes were experience teaches they are often no safe- The cars moved along at the rate of three comes brittle. The subject is most important, both porcelain and silver. They did not drink guards at all. Be sure that he is either a and a half miles per hour. It was laughed as the demand for Gutta Percha is so certain much wine, or eat much of the dessert, which knave, a fool, or a greenhorn, who, in making at-not by Gray, but by the wise public. quickly to exceed the supply of it that can be

I observed that melons were eaten immediate- quarrel about trifles. ly after the fish. When all had dined, as at our ordinary tables d'hote, they came out in front of the house again-ladies and gentlemen. The gentlemen did not remain to sip wine, as in England, after the ladies had retired. Coffee was then handed around in the open air, which all took standing. Most of the gentlemen smoked cigarettes. I observed that the Empress herself smoked one with the air of a lady accustomed to that soothing pleasure. They all smoked incessantly. They then played at foot-ball before the house, and between us spectators. The ladies entered into the amusement with great ardor, and the Empress tore her dress as it became entangled in her satin boot. Those who were not expert at kicking, struck the ball with their fists, and none showed so much skill as the Emperor. They laughed and talked and country by Louis Napoleon and the members romped, with cigarettes in their mouths, in a queer way, which would have equally scandalized Queen Victoria or the prim maidens of a New England village. There was nothing but fun and frolic, and a most marked equality in the enjoyment. When they were for the use of the Emperor when he hunts in wearied, or rather, when the servants had had the forest, about eight miles from any place time to remove the tables and sweep the floor, which indicates civilization, if a forest well which had no carpet, they reentered the dining-room, the Emperor leading the way. Then took place several dances—quadrilles, waltzes, &c., and the people drew still nearer Germain was soon put into requisition, and the house, almost under the windows. We away we started for the center of the forest. saw all the movements perfectly. The ladies At first I was disposed to be philosophical. I said that the Emperor danced the best, and the Empress the next best. There was great English ball room, where they dance as coldly and lifelessly as the ladies of Beacon-street peror a dozen times, at a distance, and thought are accustomed to bow to their acquaintances. English dignity would introduce formality and stupidity even into the dance. But the French have less disdain of natural expressions of pleasure, and if more artificial in ordinary life, are at least more graceful and great calamity, I submitted, as a married man pleasing when they meet together. Think of an English monarch or nobleman dining in a frock coat or dancing with a cigarette in his mouth, or at least, suspending the act of smoking only in the dance itself. Now all these things I saw with my own eyes, and I write presenting long vistas of arched green with without any exaggeration, and have omitted the distant horizon shining like the moon, the many other things which I might have men-

From the Philadelphia Ledger. "We'll not Quarrel about a Trifle."

Emperor. It was amusing to see a poor fel-

low brought up all trembling with embarrass-

ment before royalty, and examined from head

to foot by imperial eyes, while the tailor stood

by to take directions, and while the great

officers of State passed their judgment on the

contemplated changes."

We never hear men, on making a bargain,

" would not quarrel about trifles."
Two act quaintances, for example, who have long lived in pleasant social intercourse, come a while, and had surveyed the preparations of at last to have a business transaction together. One may sell the other a horse, a carriage, or a house. Or, they may make a barter in the way of regular trade. Too often, especially if young men, they will come to a general understanding, but omit to explain themselves sufficiently as to the details. When the con- in the world; I have twice enjoyed the sight "How are we too know how many we ought tract is executed, they find, for the first time, of one, and I confess that if ever in my life I to leave, or how many to take?" Well, we that they have misapprehended each other. regretted not being a painter, it was on those confess it takes some little skill and exbe called on to make. If the friends are wise, first year of my entrance into China, the Mustions to aid him. It will not do to thin in all atone. Show me the man who desires to they perceive their mistake, and retrace their sulmen of Yunnan, an active and numerous cases alike, because the vigorous tree, in a make every one happy around him, and whose

promise follows, and all goes well.

who promenades Broadway on a hot day. Where one party to a bargain is honest, needed. So far is this carried, that the last the willful destruction of our trees.

His numerous attendants seemed to be quite while the other is the reverse, it is still more week, in the city of Choni-Tcheon Fou, two

was nearly all sent out as it was brought in. a bargain, winds up with, "But we'll not Gray saw in this little work something that procured.

A Dialogue.

"Isaac, have you paid the printer?" inquired an old lady of her husband, who was delight ing the family circle by reading to them a fine looking newspaper—[excuse our blushes, for editors are as modest as maidens.]

"No, Rebecca, I have not," answered the old gentleman, adjusting his spectacles-" bu you know it is only a trifle. The printers, see, give a very polite dun, but they cannot mean me, as I am one of their particular friends, and at all events my two dollars would be but a trifling sum to them."

"Well, Isaac, if all their subscribers were to say the same thing, the printers would starve, unless they could conjure their type into corn, and their press into a flour mi And surely you, as their 'friend,' should be more punctual in paying them, than if you were their professed enemy; besides, would show your attachment to them, and the good cause which they advocate."

"I thought of settling my subscription when I was in town last," said Isaac, wincing from the rub. "but the money that I received for my produce was better than usual, and I disliked to part with it."

"Why, certainly, you would not pay them in bad money, Isaac?"

oh! these banks! Any way, that sort would suit the printers just as well, as they don't keep it long. My neighbor Jenkins said he passed off a bill on them, which nobody else would take, and they did'nt refuse it."

"Why, Isaac, I'm ashamed of you!" exclaimed the good old lady-" you would not, hope, imitate the example of that miserable fellow Jenkins? Why, he would jew the doctor out of half his bill, and pay the balance

"Yet he paid the printers, grandma," in errupted a little flaxen haired girl who stood peside her grandfather's knee.

"Well, well, I'll call and pay them," said the old gentleman, not a little nettled—" for an article that I read in their paper the other lay was worth twice the amount of the sub-

"And you know, grandpa, you said that he piece about the countefeiters saved you wenty dollars, which you would have taken from the Yankee pedlar," again interrupted can, by proper treatment, be kept sound for the little girl.

"Yes, it did so, Mary, and for that, when year in advance into the bargain."

Mr. Isaac — kept his word like an honest man. And whether his conscience smote him about the uncurrent money, or because he was convinced of the excellence of the arguments of his wife and rosy-cheeked grandchild, we cannot say; be that as it may, he has never since been in debt for his subscription. Now, we feel assured, that if the good ladies in the town and country, and "throughout all creation," as that most veritable nondescript Major Jack Downing would say, only is gladdened by the welcome salutation of such a man as Isaac, they would read this dialogue to their husbands, and urge them to

A Chinese Army.

The New York Courier des Etats Unis publishes a letter from a Catholic missionary in China, giving the following description of the composition of a Chinese army :-

" A Chinese army is the most curious thing

Author of the Railway System.

neral railway system, was generally laughed substance by nitric acid, and but little or not for it. No one will read it without feeling an ta Percha. The Muddar also produces an On no account, therefore, should a bargain interest in the subject, and a desire for further excellent fibre useful in the place of hemp

> might be augmented into greatness; and he thought upon the subject—and forthwith benothing but rebuffs, wherever he went. All withdrawn. this took place in 1820, or thereabouts. But

ask. We do not know; but we believe he water. All the sugar they require (ranging still lives in Exeter, to which place he re- of course with the variety) is added while drymoved. Up to 1846 he had been neglected, ing. Peaches thus dried and prepared are consummation of his brilliant scheme, he retain the flavor in a remarkable degree. I remained forgotten-forced by poverty to sell you prefer, take them not quite so ripe, and a somewhat lengthy sketch of his career, thus process of drying, bringing him into public notice. We have seen nothing in print in relation to him lately."

Hints on Thinning Fruit.

The prospects of an abundant fruit crop throughout most of the fruit growing regions of this country have scarcely ever been better, according to the best information we can ob-"No, my dear, but sometimes I am obligitain, than they are at the present season. ed to take uncurrent paper, and I prefer pay. Everything looks promising. Last season the ing my debts with that, when I can get it off crop was very light generally—in many localities a total failure; and this will contribute much to the abundance of this season's crop.

Now we wish to offer a few hints in regard to certain precautions, which the circumwill be as heavy as we have reason to anticipate. It is very well known that in favorable seasons, after a failure especially, trees bear too much. It is very common to see them so loaded with fruit as not only to cease growing entirely, but to bend and break down under its weight. This should be guarded against. Trees are, in a multitude of cases, enfeebled, broken, contract diseases, and are, in short, ruined by excessive bearing; and every man who appreciates the value of a full-grown, bearing fruit tree, worth from \$100 to \$500, as the case may be, should guard against such a result as carefully as he would his ox or his horse against excessive labor that would be certain to injure or kill him

Trees, like animals, have constitutions that a great length of time, or by neglect, or bad treatment, broken down. Our opinion is that go to town, I'll pay off my old score, and next the feeble, diseased, and short-lived condition of the peach tree in New Jersey is due, in a great measure, to a greedy or careless system of over-cropping. We know how races of men and horses degenerate, from hard labor bark rough and mossy, and all covered with teeth made by other means. small, feeble, ill-formed buds and fruit spurs, loaded, perhaps, with small, worthless fruit. not worth picking up.

death to the tree. But we shall be asked, breeze, which is decidedly agreeable." population, rebelled in mass against the au- generous soil, will carry a large crop without greater solicitude is never to give just cause thority of the Mandarins. To bring them injury, and one that would be almost certain of offense to any one, and I will show you a But too often they are not wise. Too oft- back to order, the Governor, Commander in- death to a delicate or feeble tree, having limit- gentleman by nature and practice, although

man, whose life alternated between intellect- compelled by circumstances, he sells the house car. The cavalier, in his turn, would become ance to the fruit grower. We know by ample ual labor and sensual pleasure. There was to get his money. Instances like this are of too much fatigued if he went on horseback; experience that it is. We crop our own trees population of more than thirty-five millions, the sumber of her people nothing imposing, impressive, or dignified in almost daily occurrence. Similar ones, in he; also, must have a car. Finally, the war- heavily, perhaps too heavily; but every season has increased in the number of her people his manuer. his manner. wore a pair of white kid reference to other transactions, are even more horse himself does not know how to car we perform a thinning process, and we should but little more than the two States of New police and swar a walking stick till be and Demontraria. With not more than

SUBSTITUTE FOR GUTTA PERCHA.-Dr. found that its milky juice when dried became tough and hard like Gutta Percha, and precisely analogous to it. It is charred by sul-Thomas Gray, the first projector of a ge- phuric acid, converted into a yellow resinous and flax. An acre of land cultivated with it

How to DRY PEACHES.—Do our readers came a visionary! He talked and wrote upon know how to dry peaches? Take those of his project of "A General Iron Railway;" the the best quality, just as they are ripe enough people declared him insane. He petitioned to eat, halve them, remove the stones, and Parliament, sought interviews with the lords sprinkle over them, in the hollow from which and other great men, and thus became the the pit was taken, a little nice sugar; dry laughing stock of all England. He received them in a brick oven, after the bread, &c., is

They are far better than if dried in the sun, he succeded at last. The railways were laid, retaining their aroma and flavor, and besides The world was benefited by the madness of are totally free from insects. Prepared in this way, from peaches fully ripe, they need "Well, what became of him? the reader will no cooking, but are simply soaked in cold While thousands have been enriched by the only inferior to the fresh fruit, of which they glass on a commission for a living. Howitt, peel the fruit, but the flavor is not so good as for one cent. Persons desiring them can have them in the People's Journal, a few years ago, gave when fully ripe, and is dissipated more in the forwarded by mail or otherwise, on sending their ad

ENTHUSIASTIC.—Professor Agassiz could not attend the Convention lately held at Cleveland, on account of sickness caused by Seventh-day Baptist Publishing Soc.'s Publications his researches in the rice swamps of the South. The Cleveland Herald says :- " His search for things new and strange at the South was crowned with complete success; but he contracted the malignant fever of the country, was a fish without ventral fins, and it is related as expressive of his unextinguishable enthusi- same time that it urges obedience to the commandasm in matters of science, that when slowly recovering, a friend called to see him, and which seem likely to improve the condition of society, stances call for; that is, provided the crop that you have been dangerously ill." "Ah! said to him, I am sorry to hear, Professor, yes," said Professor A., "I have been very sick, but no matter, I have found a fish with- a Religious and Family Newspaper, it is intended that

> THE FINGER OF GALILEO.—After all, know not whether the most interesting sight n Florence is not a little mysterous bit of something like parchment, which is shown you under a glass case in the prinicpal public ibrary. It stands pointing towards heaven, and is one of the fingers of Galileo. The hand to which it belonged is supposed to have been put to the torture by the Inquisition for ascribing motion to the earth; and the finger is now worshiped for having proved the motion. After this let no suffering reformer's pen misgive him. If his cause be good, justice will be done to it at last. [Leigh Hunt.

VARIETY.

The Scientific American says that Teeth, in the form of purified white India rubber, have been patented in England. It adds:-The and bad treatment-how they dwindle down adhesion is complete; it can be moulded with in size, lose their proportion, symmetry and perfection to suit every inequality of the gums intelligence, in short, wear out, to use a very and teeth, and supplies an artificial periostecommon but expressive term. Trees "wear um, as it were, to the teeth, when they beout," too. How many we have all seen that come painful by the wasting away of the gum. in their youth, even before they had arrived Added to these is the elasticity of the materiat a full bearing age and size, began to look al, which completely obviates the inconven-old—the branches twisted and knariy, the iences that arise from any motion with artificial 4 cents a year when not paid in advance, or

A letter from Lahaina, Sandwich Islands, gives a table of the weather for 1844 and 1845, and says :- " At a single glance, it will be Now those who desire to guard their trees seen that in the winter, the thermometer stands against wearing out, must not be too greedy no lower than 72, and in the summer season, of a great crop. They must master that no higher than 83 or 84. During the winter, natural reluctance we all feel to pick off a and at a height not exceeding one thousand portion of the fruit. They must thin them feet above the sea, a person's thoughts dwell out so as to leave them evenly distributed over not seriously on the necessity of fire; and the tree, and only so many as can be brought during the summer, as far down as the lowto full and perfect maturity, without injury or est plains, there is usually a fine sea or land

No man is a gentleman, who, without provocation, would treat with incivility the humblest of his species. It is a vulgarity for

As a proof of the valuable services render-By the Seventh-day Baptist Publishing Society,

The Chinese think that the inventor of ink for every abuse of it he records a black mark against the offender.

who promenades Broadway on a hot day reference to other transactions, are even more horse nimself does not know now to care we postering a training process, and we proces one sixth her population.

American Sabbath Tract Society's Publications.

THE American Sabbath Tract Society publishes the following tracts, which are for sale at its Pe pository, No. 9 Spruce-st., N. Y., viz:-

No. 1-Reasons for introducing the Sabbath of the

Fourth Comman iment to the consideration of the Christian Public. 28 pp.
No. 2—Moral Nature and Scriptural Observance of

the Sabbath. 52 pp.
No. 3—Authority for the Change of the Day of the Sabbath. 23 pp.
No. 4—The Sabbath and Lord's Day: A History of

their Observance in the Christian Church. 52 pp. No. 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.
lo. 7—Thirty-six Plain Questions presenting the main

points in the Controversy; A Dialogue between a Minister of the Gospel and a Sabbatarian; Counterfeit Coiff. 8 pp.

Jo. 8—The Sabbath Controversy: The True Issue

THE

Livers

aracts waters

the m

New

es the while The sind is Amis pour soil of the fe lead a less resils, arrivers natura wealth bosom forth

lattice

horse,

and a

rears

ing i

A pp. No. 9—The Fourth Commandment : False Exposition 4 pp.
No. 10—The True Sabbath E 1 raced and Observed.

No. 11—Religious Liberty Ena gered 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

which attention is invited :-Defense of the Sabbath, in reply to Ward on the Fourth Commandment. By George Carlow. First

printed in London, in 1724; reprinted at Stonington, 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 Vindi-

cator. Price \$1 00 per hundred. The series of fifteen tracts, together with Edward

Stennett's "Royal Law Contended for," and J. W. Morton's "Vindication of the True Sabbath," may be and in a bound volume. Price 50 cents.

These tracts will be furnished to those wishing them for distribution or sale, at the rate of 15 pages dress, with a remittance, to George B. Utter, Corres ponding Secretary of the American Sabbath Tract So ciety, No. 9 Spruce-st., New York.

The Sabbath Recorden. Published Weekly.

Terms-\$2 00 per Annum, in Advance.

The Sabbath Recorder is devoted to the exposition and vindication of the views and movements of the Seventh-day Baptist Denomination. It aims to pro diffuse knowledge, reclaim the inebriate, and enfran-Departments, care is taken to furnish matter adapted

the Recorder shall rank among the best. The Sabbath-School Visitor.

to the wants and tastes of every class of readers. As

Terms per Annum-Invariably in advance: Forty copies to one address.....

The Seventh-day Baptist Memorial.

Published Quarterly. Terms-\$1 00 a Year, 25 Cents a Number.

Each number of the Memorial will contain a litho graphic portrait of a Seventh-day Baptist preacher, to gether with a variety of historical, biographical, and statistical matter, designed to illustrate the rise, pro gress, and present condition of the Seventh-day Bap ist Denomination. Wood-cuts of meeting houses will be introduced from time to time in connection with the history of the churches.

Orders and remittances for the above should he addressed to the General Agent, George B. Utter, No. 9 Spruce-st., New York

The postage on the Sabbath Recorder is 13 cents a year in the The postage on the Sabbath School Visitor is 3 cents a year in the State of New York, and 6 cents in any other part of the United States, payable in advance.

Local Agents for the Recorder.

CONNECTICUT. Mystic Bridge. S. S. Griswold. Waterford & N. L. P. L. Berry 3d Hopkinton.... B. W. Millar hœnix...Thomas R. Green. rlborough..David Clawson. infield..E. B. Titsworth. Shiloh. Isaac West PENNSYLVANIA. VIRGINIA Lost Creek .. Eli Vanhorn . Milton...Jeptha F. Randolph OHIO Montra. Eli Forsythe. Albion. P. C. Burdick. Berlin. . Datus E. Lewis.

The Sabbath Recorder, PUBLISHED WEEKLY

NO. 9 SPRUCE-STREET, NEW YORK.

\$2 00 per year, payable in advance. Subscriptions. not paid till the close of the year, will be liable to an additional charge of 50 cents.

Payments received will be acknowledged in the paper so as to indicate the times to which they reach No paper discontinued until arrearages are paid, except at the discretion of the publisher. Communications, orders and remittances should

be directed, post-paid; to GEO. B. UTTER, No. 9 Spruce-st., New York.

Liabilities of these who take Periodicals.

for every abuse of it he records a black mark
against the offender.

During the last fifty years, France, with a

Trance, with a

Rates of Advertising. For a squ re of 16 lines or less one insertio