Ena gered by Legislative

in reply to Ward on the By George Carlow. First 24: reprinted at Stonington blished in a revised form for. By Edward Stennet in 1658. 60 pp. abbath, by J. W. Morton Reformed . Presbyterian narto; The Sabbath Vindibundred.

ts, together with Edward

Contended for," and J. W the True Subbath," may be Price 50 cents. rnished to those wishing sale, at the rate of 15 pages iring them can have them wise, on sending their ad GEORGE B. UTTER, Corres merican Sabbath Tract So

ishing Soc.'s Publications

York.

n Recorder, 1 Weekly. Annum, in Advance.

devoted to the exposition wa and movements of the mination. It aims to pro as benevolent action, at the to the command of Jesus. Its columns are all reformatory-measures e the condition of society, the inebriate, and enfran-Literary and Intelligence to furnish matter adapted very class of readers. As wapaper, it is intended that nong the best.

School Visitor. Monthly. ovariably in advance : \$ 25 1 00 2 00 

**Baptist Memorial.** Quarterly.

25 Cents a Number. rial will contain a litho th day Baptist preacher, to inforical, biographical, and to illustrate the rise, pro of the Seventh-day Bap utsof meeting houses wil ime in connection with the

ces for the above should Agent, Gronge B. Utter,

corder is 13 cents a year in the in any other part of the United ly in advance, thoul Visitor is 3 cents a year cents in any other part of the Baptist Memorial is 2 cents a ates when paid in advance, or advance.

the Recorder. CONNECTICUT ystic Bridge...S. S. Griawold. Vsterford & N. L..P. L. Berry RHODE ISLAND. Hopkinton. . C. M. Lewis. Jar Hopkinton. . C. M. Lewis.
Jar Hopkinton. . Charles Spicer
Jarnestown. . Wm. A. Weeden
Pawcatuck. . S. P. Stillman.
H. W. Stillman.
Jaconix. . Thomas.R. Green.
NEW JERSEY.
Marillorough. . David Clawson.
New Market. H. V. Dunham.
Plainfield. E. B. Titaworth. eld. E. B. Titsworth. lainfield, E. B. Titswort bilcht. Isaac West. PENNSYLVANIA.

PENNSYLVANIA.
Trossingville... Benj. Stelle.
Høbron... Hiram W. Babcock.
Quircy... Abram Burger.
VIRGINIA.
Lost Creek... Eli Vanhorn.
T. B. Run... Wei, F. Randolph.
(Milton... Jeptha F. Randolph.
Ulife Oak... Zebulan Bee.
WISCONSIN.
Bion... P. C. Burdick.
Levis... Blifen, Joseph Goodrich.
Hide... Z. Camphell.
Valwotth... H. W. Randolph.

alworth...H. W. Randolph hitewater...Abel D. Bond. ILLINOIS: armington. Dennis Saunders outhampton. J. R. Butts.

Recorder. Publishing Society,

IT, NEW YORK.

dyance. Subscriptions year, will be liable to cents.

lie acknowledged in the lie to which they reach will arrearages are paid, publisher.

and remittances should

Prucest., New York. take Periodicales of the whom a Periodical is the receives the peper, or to substriked for it, or has the such a case is not to the periodical is to the such a case is not to the periodical in the such a case in the such a case in the such as the

tore or tavern, or other perfits person to whom they were leeper, &c., is responsed in the office.

VOL. X.—NO. 37.

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

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

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

NEW YORK, FIFTH-DAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1854.

WHOLE NO. 505.

# The Sabbath Recarder.

GERRIT SMITH ON WAR.

ach delivered in the House of Representatives, Jan. those interruptions are indicated by asterisks.

I believe, Sir, in the progress of the human race. I delight to dwell upon the idea of an dark, barbarous, baleful spirit of war; and, to defeat the bill.

professing faith in the Prince of Peace, the by the people: and no Government, not held war spirit should be so rampant. That, in to such responsibility, ever was, or ever will such a nation, there should be any manifesta- be, either honest or frugal. tion whatever of this spirit, is grossly incon-

Burke's estimate, if my recollection is right. is, that thirty-five thousand millions of persons have perished by war; that is, some thirtyfive times as many as the whole present population of the earth. In Bible language: "Who slew all these?" War slew them. And, when contemplating this vast slaughter,

And how immense the loss of property by war! The annual cost of the war system to Europe alone, including interest on her war debt, exceeds a thousand millions of dollars. The Government of our own nation has expended, on account of the army and fortifications, more than five hundred millions of dollars; and, on account of the navy and its op erations, more than half that sum. But to as certain the whole loss of property, which this nation has suffered by war, we must take into the reckoning many other items; and especially, the cost of the militia. Now, this last item, not according to mere conjecture, but according to the computation of those capable of making it, is fifteen hundred millions of dollars. Add, then to what our nation has paid for war, and to her loss of property by war, the interest on these payments and losses, and you have an aggregate equaling a large share of the whole present wealth of the

And, just here, Sir, I would say a few words of national debts. As such debts are. in the main, war debts, there can be no assignable limit to their accumulation, so long as war is thought to be necessary—for, so long, there will be wars—and, until war is abandoned, it will be held to be unjust and dishonorable to repudiate war debts, no mat- are swayed by distrust and hatred, constitute Wellington, that "the men who have nice ter how crushing, and increasingly crushing, the exceptional cases. from age to age, may be the burden of such debts. So commanding is the influence of war, and so world-wide and mighty the sentiment, which it has been able to create in rely under God, upon the mass of my neigh favor of itself, that no debts are deemed more sacred and obligatory, than war debts. And yet, so far from such debts being, in truth, sacred and obligatory, there is the most urgent and imperative duty to repudiate them. No doctrine should be more indignantly scouted than the doctrine, that one generation may anticipate and waste the earnings and wealth of another generation. Nothing is plainer than that the great impartial Father of us all would have every generation enter upon its course, unmortgaged and unloaded by prior generations. Nothing is plainer than that in those States of Europe, where the war debt is so great, that the very life blood of the masses must be squeezed out to pay the annual interest upon it, repudiation must take place, ere those masses can rise into even a tolerable existence. It is a very common remark, at the present time, that Europe needs a revolution. She does need a revolution. But she needs repudiation more. However, there never will be a decided and wholesome revolution in Europe, that does not involve repudiation. If a people, on whom the wars and crimes of past generations have entailed an overwhelming burden of debt, shall achieve a revolution, of which repudiation is not a part, their labor and sacrifice will be losttheir revolution will be spurious and vain To say, that the people of England and Holland, where the war debt is so great, as to

continue to dig from the earth, and to pro- to do so. Nay, more. Instead of making her associated, it would be respected, and sub- against God and man. duce by other forms of toil, the means for exposed condition an occasion for their ma- mitted to, by many, who, but for that associadebt. They are morally bound to refuse to the confidence expressed by that condition, pay both interest and principal. They are and to disarm themselves. morally bound to break loose from this load, and to drag it no longer. For, so long as sons who would wrong us-who would even they drag it, they cannot exercise the rights | plunder and kill us. I now admit, that Govof manhood, nor enjoy the blessings, nor fulfill ernment is bound to provide against them. the high purposes, of human existence. Is it said, that the Government, for whose wars stamping the masses with the desperate charthey are now paying, would have been over- acter of these rare individuals, on the other,

ernment is loss. Its overthrow is gain.

which a generation would be morally bound the argument. to assume the debt created by its predecessor.

loan they would be glad to repay. barbarism; and, notwithstanding the general debts, cannot be obtained by direct taxation. impression to the contrary, war is the mightiest of all the hinderances to the progress of tained only by indirect taxation: and no Govcivilization. But the spirit of this bill is the ernment ever was, or ever will be, either honest or frugal, whose expenses are defrayed therefore, would I use all honorable means by indirect taxation; for no Government, whose expenses are thus defrayed, ever was, It is strange—it is sad—that, in a nation, or ever will be, held to a strict responsibility

I have referred to the loss of life and property by war-of life that is so precious-of "My voice is still for war," are words property, that is so indispensable to the enwas a pagan, and lived more than two thou- an unspeakably greater loss than this, with sand years ago, it is not strange, that he was which war is also chargeable. I refer to the to give it. for war. But, that we, who have a more than damage, which morals and religion suffer two thousand years longer retrospect of the from it. All I need add on this point is, that horrors of war than he had—that we, who, in- the power of war to demoralize the world, Christian sense of right and wrong—that we moral and religious sense of even good men How vast, incomprehensibly vast, the loss ment can be brought against war than the religion of the world to war.

and good feeling-no more than our mental the noblest and holiest of men. and moral faculties, as they now are—it is | Such is my argument—and, I trust, it is a

the application. greatest of all libels on man. The confidence, similar, and a no less conclusive argument be which, in private life, we manifest in each made in favor of such an execution of its laws might be defeated; and that the bill for buildwe thus prove, that we regard our fellow-men on so solemn a measure as war. But, just

Have I, then, an evil-minded neighbor? nevertheless, need not fight with him. I may bors to protect me against him. So, too, there is, here and there, a malicious Ameri can, and, here and there, a malicious English man, who would be guilty of involving their countries in a war with each other; nevertheless, the Americans and Englishmen, inasmuch as they prefer international amity to international quarrels, should be relied on Now, it is in this point of view, that the nation, which is determined to keep out of war, will never find itself involved in war; and that nothing is hazarded by adopting the peace policy. I add, that, as it is not in human nature, under its ordinary influences, and in its ordinary circumstances, to fall upon an unarmed and unresisting man, so the nation, which puts its trust, not in weapons of war. but in the fraternal affections of the human shield from the horrors of war. Such a shield did the good men, who founded Pennsylvania, find this trust. During the seventy ica, now, to disarm herself, even to the extent of abandoning the policy and practice of war. and were she to cast herself for protection on

I have already admitted, that there are perthrown, but for these wars? I answer, that I admit, that we are to guard against these the Government, which involved its subjects | rare individuals. But to argue, that, because cessors. The maintenance of such a Goy- nation itself is necessarily disposed to make I would be in favor of, would not be an ap- its provisions, I rejoice in it. I trust, that it mother was already seated. A most excellent mother is doubtless enjoying the reward of war upon us, is to make the exceptions to the pendage of the war system. They would not will be consummated, and go into full effect. sermon was preached from Eccles. xi. 1— those who turn many to righteousness."

whole length and breadth of our land, and June 30, 1855. In delivering this Speech, Mr. Smith was twice interrupted with points of order, raised by lending us raised who did not like his doctrines. The places of those who did not like his doctrines. The places of the length and breadth of our land, and with foreigners, and with foreigners, and which so length and breadth of our land, and whole length and breadth of our land, and whole length and breadth of our land, and whole length and breadth of our land, and whilst I hold that a nation, whose Government, of prisons, and of an armed police. Whilst I hold that a nation, whose Government is just, in all its dealings with its own subjects, and with foreigners, and which so nation. They sho sweeping off millions of our people; and Whilst I hold that a nation, whose Govern- I said, that I would have none, but the vir- earth; and so lead the way, I may add, for "No, ma'am; but I can get one," was his were a foreign nation to minister to our relief ment is just, in all its dealings with its own by lending us money; if we could not repay subjects, and with foreigners, and which so nation. They should be gentlemen: and, all other countries also. I regret that our Govthe loan, our successors should: and such a far confides in, and honors human nature, as the better, if Christians and scholars also, ernment has, hitherto, been so slow to em- tentively during the week, and come to meet-I would incidentally remark, that Civil Gov- reciprocations of justice—aye, and the resip- men both from their high office, as conser- neighbors. I trust that no sectional or happy to accommodate you with a seat." ernment will be neither honest nor frugal, so rocations of love, also—I say, whilst I hold, vators of the public safety, and from their in- other unworthy jealousies will avail to hold. He put the Bible in his pocket and hunried evergrowing civilization. Hence it is, that I long as the practice of war is continued. I that such a nation needs to make no provis- trinsic merits. But, alas, what a contrast us back any longer, from embracing these away. At family worship that evening my am afflicted at every demonstration of the war say so, for the reason, that the extensive ion against war, I still admit that it is bound, between such men and the vast majority of overtures. Let not Maine fear a new com- mother prayed fervently for the conversion spirit. For the spirit of war, is the spirit of means necessary to carry on wars, or pay war in common with every other nation, to have those, who compose the armies of the world! petition in lumber and ship-building; nor of that young man. ever in readiness, both on sea and land, a To that vast majority Government gives out Pennslvania in coal; nor Ohio in wheat. Next Sunday came, and the next, but the considerable armed force, to be wielded, as grog, as swill is given out to hogs. From the These States will lose nothing in these re- stranger did not appear. My mother freoccasions may require, against the hostes hu- backs of that vast majority many statesmen spects; and if they should lose anything, their quently spoke of him, and appeared grieved at mani generis—the enemies of the human race are reluctant to hold back the lash. Of course, loss will be inconsiderable, in comparison privily for the innocent prey."

ascribed to a celebrated Roman. But, as he joyment and usefulness of life. But there is indeed, that, were I not irresistibly impressed is to care, in this wise, for a nation and for the free trade in all productions? Is it said, that with its truth and value, I should not venture | world!

> continuance of war to the low and perverted influence and the majesty of the laws. But the world. ness may, perhaps, be needed to that end; that the vilest man in the community was the

The doctrine, that war is a necessity, is the against its offending subjects. But cannot a

that there is, here and there, one that would of the declaration of war to those, who are. rob us; and, at very far wider intervals, one | for the most part, profligate and base—the that would kill us. But we are at rest in the very scum and refuse of society. Not only consciousness, that, where there is one to as- | so, but it is insisted, and that too by good sail us, there are a hundred to defend us. In- men, and by the friends of peace, that the deed, society could not be held together were | profligate and base are the peculiarly fit perit not true, that the generality of men are sons to fill up the ranks of the armies—the swayed by love, and confidence, and gener- peculiarly fit persons to be "food for powder." osity, existing either in their own hearts, or They believe, with Napoleon, that " the worse accorded by them to others. The men, who the man, the better the soldier;" and with scruples about religion, have no business to be soldiers." A sad mistake, however, is this, on the part of the good men I have referred to. They should insist, that none but the virtuous and intelligent are fit to be armed men. Peace men are wont to complain, that war is too much honored. But if there must be war, it should be far more honored than it is; and, to have it so, none but the intelligent and vir- future surplus money in the Treasury?" tuous are to be thought worthy of fighting its answer: "Have none." We should have that police, which is the fit and needed substithey who man the vessel that is to go forth against the pirates of the ocean, and they who take up arms to vindicate defied justice on the land, should be men of virtue, and not viceintelligent and not ignorant. The wicked and the vile will not fail to justify their wickedness, if it is the wicked and the vile who undertake their punishment. But if wisdom heart, and in the God, who planted those af- and virtue are arrayed against them, there is fections there, will find this trust an effectual hope that they may be awed or shamed out of their wickedness.

The armed forces of the world are looked for. upon as a mere brute power. Composed, as years of this trust, there was no blood shed I would have them composed, there would It is absurd to claim, that the people of England and Holland are morally bound to

I do not deny, that the case is possible, in rule, instead of the rule itself, the basis of look to the possibility of war: and, of course, It will well dispose of the fishery difficulties. "Cast thy bread upon the waters; for thou they would not train their pupils for war. It will open to us reciprocal free trade, in shalt find it after many days." The young Whilst, for the reason, that I believe, that Nevertheless, they would train them for the natural productions, with the British North man was attentive, but seemed abashed. But, even then, such generation should be the there is no need of war, I believe there is no lead the way sole judge of its obligation to assume the need of making preparation against it, I the human race; and to this end they would for our reciprocal free trade with those Provout of the church, but he was closely followed, debt. Were the cholera raging over the nevertheless admit, that there is need of Gov. impart the highest scientific, literary, and inces in all productions—in the works of and soon overtaken, by my mother, who kindly

to trust, that even nations are capable of the They should be among the most honored of brace the liberal overtures of our northern ing again next Sunday. I will always be —the pirates, that, both on land and sea, "lurk I refer not to mere "sentimentalists," but to with their rich gain from free trade in natural ject of her closet devotions. On the third those intellectual persons, who, in the esteem productions with a country whose trade with Sabbath morning, while the congregation But what shall be the character—the intel- of the gentleman of Alabama, are alone capa- us has doubled in the last seven years, and were singing the first psalm, the young man

proper to compose this armed force? No We, often, hear it said, that the policeman to us. Her trade with us in 1852 amounted genteelly, and appeared thin and pale, as if other question in this discussion is so impor- of London is a gentleman. He should be, to nearly seventeen millions of dollars. And from recent sickness. My mother looked at tant; and, perhaps, in the whole range of But if he, who is charged with the preserva- let not the unworthy cavil be repeated, that him with great earnes ness, and a gleam of earthly interests, there is not a more importion of the peace, and safety, and order of a these Provinces offer us free trade in natural satisfaction and thankfulness overspread her tant question. The answer which I shall give city, needs to be a gentleman, how much productions only. How could they carry on pale, intellectual features. Immediately after to this question is a very nevel one: so novel, more should he be a gentleman, whose office their Governments, were they to consent to the benediction, the stranger laid down my

have, or, at least, have the means of having, a is abundantly manifest in the fact, that the ateness and solemnity. It is claimed, that and that they should not. Their wages should honor to this Administration. none but wise and just men are fitted to enact | be several times greater. But, it must be reshould be for war, is, indeed, passing strange. is not shocked by war. No stronger argu- them. Judges and jurors are considerate membered, on the other hand, that one of

consoling to know, that it is not so well nigh | hangman should not fall below the lawmaker | cannon, it is but natural, that they should long impossible to dispel it, as is generally suppos- or judge, in dignity and excellence of char- to try the efficiency of their cannon on each A fresh baptism of wisdom and good- acter. I am aware, that it was once thought, other's ships. "To what purpose is all this waste?" will be the reproachful inquiry, which but no new faculties, and not a new birth. most approprite man for hangman. But they will put to themselves, whilst they suffer Nay, were we to apply to the subject of war sounder thinking requires that the hangman, this vastly expensive preparation to lie idle. no more than our present stock of good sense if there must be a hangman, should be one of If the maxim: "To prepare for war is to prevent war," were ever true, it must have been in those remote ages, when such prepaprobable, that war could not long withstand conclusive one—in favor of a solemn and dig- ration cost but little time and money. It, cernified execution of the laws of Government tainly, is not true, when much time and scores of millions are expended in such preparation.

But, to return to the bill. I would, that it other, proves that it is such a libel. We against foreign offenders, also? Most certain- ing vessels of war might be defeated; and walk the streets unarmed. We go to bed ly. It is admitted, that the greatest wisdom that the President's recommendations for inwithout fear, and with unlocked doors: and and considerateness are necessary in deciding creasing the army and navy might find no favor. For the legitimate purposes of a naas our friends, and not our foes-as disposed here, the amazing impropriety, the fatal in- tional armed police, the army and navy are to protect, and not to harm us. It is true, consistency, occurs of intrusting the execution already sufficiently large. What is lacking in them is an elevation of intellectual and moral character; and how to supply that lack I have already indicated.

But, it is asked: "What shall we do with the surplus money in the Treasury?" answer: "Use it in paying our debts." We owe many honest debts-and some of them to nersons, who are suffering for the payment of them. We shall be, altogether, without excuse, if. when our Tressury is overflowing, we do not pay them; but, instead thereof, indulge mad war passion in building ships, and in making other war preparations. Remember, too, that the debt, which we incurred in our superlatively mean and wicked war with Mexico is not all paid. I hope, that we shall pay it; and not leave it to posterity to be obiged to pay it, or repudiate it. But it may also be asked: "What shall we do with the battles. Of such persons, and of such only, none, either by adopting free trade, or by would I have the national police consist; doing what is the next best thing—raising the tariff to the level of a full protection. The tute for war armies and war-navies. Surely, mixture of free trade and protection is a miserable compound. But it may also be asked:

But I have consumed the most of my hour, ages out of carrying them. And were Amer- the peace, and trangressors of the laws, would to pay them. The toiling poor are the only passed the church-door, they assumed a

men's hands, as well as in the fruits of God's | said to him, "Have you a Bible. voung man ?" lectual and moral character of the men ble of rising "into the dignity of statesmen." our exports to which are double her exports again entered the pew. He was now dressed

Recorder.

they could by direct taxation? But it does mother an opportunity she much desired, of But, it will be said, that men of the elevated not lie in the mouth of a Tariff nation like conversing with him. On one of the blank The punishment of its own offending citi- character with which I would fill up our ours to say so. I repeat it—I rejoice in this leaves of the Bible we found some writing in zens is, confessedly, regarded as being, in all armed forces, would not be content with the treaty. To accomplish such a blessing for its stages, a most solemn and responsible duty. present wages of the common sailor and com- our own country, for the British Provinces, slead of but a pagan sense of right and wrong, and to corrupt the purest religion in the world, Laws to this end are enacted with consider. It is true, that they would not; and for the world, will be an imperishable leave the manner of having and to corrupt the purest religion in the world, will be an imperishable leave the manner of having and to corrupt the purest religion in the world, will be an imperishable leave the manner of having and to corrupt the purest religion in the world, will be an imperishable leave the manner of having and to corrupt the purest religion in the world, will be an imperishable leave the manner of having and to corrupt the purest religion in the world, will be an imperishable leave the manner of having and to corrupt the purest religion in the world, will be an imperishable leave the manner of having and to corrupt the purest religion in the world, will be an imperishable leave the manner of having an analysis of the manner of

gotiating a commercial treaty with France and solemn in applying the laws; and none such men would be worth fifty of the present also. Now, how happy if this House would of life by war! There are various estimates fact of its power to conform the morals and but the upright and intelligent are allowed to kind of armed men for preserving the world's use its great influence to get inserted in both be suitable persons for judges and jurors. peace. Nay, the armed men of the world are these treaties an arbitration clause—a clause It would, perhaps, be wrong to ascribe the All this is indispensable to maintain the moral of a kind continually to hazard the peace of submitting international disagreements to a state of the moral and religious sense. It how fatally would this majesty be dishonored, I said, that there is no need of preparing How happy if this House would pass a resowould, perhaps, be more proper to ascribe it and this moral influence be broken, if all this against war. I add, that preparation against lution to this effect! An arbitration clause in to the prevailing delusion, that war is una- propriety and all this consistency were then war provokes to it, instead of preventing it. our treaties with those nations would render of which I was the medical officer, anchored voidable. And yet it may be, that a better to be followed up with the gross impropriety If England makes it, then is France provoked war between them and us well nigh morally in Table Bay. Between us and Penguin Isstate of the moral and religious sense would and gross inconsistency of committing the to a counter preparation. And, what is not impossible. And such a clause would pre- land, I observed a man-of-war, which I had how natural to inquire, in other words of that have entirely prevented this delusion. But, execution of the verdict, or decree, of the less, but much more, each nation, having made pare the way for the establishment of an inhowever this delusion may be accounted for, court-room to the hands of the profligate and such preparation, is tempted to use it. If ternational court—that great desiratum of the majesty's brig Chanticleer, of ten guns, Comor whatever may be responsible for it, it is base. Most clear is it, that the turnkey and these nations line their respective coasts with world. Would that our country might par- mander Forbes, on a surveying expedition. course, and run into violence and bloodshed. arm to church in Unibn street." such proposition would be regarded as a proposition to return to barbarism. But, sir, an international court.

'God with us."

Pass these war bills, Sir, and carry out the President's recommendations, and you will contribute to roll along that deep and broad stream of sin and sorrow, which war has rolled down through every age of the world. But defeat these bills, and frown upon these recommendations, and there will be joy on earth, and joy in heaven.

# THE LOST SON.

I have made my appeals, Sir, in the name and began to swear; the other paused and paying the interest on their enormous war levolence, they would be moved to reciprocate tion, would despise and religion, both of which condemn pondered, and was evidently struck with the amination of the writing, which is still legible of conscience and virtue are respected and war. Let not these appeals, which are made nature of the invitation. His companion again on the blank leaf, assured me that I was not feared by their enemies; and that their con- to our higher nature—to all, that is pure, and swore, and was about to drag him away. But mistaken. You now see from what I was science and virtue make their hearts none the holy, and sublime within us—be overborne by he still paused. I repeated the invitation, and less courageous and their arms none the less the counter appeals, which are made in the in a few seconds he looked in my face and less grace of God, through your own and your strong; was well illustrated by Cromwell's name of a vulgar patriotism, and which are said, "When I was a boy like you, I went to mother's instrumentality. I was dragged from all addressed to our lower nature—to our church every Sunday. I have not been inside the very brink of infamy and destruction, and With my conceptions of the character pro er for those, who are to compose the armed conquest, and power, and plunder.

| Congruence of a church for three years. | Idon't feel right. | saved as a brand from the burning. | You repair to the character pro passion, pride, and prejudice—our love of a church for three years. | Idon't feel right. | saved as a brand from the burning. | You repair to the character pro passion, pride, and prejudice—our love of I believe I will go with you." I seized his member Dr. Beatty's text on the day of my conceptions of the character pro passion, pride, and power, and plunder. police of a nation, it is not strange, that I, There is, just now, an opportunity for Conhand and led him back to the house of God, salvation: Cast thy bread upon the waters; too, would be in favor of military and naval gress to do a better thing than to indulge and in spite of the remonstrances and oaths of his for thou shalt find it after many days. The schools; and that I would have them far more foment the spirit of war. Our Government, companion. The doors were now open, and proud, hardened, scoffing sinner is found, after numerously attended than such schools now as I am informed, is negotiating a commercial the church was filling rapidly; we entered, thirteen years, a humble minister of salvation subjects, and is the greatest curse of their suc- France, or England, or any other nation, the are. But the military and naval schools, that treaty with England. From what I learn of and I conducted him to the pew where my to the benighted heathen, and your sainted

At the conclusion of the service he hastened

his absence. He had doubtless been the sub-Bible, and left the house without giving my pencil, signed "W. C." The writer stated that he had been confined to his room by sickclared his inability to express his gratitude to I am informed that our Government is ne- my mother for the interest she had manifested in his spiritual welfare; he asked to be remembered in her prayers, and concluded by stating that he was an Englishman, and would return to his native land in about ten days.

Years rolled on; my mother passed to her wise, disinterested, peaceful arbitrament! heavenly rest; I grew up to manhood. and the stranger was forgetten.

In the autumn of 18-, the ship St. George, ticipate most promptly and most largely in the The surgeon of the brig, Dr. F---. had been glory of achieving that desideratum! We have my perceptor, and I resolved to pay him a already, the village court, and the county visit. After dining with the gun-room officers. court, and the district court, and the state he proposed that on the following day, which court, and the national court: and were it was Sunday, we should attend meeting in proposed to abolish one of these courts, and Capetown. "It will remind us," he said. to let differences between men take their own | " of old times, when | we used to go arm in

Next day, in company with my friend, I attended morning service at the Wesleyan I trust that the day is near at hand, when it chapel. At the conclusion of worship, a genwill be thought to be barbarous not to have tleman seated behind me asked to look at my Bible. In a few minutes he returned it, and Sir, I have done. Rapidly, very rapidly, I walked into the street. I was mounting the has the world advanced in civilization the steps in front of the hotel where I was to dine, last forty years. The great reason why it when the same gentleman laid his hand on has is, that, during this period, it has been my shoulder, and bgged to have a few comparatively exempt from the curse of war. | minutes' conversation. We were shown into Let the world continue to advance thus rapid- a private apartment. As soon as we were ly in civilization; and let our nation continue | seated, he examined my countenance with to advance with it. During these forty years great attention, and then began to sob: tears our nation has generally gone forward in the rolled down his cheeks; he was evidently cause of peace. In its war with Mexico, it laboring under intense emotion. He appeared took a wide step backward. God grant that to be about thirty-five years of age, was tall it may never take another step backward in and slender, and neatly dressed, but apparentthis cause! God grant that, in respect to this ly in bad health. He asked me several quesdear and sacred cause, our nation may adopt tions-my name, age, occupation, and birththe motto on one side of the standard of the place. He then inquired if I had not, when immortal Hampden: " Nullawestigia retror- a boy, many years ago, invited a drunken sum"-no steps backward: and, having done | man to a seat in Dr. Beatty's church. I was this, it will have good ground to hope for its astonished—the subject of my mother's anxrealization of the blessing of the motto on liety and prayers was before me. Mutual exthe other side of that patriot's standard: planations and congratulations followed, after which Mr. C. gave me a short history of his life. He was born in the town of Leeds, in the

east-riding of Yorkshire, of highly respectable and religious parents, who gave him a good education, and trained him up in the way of righteousness. When about fifteen his father died, and his mother's straitened circumstances obliged her to take him from school. and put him to learn a trade, where he imbibed all manner of evil, became incorrigibly vicious, and broke his mother's heart. Freed I was standing by the side of my mother, now from all parental restraint, he left his under the spacious porch of Dr. Beatty's employers, and traveled to Scotland. In the "What shall we then do for means to carry church, Union-street, Glasgow, awaiting the city of Glasgow he had lived and sinned for on the Government?" I answer, that, when hour for afternoon service. A holy calm hung two years, when he was arrested in his career we shall no longer have war to support, and over the city; no discordant noise broke the through my mother's instrumentality. He are weaned from the extravagances and follies, solemn stillness of the day of rest and wor- confessed that, on heaving the church, on the which are cherished and begotten by that ship; scarcely a whisper was heard in the first Sunday, he was seized with pangs of undazzling and bewitching and befooling bar- assembly of waiting worshipers who crowded utterable remorse. The sight of a mother barism, it will not cost more than one tenth as the broad pavement on which I stood. All and son worshiping God together, recalled much as it now does, to'defray the cost of seemed profoundly impressed with the solemn the happy days of his own boyhood, when he administering Government; and that tenth and sacred character of the day, the place, went to church and Sunday-School, and when the people will be willing to be directly taxed and the occasion which had called them to- he also had a mother—a mother whose latter gether. It was, in short, a Sunday in the days he had embitted, and whose gray hairs land of Knox and Chambers. I had been in he had brought with sorrow to the grave. and must close. Do not pass any of these war this position probably ten or fifteen minutes, His mental suffering threw him on a bed of in their Province. These good men subdued still be an ample amount of brute power in bills. Do not so cruel, so foolish, so wicked when I observed two young men turn a corner sickness, from which he arose a changed man. even the savage heart, simply by trusting that them; but there would, also, be in them the a thing. Cruel it will be to the poor, who and walk toward the church. They were He returned to England, cast himself at the heatt. These good men, by refusing to carry far more important element of moral power. will have to pay these millions of fresh taxes; dressed in their working clothes, unshaven feet of his maternal uncle, and asked and obdeadly weapons themselves, shamed even sav- I say far more important; for disturbers of for, remember, Sir, that it is they, who have and dirty, and slightly intoxicated. As they tained forgiveness. His conviction of sin, his battlings with temptation, his repentance, his be far more controlled by the presence of the creators of wealth. Such as ourselves, are swaggering, irreverent gait, laughed, and victory over the world, the growth of his faith moral than the presence of the brute power. but the conduits of wealth. Foolish it will be, finally commenced singing a profane song. in the great atonement, and finally, his peace Indeed, the brute power itself would then be because the more you expend in this wise, the Some of the bystanders expressed their horror in believing, formed a deeply interesting and the world's heart, she would find that heart viewed very differently from what it now is. more will it be felt necessary to expend; and at the occurrence, others wondered what had instructive narrative. With his uncle's conboth children and adults, between two and worthy of being so trusted. The other nathree hundred dollars— .\* \* \* \* \* | tions of the earth would not only be ashamed contempt of those against whom it is arrayed. | country in this wise, the less will she be pro- to me, and said, "Follow those two men, and ordained, he entered the missionary field, and had been laboring for several years in Southern Africa.

ing," he said, "I recognized it, and the ex-

# The Sobbath Recorder.

N. V. HULL (N. V. H.) A. B. BURDICK (A. B. B.)

JASON B. WELLS has been employed as an agent to set-tle the accounts of the Publishing Society, and in that capacity is now on a bour through Madison, Oneida, Lewis and Jefferson Counties, N. Y. From these regions he will proceed soon to other sections of the denomination. Meanwhile it is hoped that those indebted to the establishment will remit the amount of their indebtedness, and so save the trouble and expense of

### HE ROAD TO WEALTH.

It was said to man, "In the sweat of thy face shalt thou cat bread." It was said by Him who cannot lie, nor be mistaken. It was said to the first man, as the representative of the race. It was set forth as a law, from which there was to be no escape. And though the vicers of the law have been modified by the good, and by those improvements in the arts and sciences which have followed in the train of the gospel, it is still the law of

man's east ly existence. To be possessed of such a competency as will obviate the necessity of toil, is the ambition of all. Hence, when any scheme which promises the sudden accumulation of wealth is proposed, immediately every one is eager to avail himself of it. Success will surely crown the enterprise, and in a few years one will be able to say, "Soul, thou hast much goods laid vi for many years; take thine ease, eat. drink, and be merry." The hardworking farmer, that grubs the rocky soil of New England, hears of fertile prairies in the West, and emigrates thither in the hope of raising forty or fifty bushels of wheat to the acre, and corn without the trouble of preparing the soil. It is proclaimed, that there is abundance of gold in California and Australia, and thousands of adventurers are at once on their way to those countries. The mechanic, that toils early and late, and gains but little more than suffices for his daily necessities; the trader, whose profits are small; the teacher, whose time patience, and brains are tasked to the utmost for only, a moderate compensation: the common laborer, who lays up scarcely fifty dollars a year-all seem to be infatuated with the idea that there is some short road to wealth, and will by no means be persuaded of the contrary.

We shall not deny, that there are instances o persons who have become suddenly But their wealth has either been bestowed ayon them as a gift, or they have got is he heard, or in the pursuit of some unlawf healling. It happens, however, that riches thus obtained seldom remain long with the possessor. Such is the rigidness with which Providence guards his own laws, that whoever has property which he has not earned by honest toil, soon gets rid of it, and comes back to that condition which obliges him to labor. The children of wealthy parents commonly die poor. No matter what permanent, there is always some crevice that their admission to grace has caused our through which it leaks away. Property oband is soon scattered. The very success a bech has attended the getting of it, endangers its permanency. For the gambler, bewitched with his good fortune in the first experiment, ventures again, and is stripped of all. The lottery dealer, or the speculator , in stocks, is never satisfied with one or two spirit of the Gentile from enjoying the resuccessful enterprises, but repeats his ventures, till a turn in affairs renders him poor as the very poorest.

But we lay it down as a heaven-appointed law, that whoever acquires wealth honestly, and expects to hold it permanently, must ac- sake, that until a certain fixed period, the quire is by purusing that business which, while it enriches himself, is the means of good to others. It pliows, that there can be no sud den accountablion of it. He that suddenly grows rich, does so at others' expense. If his not His power far-reaching enough to extend business is large, employing a great number of operatives, as is usually the case with those who make large fortunes, it is found, upon inquiry, that most of those operatives are working at prices barely sufficient to keep them from starving, Were it otherwise, the gains of the proprietor could not be so enormous. An ample remuneration to every man and woman employed, would so moderate his own gains that his property, though it would accumulate surely, would accumulate but slowly. Indeed, when we hear of one who, after being but a short time in business, is said to have acquired vast wealth, we always objects of Christian effort. For that purpose suspect that he has failed to observe the gold- he presented the 31st verse of the eleventh en rule. His business has not been the of Romans, at the commencement of his dismeans of good to others in any thing like that degree which it has to himself, either in sin- mark; said verse reads thus: "Even so have gle instances, or in the aggregate number of these also now not believed, that through your those who have been affected by it.

regions, how many have realized their fond converted through the instrumentality of the dreams? Not one in ten thousand. It has Gentile Christians. The expression of the been found there, as every where else, that Apostle, "That blindness in part hath hap- ianity, and above all, the example of Christ. those who would accumulate must sweat and pened to Israel, until the fullness of the Gen- who went about doing good to the bodies as toil. The law is imperative, and those who tiles be come in," was quoted to show that the well as the souls of men, it was insisted, that undertake to get beyond its reach will find, conversion of the Jews would take place it was right, and necessary, and especially sooner or later, that they are fighting against when Christianity should become developed under existing circumstances, to connect an God.

thing could be much worse than the sudden the scope of the Apostle's argument through- was remarked in this connection, that a desire accumulation of wealth by any considerable out, and the nature of things, it was plead, had been expressed on the part of the Jews, portion of community. Money is a potent with apparent reason, that, to consummate that the missionaries would agree not to atengine of evil, and thrown into the hands of end, the gospel must not only be preached tempt to instill their religious principles into corrupt men, it renders them proud, overbear- by men prepared for and ordained to that the minds of Israelites while in their employing, persecuting and cruel. Most wisely is it work, but that the publication of the gospel ment; but that, of course, no such thing ordered, that riches shall not usually rest very must be accompanied with a spirit and heart would be done—that it was entirely out of largely in a person, till the impetuous fires of of mercy, which would reduce that gospel, the question.

MISSIONARY MEETING AT WESTERLY

ceedings, and only regret that more of the follows:brethren could not have been there to witness the exercises.

### The Sermon of Eld. Lucius Crandall.

The discourse was designated to show— 1st. That the Jews having been constituted the chosen people of God by the faith of and necessaries of life." promises made to Abraham, had never been excluded from the grace of God and offers of mercy, by any act of God-that though many individuals who heard the preaching of yet others of the nation, not so connected with that matter, were not of necessity innecessarily doomed to eternal wrath on acthe evil effects of the rejection of Christ danger their posterity—that it must, as a consequence, have affected them to the third and fathers. He maintained that the argument of the Apostle, in the eleventh chapter of of exciting their wrath." only suffering exile and dispersion from their ancient home, but even hopeless exclusion of the extracts read from the Occident, was as follows. It is from a sermon entitled 'The Hope of Israel," found in the tenth The writer, after alluding to the sentiment held by Christians, or Nazarenes, as he calls them, that salvation came through Israel,

"Without gainsaying in the least the truth of this assertion, since we are not disposed to power, and how to elicit all its sweetness." deny to any human being the hope of salvation in the Lord, by the pursuit of the right. so far as this is known to him; we cannot aspains are taken to render their patrimony sent to the deduction which the Gentiles make, rejection. First, because the Gentiles never follows:were excluded from divine mercy, from the calling of Abraham down to this hour. Many, no doubt, forfeited everlasting bliss by their manifold transgressions against the light they had received, and in contravention to the say that there was any inherent defect in the wards to which his virtues, be they many or few, might have entitled him from the impartial judge of all flesh."

# Again that writer says:-

"Secondly, even granting, for argument Gentiles had been excluded from mercy, which we cannot admit; still we are constrained to affirm, that their admission to favor can on no account have wrought our expulsion from the mansions of our Father! Is over each and all of His creatures? Is His goodness limited, that it needs must be exhausted, unless some are doomed to unhap-

These quotations were also intended to show, that the sentiment of such exclusion of the Jews from God's mercy (if taught by Christians,) furnished the Jews with plausible hence the poverty of Palestine must continue arguments against Christianity, and if that doctrine were a part of that system, it would constitute a real objection to it. 2d. The speaker endeavored to show, that

the Jews were, and had been, always, proper course, as a text, or principal theme of remercy they may also obtain mercy." It was Of the thousands who have gone to the gold | urged from this text, that the Jews were to be in a certain degree of purity and perfection industrial, and particularly an agricultural de-Considering the depravity of mankind, no- among the Gentiles. From those passages, partment with our mission to Palestine. It

lowing report of the proceedings of the Mis- The speaker also presented several extracts sionary Meeting held at Westerly, R. I., on from the Occident, to show the reasonablewho were not present to enjoy the pleasure time the views held by the Jews on the subof that interesting occasion. The members ject, and the interest they feel in respect to therefore, they were the elect of God, the of the Committee who were present were it. The extracts on this point were from ar-

"From the first time we came before the the deplorable condition of the residents of Palestine. Without industry, without agriculture, without commerce, they are necessarily dependent on charity to procure the common

already in Palestine to themselves? God forbid that we should harbor such a thought; we do not wish to check the pious current of thought which sets with instinctive force Christ, and participated in the tragedy of his towards the home of our race; but we should death, might thus have so sinned against the like, by doing something useful for that land, Holy Ghost that they could never be forgiven, to have an interest in its soil, and try to elevate its inhabitants from the low degree of unlaboring idleness-it is no use to qualify the words-unlaboring idleness, to the rank of volved in that terrible curse; and especially, independent, industrious freemen. We know that the succeeding generations of the Jews, that we shall be met with the question, "Do from that time to the present, could not be you desire to shut up the schools and colleges where the law is studied day and night? count of the sins of those who lived before | you wish to degrade those whose that it law, to become mere plowmen and laborers?' them. The speaker allowed, however, that Though some may blame us for so speaking, that generation did greatly embarrass and en- | ly; we would not degrade them, however, by so doing, but elevate them far above their present condition; but we would not diminish the schools, or dim in the least the light of fourth generations, or even longer. Still, he the colleges, which we honestly think would insisted, that God had never rendered their become more energetically useful by having salvation impossible, either as a nation, or as to operate on a free, high-minded people, livindividuals, on account of the acts of their ing by their own industry, instead of on a crushed, timid race, that shrink before their oppressors into the smallest corner, for fear

Romans, supported that view, and quoted "We need not be reminded, that at present several passages from that chapter as express- the hills are naked, stripped of the soil which ing that doctrine; among which was the first once rendered them fertile. But we have verse: "I say, then, hath God cast away his stone rock, and that it would not require people? God forbid. For I also am an overmuch labor, by breaking them up with Israelite, of the seed of Abraham, of the the spade and plough, to make them pay the tribe of Benjamin." He also read several husbandman's toil with plentiful crops of all extracts from "The Occident," (a magazine the case even with the naked hills; but what published in Philadelphia by the Jews,) for should we say of the fertile valleys, which the purpose of showing that the Jews under- now lie desolate, because there is no farming stand Christians to teach that they are not population to plant them? Other lands su fer because the population is too dense for their productiveness; but here is a spot situated in the center of the courts of commerce from the mercy and grace of God; at least, between the east and the west, weeping, so to during the period of their expatriation. One say, because there are too few to satisfy its cravings to nourish them. And who, more than the Israelites, have a claim on the soil of Palestine, to obtain therein their support? Who, more than we, are better calculated to number of the eleventh volume of that work. draw the full benefit of Nature's bountiful gifts in our ancient patrimony? Many nations have borne sway over it; but it has not responded with its healthful products to their desire; just as the instrument of some great musician refuses its mellifluous sounds to any other hand than its master's, who knows its full

> This writer, in a subsequent article on the same subject, having expressed himself favorably respecting the Jews being taught husbandry by Christian missionaries, proceeds as

truths which had been made known to man- But we would beg leave to remind our read- assurance that God approves of this humble home. To-day the Master sends us to relooking at the matter from different points of Spirit, that in all of our labors we may glorify view, attained their end, if they could com- God. bine to benefit in material things the poor of Palestine, and this comprises the whole Jewsh population. If, indeed, we could hope to obtain a sufficient number of intelligent and practical Hebrew farmers, from any part of the world, to take charge of an agricultural establishment, whether small or large, we should not hesitate to refuse the proffered help of missionaries. But, unfortunately, we nave no such expectation; we know of no men or class of men among us to come to our aid; as it is, without any amelioration, or we must not throw away the voluntarily-offered aid of agricultural American missionaries, no matter what their ultimate object may be."

Further, the same writer says:-

should not only contribute towards the pernow know of freedom only as a traditionary hungry, clothe the naked, and give a cup of word, recorded in Scripture, as once their own in ancient days, of which they and their fathers before them have lost the true signifi-

From the foregoing extracts, taken in connection with the benevolence of pure Christ

examples of Christ-his healing the sick, and were still his chosen people, yet that since mind in regard to this work. His Word and it has not been our object, in calling you to feeding the hungry-were employed, or re- the righteous individuals of that nation, and The Committee on Outfit present the fol- ferred to, in support of such views of the case. also of all nations, were from their characters, naturally, the only proper agents or men to advance his cause; and as from their charac- day find ourselves commencing a work which ligation to "do good to all as we have oppor. the 8th inst., to the friends of the Mission ness of his opinion, and showing at the same ters, as foreknown by God, they were the our fathers, mothers, brethren and sisters, have nity," and from a view of our especial object. objects of his approbation and pleasure remnant according to the election of gracepleased with the manner and spirit of the pro- ticles in that work on Palestine, and were as the elect in the highest sense of that word. It was admitted, that God acted as a sovereign | a gospel mission in the land of Palestine. in the choice he made of individuals, or napublic with our work, we have not omitted to tions, to fill certain spheres, but it was denied call periodically the attention of Israelites to that he ever acted without regard to the character of the subject of that election, as foreknown by Him-that in the call of Abraham God acted in view of his character, as a suitable representative of the faithful in all "Do we, then, counsel to abandon the poor the world, both Jews and Gentiles. The preference of Jacob over Esau, announced before they were born, or, of course, had ness, to give to us according as our necessities done either good or evil, was instanced as a case in which, though God would show that the matter stood in his counsel, yet he did not act regardless of the respective characters many tears; and we feel in our hearts, that joiced most of all to hear of your faithfulness of those individuals. Hence it was argued, to go forth, sent by the Lord of Missions, we on the supposition that our missionaries were in heart devoted to the service of God, that they were, in common with all the righteous, the elect of God to do his pleasure. The speaker concluded with a strongly-expressed desire, that God would sanctify them for their work, so that, however weak and incompetent we will answer to the last question affirmative- they may be supposed to be, good may be done, and the cause of God prospered by their

### Abstract of Remarks by Sister E. P. Jones.

The missionary work abroad is the same in kind as that which is to be performed at home. Christianity is the same everywhere, Many there are, who labor as faithfully at home as those who go abroad. Christians should labor everywhere to elevate and bring to Christ fallen, degraded humanity, under whatever circumstances it may be found. Christ suffered for us, and we should be will ng, amidst suffering, to bear the cross and

lead souls to Him. She might speak of her labors in the West Indies—of the interest she felt in behalf of that field-of the distribution of God's word there-for all of which there is a bright assurance that it will not return unto Him void. Though deeply interested for the Haytiens, her regard for their spiritual welfare did not Go on—go on in the good work, till every one detract from the interest she felt and hoped of you shall appear before God in Zion. to exercise in behalf of Palestine. Your prayers, sympathies, and active co-operation will be needed; we feel assured we shall have them, because your liberal donations, your prayers, and your hospitality, are evidences of the heart you have in the mission. She had an interest and a duty in this workfelt to give herself to the cause for life. Were it not thus, she could not so cheerfully

# Substance of Sister Saunders' Remarks.

any notice whatever of those who come to ble one. And in view of this, I have tried the more. preach against our religion, and unite for any to weigh the matter candidly and prayerfully. purpose whatever with men who deem our And I am now willing to give myself, soul faith as depriving us of a chance of salvation? and body, to the work; and I feel a sweet to look upward, and learn to love our eternal ers, that the first thing we ought to do for the offering. Yet it pains my heart to leave my gions beyond you. The field of your toil is poor of Palestine, is to teach them something dear friends. I would gladly live and die here at home; ours is abroad; both of us are by which their depressed state can be improv- with you, and here be buried. I love you all. workers together in his vineyard; by and by ed-by which means they might bid defiance But I love the cause of God more. We may He will call the laborers to himself. Let us to the attempts against their religion to which meet with trials, hardships, and persecutions. all so occupy, so fill up the measure of our they are now constantly exposed. The mis- Yes, we expect them. But these things do days, that when the sun declines, and the day sionaries and their friends think that an im- not move me. For my trust is in God. I is past, we may hear the welcome call, Come proved condition in their wordly affairs would ask your prayers, that we may be the instru- HOME! make them more inclined to listen to Christ- ments in the hand of God in bringing his ian preaching. Hence, both Jews and Christ- chosen people to the light of the gospel, and ians will have, according to their opinions, that we may ever be guided by the Holy

# Substance of Bro. Saunders' Remarks.

Dear brethren and sisters, I stand before you to-day, unworthy as I am, one of your Master to the land of Palestine. In looking him up to Jew and Gentile as the only Savabout me, I see many that are better qualified | iour of lost men. Pray, brethren, that nofor the station than myself, and had my thing may turn us from this great and glorious brethren called some one of them to this field of labor, instead of myself, I should have been your prayers and the blessing of God, I am blood. able to do something to benefit my fellowbeings, and in some way meet your wishes of his grace. May we all live humbly and and be approved of God, I shall be satisfied. faithfully, and then, through grace, rich grace "Hence, we say, could a numerous agri- My idea of the Christian religion is, to do in Jesus Christ, we shall meet in heaven, and manent relief of those residing there already, but labor to benefit their bodies, increase but we should open an asylum for many who | their earthly comforts and happiness, feed the water to the thirsty, all in the name of Christ, and in this way we hope to lead them to the Redeemer of lost man. Dear brethren and sisters, my prayer is, and I trust ever will be, that you prove faithful to God, and so build wisdom and caution required in the prosecuup a church that he will own and bless. Pray tion of the difficult and peculiar duties as for us, that we may stand in the day

# Abstract of Remarks by Wm. M. Jones.

was, that I should read and love the Bible. The Sunday-school Library furnished reading on the History of Missions (of which I was very fond) in the South Sea Islands, Greenyouth have burnt out, and the discipline of a long and laborious life has chastened and subdued him.

The matrix round reduce that gospet, the question.

It was further held, that though the nation of Israel had been elected by God to fill a long and spiritual necessition.

The matrix round reduce that gospet, the question.

It was further held, that though the nation of Israel had been elected by God to fill a long and spiritual necessition.

The matrix round reduce that gospet, the question.

It was further held, that though the nation of Israel had been elected by God to fill a long and spiritual necessition.

The matrix round reduce that gospet, the question.

It was further held, that though the nation of Israel had been elected by God to fill a long and spiritual necessition.

The matrix round reduce that gospet, the question.

It was further held, that though the nation of Israel had been elected by God to fill a long and spiritual necessition.

The matrix round description of the formula and sisters that lister of the Gospel. their temporal and spiritual necessities. The particular office or position, and though they No special revealation guides or enlightens my Be assured, dear brethren and sisters, that lister of the Gospel.

Spirit, and the circumstances of life, seem to this work, to make a sacrifice of you. No. say, This is the way, walk ye in it.

interest and great responsibility. We this you forbids it also. From a sense of our ob longed to see begun; to wit, the occupation gation to the literal seed of Israel, from of a portion of the land of Israel, and, by the whose hands and through whose unbelief use of those humble means, always blessed of God, the conversion of the people to Jesus Christ; in other words, the establishment of

unexplored "mine;" and though we feel as- "that the chords of affection that unite me brethren, "to hold on to the rope" while we distant home. For you, and for success we doubt not your ability, nor your willing-

You expect of us diligen in our labors, decds of love, and the fruit of faith; gathered in meekness, with gravitude, and with shall have the glorious privilege of meeting beseedh you to bear in mind, for your conse you in heaven, laden with many sheaves, and lation in your seasons of despondency, that bringing with us many stars to deck the crown of your rejoicing.

In giving you an account of our labors, you may expect of us facts, rather than opinions; we hope our report of the land and of our doings will tend to increase your confidence and to stimulate you to renewed benevolence in the cause of missions.

There is much land to be possessed. The world is before you, the harvest truly is plenteous, but the laborers are few; therefore pray ye the Lord of the harvest that he will send forth laborers into his harvest.

In leaving our native land, we put up many rayers for the redemption of the slave—our humble influence is pledged in his behalf. And may we not ask you, brethren, to cease not, to give yourselves no rest, in prayer and personal effort, till God comes and delivers our brethren from the house of bondage! Further, let us not forget the Sabbath-the neglected and rejected Sabbath of Jehovah should receive our special and unremitted have provided themselves, was, under the love, prayers, labors, and a hearty commendation to our fellow men.

In short, as a missionary [Carey] once said "Let us attempt great things for God, and expect great things from God." Enlarge, then, dear brethren, the sphere of your operations. more you do, the more you will feel like doing thusiastic meetings in opposition to the Nein this holy cause. Train yourselves and your children for the missionary work, and you will realize all the blessings implied in the saying of our Lord: "It is more blessed to give than to receive."

with each other. Tender ties are about being list of them. A People's Meeting, held sundered. Do I say sundered? Rather, they the Broadway Tabernacle, New York, on the deprive herself and her little daughter of are about being strengthened. Time and space Christian society, friends, and privileges, so will soon separate us, but our affection for dear, so precious to all. She loved home, and each other will grow stronger and more holy. country, but desired to be found in the way | This parting season is a trial; to some, it is of duty wherever the Saviour called her to the first trial of the kind; their wounds, fresh by Joseph P. Simpson, and was addressed by go. The trials and responsibilities of the and deep, are painful, but cannot be describundertaking are great, and great faith is re- ed. Oh, may they have grace to say, "Thy quisite to the task. The path of duty is the will, O God, be done." Others of us have path of safety. An interest in the prayers of thrice experienced this painfully pleasing duty. the brethren and sisters was earnestly desired, But we shall not attempt to lift the veil which that she, with the rest of the little band, might discloses this part of missionary life commencmeet with success and prove faithful unto the ed at home. We severally leave parents, brothers, sisters, relatives, home and country, yet we repine not-we regret not the step-we My dear brethren and sisters, I feel that rather congratulate ourselves, in view of the "We may be asked, why we should take this work is great, and my station a responsi- object of our mission, that we love each other

Many an anxious look shall we cast across the blue wave homeward, but oftener we hope

Let us pray for one another; we shall need your prayers; we see not how we can well do without them. Pray that the word of the trumpery. Recently, however, Mr. Marcy, Lord, through us, may have free course and our Secretary of State, recommended these be glorified; and when you pray, believe that gentlemen to change their practice in this rethe Gospel is the power of God unto salvation to every one that believeth."

We go to Palestine to preach Christ and epresentatives in the common cause of our him crucified. It shall be our aim to hold

In view of the nature and rewards of our entirely satisfied. But since they have chosen calling as Christians, let us be willing to live me, I have not felt at liberty to refuse. I ex- as strangers, pilgrims, and good Samaritans, before the newspapers is, whether Brother pect, by Divine permission, to go there and in order that Christ may be preached and liv- Jonathan has been insulted. labor to the best of my ability. If, through ed, and souls saved through the Redeemer's We commend you to God and to the word

cultural population be drawn to Palestine, we good to all as we have opportunity, not simply join those who have come up through great by teaching the doctrines of the gospel alone, tribulation, in singing, Not unto us, not UNTO US, BUT UNTO THY GREAT NAME, BE ALL The remarks of Eld. Greene were not ob

tained, as expected by the Committee; they were, however, in keeping with the sentiments of the occasion, and suggestive of the signed to them by their brethren.

The right hand of fellowship was extended My education, previous to giving my heart to the Missionaries by Eld. Alfred B. Burto God, prepared me to think seriously of the dick, and on giving the hand of fellowship to heathen. The dying advice of my mother the Missionaries, Eld. B. remarked substantially as follows:-

Beloved brethren and sisters-1 am requested by my brethren present to extend to land, Labrador, India, and Burmah. Upon you, in behalf of the Missionary Board, and in making a profession of religion, my soul was behalf of the brethren and sisters of this denodrawn out very fervently for the conversion of mination, the hand of fellowship, to go forth sinners, and it was not long before I felt it and preach Christ and him crucified to the my duty to consecrate my life to the gospel poor and destitute in the land where our ministry. At the same time, I regarded my- blessed Saviour lived, labored and died. I self as subject to a call to go wherever God do, therefore, in their behalf, and in my own, attention for many years, and in this volume in his all-wise providence might direct. With extend to you, and to each of you, this right he has given the substance of his instructions

the tender ties which bind you to our hearts The enterprise before us is one of thrilling forbid it. The estimate which we place upon have obtained gospel calling, and mercy, we send you forth to do good.

Remember, that when you shall have gone from amongst us, we shall love you, and pray We are about to "go down," as Carey once for you still. We heartily respond to the said, "into a deep, dark," and as yet almost sentiment just uttered by one of your number sured of light enough from above, to seek out will not be sundered but strengthened by on and return to God some of the lost sheep of parting." Yes, those silken ties will stretch the house of Israel, and also some of the across the wide ocean, and hold you in the Gentiles, yet we are disposed to ask of you, embrace of our warm hearts while in you descend. So far as human agency can furnish attend your efforts in Palestine, our united t, you have pledged us the means of support; prayers shall constantly accend to God. I all that may concern you, we shall feel a deep and increasing interest. In your temporal ex. tremities, we will divide with you, to the last of our earthly substance. The tidings of your success will ever be a source of comfort and encouragement to us; still, we shall be re. to your duty and to your God. And I would your fidelity, and not your achievements, will be the measure of your Saviour's approbation

Beloved brethren and sisters, go forth to your holy work; be true to your weighty responsibilities; and whether you shall be en. gulfed in the deep sea, and not permitted to reach your destined port; or whether you shall fall by the hand of savage violence, or by the slow decay of wasting disease; or, when wearied and worn with a long life of holy toil you shall, with your armor on, lie down to rest :- whatever may await you, in life or in death, we believe that God will be honored by your efforts, and that you will be rewarded in heaven. May the smiles of God rest upon you all, and cause you to be abundantly instrumental in blessing and leading to Christ the thousands whose sighs of anguish come up to us from the land of Zion.

The choir performed their part well, and the fine-toned organ with which the church skillful hands of sister Vincent, no unwelcom auxiliary to the well-trained voices of the

A. D. TITSWORTH, Plainfield, N. J., H. H. BAKER, New Market, N. J., T. B. STILLMAN, New York,

ANTI-NEBRASKA MEETINGS.—Large and braska Bill now before Congress, and to the epeal of the Missouri Compromise, have been ield in various parts of the country. Of course we have not room to report the pro-We this day have occasion to sympathize ceedings of such meetings, or even to give a evening of the 18th inst., drew together five thousand people, mainly from the mechanical and laboring classes. It was presided over Joseph Blunt, John P. Hale, and Rev. H. W. Beecher. Among its resolves was one that the pretense that the repeal of the Missouri Compromise is a legitimate consequence of the Acts of 1850, is without foundation another, "that the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, in order to introduce slave ry into our free territory of Nebraska and Kansas, would be in every point a crime, a breach of plighted faith, a violation, not only of our just rights, but of the rights of man, in defiance alike of Republican principles and Christian duty."

> THE CLOTHES QUESTION,—A new question before the people (or the newspapers,) on which much feeling exists. It seems that in years past the diplomatic agents of the United States have been accustomed, when invited to Court parties or shows, to put on laced coats and trousers, short swords, and other spect, and to dress on such occasions as they would dress at home, or on a visit to the President of the United States. In accordance with this advice, Mr. Buchanan, our envoy in London, refused to dress himself in livery on occasion of the recent opening of the British Parliament; consequently he was not permitted to see the grand show. The question now.

THE OLD BREWERY AND THE NEW MISSION House AT THE FIVE POINTS. By Ladies Mission. Six Illustrations. New York Stringer & Townsend, 222 Broad way, under the Museum.

A handsome volume of 300 pages, giving an interesting history of the Old Brewery and of the commodious Mission House by which that unenviably notorious building has been supplanted. Some of the illustrations here furnished of the success of the Five Points Mission, surpress in remantic interest all works of fiction. The book is issued under the direction of the ladies engaged in efforts to renovate the Five Points, and will doubtless increase the interest already felt in their enterprise.

PASTORAL THEOLOGY; or, THE THEORY OF THE EVANGELICAL MINISTRY. By A. VINET Translated and edited by Thomas H. Skinner. D. D., Professor of Pastoral Theology in the Union Theological Seminary of New York. With Notes, and an additional Chapter, by the Translator. New York: wison & Phinney, 178 Fulton-st.

This is the second edition of a very valuable book. The subject of it occupied M. Vinet's

object, in calling you to a sacrifice of you. No, bind you to our hearts nate which we place upon From a sense of our obto all as we have opporiew of our especial oblii seed of Israel, from rough whose unbelief we el calling and mercy, we good.

sea, and not permitted to

port; or whether you shall

savage violence, or by the

sting disease; or, when

with a long life of holy toil.

ur armor on, lie down to

nay await you, in life or in

that God will be honored

that you will be rewarded

e smiles of God rest upon

you to be abundantly in-

sing and leading to Christ

se sighs of anguish come

rmed their part well, and

an with which the church

emselves, was, under the

ter Vincent, no unwelcome

well-trained voices of the

OKTH; Plainfield, N. J., FNew Market, N. J., AN, New York, Cutfit.

MEETINGS.—Large and en-

in opposition to the Ne-

tore Congress, and to the

ri Compromise, have been

arts of the country. Of

room to report the pro-

etings, or even to give a

cople's Meeting, held at

rnacle, New York, on the

i inst., drew together five

ainly from the mechanical

It was presided over

P. Hale, and Rev. H.

ng its resolves was one,

iat the repeal of the Mis-

a legitimate consequence

is without foundation in

it the repeal of the Mis-

order to introduce slave-

ritory of Nebraska and

every point a crime, a

ith, a violation, not only

of the rights of man, in

publican principles and

stion.—A new question

or the newspapers,) on

xists. It seems that in

atic agents of the United

customed, when invited

shows, to put on laced

hort swords, and other

however, Mr. Marcy,

ate, recommended these

their practice in this re-

or on a visit to the Pres-

States. In accordance

Buchanan, our envoy in

ess himself in livery on

opening of the British

ntly he was not permit-

ow. The question now

s is, whether Brother

ND THE NEW MISSION

Points. By Ladies

x Illustrations. New

lownsend, 222 Broad-

ne of 300 pages, giv-

ory of the Old Brew.

iodious Mission House

bly notorious building

Some of the illustra-

the success of the Five

s in romantic interest

he book is issued under

es engaged in efforts to

tand will doubtless.

eady felt in their en

or The Theory of

NISTRY. By A. VINET.

d by Thomas H. Skin-

rof Pastoral Theology

ical Seminary of New

, and an additional

milator. New York: 78 Fulton-st.

tion of a very valuable

t occupied M. Vinet's

and in this volume

ce of his instructions

anne. The book is

library of every min-

ilted.

son, and was addressed by

and of Zion.

respecting the foreigners. Great numbers then you shall have gone have recently avowed themselves to be parashall love you, and pray mats, a class of free-thinkers who abjure heartily respond to the d by one of your number. Laffection that unite us. but strengthened by our opportunity, not for those missionary measures se silken ties will stretch which are slow in their plan and remote in the cean, and hold you in the benefits they promise, but for the direct and rm hearts while in your you, and for success to population. Unless the minds of the people, in Palestine, our united ntly ascend to God. In you, we shall feel a deep turn to their former unquestioning faith in est. In your temporal ex-Boodhism, more unquestioning and more bigyide with you, to the last oted than before. Thus it has proved in the nce. The tidings of your old British provinces of Burmah, where idolae a source of comfort and try has now a stronger hold upon the public s; still, we shall be rehear of your faithfulness the hour for action. If we neglect the opporyour God. And I would in mind, for your consons of despondency, that Gospel as the sufficient means for the conver- made a lengthy speech in opposition your achievements, will ur Saviour's approbation. must pass before we can regain the ground | adjourned. and sisters, go forth to now open for us." utrûe to your weighty rewhether you shall be en.

AMERICAN BAPTIST PUBLICATION SOCIETY -The last quarterly Baptist Record informs us that the American Baptist Publication Society finds its present quarters too straightand that its increasing business demands more room. It is proposed to sell their premises on Arch-street, with the design of erecting a larger building on Chesnut-street, which will require \$30,000 more than their present building will sell for; the total amount to be \$55,-Two members of the Board have subscribed \$5,000 each, leaving \$20,000 to be proposed, also, to raise a fund of \$20,000 for publishing purposes—one who subscribed \$5,000 for the above object, offers to pay \$1,

THE TIME TO STRIKE.—The Masedonian

(the organ of the Baptist Missionary Union,)

feeling in Burmah :-

REVIVAL AMONG THE SWEDES .- An Iowa correspondent of the Christian Times states that of twenty converts lately added to the church in Burlington, several are Swedes. These, he says, "have been converted and of our beloved exiled Swede, Rev. Fred. O. ported back the bill with the Senate's amend-war stare Europe in the face.

SECTS IN MINNESOTA.—The Roman Catholics in Minnesota far outnumber all other denominations. Bishop Cretin, of the Catholic Church, has it in contemplation to build a cathedral at St. Paul's, during the present year, at a cost of \$90,000. The Methodists have four separate churches in the Territory, and two Missions among the Indians. The churches, and the Free Will Baptists one: favor of the Nebraska bill. When he had the Episcopalians have regular service at two | concluded, Mr. Seward got the floor. places, and missionaries who regularly visit, on foot, every village in the Territory.

Our Missionaries in China.—The last English steamer brought an overland letter from Mr. Carpenter, dated Nov. 27, 1853, giving further particulars of the Revolution in China. Extracts from this letter will probably soon appear in the Recorder. In conclusion, Bro. Carpenter says, "At no former period of our sojourn in this country has the health of the members of our mission been better than at present."

Fire at Leonardsville.—The village of Leonardsville, Madison Co., N. Y., was visited, on the morning of the 10th inst., with an extensive conflagration, destroying the grist- mise. The Senate bill to indemnify Indiana for mill, saw-mill, fork factory, and turning the failure of a title to a township of land murdered or killed. Three hundred and sold as a "good bricklayer." shop-all belonging to the Leonardsville Manufacturing Company. Loss estimated at 9,000 to 10,000 dollars. A little less than \$3,000 was covered by insurance.

A new Presbyterian house of worship in St. Louis was dedicated on the 8th inst, which cost \$70,000, and that amount was paid out by Mr. H. D. Bacon, of the firm of Page & Bacon, of that city, without calling on the Society for a dollar. At a meeting of the Church and Society to consider this debt, Mr. Bacon proposed to give \$40,000 of the amount if the Society would raise \$30,000, and in three days the amount was raised and the Church set free from debt.

be quite at sea on the question."

usual power and interest is progressing in the church of which he is pastor. Sixty-two members have recently been added by baptism, of all ages, from the little child of twelve years to the old and gray-headed. Twenty of this number are from the Sabbath-school.

A resolution has been introduced into the legislature of Virginia, providing that no perof slavery as it exists in Virginia, or to holding negroes and mulattoes as slaves, as they are now held in Virginia, or who professes to be so opposed, shall be admitted to sit on any jury in any case involving a claim of

Abstract of Proceedings in Congress. SECOND-DAY, FEB, 13.

In the SENATE, the Nebraska bill was fur invites special attention to the following remarks of Mr. Granger, on the state of public ther discussed. Mr. Weller, having the especially in those parts of the country above Everett, Clayton, Sumner, Chase, Brodhead Rangoon, where little was previously known and Foote. Mr. Fish presented a memorial of merchants and others of New York for a modification of that part of the Revenue laws Boodhism. The shock to the prevailing re- which forfeits a vessel for the illegal landing ligion is accidental, and will soon cease to of goods valued at over \$400. Numerous rebe felt. It affords a present very favorable ports upon various subjects were presented and appropriately disposed of.

open preaching of the Gospel to the adult | Washburn, of Illinois, was refused permiss | Turks victorious. sion to present a remonstrance against the renow remarkably open, are soon instructed in peal of the Missouri Compromise, and two inthe simple truths of Christianity, they will re- effectual attempts were made to revive the firmed. Deficiency bill.

In the Senate, several remonstrances were presented against the passage of the Nebraska bill. The French Spoliation bill was taken mind than it has in Pegu. The present is up and ordered to be engrossed by a vote of 26 to 17. After the transaction of some untunity, either from want of men to use it, or important business, the debate on the Ne Frasfrom want of faith in the preaching of the ka bill was resumed by Mr. Houston who sion of Burmans equally with Karens, years | bill, which was not concluded when the St.

> In the House, the Homestead bill was con sidered in Committee of the Whole. The bill proposes to grant 160 acres of land to every man, being the head of a family and citizen of the United States, on condition of occupying and cultivating the same for a specified period. Mr. Mace of Indiana, and Mr. Skelton of New Jersey, made able speeches in opposition to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise.

In the Senate, Mr. Houston resumed and concluded his speech in opposition to the Nebraska bill. The French Spoliation bill was cisco by the ship Antarctic. passed by a vote of 27 to 15. A bill to cede raised in Philadelphia and vicinity, which it to Ohio all the public lands remaining unsold is expected will shortly be obtained. It is in the State was ordered to be engrossed. Mr. Douglas's amendment to the 14th section of the Nebraska bill was adopted by a vote of 35 to 10. Mr. Chase moved to amend the section as it now stands by adding the words may, if they see fit, prohibit Slavery therein," which caused some debate.

received against the passage of the Nebraska bill. The Committee on Military Affairs rements for the relief of the troops who were Nillson, who, banished from his native land sufferers by the wreck of the steamship San because of his religion, and then sent hither Francisco. The House concurred in two of to Burlington by our Home Mission Society the amendments. A memorial was received,

number of memorials remonstrating against the introduction of Slavery into the projected Territory of Nebraska were received, and a Presbyterians have six churches and six mis- number of bills of no general interest were sions; the Calvinistic Baptists have three passed. Mr. Badger delivered his speech in

> reduction of the tariff. Other business of no Two passengers were drowned. general interest was transacted, and the House

SIXTH-DAY, FEB. 17.

the Private Calendar, Mr. Seward of New York addressed that body at great length in contact with the side of a house, with such an argument in favor of the Missouri Compromise, and in opposition to the Nebraska bill. When Mr. S. concluded, Mr. Pettit of Indiana got the floor, who will speak on Secondday, to which time the Senate adjourned.

In the House, Mr. Dean presented the resolutions of the Legislature of New York against the repeal of the Missouri Comprogranted her by the General Government, was taken up and passed. The House then went into Committee of the Whole, when quite an exciting debate on the subject of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise took place, in which Messrs. Stephens of Georgia, Campbell and Giddings of Ohio, McMullen of Va, and Kerr of North Carolina, participated. The House adjourned over until Second-day.

STEAMER.—The steamer Georgia, with about 600 California-bound passengers, sailed from New York on the 6th inst., and was compelled to put in at Norfolk, Va., in distress. It seems that on the morning of the 9th inst., Dr. McClintock, the editor of the Methodist about 21 o'clock, during a severe gale, the Quarterly Review, in noticing a Methodist bows of the ship were stove in, the bowsprit, work entitled "Christian Baptism and the stem, and everything above the lower deck rare and valuable kinds, from all parts of the Lord's Supper," adds: "The only point on for about 30 feet aft from the stem, being car- Union, including Shanghais, Cochin-China, which it does not speak as definitely as we ried away or rendered a complete wreck. Brahma Pootras, Chittagongs, White Calcutcould wish, is that of the relation of baptized | The officers immediately sent passengers, | tas, Black Javas, Hong Kongs, Dorking, &c., children to the church, a subject which greatly cargo, guns, &c., aft, so as to lighten the bow. &c., and an infinite variety of rabbits, gold the work of her late husband on the birds of needs clearing up. The Methodist church, Fortunately, the wind died away, and in the pheasants, rat-terriers, &c. like other Protestant denominations, (except- morning there was a perfect calm. Had the ing those who deny infant baptism,) seems to sea been rough, or a gale sprung up, the ship would undoubtedly have foundered, and all boat, and \$100 for the best carriage by which the dog ran into a cotton shed, setting fire to Rev. S. G. Miner writes to the Christian on board perished; but with the advantage to transport the same on the coast. Boats the cotton, and causing a loss of \$200,000. Times from Canton, Ill., that a work of un- of a smooth sea and proper care, she manag- and carriages competing for the prize will be ed to run into Norfolk.

> columns a notice of this medicine. We are pounds in weight. not in the habit of saying much in relation to such medicines as are generally seen going the rounds of newspapers; but in relation to Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, we feel that we can say something in its favor with propriety, from man in our office has also used it, and in both his and our own case it proved most beneficial -American Presbyterian, Greenville, Tenn.

MENEELY'S BELLS AT THE WORLD'S FAIR. premium or only Silver Mad-

Bells. Their Church, Factory, Steamboat, The late Phillip Price, of Chester County, as well as those from the United States.

### European News.

By the steamers Canada and America, we have one week later news from Europe.

The news from St. Petersburg was still indecisive. There was a report, which required confirmation, that a great battle had been

There is no doubt that the reply of the French and English Governments to the last Russian note is of a firm and decided char-

has decided to send eighty thousand and Eng- 1853 was \$94,437. The capital at present one half of the total expenses of the two na- tant places on the Mississippi River.

ult. The Queen's speech mentions the Turk- was George P. Burnham of Massachusetts, ulates the nation in the French alliance. Her a few fancy rabbits and pigs, last year, amount-Majesty recommends an increase of the army ed to \$22,000. Of this amount, \$17,000 were and navy, in view of the fact that there is imminent danger of a general war.

Fresh insurrections had taken place among the Wallachian population, notwithstanding the Russian Generals had shot several peasants, taken with arms, fighting for the Turks.

The America brought home Capt. Watkins, Lieuts. Winder and Chandler, and 168 troops, taken from the wrecked steamship San Fran- gress on the subject, suggesting that a joint

#### Later and Important.

The steamer Baltic, with Liverpool dates to Feb. 8th, (four days later,) arrived at New York on the 20th inst. By her we have inunder which the people of the Territories, ing open and extensive preparations for war. through their appropriate representatives, The Czar's last proposals have been rejected. The Russian Ministers have left London and Paris, and instructions have been sent to In the House, several remonstrances were the French and English Ambassadors to withdraw from St. Petersburg. The horrors of

## SUMMARY.

to labor among his countrymen in this place, signed by numerous citizens of the City of that has ever been recorded, took place at the case of William Ransom against the New has been honored of God in commencing New York, against the right of Mike Walsh Camden, the county seat of Benton County, York and Erie Railroad Company, for injuto a seat in the House, on the ground of his Tenn., on the 27th ult. Two brothers by the ries received by a collision at Chemung, on J Greene (sent.) Nathaniel Owen, W P Langworthy, not being a citizen either by birth or natural- name of Anderson were in a drunken frolic, the 4th of July last; the Jury this morning J R Weed, Daniel Coon, Wm Green, Wm F Randolp C A Oggood E S Burdick H V Danham David P William C A Oggood E S Burdick H V Danham David P W W Danham ization, which was referred to the Committee and while in that condition fell out with each on Elections. Mr. Meacham got the floor and other, which led to blows. From this they made a short speech in opposition to the Ne- rushed upon each other with dirks and knives, cutting each other almost in pieces before they were separated. The elder brother has since In the Senate, several petitions and a large died, and the youngest was not expected to live at last accounts.

Feb. 16, 1854, says: The Alton Packet Kate the ton, or equal to \$483. Kearney exploded her boilers at the wharf this morning, killing and wounding a large number of passengers. It is estimated that ed to excuse himself from taking office un- Ezra Crandall, Nile act of February, 1853. Mr. Boyce of South steamer Amazon, bound for Memphis, struck you think, and don't quote Latin." Carolina, made a few remarks in favor of a a rock yesterday, and sunk five minutes after.

Fournal says, that they are so plenty that they steamers Magnolia and Wetumpka. The lat-In the SENATE, after the consideration of run about the streets, flying against and ter sunk, and two or three lives were lost. breaking windows, and occasionally come in force as to fall lifeless to the ground. The consequence is, that every old musket has ran into the mud surrounding an island some been put in requisition, the b'hoys are out in two miles from the city, where she lay Monfull force, and a general popping is heard in day morning, Feb. 20th. all directions.

eighty-five died of small pox, and thirteen hundred and seventy from consumption. In De--an average of 62 and a fraction a day, or garden walks. If well laid down, no weeds nearly three each hour. The largest portion were between the ages of 30 and 40.

The foreign imports of Boston reached, the last year, to nearly forty-four millions of dollars-an increase of thirty per cent. over that of the year previous. The total imports \$350,000,000 NARROW ESCAPE OF A CALIFORNIA-BOUND of the United States in the year 1821 were a little short of the imports of Boston alone in 1852. The exports of Boston remain about the same from year to year, generally being from ten to twelve millions per annum.

The National Poultry Fair was held last week at Barnum's American Museum. The contributions were numerous and varied, embracing over four thousand fouls, of the most

The Massachusetts Humane Society have offered a premium of \$500 for the best life ult., tied some crackers to a dog's tail, and tested in August next before a committee chosen by the trustees of the society. The CHERRY PECTORAL.—See in our advertising | boats must not be expensive, nor exceed 1,000

> A dispatch dated Baltimore, Md., Feb. 19, says: The Prohibitory Liquor law passed the House of Delegates yesterday, by a vote of 42 to 23. It contains all the Maine Law restrictions, including the right of search, and the destruction of the liquor. It is to go into operation in May, 1856, providing it has been previously approved by a vote of the people

Half a century ago, Lakes Ontario, Erie, Huron, Michigan, St. George and Superior, The Bells from the extensive establishment were entirely without commerce. Almost Great Britain is over 250,000, who instruct It is estimated by the census tables, that of Messrs. A. Meneely's Sons, West Troy, the number of men engaged in London alone N. Y., received at the World's Fair recently Indian cance. In 1850 their tunnage and The New New upon omnibuses, on the Sunday, is as many as held in the city of New York, the highest raised to 215,000, and the value of the traffic Society has selected the city of New York as Mary Burdick per Mad-1 awarded for to \$362,000,000.

School-House and Plantation Bells, as well as Pa., was one of the best farmers of that countheir Chimes, were adjudged by the Commit-ty, and first to use plaster, upwards of fifty while on his way to New York, was robbed tee to be "the best in fullness and richness of years ago, and it has been used continually of \$14,000 last night, at Hornellsville, by two tone, clearness of vibration, and workmanship," upon that and other farms ever since. Mr. floor, spoke in favor of the bill. Remonstran- of any on exhibition. The Messrs. Meneely Price stated as the result of an application of "There is a general feeling induced, as if ces against the repeal of the Missouri Com- attach the more importance to the decision, plaster to eight acres, that the land was worth was knocked down and robbed of \$14,000, at the old religion had been broken down, more promise were presented by Senators Seward, from the fact that the Bell Founders of Eu- ten times as much as it was without the plas- Hornellsville, on the night of the 15th, was rope were represented at the Crystal Palace, ter, and it has never tired of its use from that Perkins. About two-thirds of the amount day to this, though the effect of an application consisted of bills of the Chautauque County

> A small land-turtle was recently found on the farm of Timothy Bartholomew, Esq., Northford, L. Island, bearing the marks, dollar bills on the New York City, and one "July 14, 1808, T. B. B. 2d." These marks on the Commercial Exchange Bank. There were made upon the animal more than 45 was also a large quantity of silver. The In the House of Representatives, Mr. fought at Kalefat on the 25th of January—the the father of the present owner of the farm, each wrapped in a piece of newspaper, and and the turtle yet retains an appearance of tied with common wrapping twine. One The rumor that Persia had re-established vigor and activity that may, for all we discover, thousand dollars reward is offered for the apfriendly relations with Turkey, is fully con- enable it to live and move yet an hundred prehension of the thieves and recovery of the

In 1847 there were scarcely a dozen white inhabitants in the place now known as St. Paul, in Minnesota Territory. The village now contains 700 houses, and 4,700 inhabit-There is good reason to believe that France ants. The amount of taxable property in land ten thousand troops to the assistance of invested in business is \$825,000. In a few Turkey. The British Government is to pay years St. Paul will be one of the most impor-

One of the exhibitors at the National Poul-The British Parliament met on the 31st try Show at Barnum's Museum last week, ish difficulty in moderate terms, and congratinear Boston, whose sales of poultry, including sent off southward from Boston, by Adams and Co.'s Express.

> The question of having a uniform standard of weights and measures among the leading nations of Europe and the United States has occupied the attention of the American Geographical and Statistical Society of this City; and they have addressed a memorial to Conscientific commission be assembled at Brussels or some convenient place to arrange the necessary details.

The Amherst Express states that ten boxes of sculptured alabaster-slates and clay bricks, telligence that England and France are mak- Dr. Lobdell, of the Mogul mission, to Amherst grace, for her change. College, have recently arrived. They were brought more than 400 miles on the backs of CHAMPLIN, aged 42 years. She was a member of the camels to Asia Minor.

> It gives us pleasure (says the Boston Advertiser) to announce another proof of the liberality | Benjamin Clarke Maxson, in the 73d year of his age and of the love of good learning on the part of the Hos. Topother Building and it is a breach in the was a member, his loss will be a breach in the Hon. Jonathan Phillips, exhibited in the do- house of God, as well as in his own family circle. nation of ten thousand dollars to Harvard | In Westerly, R. I., Feb. 8th, of lung fever, Abby University, for the increase of the endowment | daughter of Henry and Mary Ann Barber, aged 1 year of the Greek Professorship in Harvard College. | and 9 months.

A dispatch dated Elmira, Saturday, Feb. One of the most horrible and bloody affrays 18, 1854, says: In the Supreme Court, in rendered a verdict of \$14,000 in favor of the C A Osgood, E S Burdick, H V Dunham, David P Wi

The present standard price of fine copper, \$674 the ton, is higher than at any previous period in the present century since 1809, when t stood \$698. The very highest was in 1805, \$825. The lowest in 1849, when, for the first Randolph Dunn, New Market, N J 4 00 A dispatch dated St. Louis, Thursday, time, it fell a fraction below £100 sterling Nathaniel Owen, Hector, Pa It is said that when Sir G. Murray attempt-

about twenty were killed and many were der the Duke of Wellington, on account of his M Burdick The House took up and discussed at length drowned. Major Beale, of the Army, is inexperience in public speaking, "Poh, the bill for the relief of Pensioners, under the among those dangerously wounded. The poh!" said the Duke, "do as I do; say what A dispatch dated Charleston, Friday, Feb.

17, 1854, says: A collision occurred on the Speaking of quails, the Madison (Iowa) Alabama River on Monday, between the The Liverpool steamship Africa, while

coming up New York Bay last week in a fog,

A slave, aged 24, and a blacksmith by trade, From the registration tables, now regularly sold at Augusta, Ga., last week, for \$1,250, and well-kept, of births, marriages, and deaths and another, who was a good bricklayer, for in New York city, we note that 21 committed \$1,250. The latter had knocked his master Harlow M Coon suicide in the last half-year, and 16 were down with a brick, and therefore had been DH Green, Tirade, Wis

The best purpose which coal ashes can be Church at New Market, N J cember the total number of deaths was 1944 applied to, in town or country, is in making Ichabod Babcock, Townsend, O or grass will grow, and by use they become Randolph Dunn as solid and more durable than brick. It is estimated that the value of public lands

for railroads, asked from this session of Congress, according to the bills introduced or projected, amounts to the enormous sum of

A new Metropolitan Hall is to be built, not on the old site, but a little lower down Broadway. The capital stock of \$300,000 is Collection said to be all taken.

The Nashville Gazette of the 25th ult. states that the remains of Col. Bliss have been taken to Gen. Taylor's plantation in Louisiana, to be interred alongside the remains of Lucy Crandall Mrs. Lucy Audubon has presented to Con-

gress, through Mr. Everett, a petition, asking for the purchase of the original drawings of Some boys at Tahula, Miss., on the 24th

Ovid F. Johnson, formerly Attorney-Gen- Eusebia Sweet

eral of Pennsylvania, died in Washington City a few days ago, having been picked up intoxicated, and sent to the vagrant department of Joseph A Potter the workhouse. A bill has been introduced into the Legis- Daniel Maxson

lature of Kentucky, to prohibit the sale of slave H Maxson children under the age of five years separate Rachel Potter from their mothers. Two hundred and sixty-four cars, contain-

ing 1,056 tons of produce, were dispatched Drucilla Coon from Pittsburg on Monday, February 6, for Daniel R Burdick The number of Sunday School teachers in

The New New York State Agricultural Desse R Weed

the place for holding its next annual fair.

A dispatch dated Buffalo, Thursday, Feb. 16, 1854, says: A man residing at Fredonia. men who had followed him.

now is not so great as then, as a matter of Banks, of various denominations, one-third of wherever they are differed. which was on the Bank of Silver Creek. A considerable amount was on H. J. Miners' Bank at Utica, and there were seven fifty

It is said that vapor baths are now being successfully applied in Dublin to horses, for influenza, rheumatism, rigors, &c.

#### New York Market-February 20, 1854. Ashes-Pots \$5 87; Pearls 6 75.

Flour and Meal-Flour, 8 75 for Canadian, 8 68 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 87. Corn Meal 4 44 a 4 50 for Jersey. Grain-Wheat, 2 00 for red Jersey and Southern, 93 for red Long Island. Rye 1 20. Oats 48 a 55c Corn 1 00 a 1 02 for Jersey yellow and Western mixed. Provisions-Pork, 13 50 for prime, 15 75 for mess Beef, 6 00 a 6 37 for country prime, 9 00 a 11 50 for country mess. Lard 101 a 111c. Butter 12 a 16c. for Ohio, 16 a 21c. for State. Cheese 10 a 12c. Hay-85 a 90c. per 100 lbs.

Hops-40 a 45c. for Eastern and Western. Lumber-15 00 a 15 50 for Eastern Spruce and Pine.

Potatoes-Western reds 2 75 a 3 00. Carters and Seeds-Clover 93 a 101c. Timothy 13 00 a 16 00

r mowed, 17 00 a 19 25 for reaped. Flaxseed 1 60 1 6\$ for 56 lbs.

Tallow-124c for Butchers' Association. Wool-40 a 45c. for native; 60 a 62c. for American axony Fleece.

In Brookfield, N. Y., Dec. 27th, 1853, Mrs. SARAH CRANDALL, wife of Mr. Rensselaer Crandall, aged fort one years. Mrs. C. was a member of the first Seventh from the ruins of ancient Nineveh, sent by strong confidence that she was prepared, through day Baptist Church in Brookfield, and she expressed

In Brookfield, N. Y., on the 11th inst., Miss MARY first Seventh-day Baptist Church, and died in hope o

In Truxton, N. Y., January 27th, of a short illness

C D Langworthy, N V Hull, J C Maxson, Halsey Stillman, Lorenzo Maxson, H A Hull, W C Davis, H I Green, E R Clarke, W B Maxson, C Chester, E J liams, A A Crandall, John J Hare, H W Raudolph.

RECEIPTS. FOR THE SABBATH RECORDER: Sarah Austin, Rockville, R I \$2 00 to vol. 11 No. Jonathan Boss chabod Babcock, Townsend, O Jesse F Randolph, N Salem, Va 2 00 J R Weed, Palo, Iowa Wm C Davis, Sullivan, Ia 2 00David P Williams, Verona Mills Wm Cagwin Ichabod Williams, Verona E S Burdick, Leonardsville 2 00 John Witter, Stowell's Corners 2 00 Amos Green, Little Genesee Henry C Crandall 2 00 2 00 Benj C Maxson, Ceres 2 00 Ethan Rogers, Oxford 2 00 Joseph S Rogers ? 2 00 Zebulon Scriven, Watson Allen Barbour, Almond 5 00 M Stillman, Jr, Alfred Center 2 00 D E Maxson 2 00 Paul C Witter, Alfred 6 00 Nathan Rogers, Williamsburg 2 00 Nicholas Rogers 2 00 P David, Farmington, Pa 2 00 Asa L Maxson, Walworth, Wis Alfred Maxson

\$1 00 Rev Dr Belcher \$1 00 Henry P Green 1 00 Maxson Stillman

2 00

2 00

#### WILLIAM M. ROGERS, Treasurer. Receipts for the Missionary Society. Collections by Wm. M. Jones, cont'd from Rec. Feb. 16 Berlin, Wis:

Milton Wis:

S R Smith

21 37 Abram Allen L G Baldwin 1 00 Ellery Babcock 5 00 Jane Davis W B West Mrs Blackman Henry W Green  $^{200}$ Perry Sweet Fitch Brown H Greenman, for Wm John Stillman B Greenman, dec'd 5 00 Mrs D Humphrey 1 00 N Maxson Miss V R L Saunders Henry B Crandall Edward W Burdick Dea Jonathan Bond 1 00 Miss S Babcock Dea L H Bond Dr Babcock 5 00 Mrs N Goodrich, from Nancy Goodrich L'Green's estate 10 00 Joseph Goodrich W L Crandall Mrs Polly Goodrich 5 00 Avery Palmer Widow Carr & Sons 1 00 Abel Bond Sarah Davis R C Bond Dr D M Bond G D Clarke Mrs Varnum Hull Albion, Wis:

2 00 John Whitford . Barzillai F Randolph 50 G W Potter Joseph Kenyon Thomas Kenyon 25 Samuel Head 25 A D Thomson Cherles Coon Esther Kenyon S A Lewis Mrs E C Kenyon 52 Miss A Burdick Mrs P Burdick 25 Mrs Charles Maxson 1 00 Lydia Carpenter William Whitford 1 00 Stephen R Potter A B Lawton 1 00 H Bliven G F Lawton James Weed 2 00 Daniel Pierce H B Lewis 1 00 Albert O Viatt, 5 00 S'P Burdick Rowland Saunders. 1 00 Lorenzo Coon

Justice H Potter

2 00 Mrs Daniel Bradick

1 00 Eld A Coon

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 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

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

## Clothing Establishment.

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

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

Central Railroad Company of New Jersey.

FEW YORK, Somerville, and Easton-Winter Arrangements-On and after Oct. 3, 1853, Passen-York, for Somerville (way) at 5 P. M. Leave Philipsburg, opposite Easton, at 61 and 91 A. M., 31 P. M. Leave Somerville (way) at 6.50 A M. This line connects with trains by the N. J Railroad Company, foot of Courtlandt-st.

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

### New York and Eric Railroad.

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

Mail at 8 A. M. for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and all intermediate stations. Passengers by this train will remain ovor night at any station between Susquehanna and Corning, and proceed the next morning. Accommodation at 12.30 P. M. for Delaware and all

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

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

## Bells! Bells! Bells!

OR Churches, Academies, Factories, Steamboats, Plantations, etc., made, and a large assortment kent constantly on hand by the subscribers, at their old established and enlarged Foundry, which has been in operation for Thirty Years, and whose patterns and process of manufacture so perfected, that their Bells have a world-wide celebrity for volume of sound and quality of tone. The present Proprietors have recentv succeeded in applying the process of loam moulding in Iron Cases to Bell Casting-which secures a perfect casting and even temper; and as an evidence just received-January, 1854-the FIRST PREMIUM a Silver Medal) of the World's Fair in New York, over all others, several from this country and Europe being in competition and which is the 18th Medal. besides many Diplomas, that have been awarded them. They have patterns for, and keep on hand, Bells of a variety of tones of the same weight, and they also furnish to order Chines of any number of Bells, or key, and can refer to keveral of their make throughout the States and Canadas. Their Hangings, comprising many recent and valuable improvements, consist of Cast Iron Yoke, with moveable arms, and which may be turned upon the Bell; Spring acting upon the Clapper, prolonging the sound; Iron Frame, Tolling Hammer, Counterpoise, Stop, etc. For Steamboats, Steamships, etc., their improved Revolving Yoke, or Fancy Hangings in Brass or Bronze of any design furnished. We can supply whose sets, or parts, of our Improved Hangings, to re-hang Bells of other construction, upon

proper specifications being given. Old Bells taken in Surveyors' Instruments of all descriptions, made and Being in immediate connection with the principal routes, in all directions, either Railroad, Canal or Riv-

er, orders can be exeduted with dispatch, which, either personally or by communication, are respectfully so-A. MENEELY'S SONS, West Troy, N. Y.

#### Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, For the rapid Cure of Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness,

Bronchilis, Whooping-Cough, Croup, Asthma, and

THIS remedy is offered to the community with the confidence we feel in an article which seldom fails to realize the happiest effects that can be desired. So wide is the field of its usefulness and so numerous the cases of its cures, that almost every section of the country abounds in persons, publicly known; who have been restored from alarining and even desperate diseases of the lungs, by its use. When once tried, its superiority over every other medicine of its kind, is too apparent to escape observation, and where its virtues are known, the public no longer hesitate what antidote to employ for the distressing and dangerous affections of the pulmonary organs, which are incident

Nothing has called louder for the earnest inquiry of

medical men, than the alarming prevalence and fatality of consumptive complaints, nor has any one class But as yet no adequate remedy bad been provided, on which the public could depend for protection from attacks upon the respiratory organs, until the introduction of the CHERRY PACTORAL. This article is the product of a long, laborious, and I believe successful endeavor, to furnish the community with such a remedy. Of this last statement the American people are now themselves prepared to judge, and I appeal with confidence to their decision If there is any dependence to be placed in what men of every class and station certify it has done for them, if we can trust our own senses, when we see dangerous affections of the throat and lungs yield to it, if we can depend on the assurance of intelligent Physicians, who make it their business to know-in short, if there is any reliance upon anything, then it is irrefutably proven that this medi cine does relieve and does cure the class of diseases it is designed for, beyond any and all others that are known to mankind. It this be true, it cannot be too freely published, nor be too widely known. The af flicted should know it. A remedy that cures, is priceless to them. Parents should know it, their children are priceless to them. All should know it, for health can be priced to no one Not only should it be circulated here, but everywhere, not only in this country, but in all countries. How faithfully we have acted on this conviction, is shown in the fact that already this article has made the circle of the globe. The sun 5 00 8 C Hamilton 2 00 never sets on its limits. No continent is without it, and but few peoples. Although not in so general use in other nations as in this it is a many sets of the grobe. The sun never sets on its limits. No continent is without it, and but few peoples. Although not in so general use intelligent in almost all civilized countries. It is extensively employed in both Americas-in Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia, and the far off islands of the sea Life is as dear to its possessors there as here, and they grasp at a valuable remedy with even more avidity.

Unlike most preparations of its kind, it is an expensive composition of costly material. Still it is afforded to the public at a reasonably low price, and what is of vastly more importance to them, its quality is never suffered to decline from its original standard of excellence. Every bottle of this medicine, now manufactured, is as good as ever has been made heretofore, or as we are capable of making. No toil or cost is spared, in maintaining it in the best perfection which it is possible to produce. Hence the patient who pro-cures the genuine CHERRY PECTORAL, can rely on having as good an article as has ever been had by those who testify to its cures

By pursuing this course, I have the hope of doing some good in the world, as well as the satisfaction of believing that much has been done already.

Prepared by J. C. AYER, Chemist, Lowell, Mass. Sold at wholesale in New York by A. B. & D. SANDS; retail by RUSHTON, CLARK & Co, and by all Druggiets, everywhere.

## Miscellaneous.

Song of Humanity.

In the God of truth be strong! For the Truth shall perish never, Nor the weak be crushed forever-Right shall triumph over Wrong! Cherish then our bond of union, Live in brotherly communion, Love our neighbor, help our brother. With our watchword cheer each other, Be Strong!

In the God of truth be strong! In the cause of man press on! Let new sympathy be kindled In the breast where love has dwindled; of soul be won! Heat spot our common altar, With time hearts that never falter. Let us pledge our life's devotion To humanity's promotion,-Press on

In the cause of man press on! Man is destined to be free! Free form Slavery's aggression, Free from tyranny's oppression. And from cheerless poverty; Free from prejudice and error, Free Iron vice, that greatest terrot. Since that day of helpless Edom Truth hath plead for human free lom. Fear not! Man is costined to be free! [N. Y. Tribune.

Common School Facts.

Maine texes her banks to the amount of twenty thousand dollars a year, for the supseven thousand more, and every township is tributed to \$140,000. obliged by law to raise annually a sum for

-less than half! New Hampshire has taken ment of school libraries. measures to found a manual-labor school on the reform of juvenile delinquents.

Vermont maintains 2,594 common schools at an annual cost of \$217,402; pays her male teachers \$13 55 a month, and her female teachers \$5 54, exclusive of board. The schools are open, on an average, twenty four weeks in the year; and they contain thirtynine pupils cach, whose education costs the State \$2 25 each per annum.

The school libraries contain, altogether, 91,supports three Normal schools, and one Rehours a day, and study four.

this State, the militia commutation tax is applied to the support of the schools.

Connecticus has 1,642 public schools, Normal school, a Reform school, and 403 private schools. The school-fund alone yields a revenue of \$143,693. Male teachers are paid. on an average \$18 50 per month; females in operation, and more than 4,000 children the house of the chief clerk, who lived in we were told was ill. It so happened that we \$8 20. Of ill teachers employed last year, 220 had ten years' experience; 430, five years'; 500, three years'; 570, less than one year; and 45 schools were broken up through the imcompanies of the teachers. Summer supported at an annual expense of something "You are scarcely awake," said Sir Evan; felt. They were at tea. The cloth on the between stones with a little water to keep it

New York expended, in the year 1852, the sum of 85,349,814 upon her public schools which number 11,587. There are also 1,472 private schools in this State. The number of children is ight during the year was 862,507, of whom 1,416 were colored. There are Tribune, is perhaps the most simple, cheap,

737. The whole number of children under frame in front of the screw. Upon the end of instruction is 94,605, of whom 1,953 are col- this shaft there is a crank twelve inches long, ored. Tersey has an invested school- with a handle for turning the wheels to send fund of very nearly \$400,000.

pends \$49,469 a year in their support. Maryland has a school-fund of \$150,000.

or have but a small school-fund.

20,000 white children in the State who do not attend school at all.

lion and a half dollars.

Kentucky has a fund nearly as large as that of Tennessee, and expends \$111,000 a year for school purposes; but out of the 215,195 children in the State, only 69,825 attend school. Ohio spends somewhat more than \$300,-000 a year in maintaining her 9,916 schools. In one year-1852-Ohio built 171 schoolof education.

education of her children, which is valued at five millions of dollars. The income of this be devoted exclusively and for ever to the support of free schools.

Illinois has a school fund of nearly a million of dollars, which the State borrowed some years ago, at an interest of six per cent. The State can boast of 3,000 school-houses and they do the honors of the table by serving seventy-six school libraries. Male teachers themselves first; they are great smokers and receive an average of \$17 64 a month; females, coffee drinkers; they take the wall, and walk \$10.32; and the schools are kept open six hastily in token of respect; they beckon by months and twenty three days in the year.

and, in addition to this, the Legislature has the head; they remove it from the body, but appropriated one-fourth of the revenues of leave it on the chin; they sleep in their clothes; port of common schools. The income of a the State for the support of the public schools, they look upon beheading as a more disgrace-fund derived from the sale of public lands is which swells the amount to be annually dis-ful punishment than strangling; they deem

the support of schools equal to forty cents half of public education. The constitution tude; they commence their wooden houses at for each inhabitant. Every county in Maine provides that a Superintendent of Public In- the top, and their upper apartments are frehas a school-commissioner, at a salary of two struction shall be chosen by the people for quently finished before the lower ones are hundred dollars, who must spend at least fifty three years, and that all lands granted by Con- closed in; they eschew pork as an abominadays a year, in examining the schools of his gress to this State, all escheated estates, shall tion; they regard dancing as a theatrical constitute a perpetual fund, the interest of performance, only to be looked at and not New Hampshire spent, during 1853, the which shall be applied to the support of commingled in except by slaves; their mourning sum of \$205,402 upon her common schools, mon schools; and all moneys received for habit is white; their sacred color, green; of which she has 2,310. The male teachers exemption from military duty, and for fines their Sabbath day is Friday; and interment are paid an average of \$15 68 a month and imposed by the courts, shall be appropriated their board; the female teachers only \$6 96 to support such schools, or for the establish
of women are not registered—those of the

the shores of Long Pond, near Concord, for and expends already more than \$120,000 a struck from existence, so far as the governyear for educational purposes. There are ment is concerned. She is not known officialnearly 2,000 schools in operation, which are ly to the government of Turkey. Her 'lord' provided with libraries, to the extent of 11,-000 volumes. There are 66 school-houses of brick, 74 of stone, 778 of logs, and 812 framed, and all are valued at \$261,986 32. The highest valuation of any school-house is \$5,-550, and the lowest \$150.

Massachusetts expends very nearly a mil- the future. The constitution provides for the could be imagined; he was in perfect health, potatoes were planted in hills; one part had that substance diluted in Nile water, and went lion dollars a year in the support of her 4,056 election of a Superintendent of Public Instruction dollars a year in the support of her 4,056 to hold office for three years. By the list of the guano sown boadcast, as in the first case; in tattered garments on board a boat bound is paid to private schools and colleges, of same instrument, the proceeds of the public sleep impossible, and from eleven till two he placing the guano immediately over the potato, he managed to make himself understood, we which there are about 820. The male teach. lands granted to the State for schools, the never closed an eye. At length weary of this ers are paid, on an average, \$37 25 a month; 500,000 acres granted to new States under struggle, and as the twilight was breaking (it that immediate contact is injurious to the set. that his intellects were unsound, and therefore the female teachers, \$15 36; and the schools the act of Congress, and estates of persons was summer,) he determined to try what The potatoes with guano in the hill was much respected him. At any rate, by being useful chief the online of the formula to try and Intelligence to the potatoes with guano in the hill was much respected him. At any rate, by being useful chief the online of the formula to try and Intelligence to the online of the formula to the est of which, and the rents of unsold lands, 539 volumes, and apparatus to the amount are to be inviolably appropriated to the supof \$23,825, has been distributed. The State port of common schools. The Legislature has established a Board of Education for the self in with his key, though without any parform school. In the latter, the boys work six State, consisting of the Governor, the Super-ticular object. The book of entries of the intendent of Public Instruction, and the Sur- day before still lay on the table, and through Rhode Island boasts 335 schools, which are veyor General. Each town elects three per- listlessness he opened it. The first things he maintained at an annual cost of \$114,160. In sons as commissioners of schools for the town, and a constable as a common school marshal. to York for the coiners ordered for execu- one that is very clean and neat; and I hope twentieth part of the tax upon real and per- ceived no return to his order to send the re- much like it as possible. sonal property to the support of common prieve. He searched the "minutes"—he My sister and myself once called at a cotschools. The public school system is already could not find it there. In alarm, he went to tage in the village to inquire after a man who are reported to be under instruction.

round numbers, 60,000 schools, which are kept in all the districts, except less than six millions of dollars, of which sum more than half is expended by the two States of New York and Massachusetts.

[Willis' Home Journal.

# A New Cheese Press.

Hackley's Cheese Press (says the N. Y. thirty public schools composed exclusively of effective machine that has ever been invented colored con dren, and several schools for the for the use of dairymen; but as assertions are Indian cihile renin the Reservations. The num- not very convincing proof to those who want no hackney coach to be seen, and they almost The poor man had been out of work some article thus formed are then dipped into a ber of volumes in the district libraries is a little such implements as this, we will give a care. ran. They were just in time. The Clerk of time, and they had two or three little children, over a milian and a half. The schools are ful description of it: Fancy then a table sev- the Crown had a country house, and meaning yet the wife could not be dirty or untidy, and baked in an oven similar to that employed in kept or an average of seven and a half enteen inches high, supported upon four stout to have a long holiday, he was at that moment the very scanty food they possessed was serv- the manufacture of papier mache articles. months; but there were more than 200,000 legs, with two posts rising four feet above, stepping in his gig to go to his villa. Astound- ed up comfortably. The man looked quite Pigments may be introduced into the mass children who attended school less than two connected by arched top in which works an ed at the visit of the Under Secretary of State happy and contented under his trial; he seem. for giving it any color. The sheets or moldmonths in the year 1852. New York has a iron screw, one foot long, one and a half inch at such an hour, he was still more so at his ed better pleased with a clean tea-table than ed articles can be japanned, painted, and Normal school, a High school, and (we be- diameter, five threads to the inch. The bot- business. "Heaven!" cried he, "the relieve) three Reform schools, or houses of tom of the screw is attached to a square block prieve is locked up in my desk!" It was pleasure at the praise we could so well be inlaid with shell, etc. This is simply the refuge. In the Normal school, there are ten inches by six, which works between two brought. Sir Evan sent to the post office for stow on his wife's good management. To usually from ten to fifteen Indian youths, pre- guide-bars framed in the posts. On the bot- the truest and fleetest express. The repuieve paring to become teachers of their own peo tom of the screw there is a bevel wheel, four reached York the next morning, just at the er have come home to an untidy house, ma'am, and a half inches in diameter, which works | moment when the unhappy men were ascend-New Jersey has 1,500 common schools, into another on an iron shaft about five inches ing the cart. supported by an annual expenditure of \$272,- long, resting horizontally in bearings on the the screw rapidly up or down, but that gives flattering than at the present time. Wheat is at a cost of a little more than a million dol- obtained by a very simple contrivance, as fol- New York, and so of all other grain. And regiment, now stationed at Tortola, and a is loaned annually at not less than eight nor stands to press. An iron bail two by two and more than ten per cent. per annum interest. a half feet hangs upon each side of the table, acre in good condition which can be devoted back to Turtola in the steamer.

Batavia, Manilla and Sumatra trade, and a proper season; then plant corn upon every tion of the facts as above, and he was sent large proportion of the Chilian and Sandwich take the paper from the office or person with whom the back to Turtola in the steamer.

Island trade, so much so that at the Sandwich for it.

Island trade, so much so that at the Sandwich for it. This interest is the amount applied to tunion, etc., annually from the township fund.
There is also a county fund, arising from
fines. forfeitures, licensee for feltures, licensee f This interest is the amount applied to tu- about six inches from the ends, when let down to that crop. Let them also sow buckwheat, mion, etc., annually from the township fund. in front of the board, with a slight pressure turnips, and corn for fodder, so that they can fines, forfeitures, licenses, etc., which is dis- board and its load can be drawn forward by duced.

### Customs of the Turks.

Here is a whole volume concerning the customs, manners, and habits of the Turks. contained in a single paragraph:-

"The Turks abhor the hat; but uncoverhouses. The State is in earnest on the subject | ing the head, which with us is an expression of respect, is considered by them disrespect-Indiana holds property, in trust, for the ful and indecent. No offense is given by keeping on a hat in a mosque, but shoes must be left on the threshold; the slipper property, which consists chiefly of land, is to and not the turban is removed in token of respect. The Turks turn in their toes; they write from right to left; they mount on the right side of the horse; they follow their guests into a room, and precede them on leaving it; the left hand is the place of honor; paying one. throwing back the hand, instead of throw-Missouri has a school-fund of half a million; ing it towards them; they cut the hair from our short and close dresses indecent, our Iowa has made a spirited beginning in be- shaven chins a mark of effeminacy and servimen are. Marriages are registered, and Wisconsin has a school-fund of \$816,220, with the marriage the woman is virtually or husband does with her as pleases him best."

## A Remarkable Story.

One night while Sir Evan Napean was under secretary to the home department, he felt There was nothing but the sleepy sentinels. But in this walk, happening to pass the home office several times, he thought of letting himfind him, it is so early."

# The Next Crop.

The inducements held out to farmers to plant a large spring crop were never more

ses of one million of dollars, and a poll tax of ed back to its place. The entire hight of the the winter variety. Farmers in that region found in the funeral mansions of this city fully Boston!

one dollar on each white inhabitant. There press is about five and a half feet, and it oc-should not neglect the present opportunity to bear out the fame of their age. The building is also a school-fund of \$125,025. The State cupies two by two and a half feet of floor-room, make a paying crop of this grain. Spring described by Bonucci consists of a vestibule supports 704 schools, and expends \$25,000 a or with the weight on the lever and room to wheat sown early, rarely fails upon a prairie which opens into nine surrounding apartments. year upon them. Yet, there are more than turn down the bail and draw out the cheese- farm, where winter wheat is very uncertain. It is constructed of tufa rock, and the chamboard, would require about three by five feet If possible, it should be sown in February; bers all painted with red, black, and vellow of space. The frame is made of oak in the at any rate March should not pass before this freeco decorations of a panel character, simple Tennessee has a school-fund of nearly a mil- most substantial manner, and the whole only crop is put in, even if it is necessary to wade and subservient to architectural demands. In weighs one hundred and twenty-five pounds. over shoes in mud to do it. We have seen each of them were found vases, glass vessels, forty-five bushels per acre of spring wheat, carved ivory, terra cottas, &c.; in one the at the hands of the farmer.

> are spring crops, and may be grown with profit upon almost any farm in the country. Lastly, look at the price of potatoes, which are now selling for \$3 50 per barrel-more per bushel than corn, and more than wheat in ordinary years. With grain high, as it certainly will be next season, potatoes will continue to sell at high rates after the next crop comes to perfection. Farmers should make a note of this in time for spring operations. boiled, boiled oats and Indian meal, a piece Let them plant largely. The crop will be a of cooked meat suspended from the rafters N. Y. Tribune.

Guano on Potatoes. Good Peruvian guano is one of the best known manures for wheat, always increasing longer than this time is required, there must the yield. Wheat, however, generally does not command price enough to make the ap- be recollected that the sooner meat is put on plication profitable. The comparative price of potatoes is usually much higher than wheat, and hence it is probable if guano will benefit poultry all the materials for fattening themthe potato, its use would be profitable. To test this point, H. C. Ives, Esq., made the variety, and keep them quiet and comfortable, following experiment. He planted four acres as I have alluded to. It is well known that of potatoes, the soil and treatment being the the digestive process is sooner and easier finsame, except that on two acres 600 pounds of shed during a state of rest. A chicken should Peruvian guano were sown broadcast, previous have nothing to worry it, no anxiety of mind. to drawing out the furrows for planting.

than the others, and continued to grow better throughout the summer.

The potatoes were dug the last week in October, and accurately measured. On the unguanoed two acres there were 238 bushels, guano cost in New York 2 1.2 cents per proceeding to the First Cataract, there and ciety, No. 9 Spruce st., New York. pound; freight, breaking the lumps, sifting back, for the sum of £5 sterling. Every one and sowing it, would make its cost on the land, laughed at him—for even in those days a boat Seventh-day Baptist Publishing Soc.'s Publications 3 cents per pound, or \$9 per acre. For this cost at least £20 a month, and ten weeks was \$9 eighty-six bushels of potatoes were ob- considered a short time for the journey. Our

California has made splendid provision for the most unaccountable wakefulness that the best mode of applying the guano. The a barrel of meal, determining to live simply on tion, to hold office for three years. By the his mind to keep him awake. Still he found on the other, the guano was applied in the hill, for the upper country in quest of grain. How same time that it urges obedience to the command on the other, the guano was applied in the hill, for the upper country in quest of grain. How same time that it urges obedience to the command on the other, the guano was applied in the hill, for the upper country in quest of grain. How same time that it urges obedience to the command on the other, the guano was applied in the hill, for the upper country in quest of grain. rows left unguanoed were not more than half mainsail in squally weather, by using a pole as good as where guano was applied. [Moore's Rural New Yorker.

## The Clean Home.

What a beautiful sight a clean home is! saw appalled him. "A reprieve to be sent am going to talk a little to my readers about Provision is also made for County Superin- tion." The execution had been appointed for they will admire it so much, as to try and tendents. The Legislature has devoted one- the next day. It struck him that he had re- make their own (if they ever have one) as

Downing street, aroused him-it was past did not know the family, but when we heard For the free instruction of the people, there-three-and asked him if he knew any thing that the man was ill, and unable to work, we fore, there are in the whole United States, in about the reprieve being sent. In great stopped to make inquiries. On opening the alarm, the chief clerk could not remember. door, I shall never forget what pleasure we tween crushing rollers, or it may be ground "recollect yourself, it must have been sent, table was snow-white, the cups and saucers moist. When well ground, so as to break up The chief clerk said that he now recollected bright and clean, and the loaf, the morsel of all its knots, it is boiled in an iron kettle in history of the churches. he had sent it to the clerk of the Crown, butter on another plate, the knife and the a strong solution of potash and soda lye until orders and remittances for the above should whose business it was to forward it to York. spoons were just as clean too. The husband's it is reduced to a soft mass; the time requir- be addressed to the General Agent, George B. Utter, "Good!" said Sir Evan, "but have you his shirt, just ironed, was airing at the fire, and ed to effect this depends greatly on the quality receipt and certificate that it is gone?" "No." was as snowy as the table cloth. The whole of the straw. After this it is placed in the Then come with me to his house; we must kitchen was so clean, the chairs, dresser, clock- common rag engine used in paper mills and case, &c., shone so brightly, and every thing reduced to pulp. After this it is partially It was now four, and the Clerk of the had an air of so much neatness, that our first dried, when it may be rolled into sheets or Crown lived in Chancery-lane. There was words were words of delight at such a scene. a dirty, brawling beer-house, and smiled with varnished, and the molded articles may be something my sister said, he replied, "I nevsince I've been married. I do not know what a dirty house is." What a happy thing it would be for every husband to be able to

# A Tragical Tale.

A most tragical tale is told of the sufferings Pennsylvania maintains 9,699 public schools, no power of continuous pressure. That is higher this day than ever known before in of three soldiers of a detachment of the 69th lars a year. The average rate of compensa- lows: On this crank shaft there is a spur these large prices are not entirely the result black man, who got into a boat, the soldiers tion for made teachers is \$18 75 per month; wheel five and a quarter inches in diameter of speculation, based upon European war with the intention of deserting, and getting for females, \$11 46; but the schools are kept and about one inch thick, by the side of which news. Independent of the war demand, there over to Crab Island, and thence as opportuniopen on an average only five months in the an iron arm, three and a half feet long, hangs is a scarcity of breadstuffs abroad, which has ty offered to America. After awhile, the year. In Philadelphia, there are a Normal loosely on the shaft, so as not to interfere already drawn off the surplus of our crops, wind arising, they were driven out of their and a High school. The public schools of with its turning by the crank, which is turned until the price is affected by the natural law course, and so remained in the open boat for Philadelphia cost \$7 16 a year, for each so as to give all the pressure it can by hand, of demand and supply. The supply having several days, without food or water. At length and then the iron arm is lifted up and an in- become exhausted, and the great American one of the soldiers proposed to draw lots that Delaware has 236 common schools, and ex- genious catch upon it hooks into the cogs of granary, in a measure, emptied, the world one should be killed to furnish food for the the wheel, which may be turned still harder calls upon the farmers to refill it. There is others. They did so, and the lot fell upon by the increased power of the arm, and then another demand for grain besides the foreign Thomas Buckley, one of the soldiers, who Virginia, so far as we know, has no organ- a weight of twenty pounds on the arm will one, which will prevent prices from receding forthwith bound up his arm, and opened a vein India rubber, and are made to be of a nature ized system of public schools; nor, we believe, have North Carolina, Florida, Alabama, one hundred and forty pounds; or a weight of the several years to lieve, have North Carolina, Florida, Alabama, one hundred and forty pounds; or a weight of the several years to like the human hand—something like a cush-like the human hand—something like the human ha of 15 for a cheese of sixty or eighty pounds, hands employed in building railroads. These terward went raving mad, and jumped into with as little injury as possible to their tex-South Carolina supports 1,023 common and this may be a basket or pail with stones works cannot be suddenly stopped, no matter the sea. Buckley also died; and there return. schools, attended by 9,022 pupils, at an annu- or bricks, or any convenient article. In the what the pressure may be upon the money or mained only one soldier out of the party in first pressing of a cheese the arm will require grain market, because to stop them would be the boat, Wm. Lennon, who threw the dead Georgia has a school-fund of \$23,086, the to be lifted and catched anew two or three ruin to the capitalists. When a current once body into the sea, lashed the helm and left alone at present employs more than sixty interest of which is divided among the countimes, and once in the last pressing. The forms a channel, it is difficult to turn its himself to his fate. He had not tasted any of ships, many of them first-class clippers of the contrivance for putting cheeses in the press, course. The products of the American farm. Buckley's blood, because, according to his largest capacity, and they all load directly at Mississippi has no uniform school system. turning them, or taking them out, is very er have lately fallen into a channel, where own statement, he had felt a scruple at doing Calcutta for Boston which is the great mart Each township has a school-fund arising from ingenious. In the top of the table there the current of trade is sweeping them onward so, as he had been his comrade. After eleven and emporium for East India goods. Octhe lease of lands granted by Congress for is a wooden roller, which extends from to marts before unknown, producing prices days' drifting the boat was driven on the casionally there is an arrival at Philadelphia common school purposes—every sixteenth one side to the other, and made to raise before unthought of. We therefore counsel coast of St. Domingo, and the coast guard and New York from Calcutta, but only rarely section in each township having been so and fall, so that it lays with the top flush our country friends to prepare for a great found the survivor, and after giving him some is a cargo of Calcutta goods thrown upon those granted. These lands are leased mostly for with the surface. Over this lies a movable spring crop. Let them sow all the oats they refreshments carried him to Jacmel to the markets. Boston has also most of the Padang, ninety-nine years. The money thence arising is loaned annually at not less than eight nor stands to press. An iron bail two by two and more than terms are the plant corn. Let them sow all the oats they refreshments carried him to Jacmel to the markets. Boston has also most of the Padang, stands to press. An iron bail two by two and proper season: then plant corn with the facts are the plant corn. Let them sow all the oats they refreshments carried him to Jacmel to the markets. Boston has also most of the Padang, stands to press. An iron bail two by two and proper season: then plant corn with the facts are changed in the facts are changed

though the usual crop is far below that, main-complete furniture of a Greek tomb. The ly owing to the very bad treatment it receives building, from an inscription on a wall, had evidently been entered by the Romans. M Beans and peas, it will be seen, are quoted at \$1 50 to \$2 50 per bushel. Both of these the Necropolis of Canosa.

> FATTENING POULTRY.—Mr. C. Jackson, of Allegheny County, Pa., says he keeps his fattening poultry in a warm, quiet room, one with glass windows, with shutters facing the "I vary the food constantly, never giving

the same twice successively. Small potatoes always accessible, milk to drink, and water fresh every day, a heap of gravel, one of ashes and some charcoal, are my means of making poultry ready for the market in two weeks from the time they are put up to fatten. It be some mistake in the management. It should a fattening animal, whether a steer or chicken, the more tender it is. I place before my selves, tempt their appetites by giving them Could they anticipate their latter end and the As soon as the plants were visible, the guanoed ones exhibited a richer, darker hue ties of the land, they would be held very uneasy, and I make it a point to keep all such information from them?"

A YANKEE ON HIS TRAVELS.—It is relateconomical traveler had not boasted, however, On another part of the farm, Mr. Ives made of what he was unable to perform. He in now and then, not objecting to pull an oar, and singing "Yankee Doodle" when the labors of the day were over, he made himself so agreeable, and consequently was himself so pleased, that, on his return, with a complete knowledge of Philæ, Thebes, and Dendera, he declared, as he finished his last mess of porridge, that in his way only could the Nile, be "done" with any amount of profit. We would not recommend persons unaccustomed

to the backwoods to make the experiment.

SUBSTITUTE FOR PAPIER MACHE, -P. War ren, of Shodwell, England, patentee.—Straw such as that of wheat or oats, is cut into short pieces by a machine, and is then passed bemolded in molds. The sheets or the molded solution of glue or oil, and they are afterwards substitution of straw, for making papier mache, in place of paper.

An India Rubber Washing Machine. There is now on exhibition in Cincinnati an invention for washing clothes, which is represented as ling as similar to the operation of the wash coman's hands while sweating over a wash-tuo as the laws of mechanics will allow. The nature of the invention consists in constructing two rubbers, which are secured on arms suspended from two standards; one of the rubbers is secured to the lower end of one arm while the other is suspended to a similar arm secured to the main one by a hinge which allows the rubbers to be drawn together or apart at pleasure. The rubbers act so as to rub the cloth, to be washed, between them and fluted wash boards placed under them, one of which is stationary and the other movable—sliding—being moved by a treadle oper ated by the foot, to draw the cloth through regularly, to present new surfaces to be rub TRADE OF BOSTON.—The Calcutta trade

tributed in those townships that are destitute, a child, till the front edge rests on the crane, At the West, and particularly in Southern um, (Canosa,) erected during the best period centers at New York, and of the large fleet so that the cheese can be handled with ease Michigan, Northern Indiana, and Illinois, of Greek Asia. Canusium was in its glory now on its way from China ports to the Unit-Louisiana imposes a tax for school purpo- and without any inconvenience, and then roll- spring wheat is more extensively sown than about 400 years before Christ, and the objects ed States with teas, only one ship is bound to Boston Traveler,

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

No. 2—Moral Nature and Scriptural Observance of

the Sabbath. 52 pp.
No. 3—Authority for the Change of the Day of the Sabbath. 23 pp.

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

batarians. 4 pp.

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

4 pp.
No. 7—Thirty-six Plain Questions, presenting the main points in the Controversy; A Dialogue between a Minister of the Gospel and a Sabbatarian; Counterfeit Coin. 8 pp.
No. 8—The Sabbath Controversy: The True Issue

No. 9—The Fourth Commandment : False Exposition No. 10—The True Sabbath Entraced and Observed 16 pp. No. 11—Religious Liberty Eno gered by Legislative

Enactments. 16 pp. No. 12—Misuse of the Term Sabbath. 8 pp. No. 13-The Bible Sabbath. 24 pp. No. 14—Delaying Obedience. 4 pp. No. 15-An Appeal for the Restoration of the Bible Sabbath, in an Address to the Baptists, from the Seventh day Baptist General Conference. 40 pp. The Society has also published the following works

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

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

Church. 64 pp.
Also, a periodical sheet, quarto, The Sabbath Vindicator. Price \$1 00 per hundred. The series of fifteen tracts, together with Edward

Stennett's Royal Law Contended for," and J. W Morton's "Vindication of the True Sabbath," may be had in a bound volume. Price 50 cents. These tracts will be furnished to those wishing

them for distribution or sale, at the rate of 15 pages ed-and the fact seems tolerably well estab- for one cent. Persons desiring them can have them making a difference of 86 bushels per acre. lished—that an American, who made the tour forwarded by mail or otherwise, on sending their ad The guanced potatoes are much the largest, of Europe, nobody knows how-once arrived dress, with a remittance, to George B. Utter, Corres with scarcely a small one among them. The in Alexandria, and announced his intention of ponding Secretary of the American Sabbath Tract So

#### The Sabbath Recorder, Published Weekly.

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

The Sabboth Recorder is devoted to the exposition and vindication of the views and movements of the Seventh-day Baptist Denomination. It aims to pro ments of God and the faith of Jesus. Its columns are advocacy of all reformatory measures better than where it was sown broadcast. Four on the voyage, by sitting at the rope of the Department, care is taken to furnish matter adapted to the wants and tastes of every class of readers. As a Religious and Family Newspaper, it is intended tha the Recorder shall rank among the best.

## The Sabbath-School Visitor. Published Monthly.

Terms per Annum-Invariably in advance: One copy 

### The Seventh-dan Baptist Memorial Published Quarterly.

Terms \$1 00 a Year, 25 Cents a Number. Each number of the Memorial will contain a lithe craphic portrait of a Seventh-day Baptist preacher, to gether with a variety of historical, biographical, and statistical matter, designed to illustrate the rise, pro gress, and present condition of the Seventh-day Bap tist Denomination. Wood-cuts of meeting-houses will be introduced from time to time in connection with the

No. 9 Sprude-st., New York

# Postage.

In the State of New York, and 6 cents in any other part of the United States, payable in advance.

The postage on the Seventh-day Baptist Memorial is 2 cents a year in any part of the United States when paid in advance, or 4 cents a year when not paid in advance.

# Local Agents for the Recorder.

CONNECTICUT. Mys & Bridge. S. S. Griswold Adden. Rowsb Babcock.
Alfred. Chas. D. Langworthy
"Hiram P. Burdick.
Alfred Center N. V. Hull, Waterford & N. L. P. L. Berry RHODE ISLAND. t Hopkinton..C. M. Lewis. ed Hopkinton..Charles Spice Jamestown..Wm. A. Weeden Akron. Samuel Hunt. Pawcatuck . S. P. Stillman. " H. W. Stillman Brookfield. Andrew Babco Ceres. Geo. S. Crandall. honix..Thomas R. Green NEW JERSEY. larlborough..David Clawson State Bridge. John Permalee. Genesee. W. P. Langworthy, Gowanda. De os C. Burdick. lainfield. E. B. Titsworth. hiloh..lsaac West. PENNSYLVANIA. ossingville . . Benj. Stelle Leonardsville. W. B. Maxson. Lincklaen. Daniel C. Burdick. Hebron. . Hiram W. Babcock Quincy..Abram Burger. VIRGINIA. Newport. Abel Stillman. Nile. E. R. Clarke. Lost Creek..Eli Vanhorn. G. B. Run..Wm. F. Randol Petersburg. Geo. Crandall. N. Milton...Jeptha F. Randol White Oak...Zebulan Bee. Preston. J. C. Maxson. Richburgh . . John B. Cottrell. OHIO. Montra. Eli Forsythe. WISCONSIN. Sackett's Harbor. Elias Frink Scott. James Hubbard. Berlin. Datus E. Lewis.
So. Brookfield .Herman A. Hull Milton. Joseph Goodrich.
South Otselic .Francis Tallett. Utica. .Z. Campbell.

niec

to t

eaid

selv But

they enth T

exp greation from seve

Chr

To.

Sab

first can quee present less does the the first

The Sabbath Recorder.

Stephentown, J. B. Maxson.

wasou... deisey Stillman. West Genesee J.E. I. Maxson.

.E Maxson

Walworth .. H. W. Randolr

hitewater..Abel D. Bond ILLINOIS.

Farmington. Dennis Saunds Southampton. J. R. Butts.

NO. 9 SPRUCE-STREET, NEW YORK. Terms:

\$2 00 per year, payable in advance. Subscriptions not paid till the close of the year, will be liable to an additional charge of 50 cents. Payments received will be acknowledged in the paper so as to indicate the times to which they reach No paper discontinued until arrearages are paid except at the discretion of the publisher. Communications, orders andremittances should

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

Liabilities of those who take Periodicals.

Rates of Advertising.

each subsequent insertion. " " one year, (1993) 10.
For each additional square, two-thirds the above relea