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NEW YORK, FIFTH-DAY, DECEMBER 22, 1853.

WHOLE NO. 496.

The Sabbath Recarder.

"AN APOSTOLIC MINISTRY."

This is the title of a printed discourse delived by Rev. Dr. Wayland before the New York Baptist Union for Ministerial Education, at its annual meeting in Rochester, N. has been much discussed of late, our readers will no doubt be glad to know what view of it is taken by this distinguished minister and ian Secretary the following synopsis of the discourse.

The text is Mark 16: 15-" Go ye into all the world, and preach the Gospel to every

"When the Israelites were bitten by the fined: fiery flying serpents, and the bite was inevitamunicate the news to his brethren, and urge | world." them to avail themselves of the remedy which campment, and in this sense every tribe was have now, mostly, gone to their rest.

for two or three years at war with the thousands of Israel. We are now among the concluded a peace with the continent of Eu- communion in the United States. By what you a bag of gold for it." much longer be protracted.

"It happened that on a Saturday afternoon in February, a ship was discovered in the offing, which was supposed to be a cartel, bringtheir unsuccessful mission. The sun had set gloomily, before any intelligence from the vessel had reached the city. Expectation became painfully intense, as the hours of darkness drew on. At length a boat reached the wharf, announcing the fact that a treaty of peace had been signed, and was waiting for become a law. ' The men on whose ears these the city, to repeat them to their friends, shoutpeace! peace! Every one who heard the peal to the result of these labors with greater sound repeated it. From house to house, from street to street, the news spread with electric rapidity. The whole city was in es that fill the whole of Western New York commotion. Men bearing lighted torches this University, with all its strength in the were flying to and fro, shouting like madmen, Peace! peace! When the rapture had partially subsided, one idea occupied preaching, the prayers of these plain, pious, every mind. But few men slept that night. In groups they were gathered in the streets and by the fire-side, beguiling the hours of midnight by reminding each other that the has been much less rapid. Our views in many agony of war was over, and that a worn-out and distracted country was about to enter again upon its wonted career of prosperity. Thus, every one becoming a herald, the news soon reached every man, woman and child in the city, and, in this sense, the city was evangelized. All this you see was reasonable and proper. But when Jehovah has offered to our world a treaty of peace, when men doomare men perishing all around us, and no one has ever personally offered to them salvation through a crucified Redeemer?"

His third inquiry is, "Who is thus to preach the gospel?" In reply to this question, he

"What would be the answer to this question, if we listened to the voice of common humanity? When the brazen serpent was lifted up, who was to carry the good news throughout the camp? When the glad tidings of peace arrived in the city, who was to proclaim it to his fellow-citizens? When the news of peace with God, through the blood of the covenant, is proclaimed to us, who of us shall make it known to those perishing in sin? The prove his talent to the utmost is specially imgrossest selfishness would claim to be exempted from the joyful duty of extending to others the blessing which we have received our-

selves." He examines this part of his subject at

revival, it is appropriate to all times; for men appropriate culture would be specially valu-

Y., on the 19th of July last. As the subject Testament, as it seems to me, always refers but one in twenty of our candidates, com- And taste the bright waters that flow in my way teacher. We therefore copy from the Christ- conscious of a love for the work itself, and for all our brethren whom God has called to

two forms of ministerial labor; that of evan- ual, in the exercise of a sound and pious discreature." He first shows what this gospel is. gelists, and that of pastors. Evangelists are cretion, to determine the extent to which he And the fond recollections of earlier years Next, what is meant by preaching it. We specially preachers or missionaries. Pastors is able to avail himself of our services. While make the following extract to show his views are placed over particular churches. The means should be fully provided for pursuing

bly fatal, Moses was directed to set up a bra- New Testament idea of a church of Christ; be impossible." zenserpent, with the assurance that whosoever it is a company of believers, each one united that had been bitten, looked upon it should to Christ and pervaded by his spirit, and each be healed. You can imagine how the first one devoting every talent, whether ordinary man who felt its saving efficacy flew to com- or peculiar, to the work of evangelizing the

He then goes on to show the success that had delivered him from death. Every man the Apostles met with in their day; alludes to who was healed became immediately a herald the Burman mission, to Oncken and the Gerof the glad tidings to others. Every one who man mission, and shows that these missions was saved became a publisher of the salvation, have been conducted upon the true apostolic or, in other words, a preacher, until in a few minutes the news spread throughout the en- and refers to the labors of a class of men who

"But it will perhaps be said, this is an ex-"Allow me to illustrate the meaning of this ample from a foreign country; would the term, as used by our Lord, by an occurrence same means for extending the reign of Christ of which I was an eye-witness. It so chanced, avail us equally here at home? Cast your that, at the close of the last war with Great eyes backward, then, and look upon our own Britain, I was temporarily a resident of the condition some fifty or sixty years since. The city of New York. The prospects of the na- men are now living who remember the Baption were shrouded in gloom. We had been tist denomination when it was the least of the mightiest nation on earth, and, as she had now most numerous, perhaps the most numerous rope, we were obliged to cope with her sin- means has our increase been so astonishing? gle-handed. Our harbors were blockaded. How has it come to pass, that believers in Communication coast-wise between our ports | such multitudes have, through our instrumenwas cut off. Our ships were rotting in every | tality, been added to the Lord? I think the creek and cove where they could find a place | answer at once suggests itself, if we call to of security. Our immense annual products mind the character of the Baptists of the prewere moulding in our ware-houses. The ceding generation. Though plain men, gensources of profitable labor were dried up. erally of ordinary education, they were men Our currency was reduced to irredeemable of prayer, full of the Holy Ghost, each one paper. The extreme portions of our country | holding himself in a special manner responsiwere becoming hostile to each other, and dif- ble for making known to those that were ferences of political opinion were embittering around him the truth as it is in Jesus. They the peace of every household. The credit of were men of conference and prayer meeting the government was exhausted. No one and revivals of religion; who, in barns, i could predict when the contest would termin- school rooms, and in private houses, wherever ate, or discover the means by which it could they could collect an audience, preached re pentance towards God, and faith in our Lord Jesus Christ. Every talent which a church discovered among its members was called into the service of Christ. There was scarce ing home our commissioners at Ghent, from ly a church amongst us which had not its lay preachers, or, as they were termed, licentiates. Of these, many from time to time entered the regular ministry, and thus pastors were supplied in proportion to our need. Our settled ministers labored not only in their own churches, but made frequent missionary tours in the more destitute regions in their vicinity, thus nothing but the action of our government to doing the work of evangelists. While we were thus, with singular earnestness. devoting words first fell, rushed in breathless haste into all the means in our power to the service of Christ, the Lord added to us daily of such as ing, as they ran through the streets, Peace! should be saved. And nowhere could I ap-

this change in our views be connected with the change in our prosperity? "These instances seem to me to throw some light upon the teachings of the New Testament on this subject. I fear that we are in danger in this matter of forsaking the instructions of Christ and his apostles, and following the traditions of men, not observing the tened to hell may be raised to seats at the right dencies to which they lead. The Reformers hand of God, why is not a similar zeal dis- brought with them many of the errors of the played in proclaiming the good news? Why church of Rome. May we not have derived, through them, some erroneous notions respecting the church and the Christian ministry? Can any one fail to perceive, that the views of our Hamburgh brethren on this subject are more in accordance with the New Testament, than those of Luther, or Calvin, or Melancthon, or John Knox?"

pleasure than in the very spot on which I

stand. The numerous and flourishing church-

Dr. Wayland then turns to the subject matter of his discourse-Christian and Ministerial Education. He holds that men are under obligation, not only to use, but to improve every talent committed unto them. Now suppose it manifest that God has called a man to devote his whole time to the ministry of the word; it is obvious that the obligation to imperative. The substance of his ideas on this

are everywhere and at all times sinners hast- able. Others, in various degrees, have been ening to the judgment seat, and they must all more favored with preparatory education, perish unless they be redeemed by the blood and the means for more extended discipline. The means and advantages of our candidates His next position is, that it is the duty of must, therefore, be exceedingly dissimilar. If, some men to devote themselves exclusively to then, we would labor to give to the ministry the ministry of the gospel. "If it be asked the means of improvement, we must provide under what circumstances may a believer un- those means for them all. A system of mindertake this service?-I answer, the New isterial education, adapted to the condition of to it as a calling to which a man is moved by mences with the avowed intention of doing the Holy Ghost. No one, therefore, may en- but one-twentieth part of its work, and of The birds sing as sweet to my listening ear, ter the ministry except from the motive of helping those only who have the least need of solemn, conscientious duty." "He must be its assistance. We should therefore provide with the Apostle, he must be conscious that a this service, the best instruction in our power; necessity is laid upon him, yea, that a woe adapted, as far as possible, not to any theoreti- O'er my spirit, so soft and so sad, it would seem rests upon him, if he preach not the gospel." cal view, but to the actual condition of the The New Testament, he thinks, recognizes mass of our candidates, leaving each individduties of pastors and evangelists are then de- an extended course of education, we must never lose sight of the large number of our "You see, then, my brethren, what is the brethren to whom an extended course would

THE GRACE OF GOD ILLUSTRATED.

A clergyman once represented the conduct f awakened sinners towards God's offers of ratuitous salvation thus :-

eighbor, to whom he sent this message, "I wish to make you the gift of a farmine idea of having a farm, but was too proud to receive it as a gift. So he thought of the matter much and anxiously. His desire to have a home of his own was daily growing stronger, but his strange delusion about this time seized him, for he imagined that he had a bag of gold So he came with his bag, and said to the rich man, "I have received your message, and drop fallen upon its brightness. have come to see you. I wish to own the

silver for your farm."

silver," was the solemn but kind reply. The poor man looked, and as he beheld, his have I been deceived! It is no silver, but only copper. Will you sell me your farm for my bag of copper? You may have it all."

"Look again," was the only reply. he said, "Alas! I am undone. It is not even I wish to own that farm, but I have nothing to her cheek, and a warble on her lip.

pay. Will you give me the farm?"

With humility, but with eagerness, the poor you for your kindness."

Adam in innocency, by virtue of the covenant | change came at last! of works; but he is not a God to any sinner, but in the way of free grace." [Dr. Plumer.]

GETTING CERTIFIED.

present, and its boundless hopes for the future, all owe their existence to the self-denials, the venerable, and never to be forgotten men. They have labored, and you have entered into their labors.' Of late years our progress of these respects have changed. May not numerable lessons of commercial honesty, to

It is the testimony of the great commercial them. community to the doctrine of the universal We do not know how often, of late, she had snatched the child away. depravity of men. Any man who presents stolen down again, from these sisterly duties, himself at the counter of a bank may be a after our senses were locked in sleep; or if that style, as if you had any right to Miss forger or a thief. The liabilities to deception our eyes and ears had ever been open to the Ellen?" are so many, and the actual frauds so frequent, fact, we could never have suspected the min- "She was always good to me, and she's my ges, he was accosted by a brahmin as follows: mand given, the common principles of our point may be inferred from the following that nobody is to be trusted whose honesty is ster to be guilty of such a plot against our Sunday-School teacher!" plead the little girl, nature would teach us that nothing but the paragraph; premising that he advocates a not certified. Men may listen on the Sabbath peace! That name was associated, in our in a subdued undertone. thorough education whenever it is practicable. to a sermon on the native excellence of man- minds, with all that was superhuman. The Agnes drew her to her side, and silently ary. "Then," said the brahmin, "certainly "If it be then our purpose to provide the kind in general, they may hear the doctrine gray-haired pastor, who had gone to his grave comforted her. means of improvement for those among us of total depravity denounced as a libel upon six months previous, had sat as frequently on who are called to the ministry, it has seemed human nature, and to such preaching may say that same oaken arm-chair, and talked with us. one just then. to me that we should bear in mind these ele- Amen, but in Wall-street on Monday morn. We had loved him as a father and friend, and length, and shows conclusively, that it is the mentary ideas of our denomination on this ing they will presume every stranger to be a had almost worshiped him as the embodiduty of the whole church to preach the gos- subject. If we are willing to follow, and not rogue till they have evidence to the contrary. ment of all attainable goodness. And when who came leaning on the arm of his rosy "Yes." "Suppose I were to send some of pel. "A revival of religion," he says, "rep- lead, the Spirit of God—that is, if we educate Now we do not suppose there is anything Mr. Neville came among us, with his high granddaughter. Father Herrick was a super- my friends to destroy every person on board, resents a church in its normal condition, the no man for the ministry until we are satisfied, peculiar in the atmosphere or the experiences pale forehead, and soul-kindled eye, we had annuated deacon, whose good words and and bring me all that is valuable in the boat; condition which Christ always intended it to not that he may be, but that he has been call- of Wall-street, that makes a suspicion of uni- thought his face also "the face of an angel" works had won for him a place in every heart, who ought to suffer punishment? I, for in-great concern to call men to repentance, not pel—we shall always have among our candi- believe this is the spontaneous, untrammeled Especially, after, in answer to an urgent call as a matter of form, but with earnest and dates a large number of those who have passmoving persuasion. Every convert is inviting ed the period of youth, and for whom the we are quite willing to submit to the incon-

MY MOTHER'S HOME.

All alone in a valley, half hid among flowers, Is a home I recall with a thrill of delight; Its rose-scented walks, and its vine-covered bowers,

I see them again in my funcy to night. 'Tis the home of my mother! Each long vanished scene

That memory paints with a pencil of truth, omes over my soul like a beautiful dream Of the bright, happy days of my innocent youth.

The home of my mother! In dreams I may stray O'er the hills and the valleys so dear to my heart, The purest and sweetest that life can impart. The flowers bloom as fragrant and beautiful now,

Or gather the roses to twine for my brow. But a strain of soft music steals over my dreams, And the voice of my mother in tenderness comes Like echoes of angels from their bright starry homes

as when in my childhood I have wandered to hear,

Home of my mother! farewell; sorrow's tears Have dimmed the fond eyes that look back to thee

Only deepen the sadness that dwells on my brow.

THE FIRST MARRIAGE IN THE FAMILY.

"Home!" How that little word strikes upon the heart-strings, awakening all the sweet memories that had slept in memory's chamber! Our home was a "pearl of price" among homes; not for its architectural elegance-for it was only a four gabled, brown, country house, shaded by two antediluvian oak trees; nor was its interior crowded with luxuries that charm every sense and come A benevolent and rich man had a very poor from every clime. Its furniture had grown old with us, for we remembered no other: could be, by daily scrubbing, was somewhat

the worse for wear, it must be confessed. But neither the house nor its furnishing makes the home; and the charm of ours lay in the sympathy that linked the nine that called pride was great. At length he determined to it "home" to one another. Father, mother, visit him who had made the offer. But a and seven children-five of them gay hearted girls, and two boys, petted just enough not to be spoiled-not one link had ever been dropped from the chain of love, or one corroding

"One star differeth from another star in farm, but I wish to pay for it. I will give | glory," even in the firmament of home. Thus -though we could not have told a stranger "Let us see your gold," said the owner of which sister or brother was dearest-from our The poor man opened his bag and looked, | comforter and counsellor of all beside, to the and his countenance was changed, and he said, curly haired boy, who romped and rejoiced our constellation. She was the second in age, naturally upon the eldest daughter. Eliza, as I have raid, was ill from early girlhood; and Ellen had shouldered all her burden of care and kindness, with a light heart and a lighter The poor man looked; tears stood in his step. Up stairs and down cellar, in the parlor, eyes; his delusion seemed to be gone; and nursery or kitchen-at the piano or the wash-

sinners, this is grace. He was a God to hearts. It could not be always so-and the eties and luxuries of time.

Sister Ellen was to be married!

It was like the crash of a thunder bolt in a must take away an idol. clear summer sky! Sister Ellen—the fairy of the hearth-stone, the darling of every heart | who loved her, and longed for another sight of The banks of this city require that any per- been so presumptuous as to find out her speak the simple words that should link hearts son not known to the paying teller, on pre- worth? For the first moment, this question for eternity. We sisters stood all around her, senting a check drawn to his own name or burst from each surprised, half angry sister of but not too near; for our hearts were overorder, shall furnish satisfactory proof of his the blushing, tearful Ellen! It was only for flowing, and we could not wear the happy personal identity, before the payment of the a moment; for our hearts told us that nobody faces that should grace a train of bridesmaids check. This is a necessary and a reasonable could help loving her, who had ever looked She had cheered us through the day, with sunregulation, though we confess we have found through her loving blue eyes, into the clear shine from her own heart, and even while we it somewhat embarrassing. It is a little awk- | well-spring of the heart beneath. So we threw | were arraying her in her simple white muslin, ward for one who has been preaching for ten our arms around her, and hid our faces on her like a lamb for sacrifice, she had charmed our

have his own integrity impeached and his man, whose Sabbath sermons and gentle ad- bodiment of grace and loveliness, acting the word refused by a bank teller whenever he monitions had won all hearts, had been, for part of some queen Titania for a little while. has occasion to draw upon those mysterious months, a weekly visitor to our fireside circle. The dream changed to a far different reality, depositories of wealth that line the sides of With baby Georgie on his knee, and Georgie's when, at the door of her mother's room, she Wall-street. But we so seldom go to Wall- brothers and sisters clustered about him, he put her hand into that of Henry Neville, and street, and possibly Wall-street so seldom had sat through many an evening, charming lifted her eye with the look that said, "Where comes to church, that we never know each the hours away, until the clock startled us thou goest will I go," even from all beside! other when we meet face to face. Again with its unwelcome nine o'clock warning; Tears fell fast in that assembly; though the and again have we been sent away empty from and the softly spoken reminder, "Girls, it is good old matrons tried to smile, as they passed the counter, to look up Mr. A., B., or C., who | bed time!" woke more than one stifled sigh | around the bride, to bless her and bid her could certify to our physiognomy. We have of regret. Then, sister Ellen must always go good-hye. A little girl, in a patched but clean thought of presenting to the banks engraved with us, to lay Georgie in his little bed; to frock, pushed forward, with a bouquet of viocopies of our outer man-no longer in demand | hear him and Annette repeat the evening | lets and strawberry blossoms in her hand. -but the likeness is so often disputed that prayer and hymn her lips had taught them; "Here, Miss Nelly-please, Miss Nelly, we fear this would only enhance the difficulty. to comb out the long brown braids of Emily's she cried, half laughing, half sobbing, " After all, we would rather submit to the mor- head; to rob Arthur of the story book over picked them on purpose for you." tification and the inconvenience, than have a which he would have squandered "the mid- Ellen stooped and kissed the little eager check drawn in our favor paid to somebody night oil;" and to breathe a kiss and a blessing face. The child burst into tears, and caught But what does such a rule signify morally? tucked the warm blankets tenderly about have buried her face there. But a strong

his former companions to turn unto the Lord, studies of youth would be unsuitable, if not venience of the rule for the sake of its con-But, if this makener of life is appropriate to a useless. Yet these are the very men to whom firmation of our Orthodoxy. [Independent. on his native shore; that he only waited the white, trembling hands in the large hands of ed together."

clime. After this much bewailed disclosure failing eyes, and looked searchingly into her of his plans, we placed our favorite preacher young, soul-lit countenance. on a higher pinnacle of saintship.

married to Mr. Neville! And then-"O, -if we go in God's way, we shall all get to sister, you are not going away to India!" heaven; and it's all light there!" He raised

I was the first to look up into Ellen's trou- "The blessing of blessings be upon thee, my bled face. It was heaving with emotions that child. Amen! ruffled its calmness, as the tide-waves ruffle the sea. Her lips were firmly compressed; ville. her eves were fixed on some distant dream, glassed with two tears, that stood still in their angel. chalices, forbidden to fall. I almost trembled as I caught her glance.

"Sisters! Agnes-Emily!" she exclaimed

on her lips. We lifted her to the bed, frightened into forgetfulness of our own grief. We soothed her until she, too, wept freely to tell of its bitterness. She went to her misand passionately, and, in weeping, grew strong | sionary life; and we learned, at last, to live for the sacrifice to which she had pledged her without her; though it was many a month

We never spoke another word of remonstrance to her tender heart, though often, in the few months that flitted by us together, we used to choke with sobbing, in some speech that hinted of the coming separation, and hurry from her presence to cry alone.

Our mother has told us the tidings, with white lips that quivered tenderly and sadly. No love is so uniformly unselfish as a mother's surely; for though she had leaned on Ellen as sorrowed not, as we did, that she was going. She was too happy in the thought that her child had found that "pearl of price" in a cold and evil world—a true, noble, loving heart, to guide and protect her.

Father sat silently in the chimney corner, reading in the large family Bible. He was looking further than any of us—to the perils that would environ his dearest daughter, and the privations that might come upon her young life, in that unhealthy, uncivilized corner of the globe, whither she was going. But made him his chief minister. He had charge both our parents had dedicated their children of the royal revenue, and was virtual ruler of to God; and they would not cast even a the empire. But amidst all cares of office he shadow on the path of self-sacrifice and duty | maintained his wonted practice of praying their darling had chosen.

To come down to the unromantic little details of wedding preparations; how we stitched "Sir, I thought it was gold, but I am sorry to in the appellation of "baby," given five years and trimmed, packed and prepared—how we say it is but silver; I will give you my bag of before-still, an observing eye would soon stoned raisins, with tears in our eyes, and have singled out sister Ellen as the sun- seasoned the wedding cake with sighs. But "Look again; I do not think it is even beam of our heaven, the "morning star" of there is little use in thinking over these things. Ellen was first and foremost in all, as she had but the first in the inheritance of that load of always been in every emergency, great or eyes were further opened, and he said, "How responsibility which, in such a household, falls small. Nothing could be made without her. Even the bride's cake was taken from the servant, sister, or even mother-was willing to run the risk of burning sister Ellen's bride's cake; and she "knew just how to bake it."

We were not left alone in our labors; for tub-with pen, pencil, needle, or ladle-sister | Ellen had been loved by more than the homecopper. It is but ashes. How poor I am! Ellen was always busy, always with a smile on roof sheltered. Old and young, poor and rich, united in bringing their gifts, regrets, Quietly, happily, the months and years went | and blessings to the chosen companion of the The rich man replied, "Yes; that was my by. We never realized that change was to pastor they were soon to lose. There is first and only offer. Will you accept it on come over our band. To be sure, when something in the idea of missionary life that mother would look in upon us, seated together | touches the sympathy of every heart which with our books, paintings, and needle work, mammon has not too long seared. To see man said, "Yes; and a thousand blessings on and say, in her gentle way, with only half a one, with sympathies and refinements like our sigh, "Ah, girls, you are living your happiest own, rend the strong ties that bind to country The fable is easily applied. Mather has days!" we would glance into each other's and home, comfort and civilization, for the well expressed the difference between grace eyes, and wonder who would go first. But it good of the lost and degraded heathen, brings and merit, in few words. "God was a God was a wonder that passed away with the hour, | too strongly into relief, by contrast, the selfishto Adam before he fell; but to be a God to and ruffled not even the surface of our sisterly ness of most human lives led among the gay-

The day, the hour, came. The ship was to sail from B., on the ensuing week; and i

She stood up in the village church, that all -which of us could spare her? Who had her sweet face, might look upon her, and years in this city, and who has inculcated in-shoulder and lap, and sobbed without a word! thoughts into cheerfulness. It seemed like We knew very well, that the young clergy- some dream of fairy land, and she the em-

over the pillow of each other sister, as she the folds of her dress, as though she would armed woman, mindful of the bride's attire.

"And for what would ye be whimpering in

The crowd about the bridal pair opened, river, Mr. Thomas directed his attention to it, to admit of a white haired, half blind old man, and said, "Brahmin, do you see yonder boat?"

guidance of Providence to a home in a foreign the good old man. He drew her near his

"I can just see you, darling; and they tell But sister Ellen was to be married—and me I shall never see you again! Well, well burst from our lips, with a fresh gush of sobs. his hand over her head, and added, solemnly,

"Amen!" echoed the voice of Henry Ne-

And Ellen looked up with the look of an

So she went from us! O, the last moment of that parting hour has burnt itself into my

being forever! Could the human heart enin a husky whisper—"Hush! be calm! Don't | dure the agony of parting like that, realized break my heart! Do I love home less than" | to be indeed the last-lighted by no ray of The effort was too much; the words died hope for eternity? Would not reason reel under the pressure? It was hard to bear; but I have no words

before the little ones could forget to call on "Sister Ellen" in any impulsa of joy, grief, or childish want. Then the start, and the sigh, "O, dear, she's gone—sister is gone!" And fresh tears would flow.

"Gone, but not lost;" for that First Marriage in the family opened to us a fountain of happiness, pure as the spring of self-sacrifice could make it. Our household darling has linked us to a world of needy and perishing who remain in the dear country of their birth. God bless her and her charge! Dear sister Ellen!-there may be many another breach in the family—we may all be scattered to the four winds of heaven—but no change can come over us like that which marked the First Marriage.

DANIEL A MODEL TO MEN OF BUSINESS.

Daniel was a busy statesman. Darius had

three times a day. For these prayers nothing was neglected. The administration of justice was not standing still; the accounts did not run into confusion. There was no mutiny in the army, no rebellion in the provinces, from any mismanagement of his. And though disappointed rivals were ready to found an impeachment on the slighest flaw, so wise and prompt and impartial was his proceedure, that they at last concluded, "We shall find no occasion against this Daniel, except we find it against him concerning the law of God." He found leisure to rule the realm of Babylon, and leisure to pray three times a day. Some would say that he must have been a first-rate business man, to find so much time for prayer. It would be nearer the truth to say, that it was his taking so much time to pray which made him so diligent and successful in business. It was from God that Daniel got his knowledge, his wisdom, and his skill. In the composure and serenity which these frequent approaches to God imparted to his spirit, as well as in the supernatural sagacity and forethought and power of arrangement, which God gave in direct answer to his prayers, he had a decided advantage over those men who, refusing to acknowledge God in their callings, vex themselves in vain, and who, when the fret, the worry and sweltering of their jaded day is done, find that they have accomplished less, and that little far more painfully, than their wiser brethren, who took time to pray. The man must be busier than Daniel who has not time to pray, and wiser than Daniel who can do what Daniel did without prayer to help him. Daniel was in a place where prayer was eminently needful. He was in Babylon, a place of luxury and revelry, and from his position in society he was peculiarly exposed to the idolatrous and voluptuous temptations around him. It was difficult, and ere long it was dangerous, to maintain his singularity. But so far as there was any seduction in the pleasures of that luxurious and wicked city, prayer kept him separate; and so far as there was any danger in withholding countenance from its idol-orgies, prayer made him bold. Though the clash of cymbals and the shouts of the revelers were coming in at his window, they did not disturb his devotion; and though he had not forgotten the King's decree and the lion's den, he did not close the lattice, nor try to conceal his faith and his worship; and secure alike from spiritual detriment and personal danger, the Lord hid his praying

The above is ascribed to Dr. James Hamilton. The article accords well with the Spanish proverb, "Prayer and provender hinder neither man nor beast:" that is, real, heartfelt prayer As in the case of prophet Daniel, it makes a man both diligent, and courageous. How can it be otherwise? Of whom should a devout person be afraid, and how can a spiritually-minded person be indolent? Who has ever known a praying man or woman who was either a drone or coward?

servant in the hollow of his hand.

A HINDOO CAVILER SILENCED.

As Mr. Thomas was one day addressing a crowd of Hindoos on the banks of the Gan-"Sir, don't you say that the devil tempts men to sin?" "Yes," answered the mission the fault is the devil's; the devil, therefore, "Step aside-Father Herrick is here!" said and not man, ought to suffer the punishment." Just then observing a boat descending the "They told me she was going," he mur- act?" "Why," answered the brahmin, "you บบที่**เรียกไร**ก ส

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Che Sabhath Recorder.

THE DUTY OF EVERY CHRISTIAN TO PREACH THE GOSPEL.

power of the Church? How shall she be made "terrible as an army with banners?" To her is entrusted the gospel of Christ-that instrumentality which has proved itself mighty through God to the pulling down of strong been proved to be wicked men, notwithstandholds—the only agency which has ever proved ing their noisy profession? We answer, that adequate to the salvation of souls—that she this objection is valid so far as it relates to the may hold it forth, and try its power upon every creature. To some extent she has ful- regularly appointed for the work. With them filled her mission. Europe and America have heard of the only Saviour, and multitudes in other parts of the world have been taught the way of life through his name. Still the question arises, Might she not have done more Might she not now do more? And what hinders her usefulness as an agency for converting souls to God?

hindrances to her usefulness, but we believe that there have been so many wolves in that a very serious one consists in this-that her members have, to a very great extent, lost sight of their own personal responsibility with regard to making known the gospel, and committed it to ministers. Few are the efforts now made by the "laity" to guide the perishing into the way of life; it is a work almost exclusively done by those who have been ordained to the business of teaching.

. Now we see nothing in the Scriptures to indicate that it is not quite as much the duty of church members to labor for the conversion of souls, as it is of their minister. The injunction of Christ, to preach the gospel to every creature, was not given exclusively to ministers, but to the whole church. The idea that it was intended for the Apostles, and for their successors in the ministry, finds no support in the context, nor any where else in the Sacred Volume. It was intended for all who love their Saviour whether ministers or peo-ach individual believer should feel himself under obligation to speak to his fellow creatures of the fullness of grace and truth that is in Jesus Christ, and exhort them to flee from the wrath to some. And we verily believe that, till the people awake to this duty, and feel themselves under as strict obligation with regard to it as they do with regard to any duty of the moral law, the power of the Church whene, the world will abide under the dominion of Satan, and few and faint will be the lights shining in the darkness that covers the multitude.

Ministers often complain, and with truth. that their efforts to head sinners to Christ are rendered nugatory by the worldliness of the Church. They labor carefully to set forth the truth, and prove, to a demonstration, that the wrath of God is upon the unbelieving. But so long as the unbelieving see the Church living in conformity to the world, her members acting as if they did not themselves recognize the necessity of being consecrated to God, what does the preaching amount to? Indeed, it is an admitted principle, on all sides. that only through the example of holiness of life on the part of those who profess Christianity, can the preaching of the gospel be of any avail.

indifferently careful on this point, acting as if they thought it made but little difference whether they adhered strictly to the law of righteousness, or bot, the few whose consciences impel them to walk uprightly, do, nevertheless, shrink from that particular mode of manifesting their love of holiness, which it is the object of these remarks to enforce They are willing to do justly towards their fellow creatures; they would not, for the world, wrong any man; they are kind to the poor, merciful to shose who are in distress, compassionate towards all; beautiful and lovely are they in their lives altogether. But do they speak of Christ? Do they aim to set him forth as a Saviour, full of grace and truth? Do they recommond him, as they go, and show any anxiety to tell others what a precious Friend and Saviour they have found? Yet this is just what the Great Commission binds them to do. Any thing short of this is failure in Christian duty. This is the manner in which Christ would have his people evince their holiness. This is the inspired plan-the divinely prescribed plan—the plan which Christ himself marked out/; (and we commit a great error, when we depart from it, or attempt in any respect to modify it.

tianity by simply observing that righteousness eousness which commands universal esteemis good, as far as it goes. It is by no means that men should do to you, do ye even so to them." Matt. 7: 12. But it is not enough. libraries and universal fondness for reading, The Christian's righteousness—we speak not their press free from fiscal exactions, their of that which justifies him before God—is flourishing religious institutions untampered defective, if he does not directly speak of, and | by civil polity, their economically and spiritedrecommend, Jesus Christ as the only Saviour ly got up railways, now pushed half way to of sinners. For neglecting this duty, his conscience ought to reproach him; and when he alarming-progress in the mechanical arts, comes clearly to understand, that the great end the marvelous growth of their cities, and I barrassments unknown in the Free States. and design of his being reckoned among God's "peculiar people" is, "that he may shew FORTH THE PRAISES of him who hath called him out of darkness into his marvelous light," it will reproach him.

not had in esteem among men. Those who practice it must expect to find it counted loathsome by them that are yet in their sins Carnal wisdom would, therefore, say, Let just dealings with mankind, and kindness to the afflicted, be the sole method of recommending the gospel. But, planting ourselves upon the word of inspiration, we say, No. Let justice be done to man, and all necessary kindness shown to the afflicted, but by no means omit What shall be done to increase the moral to show them the way of life through a Re-

Is it objected, that to go about preaching Christ crucified is no certain indication of holiness, because many that have done so have public preaching of the gospel by ministers it is a regular profession, or trade, to stand up from time to time, and harangue the people upon the various points of doctrine embraced in the Christian religion. They are set apart to the work of investigating the Scriptures and their sermons are the result of study; and if they choose to regard iniquity in their hearts, notwithstanding their public declamations in We shall not undertake to set forth all the religion's favor, they can easily do it. Alas sheep's clothing.

> But though a man may stand up before public assembly, and give a set discourse upon religion, and still be a bad man at heart, he cannot do the kind of preaching we refer to, unless he is a truly good man. He cannot, in a familiar, conversational way, recommend Christ to his perishing neighbors, unless his own life is measureably free from reproach He will dread having his own inconsistencies thrown back upon him. In fact, he has no heart for any such work. None but the truly good-none but those whose bowels move with love and mercy, and are ever ready to visit the fatherless and widows in their affliction-none but those who love righteousness and hate iniquity, can feel any concern for them that are living without God in the world; no others will heartily labor for their salvation. Show us those whose hearts are so full of the love of Christ, that they are always talking their minister, for that reason, to be there at about him, and recommending him, and we that time. The people here, as in almost will show you holy men and women.

Do not facts—does not experience—confirm what we say? When a church becomes revived—when its light begins to shine—when its power begins to be felt in the surrounding community, what kind of conduct do we witness in its members? Do they not begin to have neglected to warn their neighbors? Do they not immediately bestir themselves in this to their friends, to all around, and tell them Christ is precious? They do. They all do are edified, and sinners are saved.

grow weary of this work. After a short sea- his labor at home, he goes once a month or son spent in it, in which they seem to think oftener to New Salem. He is, thus, now that they have made wonderful sacrifices, they that Eld. Peter Davis, their minister, has berecollect that they have a minister, one whom come infirm, returning to that church the they have hired to do such business, and they kindness which he, in his earlier life, manifestfall back into their old habits again. The ed to the church at Lost Creek, in visiting minister finds himself unable to work alone, and he, too, soon sinks to the level of his people. "Like people, like priest." The church Now, while many, alas! too many, are but then ceases to exert a holy influence. Sinners that had been awed into respectful behaviour for a time, begin to resume their it a rather somber hue. Its erection, which boldness. Satan is let loose again, and the church becomes a by-word in community, it took place, is attributed to the influence of 'What is the church good for?' asks the infi- Eld. Joel Greene, during his labors there as a del; and the church finds it difficult to answer

SCOTCHMAN'S OPINION OF AMERICA

Wm. Chambers, Esq., of Edinburgh, Scot land, has been for three months past on tour of observation through the British American Provinces and the United States. On the eve of departure for home, he writes to the N.Y. Tribune, under date of Dec. 13 expressing his sincere thanks for the kindness that has been extended to him, and for the opportunities he has enjoyed of becoming acquainted with the social and political characteristics of the country. He says :--I leave the United States with much re

gret. I carry with me the conviction that a great and splendid future is before them, Contrary to the opinion of most travelers from England, I see here a young but rapidly growing nation offering an example to the oldest communities in Europe. It is far from my wish to flatter; but what do I not feel vast delight in seeing? I am overcome with the The plan of indirectly recommending Chris- stupendous proportions and capacity of the which is enjoined in the Moral Law-a right- subsistence and happiness. Of the American people, so little understood, and often misrepresented, I candidly own that their remark able love of order, their energy and perse to be neglected. The Saviour himself en- verance, their love of independence, the selfjoined it. "All things whatsoever ye would respect of even the humblest classes among First-day afternoon I returned with Eld. Peter them, their striking sobriety, their admirable Davis to New Salem; and the next day, Sept. the Pacific, the neatness of their dwellings, their wonderful and, to an Englishman, this gives me unqualified pleasure; and when I contrast their cities, free of pauperism and

ca, or to exaggerate faults which at most are only partial and of no sort of account.

SKETCHES FROM NOTES OF A TOUR THROUGH VIRGINIA AND OHIO.

New Salem is rather a central point of the Seventh-day Baptist Churches of Virginia having West Union fifteen miles on the west Hughes' River about thirty-eight miles on the south-west, and Lost Creek about twenty miles on the south-east. The Church a Woodbridgetown, Pa., which also belongs to the Association, is about fifty miles, perhaps, a little east of north.

Lost Creek is a tributary of the Wes Branch of the Monongahela River. Its course i mainly West; and its confluence with the river is near the southern boundary of Harri son County. It takes its name, Tradition says, not, as one might infer, from its mysterious disappearance somewhere in its course but from the circumstance that some person in traversing the wilderness in this region, lost his way, and was discovered on this creek. The settlement of Sabbath-keepers here, along this stream, commencing near its mouth some living in Harrison County, and some i Lewis, the next county South. The Church here, at the time of its organization, which was nearly fifty years ago, was mostly made up of converts to the Sabbath. The same is also true of the Hughes' River Church. But the other churches consist mainly of those who observed the Sabbath when they came to this country, or those who have descended from them.

This Church (and I believe all the others nolds "Quarterly Meetings" for worship, continuing two days-Sabbath and First-day; is which they expect to be joined by more or less of their breth en from other churches They also celebrate the Lord's Supper on such occasions. Besides these, they hold "Yearly Meeting," not differing from them, materially, excepting what is indicated in the

It was "Quarterly Meeting" at the time of my visit at Lost Creek, and I had been urgently requested by Eld. Samuel D. Davis, bly exchanged. every other place which I visited, presented a rather downcast and dejected appearand, expressive of a fear that the present declining condition of affairs among them will result in the extinction of that isolated light, which God's neglected Sabbath has shed upon this region since the time when the curling smoke charge themselves with guilt, because they arose here from the "council fires" of th native red man. Bro. Davis, though the prospect looks dark, continues to labor, who matter? Do they not talk to their families, time he can spare from the scene of his man ual toil; in which he, like the rest of the min isters here, is obliged to engage for the sup it, not devolving it exclusively upon their min- port of his family. Oh, how my heart was ister. And while they continue so doing, the moved with sympathy for him, when, on part work of the Lord goes on; their own souls ing, I held him by the hand, and saw his eyes fill with the tears of discouragement! I could But in so little measure are church mem- but offer an earnest prayer, that he might see bers imbued with the love of Christ, that they of the travail of his soul, and be satisfied. Besides and laboring there for many years.

> They have a frame meeting-house here, which will compare favorably with any I saw in the rural districts of the country. Yet, Time, left to do the painting, has fixed upon must have been quite an achievement when

Those who in former years were there a missionaries, were often mentioned, both here and elsewhere, with great interest. There are many living witnesses of their usefulness who refer to them as the instruments of their first religious awakening. Among those who were referred to in this connection, no one was more frequently mentioned than Eld. Amos R. Wells. These master-strokes of the panoramic pencil are far more distinctly visible since Time has removed this part of the picture so far in the distance, than they were when it was directly before the eye of the interested observer. Such occurrences illustrate the truth of the declaration, that the immediately perceptible fruits of missionary labor do not always furnish reliable data fron which to judge of its importance and useful ness. Had the work been vigorously prose cuted on this field, it is more than probable, that the success of the Sabbath cause here would have been, at this time, a "fixed fact," country—its far-stretching fields for human which the surviving Simeons and Annas are as we are informed by Bro. Greenman. waiting in painful solicitude for light from

Having attended the Quarterly Meeting, and made a number of pleasant acquaintances, 12th, my host, Jesse F. Randolph, one of the early settlers of this country, carried me to West Union, where I had an appointment for the evening, "being ready to depart on the

Our people here, in common with those about them, have labored under many emwill add their civilty to strangers-I say all The interests of slave labor and those of free labor are irreconcilable antagonists, and the vice in its most loathsome forms, with what triumph of one is the defeat of the other. Other communications and remittances have meets the eye in London, Edinburgh, Glas- Though there are but few slaves in the West- been received, which will be noticed in their great autumnal feast. Our means for probably will be at the forthcoming Board gow, and other large cities in Britain, I feel ern part of the State, the institution of slavery place.

It is true, that this kind of righteousness is that travelers from the old country have real- has here, as it does everywhere, spread a To the Editors of the Sabbath Recorder :--ly little reason to speak disdainfully of Ameri- | blight upon the interests of free labor throughout the whole domain, over which the policy and laws prevail which are adapted to its sup-

> The natural resources of this country are superior to those of the most of New England. The climate is comparatively mild; and though the surface is, to one who has not seen it, or something like it, almost inconceivably rough, yet there is scarcely any of it but what may be turned to good account for agricultural purposes. The soil is well adapted to the growth of wheat and corn, and various other valuable productions; but especially to grazing. Still, where it has been settled fifty or sixty years, it is, comparatively, a wilderness. The materials used for building, the appearance, or non-appearance, of the roads, the through July and August the thermometer limited extent of land under cultivation, and the operation of storing hay and grain, of feeding cattle and threshing, all under the wide canopy of Heaven, if in the North, would say, "Stranger, this is a new country." There in the morning and three in the evening, is a vast profusion of available water-power; yet the streams go rushing on to the great City of Waters, unobstructed in their course, save to lazily move the saw in some rude mill, that has set up a feeble opposition to the mallet and frower, or the grinding-stone of some other, which, to make an equitable distribution of service between water and muscular power, perhaps, gives the grinding to one, and the bolting to the other.

The country, however, has very sensibly mproved, within a few years. It has been rendered accessible by the construction of turnpikes. One, the North-Western, I believe it is called, comes across the mountains from the East, and terminates at Parkersburgh, on the Ohio River. New Salem and West Union are situated on this road. Another is in progress, passing New Milton. There is, also, a Railroad in progress from Parkersburgh, to intersect the Baltimore and works have created markets for the products. of agriculture, and facilities for the transportation of goods, for which they may be profita-

Could Western Virginia divorce her faith-

less counterpart, and be erected into a Sovereign State, with a government and laws suited to the development of her vast resources, in the way of agriculture, manufactures, and commerce, and an efficient system of education, there would scarcely be a limit to her attainable progress in all that relates to temporal prosperity. Indeed, with the forests reduced to desirable limits, and every place made accessible by well-wrought roads; the hill-sides covered with sheep for the shearer, or cows for the dairy; the vallies dotted with school-houses, churches, villas, towns and cities; the idle streams compelled to ply, to their utmost capacity, the polished machinery of the manufacturer; isolated dells made acquainted with each other by the perforation railroad track, upon which the rushing "iron horse" makes his way with his train, freighttees of bustling travel-now lost in his rocky retreat-now threading the tortuous ravine; it would be one of the most enchantingly beautiful portions of the earth. It would be wildness domesticated by the petting hand of enterprise, and would offer an inviting retreat for those who love to commune with Nature when in her most favorite mood for mirth

OUR PALESTINE MISSION.

The Committee on Outfit have not yet determined the time and place of embarkation for Brethren Jones and Saunders, but hope soon to be able to announce the place where the articles for shipment may be sent. Several communications have been made to the Committee, quite encouraging to the cause. The brethren in Mystic, Ct., have done nobly. They have circulated a paper for subscriptions, of which the following is a copy:-

"We the undersigned, desiring to afford our hearty cooperation with the Seventh-day Baptist Missionary Board, in support of their commendable resolution to associate with their missionary operations in Palestine an Industrial or Agricultural Department; and believing it to be our duty to afford to the suffering and destitute inhabitants of that country, the means for improving their temporal as well as spiritual condition; and believing that attention to the former is the primary and most reliable means of affecting the latter, and exnibiting to the unenlightened world the true spirit and mission of the Gospel of Christwe do therefore agree to pay the sums attached to our respective names for providing the outfit of the said Industrial Department."

More than three hundred dollars have been

The following is from the vicinity of Carbondale, Penn:-

To the Committee on Outfit of the Palestine Mission :--

As we are anxious to lend a hand to carry clouds, and every appearance now of the rain the good tidings of the Gospel to the Jews, we setting in. We have been very busy the last will enclose ten dollars, and pray that it may three weeks, putting in the winter crop of audiences. This is their twelfth year in New be blest of the Lord to the conversion of many vegetables-beets, peas, beans, turnips and souls to the truth. As we have always had a cabbage—as there is no frost here. After the hundred concerts in the city, the desire to very favorable opinion of Bro. Jones, our first rain we expect to sow some wheat, oats, faith is strong that his teaching will be blest buckwheat, clover, and field horse-beans, and of God. This from a brother and wife living we have great hope of raising something con remote from the society of Seventh-day Bap-siderable to sell this winter. tists. Pray for us, that God will raise up his laws.

Yours affectionately, P. C. Kenyon. ABBEY KENYON.

We say to all, "Go thou and do likewise."

The following extract of a letter from Mrs Miner to her son, will be of interest to all in-

terested in the affairs of Palestine; and therefore has been solicited for publication in the

New York, Dec. 16th, 1853.

LETTER FROM PALESTINE.

PLAIN OF SHARON, Oct. 24, 1853. My Beloved Son-It is about three months, I believe, since I wrote last, having deferred writing to hear from you and our other friends at home, in reference to our settlement in this place. The loving-kindness of the Lord has been daily manifested to us, and our humble effort has been truly prospered, considering the small means in our power. The health of our family has been good, and the heat not so great as we anticipated; rising but one day as high as 85 degrees at noon in our house during these months. The sea-breeze has been so invigorating, that I have not failed myself of being actively engaged in the bêarrah (garden) over three hours more than four times, I believe, since we commenced our work here.

All the varieties of vegetables which we have planted have produced well—except one crop of beans, in the hottest months. Another summer we shall better understand their season. Our Indian corn, sweet potatoes, tomatoes, egg-plants, beets, and Lima beans, are all very fine; and a little sample patch of cotton is now five feet high, and covered with pods and flowers—though planted in July! We are gaining a necessary experience, even by our small beginning, in the management of the artificial irrigation and seasons of planting, &c., so different from our farmer's practice at home, which we trust will not be lost.

We have many applications from poor Jews for clothing and medicine and employment. We have distributed (prudently) to the most needy the clothing we have received, and what we could spare of our own; also medicine to many of the sick. We have still some of the heavy goods, sent by Presbyterian friends, reserved for winter. If the donors could see their suffering need, and hear their affecting appeals and grateful thanks for Ohio Railroad not far from Fetterman. Ex- the least aid, they could not fail to rejoice in cepting a few variations, this Road lies along the offering they have sent, and it is our earnthe North-Western Turnpike. These public est prayer, that they may receive eternal blessing in return. The "chiniodine"-sent in the box of medicine from Dr. Engles—has been very effective in curing the ague among the poor, who, on recovery, will often come and bring a present of a few pomegranates or other fruit, making many acknowledgments, praying for "the peace and long life of the Americans." How happy we should be, if these little testimonies of gratitude could be laid on the table of the benevolent giver.

The land-owners - Mahommedans and Christians-near us, beg us to settle permanently among them, and offer us any choice and quantity of land, improved gardens, with houses and wells, and lands on the plains unimproved. There are a number of very favorable situations, of rich soil, urged upon us at a very low rate, as near as we can judge, at from \$8 to \$10 per acre, according to near-

There is only one serious diffculty in the way of an abundant return from agriculture here, and that is, the labor and expense of raising water for irrigation through the hot months, in the present clumsy Arab fashion -the only resource here. If we had one of our simple Yankee chain-pumps, we could, of intervening hills, for the passage of the at a small expense, easily supply our grounds as the water is enexhaustible. Do try and send us one of these pumps immediately, so that we can put it in order by April next, and ed with the products of industry, or the devo- try its power. If such an one would suc- ly belong, appoint colporteurs, and look after nothing better to draw water with in our coun- the year amount to 5,876, 240; and of bound

feeding mules, &c., is all that prevents this rich, extensive plain, from being soon covered with farms, as the inhabitants have an increasing interest in agriculture. What a benevolent work would it be, to bring water within the reach of the industrious poor-now only convicted on four counts, and fined \$104, for enjoyed by the rich.

The principal men of the Jews continue very friendly to us. The President and Chief Rabbi of Jaffa is much interested for us-cul tivates a garden himself-frequently visits us. our Jews "a very great one,") came to see

us recently, and spent the night and part of right to give away his liquor to his customer. two days in our house, for the purpose of becoming personally acquainted with us. After the house to get the liquor, and that the visiting the gardens, and seeing our manner and work, he expressed himself very strongly, as gratified and pleased with our effort and voluntarily remarked, "that any time he would engage to send us a hundred laborers

We also receive frequent testimonies of the kind feelings of the Arabs around us; they are kind and obliging, and very grateful for the least favor. Many sick beg for medicine and, as I return from the garden before noon, often find numbers waiting on the door-steps. The kind hand of the Lord has relieved many by the simple remedies with which we are fa miliar, and it is very affecting to hear their prayers for our blessing when healed. would here entreat, if any medical friend can advise any general specific for the common inflamed sore eyes, so prevalent among the poor here, and also for ophthahmia, and such remedies could be sent prepared with careful instead of a problem, upon the solution of subscribed for the purposes above set forth, directions, that it may be sent, and it would ensure great relief of human misery.

Through September we have had very pleasant weather—many cloudy days, and two small showers of rain. In the "hill country" they had rain last week, and we have heavy

There is much talk about war with Russia here a people that will be willing to keep all and some of the inhabitants are in fear from the unsettled state of the Government; but we have felt no alarm, and feel as safe here as we used to do in our cottage in West Phila-

> At present we have a vacation, as our Jews their employ is nearly exhausted, and unless meeting.

we receive additional aid, from friends of Is. rael at home, we shall be under the painful necessity of denying them further aid. Some cases are so desperate, and their entreaties so urgent, that we suffer much in refusing them. A wide door is open for their relief, and for access to their hearts, in the most moderate expenditure. Nothing but means is wanting -any amount of good soil is offered on most easonable terms, and the poor Jew, who has been almost idle and disabled for these long centuries, is appealing now to Christians-for charity in continued idleness? No! for employment, and wages only sufficient for his cheapest existence.

Several German families live near us, who

came here in religious love for this land during the disturbances in their own country in 1848-9 They are poor, but industrious, and have succeeded, in great privation, to earn their bread. They have learned the language, and seek employ in agriculture, at the lowest wages here, rather than more advantageous terms in any other land. Such might be useful as honest, active helpers, if Christians would be inclined to extend this work, as the Jews are so ignorant and feeble (from long disuse) it is indispensable that they should have teachers and laboring helpers with them to secure a profitable return for the labor and expendi ture. One of these Germans (John, G.) is living in our family for two months past, and has become so convinced that God is with us. that he has resolved with all his heart to devote himself to our cause, and unite with us in faith and spirit to labor for the Lord, asking only simple food and clothing. He is a good mechanic and experienced farmer, and nis whole soul is engaged in planting and building up the desolate wastes, to the glory of the Lord, for the aid and refuge of Israel. The Austrian and French steamers come to Jaffa every two weeks, and from our terraces we see them come and go beyond the forest of palm, orange, and banana trees, that intervene between our house and the sea, but they seldom bring any news from our far-off native

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A few weeks since we made a short excursion of an hour and a half north, to visit a beautiful river, some distance above its en trance into the sea. There are two very ancient stone mills, with eleven set of stones, carried round at a rapid rate, day and night, by clumsy machinery. The river contains about the same volume of water as the Schuylkill, though narrower; the soil on each side is very rich, and almost of a black color. We saw several plantations of mulberry trees and cotton irrigated by raising water from the

Excuse the haste of this letter, as I received yours last evening, and wish the steamer that eaves to day to take this—rather than wa another two weeks before sending an answer. I have, my dear son, endeavored to represent our present state to you. While the opportunity for usefulness is very great, it needs much self-denial, industry, and patience, as we live in a very frugal manner, and have constant labor and care, with no certain support but faith in the same kind Providence that has thus far led and upheld us in this our sincere purpose to only do his will.

Your ever-devoted and sincere mother. C. S. MINOR.

METHODIST TRACT OPERATIONS .- A year ago, the Methodists organized a Tract Society, to take charge of that class of publications. Last week the first annual meeting was held, at which a very favorable report was presented. The Society has 36 conference auxiliaries, including the German conference at Bremen; 13 conference agents, whose business it is to travel extensively throughout the bounds of the conference where they severalceed, (and; if I remember aright, they are not | the general interests of the tract cause. There expensive,) we could easily introduce hun- are 76 colporteurs employed. The Society's dreds, among the gardens here, at a fair price list of tracts already amounts to 554, including -as the Arab farmers are very anxious for those in the German tongue. The number an improvement, and often inquire if we have of pages of unbound tracts distributed during try. The expense of the present machinery, tracts there have been sold 101,780 volumes. The receipts for the year amount to \$16,400.

Evading the Liquor License Law—Peter Buckley, of Delaware City, Del., has been selling liquor without license. It appears he attempted to evade the law by selling a cracker or cigar for a fip, and then asking the purchaser to take a drink. He proved the The second Rabbi of Jerusalem (called by sale of a cracker in one instance, and a cigar in another, and contended that he had the But it was proven that the purchasers went to crackers would not have offered sufficient inducement to call them there, had the liquor not been in anticipation. The Court held that it was an attempt to evade the meaning and spirit of the law.

> HOT CORN: LIFE SCENES IN NEW YORK ILLUSTRATED. By Solon Robinson. Published by Dewitt & Davenport, 160 and 162 Nassau st. N. Y. Pp. 408, \$1 25 elegantly bound and gilt.

In this work the author has connected by a alight thread of narrative numerous sketches which have appeared from time to time in the Daily Tribune. The pictures which he gives of every-day life in New York are true and graphic, and can not be looked upon without profit. The volume sustains to the Temperance cause a relation similar in some respects to that of Uncle Tom's Cabin to the Anti-Slavery cause. A wide circulation is inevita-

THE HUTCHINSON FAMILY have been giving concerts in New York for several weeks past, which are largely attended by delighted York: and although they have given over one hear them seems unabated. They sing at the Tabernacle on Thursday evening, Dec. 22d, and on three successive Wednesday evenings, January 4th, 11th, and 18th, 1854.

REPORTS OF OUR SOCIETIES.—The Annual Reports of our Tract and Publishing Societies are printed and ready for distribution. The Report of the Missionary Society has not are gone to Jerusalem and to Jaffa to keep yet been by the Board ordered printed, but

from friends of Isunder the painful further aid. Some their entreaties so h in refusing them. their relief, and for the most moderate ut means is wanting il is offered on most poor Jew, who has abled for these long w to Christians—for ness? No! for emly sufficient for his

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C. S. MINOR.

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The remaining lectures are expected as folies live near us, who e for this land during Hon. Joshua R. Giddings, Tuesday evening, Dec. 27. Dr. Lenox Bemond, Tuesday evening, Jan. 3. riown country in John Jay, Esq, Tuesday evening, January 10. but industrious, and Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Tuesday eve., Jan. 17 privation, to earn Miss Lucy Stone, Tuesday evening, Jan. 24. earned the language, Horace Greeley, Tuesday evening, Jan. 31. ullwife, at the lowest Rev. Wm. H. Furness, Tuesday evening, Feb. 7. more advantageous Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Esq., Tuesday evening, Feb. 14 Rev. Theodore Parker, Tuesday evening, Feb. 21. Such might be use-Wendell Phillips, Esq., Tuesday evening, Feb. 28. , if Christians would Ralph Waldo Emerson, Esq., Tuesday evening, work, as the Jews le (from long disuse) y should have teach. with them to secure alabor apd expendi rmans (John G.) is wo months past, and

The terms of admission are :- Gentlemen's Season Ticket, \$2 00; Lady's Season Ticket, \$1 00; one admission for a gentleman or lady, 25 cents; one admission for a gentleman and two ladies, 50 cents.

ANTI-SLAVERY LECTURES.—The New York

Anti-Slavery Society, (auxiliary to the Ameri-

THE CLERGY AND THE LIQUOR LAW.-The State Temperance Society of Massachusetts recently addressed a circular to all the clergymen in that State, asking them this question :-- "Are you in favor of the Prohibitory principle and main features of the Anti-Liquor Law of Massachusetts?" To this question, responses have been received from five hundred and forty-four clergymen-which must be a large majority of the Protestant ministers in the State-of whom five hundred and thirty-seven say Yes, and seven only answer No—as follows :— Denominations.

Orthodox Congregational	000	3
Baptist	209 .	ี่
	94	1
Unitarian	29	1
Methodist	149	ō
Universalist	39	0
Freewill Baptist	7	0
Episcopal	8	0
New Jerusalem	. 0	2
Second Advent	2 .	· ~
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Total	537	7.
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them were indignant at the arrest, and some journed. went so far as to urge a rescue of the prisoner. The matter was compromised, however, by sending for Justice Wood, who, after an informal examination, released Mr. Parsons, number of petitions on various subjects were the Mayor being present and concurring, appropriately disposed of. day, Dec. 18th. The Mayor ssued a proclamation warning the people to be on their guard, and Bishop Hughes, through the daily

Religious Books in Hayti.—An exchange says that one of the missionaries of the New crew of a vessel going to Hayti, not only publications; and then, turning to the Cap. was laid over. tain, he said, "I shall be happy to have on the Island as much of such reading matter as you can bring, and if any person interferes with you, let me know it."

European News.

We have European dates to Dec. 3d. The most important items of news will be found

There has been no more fighting on the north-west of the Black Sea, commanding an from the Committee on Agricultural Affairs, believe that a new diplomatic conference has Second-day. been resolved upon by the Four Western Powers, with a view to the peaceable settlement of the Eastern Question.

From England there is very little news of

Dublin is, as yet, free from the disease. Cholera is making some progress in Paris. Fifteen cases per day are now reported.

Statements had been current of the outbreak of a Miguelite revolt in Portugal. The news Publico had a letter from Badajoz, November 21, which mentions that the Thirteenth Regiment of Infantry had risen in insurrection in the direction of the Douro, and that many

Miguelites had joined its ranks.

Abstract of Proceedings in Congress. SECOND-DAY, DEC. 12.

can Anti-Slavery Society,) believing the pre-In the SENATE, after the transaction of some sent time to be eminently favorable for a full preliminary business, Mr. Seward gave noand free discussion, in New York City, of the tice of a bill to aid the State of New York in great question of American Slavery, has made constructing a ship canal around the Falls of arrangements for a Course of Anti-Slavery Lectures, to be delivered on successive Tuesday evenings. The first was delivered on the 13th inst., by Hon. John P. Hale; the second on the 20th inst., by Hon. John G. Palfrey. British Government and the United States, line from New York to Chicago. which was amended by Mr. Clayton, and adopted. The Senate then preceeded to the Committees were then announced. Mr. Adams offered a resolution directing the printing of ed a resolution that a Select Committee of of ascertaining whether any frauds have been committed against the revenue laws. Mr. Chase introduced a bill granting to Ohio the

> granting land to lowa to aid in constructing nounced the several Committees. Gerrit bigamy. Smith presented a petition from the New York Temperance Alliance, asking Congress lands. Mr. Wentworth of Illinois, offered a safer and more expeditious transportation of of the wife's separate estate for family uses. the public moneys, mails, troops, &c., from

> > THIRD-DAY, DEC. 13.

In the SENATE, several communications, of no general interest, were received. Also, a

much talked of during last week, and fears the reading of the Journal, two resolutions ages, stocking about \$7,000 each. A large expressed that a riot would follow if in favor of constructing railroads through the Parsons should attempt to preach on Sun- Territories of the United States, were laid on

FOURTH-DAY, DEC. 14. In the Senate, a large number of petitions papers, advised all good Catholics to keep were introduced and withdrawn from the to present a sword, or some other suitable away. The result was, that although Mr. Par- files, which were referred to appropriate testimonial, to Capt. Duncan N. Ingraham, sons preached, every thing passed off quietly. Committees. Mr. Dodge, of Iowa, introduct of the United States Navy, as a proper tribute ed a bill to organize the Territory of Ne. from his native State for his late gallant and

In the House of Representatives, Mr. York City Tract Society having supplied the Benton declined the appointment of Chairman of the Military Committee, and Mr. Bissell was appointed. Mr. Ingersoll submitted a with tracts, but also with some religious pa- resolution calling on the President to furnish Henry, aged 9 years; on the 26th, Abby Jopers and books, the men, upon their arrival copies of all the correspondence between this sephine, aged 6 years; on the 27th, Nancy, there, made them into a parcel, and were and the Spanish Government, relative to the aged 11 years; and in five minutes afterward, taking them on shore, when they were stop- seizure and imprisonment of Capt. Beecher Jane, aged 14 years-all children of Mr. ped by a Custom-House Officer. This being and crew, of the schooner North Carolina, at observed by a superior officer, he directed Porto Rico, in March of 1850. Several hills infant daughter was added to the family. that no duty should be charged upon the par- were introduced, mostly for grants of public cel, and promised the Captain, that whatever lands for the construction of railroads; among he might bring of the same kind should be them was one to extend the time for the pay- the Humboldt is all broken to pieces, and nopassed duty free. Just at that time, the Em- ment of duties on railroad iron. Mr. Boyce peror Faustin passed that way, and hearing offered a resolution that, in view of the surof what had taken place, he immediately gave plus in the Treasury, the duties on imported command that henceforward no duty should goods shall be reduced so as only to raise such be charged upon Bibles, Testaments, or Pro- revenue as may be necessary for the economtestant religious books or tracts, or other ical administration of the Government, which

> In the SENATE, Mr. Seward gave notice of a bill for the construction of a railroad through the Territories of the United States from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean. Several petitions, relating to various subjects, were redianapolis road, now consolidated with the ceived and referred to their appropriate Committees; and after the transaction of other unimportant business, the Senate adjourned till Second-day.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Danube; but the Turks have gained consid- Houston, from the Committee of Ways and erable advantage in Asia in the capture of the Means, reported the Indian and Military important fortress Sochou Kaleh, on the Academy Appropriation bills. Mr. Dawson, important route leading to the Caucasus. reported back to the House the Homestead The Turks have also gained advantages at bill. Mr. Sage introduced a joint resolution costs. sea, having sunk one Russian war-steamer for the purchase by Congress of the Mount and captured another. There is reason to Vernon estate. The House adjourned to

CONFLAGRATION IN MINNESOTA. The St. Paul Democrat has been favored with the perusal of a letter from Selkirk settlement on Red river, dated 3d inst., by which it learns The "Protestant Alliance" held a meeting that settlement on the 30th and 31st ult., dethat a terrible and destructive fire swept over at London on the 29th ult., to memorialize the vouring everything in its course, and spread-Government against the aspect of Popery toward British Protestants abroad. The Earl of Shaftesbury was in the Chair Tord of Shaftesbury was in the Chair. Lord Point, on the Assineboin, on the 30th October. meeting of the London Missionary Society, to several weeks, and a strong south wind drove the flames with a maddened fury down behind ed in a concert at Dresden, on the 26th ult., Cholera has appeared in the City of Cork. the settlement toward Oak Hammock. About for the first time since many months. One 12 oclock at night, a furious gale set in from of her pieces, the Cradle Song of Tauber, the north-west, and the fire, like a crazy was encored. The critic of the National demon, flew before it, bearing death and de- Zeitung says that her voice has lost much, Railroads at Norwich was completed last week, vastation in its trail. Several citizens had been especially in the middle notes, and is no long- and thus was made another land route beseverely or fatally burnt, several thousand er what it once was. came to England in a letter from Madrid of tons of hay destroyed, and an immense numdate November 24, stating that Don Miguel ber of horses killed. At Oak Hammond

> A Mrs. Williams, who eloped from Columbus, Ohio, with a man named Griffith, was it. She was insane. arrested in Cincinnati some days since, and

SUMMARY.

The Great Western Railroad from the Niagara River to London, Canada, is now in operation. It was opened to Hamilton, fifty miles, a few weeks since. On the 13th inst., the first train of cars passed over the road from Hamilton Niagara. Several petitions praying for cheap to London, distance 84 miles; the train was postage were presented. Mr. Weller gave four hours in performing the trip, having to notice of a bill authorizing the Postmaster- make frequent stoppages to receive the con-General to contract for the transportation of gratulations of the assembled crowd. A part mails in steamers from San Francisco to of the distance was run at the rate of fifty Shanghai. Mr. Cass offered a resolution call- miles an hour. On the 1st January the Road ing upon the President to transmit to the will be opened through from Niagara Falls to Senate the correspondence relative to certain opposite Detroit, forming, in connection with be an allotropic condition of oxygen, has been treaties made at Washington between the the Michigan Central Road, another through discovered, by a German chemist at Bonn,

Several samples of large California producelection of a Printer, which resulted in the fice, among which are potatoes of the followtions have been presented to the Patent Ofchoice of Beverly Tucker. The Standing ing weight: 2, 3\frac{1}{2}, 4, 4\frac{1}{2} and 6 lbs. each; sweet potatoes, 6 lbs. each; onions, 2, 21 and 41 10,000 copies of the obituary addresses on field, averaging 149½ bushels per acre, weighthe occasion of the death of Vice-President ing 50 lbs. per bushel. Samples of wheat,

Gertrude Kohler has been committed to the Albany jail for indulging in the luxury of unsold lands in that State. Messrs. Slidell three "live lords." To the first she was ty-five years ago the father of M. P. Ward, and Benjamin introduced bills for granting married five years ago, to the second two who killed Prof. Butler, of Louisville, was lands to Louisiana in aid of Railroads in that years ago, and to the third quite recently, with difficulty restrained from attacking a State. Mr. Gwin introduced a bill granting land to California to aid in constructing rail- where they agreed to decide their respective The son is now a confined criminal, charged roads. Mr. Dodge, of Iowa, introduced a bill claims to the fair dame by a three-handed with killing the teacher of his youngest brogame of "seven up." The first husband won, ther. It seems that he is twenty-five years of but Gertrude refused to abide the hazard of age, and married. Verily the influence of a In the House of Representatives, after whereupon recourse was had to the law, and future. the reading of the Journal, the Speaker an- she was taken before the Police Court for

over. Bills asking lands for Railroads were the husband, and that all property she may referred. Mr. Cobb introduced the Home. subsequently acquire, by grant or devise, shall and the fire was doubtless the work of an instead Bill—referred to Committee on Public absolutely vest in herself and heirs. The cendiary. The building and furniture were husband is to be an ex-officio Trustee of the insured for \$35,000. resolution, that Congress has the power to wife's estate, subject to removal by the judgprovide for the construction of a railroad over ment of a Court of Equity. He is also emthe territories of the United States for the powered to expend the rents, issues and profits

STREET PREACHING IN NEW YORK.—On offered a resolution, that incidental to the a powerful fillibuster expedition is preparing reports are founded on this fact. Sunday, Dec. 11th, a Mr. Parsons, undertaking to preach in the open air at the foot of Congress has power to construct Railroads the entire force shall consist of some four the common defense and general welfare, the middle of February. It is intended that Third-st,, in New York, was arrested by a through the territories of the United States thousand men, led by officers of tried skill policeman, acting under an order from the for facilitating transportation, &c. Mr. Jones, and bravery, with a general who gained lau-Mayor. A large concourse of people had as- of Tennessee, moved to lay the resolutions rels in Mexico at their head. The enlistments sembled to hear the preacher, and many of on the table, pending which, the House ad- are proceeding with every effort to keep the matter strictly private.

The Gloucester fishermen have all arrived three have been lost, and the crews of these were saved. Many of the vessels have returnwhen the crowd dispersed. This matter was In the House of Representatives, after their bills, but some have made splendid voynumber of new vessels will be added to the fleet next year.

The South Carolina Senate has unanimously passed a resolution directing the Governor meritorious conduct on board the sloop-of-war St. Louis, in the Bay of Smyrna.

Died in Strong, Maine, of the malignant " throat distemper," which baffled all the skill of physicians—on the 20th of Nov., Thomas Thomas Kennedy. During the scene, a little

A telegraphic dispatch to Walter R. Jones, Esq., dated at Halifax, Nov. 15th, says that thing more from her can be saved except on salvage. Very little of the materials will be liquors on the healthy human system." saved. The Government has sent down a revenue cutter to protect the floating proper-

Company, organized under the general law of in bonds, executed to Francis Jordan. Indiana, is building a railroad from Laporte to Peru, a distance of sixty-nine miles. At the latter point it connects with the Peru and In-Madison and Indianapolis, under the name of the Madison and Northern Indiana road.

A Monmouth County, N. J., Court has decided between a Mr. Lewis and a Mr. Pitcher, on a suit for trespass for a disputed tract of land, about three feet broad at one end, and running to a point at the other, the value of which was estimated at from one shilling to fifty dollars. The Jury found the defendant guilty of trespass to the amount of \$200 and

In Florida, Louisiana and Texas, the only States where sugar is made from the cane, a capital of \$80,000,000 is invested in the business. These States produce annually above 300,000 hogsheads of the article. The importation of foreign sugar amounts to 350,000 hogsheads, more or less.

Under a recent enactment, which is embraced in the New Code of Ohio Laws, a Judge and required to testify reference to the matter.

Madame Jenny Lind Goldschmidt appear-

The St. Lawrence Republican gives the had been proclaimed in Oporto. The Clamor twenty-seven horses were dstroyed in one Paine (wife of Otis Paine of Morley, N. Y.) who has caused so much annoyance to the

The trial of Tucker, the Engineer of the sent back to her husband. Since then she New Haven train at the time of the accident and a half inches, from tip to tip, has been The Mercantile Library Association have has murdered her husband by giving him at Norwalk bridge, has been postponed still captured, alive, on Plumb I land. This is applied to Thomas Carlyle to come to this poison, at the instigation of Griffith. She and further, on account of his continued illness. supposed to be the largest bird ever captured her paramour are now in jail to await a trial. He has not been well since the accident.

The interior of Australia, a barren sandy desert, has been found to be considerably be- of the escape of seven slaves from that port low the level of the sea. It is now proposed in a New York vessel, as alleged, accompanito employ British convicts in cutting a nar- ed by the usual excited denunciations of "darrow canal from the ocean to the desert, a dis- ing violations of law" by "secret agents," &c. tance of about 250 miles, when it is expected that the rush of water will be so great as to widen the canal and cause the formation of an inland sea almost as large as the Mediterranean, to the incalculable benefit of a vast extent of territory at present wholly useless.

Ozone, which is sometimes, but not universally, present in the atmosphere, and which has been hitherto regarded when observed to not to be so, but a distinct substance, existing as a teroxide of hydrogen, thus continuing the under 10 years of age. series of the compounds of oxygen with hydrogen. The details of the process by means of which the discovery was effected have not et been given.

The Postmaster at Cincinnati has detected an ingenious attempt at fraud. What appeared to be a large pamphlet, the leaves protrudgrown from volunteer, or self-sown grain, pro- ing at the ends of the envelop, was received the Senate be appointed to investigate the of wheat grown in 14 weeks, weighing 62 lbs. center of the book between the covers was ducing 55 bushels per acre. Samples of crop at the office. On removing the envelop the mode and manner of the importation of merper bushel. Sample of volunteer oats, 10 found to have been cut away, and five dozen of silk gloves and four dozen packages of needles packed nicely in the space.

The Wheeling Intelligencer says that twen-They all met a few days since at Albany, teacher who had moderately chastised his son. the cards, and clung to her latest acquisition. good or bad example reaches far, far into the 1 50 for State.

The large new public house, at Fairfield, Conn., known as the "Marine Hotel," belong-There is a bill before the Legislature of ing to Mr. John B. Monnet of the New York to take action for the suppression of intoxicating drinks in the District of Columbia—laid wife at the time of marriage shall not vest in Part of the furniture was saved. The house was closed for the season since last Sept.,

We learn by telegraph from New Orleans, that information has been received there that Santa Anna had been declared Dictator for ten years. Another account states that he is A dispatch dated Washington, Wednesday, to be proclaimed Emperor. It is likely that the Atlantic to the Pacific coast, which was Dec. 14, 1853, says: I have trustworthy in he has already assumed, as he has for some laid on the table. Mr. Washburn, of Illinois, formation from New Orleans to the effect that time exercised, supreme power, and that these

> people of Mississippi, withdrawing from the his friends to the interference of the Adminis tration in the election, and the impertinent issue of the Union Bank Bonds, and announcing his retirement to private life.

A German colony has been for a couple home. Of the whole fleet of 250 sail, only Carolina, on a tract of twenty thousand acres of land, which it has purchased in common, to be divided among the several families of the community. Houses have been erected, and a village laid out, named "Walhalla," and H. and Sarah E. Chester, aged 2 years and 4 months. schools and churches have been instituted.

> A fire, attended with a serious loss of life, occurred recently in Woodstock, Canada. The family consisted of six persons, two of which escaped the flames by jumping from the windows. The other four seem to have been unaware of their danger in time to make their escape. An elderly lady, two children and a servant, perished in the flames.

Gov. Collier, in his recent message to the Alabama Legislature, recommends that more stringent laws be enacted to prevent the separation of mothers from children, in cases in which slaves are sold, at least when the children are under ten years of age, and likewise to secure the continued relations of husband

Dr. W. B. Carpenter, the eminent physiologist of London, has just issued a timely and popular work, entitled "The Physiology of Temperance and Total Abstinence, being an examination of the effects of the excessive, moderate and occasional use of alcoholic

Mr. Sherman, living near Mount Crawford, ty. About half the cargo is landed, nearly all it tied up a stone and pocket-book, while cleaning out his mill race. On examination The Cincinnati, Peru and Chicago Railroad the pocket-book was found to contain \$8,000

The Boston Transcript records the death in that city of Samuel G. Grant, of Hallowell, Me., from lockjaw, caused by the breaking of a finger in falling through a hole in the sidewalk, left by house-builders. Mr. Grant was one of the largest ship-owners in Maine.

A robber in a hotel in Halifax, the other day, was found kneeling at a trunk in the room of a boarder, and on being discovered said he Eli 8 Bailey, Brookfield was at his prayers, and begged not to be interrupted. He was politely left to finish his devotions and decamp with his booty.

The Directors of the Albany and West Stockbridge Railroad Company have given public notice that they intend to apply to the next Legislature of the State for the privilege o construct a bridge across the Hudson River

The Supreme Court of Massachusetts has given a verdict to William Hilliard against Josiah Richardson, of Cambridge. The plain- Eliza E Wells, Brookfield tiff was thrown from his buggy and injured, Nathan Lanphear, Alfred, for Palestine his horse having taken fright at a pile of boards 2d Alfred Church, by P K Shaw, Treasurer debtor who is suspected of having disposed of placed opposite to defendant's building. The

> of a recent family gathering at the residence Mrs B Osgood, for China and Palestine, 1 00 each 2 00 of the Hon. Mr. Middleswarth, in Beaver, Pa. | Eunice P Osgood There were with the old patriarch and his Elizabeth M Osgood " wife, 11 children, 80 grandchildren, 1 greatgrandchild, and a large number of neighbors. | Ann & Clarke, nome mission | Clarence Church (with \$47 previously sent for

The connection between the Norwich and Worcester and the Willimantic and Palmer tween this City and Boston, via New Haven, New London, Norwich, and Worcester.

having sustained the thirty-six last days of her Utica and Schnectady Railroad, by placing life without food, she having refused to take obstructions on the track, has had his trial and been sent to State Prison for two years.

A white owl, measuring five feet, eleven on our coast, of its kind.

The Norfolk papers have announcements

Francis W. Hughes, Attorney General of Pennsylvania offers \$5,000 for the establish ment of a Miners' Hospital at Pottsville, provided \$15,000 is raised by other parties for this purpose.

The libel case of Edward P. Fry against ames Gordon Bennett of the N. Y. Herald, erminated last week in a verdict of ten thousand dollars against Bennett.

There were 381 deaths in this City last week. Only four cases of cholera. 218 were

New York Market-December 19, 1853, Ashes-Pots \$5 50, Pearls 5 56.

Flour and Meal-Flour, 6 75 a 6 94 for Canadian 6 81 a 6 87 for Western Canal, 7 00 a 7 06 for mixed to fancy Michigan and common to good Ohio. Rye Flour 5 00 a 5 12. Corn Meal, 3 75 a 3 81 for Jersey. Grain-Wheat, 1 48 for red Upper Lake, 1 61 for red Indiana, 1 63 for red Dutchess County, 1 72 for White Pennsylvania, 1 80 for prime Genesee. Barley, 83c. for mixed. Rye 1 00 a 1 95. Oats 50 a 54c. for State and Western. Corn, 81 a 83c. for com-

mon to good mixed Western. Hay-75 a 80c. for home use.

Hops-45 a 48c. for new Eastern and Western. Lumber-14 00 a 15 00 for Eastern Spruce and Pine. Provisions-Pork, 11 00 for prime, 13 50 for mess. Beef, 5 00 a 5 75 for country prime, 8 50 a 11 00 for country mess. Dressed Hogs 6c. Lard 93 a 104c. Butter, 10 a 13c. for Ohio, 16 a 19c. for State dairies.

Potatoes-2 25 a 2 50 per bbl. for Carters and Seeds-Clover 10 a 101c. Timothy 12 00 a 16 50

Tallow-11c. for Butchers' Association. Wool-40 a 45c. for native, 60 a 62c. for American Saxony Fleece.

At Hopkinton, R. I., on the 19th Nov., by Eld. Joel Greene, Mr. BENJAMIN KENYON to Miss PHEBE E CRANDALL, all of the above place, In Persia. Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., Nov. 24th, by Eld. L. M. Cottrell, Mr. Leroy Burdick to Miss Ma RIETTE GREENE, both of Persia.

DIED. In Whitestown, Oneida Co., N. Y., Dec. 10, 1853, o

paralysis, Reuben Wilcox, in the 92d year of his age Mr. Wilcox was born at Middletown, Ct., in 1762. During the Revolutionary War, he was called into service a short time, for which he received a pension. In 1792 he removed from Middletown to Whitestown, N.Y. Passing through the present city of Utica, which had then only one framed house, he found his way by the aid of marked trees to the place where he spent Gov. Foote has written an address to the the last sixty-one years of his life, and where he died. he last sixty-one years of his life, and where he died.

As a religious man, Mr. Wilcox was distinguished for

Hudson River Railroad via Buffalo, connecting at Senatorial canvass, attributing the defeat of to be Bible truth. During a revival among the Consubject of Divine Grace, though he did not at that time make a public profession of religion. Soon after his removal to Whitestown he became a Baptist in principle, and a few years later a Sabbath-keeper. About hirty years ag . he was baptized and joined the First Seventh-day Baptist Church in Brookfield of which he remained a member until his death. He received baptism at the hands of Eld. Wm. B. Maxson, by

October 20th, of croup, at the residence of his grandfather, Eld. C. Che, er, in Verona, N. Y., while on a visit with his parents, Alfred Stillman, son of John In Rome, N. Y., November 28th, of consumption, Mr Robert Clarke, aged 54 years. During his last sickness he obtained a hope in Christ. He has left a Island Railread to La Salle, forming the only continu widow and three children to mourn their loss. c.c.

LETTERS.

L M Cottrell, Joel Greene, Eli Forsythe, Christopher Chester, N V Hull, A D Titsworth, E Maxson George Greenman, P C Kenyon, E B Rogers, J M Wood, E R Clarke, Delatrius Davis. James White, Benj Clarke, O Davis, A B Crandell, B G Stillman, W M Fahnestock.

RECEIPTS. FOR THE SABBATH RECORDER:

, ,			20 Tr 4
Daniel Coon, West Edmeston	\$2	00	to vol. 10 No
Ichahod Burdick "		00	
Benj F Burdick "		00	
Wm M Palmiter "		.00	
Henry D Crandall, Edmeston		00	, .
Nathan Burch, South Brookfield	2	00	
Amos Wilcox	ĩ	00	10
Pardon Cottrell, Almond	2		
John Woolworth, Alfred Center	1	00	11
Joseph Edwards "	2	00	10
George Champlin "	-	00	10
Charles Gill, Williamsburgh	ĩ		10
Lee Bush, Sangerfield		00	11
Caleb Green, New London		00	10
Morris Langworthy		00	
O Davis, North Fairhaven, Mass	ĩ		10
E C Scranton, Madison, Ct	_	00	10
Lyman Dudley, Portersville, Ct	_	-	9
	_	00	10
E B Rogers, Milton, Wis	1	••	10 ,
J H Saunders, Albion, Wis		00	. 11
Joel Babcock, Montra, O	2	00.	
Caleb W Church, Rockville, R I	2	00	10
FOR THE SABBATH-SCHO	oŁ	VIS	ITOR:

M Fifield 50c, J Truman, Wm Lewis, P C Kenyon, 25c each FOR SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST MEMORIAL:

\$1 00 PC Kenyon WILLIAM M. ROGERS, Treasurer.

Receipts for Missionary Society. The Treasurer of the Seventh-day Baptist Missionary

Society acknowledges the receipt of the following sums since his last report through the Recorder:-2d Brookfield Church A Young Sister Female Missionary Organization of 1st Church in Brookfield 3d Church in Brookfield, by E Maxson A Sister, Montville, Ct Collected for Palestine Mission by Wm M Jones, to be acknowledged in full hereafter Gerrit Smith, for Palestine Jeremiah Dunham and wife, for Palestine Charles Breece, for Palestine Barzillia D Randolph Emeline F Randolph George Dunham D V Dunham Mrs N Hawkins, Persia, for Palestine L R Burdick The New Berlin Star contains an account are recent family gathering at the residence. Wid Mary Rogers, for Palestine Ann S Clarke, home mission Palestine, to make Rowse Babcock and Ly-

A. D. TITSWORTH, Treasurer. Board Meetings.

6 00

Benj Stelle, for China and Palestine, \$3 each

3d Brookfield Church, for Palestine, to be ac-

man Pratt L M)

knowledged in full hereafter

QUARTERLY MEETINGS of the Executive Boards of the Seventh-day Baptist Missionary and Pub lishing Societies and the American Sabbath Tract Society, will be held at Plainfield, N. J.. on Fifth-day, Jan. 5, 1854, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., and coninuing through the afternoon and evening.

Western Association—Executive Committee. THE Executive Commmittee of the Western Asso-L ciation will hold its next session at Independence. Allegany Co., N. Y., on the second Wednesday in Jan-E. R. CLARKE, Secretary.

R. TITSWORTH, M. I. HOMEPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON FRONT STREET, PAINFIELD, NEW JERSEY.

Clothing Establishment.

THE subscribers, under the firm of Titsworths & Dunn, have opened a Clothing Establishment at No. 22 Dey-street, New York, where they intend to keep constantly on hand, in large quantities and great variety, coats, pants, and vests. Country merchants desirous of introducing ready-made clothing as branch of their business, may here obtain a supply of the most favorable terms. Individuals who desire to renew their wardrobes on short notice, may here be fitted with complete suits without delay: or, it they prefer it, may select their cloths and ders, which will receive prompt attention. An ex amination of our stock and facilities will, we trust, convince those who give us a call, that they can pleas themselves at No. 22 Dey-street as well as at any other place in the City of New York.
WILLIAM DUNN, A. D. TIT WILLIAM DUNN, A. D. TITSWORTH, J. JOHN D. TITSWORTH, R. M. TITSWORTH

Central Railroad Company of New Jersey.

NTEW YORK, Somerville, and Easton-Winter Ar rangements-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 4 P. M; New York, for Somerville (way) at 5 P. M. Leave Phillipsburg, opposite Easton, at 61 and 91 A. M., 31 P. M. Leave Somerville (way) at 6.50 A M This line connects with trains by the N. J. Railroad Company, foot

Stages connect with trains from New York as follows: from Plainfield for Baskenridge, &c.; from Somerville, for Peapack &c; from White House for Flemington, &c.; from Easton for Belvidere, Wilkesbarre, Bethlehem, Allentown, Maunch Chunk, &c. GEO. H. PEGRAM, Superintendent.

New York and Eric Railroad.

TRAINS leave pier foot of Duane-st., New York, as Day Express at 7 A. M. for Buffalo direct, over the I. Y. & Erie Railroad and the Buffalo and N. Y. City Railroad, without change of baggage or cars, and also

for Dunkirk. Mail at 84 A. M. for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and all inermediate 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

itermediate stations. Way at 4 P. M. for Delaware and all intermediate

Night Express at 5 P.M. for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant at 5 P. M. for Dunkirk and all inter-On Sundays only one express train, at 5 P. M.

The Express Trains connect at 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 MICHIGAN SOUTHERN and NORTHERN IN

DIANA RAILROAD. Through tickets for Chicago, St. Louis, Milwaukie, Raeine, Kenosha, Waukegan, and Sheboygan, by New York and Eric Railroad via Dunkirk, and Bulfalo and olendid steamers

EMPIRE STATE, J. Wilson, Commander, Mondays and Thursdays. SOUTHERN MICHIGAN, D. Perkins, Commander,

Wednesdays and Saturdays.
NORTHERN INDIANA, I. T. Pheatt, Commander, uesdays and Fridays. 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 any where. 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 North ern Indiana Railroad to Chicago, thence, by the Rock

ous Line of Railroad to the Illinois River For Through Tickets or Freight apply to
JOHN F. PORTER, Agent, 193 Broadway, Cor. Dey-st., N. Y.

Stonington Line, for Bostoli.

PROVIDENCE, NEW BEDFORD, TAUNTON, and NEWPORT. Inland Route, without change of The steamers C. VANDERBILT, Capt. Joel Stone, and COMMODORE, Capt. J. M. Lewis, in connection with the Stonington and Providence, and Boston and Providence Kailroads, leaving New York daily, (Sundays excepted.) from Pier No. 2 N. R., first wharf

above Battery-place. 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 51 P. M. These steamers are unsurpassed for strength, safety, speed, comfort, and elegance. The officers are ex perienced and attentive.

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. The COMMODORE, from New York—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. From Stonington—Tuesday,

Thursday, and Saturday.
The C. VANDERBILT, from New York—Tuesday, 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 accommoda-

tion 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, berths, state-rooms, or freight, applica-tion may be made at Pier No. 2, N. R., or at the office No. 10 Battery-place.

DeRuyter Institute.

REV. JAMES R. IRISH, A. M., Principal, and Professor of Intellectual and Moral Science and Classi-Miss JOSEPHINE WILCOX, Preceptress, and Teacher of Parker's Aids, Freuch, German, Botany, and

HENRY L. JONES, A. B., Professor of Mathematics and Natural Sciences, and Adjunct Professor of Greek Miss L. ELEANOR CLARKE, Teacher of Instru-

mental Music. Other competent Teachers will be employed to assist in the various departments, as occasion may require. Calendar. The ensuing academic year is divided as follows:-

First Term commences August 31, 1853; closes Second Term commences Dec. 8, 1853; closes March

Third Term commences March 23, 1854; closes June 27, 1854. Information.

The Trustees deem it justice to say, that, having adopted a radical change of policy, by which they re-Delos C Burdick, 5 00 each for Pal. and China 12 10 00 lieve the Faculty from all pecuniary responsibility, they design to place the School upon a firm and permanent basis, and give it a character of respectability 6 00 among the first grade of Academies in our country.
1 00 Greteful for past favors they are determined. Grateful for past favors, they are determined to extend their sphere of usefulness, and thus command a great er degree of respect, and a still more liberal patronage from the public.

Tuition, which must be settled strictly in advance

Primary course, per term,	\$3 00
Middle course,	4 00
Advanced course,	5 00
Incidentals,	50
Extras.	
Chemical Experiments,	1 60
Penciling,	1 00
Monochromatic Painting,	3 00
Oil Painting.	5 00
Penmanship and Stationery,	50
Piano Music,	8 00
Use of Instrument,	2 00
Vocal Music as a regular study will	be taught by
Prof. Jones, to such as desire it. Tuition	n. \$ 1 00.
Teachers' Classes will be formed at 1	be opening o

the first term, and at the middle of the second, and will continue seven weeks. Tuition, \$2 50. Room rent per term, \$1 75; Board in families, \$1 95 and \$1 50; in Clubs, 60 and 90 cents. JAMES R. IRISH, President.

Jason B. Wells, Secretary.

Hiscellaneous.

Railway Bridge at Niagara.

This great work, which is to unite the United States with Canada by a railway, is rapidly advancing under the supervision of Mr. John A. Roebling, an engineer favorably known in connection with the suspension acqueduct on the Pennsylvania canal at Pittsburgh, and a suspension bridge over the Monongahela, near the same place. As it is to be on some accounts one of the most remark-*able mechanical achievements in the world, we shall be pardoned for devoting considerable space to a careful description of its plan and prospects. It is well known that Stephenson, the Magnus Apollo in engineering, whose fame rests upon his Tubular Bridge over Menai Straits, has decided against the suspension principle as applied to railway bridges, mainly on the ground that it is incapable of rendering them sufficiently stiff. The successful construction this work, therefore, at Niagara, will make in era in bridge building. I will be doing what has not merely never been done before, but what has been pronounced by the highest authority impracticable.

The present suspension bridge having been constructed in 1847 to aid in the erection of the railway pridge, will be removed after performing that service. It was begun by a boy on the Canada shore, who elevated a kite. and by that means established a thread communication with the other side. Over this tow path wire was drawn, and the wire cables were soon formed. The railway bridge will consist of two parts, each suspended from two cables: a covered one for common travel, and above that, on its roof, an open track for the railroad. It was first intended to build a bridge with a single floor, but the difficulty of rendering it wide enough for purposes of horse, foot and steam locomotion at the same time, without making it too heavy and too expensive, caused the plan to be abandoned The double floor of this bridge simplifies th problem of rendering a stiff support to the weight of a vailroad train, by placing under it, in addition to other props, the tresses that will form the sides of the lower portion of the bridge. The hollow tube, also, which that part will form, is expected to aid materially in strengthening the work, operating like the tube in Stephenson's bridges.

side of the river. In the bottom of each of ed at the trial. these, enlarged for the purpose, a cast-iron A beautiful, fair-haired, blue-eyed boy, plate, six feet square, was placed, to which about nine years of age, was taken from the during his whole course, his support came tion of our commerce in the North Pacific. an immerced chain was fastened. The shaft Orphan Asylum in Milwaukie and adopted from his own efforts. was then filled in with masonry, the chain by a respectable farmer of Marquette, a proconnect with the cables. They will be 66 Soon after these children were installed in which can be withstood by the cables, and till the blood ran through the floor, making a they are calculated to withstand a pressure pool upon the floor below; stopping only to four times greater than the whole weight of rest and interrogate the boy, and getting no the superstructure, combined with any load other reply than "Pa, I told the truth—I the other, and the weight of a loaded bridge threw his arms around the neck of his tor-

each formed of 3,390 strands of wire. Long murder, that the child did tell the truth, and lines of wire are first formed, by fitting the suffered death by slow torture rather than tell ends of separate pieces to one another, and wrapping them round with smaller wire. These are then dipped in boiling oil and dried, and the process is repeated a number of fant offspring. The man and woman who times, until a coating is formed that will protect the metal thoroughly from the moisture. The wire is then wound round large cylin- tenced for ten years. [Madison (Wis.) Argus. ders. These operations are now going on upon the Canada shore. When the cable comes to be formed, the wire will be drawn over to the American side, one strand at a time, passed through the link of a chain, then drawn back to the other side, passed through a chain | the exact composition of soils could be ascer- humed more than 70,000 statues, from the there, and so on, back and forth, until the whole cable is made up; this will then be tightly wound round with small wire. The cables will connect with the chains, after passing through the iron saddles on the top of the | nature of an exact science; and, as might be towers, there being iron blocks with a groove expected, the general interest and great im- there, and their thrones will be endurable a fitted to the cable. Each saddle rests upon a portance of these researches have attracted the love of beauty and genius in the hearts of wrought iron roller, three inches in diameter, the public attention to them. The agricultu- their worshipers. that rolls on a smooth iron plate. This is to ral journals give notices of chemists who analaccommedate any slight motion that may arise | ize soils for farmers, and give advice, foundfrom unequal tension between the chains and ed on the analysis, for the application of macables, when the balance is from any cause nures. On the other hand, we have seen

gineer of this bridge, in his report on the sub- of Alexandria, to the Agricultural Society of soil and the mind. ject, that wire cables alone will not be suffi- London, Virginia, recently published, he cient. But he relies for stiffness, first, on the expresses the opinion that the analysis of the timber placed under the railway. Two gird-ers, as they are called, or longitudinal tim-His remarks on the subject are as follows:

all needed stiffness.

sult of a speed of five miles an hour, viz: six- on a small scale, it would be likely to lead to ty-one tons, make 1,273 tons. The tension of the cables resulting from this and their average deflection, is equal to 2,240 tons. Their capacity is 10,000, or more than four times the tension. The tension referred to, it will be observed, is an extraordinary one, as it can scarcely be supposed that a loaded train equal in length to that of the bridge, will ever be allowed upon it. Assuming as the engineer does, 2,000 tons as a tension to which the cables may more frequently be subjected. he has provided a resistance equal to five times that. The covered floor, were it crowded to its utmost capacity, might hold 310 tons. But as this might be closed in case of a very heavy train approaching, before it was allowed to come upon the bridge, it is not necessary to make a calculation for an extreme load upon both parts at once.

The suspension bridge at Lewistown i 1040 feet in length, the largest in the world This will be 240 feet shorter, but a far more surprising work. It is to be done next June. Its cost was estimated at \$250,000, but it is likely, we are told, to exceed that sum. Supposing it is twice as much, what a saving even then, in comparison with the immense expenditure to which Stephenson has subjected the English at Menai Straits and Montreal. The tubular bridge at Montreal is not yet done or paid for to be sure, but its cost is estimated at \$7,000,000. [N. Y. Evening Post.

Heroes and Martyrs.

The bridge will be 800 feet long, hung by refused to assist them in robbing an orchard. Albany. After holding the chair for several the subject which can be obtained. wire ropes, five feet apart, to four huge Some of the papers now raise doubts as to the years, he resigned it to visit Germany, where wire cables, stretching from shore to shore, martyrdom of the boy, and attempt to account he spent two years with Liebig, renowned group of islands, seven in number, situated with a considerable deflection, over the tops for his death in some other way than that first for his researches and discoveries in animal in latitude from 19 to 22 degrees north, and of towers 60 feet high. The towers are suggested. It seems to such that heroism, of and vegetable chemistry. On his return from on a direct line between San Francisco and now advanced toward completion, having been the kind imputed to the boy, does not exist in Europe, he was elected to a professor's chair Hong Kong, 2,260 miles from the former, and square at the top, built of a dark-colored exceeding that imputed to Knud Iverson, oclimestone, very hard and compact. But the curred in Marquette County, in this State, a tion designed to advance, in scientific investi- our fleets of whaling ships in the Arctic and first operation, which was commenced last little over a year ago, the facts of which were gations, the graduates of colleges and univer- Pacific, and their convenient distance from winter, was to sink eight shafts, 25 feet deep, established by judicial investigation, and were in the rock below the towers, four on each related to us by Judge Larrabee, who presid- Jeremiah Horsford, now of the New York depot for ocean mail steamers between Cali-

being imbedded in a mixture of cement, lime fessor of religion and a member of the Bapand sand. These chains reach the surface, tist persuasion. A girl, a little older than the outside the base of the towers, and are to boy, was also adopted into the same family. feet long, each consisting of eight links, that their new home, the boy discovered criminal average over eight feet in length. The links conduct on the part of his new mother, which are made alternately of seven and eight plates he mentioned to the little girl, and it thereby of wrought iron, each plate formed into one came to the ears of the woman; she indignantpiece without a weld. Each link of eight ly denied the story to the satisfaction of her plates has sandwiched in, to use an expressive husband, and insisted that the boy should be phrase, the plates of the sevenfold link, and whipped until he confessed the falsehood. the whole fifteen are riveted firmly together The man-poor, weak bigot-impelled by a by an iron bolt, 3½ inches in diameter. The sense of religious duty, proceeded to the task anchor plate at the bottom of the shaft cannot assigned him, by procuring a bundle of rods, be lifted until the whole rock is raised bodily, stripping the child naked, and suspending him with all its incumbent masonry. Nor can the by a cord to the rafters of the house, and plates and chains give way from any force whipping him at intervals for over two hours, that will do be placed upon it. The towers, cannot tell a lie;" the woman all the time it will it er erved, act as fulcrums, between urging him to "do his duty." The poor little the ch the one side and the cables on hero, at length released from his torture, will not act upon them sideways, but verti- mentor, kissed him, and said, "Pa, I am so cold," and died. It appeared in evidence, The cables are to be 91 inches in diameter, upon the trial of this man and woman for a lie. The age of heroism and martyrdom will not have passed till mothers cease to in stil holy precepts into the minds of their inmurdered this angel child are now in the penitentiary at Waupun, to which they were sen-

Analysis of Soils.

prevailed that, by means of chemical analysis, tained, and thence we should learn what special application each soil might need to make it fertile. It is obvious, that if this result were attainable, agriculture would become of the

upper floor, for the immediate support of the of the advantage of analyzing soils with the peared that this cultivator of the soil had been est luxuriance, oranges, lemons, yams, bread- draft for \$5,000 on a house in New York, and track. In addition to these, are the trusses view of determining what manures to apply a cripple from his youth, with no command of fruit, bannanas, limes and sweet potatoes, and so in gold and jewelry. Sir George teles his lower extremities whatever, and only able the natives subsist upon those during the graphed to New York to stop paper so as to indicate the times to which they rescharge are published. or sides of the lower bridge, which will con- for their improvement; and I do so with plea- his lower extremities whatever, and only able the natives subsist upon those during the graphed to New York to stop payment of the sist of upright posts, five feet apart, support- sure, having had some experience in the to move from place to place, as moved by greater part of the year. The bays afford a draft. ing the upper floor, and connected with one practical part of the subject. The present others, or in the little go-gig that his ingenuity variety of delicious fish. another by a light bridging and by iron rods. state of chemical science is such as to enable had constructed. He had come in possession Any pressure upon either floor is thus shared the chemist to determine, with the utmost of about an acre of what was deemed a worth- The Ancient L-vitical Cities.—The ful monthly paper, called the "People's with the other. The rods are to be one inch precision, the constituents of a body subject- less bog, situated by the side of the way, for Rev. Dr. Croly, the well-known author, re- Journal," an illustrated record of Agriculture, in diameter and 2½ to 3 feet long, and will ed to his examination; but a difficulty lies in years claimed by no one—and had contrived cently writing on the subject of a park pro- Mechanics, Science and Useful Knowledge, angles, between the top and bottom of the first and fifth. The vertical action of each post is by these means transferred to each of to be obtained with which it is connected. The rods with which it is connected where residence of a park propert of a park provision which where the subject of a park provision where the subject of a park provision where the residual by no one—and had contrived century rate and interest where the subject of a park provision where the residual where the subject of a park provision where the subject of a park provision where the residual where the subject of a park provision where the subject of a park provision where the residual where the residual where the subject of a park provision where the residual where the residual where the subject of a park provision where the subject of a park provision where the residual where the subject of a park provision where the residual where the subject of post is by these means transferred to each of a teaspoonful; and how is so small a quantity variety of fruit of fine quality in considerable provision was distinctly made, in the fortythose with which it is connected. The rods will have a nut at each end, which will be screwed up tight to the post, so that these rods will make the trussing extremely rigid. Be-should be then the result will not be small a quantity and it appears almost impossible it ever will make the trussing extremely rigid. Be-should be then the result will not be an exact sample abundance. In fact, he so managed as to be sible for the fine quality in considerable provision was distinctly made, in the forty-abundance. In fact, he so managed as to be sible for the postmaster, store, or tavern, or other abundance. In fact, he so managed as to be eight cities of the Levites, of a circle of open able to sell enough to support himself and his ground surrounding cach city of a thousand cubits breadth, probably for gardens and fruits. screwed up tight to the post, so that these rods | ple, and it appears almost impossible it ever mother from the products of this reclaimed cubits breadth, probably for gardens and fruits, of what is called the Short Line Railroad. will make the trussing extremely rigid. Be-should be, then the result will necessarily mis- acre, thereby saving the town one hundred and an exterior circle of two thousand cubits. The tunnel proper will be 8,094 feet in length,

tain a long and heavy gate. These three re- an analysis may sometimes be very beneficial and put to practice, in reclaiming their wet sources, it is believed, will supply to the bridge in determining the presence of some hurtful lands and irrigating the dry ones upon their ingredient that may be diffused through the farms! "A word to the wise is sufficient." The action of the wind will not be very soil, and which may be neutralized by some great, the trussing of the lower bridge being substance readily determined and applied. I quite open, and allowing it pretty free pas- would rely much more on a knowledge of the sage. The width of the lower part will be constituents of the rocks from which the soil nineteen feet clear, of the upper twenty-four has resulted, and the mode of cropping and feet, the latter being elevated twenty feet culture to which the lands have been subjectabove the other floor, and 230 feet above the ed; and thus, knowing what they originally water. As to the capacity of the bridge- contained, and what has been removed from supposing it covered from end to end with a them, we can readily infer what is left. If ple:loaded train, the weight of such a train is es- the money paid for analyzing a soil, as a timated at 430 tons, which, added to the general thing, were spent in the purchase of weight of the bridge, 782 tons, with fifteen some guano, crushed bones, ashes, or lime, per cent. on the weight of the train, as the re- | with which to experiment on different crops,

Parental and Filial.

much more satisfactory and profitable results."

Two family incidents show great results from little causes. Baron Cuvier, when a very little boy, was encouraged by his mother in collecting and delineating objects of nature -the study of minerals, plants, &c., aided by drawing. During the researches made by this great man, he often referred to this maternal incident as one of the happiest circumstances of his life, furnishing good reasons that the vast services rendered to science and to the world by this great naturalist and good man, are to be traced to the judicious treatment of one mother to a little son.

About twenty years since a little boy in Western New York entered with great energy into the collection of minerals and other press this spirit and his efforts, allotted to him and Executive? a room and shelves for storing and arranging ged this young explorer of nature's riches. His ardor and intelligence pointed him out, signed him in this responsible undertaking, Man's. he was, in a short time, selected as the principal, for surveying one branch of the general route. At the age of seventeen he was employed as an assistant geologist for the State Our readers will probably all recollect the of New York. When that great work was becoming to assume considerable importance, story of the Norwegian boy at Chicago, who completed, he was elected to a professor's it is proper that the people should be put in was drowned by some older boys because he chair in a very extensive female seminary in possession of all the information in regard to thirty-two. this important place in an institusities. He is professor Horsford, son of Hon. | California would make them desirable as delegation in Congress. It adds to the credit fornia and China. They are important also of this young and promising professor, that as a military and naval station for the protec-

The Vatican.

This word is often used, but there are many who do not understand its import. The term refers to a collection of buildings on one of the seven hills of Rome, which covers a space of 1,200 feet in length, and 1,000 in breadth. It is built on the spot once occupied by the garden of the cruel Nero. It owes its origin to the Bishop of Rome, who, in the early part of the sixth century, erected an humble residence on its site. About the year 1160, Pope Eugenius rebuilt it on a magnificent scale Innocent II. a few years afterwards gave it up as a lodging place to Peter II. King of Arragon. In 1305, Clement V. at the instigation of the King of France, removed the Papal See from Rome to Avignon, when the Vatican remained in a condition of obscurity and neg- follow as a natural consequence. ect for more than seventy years. But soon after the return of the pontifical court to Rome, an event which had been so earnestly orayed for by a poor Petrarch, and which finally took place in 1376, the Vatican was Society Islands, after a passage of 37 days, put into a state of repair, enlarged, and it was bringing many interesting particulars of this henceforward considered as the regular palace and residence of the Popes, who, one after the other, added fresh buildings to it, and radually encircled it with antiquities, statues, nictures and books, until it became the richest Vatican was commenced fourteen hundred years ago. It contains 40,000 manuscripts, among which are some by Pliny, St. Thomas, St. Charles Boromeo, and many Hebrew, Syrian, Arabian, and Armenian Bibles. The whole of the immense buildings composing the Vatican are filled with statues found beneath the ruins of ancient Rome; with paintings by the master; and with curious medals Within a few years, an expectation has and antiquities of almost every description. When it is known that there have been exruined temples and palaces of Rome, the reader can form some idea of the richness of the Vatican. It will ever be held in veneration, by the student, the artist, and the scholar Raphael and Michael Angelo are enthroned

published the opinions of men of science to Proctor gave as an illustration of what ener-stant communication with the civilized world danger of being broken or swept down by Stephenson's great objection to the suspen- the effect that such analysis, in the present gy and perseverance can do, under the most to make it a most delightful residence. The sion principle, as was stated above, was the state of chemistry, does not lead to useful re- discouraging and unfavorable circumstances, hills and rising grounds present the most en- no liability to a recompense; that all interwant of stiffness. It is conceded by the en- sults. In the address of Professor Hallowell, for improving, at one and the same time, the ticing picture of rural beauty, their sides cov- meddling with such property in such cases is

statement to the committee on farms, of the cellent pasturing to the small stock of cows some days ago en route to Texas on a hunting Essex Society, which, when the facts came to and horses which have been imported from excursion, was robbed between Alton and 200 per year, payable in advance. Subscription of the work with the least the work will be likely bers, four feet deep, are to be placed in the I have been requested to state my opinion be known, awakened much interest. It ap- Australia. The island produces, in the great- Springfield of his portmanteau, containing a

gles, like those sometimes employed to sus- from a general analysis of soils; though such with great farms, and healthy sons, to study bidden to be encroached on in any sale of

Woman's Rights Questions.

A Convention was recently held at Rochester, to consider the following questions, which we suppose are leading ones in the creed of those technically called Woman's Rights Peo-

- 1. Why should not Woman's work be paid for according to the quality of the work done, and not the sex of the worker?
- 2. How shall we open for Woman's energies new spheres of well-remunerated indus-
- 3. Why should not Wives, equally with Husbands, be entitled to their own earnings? 4. Why should not Widows, equally with Widowers, become by law the legal Guardians, as they certainly are by nature the natural Guardians, of their own children?

5. On what just ground do the laws make a distinction between Men and Women, in regard to the ownership of property, inheritance, and the administration of estates?

6. Why should Women, any more than Men, be taxed without representation ? 7. Why may not Women claim to be tried

by a jury of their peers with exactly the same right as Men claim to be and actually are? 8. If Women need the protection of the the second hoeing of the crop. He used from laws, and are subject to the penalties of the laws, equally with Men, why should they not is sufficient to give the potato-tops a good objects of nature. His parents soon coming have an equal influence in making the laws, dusting. The result was, that his field was to the conclusion that it was not safe to re. and appointing Legislatures, the Judiciary

And finally, if Governments-according to his collections, and by various modes encour- our National Declaration of Independencederive their just powers from the consent of the governed," why should Women, any from the disease. at the early age of sixteen, for an assistant more than Men, be governed without their engineer on an important railroad route. For own consent; and why, therefore, is not Wohis skill, energy, and fidelity in the work as- man's right to Suffrage precisely equal to

The Sandwich Islands.

As the question of annexing the group of islands composing the Hawaiian kingdom is

The Hawaiian kingdom is composed of a

The native population of the islands is about 60,000, distributed among the different islands as follows:—Hawaii, 20,000; Ohau, 18,000; Niani, 13,000; Kania, 5,000; Molokai, 2,500; Niihau. 700: Lanai. 300.

This part of the population, however, is rapidly decreasing, and in a quarter of a century, they will probably have entirely passed away. All the leading interests of the king dom are in the hands of the Americans now. The rich planters and merchants are Americans; the missionaries who have done so France, has just received a donation of 10,much in bringing them from a state of rude | 000f. a year, from a physician attached to barbarism, and christianizing and civilizing one of the hospitals in Paris, on conditionthem, are a large majority Americans. The 1. That the donor's name shall be kept inviomembers of the King's ministry are Ameri- lably secret; 2. That 3,000f. of the sum shall cans, and nearly all the important offices are be employed in encouraging the authors of in the hands of Americans. American sentiluseful and practical papers published in the ments, feelings, laws, and institutions, must | Gazette; and 3. That the remaining 7,000f.

The schooner Emma Packer, Captain Latham. lately arrived from Huahine, one of the distant, but important group.

Huahine is in lon. 151 deg. 8. min. E., and lat. 16 deg. 43. min. S., and is consequently are now forming a naval rendezvous.

for any of the others. Huahine is about for- ing example. One of these piles was taken ty miles each way and its coast is indented up and found to be petrified to the depth of with numerous small harbors, receiving the three-fourths of an inch, but the rest of the waters of several small streams—almost rivers. The principal of these, and the most secure for shipping, is that called Owherre Bay, where the Emma Packer received her cargo The Islanders, in number some 800, have several little settlements on the coast, but the principal one is at the Bay above mentioned. The interior abounds in beautiful valleys, exquisite spots of woodland, waving with all the luxuriant verdure of the tropics, and smiled in the river, are not the subject of salvage; upon by a perpetual summer. The gentle S. W. trades preserve a delicious coolness, At the mass-meeting of farmers, in Con- and in this, as in all the Polynesian Islands, cord, Mass., in March last, Hon. John W. there seems but to want the benefits of a conered with a never-dying expanse of rich green at the risk of those intermeddling. "A few years since," said Mr. Proctor, grass and bright-leaved trees. The numerous "Simeon L. Wilson, of Methuen, sent in his valleys bordering the tiny streams afford ex-

sides these two sources of stiffness, stays will be lead, and is wholly useless for practical purmade use of, that is, iron rods reaching out poses. On this account I place comparatively have been properly subjected."

And an exterior circle of two thousand cubits in the tunnel proper will be o,054 feet in length, for a squ re of 16 lines or less—one insertion, or, with its approaches, which are to be architecture. The tunnel proper will be o,054 feet in length, for a squ re of 16 lines or less—one insertion, or, with its approaches, which are to be architecture. The tunnel proper will be o,054 feet in length, for a squ re of 16 lines or less—one insertion, or, with its approaches, which are to be architecture. The tunnel proper will be o,054 feet in length, for a squ re of 16 lines or less—one insertion, or, with its approaches, which are to be architecture. The tunnel proper will be of the suburbs, for or, with its approaches, which are to be architecture. The tunnel proper will be of the suburbs, for or, with its approaches, which are to be architecture. The tunnel proper will be of the suburbs, for or, with its approaches, which are to be architecture. The tunnel proper will be of the suburbs, for or, with its approaches, which are to be architecture. The tunnel proper will be open and an exterior circle of two thousand cubits. The tunnel proper will be open and an exterior circle of two thousand cubits. pasture, and, of course, recreation, both form. ed, 10.011 feet. It will be 20 feet wide and from the towers to the bridges at different an-little reliance upon any benefits likely to arise | What a lesson for those stalwart farmers, ing a large space, which was expressly for- 23 high.

A shirt of the approximation of the shirt of

dwellings or alienation of property. 'That | the fields of the suburbs of their cities may not be sold, for it is their perpetual possession.' (Leviticus 25: 34.) We are to remember, also, that this special provision for health was made in the midst of a nation almost wholly agricultural, already 'sitting under its vine and fig-tree, and singularly exempted from those drudgeries which in later times rations of half the life of man.'

Cure for the Potato Rot.

In a recent conversation with Mr. John had not been troubled with the rot for many or expense.

spring he was compelled to go to another town for seed, where he procured a supply for himself and an adjoining neighbor, and where he was told how to prevent the disease. He said he and his neighbor planted the seed he procured on adjoining fields-the soil and treatment similar—only, that Mr. B. applied the remedy recommended to him-which consisted in sowing ashes over the field once a week for six weeks, commencing shortly after two to three bushels of ashes per acre, which entirely free from the disease, while the potatoes on the adjoining field, without this application of ashes, rotted badly. Since then Mr. B., as well as most of his neighbors, had applied ashes, and had been entirely free

Potato Harvester.

Three patents for machines to dig potatoes have been granted. The first of these consists of an axle and pair of wheels, drawn by a pair of horses, and around said axle, which moves with the wheels, a drum or cylinder is arranged, and armed with rows of radial teeth, while immediately behind and beneath, and in the same curve with the periphery of the said radial teeth on said drum, is arranged a fixed rake, which has the ends of its curved teeth at the lowest part of the machine, while its rear part and head extend upward and backward in the curve of said drum to the highest part of the machine. As the machine is drawn forward astride the row of potatoes begun some four or five months since. They the world at the present time. Such editors in the Lawrence School of Science, in Cam- 5,000 miles from the latter. Their position is to be dug, the rake teeth of the fixed rake are fifteen felet square at the base and 8 feet underrate humanity. A case of moral heroism bridge, Mass. He now holds, at the age of an important one in a commercial point of run into or under the hills of potatoes, while the radial teeth on the drum sweep backward along the potatoes toward the curved teeth, and as the dirt falls out the potatoes are carried rearward and upward between the drum teeth and the curved rake head, and when at the top of the drum they roll off into the cart

> A second machine of this character has also been patented, substituting for the radial teeth on the drum a series of stiff brushes, and for the upper portion of the curved rake head, in the rear of the drum, an endless belt of open- them for distribution or sale, at the rate of 15 pag work slats, or their equivalent, for the purpose for one cent. Persons desiring them can have the of allowing the dirt to fall out, and to carry forwarded by mail or otherwise, on sending their at

> A Novel GIFT .- The Gazette des Hospiteaux, one of the oldest medical journals in Seventh-day Baptist Publishing Soc.'s Publication shall be employed in distributing copies of the Gazette to physicians or students who are too poor to pay the whole or any part of the be required. This is probably the first time, in the history of the periodical press, that a journal has been the object of such munifi-cence

DURABILITY OF WOOD.—The piles under distant 3,764 miles from San Francisco in a the London Bridge have been driven 500 S. E. by S. course. The group, consisting of years, and on examining them in 1846 they lepository in the world. The library of the six islands, was discovered by Cook in 1769, were found to be little decayed. Old Savoy and has until lately been under the influence Place, in the city of London, was built 650 of the English missionaries; but the policy years ago, and the wooden piles, consisting of the French Government to extend its for- of oak, elm, beach and chesnut, were found eign possessions, has led them to usurp and upon recent examination, to be perfectly claim the principal island, (Tahiti,) where they sound. Of the durability of timber in a wet state, the piles of a bridge built by the Em-A description of one island would answer peror Trajan over the Danube, afford a strikwood was not different from its former state, though it had been driven 1600 years.

> Interesting to Lumbermen.—Chief Justice Taney has recently decided in Admiralty, in the United States Circuit Court for the No. 9 Spruce-st., New York Maryland District, that lumber rafts wrecked on the Susquehannah or any public navigable river, while being floated down or anchored that they are not subject to admiralty jurisdiction, as they are not intended for the navigation of the sea or arms of the sea; and that

Sir George Gore, who arrived at St. Louis

Mr. Alfred E. Beach has commenced a use-

Bella! Bella! Bella!

TTHE Subscribers manufacture and keep constant.

Ly on hand all sizes of Church, Factory, Steamboat, Ferry, Locomotive, School House, and Plant tion Bells. These Bells are hung with the patent iron yokes with moveable arms. They can be turn place, which is desirable after a bell has been rung a few years. Springs are affixed in a new way to pre vent the clapper from resting on the Bell, thereb prolonging the sound. These Bells are manufactured from the best stock and are cast in iron casings, A shut up men in infected air, and mulct gene- this Foundry these were first used and are found be a great improvement. We give a written warran tee that if Church Bells break within one year from date of purchase, with fair usage, we will recast with Nearly 9000 Bells have been cast and sold from this Foundry, which is the best evidence of their superi Barret, Jr., of Cayuga Bridge, on the subject ority. We have 15 Gold and Silver Medals, awarded of the potato disease, he informed us that he from the various Fairs "for the best Bells for sonor. ousness and purity of tone." We pay particular at had not been troubled with the rot for many tention to getting up Peals or Chimes, and can refer years, and that there was an easy remedy for to those furnished by us. Our Foundry is within a it which all might apply with very little trouble | few rods of the Hudson River, Erie Catal, and Rail roads running in every direction. As this is the largest Establishment of the kind in the U.S. and has the Mr. Barret stated that a few years since, he, as largest assortment of Bells, orders can be filled with well as most of his neighbors, lost their entire great dispatch. We can refer to Bells in any of the crop of potatoes by the rot-that the next States. Old Bells taken in exchange for new one. Levels, Compasses, &c., constantly on hand. Addres A MENEELY'S SONS, West Troy, N. Y.

> American Sabbath Tract Society's Publications. THE American Sabbath Tract Society publish the following tracts, which are for sale at its Pe

pository, No. 9 Spruce-st., N. Y., viz:-No. 1—Reasons for introducing the Sabbath of the Fourth Comman Iment to the consideration of the Christian Public. 28 pp.
No. 2—Moral Nature and Scriptural Observance of

the Sabbath. 52 pp. No. 3-Authority for the Change of the Day of Sabbath. 2's pp.
No. 4—The Sabbath and Lord's Day: A History their Observance in the Christian Church. 52 p No. 5-A Christian Caveat to the Old and New Sah

butarians. 4 pp.

No. 6—Twenty Reasons for keeping holy, in each
week, the Seventh Day instead of the First Day.

4 pp.
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No. 12—Misuse of the Term Sabbath. 8 pp.

No. 13—The Bible Sabbath. 24 pp. No. 14—Delaying Obedience. 4 pp.
No. 15—An Appeal for the Restoration of the Bible Sabbath, in an Address to the Baptists, from the Seventh day Baptist General Conference. 40 pp. The Society has also published the following works

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

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 Vind

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

had in a bound volume. Price 50 cents. These tracts will be furnished to those wish up the potatoes and deliver them into the cart dress, with a remittance, to George B. Utter, Comes ponding Secretary of the American Sabbath Tract & ciety, No. 9 Spruce-et., New York.

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