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

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

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The Sabbath Recorder.

OBLIGATION OF THE SEVENTH DAY. BY JAMES A. BEGG.

The Universal Observance of the Sabbath in Millen-

Continued from the Recorder of April 13, 1854. But our present inquiry is especially with regard to the continuance and universal observance of the weekly Sabbath in that blessed period. And in respect to it also, explicitly, does the prophet declare, that it shall then not only have place, but that even altogether apart from its more ordinary and local sanctification by the Gentiles in the several places of their birth and of their dwelling, "from one Sabbath to another" shall men regularly, from every land, come to worship before the Lord in the city of Israel's solemnities. This is to be no partial observance, nor is it even to be limited to those inhabiting the lands lying least remote, or to those otherwise be rendered to the Lord our Maker, "from one Sabbath to another," even by "all flesh." The Sabbath thus includes in its holy embrace of love and truth, the children of men of every clime. By all shall Jesus be then acknowledged the Creator, through their remembering the Sabbath day to keep it holy, because that on it God rested from all His work.

And here it should scarcely be necessary

again to remark, that the only weekly Sabbath

any where spoken of in Scripture is the Seventh Day. Obviously, indeed, the New Moons and Sabbaths foretold by the prophet as to be henceforth observed to the glory of God, are the same New Moons and Sabbaths of which he had also intimated the rejection when perverted as they were by Israel, saying, "Your New Moons and Sabbaths I cannot away with." (Is. i. 13.) And the Sabbath, so named, as to be hereafter hallowed, is manifestly the same Sabbath which the priests, the sons of Zadok, who are to teach the people of Israel the difference between the holy and the profane, shall teach them to hallow." (Ezek. xliv. 24.) Nor is it to be questioned, that this is the identical day of which, as we have already seen, Isaiah elsewhere declares. "Blessed is the man that doeth this, and the son of man that layeth hold on it, that keepeth the Sabbath from polluting it;" and the same which he commends the sons of the stranger that join themselves to the Lord for keeping; (Is. lvi. 2, 6;) and for which he promises blessing, also, to him who calls the Sabbath a delight, and turns away his foot from doing his own pleasure on God's holy day. (Is. lviii. 13.) And finally, it is the same Sabbath as that upon which, as contradistinguished from "the six working days," the eastern gate of the temple is to be opened for worship. (Ezek. xlvi. 1, 3, 12.)

It is therefore submitted as a truth proved, that the divine promises in reference to the times of refreshing and restitution, now approaching, are, that the seventh day of the week, God's holy day, shall be then universally observed. Thus the memorial of God's merly Octavius) was brought up and adopted ly for the liberties and secular rights of the original work of creation and His resting by Julius Cæsar, to become his successor; from it—a memorial instituted before sin had produced upon man its baleful influence of estrangement from his God, yet mercifully continued subsequently, notwithstanding of to this, Mark Antony and Lepidus associated separated from their co religionists, on the his sad fall—this memorial is thus represented with him to avenge the death of Julius Cæsar. ground that the traditions of the fathers are by the prophet as still to be maintained through "A raiser of taxes (enrollment) the glory of not binding, and that the Bible (that is, the the following:and beyond the wreck of a present evil world, the kingdom." "And it came to pass in Old Testament,) and the Bible alone, is the and as holding its place so long as that new earth which God hath sworn to create shall from Cæsar Augustus, that all the world should earth which God hath sworn to create shall from Cæsar Augustus, that all the world should should earth which God hath sworn to create shall from Cæsar Augustus, that all the world should should should events of life in the old man's consciousness. never has been given since man's first trans- mencement of the raising of taxes. gression—the Sabbath of the Lord shall thus | Verses 21,22—"And in his estate shall stand | A Cherem, or act of excommunications was hold conspicuous and honorable place. The up a vile person, to whom they shall not give shortly directed against them by Chief Rabbi innocence and bliss of Eden's garden, as we the honor of the kingdom, but he shall come Herschell, cutting them off from the communhave formerly seen, rendered not unnecessary | in peaceably, and obtain the kingdom by | ion and privileges of the orthodox Jew. nor unsuitable such a memorial of the great flatteries. And with the arms of a flood shall Creator, who had made all things very good; they be overflown from before him, and shall cross shall be fully reflected in the brightness taken hatred against men without reason." Counsel held, that though the Board has no of the Redeemer's crown, and when the work | Seneca says of him, "Tiberius was never in- religious functions, it is a body of religionists, of redemption shall be everywhere accepted, toxicated but once in his life, for he continued charged with the interests of Jews, as such. there will still be seen a glory of its Lord in in a state of perpetual intoxication, from the If, therefore, the Board is of opinion that a the original work of creation—each having time he first gave himself to drinking to the man has ceased to be a Jew, it may reject him, its own appropriate and appointed symbol. last moment of his life." His reign was one however constitutionally chosen. A division There is a period when the apple-tree blos less fair. The philanthrophy of Isaac Hopper enced in treating with the Scottish party,

head of Jesus as the Great Creator.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES-NO. 1.

As the times in which we live seem fraugh with very great and important events, and a crisis is at hand ecorps not amiss to look at the chart of nges in the compare it with our position, a may so world's position, in the great prophetic chart. The apostle Peter, when he testified to the transfiguration and glory of Christ, said, "We have also a more sure word of prophecy, whereunto ye shineth in a dark place, until the day dawn." 2 Pet. 1: 19. I cannot pursue the whole scope of prophecy, but I wish to call attention were bequeathed to the Romans by will, to some portions of it in connection with the which afterwards assumed the pretext for

us several orders of events, all terminating alike, viz. in the establishment of God's everlasting kingdom. In the great image, Daniel their consecutive order, and the fifth is the kingdom of God. In chapter 7th the four kingdoms are represented by four heasts. bring in the connection of that power with When the first of the four universal kingdoms Daniel's people, the Jews; and here also he or monarchies (Babylon) had passed away, Daniel had another vision (8th chapter) of years. "And he shall forecast his devices the three remaining universal monarchies, in the ram, the he-goat, and the little horn that days, a day for a year. The empire of Rome 'waxed exceeding great." These are great outlines, consecutive in their order, and filled up with a consecutive order of events, found principally in the 11th and 12th chapters of Daniel.

Passing over about 500 years B. C., we will commence with the 20th verse of chap. 11th. "Then shall stand up in his estate a raiser of taxes, the glory of the kingdom; but within few days he shall be destroyed, neither in anhence, "in his estate." He was elected Augustus and Emperor B. C. 31. Previous

water its roward; and incentioned seemed triangle of the great servence.

of that day now is compatible with the love he shall come up and shall become strong sense of the enlightened views and public to the tree; it gains nothing in size and weight. That great fortune—when it was a seed, she the church? Shall any who truly know and desist, and return to his own land, and never Synagogue are not legally under any senlove the Lord willingly and without shadow after this did the Grecians return to Judea. tence of excommunication." of authority continue to desecrate the only (See 1 Mac. 8: 9, and Josephus B. 12.) It day that God has sanctified and blessed; pre- was obtained at the instigation of Judas Mac- gress are committed to this course, which in- The parts of the process are perfect; the —to soothe, and heal, and bless! How inferring for it of their own accord another cabeus, by Eupolenius the son of John, and volves the principle that the reception of the whole is complete. Birth is human blossom; dustrious are her hands! how thoughtful and which God expressly includes among the six by Jason the son of Eleazer, when Judas Talmud, or oral tradition, as of equal obligation, as of equal obli

sistance and friendship with the nation of the this be so, our readers will believe with us, Jews: It shall not be lawful for any that are that the time to favor Zion is not distant. The subject to the Romans to make war with the impartial prayerful use of the Old Testament, nation of the Jews, nor to assist those that do as the only rule of faith and practice, must so, either by sending them corn or ships or lead men to seek for the Messiah-to seek till money; and if any attack be made upon the they find. Jews, the Romans shall assist them as far as

reducing them to Roman provinces. Many In Daniel and in Revelations we have given | countries were particularly benefited, favored and rewarded, under the protection of the Romans, thus sharing the spoil, prey and riches, and being secured from all the inconveniences and misfortunes of war with their (2d chapter) sees four universal kingdoms in neighbors. By referring to this league, the angel leaves the chain of events which he was making known to Daniel, and goes back to the beginning of the Roman power, so as to gives the length of the imperial dynasty, 360 against the strong holds even for a time." A time is a year, as Dan. 7: 25-360 prophetic remained united as one during this time, and kept all the "strong holds" of the earth in subjection; but this state of things should not continue forever-a change must come at the time appointed.

DIVISION AMONG THE JEWS.

A few weeks since, the Board of Deputies held its annual meeting. This Board is an institution of about one hundred and fifty years standing. It possesses no religious ger nor in battle." Augustus Cæsar (for- functions or authority, but is concerned sole-Jewish community. Its members are delegated, in stated proportions, by all the synagogues of the United Kingdom. Some ten years ago, in London, a small body of Jews us as a gentleman of ability and character. is opened as follows:

and reverence which we owe to the Father, with a small people. He shall enter peace- spirit "displayed in the letter of Alderman Externally, there is increase of beauty. Hav- carried it in her hand. That wide river of or that such disregard is in any degree hon- ably even upon the fattest places of the prov- Salomons. The Hebrew Observer, a weekly ing finished the form from within, Nature reputation ran out of the cup her bounty filled. oring to the Son? Can it be supposed, that ince; and he shall do that which his fathers journal, says, "We say it with deep grief, brings out the added grace of color. It is Now she is old; very old. The little chil-

Subdull Recublic

and be satisfied, and when the value of His Judg.2: 1-5; 1 Kings 3: 1-11,) Judas Mac remedy will suffice for the crisis, than to insist and pleasant. It softens, aweetens; in one an institution of the country. At Christmas salvation and the importance of His resurrec. cabeus made with the Romans B. C. 161. on the repeal of the Cherem lying upon the word, it mellows. Some night, the vital forces they think she is the wife of Saint Nicholas tion shall be better known and prized than in This league was different from the treaties body of the seceders. They say that it is not of the tree get drowsy, and the autumn, with himself, such an advent is there of blessings the present day of the church's declared they had at various times made with other enough to press the admission into the board gentle breath, just shakes the bough; the exapostacy—that when God, by His prophets, nations and tribes for temporary purposes, of the rejected deputies, but that their eccle- pectant fruit lets go its hold, full grown, full in many a poor man's crib. makes such acknowledgment of the fidelity of inasmuch as it was of a permanent character, siastical excommunication must be nullified. ripe, full colored too, and with plump and that coming age, and so complains of our de- and designed to protect them from all their A crowded assembly was addressed at Man- happy sound the apple falls into the autumn's generacy—can it be supposed that the fact of enemics, under all circumstances. Bacchides, chester on the 29th ult., by Mr. T. Theodore, lap; and the spring's marriage promise is comthe then universal observance of the only the Grecian general, had long been warring who, in a lecture of great learning and abili- plete. Scripturally appointed Sabbath reflects no against the Jews, but upon the promulgation ty, is said to have satisfied men of all parties light in this respect upon the present duty of of this league, B. C. 159, he was made to that "the Members of the Margaret Street

placed in especially favorable circumstances. blessing which it is the purpose and desire of left, but was received, accepted, and went from the Margaret Street Synagogue, it will dear, good God who orders all for the apple that they may be depriving themselves of a brother was commander of the army, B. C. upon Israelites. If the Uherem is taken out mortal pougn; that is natural death. It is a blessing which it is the purpose and desire of left, but was received, accepted, and went from the Margaret Street Synagogue, it will dear, good God who orders all for the apple the mother's mother: av. mother also to the Senate (of Rome) concerning a league of as- ing upon Israel but the Scriptures. Should

London Christian Times. A schism, similar to the one described in they are able; and again, if any attack shall the above article, has existed for some years be made upon the Romans, the Jews shall among the Jews on the continent of Europe assist them; and if the Jews have a mind to and in the East. The seceders are called add to or take anything from this league of Karaites, or Jews who keep by the text of assistance, that shall be done with the common the word of God and reject traditions. They consent of the Romans; and whatsoever ad- abound most in the Crimea, and hence some dition shall thus be made, it shall be of force.' erroneously give that country the honor of "He shall work deceitfully." How? "For originating the name. Their prayer-book is do well that ye take heed, as unto a light that he shall come up and become strong with a a beautiful compilation, being taken almost small people." Rome (the people) entered entirely from the Scriptures, with some hymns; into possession of the fattest countries without and they do not omit any book of the Bible war. Egypt, Bythinia, Cyrenia, and Lybia, in the Scriptures, as some have asserted. The other Jews hate this sect more than they do [London Record.

CONSOLATION FOR THE LONELY.

There is a land where beauty cannot fade, Nor sorrow dim the eye; Where true love shall not droop nor be dismayed And none shall ever die! Where is that land-oh, where? For I would hasten there. Tell me-I fain would go; For I'am wearied with a heavy woe! The beautiful have left me all alone. The true, the tender from my path have gone! Oh! guide me with that hand If thou dost know that land; For I am burdened with oppressive care, And I am weak and fearful with despair. Where is it? Tell me where!

Friend, thou must trust in Him who trod before The desolate path of life; Must bear in meekness, as He meekly bore, Sorrow, and pain, and strife! These thorny paths hath trod; Think how He longed to go, Yet tarried out, for thee, the appointed woe; Think of His weariness in places dim, Where no man comforted or cared for Him! Think of the blood-like sweat With which His brow was wet-Yet how He prayed, unaided and alone. In that great agony, "Thy will be done!" Friend, do not shou despair; Christ, from his heaven of heavens will

A SERMON ON OLD AGE.

A Sermon on Old Age, by Theodore Park er of Boston, has been printed. From a notice of it by the New York Tribune we copy The young man looks forward; the old man

endure. In that most glorious day, when be taxed," (enrolled.) Luke 2: 1. Augustus of the Margaret Street Synagogue. They a frontispiece to his sermon. "As the clear true obedience shall be given to all divinely means "the glory of the kingdom;" he died are a highly respectable body, and their light is upon the holy eardle-stick, so is the approved ordinances—obedience such as peaceably in bed, a few years after the com- Reader, the Rev. W. Bresslau, is known to beauty of the face in ripe age." The subject upon his fancy for a portrait to illustrate the I have often been asked to preach a Ser-

mon of Old Age, and hitherto have declined, on the ground that I could not speak exactly from internal experience, but only from out-Of the sixty or seventy deputies who as ward observation; and I hope to be able at sembled at the annual meeting of the Board, some future time to speak on the theme; cernor will the increased spirituality of those of be broken; yes also the prince of the cove- it appears that four gentlemen, Messrs Jon- tainly, if I live, I may correct this present in- wife, mother, sister, aunt, friend—whom you the Millennial age render them incapable of nant." Tiberius, although adopted by Augus- assohn, Elkin, Ellis, and Davis, chosen by firmity. To-day I will try, only asking all and I have known! How proud were the deriving pleasure and profit from the sanctifi- tus, fearing the envy of Caius, refused the four orthodox Provincial Synagogues, Sun- old persons to forgive the imperfections of last years of Washington; the old age of cation of the Sabbath. If the Sabbath could honor, but succeeded to the empire without derland, Portsmouth, Chatham, and Nor- this discourse; for they know what I only be prized and be profitable to men in Para- opposition (peaceably) after the death of wich—were members of the heterodox con- see. But as I was born into the arms of a dise as a testimony for God, so also in Para- Augustus, which honor he affected to de gregation of Margaret Street. A formal ob- father then two and fifty years old, who lived dise restored will its value for the same end cline, and thus by dissimulation professed to jection was at once raised to their taking to add yet another quarter of a century therebe duly esteemed. To all the nations of the yield to the repeated solicitations of the ser- their seats. In anticipation of the proceed- unto; and as my cradle was rocked by a earth, the fact even of a new creation, we vile Senate. "A vile person." Josephus says, ings of the day, the opinion of Sir F. Thesi- grandmother who had more than four-score make a great state. thus learn, will not invalidate the primeval "This Tiberius had brought a vast number | ger and Mr. Badeley had been obtained, years at my birth, and nearly a hundred when claim of the appointed memorial of the Creat of miseries on the best families of the Ro- whether the Board was entitled to examine she ceased to be mortal; and as my first man could ename one to achieve at forty tor's dignity in the earlier manifestation made mans, since he was easily inflamed with pas into the personal sentiments of men, admitted Christian ministry was attending upon old what Von Humboldt has only done at more of His power and wisdom and goodness. Yes, sion in all cases, and his anger was irrevocable to be duly elected by recognized constituen age; I think I know something about the char- than eighty. It was so with Socrates, Plato, in that blessed time when the triumphs of the until he had executed it, although he had cies. The opinion was in the affirmative. acter of men and women whom time makes Aristotle, Leibnitz, every great man who has

The analogies of old age with the universal processes of nature, are set forth in the sub-

Admired of all them that believe, the Son of of tyranny and hypocrisy, and his life one of was consequently taken on the question that soms with its fellows of the wood and field blessed the land; in his manhood it enriched whoe were," he says, "I verily thinke, the four deputies be rejected. Thirty voted How fair a time it is! All nature is woosome the world; in his old age it beautified his own godly, but through weaknesse, and the subon the throne of His father David, reiging in ance. He became so exceedingly base and for, thirty against their admission. The cast and winning; the material world celebrates life, giving an added glory to his soul. Mount Zion, and in Jerusalem, and before vile as to be held in utter centempt, and Aring vote was given by Sir Moses Montefiore, its vegetable loves; and the flower-bells, His ancients gloriously, while all the Kings D. 26, disgraced in every degree of infamy, and by that vote they were excluded, touched by the winds of spring, usher in the servants, how many mothers, wives, and aunts, nesse we have proceeded with such, and that of the earth shall confessedly hold their sove-reign title from Him, reverently shall "all flesh," from one Sabbath to another, bear tes-where he remained until March A. D. 37, if which this result has evoked. The Rothstimony of their faith in the power and god- possible growing worse and worse. At- childs voted with the minority. Alderman the tide of new life. Their old age was the slow setting of The Lord hath maruelously appeared even tempting to return to Rome, he stopped at a Salomons, who also did so, in a published ad- Many a blossom falls fruitless to the ground, the sun, which left And, surely, if it be so, that in those days country house near Misenum, where Macro dress says, "What I presume I must call the littering the earth with beauty, never to be of of acknowledged purity, the Sabbath shall be the pretorian prefect caused him to be suffo- religious element in the Board [Sir Moses use of the process of creaobserved as before—that the very day sancti- cated with pillows. The best families of Montefiore's party is evidently quite prepar tion which first blushed public in the flowers, fied and blessed of God ere sin entered into Rome, and many too who flattered him to ac ed to carry the seed of discord, hitherto conthe world shall gain be observed by all—that cept the crown, were overflown from before fined to the metropolis, into the bosom of deep and fruitful hours are hid in mystery. The little children love her; she helpas much shall the power and wisdom and him and broken, or put to violent death, every congregation in the kingdom; to main. Apples are growing on every tree; all sum ed their grandmothers to bridal ornaments goodness of God be appreciated, and of the Prince of the Covenant," the tain its false position; and both within and mer long they grow, and in early autumn. At three-score years ago. Nay, this boy's grand-not five of their whole armie were returned. authority be respected in men's remember Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, who was cru- without the community, take all the community, take all the community, take all the community formed; the leaves father found the way to college lay through

in the day prophetically foreshown to be pre- have not done, nor his father's fathers; he the struggle is renewed, and we apprehend not a tricky fashion painted on, but an ex- dren, who cling about her, with open mouth eminent for the prevalence of righteousness shall scatter among them the prey and spoil that it will be carried on more fiercely than pression which of itself comes out—a fragrance and great round eyes, wonder that anybody ascribed to the Redeemer, when indeed command of God when the brought them into These expectations are being fully realized. Within, at the same time, the component ele- ever had a mother to kiss her mouth. To Christ shall see of the travail of His soul the land of Canaan, (Deut. 7: 2, 16, 19; The minority have resolved that no lesser ments are changing. The apple grows mild them she is coëval with the sun, and, like that,

Such is the natural process which each fruit goes through-blooming, growing, ripening. The same divine law is appropriate for every kind of animal, from the lowest reptile | been a special providence to the family. How working days; and this without a fear, even, Maccabeus was high priest, and Simon his tion with the Word of God, is not binding old age is ripeness. The hands let go the ered power to love in all the eighty-six years that they may be depriving themselves of a brother was commander of the army, B. C. upon Israelites. If the Cherem is taken off mortal bough; that is natural death. It is a of her toilsome life. When the birth-angel

> The attachment of old age to the Past, is Illustrated by a parable:

cottage too narrow, mourned at tending the the curtains of heaven, that he might look goats on the mountain side, and felt his heart through and see the welcoming face of the swell in him, like a brook from the melting of dear Infinite Mother; nay, she put the wings the snow, when he saw a ship shoot like an of her own strong, experienced piety under arrow into the bay. He ran from his mother him, and sought to bear him up. and the goats. The Viking took him on board. The wind swelled the sails. He saw sea; now, in his old age, his palace in Byzan- gy of her character. tium is a weariness to him, and he longs for of the goats; all day the kids bleat for him. He enters a little bark; he sails for the Scandinavian coast, and goes to the very cottage too narrow for his childhood, and eats again the barken bread of Sweden, and drinks its bitter beer: bares his forehead to the storm; sits on the rocks, and there he dies. "Bury me not, I pray thee, in Egypt," said old Jacob, but I will lie with my fathers; bury me in their burying-place."

Then the scholar becomes an antiquary; he likes not young men unless he knew their grandfathers before. The young woman looks in the newspaper for the marriages, the old man for the deaths. The young man's eye looks forward; the world is "all before him, where to choose." It is a hard world; he does not know it; he works little, and hopes much. The middle-aged man looks around at the present; he has found out that it is a hard world; he hopes less and works more. The old man looks back on the fields he has trod; "this is the tree I planted; this is my footstep," and he loves his old house, his old carriage, cat, dog, staff, and friend. In lands where the vine grows, I have seen an old man sit all day long, a sunny autumn day, before his cottage door, in a great arm-chair, his old dog couched at his feet, in the genial sun. The autumn wind played with the old man's venerable hairs; above him on the wall, purpling in the sunlight, hung the full clusters of the grape, ripening and maturing yet more. The two were just alike; the wind stirred the vine leaves, and they fell; stirred the old man's hair and it whitened yet more. Both were waiting for the spirit in them to be fully ripe. looks back. How long the shadows lie in the setting sun; the steeple a mile long reach-

After his favorite custom, Mr. Parker draws principles which he wishes to enforce. . We copy his sketch of a fair old age in the person of a universal "Aunt:"

What a beautiful thing is the old age which crowns a noble life, of rich or poor! How fair are the latter days of many a woman-Franklin! How beautiful is his late autumn is Alexander Von Humboldt! The momentum of manliness bears on the venerable man beyond his four and eightieth year. There you see the velue of time. It takes much to No amount of constant God ever gives awed the world by the action of a mighty intellect, with corresponding culture.

These are men of high talent, station, genius

The smile of his departure spread O'er the warm colored heaven and ruddy mountain head."

Miss Kindly is aunt to everybody, and has

Her hands are thin; her voice feeble; her

back is bent; she walks with a staff-the best limb of the three. She wears a cap of antique pattern, yet of her own nice make. She has great round spectacles, and holds her book away off the other side of the candle when she reads. For more than sixty years she has the mother's mother; ay, mother also to the new-born baby's soul. And when the wings of death flapped in the street, and shook a neighbor's door, she smoothed down the pil-An old Poem of the North tells of a brave low for the fainting head; she soothed and boy, who in his earlier days found his mother's cheered the spirit of the waiting man, opening

Now these things are passed by. No, they are not passed by; they are remembered in the hill top sink in the blue deep, and was the memory of the dear God, and every good riotously glad. He took his father's sword in deed she has done is treasured in her own hand, and swore to conquer him houses and heart. The bulb shuts up the summer in its land by the sea. He also is a Viking. He breast, which in winter will come out a fragrant has been all over the Mediterranean coast, hyacinth. Stratum after stratum her good and conquered him houses and lands by the works are laid up, imperishable, in the geolo-

> has been thoughtful all day, talking inwardly so herself. The family notice it, and say nothing. In her chamber, from a private drawer, the takes a little casket, and from thence a book, gilt-edged and clasped; but the clasp is worn, the gilding is old, the binding faded by long use. Her hands tremble as she opens it. First she reads her own name, on the fly leaf; only her Christian name, "Agnes," and the date. Sixty-eight years ago this day it was written there, in a clear, youthful, clerkly hand-with a little tremble in it, as if the heart beat over quick. It is very well worn, the dear old Bible. It opens of its own accord at the fourteenth chapter of St. John. There is a little folded piece of paper there; it touches the first verse and the twenty-seventh. She sees neither; she reads both out of her soul: "Let not your heart be troubled; ye believe in God; believe also in me." "Peace I leave with you. My peace give I unto you. Not as the world giveth give I unto you." She opens the paper. There is a little brown dust in it; perhaps the remnant of a flower. She takes the precious relic in her hand, made cold by emotion. She drops a tear on it, and the dust is transfigured before her eyes; it is a red rose of the spring, not quite half blown, dewy fresh. She is old no longer. It is not Aunt Kindly now; it is sweet Agnes, as the maiden of eighteen was eight-and-sixty years ago, one day in May, when all nature was woosome and winning, and every flower-bell rung in the marriage of the year. Her lover had just put that red rose of the spring into her hand, and the good God another in her cheek, not quite half-blown, dewy fresh. The young man's arm is round her; her brown curls fall on his shoulder; she feels his breath on her face, his cheek on hers; their lips join, and, like two morning dew-drops in that rose, their two loves rushes into one. But the youth must wander to a far land. They will think of each other as they look at the North Star. She bids him take her Bible. He saw the North Star hang over the turrets of many a foreign town. His soul went to God-there is as straight a road from India as from any other spot and his Bible came back to herthe Divine love in it, without the human lover, the leaf, turned down at the blessed words at St. John, first and twenty-seventh of the fourteenth chapter. She put the rose there to note the spot; what marks the thought holds now the symbol of their youthful love. Now to day her soul is with him, her maiden soul with his angel soul; and one day the two, like two dew-drops, will rush into one immortal wedlock, and the old age of earth shall become eternal youth in the Kingdom of

LETTER OF OLIVER CROMWELL.

H. Stevens, American agent, recently purchased for £36 an interesting autograph letter of Oliver Cromwell, addressed "For my esteemed friend Mr. Cotton, pastor to the church at Boston, in New England, theise. October 2, 1651." This letter was written perhaps. But the old age of a Quaker tailor shortly after the battle of Worcester. Cromin Philadelphia and New York was not a whit | well alludes to the difficulties he had experitiltye of Sathan, involved in interests against How many farmers, mechanics, traders, the Lord and his people. With what tenderagainst them, and now againe, when all the power was devolved into the Scottish Kinge and the malignant partie, they inuadeinge England, and the Lord rayned upon them such snares, as the enclosed will shew. only the narrative is short in this, that of theire whole armie, when the narratiue was framed

What is the Lord a dooing to What ing the Sabbath day to keep it holy, as in clied under his reign. The Board of Manobeying any other of the commands of the Verses 23, 24—"And" after the league agement of the New Synagogne, Great St. Decalogue—is it imaginable that a disregard made with him, he shall work deceitfully, for Helen's, London, have expressed "their grow, only to ripen. Weeks long it clings her patient toil gave the first start in life. many expressions of Christian sympathy.

The Sabbath Recarder.

May Fork, April 20, 1854.

TO DESTITUTE CHURCHES.

Do not ask any one to become your pastor, till you can look upon the ministerial office as of his mystical body. Pastors and teachers respect. are enumerated with other gifts that our Lord bestowed upon the Church when he ascended on high Eph. 4: 11. He intended that his people should appreciate them, set a high clave? Remember, that our State's prison value upon them, and diligently avail themselves of them. Yet some are so accustomed boys" and girls. to speak disrespectfully of the ministry, that they not only suffer the evil consequences to books and papers? themselve, but do much to bring the office into contempt with others. This grieves the Spirit. In slighting the gifts of Christ, we slight Christ himself. Moreover, nothing tends more to break a godly minister's heart, and to paral his exertions, than the semi-infidel language of those church members who are forever speaking of the ministry as if it were but a common trade or profession. Ministers Th this language from the world crushes their spirits.

2. Do not choors a pastor, till you can find one whom gou consider competent to instruct you. If you intend not to heed his instruct ions, do not insult him so much as to ask for them. If you know everything already, why employ o teacher? There seems to be a se of persons in clmost every church, who are always active enough in calling a pastor, but have not the least idea of abiding by his in struction when they get him. It is not for themselves that they want a pastor, but (it may be) for the women and children. Mindo expect a respectful attention to what they say, as well as a disposition on the part of word of God.

3. Do not call a pastor, till you are pre pared to hold up his hands. We allude, now not so much to that temporal support which it is absolutely necessary for him to have, that he may prosecute his work efficiently, as to readings to cooperate with him in his effort to forward the cause of Christ. In particular let him not have to complain of your want of interest in the prayer meeting. There is the place where the pastor is brought to fee whether he stands alone, or has good efficien brethren to york with him. It is the prayer meeting which shows whether the brethre feel their individual, personal responsibility i the work, as follow-laborers with the pastor or whether he pastor has to carry the church on his back. O how the minister grieves when, going to the place for prayer, he finds himself almost alone! And what greater cause of grief still, when he discovers such an indifference to these meetings, that they cannot be sustained without his personal pre sence, and always have to be omitted when Providence colla him away from home! Such things the most distressing. They make him feel that he does but labor in the fire.

We allade too, not only to the prayer meeting, but to every other method in which your percenal efforts may be employed, in conjunction with his, for the advancement of the cause of religion. Let him see that he is not a hireling, employed merely to relieve you from responsibility, but that he is a leader in the work of doing good, and that his people are willing followers.

4. Do not call one, till you can look upon religion as the great and leading business of your lives. If religion is twelve, and the world thirtoen, in your estimation, you are not in a fit state to appreciate the labors of self-denying, godly minister. If you had one, you would only laugh at his solicitude for you, while your hearts would grow harder under his reproof. But most likely, in such a state of mind, God would give you just about of Rome departed widely from the purity of such a minister as you are prepared to receive, the primitive church, not only in spirituality, namely, worldly-minded man like yourselves, tho would be captivated by the love of gain, and fail to fulfill the high trust com mitted to him. Such a pastor would be

cure rather then a blessing. Finally before choosing a pastor, humble yoursel melore God with prayers and fast-

PARENTAL DUTTES AND RESPONSIBIL

be permitted to ask a few questions, which, purer Christianity than was professed and though they may appear to be impertinent, practiced by the Papists. Though these reyet I trust the spirit that dictates them is none formers cast off many of the prominent erother then one that seeks their welfare. The rors and superstitions of that degraded church, first, horever, I desire to ask you, which is, they still retained others. But nothing like Do ou recise an earnest care concerning what is termed free communion appears to their habit and minciples? If you do not, have been entertained by any order of Christ-

your children spend the Sabbath? Do you century, when he became the head of the his official career has been useful. take them 'n the house of God, and to the English church, changed more in name than erwise desecrating Jehevah's holy day?

spirituous liquors? Notwithstanding the efthe miseries, shame and ruin of the drunkard! Perhaps your sons are forming these habits!

habit of tobacco-chewing, or the more ruinous habit of tobacco-smoking? Do not excuse yourselves from the exercise of vigilance in Christ's institution for promoting the growth this thing because you also are guilty in this

Sixth-Where do they spend their evenings-in the streets, or in some secret con-

Seventh-Do they read vile and debauching

Eighth—What company do they keep? Think on these things.

COMMUNION AT THE LORD'S TABLE

In a former article on the subject of Communion, I stated that the Lord's Supper is an institution independent of all previous Jewish institutions. It was in its origin, and has been ever since, considered as exclusively a gospel spiritual religion, he brought off with him and B. Utter, were appointed a Committee to con--from while od infidels they expect it; but institution—as a memorial of the crucifixion promulgated many of the unscriptual pracwhen it springs up among their own brethren, of the Lord Jesus Christ. And from the in- tices of the Church of England; among which this Society in the Publishing Society, as sugand is rung in their ears time after time, it junctions, "Take, eat," and, "Drink ye all of were episcopacy, aspersion, infant baptism, gested in a resolution at the last Anniversary. to be a special sacredness attached to this broadcast by Mr. Wesley and his fellow laborit from desecration. What the understanding | Pedobaptist sects in this country have adopt- ed as a colporteur in Western New York and isters, however, suppose it a part of their duty fessors of a new system of religion, despised have been able to learn, it is required in all to instruct their hearers in the doctrine of and "every where spoken against," it is such churches as are considered evangelical, about to bring out a small work on the subtruth; and though they do not claim to be scarcely supposable that they were intruded that the recipients should be, in their under- ject of the Sabbath, which he desired to place Scraphine, and appropriately adapted to the It was purchased a few weeks ago, by several regarded as infallible in their teachings, they upon in their solemn seasons of prayer and derstanding of the word, baptized, be mem- in the hands of every Protestant minister in occasion. "Freedom's Beauty," and "Up to liberal-minded gentlemen, who made a tender their hearers to compare every thing with the bread from house to house, did eat their meat Deity of the Son of God, and they refuse on the subject, which request was granted. sion for the inquiry as to who were the promake the sacrifices which they made, and word, it is because there is no light in them. would voluntarily subject themselves to the

communion was like the salvation of the gosits blessings and privileges were restricted to semi-reformed English church. them. Were this the condition of the church at the present time, there would be no occasion for a change in the rule or custom in re-

gard to the communion. But this happy state of the church did not continue long. Divisions and heresies soon disturbed her tranquillity. Men who were ambitious of preëminence, who, like Jannes and Jamres, who withstood Moses, withstood the apostles. Men of corrupt minds, reprobate concerning the faith, grievous wolves, not sparing the flock, entered in among them. them. The mystery of iniquity began its discordant work while the inspired apostles were still on earth. After their departure, errors and divisions were still more rapidly and successfully promulgated; of which the early history of the church gives ample proof. As these heretical leaders increased the number of their followers, they formed different and differing churches, which adhered to the errors of their respective leaders. But they did not hold religious intercourse together, neither were they recognized by the apostolic church, so far as to admit them to their communion. For proof of this, see 2 John v. 7, 10, 11, and 3 John v. 9, 10. It is well known, that the churches which adhered to the church but in their unscriptural superstitions; insomuch that the truly pious could hold no connection with that corrupt church. When the Roman Emperor, in the fourth century, espoused her cause, and sustained her by his authority, her influence became more widespread and corrupting, until Europe and Asia for the purpose of forming a more scriptural Nov. 27, 1853. In further continuing this subject, I beg to organization, and of giving to the people a

perhaps they are profane! Please look into the Church of England, on account of its corruptions and worldly character. Neither Third-Are they in the habit of using could the Baptists residing in the kingdom. While the laws of England permitted such as forts of the age, thousands of the young are could not conform to their church establishforming habits which will bring with them all ment to enjoy their own sentiments in quietude, they were forbidden by law to meet publicly for worship by the Conventicle Act Fourth-Are they forming the filthy (!) By the law of England, no person could hold an office in the civil, military, or navy depart ments, without giving evidence of having re ceived the communion in the English church. This was a free communion; but it was all on one side. The members of that church Fifth-Do they gamble-even for pastime? | acknowledged no other ecclesiastical organization as the church. But the various sects of Christians in the kingdom could not conscientiously meet at the communion table in and penitentiary candidates are our "street the English church, so that none but the mere formalists of these sects could degrade themselves so far as to conform to their communion for the sake of office.

In the early history of the Baptists, wher they were few, poor, despised, and persecuted, no other body of Christians offered them communion. And it is comparatively a late thing that Pedobaptists were willing to put themselves so far on a par with them as to own them as brethren at the communion table. When Mr. Wesley branched off from the \$262 95. Church of England, and preached a more it," I understand it to be the duty of all the first-day keeping, receiving the elements of death, by eating and drinking of the bread corruptions and innovations of the Romanists, and wine of the Lord's Supper. There seems retained by the English church, and sown of L. Crandall's agency. Christian rite, and therefore special guards ers. Among other things, he propagated what his report, stated that it was not yet ready. should be placed around it, in order to protect is called free communion. Many of the other of the earliest disciples after the resurrection ed the same practice; and some of the Bap- Northern Pennsylvania for the term of two was, in regard to the Christian character of tists, inconsistently, I think, have wheeled into months. those with whom they associated in this ordi- the ranks of those who practice upon this nance, we are not informed; but from the principle. But none of these have been circumstances of their condition, as the pro- without restrictions on this point. So far as I with gladness and singleness of heart." Such | such as are Unitarian in their sentiments, so is the inspired record of these primitive dis- that those who hold to unrestricted communion ciples. With them, there could be no occa- are found principally, if not altogether, among Universalists and Unitarians. But I admit it would be proper to eat the Lord's Supper. of a practice or doctrine is sufficient ground There were no sectarian divisions among them, for its retention. To the law and to the tesand none but the spiritual disciples would timony; if they speak not according to this

I have been thus particular in tracing the reproaches which fell upon them for the sake history of the church, to see how far the reof Christ. The idea of restricted and free ligious sentiments or practice of the various communion was not then originated. The sects of Christian tended towards free communion, and we find the first inkling this way pel-free for all who would believe it; and was in the unreciprocated practice of the

> to our starting point, and ascertain what the that will be a safe guide for us in this matter.

BOARD MEETINGS.

Abstract of Proceedings at the Meetings of the Executive Boards of the Seventh-day Baptist Missionary, Tract, and Publish Societies, held at New Market, N. J., Apr. 16, 1854.

The Missionary Society.

1. After the usual introductory exercises, approval of the minutes, &c., the Corre-Also, among themselves men arose, speaking sponding Secretary read a letter from Julius perverse things, to draw away disciples after M. Todd, missionary in Wisconsin, dated Jan. 1, 1854; also two letters from Solomon Car penter, dated Shanghae, China, Nov. 27, 1853, and Jan. 19, 1854.

> Board there was in hand \$2,445 15; since Society purchased the Sabbath Recorder. which he had received for general purposes \$84 02, and for Palestine Mission and outfit \$847 01; paid out, for printing Annual Report \$44, remittance to O. P. Hull \$80, for Palestine Mission and outfit \$1802 70; balance in Treasury \$1449 48.

3. The Treasurer was instructed, in all cases of making payment for missionary services, &c., to obtain and place on file the receipts of the persons to whom the money is

4. Voted, that \$50 be sent to Bro. J. M. Todd, to complete the appropriation in his favor for the year 1853.

5. Voted, that eight hundred dollars be sent to Solomon Carpenter and Nathan Wardner by the first convenient opportunity.

structed to write to our missionaries in China. were filled with her abominations. The Re- and express the Board's unqualified approba- fying character of the exercises, induces us formation, as it is called, under Luther, Cal- tion of their course in taking children to edu- to present this testimonial to the readers of vin, and others, was undertaken, evidently, cate, as set forth in Bro. Carpenter's letter of the Recorder, of the ability, skill, faithful

7. The Committee on Outfit for the Pales- | ucators. tine Mission reported progress, and asked farther time to complete their duties and make

nation by T. B. Brown of the office of Cor-First, then, do you know how and where the Eighth, in the early part of the sixteenth that his future life may be as pleasant as

retained many of the errors and superstitions letter of T. B. Brown and Geo. B. Utter, as before, indicated that the effort was not Second Are they profane! Be not of of the papists. The Reformation extended presented at the last meeting of the Board; without its reward; and the students seemed trymen on the subject of the great salvation. Linculars, March 6, 1854.

fended; though you may not dream of it, to Scotland, but the Scots could not unite with the paper was, in compliance with its closing inspired with the zeal and enthusiasm of their request, ordered on record.

10. Adjourned to meet at Plainfield, N. J., on First-day, July 9, 1854.

The Tract Society.

1. The Corresponding Secretary read hi quarterly report, showing that since the last meeting of the Board new editions of nearly all of the Society's Tracts had been printed, and that some half a dozen parcels had been furpished to brethren in different places for gratuitous distribution: that the services of C. A. Osgood as colporteur could not be obtained; that Bro. L. M. Cottrell had served the Society to some extent as colporteur, but being unable to do so any longer, he recommended the appointment of Bro. H. C. Babcock for a couple of months; that Bro. Lucius Crandall had been engaged in the service of the Society for several weeks, but no report had been received from him; that a letter had been received from Bro. John Maxson, proposing to denote to the Society certain volumes of the "Sabbath Discussion,' together with receipts for volumes left in the hands of agents, &c.

2. The Treasurer presented his report, showing that he had received \$60 03, paid out \$197 20, and had a balance in hand of

3. James Bailey, T. B. Stillman, and Geo. sider and report upon the question of merging

4. The same Committee was charged with true disciples of Christ to commemorate his the eucharist kneeling, &c. These were all the duty of arranging accounts between the Tract and Publishing Societies growing out

5. Lucius Crandall being called upon for 6. Voted, that H. C. Babcock be employ-

7. The donation of Bro. John Maxson was

accepted; and the Corresponding Secretary the equality and brotherhood of the race. was instructed to collect the books. 8. Bro. H. H. Baker stated that he was

breaking bread, by heartless formalists. bers of some evangelical church in good stand- the United States. He requested the Board Action," particularly attracted our attention, of the contract to the Presbyterian General They were all of one accord, and breaking | ing, and in all cases hold to the doctrine of the | to appoint a Committee to confer with him

9. Thomas B. Brown stated that, owing to his contemplated removal from the vicinity, it would be out of his power to serve the Society any longer as Recording Secretary, and per subjects of the ordinance, or with whom | that neither the universality nor the antiquity | he therefore tendered his resignation. The resignation was accepted, and E. P. Larkin In short, the exhibition was one of the best ppointed to fill the vacancy.

10. Adjourned to meet at Plainfield, N. J.,

The Publishing Society.

1. The minutes of last meeting were read

2. The Treasurer's Report was presented and ordered on file. 3. The Corresponding Secretary present-

ed his report of correspondence with Elds. I propose, in a future article, to go back Wm. B. Maxson, A. B. Burdick, and N. V Hull, from which it appears that those bretbren inspired apostles have said upon this subject, have consented to act as Corresponding Editors of the Sabbath Recorder; also, with Eld. W. B. Gillett in relation to the volume of Sermons. Accepted and ordered file.

> 4. The General Agent presented his report of the quarterly doings of the Society, representing the prospects of the Society as encouraging, &c.

5. The Committee on Music Book for Sabbath Schools reported in favor of the pub-

ication of the work of Eld. L. Crandall. 6. The General Agent was directed t proceed with the publication of the same.

7. Voted, that Bro. Randolph Dunham be paid in money instead of memberships a bal-2. The Treasurer presented his quarterly ance due him of \$7 31 for advances made to report, showing that at the last meeting of the Committee from whom the Publishing

8. Voted, that Isaac S. Dunn be received a member of the Society upon the amount subscribed by Asa Dunn and the New Market Church.

9. Geo. B. Utter was re-appointed General Agent for the next financial year. 10. On motion, Geo. B. Utter and Thos. B. Brown were re-appointed Editors of the Sab-

11. Adjourned to meet in Plainfield, N. J.

July 9, 1854.

LITERARY FESTIVAL.

To the Editors of the Sabbath Recorder :--

We had the pleasure of attending, March 16th, the closing exercises of the Winter Term of the "Janesville Wesleyan Semina-6. The Corresponding Secretary was in- ry," conducted by Prof. A. C. Spicer and Lady; and the highly interesting and gratiand industry of Mr. and Mrs. Spicer, as ed-

The examination of classes occurred during | 20. the day at the Seminary, and the orations, essays, colloquies, and music, were presented 8. The Committee in relation to the resig- in the evening at the Baptist Church. The prompt and ready answers and recitations of 24. responding Secretary, presented a report, re- the students, was creditable to themselves, and 25. capitulating the services of Bro. Brown, and ex- showed the tact and perseverance of their 26. you are folling in one of the most important ians whatever, until the subversion of the pressing the Board's regret that circumstances teachers. We have witnessed examinations papal power in England, in the reign of Henry forbid his continuing them, and their hope in Mr. Spicer's school before this, and we always observe this characteristic—an effort to secure absolute thoroughness of scholarship, 9. Thomas B. Stillman presented a paper, and to enlist inquiry, investigation, energy, Sabbath School, or are theg at play, running in nature. But spiritual Christianity could signed by himself, Lucius Crandall, and and independence of thought and action, the street, hunting, fishing, sporting, or oth- hold no communion with this church, which Alfred B. Burdick, having reference to the from every student; and the result this time,

teachers.

cious church was crowded to its utmost ca- sea postage, to increase the rates of inland pacity, by an interesting audience, eager to postage, and to require postage always in ad enjoy the "intellectual feast;" while, proba- vance. The reduction of sea postage is un. bly, as many more, who went to participate doubtedly just and politic; for no good reason in the pleasures, were unable to get within can be given why a letter to England should the house. The marked attention and quiet- be charged 24 cents, while one may go the ness of the audience, throughout the entire same distance inland for 3 cents, or to Cali. exercises, though occupying more than four fornia for 6 cents. The plan of advance pay. hours, showed how happily the exercises ments is also, undoubtedly, a good one; were adapted to the occasion; and the neces- will save the Department from carrying sity frequently to suppress the applause of the great many letters for nothing, and will sim multitude, indicated the interest elicited by plify the accounts of postmasters. But the the orations, music, and colloquies. The proposition to increase inland postage from 3 diction of the speakers was generally spirited to 5 cents, will not meet with general approand easy, and often really eloquent, and the bation, and ought not to be entertained. The orations seemed to possess a clearness and reason given for it is, that the present rates pointedness of thought which we have rarely do not meet the expenses of the department ever witnessed before on such occasions. Perhaps they do not, while members of Con-The orations on Political Corruption, Respon- gress are allowed to send tuns of matter in sibilities of the Young Men of America, the mails free. But let the plan first be tried Youths of the Present Age, Integrity, Slave- of making every thing carried in the mails ry, Improvements of the Age, and the Val- pay its passage; then, and not till then, will edictory, each attracted much attention, and it be time, if the department falls in debt, to some of these have since been the subject of talk about an increase of the rates. It will be many encomiums.

solid, substantial, and real of life, seemed to for nothing. be the aim of each speaker and reader, yet we were occasionally favored with sparkles of genius, and a sprinkling of wit and humor, which afforded a pleasing variety. The col loquies presented an interesting attraction and these, as did the orations and essays, in dicated that the spirit, wants, and necessities of the present age, and of the future, had not been altogether neglected by the teachers and were understood and appreciated by the students. They strongly plead the necessity of universal reform; the promulgation of first principles and sound morals, and their application in political, social, and religious life, true love to country, God, and right, an

But one of the chief attractions of the exhibition was the original music, sweetly discoursed by the students, accompanied by a and we think they may justly be ranked among the best of musical productions. But all were good, decidedly excellent; and the ary, and educational operations, and for meetexcellent words were so enunciated by the choir, as to be understood by the audience, and their performance frequently excited considerable sensation throughout the assembly. we ever attended; and we take pleasure in adding, that it was universally admired, and is now said by many who have witnessed similar exercises at the East, and in the West, to be the best they ever attended.

Mrs. Spicer's school one year ago, which was Orphan Asylum, on Franklin-square, \$10, also most excellent, and did great credit to 000; to the Female Orphan Asylum of St the teachers and scholars: and we have noticed one feature in the entertainments they present to the public-an interesting characteristic-which we have never elsewhere seen. East or West. Every thing presented 000 to each of two daughters-making was original-Poetry and Music, as well as colloquies, orations, and essays-as you may see by the accompanying programme of the exercises. This never fails, under their management, to add much to the interest of such exhibitions.

Mr. Spicer and Lady deserve much credit for their perseverance and untiring labors in behalf of education, since the commencement of their labors in the West. Though surrounded by all the embarrassments incident to a new country, to which has been added for the past year a strong sectarian prejudice, yet they have earned a wide reputation, have and friends, and are now denominated as among the best teachers of the country. May success crown all their future efforts:

SPECTATOR. The Programme

W. S. Alexander.

PRAYER.

Music-Welcome-words and music by teachers. Charles Fowler. Our Country, Spring,
Gleaning Thoughts, Miss L. Hill Eloquence of the Bar and Pulpit, L. E. Hurlburt Colloquy-Fugitive Scene. C. D. Martin War in Europe Make home happy, Miss E. Dano. Miss E. A. Culver. Early Attachments, Responsibilities of the young men of America.

9. Music-Up to action-Words by W. G. Hamilton-Music by A. C. Bond. Miss L. E. Stebbins. Life is passing, O. Wright. Colloquy-Fruits of the Spirit. Miss E. S. Dano. Trust not to Appearances, Mother, Home, and Heaven, Miss M. E. Bently.

E M. Hamilton. Youths of the present age, Wealth and Fortune no ground for Envy, Law of Love and Kindness. Miss C. G. Hill. W. G. Hamilton-Music by A. C. Bond. Speak boldly for the Right, Miss C. E. Curtis

O! I would be a Poetess, Miss R. A. St. John. Colloquy—Cheap School Teachers—Part 1st.
W. G. Hamilton. Music—Freedom's Beauty—Words by W. G. Hamilton-Music by E. J. Bond. Forgetfulness craved. Miss S. A. Hamilton. No! I must remember still, Miss H. Dunn. Improvements of the Age,

Colloquy-Scene 2d. Importance of Education, Miss M. A. Hammond Astronomy, Colloquy—Indian Girl. Miss E. Babcock Political Corruption, Miss R. B. Foote Farewell. A. C. Bond Valedictory, Music-Farewell-Words by W. G. Hamilton

Music by A. C. Bond.

BENEDICTION

POSTAGE IN CONGRESS.—From our abstract of proceedings in Congress, it will be seen At an early hour in the evening, that spa- that a proposition is up to reduce the rates of hard work to make the people think they The essays were generally excellent, and ought to pay more postage, while Congress. evinced much taste and care in preparation, men and other public functionaries are allow. and were mostly well read. Though the ed to send their letters, pamphlets, books, &c.

> LITERARY COMPENSATION.—Mr. Carey, in a recent pamphlet, in reference to the International Copy-right Treaty, which has been slumbering in the Senate of the United States for months past, has shown very satisfactorily, that literary labor, at least in numerous instances, is duly rewarded by publishers in this country. We are happy to find that disposition increasing among the publishing fraternity, and are gratified to add, that within a few days a tender of three thousand dollars was made to our friend Dr. W. M. Fahnestock, of Bordentown, N. J., by one of the firm publishing houses in Philadelphia, to write a work on Physiology for them.

> "THE PRESBYTERIAN HOUSE."-Such is the proposed name of an edifice in Philadel phia, nearly opposite the United States Mint, Assembly, with a view of having the house used for the 'Assembly's publication, missionings of Boards, Committees, &c. The lot is 44 by 200 feet, and cost \$40,000. The plan is to raise a fund to pay for the house and lot, and then present it all complete to the As sembly. One gentleman subscribed \$1,500 and several others \$1,000 each.

BEQUESTS.—The Baltimore Sun says tha the late Jacob Albert of Baltimore left by his will various charitable bequests. Among We attended the exhibition of Mr. and them are the following: To the Protestant Paul's Church, \$10,000; to the male orphans of the same, \$10,000. With regard to the portion of his estate devised to his children it is understood to be divided as tollows: \$70,000 to each of the three sons, and \$50, total, with the charities above specified, of \$340,000. Mr. A.'s wealth, it is said, far exceeds this. In addition to his five children Mr. A. also leaves a wife.

DISMISSING PASTORS.—The Boston corre spondent of the Independent says that a few weeks since, a mutual council met to dismiss the Rev. F. A. Fiske, pastor of an Orthodox church, but refused to act, on the ground that the people were perfectly united in Mr. Fiske, and that there was no apparent cause for his leaving. "On learning that he had requested a dismission on the ground of incompetent salary, (\$500,) the council advised the parish to call a meeting secured the respect and esteem universally raise the salary, and keep their minister. of students, and of a large number of patrons Upon this the council adjourned. The church and society have subsequently had a meeting and voted that, much as they are attached to their minister and wish him to stay, they can not raise his salary. Next time he will be dismissed, for the council were satisfied that he could not live on his present income. I is a large parish, has fine farms and wealthy manufacturing establishments, and this is the principal society. The church itself numbers from two to three hundred members."

> METHODIST "PLAN."-- The Methodists have adopted the plan of monthly prayer meetings for missions, with collectors for each district, &c. The Missionary Advocate says:

"If any further evidence of the wisdom and efficiency of the plan for 'support of missions was necessary, we see it in the returns just made to the Baltimore and Philadelphia Annual Conferences. Last year, Baltimore Conference contributed \$24,550; this year she contributes over \$29,000, being an advance of twenty per cent. this year over last year. Philadelphia Conference contributed Music-Forbear that unkind word-Words by last year \$14,492, this year \$18,371, being an advance of 25 per cent. over last year's contribution.

> THE CRYSTAL PALACE ASSOCIATION has been relieved from the legal embarrassments under which it labored, has obtained from the Legislature an extension of its charter, and is to become a permanent exhibition. It was temporarily closed on the evening of the 15th inst., to re-open with a popular re-inauguration, and appropriate ceremonies on the 4th of

LINCKLAEN CHURCH.—At a church meet ing held in Lincklaen, N. Y., Oct. 7th, 1853, it was Resolved, That nonresident members communicate in writing or otherwise at least Leang Afa, the first Chinese convert, is still once in each year, or they will be considered actively engaged in the service of his Master. as gone out from the church, and will lose He is, says one who recently heard him, very their membership. By order and in behalf of SCHUYLER OLIN, Clerk.

ss. From our abstract ingress, it will be seen up to reduce the rates of ease the rates of inland re postage always in ad on of sea postage is unolitic; for no good reason letter to England should while one may go the for 3 cents, or to Cali-he blan of advance payubtedly, a good one; it timent from carrying a r nothing, and will sim. f postmasters. But the ise inland postage from 3 neet with general approto be entertained. The that the present rates enses of the department while members of Con-

send tuns of matter in

let the plan first be tried

ng carried in the mails

n, and not till then, will

artment falls in debt, to

of the rates. It will be

the people think they

postage, while Congress.

c functionaries are allowrs, pamphlets, books, &c. NEATION.—Mr. Carey, in n reference to the Inter-Treaty, which has been nate of the United States shown very satisfactoriat least in numerous warded by publishers in e happy to find that dismong the publishing frafied to add, that within a f three thousand dollars end Dr. W. M. Fahnes-N. J., by one of the first Philadelphia, to write a

HAN House."—Such is fan edifice in Philadelthe United States Mint. w weeks ago, by several men, who made a tender e Presbyterian Genera w of having the house y's publication, missionperations, and for meetmittees, &c. The lot is cost \$40,000. The plan ay for the house and lot. l complete to the Asman subscribed \$1,500. L,000 each.

for them.

Saltimore Sun says that of Baltimore left by his de bequests. Among ng: To the Protestant Franklin-square, \$10,-Orphan Asylum of St. 00; to the male orphans With regard to the devised to his children; e divided as follows: three sons, and \$50,daughters-making a ties above specified, of wealth, it is said, far exon to his five children,

Rs.—The Boston correindent says that a few council met to dismiss pastor of an Orthodox o act, on the ground perfectly united in there was no apleaving. "On learned a dismission on the nt salary, (\$500,) the fish to call a meeting, keep their minister. adjourned. The church equently had a meeting, as they are attached to h him to stay, they can Next time he will be cil were satisfied that present income. It ie farms and wealthy iments, and this is the church itself numbers red members."

-The Methodists have hthly prayer meetings ctors for each district. Advocate says:ence of the wisdom and

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E Association has gal embarrassments as obtained from the of its charter, and is exhibition. It was evening of the 15th ular re-inauguration nies on the 4th of

At a church meet-Y, Oct. 7th, 1863, uresident members will be considered will lose and in behalf of LEE OLIN, Clerk.

General Intelligence.

Abstract of Proceedings in Congress.

SECOND-DAY, APRIL 10, In the Senate, Mr. Seward presented large number of remonstrances against the Nebraska bill; also petitions in favor of Hansen's proposed line of steamships between Brooklyn and Europe; also petitions in favor of the Homestead bill; also petitions in favor of religious freedom to American citizens in Europe; and others in favor of a reduction of ocean postage. Mr. Fish offered a resolurespondence relative to the imprisonment at Bremen of Conrad Schmidt, a naturalized citizen of the United States, and also Dana and other American citizens at Baden. The Comn ee on Roads and Canals reported adversely on the proposition to give the Ohio Falls Company \$300,000 to aid in constructing a marine railway around the Ohio Falls. The bill providing for the construction of a railroad to the Pacific, was then taken up and

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Dean of New York moved a suspension of the rules, which was agreed to, in order to offer a resolution declaring it to be the duty and the interest of the Government of the United States to observe and maintain a strict neutrality between all European belligerents, and that in the event of a war the rights of gislatif. our citizens and the security of our commerce demands the maintenance of the principles tions, that free ships make free goods, except no answer at all. as to articles clearly known as contraband of war, and that the neutral flag protects from unreasonable search all ships bearing it; also, that neutral property on board the vessels of belligerents is not subject to seizure or conto establish the foregoing principles as inter- about the changes in the situation of the national law, and to protect our neutral commerce in the event of war. The resolution tion with the precepts of the Koran. Affairs. The House then went into Committee of the Whole, and resumed the consideration of the General Appropriation bill. Mr McDonald of Maine and Mr. Faulkner of Virginia addressed the Committee in favor o the Nebraska bill.

THIRD DAY, APRIL 11.

heir road to the Potomac River, at or officer. near Washington City. The bill giving credit, for a limited time, on the duties levied on railroad iron, was then taken up. Mr. declaration of war, with instructions to com-Douglas moved a substitute, suspending the mence hostilities. duties on railroad iron from the passage of the bill until the first day of July, 1857. After a long debate on the subject, the further consideration of the bill was postponed.

In the House, a message was received from the President, transmitting additional documents relative to the Crescent City af- principal points. Masses of rock are dragged fair. A resolution was adopted calling on the along the ice to intricate parts of the Channel, Secretary of the Interior to communicate to block it when the ice shall melt. All the to the House such information concerning houses in Cronstadt not capable of defense frauds in the Pension Office as were-mentioned in his annual report, and also any other similar frauds since discovered, with the nature and extent thereof. Mr. Bennett's Land bill, granting lands equally to the States, to aid in the construction of Railroads and the support of Public Schools, was then taken up, and on motion its further consideration was postponed for two weeks. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the General Appropriation bill. Mr. Cullom of Tennessee having the floor, addressed the Committee in opposition to the passage of the

FOURTH-DAY, APRIL 12.

In the SENATE, a letter was received from Hon. Truman Smith of Connecticut, resigning his seat as a member of that body from the 24th of May next. Petitions were presented praying that steps may be taken to colonize and civilize the Indians at Puget's Sound, Wash ington Territory. A memorial from the merchants of Baltimore and others was presented praying for the repeal of all duties on diamonds and other precious stones.

, In the House, after the reading of the Journal the credentials of Judge Lancaster, Delegate not be granted to American vessels, and that from Washington Territory, were presented. the Federal Government had declared to the The consideration of the bill empowering the French Minister that acts so contrary to the Postmaster-General to contract for the transportation of the mails between New Orleans Union. and San Francisco, according to time, was then resumed, and after a short discussion, the bill was tabled by a vote of 89 to 59 The House then went into Committee on the bill reducing and graduating the price of public lands according to the time they have been in market. The bill was discussed for one hour, when the Committee rose, and the House

adjourned.

FIFTH-DAY, APRIL 13. In the SENATE, the House bill establishing a new Land District in the Lower Peninsula of Michigan was taken up and passed. A resolution was adopted, directing inquiry, by the Committee on Public Lands, as to the expediency of granting land to aid in the construction of a railroad from Iron Bay, in Michigan, to Little Bay de Lequette. The Committee on Patents reported favorably upon the bill extending Hussey's patent for a reaper. Adjourned until Second-day.

the rates of postage, and after a short discus-sion the further consideration of the bill was

Her Majesty, in justification of the course postponed for four weeks. [The bill propos- she is about to pursue, refers to the transaces to charge five cents on single letters for tions in which Her Majesty has been engaged. any distance under three thousand miles, and The Emperor of Russia had some cause of over that distance ten cents, postage in all complaint against the Sultan with reference to cases to be prepaid with postage stamps. It the settlement, which His Highness had sancalso proposes the same rate when it goes tioned, of the conflicting claims of the Greek wholly or in part by sea as when it goes by and Latin Churches to a portion of the Holy of its holy precepts, and of its pure and be- are located in London. Russia contains 101 three thousand miles, except in cases where To the complaint of the Emperor of Russia we have postal treaties with foreign countries. on this head justice was done, and Her Majes-As to newspapers and periodicals, the bill ty's Embassador at Constantinople had the of Providence, peace may be reestablished proposes to repeal so much of the former law satisfaction of promoting an arrangement to on safe and solid foundations. as makes a reduction of fifty per cent. on the which no exception was taken by the Russian prepayment of postage.] The Committee on Government. the Judiciary reported a bill modifying the But, while the Russian Government repeat-

ter were adopted, when the Committee rose self pressed upon the Porte other demands of acre; fifteen years, seventy-five cents; twenty years, fifty cents; twenty-five years, twenty-five cents; thirty years or more, twelve and a half cents.]

SIXTH-DAY, APRIL 14.

In the House, the bill to reduce and graduate the price of the Public Lands was passby a vote of 83 to 64. A message was received from the President, transmitting a letter from Capt. Ingraham, dated Smyrna, July 3, tion, which was adopted, calling for the cor- then went into Committee of the Whole on ciliatory character. the Senate's amendments to the West Point Academy bill, and after a brief discussion the Committee rose and the House adjourned until Second-day.

European News.

By the steamers Hermann, America, and Arctic, we have European dates to April 5th, ten days later than before received.

War has at length been declared. The Royal Message was read March 23d in both Houses of Parliament; by Lord Aberdeen in the Lords, and by Lord J. Russell in the Commons. It describes the measures about to be taken as "active steps to oppose the encroachments of Russia upon Turkey."

Simultaneously with the English declaration, Louis Napoleon has communicated a similar message to his Senate and Corps Lé-

The declaration of war against Russia could no longer be delayed, after Captain Blackheretofore assented to and strenuously con- wood, the bearer of the Anglo-French ultimatended for by the Government, but not hith- tissimum to the Czar, had returned, with the Majesty deemed it right, in conjunction with erto admitted or established by the laws of na- answer that Russia would give to that paper

On the 12th a treaty of triple-alliance was support the sovereign rights of the Sultan. signed between France, England and Turkey,

War having now been declared, both by Great Britain and France, the preparations for hostilities were being hastened by the British Government. It has been finally decided to send the entire English cavalry force destined for the East through France, embarking it on the Mediterranean at Marseilles. No other portion of the British contingent In the Senate, numerous reports and me- force proceeds by that route. Eighty trans- specified contingencies to send for the British morials were presented and appropriately re- ports were to be attached to the British land ferred. Mr. Mason introduced a bill author- force in the East, divided into three squadrons, izing he Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to ex- each of which is to be under a senior naval

Lord Bloomfield, the British Minister at Berlin, telegraphed to Sir Charles Napier the

The Russians were making stern preparaare pulled down. New batteries were erecting everywhere, and 200 additional gun-boats had been ordered forthwith.

23, at noon, declares that 18,000 Russians had made various attempts to meet any just de- ready sustained by the patentee will be assesscrossed the Danube near Gedschid. The mands of the Emperor of Russia without ed. Turks retreated before them. About 30,000 would have crossed by nightfall.

Another dispatch from Vienna, of the 28th March, affirms positively that 35,000 Russians passed the Danube on the 23d, without meeting with any resistance. General Lüders was supporting these movements from Galatz.

The Russians had suffered a defeat at the hands of the Turks on the 15th March, when Gen. Gorchakoff wished to depart from the Island opposite Tourtoukai. His troops had already occupied the bridge which had been built, when some Turks fired upon it and destroyed it. The bridge was carried away by once by the proposal of bases of negotiation stock of the Oswego and Troy Railroad. The the current with all those upon it. The loss of the Russians was 2,000 men. The Turks

The French Minister of Commerce had informed the various Chambers of Commerce throughout France, that letters of marque will rights of nations would not be tolerated in the

The Greek insurrection was reviving, but the Turks hold the fortress, and have 8,000 troops in Epirus. They have as yet had only has not ceased her endeavors to restore peace one or two unimportant recontres with the between the contending parties.

The Declaration of War.

It is with deep regret that Her Majesty announces the failure of her anxious and protracted endeavors to preserve for her people and for Europe the blessings of peace.

The unprovoked aggression of the Emperor of Russia against the Sublime Porte has been persisted in with such disregard of consequences, that after the rejection by the Emperor of Russia of terms which the Emperor of Austria, the Emperor of the French, and considered just and equitable, Her Majesty is compelled by a sense of what is due to the

Judicial system of the United States. The edly assured the Government of Her Majesty City have made their pastor, the Rev. Henry House then went into Committee of the that the mission of Prince Menchikoff to Con. O. Schermerhorn, a substantial present of Whole, and considered the bill to Graduate stantinople was exclusively directed to the \$500, as a token of their regard for his exerwere debated, and several of a verbal charac- Places at Jerusalem, Prince Menchikoff him- them.

and reported the bill to the House. [The a far more serious and important character, sovereign the Sultan.

These demands were 1 jected the spontaneous decision of the Sublime Porte.

Two assurances had been given to Her Majesty-one, that the mission of Prince 1853, to the Secretary of the Navy, relative Menchikoff only regarded the Holy Places; the release of Martin Koszta. The House the other, that his mission would be of a con-

tations were disappointed.

of the Sultan, extended to the substitution of named Meredith-all, we believe, from the ada several hours previous to their arrival. the Emperor of Russia's authority for his own nursery of Presidents, and all making indusover a large portion of his subjects, and those trious efforts. The past week other arrivals demands were enforced by a threat; and when of fugitives took place. Her Majesty learned that, on announcing the fleet should leave Malta, and, in cooperation safe through without stoppage. They are with that of His Majesty the Emperor of the from Kentucky, and are worth about \$10,000. French, take up its station in the neighborhood of the Dardanelles.

So long as the negotiation bore an amica ble character, Her Majesty refrained from any Russia intimated that serious consequences week. the Emperor of the French, to give an unquestionable proof of her determination to

The Russian Government has maintained but notwithstanding the personal application that the determination of the Emperor to ocof the Sultan to the Grand Musti, the latter cupy the Principalities was taken in consefiscation; and calling for any correspondence ed to issue his fetva sanctioning the stipulation and France. But the menace of invasion of the Turkish territory was conveyed in Count Nesselrode's Note to Redshid Pasha of the 19th (31st) of May, and restated in his dispatch

to Baron Brunow of the 20th of May (1st of June,) which announced the determination of the Emperor of Russia to order his troops to occupy the Principalities, if the Porte did not within a week comply with the demands o

The dispatch to Her Majesty's Embassador at Constantinople, authorizing him in certain fleet, was dated the 31st of May, and the order sent direct from England to Her Majesty's Admiral to proceed to the neighborhood of the Dardanelles was dated the 2d of June.

The determination to occupy the Principalities was, therefore, taken before the orders for the advance of the combined squadrons

The Sultan's Minister was informed that unless he signed within a week, and without tions for hostilities in the Baltic. It was sup- the change of a word, the Note proposed to posed that the first collision would occur at the Porte by Prince Menchikoff on the eve Vesel Islands. All the lighthouses and buoys of his departure from Constantinople, the Principalities took place, the Sultan did not, a protest to his allies.

affecting the dignity and independence of the Sultan; and had it been the sole object of Russia to obtain security for the enjoyment by the Christian subjects of the Porte of their privileges and immunities, she would have found it in the offers that have been made by the Sultan. But, as that security was not offered in the shape of a special and separate stipulation with Russia, it was rejected. Γ wice has this offer been made by the Sultan, |and recommended by the Four Powersonce by a note originally prepared at Vienna, and subsequently modified by the Porteing in a becoming and honorable manner.

piness of Christian communities in Turkey, right of way. was the object sought for by the Russian Government; to such a demand the Sultan would

The time has, however, now arrived when, the advice and remonstrances of the Four Powers having proved wholly ineffectual, and the military preparations of Russia becoming the Emperor of Russia has entered upon a lead to the destruction of the Ottoman em-

In this conjuncture Her Majesty feels calland independence of whose empire have been and had already rejected 1,000 applicants for the King of Prussia, as well as Her Majesty, recognized as essential to the peace of Eu- want of accommodations. Its friends are now rope—by the sympathies of her people with raising a fund of \$100,000 to endow it; \$25,right against wrong—by a desire to avert 000 of it has already been subscribed by the honor of her Crown, to the interests of her from her dominions most injurious conse- Unitarians of this City. In the House, the Committee on Post Offices and Post-Roads reported a bill modifying can after a short discondance of the States ally whose territory is invaded, and whose the faith of treaties, and defies the opinion of the late Commodore O. H. Perry, in R. the civilized world—to take up arms, in con-

> she will have the cordial support of her people; and that the pretext of zeal for the Christian religion will be used in vain to neficent spirit.

> Her Majesty humbly trusts that her efforts may be successful, and that, by the blessing Westminster, March 28, 1854.

The Fourth Congregational Church in this

FUGITIVES FROM SLAVERY.—The Toronto mation-to have to endure the loss of such bank \$100,000. "fat and sleek" servants. Those we have seen and conversed with are intelligent, for busy in Wisconsin. At the last accounts they their opportunities, and if they improve those were in pursuit of a female, about 24 years within their reach, as they seem anxious to do, of age, nearly white, and beautiful, who has they will be valuable accessions to our emi- been residing for some time in Kenosha. But In both respects Her Majesty's just expec- grant population. We have, among the late the matter some how got out, and when the arrivals, three promising persons named Mer- kidnappers arrived in that city, the bird had Association were requested to forward to the Treas-Demands were made which, in the opinion cer, Gillman and Clayton, and a clever family flown, having taken the express train for Can-

The Detroit Democrat, under the head o termination of his mission, Prince Menchikoff "Still they come," adds: Eight good healthy declared that the refusal of his demands would appearing "chattels" arrived on the other impose upon the Imperial Government the side of Jordan, (i. e. Canada,) by the U. G. R necessity of seeking a guarantee by its own R. Line. Great credit is due to the engineers power, Her Majesty thought proper that her and conductors on the route, for bringing them

THE LEGISLATURE OF NEW YORK had no completed its business when the time expired, demonstration of force. But when, in addi- last week, for which it can constitutionally tion to the assemblage of large military forces take pay. It held on, however, and will proon the frontier of Turkey, the Embassador of bably adjourn in the course of the present would ensue from the refusal of the Sultan to Inspector, has made a Report to the Legisla-Thomas Kirkpatrick, the State Prison comply with unwarrantable demands, Her ture on the present financial condition of the State Prisons, which indicates a frightful load of debt now hanging over the Prisons, that the State will of course be compelled ultimately to shoulder. The Governor having vetoed the bill authorizing a commission to inquire into the management of our State Prisons, both Houses passed the bill over the veto by a two thirds vote. The Brooklyn Consolidation bill was passed. By this bill Williamsburgh and Bushwick become integral portions of the City of Brooklyn.

SUMMARY.

A dispatch dated Washington, Friday, April 14, 1854, says: The news from Havana is very important, and of a belligerent character. The Captain-General's organ contained an abusive article on the President's Message, for Ohio, 15 a 20c. for State. Cheese 10 a 12c. and charged Consul Robertson with falsehood. Mr. Robertson addressed a note to the Captain-General, inquiring if the article was authorized or sanctioned, but no notice whatever was taken of this note. Mr. Robertson then laid the Government paper and note before Commodore Newton, on board the frigate Columbia, who refused to offer the accustomed salute to the Spanish flag. Mr. Robertson would have left the Island, had not the Commodore pursued this course.

The United States Court, through Judge Nelson, have rendered a decision, establishing are removed, and formidable fleets of gun- Principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia weather proof paint. The validity of the paint would be occupied by Russian troops. The being thus established in a Court at law, the Sultan could not accede to so insulting a de- patentee will not again be compelled to try mand; but, when the actual occupation of the it before a Jury, but can bring his suit in a Peoria Co. Court of Equity, which (after the patent has as he might have done in the exercise of his been established as above) will grant an imundoubted right, declare war, but addressed mediate injunction against any party who is making, selling or using the fire proof paint Her Majesty, in conjunction with the sove- in violation of his patent, and appoint a Master A telegraphic dispatch dated Ibralia, March reigns of Austria, France and Prussia, has in Chancery, before whom the damages al-

> Great anxiety is felt for the safety of the steamship City of Glasgow, which sailed from all of West Edmeston. Glasgow for New York several weeks ago with a large list of passengers. The Washington Star says that the fears entertained for her safety will probably induce the Secretary of the Treasury to order two revenue cutters to go in search of her, "as soon as there may be information received which may serve to direct, in some measure, to the right quarter in which to cruise to that end."

There has been \$275,000 subscribed to the agreed upon at Constantinople on the 31st of Troy Whig says: "Gerrit Smith subscribed December, and approved at Vienna on the \$50,000, and will lend his powerful influence 13th of January, as offering to the two par- to the enterprise. Oswego City and County ties the means of arriving at an understand- will subscribe \$500,000, and it is now pretty interfere in the ordinary relations of Turkish bona fide cash subscription of not less than subjects to their sovereign, and not the hap- \$1,500,000 will be obtained, exclusive of the

A dispatch dated Washington, Saturday, April 8, 1854, says: One of the largest Ecnot submit, and His Highness, in self-defense, clesiastical Councils (consisting of about 150 declared war upon Russia; but Her Majesty, Ministers and Delegates) is now in session in MARY GREENE, wife of Bro. Joseph J. Greene, forthis city to install the Rev. Alex. Duncanson merly of Berlin, Rensselaer Co., N. Y, in the 69th as pastor of the First Congregational Church. year of her age. Sister Greene experienced a change They are about to go up in a body to call upon the labors of Eld. Wm. Satterlee. About nineteen the President by invitation.

Mr. Oliver H. Lee, the former Superintend ent of the Hudson River Railroad, has been daily more extended, it is but too obvious that appointed Vice-President in place of Mr. Nelson J. Beach, who, in addition to his former the valley of the shadow of death;" her God was with her; she feared no evil. Worn with disease, and course of policy which, if unchecked, must duties of Superintendent of Construction, has been appointed Purchasing Agent of materials and supplies.

Antioch College, Ohio, had 250 students ed upon, by regard for an ally, the integrity when it had been but five months in operation,

junction with the Emperor of the French, for the defense of the Sultan.

In 4500 year of the age.

R. I., about two weeks before, for the purpose of visiting the South for the benefit of his the 43d year of his age. Col. P. left Newport, J. Her Majesty is persuaded that in so acting health, but he was unable to proceed farther than Philadelphia. It is stated that the whole number of Jews

cover an aggression undertaken in disregard in England is only 30,000, of whom 20,000 E millions, Constantinople 80,000, and India 17,000. It is also stated that, out of the 20,-000 in London, 2000 are baptized Christians.

The Executive Committee of the National Industrial Congress have is sued a call for the M holding of the Ninth Session of the Congress, which meets at Trenton, N. J., on the first T Wednesday in June next. 0

A destructive conflagration occurred at Jacksonville, Florida, on Wednesday after Maxson Stillman the Price of Public Lands. The amendments settlement of the question of the Holy tions and eminently successful labors among noon, April 5th. Seventy buildings were destroyed, including twenty-th ree stores.

A dispatch dated Boston, Saturday, April bill provides for the sale of lands which have the nature of which he in the first instance the Underground Road, during the past week, Cochituate Bank to-day led to a great run endeavored, as far as possible, to conceal from have been quite numerous. Virginia and upon it. Specie and current bills were paid Her Majesty's Embass dor. And these de- Maryland seem to be less attractive than the out up to 1 o'clock, when the officers declined mands, thus studiously concealed, affected, ice mountains of Canada, to many in those making further payments. The securities are not the privileges of the Greek Church at States, judging from the extraordinary efforts considered good, and it is thought that bill-Jerusalem, but the position of many millions they make to get away, and the preference holders will be paid in full. The suspension of Turkish subjects in their relations to their they express for their present condition. It of the bank is attributed to the failure of one must be exceedingly trying to the good mas of its officers, who is largely interested in ters-for they are all good in their own esti- iron manufacturing. He is said to owe the

The slave-hunters appear to be particularly

Rev. T. J. Sawyer, (Universalist,) we see stated in a journal of his denomination, has been settled as Pastor of the Orchard-st. congregation, originally built up by him, at a salary of \$2,500 per annum, to which the Society added a free gift in hand of \$1,200. We believe his salary when originally settled over this Society was \$500, and then he had o take his chance of being able to collect it.

Since the Nebraska scheme was introduced, Maine, Vermont, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island, have spoken through their legislatures. and New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, through the ballot-box. New England is on the record unanimous. Six 'settlers" for the new territory.

Mount Vernon, O., was visited by another turricane on the evening of the 9th, which unroofed the Court House at that place, and did considerable other damage in the vicinity of that town. The damage to the Cour House is stated at \$1,500 or \$2,000.

The Central New-York Railroad has closed all the dram shops at their Station Houses the whole length of the road.

New York Market-April 17, 1854.

Ashes-Pots \$5 81, Pearls 6 00 a 6 12. Flour and Meal-Flour, 7 50 for Canadian, 7 50 50 for State, Michigan, and Ohio. Rye Flour 4 78

or fine. Corn Meal 3 75 for Jersey. Grain-No sales, the advance in consequence o foreign news being too great for buyers. Rye 1 02 a prefer it, may select their cloths and leave their or-05. Barley 1 02 a 1 10. Barley Malt 1 22. Oats 47 a 48c. for Jersey, 49 a 54c. for State and Western.

Provisions-Pork, 12 75 for prime, 14 50 for mess Beef, 7 00 a 8 00 for country and city prime, 9 50 a 12 00 for country mess. Lard 101c. Butter, 11 a 14c. Hay-50 a 60c. per 100 lbs. for common to good

Lumber-15 50 a 16 00 for Eastern Spruce and Pine. Potatoes-3 25 a 3 37 per bbl. for Mercers, 3 50 a

Seeds-Clover 8 a 81c. for new. Timothy 15 00 18 00 for mowed, 19 00 a 22 00 for reaped. Flaxseed

Tallow-12 a 121c. for Butchers' Association.

MARRIED,

In Albion, Dane Co., Wis., on the 9th of March, by Eld. Z. Campbell, WILLIAM H. CLARKE to Miss ELIZA-At Albion, Wis., April 2d, by Samuel C. Head, Esq. Mr. THOMAS PIERCE, of Lima, Wis, to Miss EMILY

In Farmington, Fulton Co., Ill., April 2d. by Rev. W. H. Vandoren, Mr. Spaulding Maxson, of Lewistown, Fulton Co., to Miss RACHEL ELLIS, of Trivolia, In Greenmanville, Ct., April 2d. by Eld. S. S. Gris-

wold, WILLIAM A. CROSSMAN, of Norwarlk, Ct., to PHEBE E. HARRISON, of Groton, Ct. In DeRuyter, N. Y., April 8, by Rev. J. R. Irish

In Alfred, N. Y., April 8th. by Eld. H. P. Burdick, Mr. Nathan G. Hadsell, of Almond, to Miss Aurilia

In Leonardsville, N. Y., April 11th. by Eld. W. B Maxson, Mr. Leroy Maxson to Miss Elizabeth Cook,

DIED,

In Amity, N. Y., April 11, after a short season illness, HANNAH ROGERS, relict of Jesse Rogers, in the writer could utter can deepen the impression upon peliever in Jesus of Nazareth. When death came, he ound her in perfect readiness for his work, believing member of the Seventh-day Baptist Church of Amity.

Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord!" N. V. H In Lincklaen, Chenango Co., N. Y., April 10, 1854, HENRY OLIN, aged 71 years. Brother Olin made a well ascertained, that along the route between to those around a firm reliance upon the God of Israel and through life, as well as in his last illness, evince It is thus manifest, that a right for Russia to Oswego and the west bank of the Hudson, a and felt that for him to live was Christ, but to die would be infinite gain. The relatives have suffered

In Scott, N. Y., April 10, 1854, Peleg S. Clarke, after a few weeks of illness, which he seemed to bear with Christian patience and resignation. He has left a widow and a large number of children to mourn

years since she moved to this place, and united with the Seventh-day Baptist Church, of which she continuwere protracted and painful, she hore with the most cheered by faith, she sleeps in hope.

Daniel Babcack, J., Schuyler Olin, S S Griswold Lucius Crandall, Z Campbell, Wm B Maxson, Jason som Loveland (W P's money rec'd, and paper sent,) Horace Champlin, Joel A Dunn, C D Langworthy, Dennis Saunders, J M Wood, A D Graham, H P Burdick, Lauren H Babcock, James Hubbard.

RECEIPTS.

MACHEL 15.	Transfera I
FOR THE SABBATH RECORDER:	but in all countries. How faithfully we have acted on
Benj F Chester, Hopkinton, R I \$2 00 to vol. 10 No. 52	this conviction, is shown in the fact that already this article has made the circle of the globe. The sun
L Sisson, Rockville, R I 1 00 11 18	never sets on its limits. No consider the sub-
R Loveland, Lewistown, Ill 2 00 11 52:	never sets on its limits. No continent is without it,
John P Simpkins, Trivolia, Ill 1 50 10 52	and but few peoples. Although not in so general use
	in other nations as in this, it is employed by the more
so well b manboni educij III	intelligent in almost all civilized countries. It is ex-
D Saunders, Farmington, Ill 50 11 52	tensively employed in both Americas-in Europe, Asia.
Jesse Saunders, Albion, Wis 3 25 11 52	Africa, Australia, and the far off islands of the sea.
Samuel C Head " \$2 00 11 43	Life is as dear to its possessors there as here, and they
Elkanah Babcock, Utica, Wis 📫 00 7 52	grasp at a valuable remer, with even more midity.
Alonzo A Coon " 2 00 11 13	Unlike most preparations this and, it is an inchesive
Josiah Taylor, Unadilla Forks 1 00 10 52	composition of costly material. Btill it is
Edward Emerson, Alfred 2 00 10 52	composition of costry material. Built 2018 p. 10
W Green, Independence 2 00 11 52	the public at a reasonably low price. Is of
oloon, indoponer	vastly more importance to them, its hever
	suffered to decline from its original change of ex-
77 7	cellence. Every bottle of this medicine, now manu-
Glias Frink, Sackett's Harbor 2 00 10 52	factured is as good as ever has been made heretofore.
Iorace M Babcock, Watson 2 00 10 26	or as we are capable of making. No toil or cost is
A S Crandall " 75 10 52	spared, in maintaining it in the best perfection which
V A Babcock, Oriskany 6 00 10 52	it is possible to produce. Hence the patient who pro-
Martin Wilcox, New London 2 00 10 52	cures the genuine CHERRY PECTORAL, can rely on
FOR THE SABBATH-SCHOOL VISITOR;	having as good an article as has ever peen had by those
	who testify to its cures.
homas E Babcock, Independence \$3 50	By pursuing this course I have the hone of doing

A D Graham, South Bloomfield, O FOR SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST MEMORIAL ? Harriett Taylor \$1 00 R Loveland 1 00 Peleg Saunders 100 IW & JC Green

To Carpenters. FIFTEEN or twenty good journeymen House Car-

penters can find steady employment with the unlersigned, if application is made soon First-class workmen will be paid sixteen to seventeen and one half cents per hour. Board is two dollars Beventy-five cents per week. C. MAXSON & CO. WESTERLY, R. I., April 3d, 1854.

Eastern Association.

THE Eastern Association will hold its Eighteenth Anniversary with the Church in Greenmanville, it., commencing on the Fifth-day preceding the fourth Sabbath in May, (the 25th,) at 10 o'clock A. M. Introductory Sermon by Eld Joel Greene, of Rockville, R. I.; alternate, Walter B. Gillett, of Shiloh, N. J. S. S. GRISWOLD, Secretary.

The Executive Committee will hold its annual ession at the same place on the morning of the Anniurer, A. M. Babcock, of Westerly, R. I., on or before the session of the Association, their respective contributions for defraying the expenses of missionary labor performed during the year now ending. s. s. c., Clerk.

Delegates coming by way of New York, will Pier No. 2 North River, at 5 o'clock P. M., on Fourth day. Be sure and procure tickets for Mystic Bridge, instead of Stonington, as thereby you will save fifty cents each. On arriving at Stonington, at about 2 o'clock the next morning, stage coaches will bring you to Greenmanville distance, about five miles. Delegates will request the drivers of the coaches to leave them at my house. In behalf of the Church at Greenmanville, a general attendance is requested.

Central Railroad Company of New Jersey.

THE cars will run as follows until further notice commmencing Monday, April 10, 1854:-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., 140 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 ent! ring 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 & No. 22 Dey-street, New York, where they intend to seep ccustantly on hand, in large quantities and great variety, coats, pants, and vests. Country merchants lesirous 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 renew their wardrobes on short notice, may here be fitted with complete suits without delay; or, if they ders, which will receive prompt attention. An examination of our stock and facilities will, we trust, convince those who give us a call, that they can please themselves at No. 22 Dey-street as well as at any other place in the City of New York. WILLIAM DUNN,

WILLIAM DUNN, A. D. TITSWORTH, Jr. JOHN D. TITSWORTH, R. M. TITSWORTH.

Bells! Bells! Bells!

FOR Churches, Academies, Factories, Steamboats, Plantations, etc., made, and a large assortment kept constantly on hand by the subscribers, at their old established and enlarged Foundry, which has been in operation for Thirty Years, and whose patterns and process of manufacture so perfected, that their Bells quality of tone. The present Proprietors have recentperfect casting and even temper; and as an evidence f the unimpaired excellence of their Bells, they have ust received—January, 1854—the FIRST PREMIUM a Silver Medal) of the World's Fair in New York, over all others, several from this country and Europe besides many Diplomas, that have been awarded them. They have patterns for, and keep on hand, Bells of a variety of tones of the same weight, and they also furnish to order CHIMES of any number of Bells, or key, and can refer to several of their make throughout the States and Canadas. Their Hangings, comprising many 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, Steam-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 Beils taken in

Surveyors' Instruments of all descriptions, made and Being in immediate connection with the principal outes, in all directions, either Railroud, Canal or River, order can be executed with dispatch, which, either personally or by communication, are respectfully solicited. A. MENEELY'S SONS, West Troy, N.Y.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

For the rapid Cure of Coughs, Colds, Hoarsoness, Bronchitis, Whooping-Cough, Croup, Asthma, and

THIS remedy is offered to the community with the to realize the happiest effects that can be desired. So cases of its cures, that a most every section of the country abounds in persons, publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs, by its use. When once tried, its superiority over every other medic ine of its kind, is too apparent to escape observation, and where its virtues are known, the public no longer hes itate what anidote to employ for the distressing and dangerous af-

ections of the pulmonary organs, which are incident

Nothing has called louder for the earnest inquiry of nedical men, than the alarming prevalence and fatality of consumptive complaints, nor has any one class But as yet no adequate remedy had been provided. on which the public could depend for protection from 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 en-Of this last statement the American people are now themselves prepared to judge, and I appeal with confidence to their decision If there is any dependence 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 business to know—in short, if there is any reliance upon anything, then it is irrefutably proven that this me cine does relieve and does cure the class of diseases it freely published, nor be too widely known. The af flicted should know it. A remedy that cures, is priceless to them. Parents should know it, their children are priceless to them. All should know it, for health can be priced to no one. Not only should it be 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 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 remer, with even more ridity.
Unlike most preparations critic and the most preparations critically and the most preparations composition of costly material. Still it is the public at a reasonably low price. vastly more importance to them, its suffered to decline from its original change 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

having as good an article as has ever peen had by those who testify to its cures. By pursuing this course, I have the hope of doing some good in the world, as well as the satisfaction of

believing that much has been done already. Prepared by J. C. AYER, Chemist, Lowell, Mass. Suld at wholesale in New York by A. B. & D. SANDS retail by RUSHTON, CLARK & Co., and by all Druggiats,

WILLIAM M. ROGERS, Tree surer. Ceverywhere.

Let us speak of a man as we find him, And censure abone what we see; And should a sum blame, let's remind him That from furts we are none of us free. If the veil from the heart could be torn. And the mind could be read on the brow, There are ramy we'd pass by with scorn, Whom we're loading with high honors now.

Let us speak of a man as we find him, And heed not what others may say,
If he's feat, then a kind word would bind him days would turn him away; For the heart must be barren, indeed. Where are and of repentance can bloom Then pause, ere you censure with speed; On a smile or a frown hangs his doom.

A Mutrimonial Adventure.

A correspondent of the Congregationalist adventure, in a letter from Iowa. He says:-

A young must connected with one of the evangelical congregations there, but not a member of the church, had engaged to marry a young hady belonging to a respectable Catholic family in the place. She, as was natural, when the appointed time for their union was near, intimated her wish that the ceremony might be performed by his Right Reverence, the "Bishop of Dubuque." Her lover expressed his willingness that it should be so, provided nothing should be required of him in connection with the marriage ser vice, to which he could not conscientiously assent. He quently visited the Bishop and asked to be made acquainted with the form of murnage used in the Catholic church. giving at the same time his reason for the request. The Bishop read to him the service appointed for the "sacrament" of matrimony; the young man finding nothing in it to which he could make serious objection consented that the ceremony should be per formed by the Sishop, and in the Catholic church. The day for the marriage having arrived, the bridgeroom and bride, with the groomsman and bridesmaid, and their numerous friends, repaired to the church. The ceremony commenced; but had not proceed ed far, when a manuscript was handed to the groom with the request that he would sign it. The expectation doubtless was, that he would sign without reading it. But he was not to be so caught. He read be paper, and found it to be a solemn obligation to train up his children, in case any should be given him, in the faith and order of the Catholic church, shrieking with affright, rushed into one corner shrieking with affright, rushed into one corner The Bishop informed him, that unless he When the hunters came up and entered the throat, bronchitis, chronic cough, and such who visit the rumseller's der asked her if they "should henceforth be two?" She said "No!" He asked her if she would go to Galena, (some fifteen miles below,) and be married? She said "Yes." He then turned to the spectators present, and told them he regretted to disappoint them, but was compelled to do so, and immediately left the house, took a carriage and started for Galena. Having reached there, they applied to a Catholic priest for his services, and found that the Bishop had headed them off by a telegraphic dispatch, directing the priest at Galena not to marry them. The young man then asked the lady if she would be married by a Justice of the Peace? She answered in the affirmative, and straightway to a Justice's office they went, and the knot was tied-just as her brother rode up in hot haste to prevent, if he could, suc' a consummation. The Bishop was openly and loudly cursed in the streets,

Ancodotes of the Fox.

even by persons belonging to the Romish

communion, for his course.

The fox is of all animals the most cunning. In the nobler quality of sagacity, he is perhaps lative, the dog, or to the elephant; but both of these must yield the palm to him in that peculiar trait which we call cunning. It is not always a bad quality, for it is frequently employed to defeat evil in- crops tentions, and offener still for mere amusement; but it is seldom that cunning may be ranked for making grafting wax, an article required sorts to all manner of tricks to secure his objects, that he is wily, or that he is "as cun- wax one pound, and boil together and knead

The fox is one of the most abundant of the different colors in different localities. Sometimes he appears in a suit of glossy black; again he is found in a red coat, a yellow iacket, or a grey mantle; while in far northern regions, he dons a robe of white, as if he were the most innocent creature in the any other grain. It is the most certain crop tions.

not half so many entertaining stories told afterward subsoils, and in spring plows again, about him, as there are about more domestic and plants in May. When the corn is five animals. He loves his freedom too well, and inches high, use the cultivator, but never hill is too fond of committing depredations among up. He poisons crows and other troublesome the poultry, to be content to be petted in the house. Nor would he be a very agreeable spring he pulls up the stalks after picking companion, although it must be allowed that the ear. He proved that topping corn reduche is not an ill-looking fellow with his soft, ed the weight of corn from 58 to 52 lbs. per grey or reddish coat, his bright eye, and his bushel, and the crop in greater proportion. bushy tail.

what he may devour, and seldom disdaining with specific manures. He finds it advantaanything in the shape of fish, flesh, or fowl, geous always to sell his crop in the fall. His which he can lay his paws on. He is fond of corn cost 30 cents a bushel to produce it. rabbits—epicure that he is !—and displays his He thinks there is a great loss in going over cunning in the manner in which he takes a large space of ground-better make the them prisoners. Instead of entering the hole same number of bushels usually made, upon which leads to their burrowing-place, he saves one third of the space. He recommends himself the trouble of digging his way along, sowing corn broadcast for fodder. by scenting the track of the rabbit above the ground till he reaches the spot where it hides,

fables of Æ there is a familiar story of one process is so perfect that the starch is renderwho came one day to a vine hanging full of ed perfectly pure, and all that the corn condelicious looking fruit. The fox made great tains is separated. The yield is near thirty exertions to reach them, but finding it impos. pounds per bushel. In regard to the value of sible, he consoled himself by saying that they starch as a nutriment, Prof. M. thought we were miserable, sour things, and not worth took already too much nutritious food, and having. It has become, from this fable, quite that all grain is better used without separatto say, "the grapes are sour."

tinguished among his fellows by the size of cal process, to make a sort of gum much rehis " brush," (a name given by hunters to his quired. bushy tail,) was so unfortunate as to fall into Mr. Greeley thought the increase of con-

days of concealment, he made his appearance among his tribe, and reported that he had been abroad, where, he said, the fashion was to wear no tails, and he earnestly counseled his brethren to adopt the same fashion as he had already done! But the cunning of one of insanity. He says:was not a match for the cunning of many, who loudly protested that they did not believe that their brother would do so, if he had not first lost his tail in a trap!

A naturalist relates that a fox lost one of his fore feet in a trap, and made his escape. Some two years afterward, he was unearthed by some dogs, but instead of running, as is usual with the hunted fox, he waited until each dog came up to him, and then jumped suddenly over them. When he was taken, after repeating this ruse several times, it was discovered that he had but three feet, and could not run well.

The same writer tells an anecdote of another fox who wanted very much to secure a gives a narrative of a recent and singular hare for his breakfast. He says that he saw him stealing along the edge of a plantation, and looking very cautiously over the low wall at some hares which were feeding there. He was too cunning to give them chase, for he knew that they would escape him in flight; so he resolved to try stratagem. He stretched himself out at full length, close to a gap in the wall, which one or more of the hares might pass on leaving the field. His anxiety for a meal prompted him now and then to rise and have a peep over the fence; but most of the time he laid motionless, not even stirring when two or three hares left the field at another gap not many feet removed. At length two approached his place of ambush, and the fox crouched lower, and his ears often. quivered. As they passed the gap he sprang up like a flash of lightning, and seizing one of them, killed it immediately. He was making off boldly with his breakfast, when a

rifle-ball suddenly put a stop to his course. In a fox-chase which took place in Ireland, Reynard was hard pushed, and made for a high wall, over which he sprang, and crouched beneath it; and while the hounds which took the leap after him, dashed forward in full cry, he quietly leaped back again and made

In another Irish chase, the fox was so hotly pursued, that he sprang to the roof of a cabin, and mounting the stone chimney, looked calmly down upon the hounds. One of these, however, made after him, so resolutely, that Reynard had to plunge down the chimney to escape his clutches. He descended into the lap of an old woman, who thought the visitant man, and they took him alive.

In the picture gallery of the New York Crystal Palace, there is a very amusing picture, called upon the catalogue, "The Fox and the Crow." It tells its own story, and serves to illustrate our theme. A fox is lying on his back apparently dead, his feet sticking up stiffly into the air, while two crows are approaching him. One of them is almost near enough to peck him; and we almost expect while looking at the cunning creature, to see him spring up and catch the unwary bird in his jaws. A good name for this picture would be "The Fox playing Possum."

> The Schoolfellow. Facts and Suggestions for Farmers.

From a report of the sayings and doings at a meeting of the Farmer's Club of the Amercan Institute, on the 11th inst., we clip the

following paragraphs:-The French plant tomatoes with cucumber vines, which they think prevent the ravages of

Mr. Meigs read a paper which stated the annual valuation of manure in England at \$300,000,000, and upon this depends the whole country; for without manure the English farmers could not produce their immense

Prof. Mapes gave the following formula with the virtues. We say of a man who re- by every farmer at this season of the year: Take Canada balsam one pound, clean beesinto a putty consistency, or keep in a kettle, to be warmed as wanted for use, and put on four-footed animals. He is found in nearly with a brush. It is very convenient when every part of the globe, and wears coats of spread thin upon cloth or paper, to be cut in strips for use, and its great advantage over any other meterial is that it will adhere to

Mr. Pell said that Indian corn yields a larger amount of farinaceous food to the acre than ever planted. He plows in 50 loads of barn He is not easily tamed, and hence there are yard manure to the acre in November, and animals. If he intends to sow oats in the He has made 100 bushels of shelled corn per He is very rapacious, constantly seeking acre. He contends for feeding corn land

Prof. Mapes said he had a word to say upon making starch of Indian corn. Starch being when he digs down, and falls upon his victim insoluble in water, is easily separated from the gluten and precipitated. There is an im-The fox is very fond of grapes, and in the mense starch manufactory at Oswego. The a proverb, when a thing is beyond our reach, ing its parts. Starch will not make as much fat as corn meal, though it is much used for There is another story, of equal truth, told food, and saves flour. It is also used in calico of this animal. One day a fox, who was dis. printing, not only as starch, but, by a chemi-

trap, from which he contrived to escape, sumption of starch as food is very large, and The cunning rascal, while he was deploring tickle the palate, a corn meal pudding is far his misfortune, conceived of a plan to make better. He thinks that nine-tenths of the corn that of the insect theory? it turn out to his credit. He was an influen- starch manufactured is used as food, and that, could do among his fellows. So, after some than useful.

The same of the same of the same.

One Cause of Insanity.

Indulgence in reading works of fiction is assigned by the intelligent physician of the Mount Hope Institution as one of the causes taken out of the ground.

"Another fertile source of this species of derangement, has appeared to be an undue indulgence in the perusal of the numerous ments, or rather illustrations, to render fami works of fiction with which the press is so | iar the extraordinary velocity with which ou prolific of late years, and which are sown express trains move. The Great Wester broadcast over the land, with the effect of Express to Exeter, travels at the rate of 4 vitiating the taste and corrupting the morals miles an hour, including stoppages, or 51 And nothing is more likely to induce this dis- of 70 miles an hour is about equivalent to 35 ease than the education which fosters sentily ards per second, 35 yards between two beats life, and of moral obligation-which wakens and if 35 stakes were erected at the side of and strengthens the imagination without warming the heart; and, to borrow the language of an eloquent divine, places the indi vidual 'upon a romantic theatre-not upon the dust of mortal life."

Twelve Golden Rules of Health.

A work on Homeopathy, recently issued, gives the following "Twelve Golden Rules? of health, embodying a code of hygiene which, though familiar in these days of instruction in the natural laws, can scarcely be repeated too

Rule I. Rise early, and make it a point to etire at ten o'clock; seven hours sleep should uffice; although less may do in some cases, and in others, more may be required.

or coarse towel, immediately after washing. ed in the day time.

covered with perspiration.

Rule V. Dress according to the season; but be careful not to leave off your winter clothes before the warm weather has fairly set in. This rule should be particularly obof the hut, while the fox retreated to another. served by persons who are subject to sore following language in the mouths of those farewell missionary meeting in Richmond, and vindication of the views and movements of the Seventh-day Baptist Denomination. It aims to put

Rule VI. Avoid all kinds of heavy and indigestible food, such as rich pastry, fat, heavy farinaceous diet, warm bread, spices, mustard

Rule VII. Avoid all stimulating drinks brandy, beer, wine, and content yourself with cold water, milk, light and unspiced chocolate, weak black tea, and syrups made of currants, raspberries, strawberries, or other kinds of wholesome and unmedicinal fruit. Never use tobacco in any shape, except for medici-

Rule VIII. Never keep on wet or damp clothes, stockings, &c., and never sleep on damp sheets. Rule IX. Do not expose yourself to keen,

sharp winds, and avoid the raw and damp Rule X. Live as nearly as possible in the

same temperature; keep your room moderately warm, and make it a point never to sit near the fire.

Rule XI. Eat your meals at regular hours: eat slowly; chew every mouthful well, and do not swallow it until it is properly mixed up with saliva. If possible, take about an hour for each meal, and never eat so much as to leave the table with a sense of repletion and oppression; do not forget to clean your

Rule XII. Avoid every kind offeodor drink which naturally disagrees with you; take a little exercise in the open air every day, but not in any kind of weather; select particularly fine, bracing or balmy weather for a walk or ride; exposure to rainy, windy, raw or damp weather never does any body any good.

These twelve rules are golden rules, the observance of which can never be impressed with too much care upon the attention of those who are anxious to preserve their health, and to remain free from the many unpleasant feelings which are apt to trouble those who neglect the proper dietetic and hygiene precau-

Remedy for the Potato-Rot.

Mr. A. Hogeboom writes to the N. Y. Tribune as follows:--

Permit me to state an experiment which made for three successive years, obtaining each year corresponding results. It was simply this: Two square boxes, four feet each way, and two deep, were filled with very rich dirt, the dirt first being well mixed up, and then the boxes filled from it. The boxes were placed in a very warm situation; the one raised a few inches from the ground, and the other elevated two or three feet on upright sticks, which were kept well coated with tar during the season, and which had the effect of keeping the bugs from the box. Around the sides of the box was a sort of lattice work, to prevent the vines from dropping over the sides. Against the side of the other box was raised a bank, nearly level with the top of the bex.

In each of these boxes were planted each year four hills of potatoes the white pinkeyes. Four large potatoes were halved, each box receiving the half of each potatoe. Dur-

Don't plant in very rich or warm places. there appears no other way, after having Plant early, and dig before the wet weather hatched and protected them for twenty weeks, sets in, in the fall. And by all means keep but that of committing them to the river to the potatoes dry and warm, after they are take their chance. At Galway about 260,

Speed on Railways.

Dr. Lardner adopts some ingenious arg of the young. Persons cannot too cautiously miles an hour without including stoppages. guard their young daughters against this per-nicious practice. We have had several cases hour is adopted midway between some of the of moral insanity, for which no other cause stations; and in certain experimental trips 70 can be assigned than excessive novel-reading. miles an hour have been reached. A speed ment instead of cherishing real feeling-such of a common clock; all objects near the eye as results from the performance of active be- of a passenger traveling at this rate will pass nevolence and the sacred duties of ordinary by the eye in the thirty fifth part of a second; the road, a yard asunder, they would not be distinguishable from one another; if painted red, they would appear collectively as a continuous flash of red color. If two trains with this speed passed each other, the relative velocity would be 70 yards per second; and if one of the trains were 70 yards long, it would character. But the man of genius despises flash by in a single second. Supposing the both; he heeds none, he fears none, he lives locomotive which draws such a train to have in himself, shrouded in the consciousness of driving-wheels seven feet in diameter, these his own strength, he interferes with none, and wheels will revolve five times in a second; walks forth an example; "eagles fly alone, the piston moves along the cylinder ten times they are sheep that herd together." It in a second; the valve moves and the steam escapes ten times in a second-but as there are two cylinders, which act alternately, there are really twenty puffs or escapes of steam in a second. The locomotive can be heard to Clever men write verses, men of talent write "cough" when moving slowly, the coughbeing occasioned by the abrupt emission of Rule II. Wash your whole body from head waste steam up the chimney; but twenty o foot, in cold water, every morning, winter coughs per second cannot be separated by the and summer, immediately after leaving the ear, their individuality becoming lost. Such bed; and rub yourself well with a flesh brush a locomotive speed is equal to nearly onefourth of that of a cannon ball; and the mo-Rule III. Never sleep in a warm room, or mentum of a whole train, moving at such a n a room that has not been properly ventilat- speed, would be nearly equivalent to the aggregate force of a number of cannon-balls, Rule IV. Never sit or sleep in a draught equal to one fourth the weight of the train. of air; this rule is almost universally violated, That "smash" should follow a "collision" is but a draught of air is generally hurtful, no subject for marvel, if a train moving at more in one case than in another, and more such speed-or anything like such speedespecially when persons are over-heated or should meet with any obstacle to its progress. foot. [Dodd's Curiosities of Industry.

Give Me Drink.

Mr. McLeod, an English writer, puts the

There's my money-give me drink! There's my clothing and my food-give me drink! There's the clothing, food, and fire of my wife and children—give me drink! There's the education of the family and the peace of ing just been released from the jail of Norfolk, the house—give me drink! There's the rent ave robbed from my landlord, fees I have bed from the schoolmaster, and innumeraarticles I have robbed from the shopkeeper-give me drink! Pour me out drink,

for more I will yet pay for it! There's my health of body and peace of mind-there's my character as a man and my profession as a Christian—I give up all—give me drink! More yet I have to give! There's my heavenly inheritance and the eternal friendship of salvation! I give up my Saviour! I give to face with the Sheriff, and certain mysteriup my God! I resign all! All that is great, ous documents, adorned with red tape and good and glorious in the universe, I resign wafers, big enough for target exercise. forever, that I may be-Drunk!

Railroads in Russia.

In all this monster empire, while the rest of Europe has been spinning its myriads of iron cobwebs from wall to wall, and from tower to tower, one line has been laid down, (I do not speak of Poland,) and that one line which was all but necessary, and which actuteeth with a soft tooth brush after eating, and ally runs along one of the few lines of Rusnever indulge in the abominable he bit of pick- sian intercourse for which a capital road had already been laid down. The undertaking | Metcalf said it had been before the Court for was either a job, or a mere effort of vanity; probably both. But it will not be imitated. Railroads are not encouraged in Russia; they | are considered as connected in some way mitted to prison on a sharge of high treason, with the revolutionary tendencies of the age, for having organized a body of armed men to and are accordingly disfavored. As regards resist a process of the United States for tresthe transit of soldiery—the only point, of course, upon which it is worth the while of Russian authority to consider them—the matter has been pondered, and the Emperor finds that he can move his armies (their appurtenances taken into account) as advantageously without rails as with them. As to private enterprise here, that is entirely out of the question. Without pausing to ask whether you can expect railway progress in a country into a man's pocket, happiness to his family, or which leaves one of its most splendid and respectability to his character-therefore, important ports undrained and unlighted, or whiskey is a non-conductor, and it is best to where the nation's very almanac is left a let it alone. laughing-stock to Europe, we shall find that a more practical, if not a more real, obstacle objects of nature; yet, by the moral quality opposes itself to the establishment of railways, radiating from his countenance, he may abolwere they ever so much desired. There is ishall considerations of magnitude, and, in his no capital. The sinews of railway war are manners, equal the majesty of the world. wanting. The money could not be found. In saying this, I am simply recording the answer made by tradesmen, by merchants, by proprietors, by natives, as well as foreigners, and even (in whispers) by daring officials, when questioned concerning the stagnation of all national and popular enterprise-" We have no money as a nation." I have received this answer a hundred times. Many Russians are rich, but Russia is poor. With this auswer, of course, ceases my share in the question, as it appears to meet the inquiry which would occur to an Englishman on first considering the position of Odessa.

The Artificial Propagation of As several reports have been circulated in ing the season the potatoes in these boxes the newspapers, to the effect that the attempt were kept well watered, receiving equal to propagate salmon by artificial means in quantities of the fluid. The result was invari- Ireland and elsewhere had extensively failed. ably this: The vines in the box from which we think it right to state that we have obtainthe bugs have been excluded remained green ed some information from the very best sourctill the frost came, exhibiting no symptoms of es, which convinces us that these reports are the blight. The potatoes, when dug, were wholly unfounded. On the contrary, we are a Mormon elder. large and perfectly sound, and so remained glad to say the success attending the first attill the next summer. In the other box, tempt at propagation on an extensive scale where the vines were sometimes covered in the country has surpassed our most sanwith the potatoe insects and bugs, the tops gaine expectations. It is reported from were dead by the first of August. When the Perth, where about 350,000 ova are nearly potatoes were dug, those in the latter box hatched, that everything has progressed most with a sad loss, however—the loss of his teil | that it is not beneficial—that however it may of those in the other box. Will you explain trifling exception, seem in a lively state. The this phenomena on any other principle than only difficulty appears to be, that of providing sufficient ponds for such a multitude of fishes atial fox, and he resolved to try what elequence therefore, the business is more ornamental kinds of potatoes which have the greatest ce- ponds already provided will not contain one-To the farmer, I would say, procure those when they are able to swim, as the feeding principle.

000 ova are in a similar prosperous condition.
Propagation on a smaller scale has also been carried into effect on the rivers Tweed Louchard, the Foyle, Bush Mills, the Blackwater, the Moy, the Dee, near Chester, and other places. By the use of spring water the spawn has been entirely protected from injury by frost, during the past severe winter and of 2,500 eggs which were sent from Gal way to Basle, a distance of nearly 1,000 miles, M. Lex states that a considerable portion are

good, and in a state likely to live. [Manchester (Eng.) Guardian.

GENIUS. TALENT. CLEVERNESS. - Genius ushes like a whirlwind; talent marches like a cavalcade of heavy men and horses; cleverness skims like a swallow in a summer eve ning, with a sharp, shrill note, and a sudden turning. The man of genius dwells with men and with nature; the man of talent in his study; but the clever man dances here, there and everywhere, like a butterfly in a hurricane striking everything and enjoying nothing, but too light to be dashed to pieces. The man of talent will attack theories; the clever man assails the individual, and slanders private true, that should a poisonous worm cross hi path, he may tread it under his foot; should a cur snarl at him, he may chastise it; but he will not, cannot attack the privacy of another. prose, but the man of genius writes poety.

[Lectures on Poetry.

How to Prosper.—" All difficulties are overcome by diligence and assiduity." Be not afraid to work with your own hands,

and diligently, too. "A cat in gloves catches no mice." "He who remains in the mill, grinds-not he who goes and comes." Treat every one with respect and civility

'Good manners ensure success."

Never anticipate wealth from any other source than labor. He who waits for dead men's shoes may have to go a long time bare-

Be frugal. "That which will not make a pot will make a pot lid."

SLAVERY CONTRASTS.—A few days ago of the Rev. Dr. Belton of Ala., the Rev. Dr. Lambeth of Miss., and the Rev. Dr. Kelly.

On the other hand, Mrs. Margaret Douglass, a southern lady, is now in Pailadelphia, hav-Va., where she has been imprisoned one month for the crime of teaching free colored children their Sunday school lessons, which she did at the request of many of the most respectable members of Christ's Church in

VARIETY.

Men with unassuming wives never fail. It is the husbands of such women as Mrs. Dash the redeemed—there, there, is all hope of and Lady Brilliant who find themselves face

> The number of Blind Persons in Japan is said to be enormous. In Jeddo, the capital, alone, 36,000 is the computation. There are more blind people in America than in Europe. In Egypt, there is one blind person to every hundred. In Great Britain there are twentyfive thousand.

An opinion was given in the Supreme Court at Boston, on Monday, in a case involving the sum of seventeen dollars, which was decided against the bringer of the suit. Judge

One Jarius W. Baker, a lawyer and trader in McDonald county, (Mo.,) has been compass on the public lands.

By an application for a summons made at the Lambeth Police Court, London, it became known that a blacksmith named Turner, lately purchased a wife, in the person of a Mrs. Huntley, for "a pot of beer and a threepenny pie!

Whiskey drinking never conducted wealth

Man is but a little thing in the midst of the

The legal gentlemen of Covington, Ohio, are on a strike. They recently met in solemn conclave, and agreed to demand five dollars for counsel, fifty dollars for divorce, and one hundred dollars for ejectment. The mere apprehension of war has cost

England already £25,000,000, at least. War, for twelve months, will cost as much more: in all, £50,000,000, a sum equal to one whole year's expenditure. To enjoy to-day, stop worning about to

morrow. Next week will be just as capable of taking care of itself as this one. And why shouldn't it? It will have seven days more The small-pox is raging among the Chippewa Indians on the south shore of Lake

Superior, and the head waters of the Chippewa rivers. It is very fatal. Four hundred Danes arrived at St. Louis, a few days since, on their way to the Salt Lake country. They were accompanied by

Nobody, they say, is a hero to his valet. Dr. Franklin says that 'time is money

This may account for the fact that persons, when in most need of money, ask for time? The man who couldn't "trust his feelings is supposed to do business strictly on the cash

Nothing elevates us so much as the presence lebrity for resisting the rayages of the bugs, tenth of them; and such is the number that of a spirit similar, yet superior to our own.

American Sabhath 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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No. 2-Moral Nature and Scriptural Observance of

the Sabbath. 52 pp.
No. 3—Authority for the Change of the Day of the Sabbath., 23 pp. No. 4—The Sabbath and Lord's Day: A History of their Observance in the Christian Church. 52 pp. No. 5—A Christian Caveat to the Old and New Sab

batarians. 4 pp.
No. 6—Twenty Reasons for keeping holy, in each
week, the Seventh Day instead of the First D

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

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

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

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

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

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

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