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

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The Sabbath Recorder.

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

OBLIGATION OF THE SEVENTH DAY. BY JAMES A. BEGG. The Universal Observance of the Sabbath in Millen-

Continued from the Recorder of April 6, 1854.

It is indeed a blessed truth, revealed unto us by holy men of God, who spake as they righteousness and bliss shall be restored, and when its Maker shall again behold His handywork once more "very good," the Sabbath of the Lord, commemorative of its completion, shall be regularly observed by all the nations of the earth. Explicit assurance is he returns to portray the character and privileges of Millennial times. In the very close of the prophecies he uttered in the Spirit, remonstrating again with Israel, the Lord sets

should hereafter have a seed out of Jacob to serve Him, and out of Judah an inheritor of His mountains, and that His land shall yet Continuing His denunciations of wrath against the rebellious, God declares that such shall shall bless himself in the God of truth; and are forgotten, and because they are hid from mine eyes." (Ver. 11-16.) The former troubles shall have been forgotten, when the sin of former times shall have ceased. The time of general righteousness, and therefore tion of the same theme, the prophet, in the of abiding peace and blessedness, shall then ensuing and concluding chapter of his book, was recently called to his reward. The medhave come. This period is pictured forth in again remonstrates with those in Israel who ical men were not apprehensive of fatal remost attractive colors; "for," exclaims Je- rebel against the Lord; while, again, also, sults until the latter part of the week; and he hovah, "for, behold, I create new heavens, and To the latter, the prophet says in the name a new earth; and the former shall not be re- of the Lord, "Your brethren that hated you, watching for the "coming of his Lord;" and membered, nor come into mind. But be ye that cast you out for my name's sake, said, on first learning the fatal nature of his illness, glad and rejoice for ever in that which I Let the Lord be glorified; but He shall ap-observed, "Blesed hope of the Gospel! 1 create; for, behold, I create Jerusalem a re. pear, to your joy, and they shall be ashamed. ioicing, and her people a joy. And I will rejoice in Jerusalem, and joy in my people: and the voice of weeping shall be no more come with fire, and with His chariots like a morning," he replied, "I shall ask no more heard in her, nor the voice of crying. There an old man that hath not filled his days; for fire, and by His sword, will the Lord plead the child shall die an hundred years old; but with all flesh; and the slain of the Lord shall the sinner, being an hundred years old, shall be many. They that sanctify themselves, and be accursed. And they shall build houses, and inhabit them; and they shall plant vineyards, and eat the fruit of them. They shall the abomination, and the mouse, shall be connot build, and another inhabit; they shall not plant, and another eat; for as the days of a 17.) As here the prophet says "the Lord tree are the days of my people, and mine elect shall long enjoy the work of their hands. His anger with fury;" so Paul also testifies, They shall not labor in vain, nor bring forth that "the Lord Jesus shall be revealed from for trouble; for they are the seed of the bless. heaven with His mighty angels, in flaming ed of the Lord, and their offspring with them. fire, taking vengeance on them that know not repeating the last line again and again. And it shall come to pass, that before they God, and that obey not the gospel of our Lord call, I will answer; and while they are yet Jesus Christ." (2 Thess. 1, 7, 8.) He comes ble to speak, but was conscious to the end, speaking, I will hear. The wolf and the taking vengeance; for as the days of Noah and as texts of Scripture were repeated, gentlamb shall feed together, and the lion shall were, so shall also the coming of the Son of ly raised his hands.

Lord." (Ver. 17-25.) This, then, is another interesting and imsaints of every age, have looked and longed; | verses previously quoted, "It shall come, that and which continues to be held forth to faith I will gather all nations and tongues; and and hope, that we may be encouraged, and they shall come and see my glory. And I cheered, and strengthened in the good work | will set a sign among them, and I will send of the Lord, during our pilgrimage, by the those that escape of them unto the nations, to vision of coming purity and bliss. Renewed Tarshish, Pul and Lud, that draw the bow, to in every aspect, spiritual, moral, and physical, Zubal and Javan, to the isles afar off, that the world shall truly reflect the glory of its have not heard my fame, nor seen my glory; Lord. The thorn and the thistle shall cease to and they shall declare my glory among the annoy, giving place to the spontaneous growth Gentiles. And they shall bring all your breof the pine and the myrtle. The pristine har- thren for an offering unto the Lord out of all mony of creation, it is here again predicted, nations, upon horses, and in chariots, and in shall be restored in the earth. The instincts litters, and upon mules, and upon swift beasts, of animals, perverted so early on account of to my holy mountain Jerusalem. saith the the sin of rebel man, to whose dominion, in Lord, as the children of Israel bring an offerhis innocence, they had at first been absolutely ing in a clean vessel into the house of the committed, are now to be restored, and the Lord. And I will also take of them for creatures themselves to be replaced in their priests and for Levites, saith the Lord." (Is original subjection, and to enjoy their original lxvi. 18-21.) Measures are thus provided security—the most carnivorous feeding on for making known the glory of the Lord unto the growth of the earth, and the most ferocious | distant nations, and for bringing back His peoyielding docilely to the gambols of the play- ple to the Land of Promise, and to God's ful child; on the serpent alone, dust-eating | "holy mountain." Assurance of blessing beshall continue to intimate the curse inflicted, ling thus renewed, both to Israel and to the in consequence of its being made instrumen- Gentiles, the place formerly assigned to the tal in involving the human race in sin. As the Levites also is retained for them, as already days of a tree, (and trees there are, within and | we have seen from the statements in the con without the boundaries of Immanuel's land, cluding prophecies of Ezekiel. remarkable for age,) shall be the lengthened In this connection it is, that, in the last life of the blessed of the Lord-to such shall words of his book, Isaiah exclaims, "For as likewise be accorded nearer converse and the new heavens and the new earth, which I communion with their God-sorrow and sigh- will make, shall remain before me, saith the ing shall give place to universal joy and glad- Lord, so shall your seed and your name reness and Jerusalem, the city of the Great main. And it shall come to pass, that from King, and the city of men's most hallowed one new moon to another, and from one Sab-

many of the scenes through which the church for their worm shall not die, neither shall and the world have passed, in the bygone their fire be quenched; and they shall be an ages of rebellion and apostacy; but, in the age that is to come, iniquity, as ashamed, shall hide her head, and righteousness everywhere the Lord is thus pledged to continue, so long rejoicing, as it were, in a calm rapture; dif. prevail; and he who blesseth himself in the as the new heavens and the new earth remain, fusing around its fragrance; standing peace- baby is then laid softly in a cradle, or left to unduly your cares, and anxieties, and affecearth, shall bless himself in the God of truth while the world's inhabitants, of every clime, fully and lowly in the midst of other flowers." roll and creep, and take his infantile sport on tions, on books and papers! So intense and alone, Ol things shall, indeed, have passed come up to worship the Lord, manifested in The world may think nothing of the little a large matting which is spread across the devoted was the homage of your heart to- without genius, only makes half a character; away; the glory of the new heavens and of His glory, "from one new moon to another, flower—they may not even notice it; but whole length of the apartment.

the new earth shall wholly eclipse that of the and from one Sabbath to another." This is nevertheless it will be diffusing around a The sunniest time of the day is at the re
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those which perished at the flood, and there- Bright is the picture; and pleasing it is, even creation shall be thus renewed, when its also, if we be of kindred spirit. As the hea- be presented upon both. vens and the earth which were before the In reference to the New Moons, we may flood perished, so also, the apostle informs us, remark, that, among other purposes of God the heavens and the earth which are now, are in the creation of the sun and moon, it is destined to destruction likewise, not again by stated that both were to be "for signs and

> take of the food they fed upon when first they came from their Maker's hand.

Adopting the same strain, and in continua-(Is. lxvi. 4, 5.) A promise follows of the restoration of Israel to their own land, and of comfort to Jerusalem, when "the Lord will whirlwind, to render His anger with fury, purify themselves in the gardens behind one tree in the midst, eating swine's flesh, and samed together, saith the Lord." (Ver. 5will come with fire," and that He will "render the presence of the Lord.

associations and solemnities, shall be, to all, bath to another, shall all flesh come to wora rejoicing, and to all, shall her people be a ship before me, saith the Lord. And they shall go forth, and look upon the carcases of Sad, and dark, and dreary, have been the men that have transgressed against me;

fore reserved unto fire against the day of in anticipation, to behold a world renewed GREEN PASTURES AND STILL WATERS iudgment and perdition of ungodly men. In materially, intellectually, morally, and spiritview of that solemn fact and time, and ex- ually; redeemed from sin and from Satan's pressly referring thereto, the Apostle Peter usurpation, and visibly ruled and reigned over exclaims, "Nevertheless, we, according to in righteousness by the Son of God as the His promise, look for new heavens and a new Son of man. And the earth now once more earth, wherein dwelleth righteousness." (2 purged from pollution, and highly privileged, Pet. iii. 5-13.) The promise of God by again shall God receive aright the homage of Isaiah, already quoted-and by Isaiah alone His creatures, at all times, but especially has this "promise" of the Lord been express- manifested at the periods of New Moon and ly recorded-gladdened the hearts of apostles | in the holy Sabbath; and graciously does He were moved by the Holy Ghost, that when and apostolic men, as it will cheer our hearts promise to accept the sincere services then to

water, but by fire. But the apostolic consola- for seasons." (Gen. i. 18; Ps. civ. 19.) And tion is, that we are divinely taught to look for in Israel's law He appointed at New Moon "new heavens and a new earth, wherein the service of trumpet-blowing, together with dwelleth righteousness;" and from the prophet | the offering of special sacrifices. (Numb. x. given of this by the same prophet, Isaiah, in through whom the promise is recorded, we 10; xxviii. 11; Ps. lxxxi. 3.) It is not conlearn that this will be when he creates Jeru- sistent with our present purpose to enter salem a rejoicing and her people a joy; when upon a consideration of the signification of creation's curse shall be removed, and peace such rites; but we notice that that season, as and blessedness shall prevail in the earth. | well as the Sabbath, was used by His people, All glorious and blissful as is the scene so as we learn from their Scripture history, for recorded by Isaiah, and quoted above, it is worship and religious instruction, in other forth their iniquities, and the iniquities of not a scene exclusively spiritual, nor of a na- places besides the temple. (2 Kings iv. 23.) their fathers, while yet it is declared that He ture pertaining to the condition of disembodi- Having, however, equally with the Sabbath, will not utterly destroy them, but that He ed spirits, nor even of the state of resurrec- been perverted from its rightful place and tion saints. Not by those in the heavens use by Israel's hypocritical services, equally above, but by those upon the earth, are the when this was the case, were its services also promised privileges to be enjoyed. It is the rejected. But the faithful observance of "Jerusalem" which has so long been left of these seasons in the divinely appointed manbe blessed for the enjoyment of those who her people, and been trodden under foot of ner, has as truly been required of them. shall have sought Him. (Is. lxv. 1-10.) her enemies, which is to be made "a rejoic. And we have already seen, from the prophe- establishment at which poor women, who are ing;" and it is her people that are to be then cies of Ezekiel, that in those Millennial times obliged to go out to work, may leave their ina joy. It is Israel in the flesh that shall build of which we here speak, the New Moon shall fants to be taken care of during the day. It respectful air, bringing each a tribute of and plant, and enjoy the fruit of their labors, indeed continue to hold its sacred place to- is not a Foundling Hospital, but a place of needle-work, or some playthings! With leave their names for a curse, and that He And although the days and months of infancy safe-keeping for the children of poor but hon-safe-keeping in it, and that he who blesseth himself in the earth, though the days of God's elect shall be as | xlvi. 1, 3, 6; xiv. 17.) And we farther learn | signifies literally a manger, and is taken from | for whose well-being they have been able to the days of a tree, still "the child shall die" from the statement of Isaiah now before us, the nativity of Christ. The name is explain- do something! even if an hundred years old; and still, though that so far from this observance of the New ed by a passage of Scripture inscribed on the he that sweareth in the earth, shall swear by changed in their instincts, the wolf and the Moon being confined to the house of Israel walls: "They wrapped him in swaddling charity thus engages the sympathy of children. the God of truth; because the former troubles lion, as well as the lamb and the bullock, shall in the blissful times of the coming age, that clothes, and laid him in a manger." Hu- There are but few scenes of poverty and sufnot only be preserved and retain their place then shall "all flesh" come to worship before mane and benevolent ladies of the city have fering on which they can look with impunity. in the earth with men, but they all shall par- the Lord, "from one New Moon to another." long felt the want of such an institution, which | For the pauperism of large cities is so mixed [To be continued.]

DEATH OF A GOOD MAN.

himself was not early aware of his nearness to have nothing to do now but to fall into the eternal arms of Love that are underneath

shall be no more thence an infant of days, nor and His rebuke with flames of fire. For by have to do with! Happy Sabbath, that shall questions now about time; it is eternity I never end!" He expressed his own feelings also in that verse:

"A guilty, weak, and helpless worm, On thy kind arms I fall Thou art my strength and righteousness. My Jesus and my all.

About the time that his beloved flock were uniting in the hymn of praise in the sanctuary, and but a few hours before his departure,

" Part of the host have crossed the flood, And part are crossing now "__ In the closing hours of his life he was una-

eat straw like the bullock; and dust shall be Man be. He will, however, gather out of His A few minutes before his death, one of his the serpent's meat. They shall not hurt nor kingdom all things that offend, when the children said to him, "Jesus is with you, destroy in all my holy mountain, saith the world shall receive times of refreshing from father?" He gently pressed the hand which Having vindicated His righteousness against | gradually more feeble and at longer intervals, portant representation of the period for which the workers of iniquity, Jehovah, by the without a sigh or struggle, his soul departed, patriarchs, and prophets, and apostles, and prophet, exclaims in continuation from the as a child that falls asleep in the arms of a kind and tender parent.

RELIGION AND POLITICS.

The celebrated Robert Hall, in his admirable article entitled "Christianity consistent with a love of Freedom," uttered the follow ing opinions, which are especially pertinent to the present state of affairs among us:-

"Though Christianity does not assume any immediate direction in the affairs of government, it inculcates those duties and recommends that spirit which will ever prompt us to cherish the principles of freedom. It teaches us to check every selfish passion, to consider ourselves as parts of a great community, and to abound in all the fruits of an active benevolence. The particular operation of this principle will be regulated by circumstances as they arise, but our obligation to cultivate it is clear. If we are bound to protect a neighbor or even an enemy from violence, to give him raiment when he is naked, or food when he is hungry, much more ought we [ministers] to do our part toward the preservation of a free government, the only basis on which the enjoyment of these blessings can securely rest. He who breaks the fetters of slavery and delivers a nation from thraldom, forms, in my opinion, the noblest comment on the great law of love, whilst he distributes the edifice of public liberty, repairs its foundations, and strengthens its cement when he beholds it hastening to decay."

For the Sabbath Recorder. "He maketh me to lie down in green pastures; he leadeth beside the still waters."

Where the softly flowing waters Murmur on the silent air, There my Saviour gently leads me, To His pastures green and fair.

There no dark, unholy passion, Can disturb my peaceful breast; By His hand sustained and guided. 'Neath his wings my soul can rest.

When my heart is sad and weary, Then His cheering voice I hear: "Fainting soul, renew thy courage— I am with thee—never fear." When my roving feet have wandered

From the strait and narrow way; When hope's radiant wings are drooping— Clouded faith's clear beaming ray; Then he pleads, in accents tender. "Weary spirit, come to me; Though thy sins may be as scarlet,

By my blood thou canst be free. When the dark, tempestuous ocean, Of life's sorrow, care, and fear, Rolls around me in its fury,

'Tis His hand supports and guides me; 'Tis his voice dispels my gloom; And when this life's cares are ended, He will lead me to the tomb.

Then my Saviour 's ever near.

INFANT ASYLUMS OF PARIS.

Communicated to The Independent by a French lady. Of the many institutions of charity with which Paris abounds, one of the latest is an of study. Rev. Thomas Stratten, of Hull, England, soft influence which is exerted by the preutility of this work in Paris, where it has extended with great rapidity, and where its happy influence has been proved by the diminution of mortality among children, as well as by the moral improvement of mothers.

> The organization of these Creches—which thus bear the name of the first cradle of our Saviour-has been, as it should be, the work of woman. A contribution of a small sum gives to each member the title and privilege of an inspectress. At an annual meeting are chosen the ladies of the committee, to whom are made the reports of the secretary and treasurer, and of the physicians who visit the houses daily, and whose medical advice is offered gratuitously. The only services which are paid are those of the nurses, who are appointed to each establishment to the number of four or five for thirty children. These women are responsible for any infringement of the rules, and are subject to the censure of the lady inspectresses, and of the physicians, who record their opinions upon the temperature of the hall, the cleanliness of the children, and the attendance and care of the nurses, in a register, which is open to the inspection of every visitor.

"Placed always as nearly as possible in the center of a district of the working population, this infant asylum presents the most pleasing inhabited barren strand, about thirty miles stomach, which had been used as inclosures and attractive spectacle, and often appears as a refreshing oasis in the midst of the miserawas in his; and then, his breathing becoming | ble dwellings which surround it. On every side of a large hall—the windows of which give free entrance to the air and the sunare ranged little cradles, with curtains white as snow. Cages full of singing-birds are suspended from the walls, which enliven the place with their joyous notes, and sometimes knowledge, amounting to upwards of eight to fail of a beneficial effect in convincing all musical-boxes are kept playing; for it was soon found that infants, taken from the songs and prattle of their mothers, pined and grew them so shattered, or reduced to a state of sickly under the influence of silence and repulp, as to be of little or no value. But what

Each cradle is designated by a number, to which is attached the name of the member whose annual contribution has provided for its endowment and support. Sometimes only the initials are given, but more often the name of a beloved child, whose mother, full of happiness, has felt her heart overflow in this work of love and charity; or, alas! who may have been led to this act of pity by her grief for one that is lost, and who writes the name of her dead child over the cradle of the poor. heaven alone is unassailable. God has been the price of it was above rubies. It was the Thus ladies of the richest families, drawn by to me a G d full of mercy; and not the least word of God. We were glad to see it. The opposite motives, meet in this common chari- of his mer less do I find in the cheerful resig- sight of it sent a tide of pleasant thoughts ty. Here the happy mother, after having at nation with which he now enables me to feel through our hearts. If we knew not where tended to the duties of love in her own nur- and to say, 'The Lord gave, and the Lord the tempest had sent the body, we could not sery, comes to watch with a vigilant eye over the care given to the offspring of poverty and want; while the black vail and mourning robe tell that the broken-hearted mother finds, in this care for others' children, a balm to soothe her sorrow for her own.

heavens and the earth which are now—pollut. The blessed termination of past and present sweet fragrance upon all who dwell within its turn of the mothers. At noon they are free thod of weaning you from them, your Heaven- great man. Charles XII. was a specimen of

charge the sweet offices of maternity. Saved idolater, has, in mercy to your soul, removed seeking the mother's breast.

Recorder.

that is inscribed over the cradle of the poor, and it is their little purse which furnishes the greatest part of the funds necessary for its support. The piece of gold, given by an indulgent grandfather on New Year's day, is no longer spent on a useless toy, but is laid aside for a cradle. The little girl, seated at her mother's side, strives with new zeal to become initiated into the mysteries of sewingfor her great ambition is to complete, herself alone, a little wardrobe for the babies. A visit to the Creche is a reward for long days

How many times have we seen joyous bands of children enter, with an eager, yet timid and

should relieve the burden of the overtasked up with vice, that no wise parent would dare workwoman, but without taking away her to take a child to look upon all that wretchedchild, or discharging her from all maternal ness. Let this new work, which is now comduties, or robbing the domestic circle of that | mencing in this country, be their charity. Let this be the first tie which shall unite them to sence of infancy. More than fifteen years' suffering humanity. Let it be their first experience have shown the importance and school of self-denial, and of devotion to the relief of others.

DR. DUFF AND HIS BIBLE.

Dr. Duff, as is well known, was the first Church of Scotland in its organized capacity. field, all things seemed to have been propi- him that the whole claim was a gross fraud, were permitted to test his resolution and to ernment, and measures were taken to investion, will be found interesting:

north of Cape Town. With the utmost diffi- for the poison, and were much worn from culty, the passengers and crew escaped with being carried long in the packet. their lives. The noble vessel soon went to pieces, and almost every thing-on board perished. The losses of the missionary were ford, pronouncing sentence upon the criminal: such as could not easily be recovered. Be- "The unexampled ingenuity of the net-work sides the loss of personal property, from a spread out on this trial, and the fact that it collection of books, in every department of has been exposed at the last stage, ought not hundred distinct works, only a few odd vol- men, that if they will trample on laws human umes were picked up on the beach; most of and divine, they shall suffer for it." was felt most, as being to him irreparable, was the entire loss of all his journals, notes, memorandums, essays, &c.—the fruits, such as they were, of the reflection and research of many years, when he possessed special opportunities which he could never expect again to realize. "But they are gone," was his own written declaration at the time, "they are gone; and blessed be God I can say 'gone' without a murmur. So perish all earthly things; the treasure that is laid up in gem of the western coast. So precious, yea, hath taken away; blessed be the name of the but hope this precious Bible had sent the

Bagster's Comprehensive Bible and Psalm the fly leaf: Book; which, as the parting memorial of a The Cheche is not a mere gift of alms to few dear friends, had been carefully wrapped the poor. It is a help to the hard-working up in leather, and thus escaped uninjured by greatest blessing which man can receive from woman; but it does not take from her all re- the waters of the briny deep. Ah! the lesman; but next to that is the merit of him who, sponsibility for the care of her child; and the schooling of a mysterious Proviin times like the present, watches over the trifling tax of two cents a day is paid in every dence seemed now complete, and its designs trifling tax of two cents a day is paid in every dence seemed now complete, and its designs case, except those of most extreme poverty. The form six o'clock in the morning the doors are open, and the mother enters with her little one in her arms, and after a last kiss dence seemed now complete, and its designs dence seemed now complete. He who degree dence seemed now complete, and its designs dence seemed now complete, and its designs dence seemed now complete. He who degree dence seemed now complete dence se The pious Jonathan Edwards describes a and caress, goes to her work, leaving it in had been, to a degree never previously imagin- lines were placed there by her whose image Christian as being like "such a little flower the care of the nurses. The child is immedicied; a wholesale idolater of books and written was now before us. Her own fond and pious as we see in the spring of the year, low and stely unburdened of the poor garment which papers! It seemed as if the heavens had sud- heart had made this gift, and sought an exed as these have again become, even as were rebellion—the rectification of sin's disorders. lowly sphere. မြေးချုပ် မေသမားမြော်ပြီးပြီးလို့သည်။ မေသညညာ သည် သည်သည့် မျှားခြော်သေးကြောင်းပြည်သို့သည် သည် သည် ရမာမော်မြော်သည ကြောမာရေသော မေသည် သည့်သည်။ နေသင်လေသည် ကြောင်းသည် သည် အသကြောင်းသည်။ ရေသည် သည်သော်သည် မေသည်မည် မြော့သော်သည်။

from all fear of accident, or of long hours of the idols-sinking them all to the bottom of crying and pain, to the little being left behind, the deep, or scattering them in useless frage they have worked with new courage, and ments on this desolate shore, all, all, save one. now, in this hour of rest, they experience the and that is the ever-blessed Book of Life. full bliss of being mothers. The infants, ly- Here is the Bible for you; grasp it as the ing in their nests, hear the steps and voices of richest treasure of infinite wisdom and infinite the mothers approaching, and raise their little love—a treasure which, in the balance of heads like so many young birds. It is beau- Heaven, would outweigh all the books and tiful to see the mother go to her child, take it papers in the universe. Go, and prayerfully up in her arms, and talk to it in that sweet | consult that unerring chart, that infallible dilanguage which a mother only can use. With rectory; humbly trust to it, and to your God; what true instinct does the infant recognize and never, never will you have reason to rethe maternal voice! Its eye lights up with gret that you have been violently severed intelligence, its little arms are extended, and from your idols, as thereby you become more it offers its lips to be kissed, even before firmly linked by the golden chain of grace to the throne Eternal." Assuredly, had Jehovah In such a work of charity there is a real himself, in terms such as these, addressed the poetry; and it naturally assumes the most poor trembling, convicted idolater, in accents graceful forms. Thus, in all prosperous fam- of thunder, when standing apart on that dreary ilies of Paris, the contribution to the Creche African strand, the gracious design of Proviis an annual gift which is never forgotten; dence could not have been more distincily inbut by common consent it is placed under the terpreted, nor the precious lesson more inefpatronage of the children. It is their name faceably engraven on the inner table of the

AN IMPRESSIVE LESSON. "Be sure your sin will find you out," was

the admonition of the Hebrew lawgiver to

two of the tribes of Israel, who he had rea-

son to fear might be tempted to deal unfairly

with their brethren. The admonition conveys a truth which, with but rare exceptions, has held good in all ages, and among all people. Recently it has been most impressively enforced in the infamous career and tragical death of Dr. George A. Gardiner. This individual is represented as a man of good appearance and education, and from the vast scheme of fraud which he conceived and carried through with perfect success, it is evident that he possessed talents which, rightfully applied, might have earned for him an honorable position among men. But he chose a career of guilt, and he has received his reward. By an ingenious and elaborate series of forgeries and frauds, he obtained from the Mexican commission nearly half a million of dollars, and left this country for Europe, without a suspicion resting upon him. After paying his counsel and other claims, he was able to leave some \$200,000 subject to his order, in Washington and New York. His success seemed complete, and his security beyond a doubt. But while he was abroad, a new clerk happened to enter into the service of the Mexican commissioners—a man who had lived fifteen years in Mexico. It also happened to fall to the duty of this clerk to file away the various papers belonging to the commission, and among them the Gardiner documents. It happened, too, that the clerk's missionary ever sent to heathen lands by the attention was at once arrested by the palpable evidence of fraud, in the vouchers of Dr. Up to the time of his sailing for his foreign Gardiner. A thorough examination satisfied itous. The winds and the waves, however, His suspicions were communicated to govtry his faith. The following incident, from tigate the affair. An injunction was laid upon which he educed lessons of practical instruct a considerable portion of the money Gardiner had left in bank. He returned, was indicted. No sooner had he embarked, than that and took his trial; but he was so ably defendgracious God who has "the times and the ed, and his plot had been so carefully laid. seasons" engraven in the roll of Providence, that the jury were staggered, and could not caused the day of visitation and of trial to agree. On a second trial, he was convicted, arise. Seldom has there been a voyage, from and sentenced to ten years imprisonment. first to last, so fraught with disaster and dis- The next stage in the drama was his suicide cipline; within the "floating home" of the |-a terrible confession of the justice of his deep, a fiery furnace from the combustion of sentence, and an awful blow to the friends evil tongues and wicked hearts; without, un- who had stood by him through the prosecuusual vicissitudes of tempest and of danger, tion. The wretched man died with a lie in These, however, were but the beginnings of his mouth, as the physicians who made a trouble—the first wavings of the rod of chas- chemical analysis of the contents of the stomtisement, to prepare for the crushing stroke. | ach, testified to finding strichnine and brucine On Saturday night, the 13th of February, the in quantities more than sufficient to destroy vessel violently struck on the rocks of an un- life. Pieces of parer were also found in the

> The admonition which this event carries with it, was well expressed by Judge Craw-

LN. E. Farmer.

THE SAILOR'S HOME.

After the recent heavy storm on the coast of Massachusetts, a sailor's chest, which had been swept from some wrecked vessel, was cast on shore, and opened by those who found it. A narrator says :-

"But we found a precious treasure in the sailor's chest. No diamond of Brazil-no spirit to a heavenly home. No name yet met The only article which was recovered in a our eyes. But these beautiful lines, cut out wholly undamaged state, was a quarto copy of of some book or periodical, were pasted on

'A parent's blessing on her son, Goes with this boly thing; The love that would retain the one, Must to the other cling. Remember, 'tis no common toy, A mother's gift !- remember, boy.'

"In company with the Bible we found

Genius without judgment, or judgment

of mid sarion costs? wishingly at & Marie 1811 1

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

BAPTISM-ITS DESIGN.

The ordinance of Bantism, as it stands connected with the Christian dispensation, is a and the resurrection. The figure of its hope of Christianity is a hope of a glorious re surrection and a blissful immortality beyond the grave.

The apostle Paul, in arguing the question of the resurrection, in 1 Cor. xvi. manifestly gives this view of the doctrine. He says: "Else what small they do, who are baptized in the Sabbath Recorder, headed Communion, for the dead, if the dead rise not at all? Why are they then haptized for the dead?" No interpretation of this passage seems so clear and satisfactory as the one which makes baptism a figure of death and the resurrection. By the inquiry the apostle raises, he shows the inconsistency of the docrine which declares that "there is no resurrection of the dead." Why is baptism given as a figure of the resurrection, if there is to be none. Baptism | a feeler' than otherwise. But on reading a would be destitute of its significance, if robbed of its application to the resurrection. Such is the sense given of it in the argument from which we have made the quotation.

The same view is taken of baptism by the apostle in Romans vi. 3-6. "Know ye not, it serious and candid attention. It has, as that so many of us as were baptized into every thing else has, a right and a wrong side. Jesus Christ, were baptized into his death? Wherefore we are buried with him by baptism into death, that like as Christ was raised up from the dead by the glory of the Father, even so we also should walk in newness of life. For if we have been planted together in the likeness of his death, we shall be also in the likeness of his resurrection." The doctrines of death, burial, and resurrection, are so clearly brought out in connection with the doctrine of baptism, that we can not fail to see that they are inseparably blended. We are buried by haptism. We rise from that burial to newness of life in Christ. The apostle, as if fearful that the idea might not be seed for the production of plants. So in bapthat planting and burial springs up the spirit-

uses similar language. "Buried with him in baptism, wherein also ye are risen with him, hath raised him from the dead." Col. ii. 12.

guage, " The like figure whereunto even bapheaven, and is on the right hand of God."

All these passages we have now quoted teach the same thing—that baptism is a figure of death, burial, and resurrection. The apost a necessary and fit conif there dia

nection bety .The Savi 🤫 to this connect and resurre. ." But I hav: and how an ed." He v king forward to the great , when he should be over-

ings and in In addition to these scripture proofs, the form of bank's very suggestive of the doc- Lord's Supper. resurrection. The disciple is buried in the liquid grave by baptism. ive and significan

a complete and sufficient one. All other a complete and sufficient one. All other reasonable. forms added to this, in initiating members into

Jesus Christ made perfect. As there is "no work, nor device, nor knowledge, nor wisdom, in the grave," before the resurrection to everlasting life, so in baptism, which is a figure of death and resurrection, there are no services necessary after its burial in water before ris-

view of the ordinance of baptism is, that each disciples at the time of the institution of the baptized believer should regard himself as belonging to the church of God, and bound an exception; and, so far as we are informed, pure and free from sin; and that he is no longer at liberty to live in sin, since by his burial he has signified his deadness to it, and his newness of life in Christ.

COMMUNION AT THE LORD'S TABLE.

Some few weeks since, I noticed an article over the signature of S. S. Griswold. Refer ring to his early education and subsequent reflections upon this subject, he says, he has found it difficult to reconcile his mind to what is termed restricted communion. His conformity with the usage of the denomination with which he is connected has subjected his conscience to a severe trial. I was almost persuaded that the article was intended rather as subsequent article by the same writer, published in the Recorder of March 30th, I came to the conclusion that he has serious scruples in regard to his present practice. The subject is sufficiently important to have given to

The writer states that the Passover, in the

Jewish national church, was enjoined upon all the members of the family of Israel, as a memorial of their deliverance from Egyptian bondage; and he seems to think it is analogous to the institution of the Lord's Supper as a memorial of a spiritual deliverance which Christ was to accomplish for them in the world. I think brother G. has mistaken the event to be commemorated by the Passover. I know not as it is any where said in the Scriptures, that the Passover was designed to commemorate the deliverance from Egyptian bondage, nor the passage of the Israelites through the different as to the moral and spiritual condition come in. Here on the foreign ground there Red Sea, as some suppose; but to commemo- of those with whom we receive these emappreciated, adds the familiar fact of planting rate the immunity of the children of Israel, on whose houses the blood of the lamb was tism, we are planted, we are buried; from found when the angel passed them, and destroyed the first-born of the Egyptians-the ual life in Christ. No figure or act could be angel of death passing over them. The term more expressive of death and resurrection passover was called by the Latins and Greeks, pascha not from the Greek pascho, to suffer, In writing to the Collossians, an Apostle but from the Hebrew word pesach, a passing over, a sparing, immunity from suffering; and it is so stated in Exodus 12: 26, 27-" And through the faith of the operation of God, who it shall come to pass, when your children shall say unto you, What mean you by this service? The Apostle Peter also, in 1 Peter iii. 21, that ye shall say, It is the sacrifice of the Lord's 22, presents the same thought in the lan- Passover, who passed over the houses of the children of Israel in Egypt, when he smote tism doth also now save us, (not the putting the Egyptians, and delivered our houses." In away the filth of the flesh, but the answer of like manner it is represented by the apostle a good conscience toward God,) by the re- to the Hebrews, (ch. 11: 28,) "By faith he surrection of Jesus Christ, who is gone into kept the Passover, and the sprinkling of blood, lest he that destroyed the first-born should touch them." And in a similar sense it is expressed by the apostle, (1 Cor. 5: 7,) "For even Christ our Passover is sacrificed for us.' so blended their subjects, So that "the sprinkling of the blood of Jesus" obtains an exemption from the punishment of sin for such as truly believe in him, while this Belf, unquestionably, refers punishment falls upon all who believe not. etween oaptism and death Neither does it appear that the Lord's Supper nen he says, (Luke xii, 50.) was designed to commemorate our deliverance from the bondage of sin, but the death of tened till it be accomplish- Christ, through which this deliverance is obtained. Thus the main feature of the analogy between the two institutions is, at best, but hypothetical; and is by no means a proper ground on which to determine who are the proper subjects of the communion of the

Neither is there any analogy between the members of the Jewish commonwealth and essents his deadness to the the members of Christ's mystical body. The world, and burners r separation from it. He congregation of Israel may be called a church tism or burial, not to the in the sense intended by Stephen, Acts 7: world, but in the courch, a separated, baptiz- 38. The ecclesia, here rendered church, siged disciple of (the st; or, as an Apostle ex- nified nothing more than the congregation, and wness of life. This is the should have been so translated into English. he Saviour has chosen to It is in vain that we seek for an analogous reon of his church from the lationship between the enslaved Israelites in ver is baptized out of the Egypt, and the members of the gospel church. or from the world in death, no religious ordinances nor institutions given surrection to immortality to them; for circumcision was but a national in the church in heaven. rite, and had no other prospective bearing were expressive of the Christ- than an inheritance in the land of Judea. in the promise of eternal And why does our brother call eating the life, than his ready submission to "burial by Jewish Passover a communion? What combaptism," a walking thereafter "in new- munion was there in eating this feast? And the church on earth. Con- he says the Passover was given to the Jewish sidered in this light, the ordinance of baptism church irrespective of its sectarian divisions. is robed with a greeny and beauty that it could How a people who had no religion, or at most not otherwise as It is peculiarly expression religious theory, could have sectarian amine these relics of Old Testament times. divisions among them, is difficult to tell. And They will serve to strengthen the confider It was undoubtedly for this purpose that to conclude from such a gratuitous assump- he may have in the history of the nation of to death. And after selling off their effects Jesus Christ chose and appointed it as the tion, that the Lord's Supper was given to the Israel, and their transactions with Egypt. Dr. at a trifling price, as a last resort, little preinitiatory service in his church. There is no Christian church, irrespective of its sectarian Abbott was in Cairo, Egypt, for twenty years, ferable to death, of which it is the usual pre-

The Lord's Supper was detached and in- Egypt, as well as to the Pasha himself. It sition of beggars. None of our friends of the church, take just so much from the ordi- dependent of all previous Jewish institutions. was by this that he was able to bring away so the Chung family, however, had yet been re- either of the partners to hire the first person nance of baptism, and leave it stripped in part It was instituted by Christ as a memorial of large and valuable a collection of the ancient duced to that extremity. But they were they met with that would answer their purof its impressive character. We have no his sufferings, and given only to his disciples. treasures of that famous country. This most account in the Gospel of any other service in And our brother says it was given to them remarkable museum is about to close, and receiving meralicis into the church. The irrespective of their sectarian divisions. He the question begins to excite the attention of saw her before. Her father in-law, Mr. Lo, addition of services between baptism thus assumes that there were sectarian divis. some of our citizens, whether there should the old gentleman who used to be so preju- it would be expected, that if the seventh-day assailed by Senator Douglas. An address that there were sectarian divis. and church memiorship, seems much like the ions among the twelve apostles as early as the not be an effort made to secure the collection adroit slipping is by the Romish church of institution of this ordinance. Now, by what permanently to this city. Peter Cooper has pected he would ever welcome us to his house, him on the first day of the week, and so of the purgatory between death and the kingdom of record does it appear that this was the case? generously offered a room in his Institute band of Ne-May, went with me to the house heaven. They a all inventions framed by Upon what doctrines or duties of religion did when completed, for its perpetual free exhi- of Nya, a daughter of Ana, the blind grand- of their business. I can see no reason for ing him to accept the service as a testimonial the skillful hand of man to complete what they differ? If he knows of none, why does bition, and subscriptions are on foot to secure mother of whom you have known something. complaint in such a case.

from inference and analogy, when explaining at the estimated value, (sixty thousand doland enforcing the institutions of the Christian lars,) and make it, as it ought to be, one of religion, has already wrought immense injury the attractions of our city. Then the land of to the cause and interests of religion in the Egypt would be seen by the traveler in the Christian church. One would think that we, ing to life and a place in the church of Christ as a denomination, had seen and felt quite only be seen in the metropolis of the new enough of this mischievous work. No one One practical lesson to be learned from this can doubt that there was a unity among the the implement, of those who Lord's Supper, unless the case of Judas was by his initiation into it, to keep himself this unity continued a considerable time after the ascension of Christ; so that we cannot in fer from the institution any thing by which we can determine who are the proper recipients of this Supper, when the condition of the church is so widely different, as it now is.

From 1 Cor. 10: 16, and 11: 24, 25, Bro. Griswold infers that the Lord's Supper is no est of fellowship, except that of Christians with their Saviour; and no communion, excent that of the blood and body of Christ. If, indeed, he thus views the design and use of this ordinance, it is difficult to imagine how his conscience could be so severely tried in conformity to what he calls restricted communto its narrowest possible limits. I have supposed that those who acknowledge no intercommunion with others in this ordinance, could hardly have cause of grief on account of a restricted communion; especially when the celebration of the ordinance is extended to all the members of the church, and to all the churches in the connection. If there is that whether it comes to hand or not is a matno test of fraternal fellowship in partaking of the Supper with others, then there is no test of disfellowship in refusing communion with them, and no just reason for complaint of a want of charity to others, when a body of received by the bark Storm a few weeks after Christians think it proper to restrict the communion to the limits within which their church discipline is acknowledged.

That the bread and wine used in the encharist are the communion of the body and blood of Christ, I do most heartily admit, and also that we should eat these emblems of his body and blood in memory of him; and further, have found but little opportunity for preach that it is the duty of every communicant to ing, and begin to read the designs of Proviexamine himself in anticipation of the Supblems? Certainly not. Bro. G. would as | much opportunity to reason with them about suredly examine his brother, were he to ask for baptism, or membership in the church, and dinance to him. or admit him into the church. And if he should have to labor with a delinquent brother, he would certainly think it his tence and intentions for the future, before he the city, I hired a teacher who is a native o would restore him to his fellowship, and bid him God speed. If, then, in these things, we feel bound to examine others, how can we exonerate ourselves from this duty when called upon to administer the Lord's Supper, of which to eat and drink unworthily exposes the delinquent to his own certain condemna-

EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES.

Few of the readers of the Recorder are the collection of Dr. Henry Abbott, now on exhibition at No. 659 Broadway, New York, which was undoubtedly made by sculptors who were familiar with the facts, if not eyewitnesses of the destruction in the Red Sea of the hosts of the king. Here may be seen the Helmet of Shishak, king of Egypt, Chronicles xii,) and carried away the treasures frontlet. Here may be seen bricks, made with and without straw, which, being entombed with the bodies of men of Pharaoh's time, may be the identical bricks made by the necklace and ear-rings of Menes, the first Pharoah of Egypt, and the earliest king in histhree hundred and fifty-two years before Christ. Here are ladies' thread and needles, pins and scissors, combs and tablets, pens of reed and papyrus, glass ornaments similar to access on three occasions since I last wrote. the fancy paper weights of modern times, and The last time was last First-day, the 15th inst., quite as curious. There are eleven hundred when I made it the object of my visit to call and nine lots of specimens in this collection,

specimens to be found in the world. Every student of the Bible ought to ex-

he assume that they existed? Such reasoning the means of purchasing the entire collection Ana was glad to hear my voice and to press old world, but the treasures of Egypt could world. There would be the land, but here

" Walked about—how strange the story— In Thebes' streets three thousand years ago." T. B. S.

LETTERS FROM CHINA.

On Fourth-day of last week, (just in time for the Board Meeting on Fifth day,) we received, via Marseilles, a letter from Bro. 1854. Three days later we received, via San Francisco, a letter from Bro. Nathan Wardner, bearing the same date. At that time our brethren with their families were in usual health, and prosecuting their missionary work so far as the unsettled state of the country world. would permit. They had just learned, (from a report of the Anniversaries published in the Sabbath Recorder,) that a letter of credit for use to them if received. But their anxiety was entirely unnecessary. The letter exmoney will be paid if the letter is used; so ter of small importance. Besides, soon after sending the letter it was deemed best, in view of the unsettled state of the country, to send also a box of dollars, which they must have writing to us. Another box of dollars will be sent them in a few days by a ship sailing to Shanghae direct. From the letter of Bro. Carpenter we convisaveral paragraphs of general interest. Concerning his own labors, he

"For the last three months and a half I dence in impressing upon my mind, about a year ago, the necessity of going out daily into differing, as I think we do, on the subject. per. But does it follow that we are to be in- the highways and hedges to compel them to is too much bustle of husiness to allow or anything not pertaining to this life. And if we wander but little into the surrounding country, we are liable at any time to be shot satisfy himself that he was a genuine disciple at by the imperial troops. While thus debarof Christ, before he would administer the or- | red from preaching, I have found enough to do in the line of learning the mandarin dia lect. This is the only spoken language which is generally understood, especially among scholars, and in many provinces among the duty to examine him in relation to his peni-common people. Before I got Tong out o Nankin for about a month. Now Tong is assisting me to acquire it."

> In relation to the progress of the revolution, Mr. Carpenter says:-

"Shanghae is still a battle-field. Here are wo belligerent parties, neither of which seem disposed to give up the struggle. It is pretty generally believed at present, that the insurgents here have acted independently of Tae Ping Waung. Their doctrine and practice. These are idol worshipers are different. and opium smokers. Their numbers for few weeks have been diminishing. Several aware of the existence of such rare and curi- hundreds, tired of the business, have made ous relics of antiquity as are embraced in good their escape. About the first of this month they put to death, it is said, one hundred and eighty-nine of their own men, for a treacherous attempt to deliver up the city. Here is the statue of Pharoah, king of Egypt, Sometimes, upon the approach of the imperial and sally out to meet their foe on an even footing. In this way they have lost not a few. Last Sixth-day they had a severe contest of this sort. The imperialists did the best execution with their bows and arrows. They which was worn nine hundred and seventy- can shoot nearer the mark in this way than one years before Christ, by the individual with guns, which they touch off with a torch, who took Jerusalem from Rehoboam, (see 2 with averted heads. The imperial troops make their attacks more by night than by day, showing that in more senses than one they of the temple. This helmet was taken from love darkness better than light. Now while one of the tombs of the ancient kings by Dr. I am writing their guns are constantly salut-Abbott, and has the name of Shishak on the ing our ears, many of them at a distance of less than half a mile. But finding they had but little prospect of being able to force their way into the city, their main reliance now seems to be the starvation system. They are in Egypt. Here may be seen also the gold to death the insurgents, together with all the people who are so unfortunate as to be shut ip within the city walls.

acts of our Vice Consul at the time of the taking of the city, we Americans find it more difficult to gain access to the city than other foreigners. But I have succeeded in getting upon several families of our acquaintance, and also see what was the general state of of physician to some of the first men in selves, had already taken the humiliating poprepared to receive with heart-felt thankfulness the little aid tendered them. Ne-May appeared much more care-worn than when I

me to salute Kea nyang nyang. Commending but cannot be agreed on a voyage. At length her to the protection of our heavenly Father, one of them says, Well, if we cannot agree, I went to another part of the city, and called she must lie in the harbor. No, says the other. a" moment to see another daughter of Ana, she shall not lie in the harbor; she must go widow Chung, the mother of my former teach- to sea; and if you wish to send her, you can er Chung. She appeared to be rather more pay me the customary charter, and send her destitute than either of the other families. where you please; if not, I shall take her on Rev. Mr. Pearcy was with me in all these the same condition, and send her where I visits, and others which I have not here nam | please; and you cannot help yourself. | Such ed. Our house had received no further in- is the law of maritime copartnerships, and if jury since I had last seen it. Five balls had there were three or four of the parmers. it entered, and one struck the house and did not | would be the same. If it were not so, two or enter. All that entered, except one, came in three rich partners might take ruinous advanat the windows-two of them two-pounders, tage of a poorer one, by compelling him to and one an eighteen-pounder. This passed sell his share to them for half price. I was once witness to a circumstance, in through the Venetian window, musqueto netting, two doors, a lath and plaster partition, the early part of my life, which I think has a dividing a stud, and passed obliquely into the bearing on the "nature" of the case, and is Solomon Carpenter, dated Shanghae, Jan. 19, outside wall of the house, which was fourteen not a supposition, but a reality. Two men inches thick and well built, making a hole owned a gristmill in partnerships; one kept quite through, and, having expended its force, the seventh day as Sabbath, the other the first. like other kings, it settled down upon a throne so that neither had any concern in the mill of rubbish, enveloped by a dense cloud of on his Sabbath. Thus for years the business dust, all the desolation of its own creating, moved on peaceably and satisfactorily, neither

> Chung Keang or Nankin. Rev. J. J. Roberts, who considers himself the religious teacher elect of the rising Emperor, and is anxious pose you will like to know more about his very soon, or it may not be for months or years. We must wait and see.'

COPARTNERSHIPS

o the Editors of the Sabbath Recorder :---"What is the nature of a copartnership?" s a question which appears in your editorial of March 9th, on the subject of "Sabbathbreaking Partnerships." Now I do not presume to be able to answer the question perfectly, but as I think we differ somewhat in in our opinions, I will give you my reasons for

more persons should enter into partnership, except the mutual services which they render each other." Now, admitting this to be a fact, an observer of the Sabbath, this is the inducement which he holds out: "I will serve you, were in business by yourself, and shut up the establishment on that day. The Sabbathkeeper agrees to the proposal, and by that very agreement says. I consent that you shall work for me on the Sabbath." Now I would ask if this is a fair representation of the case In the first place, we are not informed what man of common sense would ever enter into a partnership on any other conditions than a for the other. This conclusion will render troops, they leave the city wall, their citadel, the reply of the Sabbath-keeper very improon the Sabbath day"—as he does not work for him, but for himself. In the second place, the assertion of the Sunday-keeper, that the Sabbath day is a very profitable one for business, as a general thing, is not correct. In villages, and some certain places, it may be so, but in manufacturing establishments, and with wholesale dealers, it is not the case. I think the nature of a copartnership may

be somewhat illustrated in this way: Two young men, brought up together at the same trade, wish to establish themselves in a business which requires two thousand dollars at endeavoring to cut off supplies from entering least to commence with; but they have not children of Israel during their hard bondage the city from any quarter, thus trying to starve the money to purchase, nor can they borrow it. At length they hear of a place that can be purchased for that amount, and they can Only foreigners are allowed ingress and each raise one thousand dollars; and as the aid in the thing, they now offer to any of his tory; also the gold signet of Cheops, the egress, and this not without some difficulty place will accommodate both about as well as friends, or the churches he has served, the e church of God. He is They were not a religious people, and had builder of the great Pyramid, two thousand and some partiality. On account of certain one, a partnership is formed, business com- opportunity to contribute as they may wish. been performed and none expected. Each their earliest convenience. one has done his part, and no more, and I think no one has a right to complain. A difand they are the most valuable and authentic suffering in the city. I found there were still ficulty may arise, not uncommon among meprovisions in the market places, but many of chanics; the young men, though brought up the poor, whose business had been suspended together, observe different days of the week for four months, had not the means to buy as the Sabbath, one the seventh, the other the their necessary food, and had no other pros- first. Now, suppose they wish to extend their business, and hire help; how shall it be managed to give no occasion for any one to complain of either of the partners for hiring or employing help on the Sabbath day? On this point people may differ, but my own opinion would be, that it would be proper and best for pose, without asking a question about the Sabbath, whether they kept the seventh or the first day of the week, or no day at all. But land clergy in the United States Senate, when diced against foreigners that we hardly ex- keeper employed a man, he would work with has also been prepared, setting forth the ob-

Again, two merchants own a vessel in part. my hand, and heartily did she wish through nerships. They both wish to send her to sea

quite contented at having made a noise in the of the, partners supposing himself guilty of any evil. At length one of those busy-bodies, We have no very recent or reliable news who are ever inquisitive in other people's from the north. The latest intelligence is business, discovered, I believe for the first that there is some dissension in the cabinet, time, that the partners were guilty of transthat the young Emperor Ya Fong had retired gressing God's law by keeping their mill run-£300 had been sent them; concerning which to some place, and that one of his uncles was ning seven days instead of six; or, that the ion. For the view he takes of it, restricts it they felt considerable anxiety, inasmuch as it aspiring to be Emperor. There is no oppor- mill did not rest. From this small beginning had not come to hand, and would be of little tunity yet for us safely to undertake a trip to quite a fire was kindled, until the matter was finally brought before the church, and the accused appeared to answer to the charge. and declared himself innocent of any crime. pires by its own limitation in one year from to make his way to head quarters, is obliged as he had neither labored in the mill himself, its date, and it cost nothing except the trouble for the present to remain in Shanghae. His nor employed any other person to do so, on of giving security to the banker that the annual report he makes to the missionaries in the Sabbath; and that he had received nothing China, and to England, Germany, and the from the income of the mill that belonged to United States. Probably you will have a any other person. The complainant replied, copy. But before you advance funds, I sup- that the mill had been run on the Sabbath which they had no right to do. The accused religious views than you can gather from the responded, that the mill was neither a manreport itself. The country may be open to us servant, nor a maid-servant, nor an ox, nor an ass, that required rest, and that the fourth commandment required no other duty but rest, consequently he had no objection to his neighbor using his cart, his plough, or his harrow, on the Sabbath, provided he took them away before the day commenced; and, furthermore, that if he could so construct a mill or machine that it would run from Sixthlay evening to First-day morning without any attendance from any one, and do good business, he should have no hesitation in doing it, with a conscience void of offense to God or man. Here the defense rested, and the church, after mature consideration, dismissed the complaint; and I have no doubt that the decision would have been confirmed by You say, "There is no reason why two or the highest tribunals known to man.

I have another case in mind, though not partnership, but only the result. Two men among my nearest neighbors (when I was a though I much doubt it, does the nature of half-grown boy,) owned a boat and seine in the copartnership lead to those sinful results partnership, used for catching fish. As in the of which you complain? You say that when other case, one kept the seventh day and the a Sunday-keeper proposes a partnership with other the first. When they went in the boat logether, they made an equal division of the fish, if they caught any; but when one did not go, he drew a certain part of the fish for says he, on the Sabbath day, a very profitable his share. It happened once, that the firstday for business, thereby augmenting your day keeper took the boat and went fishing on gains much above what they would be if you the seventh day, and, as it happened, caught a fine school of fish; and in the evening, after the Sabbath was over and past, he took the sharê of his Sabbatarian partner, dressed and. cleaned them nicely, and carried them home to him, thinking to give him no trouble; but he would not receive them, because they were caught on the Sabbath day. "But what difference can it make to you, as you have had no trouble with it, and knew nothing about it, was to be the compensation of the Sunday-keep- till you saw the fish come home to you?" er, but we must presume it was to be some- "True," says he, "but I cannot think it would thing in every particular fully equal, for no be right for me to eat them; but you may keep them and give me as many more, caught on some other day of the week, if you should have them." "No," says the other, "I hardly perfect equality. This being the case, there think I shall take the trouble to bring you is no service rendered, and no reward ex-lany more, if you refuse these which I have pected; each one works for himself, and not taken so much pains to bring you." "You can do as you please," was the reply, "but I cannot think it is right for me to eat them." So the man shouldered the fish and departed, per-" I consent that you shall work for me no doubt much pleased with his partner's de-

> Would it not be better to pursue the same course in the present case? People will differ about the meaning of words, and the requirements of the law. Then mark those who walk disorderly and sinfully, and bring them before the church, the only tribunal to settle difficulties among brethren of the same church. where they may safely risk their character, if not their interests, and thus end the controversy about "Denominational Sins," and "Sabbath-breaking Partnerships."

MONUMENT TO ELD. COCHRAN.

The Seventh-day Baptist Church in Plainfield, N. J., have resolved to erect a suitable Tombstone or Monument at the grave of their late Pastor, Eld. J. H. Cochran. Having learned that others have expressed a wish to menced and continued; and at the end of the The style and price of the stone or monument week or month, as the case may be, they re- will be according to the free generosity of ceive an equal share of the income, without those contributing. All persons interested in any extra charges for services, none having the plan will please address the Committee at

J. BAILEY, J. D. TITSWORTH, Com. WM. DUNN. R. M. TITSWORTH,

Eld Charles M. Lewis having removed to another part of the 1st Hopkinton Church, requests his correspondents, after this to address him at Potter's Hill, R. I.

Eld. A. A. F. RANDOLPH's post-office address is Sagerstown, (not Cussewago,) Crawford Co., Pa.

The Evening Post has a letter from Boston to the effect that a large sum has been subscribed in State-st for a silver service, to be presented to General Houston for his season able and effective defense of the New Eng. igations of the subscribers to him for his many defense of the cause of freedom and the Sunday-keeper, thus preserving the equality right of petition when it was assailed, and askof the gratitude of the subscribers.

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own a vessel in partish to send her to sea. a voyage. At length if we cannot agree, No, says the other. arbor; she must go to send her, you can harter, and send her t, I shall take her on send her where I help yourself. Such partnerships, and if of the partners, it. were not so, two or take ruinous advancompelling him to

half price.

a circumstance, in which I think has a of the case, and is reality. Two men tnerships; one kept ath, the other the first. concern in the mill or years the business satisfactorily, neither g himself guilty of of those busy-bodies. in other people's elieve for the first ere guilty of transeeping their mill runf six; or, that the this small beginning until the matter was ne church, and the wer to the charge, cent of any crime, in the mill himself, erson to do so, on and received nothing ill that belonged to complainant replied. n on the Sabbath. odo. The accused was neither a mannt, nor an ox, nor and that the fourth no other duty but no objection to his his plough, or his provided he took y commenced; and. ould so construct ould run from Sixthnorning without any and do good busi.

mind, though not he nature of a coe result. Two men ors (when I was a boat and seine in ing fish. As in the eventh day and the by went in the boat ual division of the but when one did part of the fish for nce, that the first. and went fishing on happened, caught in the evening, after past, he took the irtner, dressed and carried them home m no trouble; but because they were But what difas you have had w nothing about it. home to you?" nnot think it would em; but you may many more, caught keek, if you should he other, "I hardly ible to bring you ese which I have ing you." "You the reply, "but I ne to 'eat them.' fish and departed, h his partner's de-

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COCHRAN.

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ter from Boston has been sub-service, to be for his season in the New Engan Senate, when ... An address forth the obfor his manescom and the a a testimonial

General Intelligence.

Abstract of Proceedings in Congress. SECOND-DAY, APRIL 3.

In the SENATE, remonstrances from Indiana and Massachusetts against the introduction of Slavery into any territory from which it is tion that freedom be secured to American citizens in foreign countries, and gave notice that he would, three weeks hence, speak on

In the House of Representatives, the Committee on Post Offices reported a bill, which was passed, regulating the pay of Deputy-Postmasters. A resolution was adopted requesting the President to transmit to the House copies of the correspondence, not now communicated, of the United States Legation at Constantinople and the United States Consulate at Smyrna with Capt. Ingraham and with the Government of Austria and with this Government, together with the instructions from this Government touching the seizure and rescue of Martin Kostza, and the terms and conditions on which he was liberated. A resolution was adopted, calling on the President for copies of the correspondence relative to the refusal of the authorities of Cuba in 1852 to permit the United States steamer Crescent City to land the mail and passengers. Mr. Campbell of Ohio asked leave to introduce a resolution requesting the President to cause negotiations to be opened with the Government of Great Britain, with the view of ascertaining upon what conditions that Government will consent to the annexation of the Canadas to the United States of America; the House refused to suspend the rules. Mr. Florence of Pa. asked leave to offer a resolution requesting the President to promote Capt. Ingraham to the rank of Captain in the Navy, and that the Secretary of the Navy appoint him to the command of one of the six steam frigates authorized to be constructed by the bill recently passed. Pending the consideration of the resolution, the House ad-

THIRD DAY, APRIL 4. =

In the Senate, a large number of remonstronces against the Nebraska bill were presented. After the presentation of a few petitions, the Senate went into executive session. The doors were temporarily opened to receive a message from the House announcing the passage of the Six Steam Frigates bill. The Senate immediately took it up and passed it. The bill from the House relating to the pay of Deputy-Postmasters was passed.

the subject, the House went into Committee vines are being set out. of the Whole, and resumed the consideration The Indians have caused the usual amount ments reviewing the scene before him, seeing of the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation of trouble, and perhaps a few more than the bill. Mr. Clingman of North Carolina, and usual number have been killed by the Mr. Wright of Pennsylvania, addressed the whites. About the end of last month four Committee in favor of the Nebraska bill as were killed and others seriously woundpassed by the Senate. Mr. Matteson of New | ed in Yolo County, and about the same time

In the SENATE, a bill supplementary to the act confirming private land claims in Missouproceeded to the consideration of executive who killed 22 Indians. business, and at 3½ o'clock adjourned.

In the House, the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads reported back to Chargé to Trieste. The House then resum- it. May those who have sold me the poison, priation bill. Four speeches were made upon leaving his destitute family in anguish unthe Nebraska bill. Messrs. Chandler of Penn- utterable. sylvania, Nichols of Ohio, and Washburn of Illinois, spoke in opposition to the bill, and Mr. Smith of Tennessee, in favor of it.

FIFTH-DAY, APRIL 6. In the SENATE, a large number of memorials relating to various subjects were presented. The bill granting a pension to the widow

In the House, a communication was received from the President, transmitting a mass of documents concerning the late seizure and detention of the steamship Black Warrior by the authorities at Havana, which were appropriately referred. The Deficiency bill, as amended by the Senate, was reported from the Committee of Ways and Means. The consideration of the General Appropriation bill was then resumed. Mr. Preston of Kentucky having the floor, spoke in favor of the Nebraska bill, but was for striking out Mr. Clayton's amendment. Mr. Gerritt Smith of New York followed, and made a powerful speech against the bill.

stating that he had signed the bill authorizing seller if he only had any to sell.

European News.

By the arrival at New York of the steamer dates to March 25th.

From the seat of war in the East there is nothing new. There is evidently a continued inclination on the part of the Russians to remain upon the defensive, and a continued excluded by the Missouri Compromise, were want of activity on the part of the Turks. presented. Mr. Cass presented another peti- Two steamers, one British and one French, have been sent to destroy certain obstructions to navigation placed by the Russians at the mouth of the Danube. This may very likely be the beginning of hostilities on the part of the allies against Russia. The fleet under Sir Charles Napier had arrived all safe at Wingo Bay, and long ere this has assembled at Kiel, prior to moving north to the scene of its future operations. It is supposed it will first occupy the isle of Aland before proceeding to bombard Cronstadt.

various documents on the Eastern question. \$2,000,000, \$240,000, equal to 12 per cent. Among the documents destined for publication are some letters written by Prince Albert.

As to the Greek insurrection, we cannot get correct information. Letters from Athens from Corfu it is already suppressed.

California News.

Two weeks later news from California was eceived in New York on the 9th inst.

The country is reported to have been healthy, but the rainy season had been unusually severe.

Messrs. Wells, Fargo & Co. had forwarded from Sacramento, for shipment to the Atlantic States, nine hundred pounds of gold dust.

The accounts from Walker's Fillibuster Expedition were extremely discouraging. They were quartered at San Vincent, and the force was daily dwindling away. Several more up. He accordingly went to the yard with had returned to San Francisco.

Col. Fremont had been overtaken in the mountains, going the central route to Sau Francisco. Several of his party had died of cold and hunger.

favorable. The late abundant rains have en- knock it over, and in the fall it struck its head

The steamers leaving San Francisco on 16th March had over \$2,000,000 in treasure.

In the House, the bill to reduce and gradu- There will probably be 20 per cent. ate e price of public lands was further post- more land in cultivation in the State this year the child and ran to the room whence the in this city who has resided here forty years, presented by the Pope of Rome. poned. The Committee on Public Lands re- than there was last. The crop of wheat will noise proceeded, and was so much terrified lands to the several States for certain public ley much less, and that of potatoes much less, little child in the tub for a time, and upon

standing offense is stealing cattle. At Cot-

Rum-Selling in Illinois.

Charge d'Affaires at Vienna and the State until the web of the destroyer was woven Department relative to the arrest of the Rev. about his heart. A little before he breathed Mr. Richmond; and also the correspondence his last, he said to the weeping circle around relative to the rejection of the American his bedside, "I am dying; whisky has done ed the consideration of the General Appro- die as painful a death as mine." So he died,

At 4 o'clock that same afternoon, a procession of forty or fifty of the nobler Women of Winchester, with the agonized widow at their head, appeared in the streets of that town. of Brig. Gen. Leavenworth was taken up and demanded his signature. He demurred; but ted. The bill extending the Collection they were resolute, and at length he put down District of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, was also his name, opened his doors, and told them to A communication was received take out his remaining stock of liquor and from the State Department covering certain destroy it. Four barrels of Whisky and s.x correspondence relative to the imprisonment or eight kegs of what are called Brandy, Gin, Wine, &c., (all drugged, adulterated Whisky.

est was transacted, the day being devoted to the consideration of bills on the private calendar. After the passage of thirty-six Separate late the consideration of bills on the private calendar. After the passage of thirty-six Separate late the consideration, and visited the forts and the year past by accidents on Massachusetts later the year past by accidents and year later the year past by accidents later the year past by accident later the year past by accident later the year past by acci After the passage of thirty-six Senate and stove in the head. The procession next fleet, which were put in order for action. and twelve House bills, the Senate adjourned visited Wilson's grocery; he took the pledge; thence Craig's drug-store, with equal success; nious burning of the steamboat Martha Wash- place in town where they had not established ington on the Lower Mississippi, which was the principle of Prohibition. Binager gave the benefits of railroads, says: teferred to the Committee of the Whole. A in his adhesion during the evening, leaving

General Appropriation bill. Mr. Caruthers They reported him "murdered by whisky" falo there were but two shanty taverns. He ford, was "expressed" thence to Boston by Philip Collins, New Bedford of Missouri having the floor, addressed the —the coats of his stomach having been entire—asked for a stage to go on to Canandaigua. Committee in favor of the Nebraska bill; Mr. ly eaten up by it. Mrs. Alexander thereupon He was told there was but one stage a week, Washburn of Maine followed, and spoke in instituted proceedings against Page and Bin- and that was just gone. This was a common opposition to the bill. The Committee then ager, for causing the death of her husband. wagon. What mighty changes has time rose, and the House adjourned till Second- So the case stood at the date of our last ad- effected by the instrumentality of inventive

MILWAUKEE AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD. The following extracts from a letter of Ed-Europa, we are put in possession of European ward H. Brodhead, Engineer and Superintendent of the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad, will be interesting and gratifying to our Wisconsin readers :--

> I send you the following statement of the business of the M. and M. road for the three first months of the present year, and also the amount of the same three months in last year

\$23,224 29 January 26,192 38 | February 20,698 61 Murch \$70,115 23 Total

The above exhibits an increase of over 150 per cent, and that too, when only eighteen miles have been added to the length of the

I have thought if proper to say, that the Advices from Constantinople state that the the first of June, and that the gross receipts ripartite treaty between the Porte and Eng- for the year 1854 are estimated at \$400,000; land and France was signed on the 12th ult. and allowing 40 per cent. of the same for the According to advices from St. Petersburg, expenses of operating the Road, leaves on the Russian Government proposes publishing account of dividends, on a capital of about

It is hardly necessary to add, that, if this result is attained, (of which I have not the least doubt, if the crops are a fair average,) state that it is spreading, and that bands of for half the year, and 96 for the remaining ing some jewelry. Captains of ships, steamfrom the Kingdom; but according to news be in the highest degree satisfactory. Besides that, it should settle beyond a doubt that the stock of the M. and M. Road will be a 10 per stock under all circumstances and at all times

> HEART-RENDING TRAGEDY.—A correspondent of The Cleveland Plaindealer, writing from Wanpacca County, Wisconsin, tells the following tragical tale:-

"A farmer sold a yoke of oxen to an in dividual in the neighborhood, and received his pay in paper money. The man who purchased the oxen, being in a hurry to start off, requested the farmer to assist in yoking them the man for that purpose, leaving the money lying on the table. On his return to the house, he found his little child had taken the money from the table, and was in the act of the impulse of the moment, he hit the child abled the miners to resume their labors, and against the stove with such force as to break

"The mother, who was in the act of washing a small child in a tub of water, in an adjoining room, on hearing the fracas, dropped drowned! The husband, after a few moreflection, took down his gun and blew his

tonwood more trouble is anticipated. The in Onondaga County, observed a man coming over the distribution and regulation of the red men are said to be supplied with about out of the woods which skirted the road at a whole matter. To this memorial a proviso ri, was reported, and the same was taken up fifty United States yagers and plenty of amuand passed. A bill was introduced to author- nition, and have about thirty American hor- ly a pocket handkerchief, which seemed to "that the lands granted shall be kept constantses. They had made a widely concerted plan contain some weight in the end. As Mr. G. ly in market, and open to actual settlers, at the same have been concealed, or not speci- to attack the whites about the end of March. had some money with him, (he having receiv- \$1 25 per acre, no person to be allowed to fied in the schedule filed by them—referred On McCloud River some thefts and other of- ed some \$400 from the Bank of Vernon a day enter more than 160 acres of said lands." to Committee on Finance. The Senate then fenses were punished by a foray of 40 miners, or two before,) he was suspicious of the fellow's movements. He therefore took his knife out of his pocket, and finding it in order, On the morning of the 28th ult., Thornton fast, still swinging his handkerchief, and as the House the bill introduced by Mr. Alexander was killed by Rum at the place of he gained upon him, Mr. G. stepped aside Churchwell, providing for the transportation his residence, Winchester, Indiana, leaving a and let him pass. Immediately after the felof a mail between New Orleans and San widow and five young children, in abject low slackened his pace, so much so that, with Francisco. A resolution was adopted re- poverty and heart-rending agony. He was a very slow walking, Mr. G. found he was gainquesting the President to furnish copies of man of more than ordinary ability, of gener- ing upon him. He therefore was in the act the correspondence between the United States ous impulses and flattering prospects in life, of passing him again, when the fellow, with a sudden jerk of the handkerchief, struck at house, informing the inhabitants of what he of the vicinity. had done, and giving himself up to the

France and Hayri.—A dispatch dated Philadelphia, Thursday, April 6, 1854, says: The captain of the bark Charles E. Lee, arrived here to-day from Port-au-Prince, Hayti, states that on the 5th March a French frigate note addressed to Mr. Fletcher Webster, the of course,) were then rolled out and emptied (brig) and a steamer anchorod off the harbor, authorship of the Hulsemann Letter. Mr. of Matthew S. Randolph, of inflammation of the lungs, into the street. The estimated value of the and the Admiral, Duquesne, demanded an liquor (\$110) was then made up to him by audience of the Emperor, which was refused. request, who was indisposed at the time. subscription, and the Temperance pioneers A letter was then delivered, threatening that if certain demands were not complied with in in circulation, altered from ones to fives, and The next halt was at Wm. Page's (another 48 hours, the French would resort to the most also from ones to tens. The alterations are fifth year of his age, after an illness of twenty-months. groggery) where they met with a stouter re- severe measures. The Haytien Minister of very ingeniously done, and unless the figures sistance. Page refused to sign, and shut his War had a conference with the foreign Con and the words "ten dollars" are very care door in their faces. They chopped it down, suls, who were told that if the French Admiral fully scrutinized, they will deceive even those knocked in his window, rolled the barrels into resorted to the measures threatened in the who are considered pretty good judges. the street and poured out the liquor. They letter, he would not be responsible for the then marched to James Ennis's, who signed consequences; the demands were too exorbithe pledge; thence to Edward Retter's, who tant. The Emperor gave his final answer on did likewise; thence to Way & Kizer's, who the night of the 9th, that rather than submit, also signed; thence to H. P. Kizer's drug- the Haytien Government would cease to exist. store, where they met with equal success; The declaration had a good effect, for the then to Binager's, who utterly refused to stop next morning the French frigate hoisted the In the Senate, no business of public inter- then to binagers, who utterly refused to stop Haytien flag and saluted it. During the criti- exceeding twenty dollars.

His daughter, however, who was Haytien flag and saluted it. During the criti-

In the House, the Committee on the and then adjourned to meet at half-past two spondent of the Brantford (C. W.) Herald, Judiciary reported a bill relating to the felo-next day, to destroy the brewery—the only in speaking of the progress of the age, and

stating that he had signed the bill authorizing the construction of six first-class steam frigates.

The House then went into Committee on the General Appropriation bill Mr. Gardiner of the construction of six first-class steam frigates.

A post mortem examination of Alexander's body was made by the doctors that evening.

Buffalo. Spring opened and navigation was from those in which they were born.

A fugitive slave who had "footed the way from Charleston. S. C., to No. [N. Y. Tribune. | genius in modes of travel."

LETTER FROM A MEMBER OF THE REBEL ARMY AT NANKING .- "Two or three months own industry accumulated \$550, which she ago," writes Dr. Legge, on the 26th Novem- placed in the hands of a free colored woman ber, 1853. "a shoemaker here (Hong-Kong) for safe-keeping. The free woman refused showed me a letter from a relative, who is in to give it up when called for, and was acthe ranks of the rebel army at Nanking. It cordingly arrested for breach of trust, at the was obviously the production of an unlettered man, but an enthusiast. 'I have joined,' writes he, 'this army, because God has raised up our true Lord to drive out the Tartars, and deliver China from idolatry. Our army is a holy army, and we are sure of success. Every morning, and every evening, and at 8,930 86 our meals, we pray to God. Formerly I was 8,143 35 an idolater, and worthy of death, as you are now. Worship God; go to some of the foreigners at Canton, and get a copy of God's Alton, Ill. The Alton Telegraph says: "It Holy Book. That will teach you what to be- seems almost impossible to obtain them in suf. | Carters, per bbl. lieve, and what to do.' Surely," observes ficient numbers to do the work which is wait

The following is a specimen of adver-Orleans papers, from one of which it is taken:

be regarded by us with intense solicitude."

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD .- Ran away last evening, about 4 o'clock, Sarah Marshall, a light mulatto girl about 20 years of age, with blue eyes and black hair, and sembly, the entire income of Trinity Church might pass for white if not closely inspected. corporation, from ground-rents, pew-rents, on a Road, of which 80 miles is in operation She is of medium size and well-dressed, wearboats, &c., are cautioned against harboring edness. her. The above reward will be paid to any person returning her to No. 133 Barofine-st. or lodging her in any of the city jails.

THOS. J. FRISBY.

SUMMARY.

The Trustees of The People's College held business meeting at Albany on Wednesday, April 5th. In the evening a public meeting was held at the City Hall, which was addressed by H. Greeley in exposition of the characteristics of the proposed College; by J. B Miller of Oneida Co., in a methodical state ment of the motive and process of a true Education according to the laws of Nature and Science; and by Gurdon Evans of Madison Co. in farther explanation of the true principles of Educational Reform, showing kindling the fire in the stove with it. From and expounded to correspond with the recent The intelligence from the mines is highly a slap on the side of the head, so hard as to knowledge—a system which shall render the worker in wood, in iron, or whatever other material, thoroughly acquainted with its nature and properties, and so qualified to use it to the best advantage.

ported back the bill to equalize grants of be much larger—elmost double; that of bar at what she there beheld, that she forgot the or steamboat, although he is a business man purposes. Without coming to any action on A very large number of fruit trees and grape her return to the room found the little one ed or chewed tobacco, drank any spirituous liquor, or been sick a day. There are some other remarkable facts in this person's history, which we omit until another occasion-satisfied that what we have said will tax ordinary credulity to the full extent.

A memorial has passed the Wisconsin Le-ATTEMPT TO MURDER.—A paper published gislature, asking Congress for the passage of York followed in an able speech in opposition nine were killed and five wounded on Clover at Vernon, Oneida Co, N. Y., says that Mr. the Homestead Bill; also for the passage of a in the State of New York. Paul Guiger, a worthy citizen of that town, bill making a general grant of land to the State while on his way from Syracuse to Manlius, for Railroads—the State to have full control

During the year 1853, sixty monuments were erected in Mount Auburn. The numkept it in his hand. The fellow walked quite hundred and seventy-eight. Since the opening of the cemetery, six thousand one hundred and fifty-eight interments have been made. One hundred and twenty lots were inclosed with iron fences and hedges last year. the Baptist church. She remained a member of that The sum received for the sale of lots in 1853 church about twenty years, and until the constitution

Mr. G., hitting him up on the back side of the dug in California is in Trinity County. It is of keeping the Sabbath) In that church she remainneck, evidently aiming at his head. Mr. G., 700 feet deep, and the bed-rock has not been immediately upon feeling the blow, fetched reached. Gold has been found all the way year, when she became connected with it. Mrs. Lewis ly, and struck the fellow on the back of the cut through in the course. The work was given to hospitality. Their house has long been the neck, inflicting a frightful wound, killing him | commenced in 1841, and has been aided by instantly. Mr. G. hurried on to the next subscriptions and other aid from the miners

A valuable horse, belonging to Eleazer C. ous immortality beyond the grave. authorities. They found upon the person of Woodward, in Bethany, Genesee Co., was cut the fellow two revolvers, and a slung-shot in to pieces by a scythe on the night of the 29th They proceeded in marching order to the rum the handkerchief. A coroner's inquest was ult. Circumstances tending to show that the grocery of David Aker, handed him a pledge held, and the circumstances corroborating the act was committed by a man named Fosdick, that he would sell no more liquor there, and statement of Mr. G., he was honorably acquit- he was arrested and held to bail, whereupon and united with the Seventh day Baptist Church in he committed suicide by hanging himself to Hayfield. Bitter indeed has been her affliction for the limb of a tree.

> Boston, which states that Mr. Edward Everett, during his late visit to that city, claimed, in a at rest." Everett, it is said, wrote it at Mr. Webster's aged 10 years.

A great many bills on different banks are

The New York Horticultural Society's exhibition will be open at Barnum's Museum, on Monday, May 1, and will close on Saturday, the 6th. The prizes will consist of silver cups, silver and bronze medals, diplomas, and money, the value of the highest premium not | Wm A Weeden, Jamestown, R I \$2 00 to vol. 10 No. 52

railroads was sixty-four; of which fifteen were upon the Providence and Worcester, ten upon THE WEST FIFTY YEARS AGO.—A corre- the Western, nine upon the Boston and Wor- Nathaniel Owen, Hector, Pa cester, eight upon the Fitchburg, and seven C King, Pattonsville, Pa upon the Old Colony.

The last census discloses the astonishing fact, that nearly seven millions, or about one message was received from the President, Page alone in his glory as a would-be rum- troit that a vessel would leave that port for emigrated and are living in different States

Col. Hatch on Monday, and then took the "underground" for Canada.

Mrs. Judith Town, of Marshall, Oneida Abigail Barnhart County, died a few days since, aged 107 For Membership-Isaac S Dunn, Plainfield. N J \$5 00 years! Her eldest daughter is living, aged 86.

A slave woman in New Orleans had by her instigation of the master of the colored woman.

The Kalamazoo (Mich.) Telegraph says the Ladies are going to turn out and improve and adorn the Park in that beautiful village. The Board of Trustees of Kalamazoo have voted to apply all moneys received from licensed shows in the village, to the improvement of the

There is a great demand for mechanics at Dr. Legge, "a movement in which such let- ing to be done." Joureymen carpenters are ters are going about through all China, must receiving \$2, and brick-layers and plasterers \$2 50 per day.

A new counterfeit has made its appearance at Chicago. It is a five on the Exchange tisements which are quite common in New Bank of Lockport, struck on the old Unadilla plate, altered to fit this bank. The genuine bill has three female figures in the center, the counterfeit has but one.

According to the report made to the As

Gerrit Smith announces that Dr. Beaumont of Ohio has manumitted a family of slaves which he owned, and which lived in Washington. Mr. S. had the pleasure of presenting them with the deed of manumission.

The number of miles of failway in Massachusetts is estimated at 1600. Cost of these roads, \$55,348,652. Receipts for 1853, \$7,-994,033; expenses, \$4,332,756. Net income,

There were four hundred and thirty-five vessels at the port of New York last week, Tuesday, as follows: 27 steamers, 73 ships, variety, coats, pants, and vests. Country merchants 46 barks, 75 brigs, and 214 schooners.

The bill loaning the credit of Massachusetts to the amount of two millions, for the Hoosac Tunnel enterprise, has passed both branches of the legislature. A terrific explosion took place in a still-

house at Allentown, Pa., on the 3d inst., resulting in the death of three men employed in the establishment-two Irishmen and a Ger-The Washington Monument Association

The ship Frigate Bird, arrived from Manilla, reports having been fired into by a Chichased for ten hours, but escaped.

The village of Dansville, N. Y., was visited with fire on the 31st of March, which destroy. ed nearly half of its business places, and caused the loss of about \$100,000.

Victor M. Rice, of Erie County, has been chosen Superintendent of Public Instruction

The salary of the Governor of Massachusetts has been increased from \$2500 to \$3500.

At Shiloh, N. J., March 10, by Eld. W. B. Gillett, Mr. Wm. West, of Shiloh, to Miss MARIAH R. Cor-DERY, of Roadstown, N. J. In Plainfield, N. Y., March 22, 1854, by Enos W. Peck, Esq., Mr. Benjamin L. Lanphebe to Mrs. An-

In Cussewago, Crawford Co., Pa., Feb. 3, 1854, Mrs. ELIZABETH LEWIS, wife of Mr. Eber Lewis, in the 67th year of her age. Mrs. Lewis was born in Ireland, of respectable family, and came to this country when in her seventeenth year. Some few years after, she became converted to God, and united with f the Seventh-day Baptist Church in Hayfield, in 1829, when she became one of its members at its or-The deepest hole for mining purposes yet ganization, (having long been convinced of the duty minister's home, as many of our old missionaries to the West can testify. She had been much afflicted for some years past. Her last sickness, of some months In Cussewago, Crawford Co., Pa., Feb. 25, 1854, o consumption, OLIVE, daughter of Dr. Hiram Boyd, in the 22d year of her age. During a revival in this some few years past. Yet she gave good evidence of being a child of God. During her last sickness, of The Evening Post contains a letter from some ten months duration, she manifested complete resignation to His will. She has doubtless gone where the wicked cease from troubling, and the weary are

At Shiloh, N. J., March 16, FIRMAN RANDOLPH, SOI

March 20, of scarlet fever, near Shiloh, N. J LEONARD S., son of George B. Davis, aged 5 years. In Fulton, Rock Co., Wis, March 22, 1854, WEL-COME D., son of Arnold and Tacy Collins, in the twenty-In Plainfield, N. J., on Saturday, April 1st, of consumption, Ligar HARRIOT, in the 52d year of his age.

H P Burdick, David Clawson, E W Peck, C M Lewis, W B Maxson, N Owen, R T Stillman, E Harris, Nathan M Burdick, J F Hubbard, C King, W B Gillett C Maxson, B G Stillman, A Burnbart, J B Wells.

> RECEIPTS. FOR THE SABBATH RECORDER:

Jesse Barrett Shiloh, N J 2 00 Bennet & Nichols, Mariboro, N J 1 00 Jeremy Davis 10 Noah Hallock, Ulysses, Pa 10 10 Roswell Richmond, DeRuyter Elias Rogers 10 Benj H Burdick "
J F Hubbard, Little Genesee 10 10 Henry Rogers 11 Benj Edwards, Leonardsville 10 Weeden Witter, Almond Gould Trowbridge, Adams Center 8 00 FOR THE SABBATH-SCHOOL VISITOR:

AAF Randolph, Sagerstown, Pa FOR SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST MEMORIAL:

Eliza Potter \$1 00 Paul Burch 1 00 Peleg Saunders WILLIAM M. ROGERS, Treasurer: Aeverywhere. New York Market-April 10, 1854.

Ashes-Pots \$5 94 a 6 00; Pearls 6 62 a 6 68. Flour and Meal-Flour, 7 00 a 7 25 for ordinary to ood straight State, 7 62 a 7 87 for Ohio, Michigan, and Indiana, 8 75 a 9 50 for extra brands Genesee. Rye Flour 4 50. Corn Meal 3 25 a 8 37 for Jersey. Grain-Wheat, 1 65 for red Westerta, 2 12 for white 48c. for Jersey, 48 a 54c. for State and Western. Corn, 75c. for mixed Western, 75 a 78c. for round yellow. Black-eyed Peas 2 44 a 2 50. White Beans 1 37 a 1 68. Provisions-Pork, 11 87 a 12 25 for prime, 14 25 a 14 50 for mess. Beef, 6 50 a 8 00 for country and city prime, 9 50 a 12 00 for country mess. Lard 8 a dc. Butter 10d a 13c. for Ohio, 15 a 17c. for State

luiries, 21 a 24c for Orange County. Hay-62 a 75c. per 100 lbs. Lumber-15 50 a 16 00. Potatoes-3 25 a 3 44 for Mercers, 3 56 a 3 62 for

Seeds-Clover 8 a 81c. for new. Timothy 15 00 8 00 for mowed, 19 00 a 22 00 for reaped. Flaxseed

Tallow-12c. for Butcher's Association. Wool-40 a 45c. for native, 54 a 57c. for American

To Carpenters.

LIFTEEN or twenty good journeymen House Cardersigned, if application is made soon. een and one half cents per hour. Board is two dollars seventy-five cents per week. WESTERLY, R. I., April 3d, 1854.

Central Railroad Company of New Jersey.

THE cars will run as follows until further notice, Leave New York at 8 A.M., 12 M., and 4 and 6 P.M. Leave Plainfield for New York at 7 and 8.30 A.M. 2.50 and 5.10 P.M., passenger, and 7.30 P.M., freight. Leave Plainfield for Easton at 9.35 A.M., 1.40 and 3.35 P.M., passenger, and 6.30 A.M.' freight; and for Somerville at 7.30 P.M. Passengers will be required to purchase tickets be-fore entering the cars, or pay five cents in addition to

the regular fare. GEO. H. PEGRAM, Superintendent.

Clothing Establishment.

THE subscribers, under the firm of Titsworths & DUNN, have opened a Clothing Establishment at keep constantly on hand, in large quantities and great desirous of introducing ready-made clothing as a branch of their business, may here obtain a supply on the most favorable terms. Individuals who desire to enew their wardrobes on short notice, may here be litted with complete suits without delay; or, if they prefer it, may select their cloths and leave their or ders, which will receive prompt attention. An exmination of our stock and facilities will, we trust, convince those who give us a call, that they can please themselves at No. 22 Dey-street as well as at any other place in the City of New York. WILLIAM DUNN. A. D. TITSWORTH, Jr.

Bells! Bells! Bells!

JOHN D. TITSWORTH, R. M. TITSWORTH,

The Rochester Democrat says: A man lives in this city who has resided here forty years, offers a reward of \$500 for the detection of the parties who destroyed the block of marble presented by the Pope of Rome.

To Rochester Democrat says: A man lives the parties who destroyed the block of marble presented by the Pope of Rome. 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 nese piratical junk off Pulo Toly, and being quality of tone. The present Proprietors have recently 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 if the unimpaired excellence of their Beils, they have 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. variety of tones of the same weight, and they also durnish to order Chimes of any number of Bells, or key, and can refer to several of their make throughout nany recent and valuable improvements, consist of 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 River, orders can be executed with dispatch, which, either person ly or by communication, are respectfully so-A. MENEELY'S SONS, West Troy, N. Y.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

r ir the rapid Cure of Coughs, Colds, Hourseness, , 3ronchitis, Whooping-Cough, Croup, Asthma, and

Th'IS remedy is offered to the community with the his hand containing the knife around sudden- down, even in the boulders, which had to be possessed a good mind and strong faith, and was much to realize the happiest effects that can be desired. So country about ds in persons, publicly known, who have been restored 1, rom alarming and even desperate disduration, was a painful one. But she bore it with eases of the lungs, by its use. When once tried, its Christian patience, and died in strong hope of a gloritoo apparent to escape observation, and where its virtues are known, the put lic no longer hesitate what antidote to employ for the distressing and dangerous articles. fections of the pulmonary, rgans, which are incident to our climate.

Nothing has called louder for the earnest inquiry of medical men, than the alarming orevalence and fatality of consumptive complaints, nor has any one class of diseases had more of their invest igation and care. But as yet no adequate remedy bad been provided, attacks upon the respiratory organs; until the introduction of the CHERRY PECTORAL. This article is the pro duct 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 conto be placed in what men of every class and station certify it has done for them, if we can trust our own and lungs yield to it, if we can depend on the assurance of intelligent Physicians, who make it their busianything, then it is irrefutably proven that this mediknown to mankind. If this be true, it cannot be too 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 circu lated 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 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 employed by the more 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 t is possible to produce. Hence the patient who procures the genuine CHERRY PECTORAL, can rely on \$2 00 having as good an article as has ever been had by those 25 | 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 \$1 00 believing that much has been done already Prepared by J. O AYER Chemist, Lowell, Mass.

Sold at wholesale in New York by A. B. & D. Sands retail by Rushton, Clark & Co., and by all Druggists.

Makie your Mark. In the quarri schould you toil, Make your mark; Do you do cer toon the soil ? Make syene mark; In whatever with you go, a place you stand Moving swift or moving slow, With a free and honest hand water your mark.

Should opponents hedge your way, Make your mark Work by night or work by day, Make your mark; Struggle manfully and well, Let ue obstacles oppose, None right shielded ever fell By the weapons of his foes-Make your mark.

What though born a peasant's son, Make your mark; Good by poor men can be donearbs may warm the cold Peasants' words may calm a fear Bette far than hearding gold Is the drying of a tear.

Make your mark.

Life is fleeting as a shade, Make your mark; Marks of some kind must be made, Make your mark; Make it while the arm is strong, In the golden hours of youth Never, never make it wrong; Make it with the stamp of truth-Make your mark.

The Old Clothes Dodge.

The city journals teem with exposures of the manifold devices by which knaves prey native talent and his address—he became the upon and defrand the unwary; but we think the following, which came under our notice employer, in the hope of obtaining a more a few days ago, a "leetle" ahead of all pre- lucrative situation, his loss was severely la-

clusively to West-st., where, at almost any which had ruined so many boys. Said he: hour in the day, it may be seen in operation "If I had obtained a clerkship when I sought after this fashion: A dirty, green-looking it, I should have been an outcast in society, fellow, wanders up and down the street, with and a beggar. This is the effect of shoemak a bundle of black wearing apparel, tied up ing, of industry, and enterprise—a good repuin a cotton handkerchief, under his arm. His tation, a clear conscience, and a happy life." appearance would lead the superficial observer to suppose he had just landed from an emigrant ship, entirely ignorant of the ways and manners of the people he had so recently come among. He looks with an air of confiding ignorance into the face of every passer quiry, he acaosts the gull with-

the pawnbroker's shop is?"

Of course Verdant "don't know."

and children are ctarving; have n't had any the old country, just before I came away, but we've had a long passage, and I am forced to sell it to get "ood for my family."

This is said in the most lachrymose tone, and with a look of almost irresistible sincerity. Then, bright ening up, he exclaims, hope-

"Perhaps, boss, you'd buy 'em?"

Verdant does n't want 'em, but is touched with the pitiful story, and inquires the price. Artful is too prudent to name one, but leaves it to the omer's generosity. After some hesitation and further coaxing he ventures to ask, "Would five dollars buy 'em?"

Artful (ignorant of the currency)-"How many suvrens is that?"

An explanation is given, and Artful intimates that the pawnbroker "would give

more for them than that." A chaffer takes place, and the highest offer of Verdant is eventually accepted; the money and clothes change hands, the cotton handkerchief being town in with the latter. Verdant is too bashful to closely examine his purchase in the street, and Artful, with many expressions of gratitude and invocations of

blessings on his dape, leaves to "provide for his starving family.'

Soon he reappears with another bundle; the same scene is gone through; and thus he lives. The clothes are very old and threadbare, but steamed, renovated, and gummed to look like new cloth. At the first touch of rain the dyo washes out, and the cloth, rotten the vines from the grounds, either by trellisfrom age and neid drops to places. Such is the " del clothes d'odge." [Tribune.

Effect of Shiemaking.

young mechanic to us the other day, shaking By this means you will secure a supply of a well-filled purse in our face. It was not said boastingly, but with an honest pride. We wish to refer our readers to a few particulars in the history of this young man. He is the fourth son of an industrious mechanic, who has known the height of affluence and the depths of poverty. His eldest is reared for the ministry, and is, we believe, a talented mention the habit of using a certain narcotic and useful member of society. A second was drug, which prevails among this people, and a mechanic, a hard-working fellow. The third described its effects in some experiments he has acquired an excellent education, after much labor and hard work, through his own means. The youngest son, him to whom we introduce the reader, was brought up in the conviction that labor was derogatory to respectability- ble experience. There is a drug in the East, that wealth was the highest good that could whose effect is like opium, which is prepared half a bushel of hay or fodder, fed out three through which the gas issued; this being ignitbe enjoyed by mortals. He was early sent from the Indian hemp. It was much used by times a day to a cow in milk, will make her ed, served as a lantern to light his way for the to school, then to the academy, preparatory to the Saracen warriors, when about to enter a give a good mess of milk, and keep her in a considerable distance he had nightly to travel. for the Salt Lake, under the direction of a a course of professional studies. Meanwhile, battle, as a stimulus. It produces on the im- good condition, provided she has good ac- This mode of illumination being generally leader known in Merthyr as "Will Phylip." the distinctions which are attendant upon of the mind seems to study while the other Sheds or stables are indispensable to the that magical art alone could produce such an but still willing to forego all the pleasures and was persuaded to try the effects of it on my a single winter and spring would more than risk of personal inconvenience from the preemoluments of the world, if his sons could be own system. I was in Damascus at the time. pay for the building of two sheds. useful and lauded in the community.

convinced that he was the son of a rich man, talked with the company, and yet I seemed comparatively, and consequently he was entitled to a "full swing" in all the frolics and blocks of stone appeared to me like huge sprees that come off. Books, and duty itself, squares of Virginia tobacco. The scene were more subservients to fun. So when his changed, and I was on the desert in a boat six months were completed, he came home to made of the mother of pearl. The sand seemhis disappointed parents a wild, reckless, in-dolent boy, instead of the sedate, fixed and my boat ran as easily as on the waves of the ambitious young man. He loitered about sea; the air seemed filled with harmonies home some time, but his father's constitution of the sweetest music; the atmosphere was was broken, his sales low, and his returns no filled with light, with odors and music. Bething. Starvation was before the family. fore me there seemed to be a constant series the young man made at the trading establish fifteen years I seemed to glide. The finer ments in the city for occupation. There were senses were developed, and all gratification 2 inches deep, will contain one gallon. more clerks than there were merchants, and was single harmonious sensation. Hence we more traders than buyers. Worn out with can easily conceive the origin of the Arabian 8 inches deep, will contain a half gallon.

had done his best to obtain an occupation, the letting off steam?" young man went home. The well-spread table, the carpeted floor, and the refinement which was visible in the household, but seemed to aggravate the misery of its tenants.

One day the young man was in the shop of a shoemaker who had amassed by his industry a respectable fortune, while he had built up reputation which can never die from th memory of the community in which he lived ' Why don't you go to work?" asked the old man. "I can't get anything to do," was the response. "Come and learn my trade," said the old man. It was a bargain. The pampered son of fortune became the apprentice of honest father — His good habits endeared him sensibly to the generous shoemaker, and the progress which he made in his new avocation surprised every one who had been formerly acquainted with his idle habits. The old man died; during his illness he carried on the business of the shop, and received for his service some old tools which had been the property of his employer. He commenced business for himself, but soon went to a flourishing village and entered a large establishment as a journeyman. His love for study and refinement increased. The best society was thrown open before him. The confidence of his employer was unbounded in his integrity, his shop mates were pleased with hi sun of their little circle; and when he left hi mented. We were recently conversing with The Old Clotnes Dodge is confined ex- this young gentleman upon the false pride [Natchez Free Trader.

A Raft of Monkies.

A singular and most touching drama was lately observed by the crew of a French by, until his eye catches one whom he deems sloop-of-war, recently returned from the seas way is, to give cattle one foddering a day of suitable for his operations—usually some of India. A dozen monkeys had been put on corn butts, and that at the last feeding at night, countryman. Assuming an air of earnest in- board and tied on deck, where they had de- and if they have a pretty stout allowance given lighted the old tars from morning till night them, they will eat it nearly clean before "Hey, boss, can you tell a stranger where with their frolics and gambols. Some, how- morning—at least, what they reject will hardly ever, discontented with the short space allotted pay for passing through the straw-cutter. to them, broke their chains, invaded the cap- Cattle, to do well, must have drink as well as With a look of despair, Artful exclaims, tain's cabin, jumped over chairs and tables, food; and a free use of card and brush add sixty-two thousands, two hundred and thirty-"My God, what shall I do? My poor wife spilt the ink on official documents, and behav- to their good looks. [Granite Farmer. ed in such an inconsiderate manner that their victuals for two days. If I could only get to death was resolved upon and the warrant my brother in Ohio, we should be all right; signed on the spot. The order to throw these but I have no money. What shall I do? I poor innocent victims overboard was received was just going to the pawnbrokers's with my with general sadness on the forward deck. best Sunday suit.' [Here he exhibits his The old sailors, after a long consultation, bundle, from which peers the very black and came to the conclusion that a raft might be very shining suit. It cost me six pounds in built, upon which the poor creatures might at least find one chance of salvation. All hands were soon at work and the raft completed, a small mast made fast to it, a sail hoisted to the direction of the current; a good supply of biscuits and crackers, and a cask of water. were put on board, and the twelve unfortunate outlaws were abandoned to their unhappy fate. We have been told, and willingly believe, that the old sailors were moved even to tears, and, waving their hats, remained on deck, watching with anxious solicitude the frail embarkation until it was out of sight and disappeared toward the land, where they hoped it might go on shore on some neighboring coast. Boston Transcript.

Tomato Culture.

Very few gardeners understand the proper node of cultivating this delicious and wholebox in the middle of winter-let the plants and others descend, according as the current thirty heads of horses per year. His sales of grow in your bed-room, for it is wholesome is directed. To direct the electricity, a series generated by the stove and your breathing, while they will drive off oxygen, the life-giv- an electro-magnet. The weaver will only ing principle for man and all animals. Re- have to pass underneath these points the demove them in the spring, when danger from sign traced in varnish on a cylinder, or on a ing." frost is over, and set them at a regular distance of four feet apart. When they are two feet high, put stakes to them, fresh cut young shoots from the woods, with boughs on which you can train the branching vines of the to- that means will reproduce the design as mato. Trim the lower branches, and keep work or by strings interlinking, or by placing the branches on the boughs of the shoots. After the plants have been in the ground about three weeks, hoe up the ground around "This is the cifect of shoemaking," said a destroy every weed and manure the roots. rich tomatoes constantly.

Indian Narcoties.

Bayard Taylor recently delivered an interesting lecture in New York on the Arabians, in the course of which he had occasion to had made upon himself. His description was as follows:-

Soon after taking the drug, the effects began The young man entered upon his studies, to appear. I saw the furniture in the room, Many and fruitless were the applications which of arcades and rainbows, through which for

and nerved to undergo any privation rather looking at me awhile, he suddenly started up than return without employment to his father's with the exclamation, "I'm a locomotive," house, the shop from every mechanic of the and began to cut off his words like the puff of derbilt party, after a ride from Bristol to blacksmith's to the jeweller's was besieged; an engine, and to work his arms like the movbut it was a time of general depression in ing of the wheels. At last he seized the jug business—every man looked out for his own for a drink, but set it down with a yell, "How good. So, without blame, conscious that he can I take water into my boiler, when I'm ed for its scenery, and nowhere can the trav-

Wintering Stock.

Much of the profits of rearing cattle depends upon the manner of keeping them through the the wings of woods, amid honeysuckles, lawinler. If they are suffered to lose flesh during burnums, gilliflowers, and jessamines; all the cold season, and turned out to pasture around are running brooks, and singing birds, 'spring poor," it takes a long time to regain and busy bees. And what roads and lanes of what they have lost. With the best quality of beauty! And then the exquisite mingling up early cut and well made English hay, with of gorse, and bloom, and heath, and fern! regular and judicious feeding, and comfortable Talk of cottages! come and see the laboring which has been put in requisition by the ter, to gain size and flesh; and with a small gable-ridges, fruit-trees right and left, and leopard-skins; in the net work over the harallowance of meal, potatoes, turnips, or other one side of the house is pretty sure to have a roots, they would do still better.

constituted to subsist the year round on green

and succulent food. By domestication, they have been gradually introduced from a warm to the cold climate of the north, where, as with us, they have to be fed on dry forage for six months or more every year. This, in some degree, is placing them in an unnatural condition, and it seems to us, it is a strong argument in favor of a more extensive root culture among us, for feeding purposes.

Most farmers have more or less coarse fodder, such as poor hay, corn-fodder, straw, &c. And many commence feeding their cattle exclusively on these the first part of the winter, English High Schools about the same numgood riddance of bad rubbish." Cattle and ber. The latter is designed to give such an sheep, doubtless, like a change of food as well education in moral and intellectual philosophy, as man, and when kept in good condition, they seem to relish a foddering of meadow hay, corn-fodder. or straw, occasionally; but if fed entirely on such fodder the first half of the winter, they lose flesh, and will be apt to come out in the spring in poor condition, in spite of English hay.

Corn-fodder is as nutritious as common stock hay, when fed in connection with it but to compel cattle to live on such fare for weeks together, is, as some one has said, " absolutely cruel, as it makes their teeth sore when fed for a length of time." A better

Electric Weaving Machine.

gives an account of a remarkable invention by which it is proposed to utilize the electric current in the process of weaving. It remarks, that the Jaquard loom, although an admirable invention, is not without certain difficulties and defects. Thus, for each passage of the shuttle there must be a piece of cardboard $lpha^4$ certain breadth, pierced with holes arranged so as to correspond with the design; and when than seventy-five miles from their respective we bear in mind that for certain as many as 40,000 of these pieces of cardboard have to be used, and that 1,500 are required in ordinary cases for a design of the simplest coloring, and calculating that they cost about 15 francs, that these cards must be the cause of great expense as well as inconvenience. There are other objections, also, of more or less im-

In the electric machine, the treadle of the weaver lifts the threads, and conducts the extremity of each, by means of copper wire, with of a comb; each point communicating with metallic leaf, with the battery. The current will pass only where the varnish is wanting: and it will be the corresponding threads only which will remain suspended, and which by came from the hands of the artist. It is estimated that this new mode will ensure a saving in the most complicated designs of nearly three-fourths of the expense, and in others of at least one-half.

Corn Cobs.—If farmers and planters would tious as meal made from the grains of corn. the end of life, writing "vanity of vanities" If cob-meal be cooked in the way recom- on all. mended for stalks, and mixed with cut straw, it will make strong, nutritious food. Then

A VALUABLE TABLE.—The following table will be found very valuable to many of our readers:

A box 24 inches by 16 inches square, and 28 inches deep, will contain a barrel.

A box 14 inches by 16 inches square, and 14 inches deep, will contain half a barrel. A box 26 inches by 15-2 inches square, and 8 inches deep, will contain one bushel.

A box 12 inches by 11-2 inches square and 8 inches deep, will contain half a bushel. A box 8 inches by 8 4 inches square, and 8 inches deep, will contain one peck. A box 8 inches by 8 inches square, and 4

A box 7 inches by 8 inches square, and 4 fatigue and the stings of conscience for his Nights. My companion, a huge Kentuckian, A box 4 inches by 4 inches square, and 4-1 former misspent time, with his spirit humbled, tried the drug with an amusing effect. After inches deep, will contain one quart,

RURAL DISTRICTS AND COTTAGES OF ENG-LAND.—Dr. Choules, in his journal of the Van-Cheltenham, says :-

"The county of Gloucestershire is renowneler find so much manufacturing interest united with more perfect rural beauty than he meets with in the rail car between Bristol and Gloucester. The factory and its operatives are planted on the edges of hills, under counties, and tramp through the unnumbered old roads that lead to nowhere."

about fifteen dollars. The Latin school for tional postal concerns. logic, chemistry, the higher branches of mathematics, and the French and Spanish languages, as will fit the pupil for commercial and mercantile pursuits, or to act as a master mechanic, or civil engineer. The Normal School, averaging one hundred and seventy five pupils, is designed to raise up teachers for the Grammar and Primary Schools. The Grammar Schools are twenty in number, and contain averaging fifty pupils each. The number of teachers is as follows: Masters, 31; Sub-masters, 11; Ushers, 17; Female Assistants, 150; total, 209.

Size of London.—London extends over an area of 78,029 acres, or 122 square miles, and the number of its inhabitants, rapidly increasing, was two millions three hundred and six, (2,362,236) on the day of the last census. A conception of this vast mass of people may cient width to allow a column of persons to pass out freely four abreast, and a peremptory necessity required the immediate evacuation of the city, it could not be accomplished under four and twenty hours, by the expiration of which time the head of each of the four columns would have advanced a no less distance gates, all the people being in close file, four

PROFITABLE FARMING.—A correspondent of the St. Louis Republican, writing a running (\$2 80) per hundred, it will easily be seen sketch of his travels in Illinois, gives the following description of an Illinois farm :-

"The cars are now passing an immense corn-field, of fifteen hundred acres, within one inclosure. Think of that! It is owned by who has 3000 acres of prairie here, in one a current of electricity, either positive or body, 1800 of which is in corn. His business negative, at will, and the result is, that without is stock-feeding. To raise his crops and feed some vegetable. Let the seed be sown in a noise, some of the threads remain suspended them out, he employs about thirty men and stock, the past year, amounted to over \$30,--they will suck in the carbonic acid which is of points is arranged in a line, like the teeth 000. Eight years since, he had about \$500 in his pocket, and bought some of this land, Now it is paid for, and he is worth his thousands. Here is a specimen of Illinois farm-

> THE END OF A STATESMAN'S CAREER.-A French paper states that Lord Brougham has placed the following inscription over the entrance door of his chateau at Cannes:--Inveni portum; spes et fortuna, valete;

Sat me lusistis; ludite nunc alios.

That is, "I have reached my haven; hope and fortune, farewell; ye have sported with me enough; now find other dupes." Lord Brougham's French neighbors construe this would find a great resource in them for the tion of such a motto, at the end of the career reached their outside. feeding of their cattle. Cob-meal, we think, of such a brilliant statesman, is a very instructmay be set down at about one-third as nutri- ive fact. He stands forth, like Solomon at

First Use of Gas.—In the year 1792, Mr why should the corn-grower sell his corn on Murdoch made use of gas in his house and the cob? Why should he pay freight on the office at Reduth, Cornwall, England, where cobs for which he gets nothing, when he could he then resided. The mines at which he meaning of this line of Scripture: "He was use them to such an advantage in the feeding worked being distant some miles from his clothed with curses as with a garment." "It of his cattle? These are questions worthy house, he was in the constant habit of filling a signifies," replied the divine, "that the indi-While in Arabia, I had one very remarka- of consideration, and we trust they will be so bladder with coal gas, in the neck of which considered. Half a peck of cob-meal and he fixed a metallic tube, with a small orifice, his old father was toiling and starving to attain agination a double consciousness; one part commodations to protect her from the weather. unknown, it was thought by common people wealth, merely for the sake of his children; part looks on. From motives of curiosity, I keeping of cattle. The saving in food during effect, and the discoverer actually run some judice of his narrow-minded neighbors.

> WHAT EPIDEMICS COST.—During the sitting of the Government Commission, held at intercourse makes us the more able to bear Newcastle-on-Tyne, to inquire into the causes | with ourselves and others. of the fearful rayages of cholera in that town, Mr. J. B. Hume, the Chief Commissioner, from evidence that had been laid before him, made a calculation that the epidemic has cost the town £380 for medicine and burials alone, and would cost it £50 a week for eight lected and distributed by the vicar. There are also 200 benefit societies in the town, and taking the average loss at £500 each, made £10,000 more.

Fidelity, good humor, and complacency of and make the decays of it invisible.

VARIETY.

Professor Gluckmann's invention to estabplicity and rapidity of action.

The Royal Sledge of the Russian Czar, quarters, a stock of cattle, from the oldest to man's cottage on these hill-sides! There are abundant snow in Europe, is drawn by two the youngest, may be made to thrive all win- flowers all round his door, ivy trailing to the gray horses, across whose backs are thrown ness are suspended small circular hells, pear tree trained all over it. No man under- mounted with feathers, besides larger bells, Our horses, cattle and sheep were originally stands the thousand beauties of Great Britain which produce three different notes. The who does not wander through her inland body of the sledge is painted with a dark ground, cross-barred with gold, and the inside is lined with red-velvet.

Boston Schools.—An abstract of the an- ed Assistant Postmaster General, in the place nual report of the School Committee, in the of Mr. Hobbie, deceased, is a native of Maine, Puritan Recorder, states that the city of Bos a scholar, and a good writer. He is a printer ton appropriated \$330,000 for the support of by trade, and was at one time the editor of public schools the past year. It has invested The Jeffersonian, published in Portland. Durin school houses \$1,500,000. The average ing the administration of Mr. Fillmore, he number of pupils is about 22,500. The year- was placed in the bureau of the Post-Office ly cost of educating each child, therefore, is Department which had to do with interna-

According to the computation of the accountant of the British and Foreign Bible Soto the large sum of £54,206,

The Washington Star says the House Committee on Post-Offices has agreed to reabout ten thousand pupils. The Primary port a bill increasing the compensation of dress, with a remittance, to George B. Utter, Corres Schools number one hundred and ninety-five, Postmasters ten per cent. on the commissions ponding Secretary of the American Sabbath Tract So. now received—the Postmester General being ciety, No. 9 Spruce-st., New York. given discretionary power for increasing compensation at distributing and separating offi-

> heavenward from an obscure church, speaks of man's nature, man's dignity, man's destiny, more eloquently than all the columns and arches of Greece and Rome, the mausoleums of Asia, or the pyramids of Egypt.

The number of persons in England and the Recorder shall rank among the best. Wales, in 1851, aged 70 years and upwards, was 503,305; aged 75 and upwards, 107,041; aged 85 and upwards, 33,201; upwards of 90, there were 7,726; above 95, there were 1,545; and 215 were upwards of 100.

had died from the cholera.

United States, from the establishment of the mint in 1792, down to the 31st October, 1853, a period of sixty years, amounts to \$370,008,-Mr. John Alexander, of Sangamon county, 192 50, says Mr. Guthrie in his last treasury report. Of this, \$283,790,565 60 are gold, and \$86,217,626 90 silver.

It is certain that the idea prevails among the Russian soldiers, that they are on their way to the Holy Land, to rescue it from the hands of Infidels, in which flattering terms are comprised not only the Mussulmans, but the English and French.

Lord Holland told of a man remarkable for absence of mind, who, dining once on a shabby repast with a friend, fancied himself in his own house, and began to apologize for the wretchedness of the dinner.

The amount paid by the city of Boston for laying out new and wide ning and extending old streets in the city of Boston since 1822, (32 years,) has been over \$2,100,000—being an average net cost to the city of \$62,000 per

Constantinople has been besieged twentyas "an announcement of his intention to re- four times-eighteen times without success. tire from public life, and to pass the remainder The place is one of the easiest to defend in shell all the corn they sell, and reserve the of his days among them in the genial climate the world, and Nicholas would find it hard cobs and have them ground into meal, they of the Var." However that may be, the adop- work to get inside of its walls after he had

Some one says, "There are exceptions to every rule but the rule of three; that is never changed. As your income is to your expenditures, so will the amount of your debts be to your cash on hand, and consequent ability

vidual had got a habit of swearing."

No less than 300 of the Latter Day Saints have just taken their departure from the town

expressive-men and women joining hands over running water, indicating that their lives are to flow on in one stream.

The Harpers are to rebuild on the old site.

Last year there were conveyed between the United States and Europe, by the British and

Judge Richardson once said that "everytemper, outlive all the charms of a fine face, thing was foreknown, except what would be

lish communications between the brakemen of trains by means of electricity, has been lately tried with the express train from Euston square to Birmingham, and the results have been highly satisfactory. The apparatus consists of two batteries, each one secured within a box and placed at the opposite ends of the train, connected by a wire which passes under the cars and is joined to bells which can be set ringing whenever the attention of the brakemen or conductors is required. The great merit of this invention lies in its sim-

Horatio King, Esq., who has been appoint-

cidy, the sum now actually received on the Chinese Million-Testament Fund will suffice for not fewer than 928,858 copies. It appears that this prompt expression of special sympathy has been given without detriment to Morton's "Vindication of the True Sabbath," may be the more general interests of that great insti- had in a bound volume. Price 50 cents. tution. The Jubilee Fund already amounts

Channing says, an humble spire pointing

A gentleman and his family, consisting of fifteen white persons and sixty slaves, lately emigrated from Crawford county, Georgia, to Texas. At the last accounts, himself and eleven of his family, and twenty of his slaves,

The total gold and silver coinage by the

A parishioner inquired of his pastor the

The Cherokee marriage ceremony is very

We ought not to isolate ourselves, for we cannot remain in a state of isolation. Social

Their present intention is to put up three buildings, standing separate, which shall be as near fire-proof as possible.

death of Joseph Otis, Esq., a retired merchant nearly £30,000. In addition to this sum, he said, some thousands of pounds had been collected and distributed by the vicer. There

> American mail-steamers, 4,600,000 letters, 1,380,000 newspapers.

the verdict of a petit jury.'

American Sabbath Tract Society's Publications. THE American Sabbath Tract Society publishe

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

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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

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