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The Sabbath Recorder.

From this full investigation of prophetic circumstances, then, we are thus led to the conclusion, that as regards the house of Israel, no change of the Sabbath is designed, and that all the sanctions of God's law remain unimpaired, and that at whatever period any of them individually return to the allegiance which they owe to the Redeemer, by the law of Christ, they still retain the privilege of God's own Sabbath; till, when nationally they shall have been converted, all shall, in the purity of Millennial times, truly "remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy." And if thus Scripture prophecy testify of God's peculiar people, it might well be asked. whether it can be supposed that believers of Gentile nations, in those times of refreshing from the presence of the Lord, shall sabbatically sanctify a different day from that hallowed by those who, with common consent. "shall be named the priests of the Lord," and "the ministry of our God." (Isaiah lxi. pro'al rests, and the expression of His favor the stars. Beautiful as the heavenly man-6.) When all things shall be made new, when is given, we might surely expect that they sions, they looked out from their blue abode the curse which sin entailed shall have been will then honor Him by the true and faithful | —clear and lovely—as if they were the eyes taken away, and creation everywhere shall observance of His holy Sabbath. again gleam with its Maker's glory, and wher times, Israel shall duly observe God's appoint- eye, that came with peculiar sweetness. It Israel, on each recurring day of Jehovah' ed Sabbath, Gentile nations will do otherwise, danced upon the mountain tops. It had no rest, shall commemorate his handy work- is farther increased by a consideration of the audible utterance; but there was a divine will it be that those of other nations, to whon fact, that when "the Lord will have mercy on language in its smile, which spake of heavenly also, confessedly, "the law shall go forth from Zion, and the word of the Lord from that "strangers shall be joined with them, the vast wilderness, which had inspired the Jerusalem,"-nations of those who, in faith and they shall cleave to the house of Jacob." prophetic impulses and the songs of Moses, and love, shall mutually and joyously exclaim, (Is. xiv. 1) And so, in the future division of that I watched the mild splendor of its beams, "Come ye, and let us go up to the mountain of the Lord, to the house of the God of Jacob, and He will teach us of His ways, you, which shall beget children among you; and we will walk in His paths," (Is. ii. 3,)— and they shall be unto you as born in the will it be that nations as truly the descend- country among the children of Israel; they

the spirits of all flesh, shall, notwithstanding. wholly disregard Israel's Sabbath services, with all the blessings these are designed to bring, and the lessons they are so fitted to teach? And shall these same nations, in love to Him who shall then " reign in Mount Zion, and in Jerusalem, and before His ancients, gloriously," on some one of " the six working days," of which Ezekiel concerning that Millennial period speaks, while Israel's ordinary labors therefore all proceed, weekly, and for reasons other than those which influence the acknowledged "ministers of our God," consecrate a Sabbath of their own, both within and without the land of Immanuel? Could all this, had revelation been even silent on the subject, be readily supposed to have been probably true? The improbability of such a thing, even as

ants of Adam, to whom first the Sabbath

law and the Sabbath blessing were given.

and who shall then all perceive themselves to

be equally interested in creation's bright dis-

play of the glorious attributes of the God of

a/conjecture, might surely be inferred from the fact, that the Fourth Commandment itself includes "the stranger" within the gates of those whom it addresses, (even if its continued obligation were supposed to be limited to the house of Israel,) as to be also participant, with them, of their Sabbath blessing. The Gentiles in Jerusalem, therefore, and in all the cities of Judah, and throughout the land of Israel, will and must keep Israel's Sabbath.

But we take still broader ground in maintaining this point. The original inhabitants of that land-Gentiles as they were-were themselves under the obligation of the Sabbath. law; and their disregard of its authority formed one of the grounds of the divine displeasure, on account of which they were dispossessed. When God, by Moses, warned Israel of the evils of the pollutions practiced by the Egyptians and Canaanites, their profanation or rejection of the Sabbath is included among the heinous sins charged against those Gentile nations. "And the Lord spake unto Moses, saying, Speak unto the children of Israel, and say unto them, I am the Lord your God. After the doings of the land of Egypt, wherein ve dwelt, shall ye not do; and after the doings of the land of Canaan, whither I bring you, shall ye not do; neither shall ye walk in their ordinances. Ye shall do my judgments, and keep mine ordinances, to walk therein; I am the Lord your God. Ye shall therefore keep my statutes and my judgments; which if a man do, he shall live in them; I am the Lord." (Lev. xviii. 1-5.) A particular enumeration of the transgressions of those nations is then given, and it is enjoined, "Defile not ye yourselves in any of these things for in all these, the nations are defiled which

(Lev. xx. 22, 23/ As Israel's enjoined obe- to maintain them for twelve months. dience is thus puh contrast with Canaanitish enormities—as e fact that the Canaanites were "abhorre/ because they "committed all these thing, and that the Israelites are called to "keeall" God's statutes, and "not walk in the inners of the nations" which Israel's tip had had the Sabbath made known to hem, and that it was obligatory upon they but also that it was profaned by

Jacob, and will yet choose Israel, and set peace. It was in the desert of Sinai, that them in their own land," we are informed gave it a place in my memory. It was in the Holy Land, it is ordained to Israel, " ${
m Ye}$ and endeavored to record the emotions exshall divide it by lot for an inheritance unto cited by its mysterious but lovely presence. you, and to the strangers that sojourn among Lines written in the Wilderness of Sinal shall have inheritance with you among the tribes of Israel." (Ezek. xlvii, 22.)

Even Gentiles not resident in the land shall unite in the solemn services of Israel, in God's Femple, in the rebuilt city of Jerusalem; and of such it is foretold, that "it shall yet come to pass, that there shall come people, and the inhabitants of many cities; and the inhabitants of one city shall go to another, saying, Let us go speedily to pray before the Lord, and to seek the Lord of hosts; I will go also. Yea, many people and strong nations shall come to seek the Lord of hosts (Zech. viii. 20—22.) Even the Feast of Tatis ernacles shall be participated of by Gentile worshipers; for "it thall come to pass, that every one that is left of all the nations which came against Jerusalem, shall even go up from year to year to worship the King, the Lord of Hosts, and to keep the Feast of Tabernacles. And it shall be that whose will not come up of all the families of the earth unto Jerusalem to worship the King, the Lord of if the family of Egypt go not up, and come plague wherewith the Lord will smite the heathen [Gentiles] that come not up to keep of Tabernacles. In that day shall there be upon the bells of the horses, HOLINESS UNTO THE LORD; and the pots in the Lord's House shall be like the bowls before | Ministerial Education, says :the altar. Yea, every pot in Jerusalem and in Judah shall be holiness unto the Lord of and take of them, and seethe therein; and in that day there shall be no more the Canaanite in the house of the Lord of hosts." (Zech. xiv. 16-21.) Judgments are therefore deing in those days to join in the observance of one of Israel's appointed ordinances, and that one that might even be deemed of a nature more peculiar to the house of Israel. In such circumstances, when an appointment instituted at a later period, and given at first more specially to Israel, instead of being abolished or changed, is perpetuated and extended to the nations, it might surely have been deemed remarkable had Scripture given us reason to believe or suppose that while Israel shall continue Millennially to observe the originally appointed Sabbath of the Lord, another day was weekly to be observed instead by Gentile worshipers: With the transfer to the transfer [To be continued.

SIZE OF THE ARK.

Infidels have objected to the size of the ark, were before you, and the land is defiled;) late them on the lowest possible scale. There that the land spue not you out also, when ye de- are two definitions given of a cubit-one, file it, as it spued out the nations that were be. that it is eighteen inches, or a foot and a half; fore you. For whosoever shall commit any of the other, that it is one foot eight inches. We these abominations, even the souls that com- will take it only at the lowest. Moses states mit them shall be cut off from among their that the ark was three hundred cubits long; people. Therefore shall ye keep mine ordi- this would make it four hundred and fifty feet nance, that ye commit not any one of these long, or about the length of St. Paul's Cathebefore you, and that ye defile not yourselves be fifty cubits; we then have it seventy five

baths; I am the Lord or God." (Lev. for instance, which is of a size altogether unxix. 1-3.) And in the ry midst of the imaginable to those who have never seen it, enumeration of duties elined and sins pro- is two thousand five hundred tons burden; so When first thy eyes unveil, give thy soul leave hibited, which follows two chapters, it is that the ark must have been equal to sevenrepeated, "Ye shall I my Sabbaths, and teen first rate ships of war, and if armed as reverence my sanctus. I am the Lord," such ships are, it would have contained much Give him the first thoughts then; so shalt thou keep (ver. 30;) while the t of aggravated sins beyond eighteen thousand men, and provisions | Him company all day, and in him sleep. is followed by the in ction, once more re- for them for eighteen months. Buffon has Yet never sleep the sun up; prayer should peated, "Ye shall erefore keep all my stated that all the fourfooted animals may be statutes, and all my gments, and do them; reduced to two hundred and fifty pairs, and Twist Heaven and us; the manna was not good that the land whith I bring you to dwell the birds to a still smaller number. On caltherein, spue you nout. And ye shall not culation, therefore, we shall find that the ark And heaven's gate opens when the world's is shut walk in the mann of the nations which I would have held more than five times the cast out before vo for they committed ALL necessary number of creatures, and more THESE THINGS, anherefore I abhorred them." than five times the required quantity of food

THE WILDERNESS OF SINAL

[Dr. Cummings.

Prof. T. C. Upham has been writing for some time past a series of beautiful and inwere cast out fore them, lest the land should structive letters to the Congregationalist, emspue them o/likewise—we are taught plain- bracing his observations during a late tour in ly, not only hat the Canaanites previous to the East. He thus closes a letter to a late number of that paper:-

I wanted repose; and I found it in the them, an that that profanation formed one of desert. I wanted communion with God: the reasons why they were divinely "abhor- and I found it there. I found it in the day, red" d why their land did so spue them in the vastness of its objects, and its silence. out, ever as Israel were warned of the same I found it still more in the night, when magfate i they also kept not God's Sabbaths. nitude enlarges itself, and silence becomes Whe, therefore, such Gentile nations shall more silent. I found it in the earth beneath be bought into a state upon which God's ap- and in the heavens above. Often I watched of that great Being who fills their urns with The improbability that when, in Millennial light. There was one, with its large angelic

I marked the bright, the silver star,

That nightly deck'd our desert way, As shining from its depths afar, Its heavenly radiance seem'd to say-Oh look! From mists and shadows clear, My cheering light is always here. I saw thee. And at once I knew, Star of the desert, in my heart, That thou didst shine, the emblem true Of that bright star, whose beams impart,

From night to night, from day to day, The solace of their inward ray. There is a beam to light the mind: There is a star the soul to cheer; And they, that heavenly light who find, Shall always see it burning clear; The same its bright, celestial face, In every change of time and place. To eneer the his that long hast chem-, Illumin'd from the heavenly throne, Thou hast a ray that cannot die. 'Tis God that lights thee. And with Him

WANT OF MINISTERS.

No sky is dark; no star is dim.

Whatever may be said to the contrary, it is undoubtedly true, that the number of ministers hosts, even upon them shall be no rain. And of the right stamp to meet the necessities of growing churches and important openings, not, (that have no rain,) there shall be the has not kept pace with other things, and is now felt as a serious deficiency. On this point, numerous others with which the gloomy anthe Feast of Tabernacles. This shall be the | brethren far and near bear the same testimony. punishment of Egypt, and the punishment of From our own field of observation we could all nations that come not up to keep the Feast add confirmation to what we copy below from ed a niece, who grew up beautiful, affectionthe New York Recorder, were it needful. ate, and the delight of their old age. Like That paper, in an article on the Necessities of many other children of the community, she

this subject. To our certain knowledge, the what is considered the degradation of rearing hosts; and all they that sacrifice shall come formation of new churches is postponed, and a Jewish child. This woman dying when the existence of some churches, recently form- the girl was about eighteen, divulged to the the want of ministers, who, with the necessary | baptized her nursling, then an infant of only minister of Christ, and yet, without robbing family.

your God am holy. Ye shall fear every man his mother and his father, and keep my Sab-

EARLY RISING AND PRAYER.

To do the like; our bodies but forerun The spirit's duty; true hearts spread and heave Unto their God, as flowers do to the sun;

Dawn with the day: there are set awful hours After sun-rising, for day sullies flowers; Rise to prevent the sun; sleep doth sins glut

Walk with thy fellow-creatures: note the hush And whisperings amongst them. Not a sprig Or leaf but hath his morning hymn; each bush And oak doth know I AM; Canst thou not sing? Oh, leave thy cares and follies! go this way, And thou art sure to prosper all the day.

Serve God before the world! let him not go

Until thou hast a blessing; then resign The whole unto him, and remember who Prevailed by wrestling ere the sun did shine; Pour oil upon the stones, weep for thy sin, Then journey on, and have an eye to heaven. Mornings are mysteries; the first world's youth, Man's resurrection, and the future's bud.4 Shroud in their births; the crown of life, light, truth, Is styled their star; the stone and hidden food, These blessings wait upon them, one of which

Should move; they make us holy, happy, rich. When the world's up, and every swarm abroad, Keep well thy temper, mix not with each clay Dispatch necessities; life hath a load Which must be carried on, and safely may; Yet keep those cares without thee; let the heart

Be God's alone, and choose the better part. [Henry Vaughan

CONDITION OF THE JEWS IN ITALY.

If the reader will accompany me into the Ghetto of Ancona, (says a late traveler in Italy,) and take a glance at the condition of the inhabitants, he will find great cause for surprise at discovering, in the middle of the nineteenth century, so many remains of the oppression and tyranny under which the Hebrew race once universally groaned. The Jewish community in Ancona comprehends upwards of 3000 persons—a large proportion where the entire population does not exceed 30,000and these are by law restricted to a small and densely crowded part of the town, in which the streets are so narrow that two people cannot literally walk abreast; and the marvel is how the process of construction could ever have been carried on, or such massive buildings erected, in such extraordinary proximity. The want of cleanliness, of light, of air, in this miserable region, is indescribable; yet great as are these evils, they seem mere trifles in comparison to the contempt and vexatious enactments and privations by which its occupants are perpetually harassed. They cannot carry out their dead for interment in the wild desolate burying ground beyond the gates by day, as they would be inevitably exposed to the taunts and hisses of the populace, who have been known to throw stones at the coffin as it passed. It is under favor of the dusk alone that the Hebrews venture forth to consign their departed brethren to the grave. Their lives are embittered by continual fear and distantical individuals his approach known to sprinkle a little water and pronounce the formula of baptism upon any Jewish children they came in contact with, and then revealing the act to their confessors, to have given a right to the ecclesiastical authorities to wrest them from their parents, as converts to the church! This is no exaggeration: any impartial Italian can furnish out of his own recollections many instances confirmatory of what I have said, and that bear a striking similarity to one I shall briefly relate, out of nals of the Ghetto abound.

Not very many years ago, a Jewish merchant and his wife, being childless, had adopthad been sent in her infancy to be nursed by a peasant woman in the country, whose ex-It is time that an alarm was sounded on treme poverty alone induced her to stoop to ed under happy auspices, is threatened, for priest who attended her deathbed, that she had qualifications, cannot be found without rob- a few months old, but had ever since kept the nounced against Gentiles refusing or neglect- bing other churches. Several old and im- secret shut up in her own heart, where it portant churches are suffering from the same gnawed and preyed upon her. The confessor on the increase. At a missionary meeting. cause. There are country churches as well applauded her for her zeal, declaring that by held in connection with their late general anas city churches which are in this condition. her instrumentality a soul had been rescued niversaries, some plain exhortation was given We may mention, as an instance, that we from perdition; and scarcely had she breathed know a country church in the State of New her last, when he hastened to the Inquisition York, having a good house of worship, and a in Ancona, and announced the discovery he good parsonage, all paid for—able and willing had made. Without a moment's delay, a

and the difficulty of obtaining foreign mis- him. The letter was intercepted and fell into not been brought up right, journeth among you; (for all these abomina- so on. Now we will take the dimensions of sionaries in numbers equal to the demand, is the hands of the priests, who did not, howtions have the men of the land done, which the ark from the record of Moses, and calcu- universally understood and lamented. True, ever, bring it forward until their plans were do any thing for Foreign Missions? He and New York Bible Society, in illustration of there are men who are leaving the ministry, matured. He was kept for some months in swered, No. Said I, What in God's name the antagonism between the Bible and Popery, some from inadaptation, some from inadequate suspense, being in total ignorance of his have you been doing? What do they give related the following anecdote: support of their families, and some for col- niece's proceedings, and denied all corre- you for preaching for them? He answered lateral and indispensable posts, which nobody, spondence with her, when it was at length inhaving the requisite qualifications, but minis- timated to him, that she had readily imbibed you are wicked in bringing up this people so. The priest met her, and, entering into conters will take; but no matter what the cause, the tenets of her religion, and was happy at When you are gone they will fall in pieces, versation with her, inquired, among other they form the form or the line of her religion, and was happy at the form of the line of her religion, and was happy at the form of the line of her religion, and was happy at the line of her religion. the fact exists, that there is a sad want of her miraculous deliverance, and willing to reministerial service, and one which threatens ceive a husband at the hands of her spiritual Now I am afraid that some of you here are too which she replied in the negative. abominable customs, which were committed drah London. The breadth of it he states to portentous consequences. [Watch, & Reflec. directors; in furtherance of which desirable mealy mouthed. Tell your people that some end, the sum of money he had proffered in of their money must go for Missions. Tell to the blessed Virgin?" the event of her restoration to him was now the brethren their duty in the fear of God, The little girl pulled out her Testament, and 24-30.) And, in the ensuing chapters, re- bits high; so that it was forty-five feet in must be strewed with human bones. Cartha- claimed as her marriage portion. Inexpressibly mortified and indignant, he yet had no lived? I tried to live for two years without hind on the occasion of the visit to the temple, unto Moses, saying, Speak unto all the congregation of the children of Israel, and say unto them. Ve shall be help to the congregation of the mode over to the ecclesiastical authorities. unto them, Ye shall be holy; for I the Lord the calculation of modern carpenters, must modern ship that fetches freight from Alex-

and sorrow stricken man.

JERUSALEM.

BY PROFESSOR UPHAM.

The city of Jerusalem is built upon a hill

or rather a connected range of hills;—the hill

of Zion, the hill of Moriah, the hill of Acra.

But considered in reference to the lofty eminences around it, it seems to be almost in a valley. So that, in looking upon it, we readily felt the propriety of the expression of the Scriptures: "The mountains are round about Jerusalem." We approached it over one of these surrounding heights, which is almost without trees and without verdure. It is thickly covered with rocks. And the narrow way which winds over it, is exceedingly rough and difficult; -so much so, as to perplex even the careful tread of the camel and the experienced foot of the Syrian horses. As we passed the summit of this difficult height which we were a long time in reaching, we came in view of the long irregular line of the city walls. We met many poor people, for the most part women, returning to their homes in the neighboring villages. They had a cheerful aspect. It was near night. The shadows were setting in the valley of Jehoshaphat. We entered the city on the western side, over the hill of Zion, and through the Bethlehem gate. This gate opens nearly under the massive tower of David. As I passed beneath its heavy arch, I felt that the desire of a life was accomplished. What a scene! What associations! Other lands have their history, their character, their associations, their greatness. But Palestine, as compared with all others, is emphatically the sacred land; -the dwelling-place of patriarchs. prophets, apostles;—the scene of visits and holy communications between heaven and earth. Every valley is a tomb; -every mountain a monument. Wherever I turn my eyes, the dimness of distant history be comes actual vision. I look from my windows, and my eyes rest upon the hill of Moriah, upon the site of the temple of Solomon, upon the Mount of Olives, and upon the supposed place of the Cracifixion.

O land of men of other days! Where bards and ancient prophets trod; The land of rapt Isaiah's lays; The land of David's psalms of praise; Land of the men of God. To be the house of prophets, then, From all thy hills and rocks proclaim The higher and more glorious name Of Him who died for men.

When tossed amid a troubled sea, In vain the sad in spirit roam, In search of resting place or home. Who turn away from thee. By thee the seal of doubt is broken, Which long to human hearts had pressed;

In vain, like birds on ocean's foam.

By thee alone the words are spoken, Which "peace on earth" and love betoken, And give the weary rest The clouds of Sinai's mount proclaim The law that wakes the spirit's fears; From Calvary's height the message came,

The law of love for that of flame.

Love for the coming years. Land of the soul! for ever dear; Wide o'er the world the words impart, Which turn to hope despairing fear; Which dry the penitential tear, And heal the bleeding heart.

MISSIONS AND PREACHING.

The Free-Will Baptists in this country have out their hand to the foreign missionary worl to some extent, and their zeal in this cause is

ence in the expenses of living, is equal to the enemies of the Jews, accompanied by the re- treated me civilly. I have seen evil in the friend would not have been more startled; average of the salaries of Baptist pastors in quisite officials of police, repaired to the mer- preachers, and have told them of it—that and the effect on his Christian monitor was this city, and who ask no more in regard to chant's house, and peremptorily demanded they were too mealy-mouthed! I want them equally great. The latter, at the close of the qualifications of a minister than that he that his niece, as a Christian convert, baptized to tell their brethren their duty in the fear of the service, came running to the preacher to should be a pious, judicious and earnest man in infancy by her nurse, should be given up God. I had my books with me to sell. And tell what had taken place in private, and he of respectable attainments in scholarship, and to them. The most frantic remonstrances true as you live, some of them, worth ten thou- observed that his friend could never be conwho have looked for months, and even years, proved unavailing; she was torn from her sand dollars, were unable to buy them, while vinced but that there was some collusion bewithout success. We know the place and adopted parents, and placed in a convent, as they were very willing to borrow them. I tween him and the preacher, had he not seen the people, and believe the field such an one well for the purpose of religious instruction, asked them how I should get through—who that this was plainly impossible. R. was found as ought to invite the labors of a true-hearted as to secure her from all intercourse with her would pay my fare? [Brethren, if you have on the next day among the inquirers; and he any preaching to give away, I will show you has now for years been a consistent member ed; therefore I do visit the iniquity thereof suppose that ever there could be a vessel conupon it, and the land itself vomiteth out her structed large enough to hold all the creatures the cause, we know not where they can look energetic measures for her liberation; and them would take my book, and read it, and affords, I cannot but refer to the sovereignty inhabitants. Ye shall therefore keep my which must have been placed in it, together for a minister. It is within our knowledge, secretly wrote exhorting her to hold firm, weep over it, and just as I was going away of God. It would be profane to refer it to statutes and my judgments, and shall not com- with sufficient food—it may be, for six or likewise, that churches on home mission fields with the promise of ten thousand dollars for would say, Well, brother Phinney, I guess I chance. mit any of these abominations; neither any twelve months—water for the fishes, corn for are calling for ministers who cannot be found, her dowry if she succeeded in returning to will take your book. These persons have

never learned whether old affections yet telling him of an old man who had worked stirred within her; and never knew whether | hard all his days for nothing and found himshe ever became really satisfied with her lot. self-and he-the deacon-was a dear old The youth to whom she had been united was creature, his locks floating in the breeze. an obscure impiegato, in some little town of Now, said I, he is going away to preach, leavthe interior, where, I believe, she still resides. ing his wife and children behind, and you are The aunt, quite heart-broken, quitted the saying that he ought to have nothing for it. scene of so many agonizing recollections, and This does not look just right. He set him. removed to Tuscany, where greater religious self up straight on his horse and said. Brother liberty was at that time enjoyed; while the Phinney, when you come to my house, do you old man divided his time between his wife in go to the stable, and put your horse up and Florence and his business in Ancona, to which give him the best hay there is in the barn, he still clung with characteristic eagerness; and you shall have the best bed in my house. but the charm of his life was gone, and he He looked straighter and straighter. [Humor.] moved about his accustomed haunts, a changed | Said I, thank you, deacon, my good wife and children at home, do not they need good things as well as my good horse? The deacon dropped his head, and I guess we rode a mile before he raised it again.

This is the way now, brethren. Tell the people their duty. The minister ought to be supported. You will run down altogether unless there is something more done. We are no more covetous than other folks. But we have not been brought up to give. There was a Methodist brother preached in our vilage in Maine. I found he had nothing to eat but potatoes. I went about among the young men and said, Now that is very wrong. This is a faithful and good man. There must be a collection for him. He must not live on potatoes! Finally, they had a collection for him. I gave my little grand-children four-pence a piece, and said I, go and stir up the neighborhood. Have you paid for your preaching, wife? She said, no. Said I, it is a shame. And so she paid. Brethren, bring up your children to pay the preacher and support foreign missions, and God will bless you.

FRUIT-TREES IN THE HIGHWAY.

If there were no graceless hands, and no ne less cattle, why should not a fruit-tree grow as well in the highway as in a garden or orchard? We ask this question, specially, for the benefit of those Christians who do not see any particular reason for joining a church, and who think it, on some accounts, better to be Christians outside of the church. Now, a garden may be a poor garden, and an orchard may be a poor orchard, but they have at least the merit of giving their trees some chance. But a fruit-tree on the highway is the resort of cattle, for its shade, to be sure, but who repay for their shelter by eating every bough within their reach, while the boys club off every apple that hangs higher than longnecked cattle can reach. Thus, the roots are stamped and packed in the soil, the trunk is bruised and rubbed, and the branches are ragged and fruitless. A church may be careless and cold, and neglect to cultivate its fruittrees as it should, but it gives them, at least, a fence to keep the cattle off.

However, we see no reason, if our orchard is planted near the road, why some of the branches should not have over the road, and drop down a part of their golden globes to refresh the chance passenger in the dusty H. W. Beecher.

COD'S SOVEREIGHTE AND BEHACHING

We are permitted by the author of the area ticle in a late number of the Bibliotheca Sacra. entitled "the certainty of success in preaching," to publish the following interesting extract from a letter received by him, suggested by the article alluded to.

Four winters ago, a protracted meeting was

held in W. E., in which I was invited to

preach. As the congregation was assembling one evening, a member of the church, whose zeal had been aroused by the occasion, went into the house and took a seat beside an unconverted man named R. Seeing his opportunity, he availed himself of the few moments before the services began, and turned to his impenitent friend and spoke to him of the neglected interests of his soul. R., being perhaps somewhat ill at ease before, was vexed at this appeal, and testily replied, "That is my own business." This answer cut off all farther words. And besides, the preacher the next moment came in and commenced the exercises. The hymn before sermon being concluded, he arose and announced his text-" If thou be wise, thou shalt be wise for thyself: but if thou scornest, thou alone shalt bear it." His first remark was in these words, "There are some, but not many, who, when privately addressed on the subject of on this subject and the subject of ministerial support. Rev. C. Phinney spoke as follows:

on this subject and the subject of ministerial business. And in one respect—though in one very different from what they intend— I have visited a great many churches, and they speak a most important truth. Had a to pay a salary which, considering the differ- body of Dominican monks, the implacable met with rich men and poor men who have thunderbolt struck the house, our unconverted

A PRIEST CONFOUNDED .- Rev. Dr. Murrav.

A little girl in Ireland had been to the free

"Why," said the priest, "do you not pray

The Subbail Recarder.

5 y May 2000

New York, February 9, 1854. Editors-OEO. B. UTTER & THOMAS B. BROWN (T. B. B. orial Contributors:

JAMES BAILEY (1. B.)

THE PASTORAL OFFICE.

There is in some quarters a growing dis position to undervalue the pastoral office Perhaps this is not to be wondered at, pastors themselves having lowered the office, in the estimation of the people, by their unfaithfulness. But with wind ver justice the contempt of community falls upon unfaithful pastors, there is no good reason why the office itself should be held in disrepute. If the office is divinely authorized it should receive honor from God's people, and their prayers and labors should aim at having it filled with warthy incumbents. But is the office divinely authorized?

Pastor, elder, bishop, and overseer, ar terms of frequent occurrence in the Acts of Apostles and epistolary writings of the New Testament, but they all designate one and the same office. This has been abundantly proved by those who have investigated the subject, and any of our readers may easily satisfy thomselves that it is so. The fact that the terms are employed in the New Testament, proves that the office is divinely authorized, but it does not have follow that the modern notion of its dates and responsibilities is correct.

who possessed the requisite gifts, and has been brief synopsis of the argument; one or two called by God to the work, shall be invested items of which are worthy of being placed with the spiritual oversight of the church, on record, as rare specimens of biblical intaking the lead of its meetings, preaching one terpretation. These arguments do not seem for more sermons on the Sabbath, and at such altogether satisfactory to the reviewer; and other times as shall be thought advisable, yet he suggests, "It may well prompt us to gation, laboring for the conversion of sinners, we have been wont to justify our observance for its observance. administering Baptism and the Lord's Supper, of the Sabbath." From such a conclusion, and attending generally to those things which of so high authority, we would be led to ask, "If the law of the Sabbath is perpetual may be supposed to concern the spiritual in- suppose that the German divine had dis- as law, where is the authority for transferring necting with it any business of a secular na- England theologians. Should it result in re- God? No such laws regulating external obture, and is considered as entitled to romu- vising the theology of the Edwardsan school servance are given to the free church of the neration from the people he serves. Is this of theologians, much of the glory that has New Testament." We italicize the last sen-

manner or other to be performed, will not, Sunday observance, will pass away. We his reviewers, we have the truths, that the we suppose, he disputed. The sick must be have no right to suppose, that Dr. Edwards change of the Sabbath from the seventh to visited, and the afflicted comforted; the con- had any doubt of the soundness of his views the first day of the week rests upon the auversion of sinners must be sought, and the upon the Sabbath question, nor yet that those thority of the church, and that no such auordinances of the church must be administer- of like sentiments with him have held the ed. Means must be used to promote the dogmas of their faith as questionable, and spirituality and idification of the whole body, subject to a radical revision. The strength ficulty remains. The church can not dispense that they may " come in the unity of the of the argument, by which theologians have faith, and of the keepwledge of the Son of God, sought to sanctify Sunday, and on which its unto a person unto the measure of the observance as a Sabbath is based, may be And yet one class of theologians would destature of the fallness of Christ." Somehow determined by the argument which is likely stroy the law of the Sabbath, because it specior other, those things must be done, whether to overthrow it. The following is given as the responsibility lie upon any called to the worl, or upon a greater number.

these duties devolve so exclusively upon one individual, that the other members of the work of looking after the afflicted and comforting the altogether the minister's. If one member of the body suffer, not only the minister, but all the members suffer with it. 1 Cor. 12: 26 It is not merely a pastoral, but a Christian, duty to weep with them that weep. Rom. 15. And, no doubt, one great design of 4 od in sending sickness and sorrow upon his people is to call into action the sympathics of their fellow Christians. But it would be a notion in the last degree absurd, that the minister's sympathies only are to be developed, while those of the people lie dormant. It is an idea quite as erroneous, that the conversion of sinners is to be sought winiver. In some articles that the concerning the duty of every Christian to pro act the gospel, we have endeavored to an aside this notion. And who will dispute, that it is the duty of believers to exhort one another daily, (Heb. 3:13,) to seek he seals the doom of the moral law with the one another a conficution, (Rom. 14: 19, Thess. 5:11,) and midually to warn the unruly? 1 Thess. 5: 14. The truth is they are all Testament." Whence, we ask, arises the to be subject one to another, (2 Pet. 5: 5, Eph. 5: 21.) and by mutual counsels, reproofs and manifestations of love, to build thomselves up on their most holy faith.

church ordinances, though we confess we great labor of the great theologian, has its could never see why Baptism and the Lord's counterpart in the throcs of the mountain in Alabama." Supper were not as validly administered by which brought forth a mouse. It was a usea private meeting deputized for the purpose less labor; for, in the death and resurrection by a specia: vote of the church, as by an or- of the Sabbath, which he has so wonderfully

explicitly sanction the pastoral office? Is it of the first for the seventh day. This whole not clear that some one individual, if he pos basis has its foundation in the necessity of justisess suitable gifts, may be called to take the fying a sentiment which has found its way into that in exercising this oversight he fulfills the sentiment is the one which teaches that the of every friend of right and freedom and hu- use of our missionaries or for sale. primitive church had a plurality of bishops; bath. No person ever obtained his conviction as the church at Phillippi, and the church at of a change of the Sabbath from the word of Ephesus. (See Phil. 1: 1, and Acts 20: 17.) God. Nor did the no-Sabbath sentiment ever The church at Jerusalem seems also to have come from that Book. Theologians been thus favored. (Acts 15: 2.) But there have opened their eyes, and found themselves generally were thus circumstanced. Each of opened the Bible, and found that declaring, weeks. the seven churches in Asia had its "angel," "The seventh day is the Sabbath of the Lord so called in a succion to an officer in the thy God." And because they were lovers of such general indignation expressed? In what He also stated, that he had received from O, been published, or are in the course of published. Jewish Synagog 18. The term signifies a themselves more than God, they have sought differs Mr. Mitchel from the expressed public P. Hull an order on the Board for \$20, to be lication."

to the people, and to guide them into the way deepest sorrow, to see the theories that have flog slaves. Does this nation, either in its previous appropriation in vor of Brog Hull ment that the seventh day had formerly been of truth. And reason would suggest that, in been started to evade God's law, and justify political or church relations, admit the hold-for services up Dec 3/1853. order that he may be a safe guide, he must the practices of the church. They are of ing, buying, selling, or flogging of slaves, to ple seek the law of God at his mouth, and While we laugh at the sophistical, ludicrous, criminals? Does not the church admit men the Committee of utfile. should not his lips keep knowledge?

and contradictory theories held up to us, we who have committed "the sum of all villanies," would receive all the doctrinal instruction it make them their guide. needs from those discourses which are not the fruit of previous study, but are either nature and object of the Sabbath, when he in their gift. wholly unpremeditated, or, at best, conceived said, "The rest of the Sabbath is not the end amidst the cares of every day life. Those of its institution, but a means to that end, and who desire to go on unto perfection—and all of the greatest importance to the observance and by taking heed both to himself and the they rob the Sabbath of its original character; absurdity—a gross political blunder.

NEW REMEDY FOR AN OLD DIFFI-CULTY.

constant rebuke of your infidelity.

thority is vested in the church.

After the trial of all remedies, the old dif-

with a Sabbath. It is essential to its pros

time, and then, to give the church the neces-

denies the authority of the church to make

such a change, and insists upon the authority

of the Sabbatic law, but robs it of its authority

as law by so changing its phraseology as to ab-

how kindly caressed-how ruthlessly it is dis-

theologians would receive the law as God

gave it, and use the Sabbath for the purpose

for which he appointed it, then would all

JOHN MITCHEL AND SLAVERY.

The following extract from "The Citizen

John Mitchel's paper, has called forth quite

flood of indignation from the editorial corps

"We deny, (says Mitchel,) that it is a crime

or a wrong, or even a peccadillo, to hold

The Hartford Republican says: "Such

and the newspaper correspondents:-

difficulties and speculation about it cease.

"Hengstenberg on the Lord's Day," In the January number of the "Bibliotheca Sacra," we find a notice of the pamphlet of day of the week, rests on the authority of the Hengstenberg, in which he discusses the Sab. | church, which, however, can absolutely effect The modern no on is this:—that one man, bath question. The reviewer has given a He is expected to give covered some new truth in biblical science, its observance to another day? Can the clustered around the brow of the late lament- tence. It is a precious one. It is most truth-That the duties here referred to are in some ed Dr. Edwards, for his zeal in promoting ful and in place. With Hengstenberg and perity. It is a necessary fact of Christianity. fies the seventh day and not the first as helv

"He holds the Sahhath to be purely Mosaic institution. He insists that there is day, and make a Sabbath of it. Another not the slightest evidence of its observance before the time of Moses. The account of the creation bears decidedly an Israelitic church lie rader no responsibility with regard stamp. God's labor and rest are made typical to them. It is an erroneous idea, that the of our duty. This is anticipative of the giving of the law. This notice of the Sabbath pre- solutely destroy its sense. Thus theological supposes the fall and its curse. The conduct speculations destroy the Sabbath, and bring of the Israelites in the desert, before the giving of the law, shows that the institution was entirely novel to them. With the giving of the same—deny its authority, and acknowledge law, obligation to keep the Sabbath comits necessity-destroy it absolutely, and acmences, for the Sabbath had no existence as knowledge its spirit and divine sanction. an institution before. The decalogue is in-Poor thing! How roughly it is treated, and separably connected with the whole Mosaic economy. It stands and falls with the ceremonial law. But its spirit and divine sanction sected, and kindly nursed. How it is owned remain under the New Testament. The rest and denied - changed, modified, strangled, of the Sabbath is not the end of its institution, revised, reviewed and revived, for the sake but a means to that end, and of the greatest of giving sanction to the day that man has apimportance to the observance of the day, to life in God, and the permanence of the pointed for it, instead of the one God named blessed, sanctified, and made perpetual. It

When it is gravely proposed to make the above antinomian basis the occasion of a revision of Christian theology, we respectfully suggest that it be tried by the word of God, To make out this basis, the author has to com bine absolute contradictions. In one sentence ceremonial. In the next, he says "its spirit and its divine sanction remain under the New necessity of destroying an institution whose "spirit and divine sanction remain?" What has been destroyed, while so much remains? If the spirit and divine sanction of the law of We say nothing of the administration of the Sabbath remain, it all remains. And the accomplished, he, unfortunately for his pur-But after all, does not the New Testament pose, has found no place for the introduction hateful daily tasks by whips and goads." manity fall on him, and overwhelm him with eternal infamy."

sentiments ought to make the devil blush." is no proof that the primitive churches keeping the first day of the week. They have the periodicals issued within the last two

Hengstenberg misconceived altogether the buy, sell, and flog slaves, to the highest offices declaration, when the nation and the church ought to desire it-will crave and need that of the day, to life in God, and the permanence "he would send back his own mother or son each per annum. instruction which is the result of severe study. of the church." The very concise, plain land to slavery, rather than not have the fugitive

with strong meat, not always with milk. is the reason, and only reason, given for its fellowshiped a slaveholding minister. Dr. of the office of Correspond Secretary, amongst them in the early ages by Nestorian Hence the necessity that some one among establishment. Thus the Sabbath, in its week. Spring would not dare utter a prayer, if by The resignation was accepted James Bailey Christians. How far or how long the influthem should give attendance to reading, to ly recurrence, is a standing rebuke against in- that prayer all the slaves in the South would was chosen to fill the vacan; and David ence of Christian Missionaries extended here, exhortation, to doctrine; nay, give himself fidelity in its atheistic form. Hengstenberg be liberated, while the slave law was in force. wholly to them, that by shewing himself a and his sympathizers rob themselves of the Dr. Cox says that the idea that slavery per se skillful workman in dividing the word of truth, strongest argument against atheism, when is a sin, is a fanatical lie—a casuistical present at the next meeting a Aute express- de Mendoza's History of China, about 1547, doctrine, he may save himself and them that and yet, for the support of their practice in is the fiend with the face of an angel. There hear him. Our conclusion is, that the pastoral desecrating "God's holy day," they readily are (he says) no worse enemies of all rightoffice, in some sense akin to the prevailing do it. Were they in the observance of the eousness, no worse traitors, no worse counnotion of its cares and responsibilities, is di- Bible Sabbath, they could say each week, to sellors, no worse foes to the slave, than the all gainsayers, Behold in the Sabbath instituprime ministers of the abolition enterprise, ted at creation, and observed by Christians, a those exalted hypocrites-and in the name of God I denounce the delusion, as contrary to Another important declaration in the arguhis (God's) word and doctrine and his cause,

of its (the Sabbath's) observance to the first The above will show what are the opinions of a few of the watchmen respecting slaverys no more than create a favorable judgment." Then all the great evangelical (so-called) de-Such a declaration, from one so high in the nominations freely admit slaveholders and theological world, is indeed refreshing. Ye their abettors to unrestricted fellowship and humble few disciples of Christ who have so communion. It therefore seems to me that oftreiterated the above assertion, take courage. the American church and nation do not essen-There is now high authority in the church for tially differ in their views of slavery from Mr. what you have dared to assert, that the first | Mitchel. If, then, such indignant scorn was visiting the size and afflicted of the congre- review, if not to revise, the grounds on which day of the week has only human authority deserved by Mr. Mitchel, what should hinder this nation and the professed church from Well does the reviewer of Hengstenberg pose, stands implicated in the same thing. Render to all their dues. If Mitchel deserves denunciation for his views of slavery, so do all those Doctors of Divinity above named so does the American church; so do American politicians, who, either in theory or praclice, coincide with him. The Man of Sin is the same, whether he appears as an editorfugitive from Australia, a fillibuster in Congress, or a minister at the altars of Christianity. If a man love not his brother, whom he

> THE MISSIONARY SOCIETY. bstract of the Board's Proceedings—prepared by the Recording

S. S. GRISWOLD.

The Executive Duard of the Seventh-day session at Plainfield, N. J., on Fifth-day, Jan.

Present-D. Dunn, T. B. Brown, J. Bailey, A. D. Titsworth, T. B. Stillman, J. D. Titsworth, R. Dunham, L. Crandall, I. D. Titsworth, C. Rogers, W. C. Whitford, G. B.

it to life again-change it, and make it the 1. After the usual introductory exercises of prayer, reading the Minutes, &c., the Corresponding Secretary read the letters he had received, viz. from Charles Saunders, Nathan Wardner, and Solomon Carpenter.

which he had received, for general purposes \$101 65, for Palestine Mission \$628 54_ quarter, to Wm. M. Jones \$15 70, \$76 41, \$166 66, and \$200 00—to Charles Saunders \$75 00-remitted to China \$757 90-total \$1291 67. Balance in treasury \$2444 50.

3. The Remittance Committee stated that they had sent to our missionaries in China. from friends in Allegany County, and all parcels which had accumulated up to Dec. 10th. Accompanying the box and cask from Alleto the Treasurer.

slaves, to buy slaves, to sell slaves, to keep slaves to their work by flogging, or other 4. The following resolution was adopted:needful correctives. We wish we had a good Resolved, That the Corresponding Secreplantation, well stocked with healthy negroes, individuals having articles for the use of our the right day of the week rather than the Says H. W. Beecher: "Such sentiments missionaries, such as may be needed by them, are shameful beyond expression. Mr. Mitchel or to be given by them to the poor, to apprize thinks it perfectly right to convert a man into their value, enclose a bill, and forward to A a beast of burden, and to compel him to his D. Titsworth, Treasurer, care of Geo. B. directed to do otherwise. Joseph Barker says: "My heart abhors

Similar expressions relative to Mr. Mitchel's that the title of such estate and property vests declaration might be found in abundance in in the Missionary Society, or in this Board as the representative of the Society.

messenger, and in this connection denotes that to destroy the authority of the law of the Sabopinion of the dominant political and ecclesidivided equally between the Palestine and the pastor is the messenger of the Lord of bath, and justify themselves in their practices. hosts. (Mal. 2: 7.) sent to impart knowledge while it is an accepted, correspondence of the Sabbath-keeping Chihosts, (Mal. 2: 7.) sent to impart knowledge It is amusing, while it is an occasion of the nies it to be a crime to hold, buy, sell, and and \$80 additional was voted to complete the nese missionary, stated Gutzlaff's acknowledge ment in July.

vices of Bro. Brown in that capity.

12. James Bailey resigned hioffice as a Brown was chosen to fill the vacay.

13. A letter was read from omas B. Brown and Geo. B. Utter, giving brief history of the preceding ages? their reasons for dissenting from the ction of the Board in relation to a mission i Palesment of the German divine is, "The transfer and comforting mainly to the devil and his tine. The letter closed with a reque that ing tracts and copies of the Scriptures. The it might be entered on the Minutes f the Rev. George Taylor was now on his third Board-which request was granted.

14. Adjourned to meet at New Matet, N. J., on the first Fifth-day in April, 185.

BRITISH CORRESPONDENCE. The Chinese Insurgents-Their Sabbath-keeping.

GLASGOW, January 13, 1854.

Another China Mail, with dates from Shanghae of Nov. 19th, has arrived, from which we learn that the Imperialists have retaken Amoy. The insurgents had all left previously; but bearing their part? The American Tract So. the Imperialists put 1,000 persons to death ciety, for refusing to bear its testimony against in cold blood, in a spirit of revenge, or, as slavery, I put in the same category with perhaps more correctly supposed, that they and when, at length, an obscure chemist un-Mitchel, as far as this question is concerned. might make report of their valor, attested by dertook the office, it was nearly at the cost of himself whose to this kind of work, not conthat had heretofore escaped the notice of New authority of the church alter such a law of the number of the slain. In their junks, the inmid strides. The writer when at Turing surgent party are stated to have proceeded to Shanghae, which it is deemed of much more importance to maintain. The ex-Toutae had made a great but unsuccessful effort to 7,000. A spirit of free inquiry and discussion retake Shanghae, occasioning considerable is gaining ground, not so much on political as loss. Notwithstanding, the general movement appears to progress, and it is believed that Pekin is invested by the insurgents, whose successes are still reported in other parts of

The fact of the insurgents observing the hath seen, how can he love God, whom he delivered at Shanghae on the 20th October Bexley, West Africa, Sept. 23; and Mrs. M. fensive view of the Insurrection, its causes Baptist Missionary Society met in quarterly and its consequences, entertaining no doubt of its successful issue, and believing, as he does, that general peace will soon follow. In reference to their observance of the Sabbath, Sunday, an attempt was made to create a dishe makes the following statement:- "A re- turbance. Several of the rioters were arrestcent visitor, an American medical missionary, relates of the insurgent forces within the city against Romanism were the occasion of disof Chin-Keung, that among them the Sabbath | turbance. was kept holy-(although by an astronomical error in their calendar they kept as such the seventh instead of the first day of the week) -public religious services were regularly held-appointed officers, like Cromwell's 2. The Treasurer presented his quarterly generals of old, preached to the troops—and report, showing that there was a balance in the general signs of order, morality, and dehand at his last report of \$3005 98; since corum, prevailed. At each dawn of the day, the rebel garrison assembled for prayer in the various military guard-houses; and there, total \$3736 17. He had paid during the to the sound of native music, they sang hymns chants, and doxologies to the Trinity, all kneeling devoutly in prayer to the Almighty." It is satisfactory to have thus the Bishop's unqualified admission of the fact that it is the seventh day that is observed; while no evidence is adduced, nor reason assigned, for by bark Storm, a box containing 700 Mexican the supposition that this is not done in express dollars, a box and a firkin for Bro. Wardner obedience to the Fourth Commandment. There is abundant evidence of the importance they attach to the whole Ten Commandments, as a rule of life; and it is therefore gany Co., \$7 was received, of which \$6 34 to be inferred, that they would seek to ascerwas paid in expenses, and the balance passed tain which was the seventh day, in order that tended to prohibit the making of or dealing they might sanctify the day named in the in it in any way whatever, except for medicicommandment. We can scarcely perceive what sort of "astronomical error of their caltary be instructed to request all societies and endar" could account for their adoption of wrong day. We are therefore in hope that they have deliberately adopted the right day in true obedience; and therefore, that they the sale of the Public Works of the State, Utter, 9 Spruce st., N. Y., unless specially will continue to do so as unto the Lord, even No bids are to be received less than the folif their instructors should strive to make them 5. The Treasurer and Wm. Dunn in Plain- follow men only. "'Tis time thou work, the monster, and ejects him. May the curses field, N. J., and the Recording Secretary and Lord, for they have made woid thy law di-\$12,000,000; for the Susquehanna and N. general oversight of the whole church, and the creeds and practices of theologians. That that in exercising this oversight he fulfills the sentiment is the one which tenches that the creeds and practices of theologians. That tion haunt him, and the righteous indignation Committees to apprize articles sent for the of the resurrection of Christ, for in their own Branch, \$500,000; Total, \$20,000,000. and reproaches of the oppressed in every na- T. B. Stillman in New York, were appointed vine." These men are, moreover, not ignorant Branch Division, \$5,000,000; for the West writings they distinctly mention it as matter 6. A question having been raised as to the of revelation. Whether they possess supplies title by which is held real estate and other of the whole Scriptures, does not appear; have just been issued by Fowler & Wells, as property bought with the funds of the Board but the allusions made lead us to suppose that separate Tracts for cheap dissemination. The for the benefit of our missions, it was voted, they do. It is true, that only the first half of Joel Shew of New York, and the Rev. Dwight Genesis, printed by themselves, has been yet Baldwin of the Sandwich Islands Mission. received; but it is expressly marked as "vol-

observed in China; and now the Bishop separate himself from other callings, and every cast and form possible, and only lack be criminal? Does this nation consider its missionaries to hestineand supplying them ment, they believe "that China once acknowgive himself wholly to the work. The peo- the authority of God to make them good. President and most of its Congressmen as with money to be along, was referred to ledged the God of patriarchal tradition," quoting from their own documents, that " from Now it cannot be supposed, that the church most sincerely and prayerfully pity those who as members, without repentance? Both the of the Annual Rel adopted at the Anni- whom the Chinese speak,) "down to the pe-9. It was voted have printed 1,000 copies the time of Pewan-Koo," (the first man of church and nation do admit those who hold, versary at Adams nter. A note, having riod of the three dynasties, both princes and reference to the reas given in the Report people honored and worshiped the Great for abandoning the mada Mission, was God." If by the first man of whom the I ask, then, why so indignant at Mr. Mitchel's adopted and ordered hted with the Report. Chinese speak " we are to understand their 10. Voted, to remit brethren Carpenter traditionary account of the first man as creathold the same doctrine? Dr. Dewey said and Wardner, our missi tries in China, \$750 ed by the Great God, we know that he, in obedience to the divine command, did observe They will naturally expect the "householder" guage in which the institution is given shows law enforced." Dr. Gannett would not con-meeting of the Board he and probably be China, as the Israelites themselves, had a farto bring forth out of his treasury things new, that the object of the Sabbath was and is by ceal, harbor, or aid a woman fleeing from op- so located as to render his indance impossi- ther promulgation of the Fourth Commandas well as old. They will expect to be fed its rest to commemorate the creation. This pression, if she owed service. Dr. Sharp ble, and he therefore tender his resignation ment when the Gospel was proclaimed Dunn, J. D Titsworth and ames Bailey we know not; but in a recent review, in the were appointed a Committee prepare and London Athenzum, of Padre Juan Gonzales It live of the Board's regret at ling the ser- it is stated that Carpini, who, together with five other Mindrites, was sent by the Pope in 1245, "represents them as more than half Vice President of the Society and T. B. Christians." This the review pronounces "strange enough;" but may not part of the strangeness belowing to our ignorance of the

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From recent accounts, we learn that "the rebel chiefs are actively engaged in distributtrip to their camp, and the Rev. Mr. Roberts is in company with him, hoping to reach the chief." We may hope, and ought to pray, that should he find that chief, he will not do him evil but good, by teaching him to seek the honor that cometh from God only.

J. A. BEGG.

THE BIBLE IN ITALY.—A correspondent of th London Times, writing recently from Nce, states that he was present when the first attempt to import Bibles into Sardinia was male, after the adoption of the new Constitution. Nobody could be obtained to sell them; The writer, when at Turin, rapid strides. Protestants there, and from the most authentic sources discovered that there were at least on religious subjects; even the professed Roman Catholic papers in Turin and elsewhere do not hesitate freely to discuss these matters.

Missionardes Deceased.—Information has reached the Missionary Rooms, in Boston, of the recent decease of three female missionseventh day as the Sabbath, is now put on aries of the American Baptist Missionary record by the Bishop of Victoria. The Lon- Union-Mrs. Rose, wife of the Rev. A. T. don Record has given lengthened extracts Rose, at Akyab, Arracan, Oct. 21; Mrs. from the charge of the Bishop to his clergy, Shermer, wife of the Rov. H. B. Shermer, at last, and these extracts have been copied by B. Crocker, relict of the late Rev. W. G. crocker, at Monrovia, Nov. 23.

> More Street-Preaching. - While Mr. West, a street preacher, was holding forth in an open lot on Fourteenth-st., New York, last ed, and the meeting proceeded. Remarks

Reports of our Missionary, Tract, and Publishing Societies, have been put up in parcels for each church of the denomination, and will be forwarded by the first opportunity. Meanwhile we hope the churches will send for them

The Payson Congregational Church at East Hampton, Mass/a beautiful structure, and elegantly furnished, was destroyed by fire on he morning of the 29th ult. The fire took in the furnace room, a few minutes before the time of service, 101 o'clock, and entirely consumed the edifide, together with the fine organ and furniture, with the exception of the settees in the vestry, which were saved. The Church was new, having been dedicated about thirteen months since, and was built at a cost, including fixtures and town clock,

in the House of Delegates of Maryland. It is stated that the law does not interfere with the right of individuals to keep the article in their dwellings for their own use, but is in.. nal, mechanical, artistical, and sacramental purposes, and then only through a permit from a Judge of the Court presiding in the district. The finds and penalties for violations of the law are very heavy.

A plan is before the Legislature of Pennsylvania, and will probably pass into a law, for lowing: For the Delaware Division of the Pennsylvania Canal, \$2,500,000; for the

Three lucid and instructive Prize Essays on Tobacco, its history, use, nature and effects,

In the Senate of Wisconsin, Jan. 23, the ume the first," which, as the Bishop of Victo- bill was reported to prohibit the sale of intexi-7. Wm. M. Jones presented a brief report ria justly remarks, "leads to the supposition cating liquors, with an amendment striking that other portions of the Sacred Record have out that part providing for a submission of the question to the people, and its passage recom-

> Fred. Douglass accepts the appointment to address the literary Societies of Western Reserve College, Hudson, Ohio, at the commence-

Reports of our Societies.—The Annual

A prohibitory liquor law has been reported

id formerly been low the Bishop with that stateina once acknowirchal tradition." ments, that " from (the first man of down to the pe-: both princes and niped the Great

an of whom the understand, their irst man as creatknow that he. in mand, did observe 🚟 : s probable that nselves, had a far-Fourth Command was proclaimed ages by Nestorian w long the influics extended here, cent review, in the re Juan Gonzales hina, about 1547. o, together with ent by the Pope in as more than half view pronounces

we learn that "the gaged in distribute Scriptures. The now on his third Rev. Mr. Roberts oping to reach the ind ought to pray, chief, he will not aching him to seek m God only. J. A. BEGG.

day not part of the

rignorance of the

A correspondent of ing recently from resent when the first into Sardinia was of the new Constitutained to sell them: bscure chemist unnearly at the cost of estantism has made when at Turin. tain the number of n the most authentic here were at least quiry and discussion much on political as in the professed Rolurin and elsewhere iscuss these matters.

Information has ooms, in Boston, of ce female mission-Baptist Missionary of the Rev. A. T. in, Oct. 21; Mrs. H. B. Shermer, at 23; and Mrs. M. late Rev. W. G. v. 23.

HING. - While Mr. was holding forth in st., New York, last oade to create a disrioters were arrestceeded. Remarks the occasion of dis-

TIES.—The Annual Tract, and Pubuput up in parcels omination, and will portunity. Meanwill send for them

at Church at East structure, and elroyed by fire on It. The fire took minutes before the and entirely conwith the fine orexception of the were saved. The been dedicated e, and was built and town clock,

has been reported of Maryland., It I interfere with ep the article in use, but is ing of or dealing xcept for medici-and sacramental rough a permit presiding in the ties for violations

ture of Pennsylinto a law, for s of the State. Division of the 0,000; for the to Pittsburgh; banna and N: for the West 000,000.

Prize Essays ure and effects, er & Wells. as mination. The C. T. Trall and e Rev_Dwight ds Mission. i, Jan. 23, the sale of inteximent striking mission of the amage recom-

pointment to Western Reecommence-

Missien.

a short speech.

the House adjourned until Second-day.

SABBATH-DAY, FEB. 4.

General Intelligence. Abstract of Proceedings in Congress. SECOND DAY, JAN 30. In the Senate, the feature of the day was a speech of Mr. Douglas on the Nebraska birds and turkeys killed, and a great many bill. He argued that the Missouri Comprommen crippled. We have had hail on the ise was not only repealed by the Adjustment ground in some places four inches deep!"

of 1850, but that the Free Soilers then in

Congress themselves consummated the act.

ture instructing the Senators from that State

to oppose any repeal of the Missouri Com-

promise. Mr. Brodhead presented twenty

seven petitions from Pennsylvania against the

removal of the Mint to New York. The bill

United States Minister Marsh, at Constantino-

ple, relative to the case of the Rev. Dr. King,

THIRD-DAY, JAN. 31.

In the SENATE, Mr. Foote introduced a bill

to incorporate the National Pacific Railroad

Committee. Mr. Clayton offered a resolution,

FOURTH-DAY, FEB. 1.

In the Senate, a number of petitions were

ported back the House bill to secure the

rights of citizenship to children, of United

States citizens born out of the limits thereof.

FIFTH-DAY, FEB. 2

ect. The House bill, granting five years'

establish a Government Printing-office. A

and shortly after adjourned.

wich Islands, was adopted.

was adopted.

European News.

Messrs. Chase and Sumner replied to the We have several days later news from Europe, the most striking feature of which is speech of Mr. Douglas. Mr. Allen presented the report of a Russian defeat at Tshetal, near the resolutions of the Rhode Island Legisla-Kalefat, on the Danube. According to this report, Omer Pasha, with 15,000 men, stormgranting the franking privilege to the Super- both by way of Constantinople and Vienna,

ed resolutions of the Legislature of that State, the Russian fortifications, returned to Kalefat. or the persons employed.

against the repeal of the Missouri Comprom-Mr. Dean introduced a bill, which was French navy yards. The operatives are Grand Jury of Queen's County on the first referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, to remove the Mint from Philadelphia is to be fitted for sea immediately. A levy had also been made of all the seamen between twenty and forty years old, and all the Newfoundland fishermen are drafted into the fleet. Stores for forty thousand soldiers are ready Company, which was referred to a Select for shipment at Toulon.

The Roman States are suffering greatly which was adopted, calling for the correfrom scarcity of food, especially at Fenezza spondence between the State Department and the British Government relative to the Sandand Ravenna. A scarcity also prevails at wich Islands, and especially certain corre- Naples.

spondence in 1843. After the transaction of some unimportant business, the Senate adthe bill to organize the Nebraska and Kansas that is calculated to strike terror into the sunk in the Ohio and Mississippi rivers by Territories, which was referred to the Com- hardest heart, and with any other people than snags or otherwise. mittee of the Whole on the State of the Union. Chinese, would induce a reaction and a cry A bill was reported authorizing the purchase of vengeance on the authors of such fearful or construction of four additional revenue- outrages as those now enacting at Amoy and cutters. The Committe on Post-Offices re- in its neighborhood. The Imperialists have ported a bill to secure the safe transmission of retaken the place, and have marked their the United States mails on Railroads, in view success by slaying in cold blood nearly 1,000 of the Erie difficulties, which was referred to persons, most of whom took no part in the late the Committee of the Whole, and the House movement except on compulsion. The streets and wharves of Amoy have literally streamed with blood, not shed in any warlike operations, but done in savage revenge and to blind the authorities at Pekin as to the bravery of presented, and considerable routine business the enactors. A letter from Amoy, dated was transacted. Mr. Sumner presented a pe-November 22, states that up to that period tition from Lancaster, Pa., praying that Congress would prevent the introduction of Slaveall was quiet, and matters were much the ry into territory now free. Mr. Butler resame appearance, as far as foreigners were concerned, as under the insurgent rulers. Executions were of daily occurrence. The Mandarins, to mark their success, were reveling in human gore, putting to death all In the House of Representatives, after who fall into their hands indiscriminately. the reading of the journal, Mr. Jones of New | The original mover of the rebellion had been York moved a reconsideration of yesterday's given up to the Mandarins; the unfortunate vote, by which the bill to prevent obstructions wretch was executed on the 17th November, to the mails on railroads was referred to the together with his son, both bodies being Committee of the Whole, which caused con- quartered and their heads placed on the prinsiderable debate. Pending the reconsideration, cipal city gates. The villages around Amoy the House went into Committee of the Whole, were made to contribute to the monster exwith death unless they gave up all who took In the Senate, Mr. Seward presented the part in or sympathized with the rebels; and Resolutions of the Legislature of New York, as a consequence of this brutal demand, the calling the attention of Congress to the alarm- poor, weak, inoffensive and defenseless vil- Olds a few days since from the House Com- and forty are supposed to have been lost. ing mortalily on board of emigrant vessels, lagers, were surrendered up as victims to and asking appropriate legislation on the sub- satiate the Mandarins' thirst for blood.

additional time for the location of bounty land A Slave Burned to Death. warrants issued for service in the war of 1812, A mob was collected together and a Lynch was taken up and passed. The Committee Court was held to determine what was best on Printing reported adversely to the bill to to be done with a negro who had the impudence to raise his hand against a white man. resolution-was adopted calling for the corre-The Lynch Court decided that he should be spondence of the American Minister at Conburned at the stake. A Natchez paper, the stantinople relative to the Kozta case. The Free Trader, giving an account of it, says the resolution offered by Mr. Clayton, calling for negro was taken and chained to a tree immethe correspondence, &c., concerning the Sanddiately on the bank of the Mississippi, on what is called Union Point. Faggots were The House of Representatives spent the then collected and piled round him, to which ton, Pa., a distance of fifty miles. At Trenwhole day on the Deficiency Appropriation he appeared quite indifferent. When the ton this road intersects the Camden and Amwork was completed, he was asked what he boy, making the distance from Easton to had to say. He then warned all to take ex- Philadelphia about 80 miles. It is about the In the SENATE, the prominent topic of disample by him, and asked the prayers of all same distance from Easton to New York by cussion was the Nebraska question. Mr. around. He then called for a drink of water, the Central road to Elizabethtown and New Chase having the floor, made a lengthy speech which was handed him; he drank it and said: Jersey road thence to New York. in reply to Mr. Douglas and in opposition to "Now set fire, I am ready to go in peace." In the House of Representatives, the pile, which was soon ignited. He watched ly mail contractor from De Ruyter to New were of different shapes and sizes, measured Ephraim B Swinney 1 00 Speaker laid before that body a communica- unmoved the curling flame, that grew until it Berlin, has been arrested for robbing the four and five inches in length. tion from the President, in compliance with began to entwine itself around and fix upon mail while in his charge of a draft for \$70, the resolution of the 30th ult., for all corre- his body, and then he sent forth cries of agony, and by forging a letter getting its contents. spondence between the State Department and painful to the ear, begging some one to blow He has been held to bail. Years since, when the American Chargé d'Affairs at Austria his brains out, at the same time struggling Mr. Ellis carried the mail south, numerous relative to persons claiming the protection of with almost superhuman strength, until the sums of money were lost between Cazenovia this Government. After the reading of the staple with which the chain was fastened to and De Ruyter, and all attempts to detect the communication, several documents were laid the tree (not being well secured) drew out, thief were in vain. on the table and ordered to be printed, and and he leaped from the burning pile. At From the late Report made to Congress by Jan., the thermometer stood at 16 degrees be- D E Bliss that moment, the sharp ringing of several rifles the Surgeon-General of the United States low zero. At Milwaukee, the mercury was Geo Potter was heard, and the body of the negro fell a Army, it appears that the adulteration of drugs down to 242 degrees below. In the Senate, a variety of petitions were corpse on the ground. He was picked up and medicines is carried on more extensively During the last year, the total Chancery HC Rogers esented. Mr. Fish presented the proceed- by some two or three, and again thrown into in the country since the passage of the Act of ings of the meeting at the Tabernacle against the fire and consumed, not a vestige remain- Congress to suppress the importation of such the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. The ing to show that such a being ever existed. articles, so that it is now alleged to be difficult Clerk read the paper partly through, when Mr. Douglas objected to the reading, and on his motion the reading was discontinued. The Senate then resumed the consideration made by the magistrates and ministers of reof the Nebraska bill; Mr. Dixon, of Kenligion, to the large concourse of slaves, warntucky, having the floor, advocated the bill in ing them, and telling them that the same fate awaited them if they should prove rebellions to their owners. ONE OF THE HAIL STORMS.—Up in Good-

eggs. In a short time they reached the size fair start. Samuel Simpson, one of the exe-

In the House of Representatives, Mr. on the 7th, and renewed the battle on the 8th, 25 feet, and much too small for carrying on ending in the evening with the total discomfit- with safety the business for which it was Walker offered a resolution, which was ure of the Russians, who confess to 4,000 used; that the arrangements for heating the adopted, instructing the Committee on Post- killed, and their generals, Aurep and Tuinout, building were very defective, there being a Office to inquire and report on the expedien- wounded. On the 9th the Turks, having re- stove used for that purpose, without any fendcy of causing to be purchased or erected in mained over night on the field beyond Tshe- er or zinc, that the proprietor, Erasmus the City of New York, a building to serve as tal, attacked the reserve of the Russians, and French, was absent from the building at the a Post-Office, and if deemed expedient, to ac- drove them back upon Krajova, with the loss time of the explosion, and that the person in commodate the United States Courts and their of cannon and immense slaughter on both charge was a female of not sufficient age or officers. Mr. Davis of Rhode Island present. sides. On the 10th the Turks, having razed experience properly to superintend the work,

The Coroner required Mr. French to give

The Louisville Courier gives a list of the the usual opening business, Mr. Richardson, the most melancholy accounts have been of \$1,167,500. During the month of Novemom the Committee on Territories, reported received, involving an amount of bloodshed ber, not less than twenty flat-boats of coal were

> Parker was accidentally shot, Inear Brookville, Ind. He was the oldest son of the Hon. S. W. Parker, member of Congress from the arrived near the ground, he went to the carriage to get his gun. He took hold of the muzzle and pulled it toward him, when the gun went off, shooting him in the heart, and he expired in five minutes, without uttering a of age, and of superior order of telepis and correct moral habits.

from Congress, knows that they rarely exceed from New Orleans, took fire on the 28th of one-third or one-half of the ultimate cost,

age under this Government, reported by Mr. ber of passengers, of whom between thirty mittee on Post-Offices and Post Roads, contemplates making it obligatory to pre-pay all letters sent in the mails, and proposes also to fix the rates of postage at three cents per half ounce for all distances up to three thousand miles, and six cents for all greater distances. We learn, on inquiry, that about 900 bushels of dead letters are received at the Post Office Department each quarter, three fourths of covered with ice and snow to the depth of six

which are of course unpaid. Belvidere Delaware Railroad, which has just been completed from Trenton, N. J., to Eas-

C. H. Ellis, who formerly carried the mail

witness this scene. Numerous speeches were which some portion of the active principle has

Thirty-three tuns of silver arrived at Phila- blacks. delphia on Friday, Jan. 27, from the New Orleans Mint, under the superintendence of ex-Marshal Keyser. The specie was put up in small iron covered boxes, and it required no less than six cars to convey it from Pittsburgh to the City of Philadelphia.

In the course of an inquest in London, of walnuts, and continued to increase in size cutors, went to Sidney by railroad to make lately, Mr. Wakely, the coroner, observed, In Hopkinton, R. I., Jan. 27th, 1854, after a severe and quantity until they were the size of a goose arrangements for their comfortable settle- that it would be well to acquaint the public illness of nearly three weeks, Mrs. Hannah D. Wells, Mrs. Hannah D. Wells, Mrs. Henry B. Collins to Miss Almena C. Main, all egg! The largest hail stones were not round, ment; the other, J. G. Simpson, accompanied with the fact, that if persons in a house on but partially flattened, with a great quantity of them on the way. They travel in their own fire had the presence of mind to apply a damp has ever since given full evidence that the work of prominences. The roofs of houses were wagons. As they passed through the city cloth or handkerchief to their mouth and nosgrace had not only been commenced in her heart, but ELIZABETH TOWNSEND, of Freesburg, to the control of the city cloth or handkerchief to their mouth and nosgrace had not only been commenced in her heart, but ELIZABETH TOWNSEND, of Freesburg, to the control of the city cloth or handkerchief to their mouth and nosgrace had not only been commenced in her heart, but ELIZABETH TOWNSEND, of Freesburg, to the control of the city cloth or handkerchief to their mouth and nosgrace had not only been commenced in her heart, but ELIZABETH TOWNSEND, of Freesburg, to the control of the city cloth or handkerchief to their mouth and nosgrace had not only been commenced in her heart, but ELIZABETH TOWNSEND, of Freesburg, to the control of the city cloth or handkerchief to their mouth and nosgrace had not only been commenced in her heart, but ELIZABETH TOWNSEND, of Remstenville. trils, they could effect a passage through the was extending its influence onward towards Christian densest smoke; but the surest way would be perfection. She did not, however, make an open proto envelop the head and face completely in

> of coroners' juries-have died in England, and in death expressed a strong hope that she should One was a hawker of lucifer matches, who had been in the habit of sleeping nightly on 31, 1854, of inflammation of the lungs, Florence for the manufacture of gun-cartridges by With 4s. per week she kept herself and five

are laying, for the space of two miles, India

Gen. Morgan and Dr. Wilson of Fleming Co., Ky., who made an importation last year five jennets, shipped from Barcelona, Spain, on the 13th of December last, which are re- Gone from our sight! Yes, we will miss him at the presented as superior animals. They expect to receive them some time this month. They will be a valuable addition to the mule breed- We miss his gentle words of love-how often they

gentleman writes from Norwich, Vt. that Sunday, the 29th January, was the coldest day of the season at that place, indeed the To think his pilgrimage on earth, though lengthy, yet coldest for several years. The thermometer at 7 in the morning stood 30° below zero, at noon 6^{10}_{2} below, and at 9 in the evening 16^{10}_{2}

The clipper ship Chariot of Fame sailed Yet, oh ye stricken, sorrowing ones, bid murmuring from Liverpool for Boston, on the 11th of January, with a cargo of three thousand tuns weight, valued at £100,000. It is said to be the largest and most valuable cargo that has ever been taken from Liverpool to the United

We learn from New Orleans, that Mrs Mandreaux has obtained in one of the Courts Its "fitful fever," wild desires, can trouble him n there, a verdict of \$20,000 against the New Orleans Railroad Company. The suit was brought for damages sustained in the loss of her husband, who was killed by an accident on the road in question.

Archbishop Bedini is finally gone. He was in New York all last week, although very James Bailey, J M Allen, Andrew Babcock (right on No. 22 Dey-street, New York, where they intend

Connersville, Ind., District. He went on that day, to the pigeon-roost, in company with several citizens of Connersville. When they to manufacture as the old-fashioned kind. The form of the hinge is such that, as the door opens it rises, and falls to again by its

There is an apple tree in Litchfield, Conn., word. He was a young man about 19 years owned by Solomon Marsh, which measures old, and produced last season twenty bushels of apples, of a delicious quality. Previous to 1835, it had yielded near 100 bushels per annum for ages. The tree was brought from Hartford by some of the early settlers of

The Parliament House and buildings at Quebec were entirely destroyed by fire Feb. 1, together with most of their contents, intown by the way. The estimated cost is six cluding a valuable library. There was insuror seven millions of dollars. But every one ance upon the buildings for \$150,000 and

January, and was destroyed, with most of The project for changing the rates of post- her cargo. She had on board a large num-

A dispatch dated Charleston, S. C., Wednesday, Feb. 1, 1854, says:-The steamer Eagle, bound from Columbia to Apalachicola, was totally destroyed by fire on Monday, together with 1,300 bales of cotton. Four negroes also perished in the flames.

The ground at Huntsville, Alabama, was inches on the 15th of Jan. Had the whole been of light snow, it would have measured twelve inches—an unprecedented occurrence in that region. The sleighing was fair for two

Mr. Wait Arnold and Mary Brazee were married, recently, on board the cars of the Western Railroad, soon after they crossed the Elias Frink, Sackett's Harbor Hiram W Babcock, Hebron, Pa Massachusetts line into the state of New Julius M Lewis, Caton York. At the next station the happy pair took the back track.

There was a destructive hail storm in the Wm Potter, Sen vicinity of Cedarville, Ohio, on the afternoon Lewis Langworthy

The trouble at Erie is ended for the preder. We think, however, that a change of cars at that important borough continues to be ne- | w w Crandall

The weather has been severe in some por- E R Crandall tions of the West. At Chicago, on the 23d E Kenyou, Jr

suits in Kentucky were 5,353; total common H C Crandall law suits 10,808; total criminal prosecutions, William Dennison 4,597; total, 20,818. By the schr. Flash from St. Thomas, we W C Bailey

learn that the cholera was raging fiercely James Bliss there. From the 1st of January to the 18th, Emily Clarke there were fifteen hundred persons died, mostly | Emma Wells One John McGrath died at South Boston Amos Green

on Friday of lock-jaw, induced by a slight Mrs Avery Coon wound in the eye from a whip-lash.

The Albany Journal of Feb. 2d says: "The JA Langworthy notes of the Mechanic's Bank of Watertown Lucy Wells

Twenty buildings in the town of London, E D Bliss the seat of Madison County, Ohio, were de- Addison A Burdick stroyed by fire on the 2d inst.

on the 11th of February.

wife of Silas C. Wells, in the 35th year of her age. of the above place. lession of religion until about twelve years since, at tist Church of Hopkinton, where she remained a de-Three persons—according to the verdicts | vout and consistent member until net death. her sufferings with Christian fortitude and resignation, enter into that rest which remains for the people of

ADELLA, daughter of Joel C. and Betsey Witter, aged

WILLIAM W. GROESBEECK, formerly of the city of Albany, in the 70th year of his age. A man of God, On the New Jersey Central Railroad, they venerated and esteemed for his meekness, sincerity and godliness. He died in the bosom of his family

LINES ON THE DEATH OF W. W. G. Gone! the beloved, kind-hearted man, gone from our Gone, gone forever from our midst his mild eyes' beam His pleasant word and speaking smile, his low and

have received the invoice of twenty jacks and That ever bade the trusting hearts of those he loved

hour of prayer, And turn aside with streaming eyes to think he is no

The kindly pressure of the hand, his greeting to us all And if we miss him if our hearts are rent with bitte

seemed brief How very desolate must be the hearts of those wh

To know the husband-father-lieth in his "dream

thoughts, be still

And bow with resignation to your Heavenly Father' Remembering that your dearly-loved hath found hi home on hig Hath met his long-lost children in the bright halls o

Life's restless yearnings, anxious cares, are now forever

I'll breathe a prayer, that all may join him in the spirit-And in that clime united be your severed household

LETTERS.

N V Hull, Joel Greene, James Hubbard, C M Lewis few persons were aware of the fact. Fearing book,) Ira Lanphear (by mail,) Elias Frink (right to keep constantly on hand, in large quantities and great some disturbance if the embarkation should be at the wharf of the steamer. Monseigner Joshua Clarke, B W Androw, E R Clarke, W V Hub- desirous of introducing ready-made clothing as a be at the wharf of the steamer, Monseignor Bedini, attended by a Committee of Catholic clergymen, was received on board the steamer Atlantic, at Clifton, on Staten Island.

Joshua Clarke, B W Androw, E R Clarke, W V Hubbard, Charles Spicer, S A Palmiter, H G Greenman, H W Babcock, Lewis Pierce, Jonathan Nash, Z Campbell, Daniel C Burdick, P C Burdick, Samuel A Champbell, Daniel C Burdick, Samuel A Chambell, Daniel C Burdick, Bates of Waterbury. Conn., which obviates J. R. Randolph, Charles B. Miller (paid to vol. amination of our stock and facilities will, we trust the necessity of winds.

-	RECEIPT	s.		• .	•
	FOR THE SABBATH R	ECO	RD:	ER:	
ı	Asa Fish, Mystic Bridge, Ct	\$2.	00	to vol. 10 No.	. 5
-	E B Champlin	. 2	00	10	5
	Joseph Cottrell	2			5
	1 orra D mayson	1	84	~~	5
	Jonath Nash, Poquetanock, Ct	2	00		5
I	S A Champlin, Westerly, R I	2	00		5
Ì	A Langworthy, Hopkinton, R I	2		10	. 5
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ĺ	Le 11 Langworthy		00	10	5
l	L A Craudall, Rockville, R I	2	00	.10	5
I	D F Randolph, New Market, N		00	11	3
l	Dickason S Davis, Shiloh, N J	5	00	10	1
l	John S Richardson, Bridgeton, N	J 2	00	11	1
l	Perry Cole, Cussewago, Pa Abram Burger, Quincy, Pa	2	00	9	5
ı	Peter Fyock "		00	11	4
l	Goo W Stillman Habran Da	2	00	10	5
l	Geo W Stillman, Hebron, Pa W Pigsley, Fiatt, Ill	2	00 00	10	5
	Lee Brown Relaidence III			11	3
	Lee Brown, Belvidere, Ill H G Greenman, Milton, Wis	2		10	4
Ì	Lewis Pierce, Dakota, Wis		00	10	5
l	Stillman R Green "	2	00 50	10	5
l	Zina Gilbert, Utica, Wis		00	10 10	5
	Daniel C Burdick, Pulaski, Wis	2	00	10	5
	Hiram Bentley, Albion, Wis		00	10	5
	Daniel It Durulck.	4	00	10	5
	Joseph Swinney, Walworth, Wis	s. 4	00	10	5
	Davis & Randolph "	3	00	10	5
	Jared Green, Berlin	2	00	10	5
	Mrs A Buten "	1	00	10	5
	Perry W Clarke, Leonardsville	2	00	10	5
	James B Langworthy, Alfred	2	00	10	5
	L D Worden, Alfred Center		00	10	4:
	S P Witter, Nile		00	. 10	5
	Elisha Hyde. "		00	10	3
	Charles Rowley, Wellsville		00	11	3
	Geo Armsbury, Adains		00	10	59
	Joseph Green, Adams Center		00		55
	and phenoer	,2		10	59
	Richard Stillman, Brookfield Collins Miller		00	10	55
١	Samuel D Clarke "		00	10	5
	Thomas Dye, Scott		00	10	52
l	George W Green "	2 2	00 00	10	59
	H C Hubbard "		00	10	52
l	Tacy Jeffrey, West Union, Va	2			52
ĺ	Thomas Clarke, New York	4		10	34
١					59
	FOR THE SABBATH-SCHO	OOL,	VIS		
	Joshua Clarke, Brookfield			9 .1	Of

Joshua Clarke, Brookfield

FOR SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST MEMORIAL: \$2 00 David P Curtis 2 00 Asa Barrett 1 00 Charles Rowley 1 00 Dolphin D Burdick Howell W Randolph 1 00 Henry C Hubbard

WILLIAM M. ROGERS, Treasurer.

Receipts for the Missionary Society. sent. The railroad track is relaid and in or- Collections by Wm. M. Jones, cont'd from Rec. Jan. 29 1'st Genesee: \$1 00 Ezekiel Crandali \$1 00 1 00 Geo Potter, Jr 1 00 W L Bowler 2 00 Celestia Crandall Martha Crandall 1 00 A L Maxson 5 00 · B F Burdick 2 00 CS Wells 1 00 W S Burdick 2 00 ZR Maxson 25 B T Bliss 1 00 Joseph Hubbard T H Green 1 00 Ira J Burdick 1 00 Joel Crandall 1 00 Clara Edwards Josephine Edwards 12 Joseph Maxson 1 00 25 Emeline Burdick L W Lewis Avery Coon Susan Crandall 1 00 E E Crandall 1 00 1 00 Polly Burdick 5 00 A Friend 1 00 W S Wells 25 S Wells 75 Joseph Boss 5 00 50 Calista Maxson 50 1 00 25 Eliza Collins Sarah E Langworthy 1 00 Mary Maxson Herace Collins 1 00 Ephraim Fairbanks 1 00 1 00 J Bailey

1 00 Cash

[To be continued.]

1 00 Wm Ennis

At Marlboro, N. J., Dec. 28th, 1853, by Eld. D. Claw-

son. Mr. John E. Shough, of Freesburg, to Miss SARAH In Milton, Wis., on th 24th of January. by H. G. Greenman, Esq., Mr. HENRY SPERRY to Miss HANNAH Everson, both of Porter, Rock Co., Wis-

New York Market - February 7, 1854.

Ashes-Pots \$5 87, Pearls, 6 37. Flour and Meat-Flour 8 50 a 8 52 for Canadian 62 a 8 75 for common to straight State, 8 87 a 9 .12 for mixed to fancy Michigan and common to good Ohio. Rye Flour, 6 12 for fine, 6 81 for superfine. Corn Meal 4 37 a 4 50 for Jersey.

Grain-Wheat, 2 00 a 2 10 for red Jersey and Long Island, 2 35 a 2 41 for fair Genesee. Rye i 10 a 1 15. Oats, 50 a 52c. for Jersey, 54 a 57c. for State. Corn, 96 a 971c. for Jersey yellow, 98 a 991c. for west

Provisions-Pork, 13 75 for new prime, 16 00 for new mess. Beef, 5 00 a 5 50 for country prime, 8 25 11.00 for country mess. Dressed Hogs 64 a 64c. Lard 101c. Butter, 13 a 16c for Ohio, 12 a 22c. for State

Hay-85 a 87c. per cwt. for shipping. Lumber-14 50 a 15 50 for Eastern Spruce and Pine. Potatoes-2 50 a 2 75 per bbl for western reds, 3 37

3 50 for Mercers and Carters. Seeds-Clover 10 a 104c. Timothy 13 00 a 19 00

for mowed and reaped. Plaxseed 1 55. Tallow-12c. for Butcher's Association, 114 a 124c. or prime city and Philadelphia rendered.

DY DIVINE PERMISSION, the sale of the seats in the new Seventh-day Baptist Meeting-House at Alfred Center will commence on Second-day, Feb. 13, 854, at 10 A. M. All persons desiring an interest in the house, whether they have subscribed for its erection or not, are respectfully invited to be present and purchase according to their pleasure.

On Fifth-day, Feb. 16, God willing, the house will be edicated to the worship of almighty God. Services to commence at 101 c'clock. Sermon by Eld. W. H N. V. HULL.

1.000 Book Agents Wanted,

To sell Pictorial and Useful Works for the Year 1854. 1,000 Dollars a Year.

WANTED IN EVERY COUNTY OF THE UNITED STATES, active and enterprising men, to engage in the sale of some of the best Books published in the country. To men of good address, possessing a small capital of from \$25 to \$100, such inducements will be offered as to enable them to make from \$3 to \$5 a day

The Books published by us are all useful in their character, extremely popular, and command large sales vherever they are offered.

For Surther particulars, aldress, (postage paid,)
ROBERT SEARS, Publisher, 35t5 181 William Street, New York. Clothing Establishment.

THE subscribers, under the firm of Titsworths & L Dunn, have opened a Clothing Establishment at 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. TITS JOHN D. TITSWORTH, R. M. TITSWORTH, J.

Central Railroad Company of New Jersey. TEW YORK, Somerville, and Easton-Winter Arrangements-Qn 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 lipsburg, opposite Easton, at 02 and 91 A. M., 34 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, Wilkes-barre, Bethlehem, Allentown, Maunch Chunk, &c. GEO. H. PEGRAM, Superintendent.

Bells! Bells! Bells!

THE Subscribers manufacture and keep[constsn!-L ly on hand all sizes of Church, Factory, Steam, boat, Ferry, Locomotive, School House, and Planta tion Bells. These Bells are hung with the patent, iron yokes with moveable arms. They can be turn ed around so that the clapper will strike in a new place, which is desirable after it bell has been rung a tew years. Springs are affixed in a new way to pre vent the clapper from resting on the Bell, thereby prolonging the sound. These Bells are manufactured from the best stock and are cast in iron casings. At this Foundry these were first used and are found to be a great improvement. We give a written warran-tee that if Church Bells break within one year from tee that if Church Bells break within one year from date of purchase, with fair usage, we will recast with out charge. The tone of all Bells is warranted Nearly 9000 Bells have been cast and sold from the Foundry, which is the best evidence of their superiority. We have 15 Gold and Silver Medals, awarded from the various Fairs "for the best Bells for sonorousness and purity of tone." We pay particular attention to getting up Peals or Chimes, and can refer tention to getting up Peals or Chimes, and can refer to those furnished by us. Our Foundry is within a few rods of the Hudson River, Erie Catal, and Railroads running in every direction. As this is the largest Establishment of the kind in the U S. and has the largest assortment of Bells, orders can be filled with great dispatch. We can refer to Bells in any of the States. Old Bells taken in exchange for new ones.

Levels, Compasses, &c., constantly on hand. Address.
A MENEELY'S SONS West Troy, N. Y. DeRuyter Institute.

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

J.-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. The ensuing academic year is divided at follows:-

First Term commences August 31, 1853; closes Dec. 6, 1353 Second Term commences Dec. 8, 1853; closes March 3 00 21, 1854. Third Term commences March 23, 1854; closes June 27, 1854. Information.

The Trustees deem it justice to say, that, having pred a radical change of policy, by which they re lieve the Faculty from all pecuniary responsibility, 1 00 David C Gardener 1 00 they design to place the School upon a firm and per-50 manent basis, and give it a character of respectability 1 00 among the first grade of Adademies in our country. 1 00 Grateful for past favors, they are determined to extend 2 00 their sphere of usefulness, and thus command a great 25 Mary M Main 1 00 er degree of respect, and a still more liberal patronago 1 00 Eliza A Langworty 50 from the public.

Tuition, which must be settled strictly in advance 25 is as follows:— \$3 00 Primary course, per term Middle course, 4 00 5 00 Advanced course, Incidentals, Extras. Chemical Experiments, 1 00 Penciling, Monochromatic Painting Oil Painting, 5 00 Penmanship and Stationery. Piano Music, 8 00

Use of Instrument. 2 00 Room rent per term, \$1 75; Board in families, \$1 95 1 81 and \$1 50; in Clubs, 60 and \$0 cents. JAMES R. IRISH: President. Jason B. Wells, Secretary

sommenced falling about the size of quails' farming utensils, &c., sufficient to give them a self is thought to be beyond medical aid.

hope, Fayette County, Ohio, according to a

The greatest activity prevails in the

ecutions. Whole villages were threatened

EMANCIPATED SLAVES .- On the first day of note in the Statesman, they had a hail storm by the will of William M. Colgin, of Taylor on the late memorable "storm-Friday," that County, Ky., who died about sixteen months may rank with the number ones. The writer since, passed through Cincinnati, on their way tent on the Indian Reservation at Cattaraugus to Shelby County, Ohio, where the executors | Creek. Several of the family of Bluesky, one of Mr. Colgin have purchased a home for of the chiefs of the tribe, have died within a "It was precoded by the most violent thun- them. By the will of their master they were few days, from eating the flesh of a cow which dering for the space of one hour. The hail

sommenced falling about the size of quails'

them. By the will of their master they were given \$4,000 in money, and horses, wagons, was bitten by a rabid dog, and Bluesky him
sommenced falling about the size of quails' farming utprells for sufficient to sixe them.

Claudius Young was bitten by a rabid dog, and Bluesky him
sommenced falling about the size of quails' farming utprells for sufficient to sixe them.

THE RAVENSWOOD CATASTROPHE.—The the damp cloth. Coroner's Jury in the case of the explosion of French's cartridge factory at Ravenswood, find "that the deceased came to their death, in the course of a few days, from destitution. between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock in the afternoon of the 28th day of January, by the explosion of gunpowder, in the building used who lodged with her daughter, a sempstress. 2 years and 6 months. ed and took a Russian entrenchment occu- Foundery in Ravenswood, Queens Co., L. I., Erasmus French, situated near Harris's children. Their food daily was dry bread and Friday evening, January 13, suddenly, of apoplexy, William W. Grokereck formerly of the city of Alpied by 20,000, and also repulsed a body of and that the persons named were at that 10,000 marching to reinforce the army routed time actually employed in the manufacture of by his first attack. The report is received gun-cartridges in said building. We further intendent of the Coast Survey was passed. and must therefore be substantially true, though plosion a lamp fed by alcohol was used for ing thus to relieve the trains of those sudden ed a long and useful life of exemplary purity and recommendation. heating grease necessary for making the car. jars which ruin the running gear so speedily, titude. Since the foregoing was in type, we have tridges; that there were between 400 and 500 do away with very much of the noise, and later accounts of the battle of Tshetal con- pounds of gunpowder in said building, and communicate a springy, elastic motion to the firming the Turkish successes. It appears that the explosion was caused by carelessness rider. that the Russians were concentrating a force and negligence in the use of said lamp. We Missionary. The joint resolution of the at Tshetal in order to attack Kalefat on the further find, that there were at the time of House, appointing a Select Committee on the 13th, but on the 6th, 15,000 Turks marched said explosion fifteen to twenty persons at proposed amendments to the Constitution in out of Kalefat, attacked and stormed Tshetal, work in said building, most of whom were respect to the manner of electing President, had a conflict with the Russians in the field children; that the building was only 15 by

Monday in March.

SUMMARY.

disasters which occurred on the Western Waters during the year 1853. It seems that seventy-five steamboats, four barges, and fortyfour flat-boats, were destroyed, and that eightysix persons were killed, being either blown up, burnt, or drowned. The amount of money From China, the political news is quite in- lost by these disasters is not stated, but it is teresting. At Canton all is quiet. At Shang- supposed to be about \$1,107,500 for the hai the belligerents keep up a desultory war- steamboats and their cargoes, and \$60,000 for In the House of Representatives, after fare, with little or no results. From Amoy the flat-boats and cargoes, making a sum total

On the 30th of January, John Marshall

There is a project before Congress to supoly the Cities of Washington and Georgetown with water, known as the Washington Aqueduct or Water-Works project. The plan is to take the water from the Falls of the Potomac and bring it by a brick conduit fourteen miles long and nine feet in diameter to the Capitol in Washington, supplying Georgewho knows anything of the way estimatesare upon the library \$30,000. made in anticipation of appropriations asked

Sixth-day, Feb. 3, was a gala day in Easton, Pa.—the occasion being the opening of the

The torches were lighted and placed in the from Cazenovia to De Ruyter, and recent- of Jan. 20th. Some of the hail stones, which Oliver Babcock

Nearly four thousand slaves were collected to procure medicines which are not either from the plantations in the neighborhood to mixed with some foreign substance, or from not been subtracted by chemical process.

Hydrophobia prevails to an alarming ex-

are again refused at the agency in this city." S.D. Wells

of white of the first and for the contract of the contract of

Hiscellaneous.

Life among the Camanches.

The papers give sad details of the cruelties of the Camanche Indians to their captives. I party of Texan, on their way to California, the few who were left determined to return. Of their capture and subsequent sufferings, the following narrative is given by Mrs. Jane Adeline Wilson, who, with her two brothersin law and a Mexican, were all that remained of the large party :--

As we were traveling, about noon, we saw two Camanche Indians charging upon us in front, and at the same time two others were seen driving up behind. We were all very much frightened, and the Mexican jumped and went toward the Indians, in order, it possible, to gain their friendship.

The mules of our wagon, four in number, becoming frightened by the war-whoop of the savages, turned out of the road and commenced running as fast as they could. One of them fell down before we had gone far, and the others were then obliged to stop. The Indians now came upon us, and ordered the Mexican to take the mules out of the harness. While this was going on, I got out of the wagon, and looked on in breathless suspense. After it mules were unharnessed the Mexicus vestripped of his clothing, his handstied believe is back, and he ordered to sit down upon the gound. One of them went behind him and shot him with a gun, while another stabled him several times with a large butcher knife. His scalp was cut off before he was dead, and put into his own hat; the hat was then are n by one of his murderers. I was stupified with horror as I gazed on this spectacle, ad supposed that my turn would come need. But the Indians having secured the plunder of the wagon, mounted us on the mules, and ordered us to go with them. As Thelt I looked back and saw the poor Mexican weltering in his blood and still breath-

We took a north-east direction, and traveled slowly till sunset, when we encamped. Here the plunder, consisting of blankets, bedding, clothing, bridles, and some money which I had in my socket, was divided among the Indians. Some articles considered useless were thrown into the fire. My clothing was my person. In the distribution of the captives, the eldest boy about 12 years of age, was claimed by the chief; I became the property of one of the ers. I should have mentioned, that ose of our captors was a Mexican, who had been stolen from the State of Chihuahua when an infint. He was now as savage as the Indians, and claimed the youngest boy for his prize. The scalp of the Mexican was stretched on a lick and dried by the fire.

s some meat for our supper, the Indians can to secure us for the night The boys, with their arms tied tightly behind them, were taken under guard by two of the savages. My feet were tied together, and I was obliged to lie between the other two. did not sloop meaduring the night, for I was afraid of being killed.

The next that we resumed our journey, and traveled in the same direction. The boys were mounted in good animals, and had bows eir faces were painted Indian fashion, and the looked like young savages. They appeared o enjoy this new mode of life, and were rever treated with excessive cruelty. I was mounted on a good horse, but being obliged to sit astride the animal, the journey was exceedingly painful.

I had a line head of hair, which I valued very much, but the chief ordered it to be cut off; I was and a little mortified in seeing it decorating the heads of the heartless savages. the pleasure of seeing me die. On the morn My hearth strain thus left entirely unprotected from the ely hot rays of the sun.

till after my escape. Up to this time my suf- nothing more of my captors. I found afterfering had been so severe as to take from me ward, by the tracks of the animals, that they

mounted on an unbroken mule without a bri- country, some hundreds of miles from the dle. I had a saddle, but it was worn out and nearest friendly settlements. I was without good for nothing except to torture me. This food, without shelter, and almost without animal would frequently top me over its head clothing. My body was full of wounds and of its own accord, but not being wild enough bruises, and my feet were so swollen that I to gratify the malice of the Indians, the chief could hardly stand. Wild beasts were around would sometimes shake the Mexican's scalp me, and savages, more wild than beasts, before its eyes. The beast would then rear roamed on every hand. Winter was coming and plange in the utmost fright, and I would on, and death in its most terrible forms stared be thrown upon the ground with great violence. I have been tossed from the mule's my lonely and exposed situation. But I back as many as half a dozen times a day, could not weep; my heart was too full of to be housed, and are rapidly decaying for and once I was so stunned that I lay a consid- woe. I remembered the events of the few want of it? Large barns are relatively much erable time before my senses returned. My repeated fells greatly amused the Indians, had been murdered, and I was not allowed hay and stalks standing out of doors; and catwhose horrid peals of laughter might have the melancholy privilege of closing his eyes, the running out in the winter to eat them in been heard at a great distance.

badly I was hurt, if I did not rise immediate- friends, I was captured by savages, and after of the stack is off, and wastes by taking a much by and mount the animal which had just thrown three weeks of indescribable sufferings, found larger quantity to keep cattle equally well out me, they would apply their riding whips, or myself wandering solitary and destitute in of doors than in. Nor should corn be allowed, gunsticks, or the end of a lariat, to my unprote the midst of the wild prairies—my cup was as now, to stand out till the stalks are nearly tected body with the greatest violence. The filled to overflowing, but I resolved to live in spoiled. They lose a large proportion of their spiral. But although the natural tendency of bers, all the gold of the world at this estimate ing me with he point of a spear which she After remaining three days in the place One load cured under cover is worth four dry, and any damp, substance be above, the cellar twenty-four feet square, and sixteen feet carried. You may understand one object the where I first concealed myself from the Incured out. Now make your barn and its floor roots will ascend to reach it. Indians had in view in putting me upon this dians, I went to a grove about half a mile large enough to take in your stalks, and they wild antique and causing me to be thrown so distant and built a little house of bushes and can be stacked on poles thrown across girths often, when I tell you I expected to become grass. Here I lived nine days. My only five or six feet high, so as to be well aired, a mother in a few weeks. They understood food was the blackberries which grew on the yet got into a small compass, and the extra my situation, but instead of softening their bushes around. I quenched my thirst at a virtue of your stalks, as fodder, will more than

and had to watch them till they were ready to start, and if one more wild than the rest rate off, and form the bottom. This up, boiling has continued, at intervals, up to this time. Observation at intervals, up to this time. Observation to the cantons, and I could easily frighten them the water are not as advantageous as on houses for my want of skill. When all were ready to start, I had to catch and saddle my own kind of food, but when I stretched fourth and the rest to be stopped. He day; I expected some time we do not now dream.

This up, boiling has continued, but notice that there was far more filth, and the bottom. This up, boiling has continued, at intervals, up to this time. Observation squalor, and poverty, and a great deal less in squalor, and poverty, and a great deal less in squalor, and poverty, and a great deal less in squalor, and poverty, and a great deal less in squalor, and poverty, and a great deal less in squalor, and poverty, and a great deal less in squalor, and poverty, and a great deal less in squalor, and poverty, and a great deal less in squalor, and poverty, and a great deal less in squalor, and poverty, and a great deal less in squalor, and poverty, and a great deal less in squalor, and poverty, and a great deal less in squalor, and poverty, and a great deal less in squalor, and poverty, and a great deal less in squalor, and poverty, and a great deal less in squalor, and poverty, and a great deal less in squalor, and poverty, and a great deal less in squalor, and poverty, and a great deal less in squalor, and poverty, and a great deal less in squalor, and poverty, and a great deal less in squalor, and poverty, and a great deal less in squalor, and poverty, and a great deal less in squalor, and poverty, and a great deal less in squalor, and poverty, and a great deal less in squalor, and poverty, and a great deal less in squalor, and poverty, and a great deal less in squalor, and poverty, and a great deal less in squalor, and poverty, and a great deal less in squalor, and poverty, and then be knocked down by the savage chief When I slept I would dream of seeing upon his second story, where he threshes it—
to start I had to catch and saddle with an abundance of every the horsepower being below—which allows

The savage chief when I slept I would dream of seeing upon his second story, where he threshes it—
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the savage chief when I sl pull at the end of a lariet which the Indians bitterly.

would fasten to a bush. They seemed to

and extreme anguish from my wounds, I could hill, looking after them in order to be sure often, when scarcely able to stand, and hardly some three or four of the party, who happened money, produce, every thing. knowing what I was doing, I have been re- to be some distance behind. They immewere so cut off and weakened by them, that quired to do the work of the strongest man. diately came toward me, and soon understood And because of my inab lity to accomplish my situation. They kindly offered to take my task satisfactorily, I have been whipped me with them, and I gladly bade farewell to seemed anxious to crush me like a worm be- self very comfortably.

beautiful streams during the day, and I would owe my present freedom.

winds; we slept on the ground, generally to death, as the weather had become very cold. report further. dians made a tent of the blankets and wagon | bark and leaves to keep out the cold wind. sheet they had stolen from us, but I was not This stump was my house during my stay allowed to take shelter in it-I preferred here. When I could endure the cold no sleeping outside in the storm.

taken from me and I was obliged to travel on found out my place of retreat, and frequently, foot. The road over which we passed was while I was in the stump, they would come often very rough and stony, and full of thorns. and scratch around and on its top. The black-My feet were wounded and bruised till they berries were very scarce here, and had it not But still I was obliged to keep up with the not see how I could have been kept from rest of the party, and if I fell behind, I was starving to death. beaten till I was nearly senseless. The In- The eight days passed slowly by, and I dians often urged me on by attempting to ride | knew not whether to give way to hope or their horses over me; many a mile of that despair. But on the 8th I heard several perhill there has echoed to my useless cries.

I traveled thus on foot some five or six days. After the party were ready to start in the morning, the direction of the route was pointed out to me, and I was required to go before the others, in order not to hinder them. They usually overtook me before I traveled far. I had always intended to make my es. cape as soon as I found an opportunity. I never expected to reach any friendly settlement, but I did not wish to give the Indians ing of the twenty-fifth day after my capture, I was sent on in advance as usual. I had interest occurred, except re- eaten no breakfast, and was very weak. but peated acts of inhumanity toward me, until the hope of escape now supported me. I twelthe day after my capture. At this hastened on as fast I could, and finding a suittime we were joined by two Indian men and able hiding place, I turned aside and cona squaw. These were all the Indians I saw coaled myself in the bushes. After this I saw all desire to live, but now they were greatly had searched for me; they probably thought increased. The squaw, from whom I might I would die, and therefore took less trouble have expected some compassion, was evident- to find me. I have no doubt the next time ly the cause of the new cruelties which I now they pass that way they will look for my bones.

My situation was now distressing beyond My horse was taken from me, and I was all description; I was alone in an Indian me in the face—I sat down and thought of preceding weeks. The husband of my choice cheaper than small ones. To have stacks of and seeing his remains decently interred. the lots, is poor policy. Hay wastes by sum-I never them exhibit the first sign of My little property had been stolen, and when mer rains, wastes when fed on the bare ground, pity toward me. It made no difference how within a few days' march of sympathizing wastes by storms during its use, while the top

hearts it only made them more inhuman, and spring near by. My wounds pained me ex- double the interest of the money spent in enceedingly, and I wasted to a mere skeleton larging the barn. Corn-stalks soon perish if I was obliged to work like a slave while in for want of proper nourishment. It rained out in the weather, yet make the very best of up to the present time. At a locality about wich Islands, in all moist situations, and grows camp, while there was any service to per- upon me seven nights in succession, and my fodder if cured under cover. form, I was not allowed a moment's rest. I little house was unable to protect me from To facilitate this and other like ends, and about a hundred rods of the Prospect side, In fact, from a single plant, it spreads with was compelled to carry large loads of wood the cold storms. More than once I spent a give cattle sun, it will pay cost to have a part where the river widens into a sort of anchor- great rapidity, covering, in a few years, many be directed, post-paid, to on my back, which being destitute of suffisleepless night, perfectly drenched in rain; of the roof-made of glass. Its cost is not much ing ground, being nearly a mile across, some contiguous acres, and rooting out every thing cient clothing, was mangled till the blood ran while the wolves, sometimes coming within more than shingles, and allows you to have time about the first of September, there was else, even the thick sod of a heavy sward. down to my feet. I had to chase the ani- a few steps of me, would make the woods ring sun in your barn, with which to dry potatoes, mals through briars and bushes, till what lit- with their frightful howlings. They would corn, hay, &c., in-doors, and will be found the clothing I had was torn into ribbons. I also follow close behind me when I went to the very useful for a great many ends of which ed, and stones and dirt were thrown up from through Switzerland, says: "We could not said the stone of the weight in such a case is not to the very useful for a great many ends of which ed, and stones and dirt were thrown up from through Switzerland, says: "We could not said the stone of the very useful for a great many ends of which ed, and stones and dirt were thrown up from through Switzerland, says: "We could not said the stone of the very useful for a great many ends of which ed, and stones and dirt were thrown up from through Switzerland, says: "We could not said the stone of the very useful for a great many ends of which ed, and stones and dirt were thrown up from through Switzerland, says: "We could not said the stone of the brought the animals to camp in the morning, spring during the day; I expected some time we do not now dream.

to start, I had to catch and saddle my own kind of food, but when I stretched forth my the straw to be tumbled down into the yard substance of nature was burning beneath. It is Rota aguste.

Exhausted by incessant toil and suffering, che settlements. While standing on a small wagon. ill my flesh was raw. Large stones were my house in the woods. The Mexicans put London Times of the process of preparing penses of the State, is stated at \$147,210 70.

longer, I would leave my house and run to the After my mule had become so gentle that fire, but was afraid to stay there long, lest the could ride it without being thrown, it was Indians should see me. The wolves soon were covered with blood and greatly swollen. been for the bread Juan Jose gave me I do

oad is marked with my blood, and many a sons calling to each other. I feared they were Indians, but they belonged to the trading party, and were on their return to New-Mexico. They had lost the place where I was concealed, and were shouting to each other to attract my attention. I was so overoyed that I rushed toward them unmindful of briars and sore feet. Juan gave me a fine horse to ride, and the whole party treated me with the utmost civility and kindness. On the thirty-fourth day of our return toward New Mexico, we reached the town of Pecos. Here I met Major Carleton and Mrs. Adams of the U.S. Army, who took the deepest interest in my comfort. Here I laid aside men's apparel, and was furnished with a supply from Mrs. A.'s wardrobe. After remainng at Pecos a few days, I was conducted to Santa Fé by the son of Gov. Merriwether.

To Gov. M., and also to the American ladies of this place, I cannot be too thankful for their friendly sympathies and uniform kindness.

two brothers-in-law are still captives, and un-Indians. The Mexicans saw them with the ten, and unless the strong arm of Government is lifted up for their redemption, there is no

A large barn is far preferable to a small one. Does not every farmer lack barn-room? How many things have you got which ought

wild mule without assistance. If the party did not start immediately, I was compelled to a waken me, and I would find myself weeping bull at the end of a lariest which the Indiana which the In on to the main floor, where it is cleaned, and in the vicinity.

When absent from my house on the twelfth passes from the tail of the fanning mill right Finances of Wisconsin.—The Message of study every method of putting me to death by day after my escape, some New-Mexican down into the grain bin, still below, in the Gov. Bartow was sent to the Legislature of traders passed by on their way to the Caman- basement, from which it is loaded into the Wisconsin on the 15th Jan. From it we

In a great variety of ways, money spent in sury during the year amounted to \$311,632 not work as fast as the Indians desired, and they were not Indians, I was discovered by erecting barn conveniences will save time, 61. The disbursements during the same

Artificial Propagation of Salmon.

thrown at me. I was knocked down and me upon a burro, and gave me a blanket and the salmon spawn for the hatching-boxes, The means applicable to meet the same are stamped upon by the ferocious chief, who some men's clothing, in which I dressed my- the writer having witnessed the operation on estimated at \$160,017 84. The School fund the River Tay. Mr. Ramsbottom, from Cli- on the 1st of January, 1854, amounted to \$1,neath his feet. My head sometimes fell un. Two or three days after this we came in theree, who has experimented successfully for 141,804 28—arising almost exclusively from der the horses' feet, and then the Indians sight of a band of Camanches, and as it was the Messrs. Ashworth on the Lough Corrib the sale of lands granted by Congress. The would try to make the beasts kick me. After not safe for me to be seen by them, I was left waters in Ireland, has the sole management whole amount expended in the erection of all was ready for the day's journey, I was behind in a ravine, with the promise that the of the Tay ponds. Saturday was a remark- school houses within the State has been \$289. obliged to travel as fast as the others, riding Mexicans would return for me at night. As ably fine day for the season, and we were 346 89, of which sum \$45,071 84 were exsometimes over rocks and through bushes, they did not fulfill their promise, I started to- privileged in being present at the operation pended during the past year. The total aching and sore from head to foot, and expos- ward their camp; about midnight, while wan- of stripping the fish. When we arrived, Mr. amount expended in 1853 for the support of aching and sore from head to foot, and expos- ward their camp; about midnight, while wan- of stripping the fish. When we arrived, Mr. amount expended in 1853 for the support of 4 pp.

ed alike to cold and heat, sunshine and storm. dering among the bushes, a Camanche Indian Ramsbottom had got about 15,000 ova in common schools was \$175,734 17. The State No. 10—The True Sabbath Expended and Observed. I have gone two days at a time without tast- passed within twenty steps. I thought I was round tin cans, and he showed us an oval-shap. University Fund, on the 1st of January, 1854, ing food. The Indians depended on hunting a captive once more, but fortunately the savage ed tin box with a lid, which contained a small amounted to \$106,112 07. The number of for their subsistence, and sometimes had no- did not see me. I threw myself on the ground male fish swimming in water, which, he said, banks in the State is 10; the amount of cirthing to eat themselves-unless there was an and waited for day. In the morning I started was waiting for his mate. Presently, the net culating notes issued by the Controller, \$519,abundance of food, I received little or nothing again for the camp of the Mexicans, but be- was shot in the Tay at the mouth of the Al- 000; and the amount of securities deposited -when any game was killed, the Indians fore I reached it I was discovered by one of mond, when two fine female fish, tipe for with the State Treasurer, \$529,000. The would tear out the heart, liver, and entrails, the trading party who was herding the ani-spawning, from eighteen to twenty pounds in Governor recommends the memorializing of and eat them raw. I suffered exceedingly mals. This man is a Puebla Indian, of San weight, along with a small male fish, were Congress for grants of land in aid of the confrom thirst; I was not allowed to drink, ex. Ildefenso, and is named Juan Jose. To him, caught. Mr. Ramsbottom, having taken the struction of the Pacific Railroad, and for cept while in camp. We frequently crossed more than to any other man in the party, I largest female in his left hand, drew his fingers adequate appropriations for purposes of interfirmly down both sides of the belly of the fish, | nal improvement. beg the privilege, of dismounting to quench | He told me the camp was full of Camanches, when the ova flowed in a stream into the tin my thirst. But the Indians would always and if they saw me it would be impossible for box formerly mentioned, in which there were deny my request with contempt. It was in the party to save me. He made me lie down a few inches of water. The fish was instantly schools is less than 1100 in all the vast terrivain I pointed to my parched tongue and on the ground while he covered me with dried returned to the river, and, after a short time, tory of the Czar. Besides these are 445 disnead blistered in the rays of the sun. Nothing grass. I lay here all day, and at night crept sailed off as if nothing had happened to it. trict schools, 521 boarding-schools, and 76 could soften them into pity, and I ardently forth to quench my almost intolerable thirst. After the ova had been washed by water gymnasies. St. Petersburgh, Moscow, and desired death, that my torments might come Juan came and brought me some bread, and being poured on and off, care being taken Kief, have lyceums and universities containing told me not by any means to leave my hiding- never to allow it to be exposed to the air, the a very limited number of scholars; the whole Every indignity was offered to my person place the next day. That day dragged slowly male fish was brought, which all this time had amount expended for schools is 11,000,000 which the imagination can conceive. And I along, and I could hear the dreaded Ca- been in the river under a fold of the net, and francs, or about 2,000,000 dollars, and this am at a loss to know how I have lived through manches passing and repassing and shouting manipulated in the same manner as the female mostly for the sons of noblemen, priests, and the barbarous treatment, which was inflicted to each other. At night Juan returned, bring- only a small portion of the milt being required. public officers. At is estimated that scarcely upon me. Frequently my feelings were so ing another blanket and several loaves of On the milt being shed, a slight change was one in 300 inhabitants of the empire knows outraged that I was tempted to kill my in. bread, and told me that I must remain here seen to take place in the color of the ova, how to read. Russia is just about where human masters. My indignation burned par- for seven or eight days longer, as the party which became paler. Water was again pour- Europe was in this respect 600 years ago. It ticularly against the chief, and I thought if I were obliged to go further on, and could not ed on and off, when the operation was com- should be mentioned, in addition, that there could only cut him to pieces I could die con- take me unless I was willing to become a plete. The ova was then poured into round are at St. Petersburgh a superior school for captive once more. I saw the party disap- tin cases, and carried to the ponds. When teachers, some military schools, and seminaries We traveled every day—we usually started pear next day, and it seemed as if my hopes we left the river side, upward of 400,000 ova, for the Russian clergy, and a few special about ten o'clock in the morning, and halted of rescue disappeared with them. But I re- in a fine condition, had been obtained. We schools for the instruction of girls. This is about four in the afternoon. The Indians solved to wait till the appointed time was up. observed that a few of the ova, after impreg- all that has been hitherto done to develop the were accustomed to go to the tops of the high- In a ravine near by I found a large log nation, turned white, instead of being a fine intellectual powers of the Russians. "Gross est hills, and stand there gazing in every di. | which had been left burning; this fire I kept | salmon color. Mr. Ramsbottom said they were | darkness covers the people;" fit basis for the taken away, expect barely enough to cover rection. We always spent the night on a hill, alive day and night till the Mexicans returned, barren ova. In the month of March the fry civil despotism and ecclesiastical hierarchy, and were thus exposed to the cold autumn and without it I should probably have frozen will have burst their shells, when we hope to that crush the bodies and souls of men!

Britannia should be first rubbed gently and whiting. Thus treated, it will retain its to these fields those of Michigan, Massachu-

at first after it has become inured to the heat times as large as Massachusetts. If we supit is not likely to crack.

into cold water and let it heat gradually until amount of coal in solid measure, in this counit boils-then cool it again. Brown earthen try, would be not far from 1,100 cubic miles. ware, particularly, may be toughened in this way. A handful of rye or wheat bran thrown this country to be 7,000,000 tuns, this imin while it is boiling will preserve the glazing mense body of fuel would keep the hearths so that it will not be destroyed by acid or salt. bright and the furnaces a-glow for more than Olvan a brass kettle before using it for a million of years. cooking, with salt and vinegar.

The oftener carpets are shaken, the longer they will wear; the dirt that collects under them grinds out the threads.

clean them thoroughly after you have eaten Improved Yorkshire hogs, one sow, \$150; your last meal at night.

Woolen should be washed in very hot suds, one boar, \$60. Durham bulls brought the and not rinsed. Lukewarm water shrinks following prices: One, called Baron Fever-

soft to wash your floors. Soft soap is so ranged from \$405 to \$710. Twenty-five Cotsslippery that it wastes a good deal in washing wold Sheep sold at the following prices:

If a pan of water be placed within six inches of either side of the stem of a young pumpkin or vegetable marrow, it will, in the course The past seems like a horrid dream. I of the night, approach it, and will be found have related nothing but facts, and no language in the morning with one of its leaves floating that I can use can fully express the sufferings on the water. This experiment may be conof mind and body which I have endured. My tinued nightly, until the plant begins to fruit. If a prop be placed within six inches of a less reclaimed will become as savage as the young convolvalus, or scarlet runner, it will find it, although the prop may be shifted daily. Camanches, but were unable to procure their If, after it has twined some distance up the freedom. One is twelve years old, the other prop, it be unwound, and twined in the opposite direction, it will return to its original position, or die in the attempt; yet, notwithstanding, if two of those plants grow near each other, and have no stake around which they can entwine, one of them will alter the quart. direction of its spiral, and they will twine round each other.

Duhamel placed some kidney beans in a cylinder of moist earth; after a short time they commenced to germinate, of course send. ing the plume upwards to the light, and the root down into the soil. After a few days the cylinder was turned one-fourth round, and again and again this was repeated, until an entire revolution of the cylinder was completearth, and it was found that both the plume isting in manufactured articles,) at £650,000, and radicle; had; bent to accommodate themselves to every revolution, and the one in its and we have a present world-wealth of gold efforts to ascend perpendicularly, and the of £705,000,000. Taking the cube yard of virtue by being exposed to rain and sun. the roots is downwards, if the soil beneath be might, if melted into ingots, be contained in a

> SINGULAR MANIFESTATION OF NATURE: The Belfast (Me.) Journal learns from a most creditable source, that a very singular submarine phenomenon has manifested itself in Penobscot river during the last autumn, and discovered to be a voilent agitation of the water, so that the surface was much disturb-

learn that the whole sum paid into the Treaperiod amounted to \$262,489 20. The balance in the Treasury on the 1st January, 1854 was \$57,136 48. The estimate of the probable amount to be drawn from the Treasury The following description is given by the during the present year, for the general ex-

Schools in Russia.—The number of parish

THE COAL FIELDS.—Professor Hitchcock, in his new Elementary Geology, speaks thus setts, Rhode Island, Missouri, Iowa and Vir-New iron should be very gradually heated ginia, and we shall a surface more than 27 pose the average thickness of all the beds over It is a good plan to put new earthen ware this surface to be only 25 feet, then the whole Estimating the yearly consumption of coal in

HIGH PRICES OF CATTLE. - The Scott County, Ky., Importing Company lately held a sale at Georgetown. We give a portion of If you wish to preserve fine teeth, always the prices which cattle sell for out West one do. \$160; one do., \$100; one do., \$160 sham, \$1,525; Pathfinder, \$860; Capt. Lanson, Use hard soap to wash your clothes, and \$400; Cunningham, \$865. Cows and heifers \$290, \$475, \$275, \$170, \$250, \$160, \$103, \$90, \$155, \$123, \$125, \$170, \$105, \$100, \$150, \$151, \$80, \$157, \$165, \$160, \$175\frac{1}{2}, \$162\frac{1}{2} \$192, \$160, \$177. Ten South Down Sheep brought the following prices: \$80, \$75, \$81 \$75, \$65, \$21, \$60, \$90. Three Leicestershire Sheep sold for \$47, \$50, \$50.

> Household Measures.—As all families are not provided with scales and weights referring to ingredients in general use by every housewife, the following may be useful:-

Wheat flour, one pound is one quart. Indian meal, one pound two ounces is one

Butter, when soft, one pound one ounce is Loaf sugar, broken, one pound is one

White sugar, powdered, one pound one ounce is one quart.

Best brown sugar, one pound two ounces' Eggs, average size, ten are one pound. Sixteen large table spoonfuls are half a

pint, eight are one gill, four half a gill, &c. ALL THE GOLD IN THE WORLD.—Mr. Jacob has estimated the existing gold of the The beans were then taken out of the world, previously to 1848, (four-fifths of it ex-000. Add our new acquisition of £55,000,000,

> high. All our boasted wealth already obtained from California and Australia would go into an iron safe, nine feet square, and nine feet high. So small is the cube of yellow metal that has set populations on the march, and roused the world to wonder!

The editor of The National Era, traveling

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

No. 1-Reasons for introducing the Sabbath of the Fourth Comman Iment to the consideration of the

Christian Public. 28 pp. No. 2-Moral Nature and Scriptural Observance of the Sabbath. 52 pp.

Sabbath. 21 pp. No. 4—The Sabbath and Lord's Day: A History of their Observance in the Christian Church. 52 pp. No. 5—A Christian Gaveat to the Old and New Sab.

batarians. 4 pp.

No. 6—Twenty Reasons for keeping holy, in each week, the Seventh Day instead of the First Day. 4 pp.
o. 7—Thirty-six Plain Questions presenting the main points in the Controversy; A Dialogue between a Minister of the Gospel and a Sabbatarian; Coun-

terfeit Coin. 8 pp.
No. 8—The Sabbath Controversy: The True Issue 4 pp.
No. 9—The Fourth Commandment : False Exposition.

16 pp.
No. 11—Religious Liberty Ena gered by Legislative

Enactments. 16 pp.
No. 12—Misuse of the Term Sabbath., 8 pp. No. 13-The Bible Sabbath. 24 pp.

No. 14—Delaying Obedience. 4 pp.
No. 15—An Appeal for the Restoration of the Bible Sabbath, in an Address to the Raptists, from the Seventh day Baptist General Conference. 40 pp. The Society has also published the following works o 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 Stoningson Ot .. in 1802; now republished in a revised form 168 pp.
The Royal Law Contended for. By Edward Stennet

First printed in London, in 1658. 60 pp.
Vindication of the True Sabbath, by J. W. Morton late Missionary of the Reformed Presbyterian

Church. 64 pp. Also, a periodical sheet, quarto, The Sabbath Vindi cator. Price \$1 00 per hundred.

The series of fifteen tracts, together with Edward Stennett's 'Royal Law Contended for," and J. W Morton's "Vindication of the True Sabbath," may be had in a bound volume. Price 50 cents.

These tradts will be furnished to those wishing them for distribution or sale, at the rate of 15 pages for one cent. Persons desiring them can have them forwarded by mail or otherwise, on sending their ad dress, with a remittance, to George B. Utter. Corres ponding Secretary of the American Sabbath Tract So ciety, No. 9 Spruce-st., New York.

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