

The Sabbath Recorder.

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

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

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For the Sabbath Recorder.

NARRATIVE OF ELIZABETH WILSON.

BY WILLIAM H. FAIRBANKS, M. D.

Introduction.

It has been correctly remarked, by a distinguished writer, that "truth is stranger than fiction," which is verified in innumerable unwritten histories of the bleeding heart in private life, and the untold tales in the quiet walks of humble society: and although the sad fate of Elizabeth Wilson has, at times, attracted much interest, and even vague inklings of her history have been woven into jejune fictions, yet her true, unvarnished story, is replete with instruction and admonition to the young, and even to the more advanced in life, far beyond those mawkish, ephemeral, fancy sketches; and as it has been the lot of the writer to be thrown into free intercourse with several persons somewhat familiar with her case, or prominently connected, in some manner, with the sad drama, I have frequently been tempted, for thirty years past, to pen a cursory notice of her touching narrative—a narrative as much calculated as any work of the imagination can possibly prove, to enforce the Scriptural admonition, "the way of transgressors is hard," and "the wages of sin is death," in their most trying, in their most fearful phases: in penning which I wish to add, that I derived all the most authentic sources, namely, 1st, From Elder Fleeason, an aged Baptist minister, usually called "Father Fleeason," who was her spiritual adviser, and who attended her in her last sad moments—a devout Christian man, highly respected in his denomination, and who was called to his rest more than a quarter of a century since; 2d, From James Trimble, Esq., Deputy Secretary of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, from the formation of the State Government, in 1790, till some fifteen or eighteen years since, and who was Secretary of the Provincial Council at the time the case of Elizabeth Wilson came before that body for its action; and 3d, From my own grandfather's family, with whom the brother of Elizabeth, William Wilson, resided at the period in which her history lies.

Elizabeth Wilson, a beautiful and lovely girl, who flourished during the latter part of the Revolutionary War, descended from highly respectable parents, in an humble sphere of life, in Delaware County, Pennsylvania, whose only misfortune was their poverty; yet, with little of this world's goods, scarcely any one in the Province possessed more upright, honest hearts, than both her parents. They toiled, under many restraining circumstances, which it is not necessary to rehearse, for a livelihood, and to maintain an honorable and unblemished reputation; indeed, so rigid were they to the line of probity and rectitude, in all matters, that their stern, severe sense of correct bearing, was proverbial, and all persons, high and low, bowed to their elevated estimate of character and integrity.

In such a school was the beautiful and lovely Elizabeth Wilson, a beloved and cherished child, educated. No parents could be fonder of an offspring, and none labored more indefatigably to give their child a good education, and instill into her mind and her heart, true nobility of character, and the purifying principles of the Gospel of their Divine Redeemer. She grew into womanhood the pride of her parents and the admiration of the whole neighborhood in which they lived, some twenty miles from the city of Philadelphia.

At the time the British Army occupied Philadelphia, she made a visit to some friends in that city, and attracted a great deal of attention. Her relatives favoring the Tory or English Party, she was thrown into frequent intercourse with several of the British officers, who constantly visited her friends. Their attentions and flatteries intoxicated Elizabeth's unphosphorated mind; and after her return home, she became restless and unhappy. Anxious, all the while, to renew her visit to the city, against which so many obstacles were raised, and so many remonstrances were opposed, by her parents, at length, maugre their remonstrances and their insuperable objections, she left her home clandestinely, and went to an acquaintance, who was, formerly, from her own neighborhood in the country, but who now kept the old "Indian Queen Hotel" in the city; at which several of the English officers, with whom she had become acquainted on her former visit, boarded, and rendered some service in the affairs of the house, to have a parlor support.

Prior to Elizabeth's first visit to the city, yes, for five years, from sixteen to twenty-one years of age, she was deeply exercised on the subject of religion, and gave many evidences of truly loving the Lord, but never made a public profession of her faith. Immediately after setting out for the city, her good old father and mother followed her, to induce her to return to their roof; but she resisted every persuasion, every entreaty, and persisted in remaining where she might enjoy the benefits of society, as she regarded it.

In the city Elizabeth was surrounded by numerous admirers, nay, flatterers, all vying to bestow pleasant attentions upon her; carrying her to every place of amusement, and leading her into every scene of gay dissipation. Like a whirligig, Elizabeth went day after day and night after night, amidst the hosts of admirers. Attentions, devotions, and offers of matrimony, were lavishly proffered to her, by one and by another. The poor girl was too simple hearted, too artless, too

little acquainted with the ways of the world, too unsuspecting, to understand all this adulation, until she found it proved her ruin. How few poor, beautiful girls, ever discern the cloven foot of such attentions, until they are left to mourn their folly. So it proved with Elizabeth Wilson. The apparently brightest gentleman and the bravest soldier, Captain Deshong, won her heart and her entire confidence; of which he took an undue, a dishonorable, a damnable advantage. In a word, when he had gained her heart, he basely robbed her of her honor.

I stop not to portray the sad, sad state of one in such circumstances, nor to trace the process by which a villain may accomplish his fiendish purposes. The sad fact disclosed itself, and she was turned into the street to wander about, helpless, destitute, degraded, and almost dying of a broken heart.

A thousand emotions of her anguished breast might be portrayed, and a thousand scenes of poignant degradation might be depicted, in which she drank the very dregs of insult and contumely, until worn down to the lowest condition of wretchedness to which a woman, retaining some sense of propriety, can be reduced; yet I have no desire to give my pen to the wiles of a perfidious dastard, nor harrow up the vain regrets of an injured one: it must suffice, that she was a poor stricken outcast, without finding one to pity or one to aid her in her extremity; and when so prostrated by exposure and oppressive infirmity, she, in her desperation, betook herself to a market wagon just leaving the city, one afternoon, and reached her father's house late in the night.

On arriving at the gate leading to her natal roof, which stood a short distance from the public road, she could scarcely crawl to the old cottage; and when she neared the threshold, she sank on the step, in intense agony, and was unable to knock for admittance. Her moanings, however, awoke her good old parents, who had not seen any thing of her, nor had any special tidings of her for more than a whole year; but hoisting the window inquired, "Who's there?" "A poor sick woman," was the laconic reply, uttered, evidently, by one in much anguish. They knew not who she was; but the reply was enough—it was a suffering, helpless fellow mortal, and they went down stairs, immediately, and opened the door, as it was a bright moonlight night. They found her in writing agonies, unable to speak, and took her in and laid her on a settee, without recognizing her. There she lay, a poor, haggard wretch, suffering almost the agonies of death, while the old gentleman went to light a candle. As the light was brought into the room, Elizabeth, in the throes of intense pain, caught a glimpse of her mother's face, and revealed herself, by exclaiming: "O, mother! O, mother!" Her mother sank to the floor, and her father, simultaneously, threw himself into a high-back chair, both overwhelmed with the discovery of her being their child, and they both continued almost insensible, a short time, until roused by the cries of two babes, of which Elizabeth had just become the mother.

Dark hours, dark hours—sad nights, sad nights—bleeding hearts, bleeding hearts—for days and weeks, and months and months, settled upon father, and mother, and daughter.

Elizabeth had become somewhat accustomed to insult and reproach, but her old parents, her upright, self-conscious parents, who had never dreamed of such a disgrace entering their door, were ground to the very earth. The iron entered their hearts—they smiled no more—they spoke no more in their wonted tones—sad and cheerless, in the darkest corners of the house, they sat and wept and wept for weeks and months alone.

Soon as Elizabeth had gained sufficient strength to reach the city, she mounted her father's horse one morning before day light, and set off in search of her deceiver and seducer, who had been ordered to some other station, or who had voluntarily absented himself, on the plea of orders, just before Elizabeth's situation was discovered. On her arrival at the "Indian Queen," she found Captain Deshong, who appeared to be pleased to see her; and having spent a few hours together, she again mounted her horse, and reached her father's house and impatient babes late in the evening.

The following Sunday, after her parents had gone to church, she dressed herself and her babes, and started down the road towards Newtown Corner; leaving word that she had gone to be married. No more was heard of the marriage of Elizabeth, or of her babes, until some weeks afterward, a hunter, or rather his bounds, discovered two murdered infants concealed under a felled tree; which proved to be Elizabeth's twins. They were taken to her father's house, where they were fully recognized, and a Coroner's Jury was held on them; who, without any hesitation, charged the guilt on the absent mother.

Al! who can tell the agony, the poignant agony, an unfaithful, an ungrateful child, may inflict on her fond, doting parents. It was not enough that their wayward child had brought disgrace upon herself, and sorrow, in saddest sorrow, upon her aged parents; but now to become a murderess—to imbue her own hands in the blood of her illicit progeny, was a cruelty, a perfidy, not to be entertained by the lowest grade of human being; but that was the estate to which Elizabeth brought her good, her indulgent old parents. What a sad commentary—what a sad requital for parental tenderness and devotion! Who can understand a parent's anxiety, and who understand a parent's wrongs, from an inconsiderate, an ungrateful child!

An outrage of such enormity, and of such a person as Elizabeth Wilson, roused the whole community; and, after a diligent search, she was arrested and committed to the jail in Chester. To no one did she make any re-

velation of the horrid crime—to no one would she open her mouth, though constantly overwhelmed with tears, and evidently penitent. She did nothing but weep and utter ejaculations for mercy from on high.

The County Sessions soon arrived. The Grand Jury found a *true bill* against her, and she was arraigned for trial. To the indictment she made no reply, *pro nor con*. To the inquiry from the Judge, "Whether she had any Counsel?" she made no answer; a shower of tears and an ejaculation to her Saviour for mercy, was her only reply. The Court put in the plea of "Not Guilty, and to be tried"; and likewise appointed Counsel for her. Her Counsel asked for delay of the case until next day, that he might have a confidential interview with her, and prepare for trial, which was readily granted.

On entering the Court next morning, her Counsel announced that he did not know what course to pursue; that with all his entreaties, and all his warnings to his client, he could not win nor extort a single word from her. He felt confident that there was something exceedingly strange—something very peculiar, in the case, which induced him to ask postponement to the next Sessions. Judge Atlee, seeing that the issue must be fatal, in the goodness of his heart, deferred the trial until the next term.

Meanwhile, every effort was made to obtain some clue to the mystery which appeared to enshroud the case; but to no one would Elizabeth open her mouth on the subject. Her father and mother could see her no more. In their estimation she had disgraced herself, dishonored them, and forfeited all claims to her kindred.

The Sessions again returned, and Elizabeth was put on the stand for trial. To all that was said, and all that was done, Elizabeth was immovably silent, save her touching tears. No one, nay, not any one, could win or extort a single word, but her frequent ejaculations, for her Redeemer, for mercy. The evidence was decidedly against her. Her Counsel had not any testimony to advance, nor any thing to rebut what had been presented by the prosecution. The crowded court-room was intensely agitated by the strange reserve of Elizabeth; and the Attorney-General gave the case to the Jury, on the evidence, without a remark, and left her Counsel to make the best appeal to the sympathies of the Court and Jury; for all persons present, by this time, felt intensely in regard to the issue of the case; heightened by the very singular, very mysterious position of the prisoner.

Her Counsel did all that man could do in the circumstances. He was learned—he was logical—he was eloquent—poetically eloquent—he kept the Judge, and the Jury, and all the by-standers, in tears for hours; but he could not gain any particle of the testimony adduced by the prosecution; which, of course, must be fatal, for Jurors are sworn to decide according to the *testimony*, and not by their own individual feelings, or the eloquence of Counsel.

Judge Atlee, in charging the Jury, called upon Elizabeth to communicate any thing to extenuate the crime, which should be used to her advantage, and warning her of her very precarious position; yet she uttered no word, save, "Jesus have mercy on me—have mercy on me," and flooded her face with streams of tears.

The Jury, after a few hours deliberation, returned a verdict of "Guilty of Murder in the First Degree," and she was sentenced to be executed on the sixth day of December ensuing.

The poor criminal was closely confined to her solitary cell, to prepare for her awful doom. She was attended daily by Elder Fleeason, and another minister, who informed the writer, that they, through a long life, never witnessed stronger evidences of deep penitence, and richer exercises of soul, in any inquirer looking heavenward, save her imperturbable silence in reference to the crime. The only thing that excited their fears was her obstinate concealment of the facts or circumstances connected with the murder, while she asserted her innocence of the act or any agency in it. All their efforts to enlighten her on the *moral bearing* of the transaction, while she conceded any thing of the matter, proved futile—useless—she maintained the same imperturbable, dogged silence, though she was willing to die for the crime. Notwithstanding they were confounded by her unbroken silence on the main point, still they believed her perfectly innocent, from her deep humility, her great and faithful wrestling in prayer, and her uncomplaining submission. Many of her *impromptu* exercises of heart were preserved by the attending clergymen, and many of her sad, sad emotions of soul, which she recorded on scraps of paper in her solitary moments, were preserved, and part of which, given to the writer, by Elder Fleeason, fully justify their opinion of her perfect innocence.

While the foregoing matters were transpiring, and Elizabeth was entirely deserted by all her family, a favorite brother, William, whom she had not seen for years, and who was residing with the writer's grandfather, in a retired part of Lancaster county, had not heard any thing of the degradation of his sister; yet, while engaged one day, at his ordinary pursuit, came suddenly to a stand, dropped his work, and announced to his companions that he must go to Delaware county immediately; and went to the house to prepare for his journey. To all the inquiries of the family, who esteemed him very highly, and to whom he was very much attached, respecting his purpose, and especially the suddenness of his determination, his only reply was, "I do not know—I must go and see what it is." He started within an hour after his first determination, with only a change of clothing, promising to be back within a week.

On his arrival at the desolate cottage of his aged parents, he first learned of his sister's disgrace and ignominious doom. After hearing the sad recital of her folly and her guilt, he expressed a desire to go to Chester and see her. To this his parents objected decidedly. His father's sturdy Puritanical principles—his high, his unyielding adherence to correct deportment, and his dislike to any appearance of participating in, or in any wise giving countenance to the crime, or the criminal, forbade it positively.

It would occupy too much space, in a simple sketch, to embody the arguments of the father and the son on this point; for the mother, the yearning mother secretly sided, with William, though she did not dare to express it. Notwithstanding the old gentleman's inexorable objections to William's visit, he persisted in the determination, which impelled him on to Chester, to ascertain something of Elizabeth, and the opinion abroad respecting her; however, with an almost positive promise to his parents, not to see his sister.

For several days before, as I learned from Elder Fleeason, the great burden of Elizabeth's prayers, was, that the Lord would direct her brother William to her in her great extremity. This was her incessant, her wrestling prayer, for days and nights preceding that period.

On entering Chester, two days before the time appointed for her execution, he heard much said on the subject, and much of that, to interest him, for he found all persons sympathizing deeply with his sister, while not a single being uttered a harsh word against her. Loitering about without making himself known to any one, he approached the prison walls, and while passing underneath a grated window, he heard the suppliant voice of his unfortunate sister, earnestly beseeching the Lord's interposition for an interview with her brother William.

In an instant he bounded to the prison door, and made himself known to the Sheriff, who ushered him into Elizabeth's cell, while yet she and the two clergymen remained engaged in prayer.

So soon as composure was restored after a surprise of this nature, and under such peculiar circumstances, she proposed a private interview with her brother. He replied, that if it was a purely personal matter, he would cheerfully do so, and engage to do any thing she might desire; but if it had any connection with the crime, he could not hear her except before two or more witnesses.

Together with the two clergymen, the Sheriff, Judge Atlee, the Prosecuting Attorney, and her own Counsel, were immediately introduced, and she revealed the whole matter. The following is the *substance* of her statement:

On her hurried trip to Philadelphia, on horseback, I have already mentioned, she met Deshong, her deceiver; he appeared to sympathize with her, and made an arrangement to meet her at Newtown Corner on the next Sunday, to marry her, and provide for her children; but, contrary to her expectations, he met her in advance, two miles from her home, along the road leading through a dense wood. When they met, he accosted her kindly, and led her a little way into the woods to rest on a log. She went with him a short distance and sat down on a felled tree, with both her children in her arms. He asked for one of the children, to see whether it looked like him; after a little pause, he laid the infant on the ground, then snatching the other one from her, laid it beside its fellow innocent. He then requested her to take their lives; which she promptly refused to do, but begged him to spare them, and let her take care of them herself, which she was willing to do, even had she to beg bread for them. He gruffly replied, that "he had no mercy for a strumpet nor her bastards"; and presenting a pistol to her breast, forbade her to utter a word at the peril of her life, and then wickedly stamped on their little breasts until they were entirely dead; and still keeping the pistol at her breast, he forced her solemnly to swear, on peril of her life and her soul's eternal torture, that she would never reveal the dreadful act; to which she, through fear, consented. "To the truth of this statement," she added, "I appeal to the Searcher of Hearts, before whose dread tribunal I am to appear next day after to-morrow."

The foregoing declaration being placed in the form of an affidavit, and attested by the Clergymen, the Sheriff, the Judge, and the Prosecuting Attorney, William started off with all speed to Philadelphia; and had it presented to the *Provincial Council*, in which body the pardoning power was then vested.

The Council granted a respite for four weeks, to give themselves time to inquire into the matter, and, as is customary in such cases, attached a Death Warrant, in the event that they should not deem it proper to extend any further clemency. William carried the joyful tidings to Chester, and then returned to the City to attend to affairs before the Committee, to whom the matter had been referred.

After bringing before the Committee a number of persons, of highest respectability, to establish so far as could be done, the probability of the statement, and fortify it by testimonials of previous good character, the Chairman of the Committee told William, that he might return home and rest assured that a full pardon would be decreed.

On this assurance William returned to his employment on the farm of the writer's grandfather, with the arrangement, that Elizabeth should follow him to Lancaster county so soon as released; where he would provide for her, and immediately made arrangements to give her a home, away from the scenes and the taunts of her folly.

Not hearing from Elizabeth as was arranged, he became very uneasy as the expiration of the respite approached, and two days before that period he left, again, as precipitately as before, for Chester. He arrived at that place about noon the day before the expiration of the respite, and not finding a pardon nor any tidings of it from the Sheriff, or any

one in authority, he set off to the city, after losing several hours in hopeless search for the promised document.

It was after nightfall when he got there. The Council had adjourned until the next morning; but on applying to the Chairman of the Committee, who had charge of the affair, and whom he found in a sick chamber, he was informed, that the Committee had agreed unanimously to grant a full pardon; but that he had been taken very ill, and had continued so for weeks, through which it had been overlooked and, consequently, had not been brought before the Council for final action. He further informed him, that the Report and accompanying papers were in his desk in the Council Chamber, and directed him what course to pursue to have it acted upon without delay.

It was now getting late in the evening, and it could not be delayed until the assembling of the Council next day. Upon this representation Dr. Franklin, the President of the Council, summoned a special session, at a late hour of the night, amid the most inclement storm—so inclement and so rainy, that it was with the utmost difficulty a quorum could be gotten together by midnight.

It took but a few minutes to dispatch the business. The Report was read and adopted, and the Pardon fully consummated, and handed to her kind brother; but it was impossible for him to get across the Schuylkill at that time of night, and in such a pelting storm, there being no bridge at that day.

Next morning, as day dawned, William was at the Ferry House, knocking most lustily for the ferryman; but it rained and stormed faster and faster, and the banks of the river were greatly overflowed, while the stream in the channel was rushing down in a most violent torrent—so wild and furious, that no one would venture to cross the stream.

All his entreaties, all he could proffer, would not, could not, tempt the hardest of the most reckless men to cross; and after waiting and suing in vain until within two hours of the expiration of the respite, he plunged into the stream, on his charger, with the pardon in his hat, secured by a handkerchief under his chin. The horse labored valiantly against the whirling current, but meeting not only the irresistible force of the wild waters and frightful whirlpools, heavy pieces of timber came pelting him anon, and turned him out of his course, time after time, until the noble animal became exhausted and sunk; leaving William to struggle with the raging elements and the terrific current. The utmost interest and consternation prevailed at this moment, among the beholders on the shore, great numbers of whom had gathered, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, to see the swollen stream, and the daring effort of the devoted brother. With a progress that few men could boast, he battled manfully against the fretted waters, and eventually made the opposite shore; but not until he had been swept nearly two miles from the place where he entered the stream. After a considerable loss of time, he procured another horse, and set out at full gallop for Chester.

About noon the storm abated, and no pardon having arrived, the painful duty of the kind Sheriff became imperative, and he proceeded to the place of execution, attended by a large number of persons, who had been confident, up to that moment, that the revolting scene of executing a woman, a young, beautiful, and much injured woman, would be averted; and so confident were they that Elizabeth's brother would yet arrive with the pardon, and so reluctant was the Sheriff to proceed, that he not only determined to delay the execution until the last moment of specified time in the Death Warrant, but sent out several deputies, appointed, qualified and instructed for the occasion, to occupy the road at proper distances for a few miles towards Philadelphia, to give signal with white flags upon inspection of the document, should William approach at the last instant, and formed an avenue through the crowd to be kept open by the constables, to facilitate access to the High Officer of the County on reaching the solemn scene.

The time, to the last minute, was occupied in religious exercises—solemn, solemn worship; but the multitude saw little, and heard less of it, for their eyes were, all gazing to the distance of the road, in the hope of catching a glimpse of William, or the signal of his approach.

The last moment arrived. Elizabeth stood up and confirmed the statement she had previously made, on the testimony of a dying woman; and then, folding her hands across her breast, called upon the Lord in these words: "O Lord, have mercy on my poor soul, and shed an eye of pity on thy poor servant, begging for mercy for her never-dying spirit. O Lord of life and glory, turn not thy ear from me in this hour of my great trial. O God, thou knowest my heart—thou knowest my heart is broken within me. O, my heavenly Father, I have sinned against thee—blot out my iniquities. For the Redeemer's sake have mercy, have mercy, have mercy—The last moment had arrived, and she was swung off, (for in those days they had no drop); but not half the multitude were aware of it, so intently were they gazing down the road towards the city, still hoping to see her brother appear.

A solemn, awful stillness followed, and was unbrokenly preserved for fifteen minutes; not a whisper waivered; every eye ran over; every mouth was dumb, save stifled moanings, and every foot riveted. A stir was suddenly discovered, and a simultaneous moan issued from the multitude—a deep, heart-penetrating moan. They saw the signal in the distance—it waved—again, it waved—they all waved—and in a few minutes William was seen coming at full speed, holding a paper as high up as his arm could reach. The Sheriff cut the rope immediately—but the vital spark had

become extinct—entirely gone. William got there just twenty-three minutes too late.

After rendering all the tender offices in any man's power, to the remains of his beloved sister, William retired from the bustle of life, and desiring to live no longer in painful intercourse with his fellow men, he went into the Conewago Mountains, and, selecting one of its wildest and most secluded parts, spent the remainder of his days in a cell, solitary and alone. He occupied his time in dressing grind-stones, which he hewed out from the massy rocks around him, and which he traded with a merchant, Mr. Wolfersberger, of Campbelltown, a few miles off, who supplied him with the necessaries of life. He lived to a very advanced age, and died in the year 1819.

Such is the sad, unvarnished tale of Elizabeth Wilson. I have adhered, literally, so far as my excellent opportunities to obtain correct information have afforded me access to the facts in the case, not varying or embellishing a single point, save one passage of no moment in the early part of my sketch. Had my design been to pen a fiction, the narrative would have afforded me abundant matter to run it into a *novellette*, by filling up the parts supplied, by *asterisks* with dialogue and discussions on ethical subjects. From so sad a recital, my readers cannot fail to draw some very salutary lessons. One or two, certainly, must impress themselves upon every reflecting mind. 1st. The sin and the evil consequences resulting from disobedience to parents. Had Elizabeth heeded her parents' advice and good instruction, had she appreciated their prayers and earnest solicitude for her temporal and eternal welfare, she would have been preserved from her infamy and an ignominious end. All her sufferings, and all her ignominy, arose, unquestionably, from disobedience to parental advice and parental authority. 2d. The next great lesson is, the evil attendant upon resisting the strivings of the Spirit of God. For five years, at the earnest strivings of the Spirit, doubtless in answer to the wrestling prayers of her devoted parents, she resisted the Spirit of Grace to her own destruction. 3d. The narrative instructs us, in fearful lines, that earth is not the theatre of *retributive justice*. The innocent victim, here, is oftentimes made to suffer for the crime of the vicious and debased, while the polished villain and the hardened wretch escape unpunished.

The truthful Goldsmith shadowed forth more than a poetic feeling, yea, a profound philosophical and religious truth, in the following stanza:—

"When lovely woman stoops to folly,
And finds too late that men betray,
What charms can smile her melancholy,
What pleasures can assuage her woe?"

The only art her guilt to cover,
To hide her shame from every eye,
To give repentance to her lover,
And wring his bosom—is to die."

In consonance with this sentiment, and in the greatest kindness, Providence, doubtless, permitted all the untoward events in the premises, for Elizabeth's best good, after she diligently sought His face sorrowing. Mysterious as are the dealings of Him who cannot err, and mysterious as they may appear to some persons in this instance, yet, unquestionably, the Lord suffered all matters pertaining to the above sad lesson, after the counsel of his own will, and after the highest wisdom. Had Elizabeth been saved, she would only have been saved to remorse and confusion of face; which she could never have *glimpsed*. She would have become a by-word and reproach in every community, wherever she might go; but, having yielded to the Lord's behest—to give Him her heart—alas! too late for her earthly good, but not too late for his mercy and pardon; and having been ripened for a higher and a better state of existence, He, in mercy, saved her from suffering continually here below, and introduced her into regions of unalloyed bliss, where neither taunt, nor reproach, nor sorrow, nor injury, is ever known.

Boardman, N. J., Nov. 20, 1853.

THE POPE'S BULL.

This name, which is now applied exclusively to instruments issuing out of the Roman Chancery, is derived from the seals which were appended to them, being formerly of gold *bullion*. Bulls were not originally confined to the Popes alone, but were also issued by emperors, princes, bishops, and great men, who, till the thirteenth century, sometimes affixed seals of metal, as well as of wax, to edicts, charters, and other instruments, though they were equally called *Bulls*, whether they were sealed with one or the other. The popes continue to the present day to affix metal or lead seals to their bulls, and only when they wish to bestow any particular marks of grace and favor on sovereigns or princes, are seals of *bullion* or gold affixed. The bull of Pope Clement VII., conferring the title of *Defender of the Faith* on Henry VIII., had a seal of gold affixed to it. Bulls containing matter of grace and favor were suspended by strings of red and yellow silk; but denunciatory and punitive bulls were hung by hempen cords.

A GOOD REPLY.—A Sunday-School teacher, instructing his class on that portion of the Lord's prayer, "Thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven," said to them, "You have told me, my dear children, what is to be done, the will of God; and where it is to be done, on earth; and how it is to be done, as it is done in heaven. How do you think the angels and the happy spirits do the will of God in heaven, as they are to be our pattern?" The first child replied, "They do it *instantly*," the second, "They do it *allegorically*," the third, "They do it *always*," the fourth, "They do it *with all their hearts*," the fifth, "They do it *altogether*." Here a pause ensued, and no child appeared to have an answer; but after some time, a little girl arose, and said, "Why, sir, they do it *without asking any questions*."

The best bred man is he who is possessed of dignified ease to reconcile him to all situations and society.

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S. S. G. ON "TRACT DISTRIBUTION."

Two communications have appeared in the Recorder, written upon our article of the 27th of October. The writer appears to be a good deal disturbed, because we have suggested that the colportage of ministers is not absolutely necessary to carry out the design of the resolution adopted at the late anniversary of the Tract Society. Number One sets forth his argument on this point, and Number Two furnishes an account of a lecture upon the Sabbath by Mr. Crandall. But what the latter has to do with the subject, we are at a loss to conceive, unless the writer supposes that our remarks had some covert allusion to Mr. C.—a supposition which is justified, neither by the paragraph excepted to, nor by anything else that we have written. The account of Mr. C.'s lecture may be well enough, and as an item of intelligence, we have no objection to it. But the use made of it by our correspondent is, to say the least, gratuitous. It was not necessary to set up a defense on Mr. C.'s behalf, for we had not asailed him.

We are a little surprised at the misconception upon our article by Bro. G. To him, it "seems" rather to oppose Sabbath Lectures, and to "bring out their real character and tract distribution." Surely, the brother did not read carefully. The very sentence which he has quoted as sustaining such a conclusion, contains a distinct admission that "sometimes a public argument is valuable." We do not think that Sabbath Lectures should be wholly suspended, and it requires no small share of frankness to twist our language into any such meaning. All we ask is, that undue stress be not laid upon them. For it is a fact, that some of our people attach so much importance to this kind of labor, that they are ready to cast a minister away from his more ordinary work in order to send him round the country lecturing and disputing upon this one favorite topic, the Sabbath. This, in our opinion, is giving the subject too much prominence. In simplifying its importance above the ordinary work of preaching the gospel, and tending to strengthen the impression, already too prevalent, that the great end of all our religious efforts is to bring men to the observance of the Sabbath. We do not want to see our ministers diverted from the work of daily caring for the souls committed to their charge, and in order to carry out the design contemplated by the Tract Society, it is not necessary that they should be. And all that we intended by the remarks which have called forth our correspondent, was to show that there was no necessity for it—that the churches had all the requisite agency within themselves for fulfilling what the resolution of the Anniversary contemplated, notwithstanding the small number of ministers—that there were honest-hearted, amiable brethren, who might engage in the work, and whose quiet, unobtrusive manner, accompanied with prayer to the Lord of Truth, would, in a majority of cases, serve a better purpose than open controversy, which too often engenders a state of feeling unpropitious to calm investigation.

It is not that we are opposed to occasional lectures, given by ministers, that we have written as we have. But we wish to impress it upon churches, that, whether ministers can be had for the purpose or not, the work can be done. Nay, more; we wish to impress it upon them, that argument is not all that is wanted. In some cases there has been too much of it. What is more needed is prayer. Some foolishly suppose, that they must continue to argue a point, as long as there is any man of opposition; as if mere logic would silence the cavils of an unwilling heart. But we are quite certain that, in thousands of instances, opposers gain say the truth, not so much because they do not understand it, as because it interferes with their carnal desires; and, of the mere desire to invent some excuse for remaining in sin, they will hold on in argument, and show an opposition, which might better be met with "Who art thou, O man, that repliest against God?" than with any prolonged discussion. There is needed, in all cases, just as much argument as is necessary to state the subject clearly. Any thing beyond this tends to draw the mind away from the contemplation of simply what God has spoken to that which is merely human. When God's truth has been once stated clearly and intelligibly, the next resort should be to prayer. For the work of converting men to the Sabbath is to be God's work, rather than ours; and if we do not learn to consider it so, and act accordingly, God will frown upon us, and men will mock, and we shall continue to be the same poor, insignificant, despised people, that we always have been.

It is because we are firm believers in the efficacy of prayer, and are satisfied that nothing short of God's power will suffice to render men obedient to the truth, that we can see in the quiet diligence of the colporteur, accompanied with fervent supplications to Heaven, a more efficient agency, in the majority of cases, than prolonged argumentative efforts. In so expressing ourselves, we take for granted, of course, that the Tracts themselves contain a sufficiently clear statement of the truth. If they do not, let them be revised, or their places supplied by others more judiciously written.

We do not see the force of the view presented by our correspondent, that what we have written "may with equal propriety be said against the preaching of the gospel." He that would take that method of preaching the gospel which stirs up angry opposition, when another method would answer quite as well, would display very little of the wisdom of the serpent and the harmlessness of the dove. If opposition must come—if there is no alternative—let it come; but certainly it is not to be courted, as the necessary means of doing good. Besides, we have a special command to go every where preaching the gospel, but we have no such command to go every where lecturing upon the Sabbath. If it be replied, that the Sabbath is a part of the gospel, and therefore included in the great commission, we admit that in an extended sense of the term gospel, as including not only the good news of salvation by the blood of Christ, but also all moral duties, it is a part of it. It must, therefore, receive a proportional share of the preacher's attention. But when, instead of presenting it in connection with other duties, and with the plan of salvation, we single it out as a topic to be presented by itself, we are not so restricted as to the method of doing it, but what we may take that which seems to us most expedient.

The design of our correspondent, evidently, is to make it appear, that the aversion created by Sabbath lecturing is of the same nature with that manifested towards the preaching of the gospel. But this is a view that needs to be scrutinized a little. The manner of the speaker often has as much to do in calling forth the opposition of his hearers, as the matter which he presents. In regard to the preaching of Paul, of Peter, and of the Apostles generally, we must suppose, in the absence of testimony to the contrary, that their manner was unexceptionable. Hence, the opposition of their hearers was simple hatred of the truth. Indeed, in regard to their manner, we have clear testimony, that it evinced a "longing after souls in the bowels of Jesus Christ," (Phil. 1: 8); "meekness in instructing those that opposed themselves," (2 Tim. 2: 24); "great heaviness and continued sorrow of heart" on their account, (Rom. 9: 2); "gentleness, even as a nurse towards her children, willing to impart, not the gospel of God only, but also their own souls," (1 Thess. 2: 7, 8); "enduring all things for the elect's sake," (2 Tim. 2: 10); and "warning every one day and night with tears," (Acts 20: 31).

A like manner of presenting the Sabbath question would, undoubtedly, be followed by great advantages; it would, certainly, take away all ground for supposing that the opposition made to it is any thing else but opposition to God's truth. And if there was any thing in the history of the past, or in the signs of the present, to justify the impression that the subject would be presented in this manner, we would say, Let Sabbath lectures be multiplied to almost any extent. But there is, probably, not one of us so entirely free from party feeling, and so completely emptied of all selfishness, that we can go about the country, and discuss this one subject day after day, and night after night, making it (in fact) our whole business, without falling so much into the spirit of mere sectarianism as greatly to prejudice the cause. For it seems to be a well established fact, that even Christians cannot engage in the defense of some one doctrinal peculiarity, and give their entire attention to it, without becoming so permeated and saturated therewith, as to have scarce any thing else to exhibit as the evidence of their piety; in which case they are properly chargeable with sectarianism, notwithstanding the point for which they contend is a part of God's revealed will. Witness our Baptist brethren, with many of whom the initiative ordinance of the gospel so fills the eye and heart, that their chief merit as Christians consists in being thorough-paced, zealous-hearted Baptists. Not that they are not very worthy people in other respects also; but the outgoings of their zeal are almost invariably in this one direction. We Sabbatharians are prone to the same failing with regard to our own denominational peculiarity; and there is no man among us so elevated above human infirmity, that he can devote his attention to this one subject, without falling into that sectarianism of manner which produces in his hearers a state of feeling highly unfavorable to candid investigation—a feeling which is more than mere opposition to the truth, such as is made by the wicked of the preaching of gospel; it is rather a feeling of disgust, which renders farther attempts at instruction useless.

Now be it understood, that we are not opposed to Sabbath lecturing. We have occasionally done something at it ourselves; and, if Providence so order, we shall do it again. But, we apprehend, it may be carried to an extreme. For, notwithstanding the vast importance of the Sabbath Institution, it is not the all in all of religion. It is not in the keeping of it, that lost sinners find their redemption. And though it may be one part of our mission to announce, that the blessing of Israel's God will rest upon those who keep the Sabbath from polluting it, our great and leading duty is that which devolves upon all who have tasted that the Lord is gracious; namely, to preach redemption through the blood of Jesus.

Before closing, we want to say, that the entrance by Bro. G. of his "solemn protest against the unmerited opprobrium which aims at the champions of truth, the defenders of God's law, the soubriquet of bull-dog-fighter, disputer, &c.," is wholly gratuitous. Such epithets have not been applied in the columns of the Recorder; at least, not in its editorials,

and we have no recollection of their being used by any of our correspondents.

One thing more. It never entered our mind, while we were penning our editorial of Oct. 27th, that Bro. G. himself had been a Sabbath lecturer. T. B. B.

"SUNDAY CORN."

The article from the Investigator, headed "Sunday Corn," deserves more attention. It is as follows:— "My two acres of Sunday Corn, that I promised to raise for the purpose of buying Liberal Books with the proceeds of the sale, I have not harvested yet, but I think it will yield about seventy bushels per acre. It stands about twelve feet high, and all the work was done on Sunday. I don't see but what Nature or Providence has smiled upon my Sunday work, though the priests tell us that no labor performed on that day ever prospers; my two acres of corn tell another story."

God does not change the order of nature to prevent men by force from hating and disobeying him. That Sunday Corn man may also lift his head in proud blasphemy against God, and still be prospered in raising corn, under the blessing of Him who has declared that seed time and harvest shall continue till the end of all things. But every such blasphemer should know, that God as well as man will have a harvest season, when the good shall be gathered, and the bad thrown away, or burned up. Until his harvest is gathered, and is converted into "Liberal Books," and these have done their work, the full amount due the man is not manifest. It will probably be a much greater harvest than the man supposed he was bargaining for. The bragging was too soon. In all this he may be treading upon wrath against the day of wrath, and find that he has presumed too much on the mercy of God, in using the products of His earth to curse His name.

Again, there can be no sin in the act of planting, cultivating, and harvesting corn on Sunday, because there is no law of religion forbidding it. Yet, if a man perform an act for the sake of defying the God of religion, though the act may not be sinful of itself, yet, in thus performing it, he becomes a sinner. It is not sinful to secularize Sunday, yet it becomes a sin for a man to secularize it who believes God requires it to be kept holy, for in so doing he shows his hostility to God's government. A remedy would be found for the "Sunday Corn" man, and all Sabbath breakers, in fearing God and keeping his commandments. J. B.

MAINE LAW—A LOGICAL ARGUMENT.

The Legislature should rescind the present License Laws, and prohibit, by some suitable law, the sale of intoxicating liquors to any that will buy for the ordinary purpose of beverage.

PROOF. Because 1. The daily or general use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage is suicidal. Because 2. He who gains property by selling intoxicating liquors as a beverage to any who will buy, gains it by an unjust traffic. Because 3. The Legislature has no constitutional right to pass a law licensing any to sell intoxicating liquors to any that will buy—such a law is unconstitutional.

If these propositions be true, the truth of the leading proposition will follow as a legitimate conclusion. That they are true, will appear by the following arguments:

First. The general use of whatever is poisonous, and only poisonous in its essential nature, is suicidal. The general use of intoxicating or alcoholic liquors as a beverage, is poisonous, and only poisonous, in its essential tendency. Therefore, the general use of intoxicating or alcoholic liquors as a beverage is suicidal.

Second. Whoever gains property by violating the rights of others, is engaged in an unjust traffic. He who gains property by trafficking in or selling intoxicating liquors as a beverage, is violating the rights of others. Therefore, he who does this is engaged in an unjust traffic.

Third. The civil legislature has no right to pass any act, the necessary and essential tendency of which is to defeat the objects of the constitution or government under which they act—such an act is plainly unconstitutional. An act licensing a man to sell intoxicating liquors to any one that will buy, tends necessarily and essentially to defeat the objects of the constitution, under which they act. Therefore the civil legislature has no right to pass an act licensing a man to sell intoxicating liquors to any that will buy—such an act is plainly unconstitutional.

The preceding "proposition" and "proof" have been published by Dr. Smith, President of Randolph Macon College, Va. He offers to discuss them upon strictly logical principles with any gentleman who doubts that they are strictly true, and demonstrate that they are strictly true, and that every voter should be guided by their authority. There can be but little difficulty in gaining the assent of most minds to their truthfulness. The voters of New York have so decided. They now await with confidence the enactment of a prohibitory law, by the Legislature just elected. If such a law shall be enacted by the Legislature, the people are bound, by the authority of the necessity and righteousness of the law, to see that it is faithfully executed, and no man has a personal right to resist its execution. The laws of the State protect its citizens against robbery, and punish the robber. By the same right, the Maine law should be executed. The law lays its hand upon the implements used for counterfeiting, and upon weapons in the hands of dangerous persons. By the same right it may seize and destroy by burning or drowning the alcoholic liquor kept and sold for the suicidal purposes for which it is used.

Furthermore, when there is a responsibility that requires active operations, there is guilt when that action is not taken. He who stands

by and sees a murder committed, without resisting it, is deemed a partaker of the crime. So those citizens that shall remain quiet and unprotesting while the murderous traffic in ardent spirits is carried on in their midst, and men are slain by it, are verily guilty. The murderous list at a late Court in New York city numbered eighteen, and yet in the same city there are now ten thousand licensed and unlicensed murderers, who have not been indicted, and who will for a time go "unwhipped of justice," and unhung. A prohibitory liquor law must be hailed by every peace-loving citizen as the great harbinger of peace, and safeguard against murder. Where there is one man slain by hostile weapons in the hands of the murderer, there are one thousand slain by the licensed traffic in ardent spirits. O, thou great murderer, Rum! thy sentence of death shall be passed upon thee soon, and on the day of thy public execution, a universal shout of victory shall be thy death dirge. J. B.

WHAT IS "BABYLON?"

To the Editors of the Sabbath Recorder:— In seeing an extract of a letter in the "Advent Review and Sabbath Herald," I am induced to ask a few questions. I will here give the "extract"—

"Bro. M. L. Dean writes from Ulysses, Potter Co., Pa., Oct. 23d, 1823.—The church here has been greatly encouraged and strengthened, the summer past, by the labors of Bro. Wm. S. Ingraham. Six, at least, have left the Seventh-day Baptist denomination, and are now 'looking for that blessed hope,' and the glorious appearing of the Saviour. Others are searching for the truth. The cause has been gradually gaining here, ever since Br'n Edson and Andrews first came with the third angel's message. 'The Lord has done great things for us, whereof we are glad.'"

Now it is well known, that our "Advent" friends teach that "Babylon" means the churches; and that the words, "Come out of her, my people," (Rev. 18: 4) mean that we should come out from the churches of the different denominations. I would inquire, whether this is not a very great error?

That "mystery, Babylon the great, the mother of harlots and abominations of the earth," (Rev. 17: 5) cannot mean the Christian church in any of its forms. I will suggest a few reasons.

First—The woman had already sat upon five of the different "heads" or forms of government, before there was any Christian church. Rev. 17: 9, 10. "Five are fallen, (when John wrote,) one is, and the other is not yet come." These "seven mountains," "seven heads," or "seven kings," are understood to mean the seven different forms of government on which the "woman"—the earthly power of human government—had sat: 1. Kings; 2. Dictators; 3. Tribunes; 4. Decemviri; 5. Triumvirate. These were then all "fallen," "one is" (Imperial) when John wrote; this is the sixth; and the seventh, Papal, had not yet come. This "woman," then, being so much older than any Christian church, cannot mean the Church in any of its forms.

Second—"Babylon" cannot mean the Christian church, because that "in her was found the blood of saints, and of prophets, and of all that were slain upon the earth," (Rev. 18: 24); and this cannot be all found in the Christian church. Third—Babylon cannot mean the Christian church, because "the woman which thou sawest is that great city which reigneth over the kings of the earth," (Rev. 17: 18); and the church did not then reign over the kings of the earth. The "great city" is "spiritually called Sodom and Egypt, where also our Lord was crucified." Rev. 11: 8.

Fourth—Babylon cannot mean the Christian church, because it is the staff of the wicked, "the sceptre of the rulers." Isa. 14: 5. "The hammer of the whole earth." Jer. 50: 23 "Mystery, Babylon the great, the mother of harlots and abominations of the earth," therefore, cannot mean the Christian church in any of its forms; but it is the earthly power of human governments. And whether she siteth upon many waters, (Rev. 17: 15; Jer. 21: 13); or whether she siteth upon a scarlet colored beast, (Rev. 17: 3); or on seven mountains, (Rev. 17: 9); or whether she siteth in the temple of God, (2 Thess. 2: 4; Isa. 14: 13); or whether she siteth as a queen, (Rev. 18: 8; Isa. 47: 7, 8); yet "her merchants are the great men of the earth," who trade most in the affairs of government, and she will make laws, sometimes, contrary to the laws of the Most High, although "power belongeth unto God."

If our advent friends will answer the above reasons, and show that "Babylon" means the Christian churches, then we are ready to hear the call, "Come out of her, my people." B. CLARK. ALDEN, Erie Co., N. Y., Nov. 1853.

BIBLES STAMPED IN FRANCE.—The stringent measures instigated by the priests to limit the sale of good books by hawkers has defeated itself in a curious manner in some of the most benighted districts of France:—

"In those parts of France it has hitherto been practically impossible to disseminate Protestant Bibles, because the hawkers, who alone supply the majority of country people with books, knew very well that the sale of them would, under one pretext or another, entail the loss of their license. But now that a government stamp is affixed to every publication before it can be lawfully sold by the hawkers, they have nothing to fear so long as they sell nothing unstamped. The government mark is a conclusive certificate, and it being impossible for the government to stigmatize the Bible as a bad book, Protestant Bibles are now selling freely in priest-ridden Brittany, and many other places where such things were scarcely known."

OUR PALESTINE MISSION.

The Committee on Outfit, appointed to attend to the preparation and departure of the missionaries to Palestine, are in hopes of engaging passage for Bros. Jones and Saunders, with their families, by a vessel to sail from Boston in a few weeks for Jaffa direct. Yet, owing to the lateness of the season, few vessels are up for the ports of the Mediterranean, and some uncertainty exists as to the time, and it may be a week or two longer before the time will arrive when we will give the parting hand to our beloved representatives to the land of Israel. Should too much delay occur in securing a passage by a sailing vessel, it may be deemed expedient for them to proceed by steam to Liverpool, and thence by merchant vessel to Jaffa or some other port in the vicinity, which the Committee are informed leave Liverpool weekly.

In the mean time, active measures will be required to provide all that will be useful and necessary for the prosecution of the work which our people have undertaken. Many things yet remain to be done, and several weeks will necessarily elapse before the missionaries themselves will be ready. Those having contributions of goods or articles for the mission will inform either member of the Committee, that timely notice may be sent of the time and place of shipment.

A. D. FITZWORTH, Philadelphia, N. J.; Committee on Outfit. H. H. BAKER, New Market, N. J. T. B. STILLMAN, New York.

THE NORTH-WESTERN ASSOCIATION.—We are indebted to the Secretary for a printed copy of the Minutes of the Seventh-day Baptist North-Western Association. A full account of proceedings at the recent meeting in Walworth, Wis., has already appeared in the Recorder, and therefore we only give now the statistics of the churches, which were not included in that account:—

Milton—V. Hull, pastor; D. Babcock, J. Bond, R. C. Bond, elders; L. H. Bond, N. Maxson, deacons; A. D. Bond, clerk. Members, 182.

Walworth—O. P. Hull, pastor; A. Maxson, Wm. S. Clarke, deacons; N. L. Bassett, clerk. Added 23, total 205.

Farmington—No returns. Christiana—Z. Campbell, pastor; T. Maxson, licentiate; Z. Gilbert, R. J. Crandall, R. T. Green, deacons; W. H. H. Coon, clerk. Members, 55.

Berlin—J. M. Todd, pastor; C. Hubbard, C. Clark, deacons; D. E. Lewis, clerk. Members, 63.

Southampton—S. Coon, elder; A. Hakes, licentiate; P. Stillman, clerk. Members, 16.

Dakota—G. C. Babcock, deacon; C. Thorngate, clerk. Members, 21.

REVIVALS.—Several of our exchanges give accounts of interesting revivals in different parts of the country.

The Southern Baptist says that in Savannah, Ga., nearly fifty young converts have been received into the First Baptist Church, and a "very great number" into the Methodist Church.

At Ottawa, Ill., the Congregational Church has enjoyed a precious revival, and nearly all of the churches and denominations in the place are represented as interested in the work.

Rev. Mr. Dudley, of Danville, Vt., writes to the Vermont Chronicle, that an extensive and extending work of grace is there enjoyed; that a large number are rejoicing in hope, and others inquiring what they must do to be saved; the Academy shares largely in the work, and the attention of the town is more or less arrested.

The friends of New Hampton Institution will be rejoiced to hear that the first term of the school in its new location at Fairfax, has been blessed with a precious revival of religion. Several have been baptized, and others are indulging hopes. The work is also spreading into the towns and parishes adjoining.

MR. ROBERTS, THE MISSIONARY IN CHINA.—Attention has been directed to this gentleman by the assertion that the leader of the Chinese insurgents recognizes him as having been his teacher in religion. An exchange paper gives a brief sketch of Mr. Roberts and his mission:—

"He first went to China as a missionary on his own account, leaving, as he supposed, property in this country for his support. This property, if we rightly recollect, was in Mississippi, and in the revolutions of the times turned out to be of nominal value only. A missionary society, originated for the purpose in Kentucky, had, we believe, the charge of this property in its hands. After the failure of this scheme, Mr. Roberts was received as missionary of the American Baptist Missionary Union, and continued in this relation until about the time of the formation of the Southern Board, when he became a missionary of that body, and so continued until a year or two ago. He is not a man of culture, and has not been regarded as altogether a practicable man by his associates. Both Boards found it difficult to keep him within the traces. His eccentricities, however, have never detached him from his original friends in Kentucky."

SELLING NEWSPAPERS ON SUNDAY.—Judge Thompson delivered an opinion in the Philadelphia Court of Quarter Sessions, recently, in the matter of "the sale and crying of newspapers on Sunday." The Judge held that the mere carrying about and selling of newspapers on Sunday would not amount to a breach of the peace, but the "crying" of newspapers in the streets on Sunday would constitute such an offence.

Jews in New York.—It is estimated that there are about 30,000 Jews in New York. They own thirteen synagogues, one in Crosby street, one in Green street, two in Henry street, one in Wooster street, one in Norfolk street, and one in Clinton street, two in Attorney street, one in Chrytie street, one in White street, one in the upper part of Broadway, besides two or three more places of private meeting.

TAXATION IN OLD TIMES.—To show how things were done sixty years ago in Massachusetts, a correspondent of the Watchman and Reflector furnishes the following extract from a letter addressed to the late Dr. Rippon of London, dated July 26, 1794:—

"There has been a Baptist church in Medfield, twenty miles from Boston, ever since the year 1776, and they have a minister now preaching with them, yet they were all taxed last year towards the support of the Congregational minister of the town. And on the 2d instant, one of the Baptist society there was seized for said tax and carried to Boston, and there imprisoned; but our two Baptist ministers in Boston sent a letter to the assessor of Medford about it, which they received the next Saturday night; and as their proceedings were contrary to law, the Congregational minister of Medfield was so much agitated that on Lord's day morning, the 6th inst., he sent two of their assessors to Boston, and they released the prisoner, without his paying any costs, and conveyed him home the next day. I was in Boston the week following, and was informed of the unreasonableness of many in town and country at their violent conduct. This instance may give you some idea of the weakness of what they call the established religion in our government. If Christians in general would unite and renounce that tyranny, it would soon be at an end in America. But as the Man of Sin must die with the consumption, he hath a slow, lingering death. 2 Thess. 2: 3, 8. Perhaps his death will be more violent in Europe than in America."

MINISTERIAL PERQUISITES.—Under this head, a correspondent of the Independent says that while, for fifty or a hundred years past, there has been little or no increase of ministerial salaries, there has been a great falling off in the item of ministerial perquisites. The following statement is introduced in proof:—

In looking over, lately, a manuscript record of the descendants of the celebrated John Eliot, the "Apostle to the Indians," I found the following paragraph, which may serve to throw a little light on the "shady side," as it appeared a century since. In speaking of Rev. Andrew Eliot, D. D., who was installed pastor of the New North Church in Boston, April, 1742, and died Sept. 13, 1778—the writer says: "It was the custom, some eighty or a hundred years ago, to give the minister rings, gloves, &c., at weddings, funerals and baptisms. I have lately come into possession of my grandfather Eliot's almanacs for forty or fifty years, in which he kept an account of such matters; and I find that in twenty-eight years of his ministry he received 2,940 pairs of gloves, of which he sold during twenty-one years to the amount of \$1,441 18c. Old Tenor. During the same years he received 188 gold rings. In eight years he sold of these to the amount of \$227 15c. Old Tenor. His presents during his ministry of thirty-six years amounted to over \$8,000, Old Tenor."

FREE-WILL BAPTISTS.—The fifteenth General Conference of the Free-Will Baptist Church commenced at Fairport, N. Y., October 5th, and closed at about 11 o'clock, A. M., on the 18th. The principal topic of discussion was in reference to a Biblical school, which the denomination are determined to establish. The locality, however, is not yet decided upon, but it is in the hands of a committee. By the report on statistics, it appears that the Free-Will Baptists in this country number 50,180 communicants. During the past year there was an increase of over 3,000. There are 1,122 churches and over 1,000 preachers connected with the society. Their opposition to slavery is constant and uncompromising.

Jews in Singapore.—A small Jewish congregation exists at Singapore. A correspondent of the Jewish Chronicle writes that a few months since, he visited their synagogue in that ancient city, and distant part of the world. He had the honor of being called to the reading of the Holy Law from a beautiful scroll, the rollers of which were of silver, very beautifully ornamented with filagree work. There was just sufficient to form a Minyan. He breakfasted and passed the Sabbath with the President, who showed him marked attention. They claimed to be descendants of the first Babylonish captivity, and are ignorant of the second dispersion. They embraced him as a brother, and were glad to find, although a European, he could converse with them in the Hebrew language.

THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW.—A South Carolina paper—the Charleston Mercury—has the following sensible remarks in relation to the effects of the Fugitive Slave Law of 1850, sometimes called the "Bill of Abominations":— "The South has gained nothing but a loss by this law. It was a stupid blunder on the part of Southern statesmen. The value of the slave lost is eaten up if capture follows, while hated to the institution abroad; and opposition to it at home, are increased by its hard features and the barbarous enforcement of them."

THE MEMORIAL.—The second volume of the Seventh-day Baptist Memorial is completed. Before entering upon the third volume, we ask attention to the following business items: 1. Those who are indebted for the first or second volume or both, are requested, if possible, to pay up before the first day of January. 2. The third volume will be sent to all subscribers for the second volume, who do not notify us to the contrary before the first day of January. 3. All orders for back numbers and volumes have been filled. If any persons have failed to receive the numbers due them, they are requested to notify us immediately. 4. Title pages and tables of contents for the first and second volumes, have been printed, which will be convenient for those desiring to have their numbers bound, and will be furnished without charge to those wishing them. 5. There are on hand a few copies of the first and second volumes, bound separately, in paper, with title pages and tables—price \$1 per volume. 6. In a few days we shall have vols. 1 and 2, bound together, in cloth and leather—price \$2 50.

General Intelligence.

European News.

By the steamer Washington at New York, and the Canada at Boston, we have one week later news from Europe.

The Turks and Russians have had several skirmishes, in which the former appear to have come off victorious, with heavy losses to the latter. Accounts from Vienna state that the Turks had an engagement with the Russians, in which fourteen superior Russian officers fell, the Turks remaining masters of the field, and the Russians retreating to Bucharest. Four Russian officers arrived at Constantinople as prisoners of war. Accounts from Constantinople state that the Sultan had positively rejected all proposals which the diplomatists have submitted to him. It is rumored that the Czar has formed an alliance with Dost, Mahomet, of Persia, to proclaim war against British India, if Great Britain persists in supporting Turkey. Austria remains neutral, but keeps a strict watch over the movements of Servia. The Servian Government in the mean time has ordered the population to arms, and has informed the Porte that neither Austria nor Russia will be permitted to occupy Servia. The Porte has decided that foreign refugees shall not be employed in Europe, but may serve in Asia.

The Paris Monitor states that the French troops in Algiers have obtained a victory over the Arabs, on the 29th Oct. The enemy left 250 dead on the field, the French having captured all their standards, arms and horses, as well as 4,000 sheep and 390 camels. The French lost 8 men killed and 20 wounded.

From China it is announced that Shanghai has been occupied since Sept. 7 by a band of insurgents. At Amoy on the 12th Sept. the rebels completely routed a body of Government troops.

An iron fishing steamer of 100 tons and 30 horse power, intended for the Deep Sea Fishing Association of Scotland, has been launched on the Clyde. The vessel is intended to carry boats with their crews, nets, lines, &c., to the fishing grounds, while she admits also of fishing from her decks and of trawling on a new system, besides being ever ready to afford shelter and assistance to the fishermen whenever a gale should spring up.

California News.

By way of New Orleans, we have California news to Nov. 1st, two weeks later.

The total amount of treasure shipped from San Francisco on the 1st November, by both routes, was \$2,750,000, mostly for New York.

The miners generally were prosperous. Many new placers had been discovered.

Two steamers—the American Eagle and Stockton—had exploded, killing two persons. The most absorbing questions in California are the proposed removal of the capital, and the election of a United States Senator, to take his seat in 1855.

From the Sandwich Islands the news is ten days later. Another change has been made in the Ministry, Prince Kamehameha having resigned the office of Prime Minister, and John Young being appointed his successor.

The fine building known as the San Francisco Hotel, had been entirely consumed by fire.

A serious riot is reported to have occurred at a place called Martinez, in which three Spaniards were killed.

Trade in San Francisco, and indeed throughout California, is represented as exceedingly dull, owing to the immense stock of goods on hand, and all articles except flour have met with a further decline. Flour, however, is quoted as being firmly held. The crops were turning out fine.

THANKSGIVING.—This festival was observed in New York with more than usual strictness. Most of the churches were open for service, and several of the institutions established for the benefit of the poor gave Thanksgiving Dinners. At the dinner of the Ladies' Home Mission Society at the Five Points Mission House, addresses were delivered by Joseph Hoxie, Father Gavazzi, and others, and about \$300 was contributed in cash. At the Home for the Friendless there was a Donation Visit, which brought in some \$600 in cash, besides gifts of provisions, clothes, and fancy articles for sale.

Speaking of Thanksgiving calls to mind the following paragraph from Rev. Mr. Powers' History of Coos County in New Hampshire, which is copied to show how Thanksgivings were kept in olden time:—

"Early in the settlement of Coos, it so happened that the annual Thanksgiving was passed before the intelligence of it arrived there; but soon after, a Dr. White came up to visit his friends at Newbury, and brought with him a proclamation. This proclamation was read publicly on the Sabbath by Mr. Powers, and by him it was proposed that they should keep a Thanksgiving, notwithstanding the time specified by the Governor was passed, and he proposed the next Thursday. Upon this, a member arose and gravely proposed that it might be deferred longer—for," said he, "there is not a drop of molasses in the town, and we know how important it is to have molasses to keep Thanksgiving. My boys have gone to No. 4, and will be back, probably, by the beginning of next week, and they will bring molasses; and it had better be put off till next week Thursday." It was unanimously agreed to; but the molasses not coming, it was deferred another week; and finally, Thanksgiving was kept without molasses. This, which is enough to provoke a smile, will nevertheless show us the simplicity and destination of those days."

POCKETS FULL OF SAINT PETER.—Father Gavazzi is witty as well as eloquent. In a speech in New York, he related the means used by the Catholics to silence and murder him:—

The participants in the Canada riot came into the church, not only against me, but against women, against children, against unarmed citizens. The riots were not aimed against me only, but against liberty of discussion, Romanists and Jesuits, if you wish to meet me; if you do not like my doctrine; if you dispute my historical facts; do not answer me with stones and guns, but answer me by

SUMMARY.

facts; answer me reasonably, like men, and not like brutes and savages! Stones are not so soft and logical as syllogisms, my dear brethren! (Laughter and applause.) They are strong arguments, it is true, but not very persuasive! At the door of the church in Montreal, men were stationed with clubs for the use of the rioters, and in addition, the pockets of the miscreants were filled with stones. These are the primary volumes of the Canada schools! The important passage of Matthew, said to allude to Peter, "On this rock will I build my church," has been made rather clear to me since my Canadian tour. I can now really believe, without much difficulty, that the Roman Catholic Church is built upon this rock, after having witnessed Roman Catholics coming into church with their pockets full of Saint Peter! (Great laughter and applause.) Without wrong or ridicule, I might say: "Upon this rock is their church built." Yes, it is a material church, without spiritual elements.

Important Arrest and Recovery of Money.

A few weeks since, a bag, containing \$37,810 in bank bills, was mysteriously stolen from the counter of the Bank of the State of New York, just before the hour of closing. The police have since been on the alert to ferret out the expert thief, and at various times it was thought that a clue had been obtained. The arrest of two men, at Toledo, Ohio, with \$2,000 of bills corresponding with those stolen, in their possession, created some stir, but it was reserved for our City Police to discover the true rogue, and recover the money. It appears that on Saturday afternoon, Nov. 26, Officer Keefe, of the Chief Office, was in a public house in Broadway, where he met a suspicious character known as Chauncey Johnson, for whom he had for some time been looking, and suspecting that he knew something of the robbery, the officer took him aside, and charged him directly with it. Johnson, who no doubt had heard of the arrests at Toledo, thinking the officer was possessed of all the facts, became alarmed, and offered Mr. Keefe \$2,000 to allow him to escape. The officer pretended to accept the bribe, and the fellow then told him that he was in possession of all the money, and said that it was at his room in Commerce-st. The two then proceeded in that direction, but the officer, on learning the number of the house, arrested the rogue, and lodged him in the Fifteenth Ward Police Station. He then proceeded to search the room of his prisoner, and found about \$33,000 of the stolen money wrapped in an old flannel shirt. Johnson was then removed to the Chief's Office. This same individual was arrested in July last for stealing a box containing \$700 from behind the counter of Lovejoy's Hotel, but on trial he was acquitted in consequence of the absence of the principal witness for the prosecution. He is a young man, of rather a sporting appearance, and has lived most of his days in this City. The two men who were arrested in Toledo, are supposed to have been accomplices of Johnson's, and had taken the \$2,000 West to circulate. The balance of the stolen money has probably been gambled away by Johnson. The \$5,000 reward offered by the Bank for the recovery of the stolen money, will probably be awarded to the officer who made the important arrest.

A Monster Ship.

Donald McKay, of Boston, has just completed the largest sailing ship in the world. She is called the Great Republic, is clipper built, and has about 6000 tons of storage capacity. She is 325 feet long, has 53 feet extreme breadth of beam, and 39 feet depth of hold, including four complete decks. The height between her spar and upper decks is 7 feet, and between the others 8 feet; and all her accommodations are in the upper between decks. The crew's quarters are forward, and aft she has sail-rooms, store-rooms, accommodations for boys and petty officers, and about two cabins and a vestibule. The after cabin is beautifully wainscoted with mahogany, has recess sofas on each side, ottomans, marble-covered tables, mirrors, and elliptical panels ornamented with pictures. She has also a fine library for the use of her crew, and spacious accommodations for passengers.

On the spar deck there are five houses for various purposes, but such is her vast size, they appear to occupy but little space. She has an eagle's head forward for a head, and on the stern, which is semi-elliptical in form, is a large eagle, with the American shield in his talons. She is yellow metal up to twenty-five feet draught, and above it is painted black. Instead of bulwarks, the outline of her spar-deck is protected by a rail on turned stanchions, which, with the houses, are painted white. She is built of oak, is diagonally cross-braced with iron, double ceiled, has four depths of midship keelsons, each depth fifteen inches square, three depths of sister keelsons, and four bilge keelsons, two of them riders, and all her frames are coaged, also the keelsons and waterways, and she is square-fastened throughout. She has three tiers of stanchions, which extend from the hold to the third deck, and are kept in the most substantial style. She also has many long pointers and ten beamed hooks fore and aft. In a word, she is the strongest ship ever built. Her model is very beautiful, her ends are very long and very sharp, and her lines slip very concave forward and aft. The gripe of her forefoot, instead of being angular, is arched, and rises about 18 inches from a straight line. Viewed either end or broadside on, she is the most beautiful vessel we could wish to see. She has four masts, the after one fore-and-aft rigged, and named the spanker mast; the others are termed as usual, and have Forbes' rig. The lower masts, commencing with the fore, are 130, 131, 122, and 100 feet long, and the lower yards 110, 115, and 90 feet square, and the other spars in like proportions. She carries nothing higher than royals forward or aft, and is very snug and strongly rigged. She has on board a steam engine of 15 horse power, designed to do all the heavy work, such as taking in or discharging cargo, setting up rigging, hoisting topsails, pumping ship, &c.

A few years since, Mr. E. C. Swift, of West Topsham, owned the stage from Montpelier to Bradford. He found himself in serious pecuniary embarrassment, and started for California. After trying his luck in the mines with indifferent success, he finally took up his old business of staging. A short time since he returned with a pile amounting to some \$20,000, called all his creditors together at Wait's River House in Topsham, paid them off, principal and interest, and threw in a good dinner.

Messages are now sent to and received from Halifax, in the space of five minutes, via the House Printing Telegraph line. The distance by telegraph between Halifax and New York is about one thousand miles.

For whipping his daughter, aged 19 years, on Sunday, Oliver Shaw, of Palmer, (Mass.), has been sent to the house of correction for ninety days.

Officer James L. Metcalf, of the Crystal Palace Police, the other day arrested a man named C. E. Weidemeyer, who has occupied the position of one of the Directors in the German Department, and on searching his residence, No. 378 Fourth-st., a large stock of goods were found, which had been purloined from the French, German, and other departments, from time to time. The goods stolen were multicolored in their character, and embraced jewelry, shawls, silks, cloths, china, plate, &c. Among other stolen property found at the rogue's house was a superb Sevres vase, the property at Napoleon III, and a beautiful breakfast service sent to the Exhibition by the Czar of all the Russias.

The completion of the interior of the main building of the Smithsonian Institution is now actively progressing. The original plan having been changed by the Regents, all the wood work and framing has been removed, and its place is being supplied by fire proof materials. The first story is to be fitted up for the Library and Museum of Natural History, and the second story as a Lecture Room, capable of accommodating 2,000 persons. These arrangements it is thought will be completed within six months at the farthest, when the western wing of the building, at present occupied by the Library, will be converted into a Gallery of Art.

From the Directory of Chicago for 1853, we collate a few facts of general interest. The number of names upon the list is nearly 13,000, which is considered to represent a population of 55,000. The volume informs us that we have 120 physicians, and 170 lawyers. There are 42 church edifices, and 23 hotels, within the city limits. Our Fire Department consists of 12 companies, numbering 600 efficient men. There are published in the city 24 periodicals, of which 7 are dailies, and 16 weeklies, 1 of each in German, and 4 monthlies.

Col. Thorne, of Washington Hollow, Dutchess County, N. Y., lately imported a valuable Durham bull, and other stock, by the steamer Herman, which were selected, without regard to cost, of the best to be found in England. The bull is stated to have cost five thousand dollars. By the Washington, on her last trip, he received a cow, of the same strain as the bull, for which, we are told, he paid \$3,000, besides the expense of her passage. This is probably the highest priced cow ever imported. She was accompanied by a two months old calf, which cost \$750. Also, a lot of South Down sheep, of superior quality.

Speaking of the inducements to build a railroad to the Pacific, an exchange says that it would make the United States at once masters of the Commerce of Asia. From England to China is 9,658 miles and 120 days by the overland route; 18,500 miles and 170 days' sail by the Cape of Good Hope; 12,000 miles and 130 days' sail or 63 days' steam by the Isthmus of Panama; while a route across this continent would bring Liverpool within 37 days of Shanghai, and reduce the cost of transportation more than one-half.

John Walker, a brewer at Cincinnati, recently deceased, left an estate of \$260,000. By will he devised to his wife in cash \$10,000, and her dowry of one-third in real estate, for her natural life. She claims, as they were childless, she being a second wife, that she, as next of kin, is entitled to the whole of the personal estate, beside her dower in the realty. The nineteen heirs of Walker claim that if Mrs. Walker elects to not take by the will, she relinquishes the \$10,000 legacy, and all the personal property, and can only take her dower in the realty. The case is in the court.

A new discovery has been made relative to deaf persons. Two artists in London have invented an instrument which is placed within the ears without projecting, and being of the same color as the skin, is not perceptible. It enables deaf persons to enjoy general conversation, to hear distinctly at church and public assemblies; the unpleasant sensation of singing noises in the ear is entirely removed, and it affords all the assistance that could be desired.

The N. Y. Tribune of Nov. 26th says:—Gerrit Smith is in this city at present, under medical treatment. His disease is the one popularly called rush of blood to the head, which is thought by physicians to be a reversal caused by a severe but successful surgical operation to which he submitted several months ago. His physicians, we are informed, cherish the hope that he will be relieved in season to take his seat at the opening of Congress.

The Ohio State Journal says: The Capitol of the State of Tennessee, now near completion, is said to be one of the finest buildings in the world. Its cost is a million of dollars. It is built of solid limestone taken from near the hill on which it stands. The roof is of Tennessee copper, and the speaker's stand of marble quarried in that State.

While the City Marshal of Bangor, Me., was engaged in destroying a quantity of liquor that had been seized, some one in the crowd inquired, "Why was not this solid for three hundred pence and given to the poor?" A voice in the distance replied, "The poor have enough of it; let it go!"

A free negro, 70 years old, named Dr. Perkins, has been convicted in the Circuit Court of Bracken County, Ky., and sent to the Penitentiary for three years, for aiding the escape of a slave. Two other negroes and two white men have been indicted for the same offense.

Since the 1st of November, two vessels have been dispatched for Liberia by the American Colonization Society, conveying, jointly, nearly three hundred and fifty emigrants, to become citizens of the young Republic of Western Africa.

Anna Burrows, a young girl in Philadelphia, has recovered a verdict of \$2,995 damages against Messrs. French & Richards, for injuries received by her, in falling through a defective grating into the vault of the defendants at the corner of Market and Tenth-sts., in that city.

The Circuit Court in Broome county has awarded \$4000 damages to Mrs. Primrose Johnson, whose husband was killed by an accident on the Erie Railway.

At one of the missionary stations, the question, "What is original sin?" having been put to an aged Indian chief, he promptly replied, "Laziness!"

The Dodge Co. Iron Company, just organized, with a capital of half a million of dollars, in Dodge County, Wisconsin, are about going largely into the manufacture of railroad iron, so that Wisconsin will no longer need to go abroad for her rails. They have contracted for the erection of twenty blast furnaces, and one large rolling mill, to be devoted exclusively to railroad iron. The Beloit Journal states that they have already contracted to furnish to the Milwaukee and La Crosse Railroad fifty tons of iron per day on and after the 1st of March next, until the track is laid to Portage City.

The New Bedford Mercury publishes an extract of a letter from the commander of the U. S. ship Powhatan, at Port Louis, Mauritius, in which it is stated that the pirates who murdered the officers and crew of the American schooner Queen of the West, of Dartmouth, Mass., were in confinement at the Island of Bourbon, having been taken from Nos Bey in a French vessel of war, tried and condemned to hard labor for life in chains. They were wandering Arabs, the subjects of no established government.

The emigration to Nebraska is stated by The St. Louis Democrat to be surprisingly great, and from day to day trains of wagons may be seen advancing upon the territory, not only from Missouri, but from Kentucky, Illinois, and other Western States. The civilized Indians resident in Nebraska cultivate their farms, are educated, and speak good English, and are desirous of becoming citizens of the United States.

Some time ago a man was assaulted in Berwick, Maine, and was removed over the line to his residence in New Hampshire, where he died. Judge Howard, of Maine, has charged the Grand Jury of York County that the murderer cannot be indicted, at common or statute law, where the deadly wound was inflicted in one State and the man died in another—so the murderer will escape all punishment.

Mr. Kennedy, the clergyman, belonging to the Reformed Presbyterian Church, who was arraigned for reading the Psalms or Hymns in use in the church in which he officiated, by invitation, during the sessions of the Synod of the former body, has been suspended from the ministry for the offense. Since his suspension he has been received into the Presbytery of Ohio, and is now in full standing in the Presbyterian Church, O. S.

Two colored men, brothers, recently made application to one of the courts of Richmond, Va., asserting that they had become so far removed from their original blood as to entitle them to the benefit of an act of Assembly, which declares that persons with less than one-fourth negro blood shall be considered white persons; and under this plea they claimed the privilege of going abroad without registers. The Court, after hearing arguments on both sides, refused the application.

Madame Sontag, whose German reputation as a singer is not inferior to that of Jenny Lind, gave a free concert to the Sunday-schools of Richmond, Va., recently. There was a general gathering of the teachers and pupils, filling the large church to its utmost capacity, and all seemed to be highly delighted with the performance. Among the songs was the familiar one of "Home, Sweet Home."

The first American Magnetic Telegraph Line was established in 1844, between Washington City and Baltimore. The aggregate number of main and branch lines in the United States at the present time is about one hundred. There are completed and in operation 27,000 miles, and 10,000 more are in progress of construction.

Messrs. Benson and other parties concerned in the importation of Guano from the Lobos Islands in 1852, have applied to the State Department for an indemnity for the losses incurred through the failure of this Government to support them in taking the article from the islands without paying tribute to Peru. The amount of the claim is stated at a million of dollars.

A dispatch dated Boston, Tuesday, Nov. 22, 1853, says: Last evening the train from Boston for New York via Fall River, stopped at Stoughton to repair damage to a wheel, when the special train for Bridgewater ran into it. The engine penetrated half way through the rear car, seriously scalding and injuring five passengers.

A dispatch dated Detroit, Saturday, Nov. 26, 1853, says: The propeller Independence, Capt. John McKay, left her dock at the head of Portage River on the evening of the 21st inst., with a heavy freight of winter supplies for Ontonagon and Lapointe, and a large number of passengers. When about a mile out her boiler burst, tearing the boat to atoms, and killing four persons.

A dispatch dated Philadelphia, Saturday, Nov. 27, 1853, says: Yesterday afternoon, about 3 o'clock, the tow-boat Thos. Reasman ran into and capsized a small boat containing a number of persons going out to the emigrant ship Tuscarora, just arrived, opposite Race-st. Some six or eight of those who were in the boat are supposed to have been drowned.

Fourteen suits have been commenced against the Farmers' Deposit Bank, of Pittsburgh, Penn., for alleged violations of the small note law. The Clerk and Directors are accused of paying out notes under the denomination of five dollars, at the counter. The penalty for infringement of the law, in the case of banks, is very heavy, being \$500 for every note so issued.

The packet-ship Constellation left Liverpool on the 21st of October with 922 passengers, and arrived at New York on the 25th of November with 822 passengers, having lost 100 in a voyage of 35 days. The packet-ship Hibernia arrived at New York on the same day with 380 passengers, having lost 33 on the voyage.

At the late term of the Court of Common Pleas in Hillsborough County, a man was tried for biting off another's nose, last Thanksgiving Day. The Jury decided that he should pay for the delicious mouthful of meat thus forcibly obtained, the sum of \$70 42. This may, therefore, be considered as the legal value of a man's nose.

The Circuit Court in Broome county has awarded \$4000 damages to Mrs. Primrose Johnson, whose husband was killed by an accident on the Erie Railway.

At one of the missionary stations, the question, "What is original sin?" having been put to an aged Indian chief, he promptly replied, "Laziness!"

The London Times, Oct. 4th, states that the competition between the North-western and the Great Western Railway Companies has risen to such a pitch that in one case, where the lines of the two great companies run between the same towns, the traveler may ride a distance of sixty miles for sixpence. In another case, the fare for riding ninety miles is 1s. 6d.

The Christian Witness says that Mr. G. W. Beck, of Somerville, Mass., has publicly renounced Romanism, and conveyed to the P. E. Church the establishment long known as the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Prospect Hill, Somerville, valued at a sum between \$5,000 and \$6,000.

On the morning of Nov. 24th, as the steamer Bay State was on her way from Fall River to New York, during a fog, she came in contact with the sloop Sylph, which was so injured that she sunk immediately, taking down with her two of the crew.

Mrs. Minerva Bradshaw recovered, in the Marion Circuit Court, a judgment for \$4,000 against the Peru and Indianapolis Railroad, as damages for the death of her husband, an employee, killed from injuries received on a train while in the service of the Company.

The Wisconsin Methodist Conference have resolved to request the next General Conference to specify an early day when slaveholders in the Methodist Episcopal Church shall either free their slaves or leave the church.

In Chicago, there are 17,063 children—an increase of nearly 5,000 in two years. The total population of Cleveland is 31,214, of whom 8,426 are young Americans, between the ages of 5 and 21.

There are twenty-four Catholic churches in the city of New York and its vicinity, and nine convents: At eighteen of these churches the English language is preached, five the German, and one the French language.

An invoice of splendid Turkish goods has just been received for the Crystal Palace Exhibition of 1854, valued at \$180,000. These goods will be opened and occupy the space of goods removed.

The steamer Robert Martin, running between Charleston and Cheraw, S. C., burst her boiler last week, killing ten persons, and wounding several others.

At a late term of the County Court in Perry County, Ia., there were twenty-two applications for divorce, seventeen of which were granted.

Eleven negro slaves ran away from Marion Co., Missouri, recently, and were conveyed beyond the reach of their pursuers, by means of the underground railroad.

Henry C. Bowen, of the firm of Bowen & McNamee, has just ordered six hundred dollars' worth of evergreens to be set out in the streets of South Woodstock, his native village.

On Thanksgiving Day, a young lady crossing Broadway, N. Y., was run over by an Express wagon, and so injured that she died soon after.

John R. R. Remington, known as the inventor of the "Remington Bridge," died in Texas recently of yellow fever.

Twenty-eight thousand five hundred and six emigrants arrived at New York between Oct. 21 and Nov. 17, 1853.

Two Irishmen were arrested last week in Louisville, who are suspected of running off negroes.

There are fifty-nine divorce cases before the Courts of Common Pleas at Cincinnati.

New York Market—November 28, 1853.

Wheat—Pots and Peas \$5 50. Flour and Meal—Flour, 6 31 a 6 87 for common to straight State, 6 87 a 7 06 for mixed fancy Michigan and common to good Ohio. Bye Flour 4 9 a 5 00. Corn Meal 4 00 for Jersey. Buckwheat Flour 2 12 a 2 37 per 100 lbs. Grain—Wheat, 1 50 a 1 55 for red Western, 1 65 for white Ohio, 1 70 a 1 79 for Genesee. Rye 1 00, Barley 81 a 84c. Oats 49c. for Jersey, 52c. for State and Western. Corn, 31 a 32c. for Western mixed. Provisions—Pork, 11 00 for prime, 14 00 for mess, 5 00 a 5 50 for country prime, 8 75 a 11 00 for country mess. Dressed Hogs 6 a 6 25. Butter, 11 a 13c. for Ohio, 16 a 19c. for State dairies. Cheese 7 1/2 a 9c. for Ohio, 9 a 10c. for State. Hams—65 a 70c. for shipping. Lumber—15 00 a 15 50 for Spruce and Pine. Potatoes—2 00 a 2 25 per bbl. for Carters—3 00 a 3 25 for Sweet. Gravel—Clover 10 a 10 1/2c. for old, 11 a 11 1/2c. for new. Flaxseed 1 1/2 a 1 50 for Southern and State. Tallow—11 1/2c. for Butcher's Association.

MARRIED. On the 27th of October, by Eld. A. W. Coon, Mr. Russell Burdick to Miss Irene E. Coon, all of Milton, Wis.

Also, on the 8th of November, Mr. Delevan Sherwood to Miss Louisa R. Knapp, all of Albion, Wis. Nov. 19, by Eld. N. F. Hill, Mr. Arnold W. Collins to Miss Sarah M. Saunders, all of Alfred. At Clarence Hollow, N. Y., Oct. 18th, 1853, Mr. Lemuel P. Baldwin, of Newstead, to Miss H. Azzel Blanchard, of the same place.

DIED. In Broadbail, N. Y., Nov. 21, 1853, Emma E., only daughter of Henry G. and Eliza C. Hawley, in the 18th year of her age. The subject of this notice obtained a hope in the Saviour when about fifteen years old, embracing the Bible Sabbath. During her protracted illness she bore her suffering with Christian patience and fortitude; when death closed her earthly career on her emaciated frame, her countenance brightened, and a smile hung upon her lips; she called her friends and took leave, saying, Be faithful to God.

In Berlin, Wis., on Sabbath morning, Oct. 1st, 1853, of bilious typhoid fever, Miss Sarah Davis, in the fifteenth year of her age. The deceased, though young, was a bright ornament of the Christian religion. She was an active and living member of the Seventh-day Baptist Church in this place. Her seat was at the Lord's table; and in these circles her loss is deeply felt, as well as at the home friends. In Brooklyn, Wis., Sept. 22, 1853, Mr. James Hickock, aged 22 years. He felt that his peace was made with God, and we feel that our loss is his eternal gain.

At Alfred Center, N. Y., Nov. 21, Joel R., infant son of Abram C. and Hannah T. Stannard. Nov. 15, of fever, Ira W. Saunders, of Alfred, in the 30th year of his age.

LETTERS.* J. M. Todd, Wm. M. Fehnstock, E. D. Spicer, M. A. Rogers, J. A. Begg, Albert Barnhart, H. C. Hawley, H. B. Lewis, I. G. A. Gardner, A. W. Coon, J. E. Potter, J. B. Clarke, Rowse Babcock, John Mann, Jr.

RECEIPTS. FOR THE SABBATH RECORDER: O. Sheppard, Greenwich, N. J. \$2 00 to vol. 10 No. 52 J. Mann, Jr., Quincy, Pa. 2 00 11 52 John E. Potter, Philadelphia, Pa. 1 00 10 52 Henry B. Lewis, Albion, Wis. 2 00 10 52 J. A. Potter 2 00 10 52 E. S. Maine, Alfred Center 2 00 10 52 Robert Williams, Alden 2 00 10 52 I. G. A. Gardner, Syracuse 1 00 10 52

R. TITSWORTH, M. D., HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, FRONT ST. BERT, FAIRFIELD, NEW JERSEY. Clothing Establishment. THE subscribers, under the firm of TITSWORTH & DUNN, have opened a Clothing Establishment at No. 22 Day-street, New York, where they intend to carry country-made, and ready-made clothing as a branch of their business, may here obtain a supply of the most fashionable terms. Individuals who desire to have their wardrobes on short notice, may here be fitted with complete suits without delay, or if they prefer it, may select their cloths and have their orders, which will receive prompt attention. An examination of our stock and facilities will, we trust, convince those who give us a call, that they can please themselves at No. 22 Day-street as well as at any other place in the City of New York. WILLIAM DUNN, & R. TITSWORTH, JR. JOHN D. TITSWORTH, E. M. TITSWORTH.

General Railroad Company of New Jersey. NEW YORK, Somerville, and Easton—Winter Arrangements—On and after Oct. 3, 1853, Passenger Trains will leave as follows—From Pier No. 2 North River, New York—8 A. M., 12 M., and 3 P. M.; Leave Philadelphia, for Somerville (way) at 5 P. M.; Leave Philadelphia, for Easton, at 6 A. M., 9 A. M., 12 M., 3 P. M., and 5 P. M.; Leave Somerville (way) at 6:50 A. M.; This line connects with trains by the N. J. Railroad Company, foot of Courtland-st. Stages connect with trains from New York as follows:—From Plainfield for Bankersville, &c.; from Somerville, for Peapack, &c.; from White House for Flemington, &c.; from Easton, for Delaware, Wilkes-Barre, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c.; GEO. H. PEGRAM, Superintendent.

New York and Erie Railroad. TRAINS leave pier foot of Duane-st., New York, as follows: Day Express at 7 A. M. for Buffalo direct, over the N. Y. & Erie Railroad and the Buffalo and N. Y. City Railroad, without change of baggage or cars, and also for Dunkirk. Mail at 8 A. M. for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and all intermediate stations. Passengers by this train will remain over night at any station between Susquehanna and Corning, and proceed the next morning. Accommodation at 12:30 P. M. for Delaware and all intermediate stations. Way at 4 P. M. for Delaware and all intermediate stations. Night Express at 5 P. M. for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant at 5 P. M. for Dunkirk and all intermediate stations. On Sundays only one express train, at 5 P. M. The Express trains consist of Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, and thence direct to Cincinnati; also to Sandusky, Toledo, Monroe, Chicago, and St. Louis; also, with first class steamers for Cleveland, Toledo, and Detroit.

Great Western Mail Line. SIXTY MILES DISTANCE SAVED by taking the SOUTHERN and NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD. Through tickets for Chicago, St. Louis, Milwaukee, Racine, Kenosha, Waukegan, and Sheboygan, by New York and Erie Railroad via Dunkirk, St. Paul, and New York City Railroad, People's Line of Steamboats, Fulton City Railroad via Buffalo, connecting at Buffalo with the splendid steamers EMPRESS STATE, J. Wilson, Commander, Mondays and Thursdays. SOUTHERN MICHIGAN, D. Perkins, Commander, Tuesdays and Saturdays. NORTHERN INDIANA, L. T. Pheatt, Commander, Tuesdays and Saturdays. Leaving Buffalo every evening (Sundays excepted). These steamers are low-pressure, built expressly for the Lake trade, and for finish, speed, strength, and safety, have no superiors anywhere. The connections with the Express Trains at Toledo and Monroe, for Chicago and St. Louis, are perfect, and can be relied upon. Forty hours from New York to Chicago. Time and money saved by taking this line. Passengers preferring it can take the Lake Shore Railroad to Toledo, the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad to Chicago, thence by the Rock Island Railroad to La Salle, forming the only continuous line of Railroad to the Illinois River. For Through Tickets or Freight apply to JOHN F. PORTER, Agent, 193 Broadway, Cor. De-y-st., N. Y.

Stonington Line, for Boston, PROVIDENCE, NEW BEDFORD, TAUNTON, and NEWPORT. Island Route, without change of cars or detention. The steamers C. VANDEBILT, Capt. Joel Stone, and COMMODORE, Capt. J. M. Lewis, in connection with the Stonington and Providence, and Boston and Providence Railroads, leaving New York daily (Sundays excepted) from Pier No. 2, N. R., first wharf above Battery-pole, at 4 o'clock P. M., and Stonington at 8 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of the train which leaves Boston at 5 1/2 P. M. These steamers are unsurpassed for strength, safety, speed, comfort, and elegance. The officers are experienced and efficient. The natural advantages of this route are superior to any other; being shorter and more direct, the trip is more pleasantly and expeditiously performed, while passengers can always rely on reaching their destination in advance of those by either of the other routes. On the COMMODORE, from New York—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. From Stonington—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. From Stonington—Monday, Thursday, and Saturday. From Stonington—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. N. B.—Passengers on arriving at Stonington proceed immediately per steamboat train to Providence, Boston, Taunton, and New Bedford, or by accommodation train from Stonington at 6:30 A. M. The steamer PERRY leaves Providence for Newport at 9 A. M., and 6 P. M., daily, except Sundays. For passage, berth, state-rooms, or freight, application may be made at Pier No. 2, N. R., or at the office No. 10 Battery-pole.

DeBryer Institute. Faculty. REV. JAMES B. IRISH, A. M., Principal, and Professor of Intellectual and Moral Science and Classical Literature. Miss JOSEPHINE WILCOX, Preceptor, and Teacher

Miscellaneous.

I Owe no Man a Dollar.

Oh, do not envy my own dear wife,
The wealth of my next door neighbor,
But bid me still to do my duty...

Sunday Sports in France.

A letter to the N. Y. Tribune, dated Tuesday, Nov. 1, gives the following account of doings on the previous Sunday:—

The most brilliant assemblage of the season took place last Sunday at the favorite resort near Ville d'Avray. The Emperor, Empress and suite, the Grand Duchess of Baden and suite, a majority of the chiefs and subordinates of the Departments of State, the nobility and gentry, the members of the jockey club, and a large number of English gentlemen, who had come over expressly for the occasion, crowded the field of sport.

The Emperor and Empress came on the field in an elegant calèche, drawn by four horses, with four similar carriages following, containing their suite, but without military escort. They stepped out of their carriage into the crowd, and passing through a narrow opening that was made for them spontaneously by the people, without the aid of policemen, they passed to the imperial stand, in front of which six soldiers were drawn up to present arms, while another gave the imperial rap, tap, tap, on the drum.

The horses were all English, but owned in France. Their owners, titled gentlemen, were to ride each his own horse. The first race was to be twice around the track, two miles and a half; eight horses started. At the river they all jumped nearly together, and all escaped without accident except the Count Talon's fine horse, Honey Dew, who fell and broke a hind leg, near the stifle joint. He was afterward shot. The rider escaped with a serious injury. At a garden fence, another horse fell and was "done for;" two others bolted at the hurdles, and only four came in on the "home stretch."

given, one horse bolted up the hill, and was no more seen; another fell, and two came in on the home stretch at a sweeping rate, leaping the obstacles as if there had been nothing in the way.

These races produce the greatest excitement imaginable; for, besides the usual interest taken in a horse-race, there is added to it the expectation, in fact, the almost certainty, that a serious accident of some kind will happen. And what gives still further interest, is the fact that the riders are generally the owners, and are not only titled persons, but men of respectability, of family, and of wealth, and engage in the chase more for excitement than for money.

The Way to Get an Office.

The following has come to us through a source that entitles it to entire credit:—

A huge two-fisted, broad-shouldered son of North Carolina, appeared a few days ago in the treasury building, and inquired for the Secretary. He was directed to the proper door, but when about to enter the ante-room, was stopped by the messenger, for not observing the usual ceremonies.

"What's the matter now?" asked Rip Van Winkle. "You can't go in, Sir," replied the messenger. "We'll see about that," replied Rip, as he gathered the messenger in his brawny arms, and set him aside.

The Wine-Crop of the West.

We have deferred, for some time, an article upon the grape interests of our State and the West generally. We wish we could do the subject greater justice than the limits of an editorial column give us opportunity; for the grape culture, the grape and wine interests of our community are fraught with very considerable importance now, and must, eventually, become a great and absorbing feature of the State's property.

In Missouri, near Hermann, there are 500 acres; in Indiana, 200 or 300; in Illinois about 100, and in Kentucky the same—making about 2,500 acres in all. It is estimated that Indiana, Ohio and Kentucky will this year produce at least half a million gallons of wine. The yield on some of the vineyards will be equal to 7,000 or 8,000 gallons—allowing 2,400 vines to the acre, planted about three feet apart, in rows separated by a distance of three feet.

It has been customary to give a piece of land, of say fifteen to twenty acres, with a house on it, to these Germans, on the condition that the tenant shall plant a certain quantity of grapes each year, in a proper manner, and pay the proprietor one half the proceeds of the vineyard.

A few days ago we visited the wine-vaults of Mr. Longworth, and the following facts were derived: There are three vaults, one of which will turn out 50,000 bottles every year, and another 100,000 bottles yearly, of dry wine. Some portion of the cellars is occupied by immense butts, or cylindrical tanks, one of which holds 5,000 gallons, or \$5,000 worth of wine, if bottled.

Extraordinary Operation on the Subclavian Vein, by the Mate of a Vessel.

The following narrative is given with three objects: Firstly, to show the value of self-control and common sense, in scenes of danger; secondly, the resources of nature under the most desperate circumstances; and, thirdly, to correct the boastful surgeon, when he feels inclined to convince the world that all that is excellent and skillful centers in himself.

Edward T. Hinckley, of Wareham, Mass., then mate of the bark Andrews, commanded by James L. Nye, of Sandwich, Mass., sailed some two years and a half since (we find the date omitted in our minutes) from New Bedford, Mass., on a whaling voyage. When off the Gallipagos Islands, one of the hands, who had shown a malicious disposition, attacked Captain Nye with some violence, in consequence of a reproach given him for disobedience.

Mr. Hinckley immediately thrust his fingers into the wound, and endeavored to catch the bleeding vessel; with thumb against the clavicle, as a point of action, and gripping, as he expressed it to me, "all between," he found the bleeding nearly ceased. The whole affair was so sudden, that Mr. Hinckley stated to me, he was completely at a loss what step to take. Such had been the violence of the hemorrhage, a space on the deck fully as large as a barrel head, being covered with blood in a few seconds, that it was evident from that and the consequent faintness, that the captain would instantly die, should he remove his fingers from the bleeding vessel.

was pressed together by being stretched across my finger. As I had often sewed up cuts in the flesh, and knew nothing about tying blood vessels, and supposed that was only done when they were cut in two, as in amputated limbs, I concluded to try my hand at sewing it up; so I took five little stitches; they were very near together, for the wound was certainly not half an inch wide, if so much."

The practical anatomist and surgeon will at once see the internal evidence of the entire truthfulness of this extraordinary narrative, and the certainty that Mr. Hinckley must have closed up a wound in the subclavian vein. Aside from the position of the wound rendering any other explanation impossible, and the color and amount of blood instantly lost, the fact that a wound of the subclavian artery must have been followed by aneurism, if not instant death, renders the conviction unavoidable that it must have been the vein.

Production of Oxygen Gas.

M. Boussingault has lately described a process by which pure oxygen gas may be obtained from the atmosphere at a trifling cost, so as to enable it to be collected in unlimited quantities, and preserved in gasometers, like coal-gas, for application to many practical uses in the arts.

It is found in practice advisable to mix the barytes with hydrate or magnesia, so as to prevent the fusing of the first; this mixture, when placed in an earthen tube heated to dull redness, is to be oxidized by passing a current of dry atmospheric air over it. Soon as the oxidation is completed, the tube is connected with the gas-holder, and a jet of steam allowed to set upon it; this reconverts the per oxide of barium into hydrate of barytes, the excess of oxygen being given off and collected in the gas-holder.

The Marrow Squash.

Much depends upon the manner of planting squash seeds, as well as other seeds, to ensure good crops. Every man's motto should be, "work the soil deep," and with the blessing of God, I shall have vegetables to sell add to keep. When I have planted my squash seeds after the following rule, I have never failed of being well paid for my labor.

Long lived People.

Let me now be permitted to delineate the portrait of a man destined to long life. He has a proper and well-proportioned stature, without, however, being too tall. He is rather of the middle size, and somewhat thickset. His complexion is not too florid; at any rate, too much ruddiness in youth is seldom a sign of longevity.

lent or destructive. If he ever gives way to anger, he experiences a useful glow of warmth, an artificial and gentle fever, without an overflowing of the bile. He is fond also of employment, particularly calm meditation and agreeable speculation; is an optimist, a friend to nature and domestic felicity, has no thirst after honor or riches, and banishes all thoughts of to-morrow. [Art of Prolong. Life.]

Improvement in Making Butter.

M. Chamembel proposes to introduce a modification in the process of making butter, by which the latter will be improved in quality and rendered capable of being longer kept in a fresh state. If butter contained only the fat or oily part of milk, it would but slowly undergo changes from contact with the air; but it retains a certain quantity of caseine, which, transformed by fermentation, gives rise to butyric acid, to which rancid butter owes its disagreeable taste.

PREPARING POULTRY FOR MARKET.

In answer to the question, "How shall I dress and pack my turkeys, geese, ducks, and chickens, to send to New York market?" the N. Y. Tribune says: Hang your turkeys up by the heels, and cut the jugular vein. Pick them dry. Remove the intestines and wipe inside dry. If you use water at all, do it by holding the bird by the legs and letting an assistant pour the water through them.

COAL IN INDIANA.

There are in Indiana 7,700 square miles of coal beds. In Great Britain a single square mile of coal area produces annually about 2,570 tons of coal. Her whole coal area, exceeds Indiana's but 4,100 square miles, yet her annual production is 31,500,000 tons.

HONEST POLICY.

A gentleman one day conversing with a watch-maker upon the dishonest practices of persons in his way of business, was thus addressed by him:—"Sir, I served my apprenticeship with a man who did not fear God, and who consequently was not very scrupulous in the charges which he made to his customers. He used frequently to call me a fool, and tell me I should die in a work-house, when, in his absence, I used to make such charges as appeared to be fair and honest. In course of time I set up in business for myself, and have been so successful as never to have wanted a shilling; whilst my master, who used to reproach me for my honesty, became so reduced in circumstances as to apply to me for a couple of guineas, and did at length himself die in a work-house."

A SHORT VOYAGE AROUND THE GLOBE.

The iron screw steamer Argo, recently arrived at Southampton, Eng., has been round the globe in 128 days. She was 64 days on her passage from Southampton to Melbourne, via the Cape of Good Hope; and occupied the same length of time in returning via Cape Horn. She is completely ship rigged, and has an auxiliary steam power of 300 horse, to be used in adverse winds and calms.

Bells! Bells! Bells!

THE Subscribers manufacture and keep constantly on hand all sizes of Church, Factory, Steamboat, Ferry, Locomotive, School Houses, and Plantation Bells. These Bells are hung with the patent iron yokes with no visible arms. They can be turned around so that the clapper will strike in a new place; which is desirable after a bell has rung a few years. Springs are affixed in a new way to prevent the clapper from resting on the Bell, thereby prolonging the sound. These Bells are manufactured from the best stock and are cast in iron castings.

American Sabbath Tract Society's Publications.

- THE American Sabbath Tract Society publishes the following tracts, which are for sale at its Depository, No. 9 Spruce-st., N. Y., viz:—
No. 1—Reasons for introducing the Sabbath of the Fourth Commandment to the consideration of the Christian Public. 28 pp.
No. 2—Moral Nature and Scriptural Observance of the Sabbath. 32 pp.
No. 3—Authority for the Change of the Day of the Sabbath. 32 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 Subscribers. 4 pp.
No. 6—Twenty Reasons for keeping Holy, in each week, the Seventh Day instead of the First Day. 4 pp.
No. 7—Thirty-six Plain Questions presenting the main points in the Controversy; A Dialogue between a Minister of the Gospel and a Sabbatarian; Counterfeit Coin. 3 pp.
No. 8—The Sabbath Controversy: The True Issue. 4 pp.
No. 9—The True Commandment: False Exposition. 4 pp.
No. 10—The True Sabbath Enforced and Observed. 16 pp.
No. 11—Religious Liberty Enforced by Legislative Enactments. 16 pp.
No. 12—Misuse of the Term Sabbath. 8 pp.
No. 13—The Bible Sabbath. 4 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:—
A Defense of the Sabbath, in reply to Ward on the Fourth Commandment. By George Carter. First printed in London, in 1794; reprinted at Stratford, Ct., in 1802; now republished in a revised form. 168 pp.
The Royal Law Contended for. By Edward Stennett. First printed in London, in 1658. 60 pp.
Vindication of the True Sabbath, by J. W. Morton, late Missionary of the Reformed Presbyterian Church. 64 pp.
Also, a periodical sheet, quarto, The Sabbath Vindicator. Price \$1.00 per hundred.

Seventh-day Baptist Publishing Soc.'s Publications.

- The Sabbath Recorder, Published Weekly. Terms—\$2.00 per Annum, in Advance.
The Sabbath Recorder is devoted to the exposition and vindication of the views and movements of the Seventh-day Baptist Denomination. It aims to promote vital piety and vigorous benevolent action, at the same time that it urges obedience to the commandments of God and the faith of Jesus. Its columns are open to the advocacy of all reformatory measures which seem likely to improve the condition of society, diffuse knowledge, reclaim the inebriate, and enforce the enslaved. In its Literary and Intelligence Departments, care is taken to furnish matter adapted to the wants and tastes of every class of readers. As a Religious and Family Newspaper, it is intended that the Recorder shall rank among the best.
The Sabbath-School Visitor, Published Monthly. Terms per Annum—variably in advance: One copy, 5 cents; Five copies, 25 cents; Twelve copies, one dollar; Twenty copies, one dollar and 50 cents; Forty copies, one dollar and 50 cents.

The Sabbath-School Visitor.

Each number of the Memorial will contain a lithographic portrait of a Seventh-day Baptist preacher, together with a variety of historical, biographical, and statistical matter, designed to illustrate the rise, progress, and present condition of the Seventh-day Baptist Denomination. Wood-cutting of meeting-houses will be introduced from time to time in connection with the history of the churches.

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