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

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The Sabbath Recorder.

VOL. X.—NO. 47.

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

OBLIGATION OF THE SEVENTH DAY BY JAMES A. BEGG.

The Universal Observance of the Sabbath in Millen Concluded from the Recorder of April 27, 1854.

But more immediately near the place of the Saviour's glory, and therefore, perhaps, offering what may seem a more probable ap. places and objects. plication to the scene which is to be an ab-"Come near, ye nations to hear; and hearken, ye people; let the earth hear, and all that armies; He bath utterly destroyed them; He hath delivered them to the slaughter. Their slain also shall be cast out, and their stink shall tains shall be melted with their blood. And all the host of heaven shall be dissolved, and the heavens shall be rolled together as a scroll; and all their host shall fall down, as the leaf from the fig-tree. For my sword shall be bathed in heaven; behold, it shall come down upon Idumes, and upon the people of my curse, to judgment. The sword of the Lord shall be soaked with blood, and their dust streams thereof shall be turned into pitch, and the dut thereof into brimstone, and the land thereof shall become burning pitch. It shall ation to generation it shall lie waste; none shall pass through it for ever and ever."

(Is. xxxiv. 1-10.) That this refers to events that are future, and that shall take place at the coming of the thought of the dread spectacle, let us re-Lord, appears evident; while apart from expressions confessedly figurative, there remain statements remarkable for their force as bearing upon the point before us. The dust of the land is to be turned into brimstone, and its streams into pitch, in a state of ignition. while "the smoke thereof shall go up for ever." And this because Edom is the people of God's curse, and "the year of recompenses for the controversy of Zion" has come. We enter upon no consideration, here, of the nature or manner of Idumea's peculiar offense; but we quote Jeremiah also predicting for it a doom like that of Sodom and Gomorrah! "Also Edom shall be a desolation; every one that goeth by it shall be astonished. and shall hiss at all the plagues thereof. As in the overthrow of Sodom and Gomorrah, and the neighbor cities thereof, saith the Lord. no man shall abide there, neither shall a son of man dwell in it." "Surely, He shall make their habitations desolate with them. The earth is moved at the noise of their fall; at the cry, the noise thereof was heard in the Red Sea." (Jer. xlix. 17-21.) Do not such statements give significancy to the questions of the the nauseously-bitter waters of the deep Dead prophet, with the answers of our Lord: "Who is this that cometh from Edom, with dved garments from Bozrah? this that is glorious in His apparel, traveling in the greatness of His strength? I that speak in righteousness, mighty to save. Wherefore art thou red in thine apparel, and thy garments like him that laid in ruins, and that entire people were treadeth in the wine-fat? I have trodden the driven forth from their land and scattered wine-press alone; and of the people there was among all the nations of the earth, those Gennone with me; for I will tread them in mine tiles were admonished of the consequences of anger, and trample them in my fury; and transgression, by the fact itself that the Lord's their blood shall be sprinkled upon my gar- people were captives among them, while over ments, and I will stain all my raiment. For the day of vengeance is in mine heart, and the year of my redeemed is come." (Is. lxiii. 1-4.) And Habakkuk, in his prayer, says, "God came from Teman, and the Holy One from Mount Paran. Selah. His glory covered the heavens, and the earth was full of His praise. And His brightness was as the light: He had horns coming out of his hand: and there was the hiding of His power. Be- lem shall stand ever open, while the kings of fore Him went the pestilence, and burning the earth do bring their glory and honor into coals went forth at His feet. He stood and it, and while the nations of them that are measured the earth; He beheld, and drove saved do walk in the light of it. Clothed asunder the nations, and the everlasting with perpetual verdure and beauty, the earth mountains were scattered, the perpetual hills also shall bring forth abundantly; and Israel with rivers. The mountains saw thee, and from their wanderings, their land especially they trembled; the overflowing of the water shall receive peculiar blessing. Even the passed by; the deep uttered his voice, and Dead Sea itself, which hitherto, in accordance lifted up his hands on high. The sun and with its name, has sustained no living thing, moon stood still in their habitation; at the then receiving the new tributary river, which light of thine arrows they went, and at the comes forth from the House of the Lord, and shining of thy glittering spear. Thou didst going eastward, down through the desert, till march through the land in indignation; thou mingling with those waters, now so sterile and didst thrash the heathen in anger. Thou so bitter, these shall be healed, and there shall

(Habak. iii. 3-13.) Edom stretches nearly due south from the 10.)

Thus the consequences and the tokens of the Deed Sea: and without give extremity of the Dead Sea: and without giving a more decided opinion, as to this land's may remark, that if we understand the posi-Oblation, which is to be dedicated to God, fulness is designed of God to be given unto correspondent, the other day, who inquired if

nearly parallel to the Dead Sea, and there | Him. Dread, indeed, must be the sight, infore that neither of these holy places could tended as it is to remind men continually of ry of Idumea. And as "all the land shall be ful consequences. And that this blessed efof Jerusalem," (Zech. xiv. 10,) while yet it for "they shall be an abhorring unto all flesh." is to be elevated to mountain height—for "the Thus, as the successive crowds of those who mountain of the House of the Lord shall be love and fear the Lord, come to worship beestablished in the top of the mountains, and fore Him, repair to the scene of His glory, it shall be exalted above the hills," (Micah iv. and, from the contemplation of His righteoused thereby for the observation of contiguous sin's retribution, and beholding the punish-

In the description given by John, indeed. horring unto all flesh, there shall be another the punishment of every man who shall "worspectacle of Millennial fire and desolation: ship the beast and his image, and receive his sight of these, the monuments of Jehovah's mark in his forehead or in his hand," is an | wrath. They pass from the palece of the nounced by a different angel than the one Prince of peace to the prison of the rebelwho declares the destruction of Babylon, and lious. It almost seems as a prospective imis therein; the world, and all things that come may not therefore apply to precisely the same provement of this very sight, that leads the forth of it. For the indignation of the Lord is event. And if referred to Edom, one of the same prophet elsewhere to claim, "The sinupon all nations, and his fury upon all their circumstances mentioned would thus admit of ners in Zion are afraid; fearfulness hath surmore easy and appropriate application; for prised the hypocrites; who among us shall it is said of those who shall have so sinned, dwell with the devouring fire? who among "the same shall drink of the wine of the us shall dwell with everlasting burnings?" (Is, wrath of God, which is poured without mix. xxxiii. 14.) And it becomes every one, even come up out of their carcases, and the moun- ture into the cup of His indignation; and he under the influence of the terror of the Lord, shall be tormented with fire and brimstone in carefully to watch against even the beginnings the presence of the holy angels, and in the pre- of sin, of which the tendency is progression. sence of the Lamb; and the smoke of their and of which such awful judgment is the retorment ascendeth up for ever and ever." | ward of comsummation. (Rev. xiv. 9-11.) The torment thus spoken falleth off from the vine, and as a falling fig of, expressly and specifically, as endured in concerning the Sabbath of the future, we the presence" of Christ and of His angels, have given little scope to imagination. It has seems to require that we understand it as at been our aim to keep close to the things which no great distance from the place of manifest- are revealed, as what belongs to us and to ation of the Saviour's glorified humanity; and our children. But, while joying in God, and still more does it seem to require that it be giving thanks to His name that He has vouchis filled with blood; it is made fat with fat- comparatively near where they are said to be safed His blessed Sabbath for good, not to ness, and with the blood of lambs and goats. | tormented "in the presence of the holy anwith the fat of the kidneys of rams; for the gels." If, therefore, correct in the arrangement, these texts would seem to give more ny themselves of the privilege so graciously Lord hath a sacrifice in Bozrah, and a great definiteness to the statement of the prophet slaughter in the land of Idumea. And the relative to those who shall come up to the unicorns shall come down with them, and place in which the Lord shall be visibly prethe bullocks with the bulls; and their land sent, in order that they may worship Him, on New Moons and Sabbaths, going forth thence to look upon the carcases of the men that made fat with fatness. For it is the day of have transgressed against Him, whose worm hope;" so that, as by the eye of faith we the Lord's vengeance, and the year of recom- dieth not, and whose fire is not quenched, descry, through Heaven's record, the joyous penses for the controversy of Zion. And the when they shall be an abhorring unto all flesh. throng from many lands passing onward from

It would be too painful to dwell upon this. We may not leave it, indeed, without acknowledgment of God's grace to be seen in that sad display. The contemplation of what not be quenched night nor day; THE SMOKE is thus presented to us of the terror of the THEREOF SHALL GO UP FOR EVER; from gener- Lord, is surely well fitted, even now, to lead us from the indulgence of whatever has the expression of God's displeasure upon it, and which in a time of greater righteousness among men shall even be an abhorring unto all flesh. And while we shudder even at member that however awful such a scene must be, still its maintenance will assuredly be necessary for men then alive in the flesh. And God's setting up some beacon is in perfect accordance with His dealings in the past ages of the world's history. For when the sin of our first parents had occasioned their expulsion from Eden's garden, the cherubim, with the flaming sword turning every way, to keep the way of the tree of life, reminded them forcibly of the evils of their transgression. How long that expressive intimation was continued, we are not informed: but when, in course of time. God saw that the wickedness of men was great in the earth. and that every imagination of the thoughts of his heart was only evil continually, and when, in farther vindication of the divine righteousness, the fountains of the great deep were broken up, and the flood had swopt me nearly all away, to Noah and his descendants. the upheaved and shattered rocks, with other tokens of the devastation which the flood had occasioned, remained as remembrancers of the awful evil of sin. And when, once more the aggravated guilt of those of the cities of the plain caused fire and brimstone to overwhelm them, over the site on which they had stood Sea were made to roll, in abiding memento of God's righteousness, so awfully vindicated upon their ungodliness. And when, farther, the sin of Israel and of Judah had gone up to heaven against them, even the Temple of the Lord itself, with the city of Jerusalem, were the land which God had espied for that people, the heavens became as iron, and the earth as brass, cursing with barrenness a soil which

had been preeminently fruitful until defiled by their transgression. But, in the coming time of Millennial bliss. each and all of these solemn symbols of divine displeasure shall have been taken away. Paradise restored, the gates of the new Jerusa-"Thou didst cleave the earth having been recalled from their rebellion and wentest forth for the salvation of thy people." be a very great multitude of fish, because these waters shall come thither. (Ezek. xlvii. 1-

man's previous rebellions being thus obliterbeing the future place of doom of those who ated and removed, and even new heavens and "shall be an abhorring unto all flesh," we a new earth having come in room of the heayens and earth which are now, another and tion of that great square called The Holy more swful memento of sin's exceeding sinthere" are to be, its eastern boundary runs es of the men who have transgressed against one of living realities."

be greatly distant from the northern bounds- the evils of sin by an exhibition of its direturned as a plain from Geba to Rimmon south fect shall be the result, we are here assured, 1,) favorable opportunity may be even afford- ness there, go forth to look upon the scene of ment which transgression has entailed, they | The sunlight gilds the walls leave not the land of Immanuel without a deeply-impressed lesson derived from the

> In this discussion of Scripture predictions Israel only, but to the sons of the stranger also; and while grieving that any should de conferred, let us, for encouragement and strength in the discharge of duty and labor of love towards others, look forward in faith to that brighter and better day, when the glory of the Lord shall be revealed, and all flesh shall see it together. Truly, "we are saved by city to city, enlivening the way with songs of praise and triumph in their progress Zionward, to worship the King, the Lord of hosts, from one new moon to another, and from one Sabbath to another, we are even now reanimated to strive anew against the tide of ignorance and prejudice, while seeking to persuade our brethren universally to accept the heavenly gift for their good, obeying in love the commandment of the Lord as it is given in His inspired word. And as, again, with the same eye of faith, we behold those devout pilgrims filled with adoring love and gratitude to Him who sitteth upon the throne: their hearts burning within them in remembrance of His grace, they retire from the glory of His immediate presence, musing also on the sad infidelity and ingratitude of bygone ages, and sorrowfully going forth to look upon the carcases of the transgressors, including, it may be, in the number, those who thought to change times and laws, and marking the undying worm and unquenched fire, let us meditate anew and more deeply on the evil of departure, through unbelief, from the living and true God. In faith, farther, see such pious travelers returning from the sad overpowering spectacle of sin's recompense. and with deepened impressions of its exceeding sinfulness, proceeding once more to the Temple of the Lord, to contemplate anew the of man's redemption by the blood of the covenant, and aided to higher conception of the love therein displayed, passing thence on their homeward path, every heart solemnized by remembrance of the sights and scenes thus witnessed, with firmer resolution, in the strength of the Lord, henceforth to live in closer fellowship with Him in all things, let it be our purpose and aim also to walk in all the statutes and ordinances of the Lord blameless, having truly all our works wrought

## NINEVEH AND BABYLON.

The cities of Nineveh and Babylon are among the most striking illustrations of the evanescent character of earthly glory. In their inhabitants, and since then they have possess more than a passing interest. We find them spoken of in the Bible in connecrecorded there, and when they are spoken once so vast and glorious, have continued to turning at evening. be the objects of so much interest that their ruins have been carefully sought by every pass-Among the more prominent travelers who in recept times have visited the supposed site of these cities, we may notice Major Keppell, Capt. Mignan, Sir Robert Ker Porter, and Messrs. Rich and John Silk Buckingham.

LAND OF THE LIVING,-Said one to an aged friend: "I had a letter from a distant

These have all thrown some light on the con-

[Freewill Baptist Quarterly.

dition of these interesting cities.

THE DEAD.

The dead are everywhere! The mountain side, the plain, the wood profound All the wide earth—the fertile and the fair-Is one vast burial ground! Without the populous streets, In solitary homes, in places high,

In pleasure-domes, where pomp and luxury meet, Men bow themselves to die. The old man at his door; The unweaned child murmuring its wordless song; The bondman and the free, the rich, the poor,

All-all to death belong Of kingly sepulchres enwrought with brass: And the long shadow of the cypress falls Athwart the common grass.

The living of bygone time Builded their glorious cities by the sea, And awful in their greatness sat sublime, As if no change could be. There was the eloquent tongue:

The poet's heart, the sage's soul was there; And loving women, with their children young, The faithful and the fair.

They were, but they are not: Suns rose and set, and earth put on her bloom, Whilst man, submitting to the common lot, Went down into the tomb.

And still, amid the wrecks Of mighty generations passed away, Earth's honest growth, the fragrant wild flower, decks The tomb of yesterday. And in the twilight deep,

Go veiled women forth, like her who went. lister of Lazarus, to the grave to weep, To breathe in low lament. The dead are everywhere;

Where'er is love, or tenderness, or faith: Vhere'er is pleasure, pomp, or pride; where'er Life is or was, is death

LETTER FROM PALESTINE.

PHILADELPHIA, April 10th, 1854. To the Editors of the Sabbath Recorder :---

contains confirmatory intelligence of the little Sabbath Colony in Palestine, will you give it publicity in your columns?

In Christian love, yours,

Plains of Sharon, near Jaffa, Feb. 26, 1854. Heavenly Father, to set foot upon the land of promise, after a passage of seventy days from our native country to the land promised to Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob, and to their seed forever. On our arrival, we were received with open arms and warm hearts by sister Minor and her associates in labors of love for down-trodden Israel. With them we took shelter until we could obtain a place else-

have sown since we hired; likewise a small for pilgrims, and plenty of it; the only diffi patch of oats and buckwheat.

den, we bought limestone, and such lumber as was necessary, and commenced repairing the house. With our own hands we cleared away the rubbish and reared up the brokendown walls, and made such other repairs as were necessary: and three weeks ago we

man greatness, he finds in their utter desola- or three feet, inexhaustible water is obtained,

in operation day and night.

far as I can judge from the appearance of the Christian community. management any disirable amount. The ble twice for religious worship.

cultivate the soil, as we have had abundant proof, by frequent applications since we have been here. I think nothing is wanting but the means, and efficient helpers. We have, thus far, had the most manifest tokens of friendship from the inhabitants, and that too from characters of distinction; for instance, the former Governor of Gaza, who now resides in Jaffa, and owns two plantations out about half

The following is to-day received, and, as it | we had come to this land; and said he would

J. L. Boyd.

Dear Brother Boyd,—About ten weeks have elapsed since I and my family were permitted, by the kindness and protection of our mitted, by the kindness and protection of our mitted, by the kindness and protection of our mitted.

On being informed, he appeared highly grati-In a week or two we leased the remaining fied, and invited him to come with his flock half of the garden or plantation now occupied by them, consisting of a two-story house, with an L the same height, having the walls broken down, as also the walls that encircle the house and out-buildings. The quantity of land we hired is about seven acres, with crops already growing upon it, consisting of three acres of wheat, three acres of barley, and 1 acre planted with garden vegetables, such as peas, beans, turnips, cabbage, onions, rootabaga, beets, lettuce, and a few sweet potatoes. Most of these vegetables were in a mature state, having been sown last October. On this acre ing!" I have had the honor of repairing an are 250 orange trees, loaded down to the ox wagon, it being the only wheel vehicle in ground with ripe golden fruit; likewise lemon. all this part of the country, and was brought duty to introduce some thing that was enterapple, peach, quince, almond, palm, banana. pomegranate, plum, and pear trees, all thrifty. On the other six acres are 2500 mulberry trees, at the right age for producing leaves for silk. which is manufactured here to a considerable

After we had hoed and weeded the garleft the house of our kind sister Minor, and in America, yet they have not molested us in pleasant and rural. As he was riding along, removed to our new home, happy and contented, all enjoying sound health, with the society is not refined. Every thing is different a barn; he rode up to the door to learn the exception of one daughter, who was out of from American customs and manners—the uncause, when he found, to his surprise, that health when we left America, yet has much settled state of the country, the war, &c. there was a man preaching to a vast number

two calves, six sheep, four lambs, seven goats, farther than endeavoring to be "living epistles delivered. One poor man in particular atand four kids. These all graze upon govern- of the grace of God, known and read of all tracted his notice, who had a little Bible in their day they were the pride and boast of mentiland, and elsewhere upon land not culti- men." This we believe to be the wisest his hand, turning to every passage of scripvated, free of expense, except a small sum course in the onset. We came out here to ture the minister quoted. He wondered to been the theme of historians, and the wonder for a shepherd; have likewise purchased eight labor with our own hands, and disarm, if see how ready a man of his appearance was of the world. To the Christian, too, they fowls. We had employed before we purchas possible, the prejudice that now exists between in turning to the places. When the service ed our little flock, as laborer and interpreter, Jew and Gentile, and thereby gain access to was over, he walked his horse gently along, a German Christian brother who has been the heart, that we may sow in the words of and the poor man whom he so particularly tion with some of the most interesting events laboring in the same field of benevolence eternal life. In this course we have not been noticed, happened to walk by his side. The some three or four years, and who has about mistaken. Even to-day, since I began to write, Doctor asked him many questions concerning of they immediately recall to mind Jonah, the same number of cows, calves, and goats Mr. Levee, the chief Jewish Rabbi of Jaffa, and the meeting and minister, and found him very Senacherib, the captive Israelites, Nebuchad- that I have, making about fifty in all. These who owns a plantation near by us, came, and intelligent. He inquired also about himselfnezzar, the people of Judea, Daniel and Cy- two flocks we have united, and he takes care with much entreaty, requested me to take his his employment—his family—and his name, rus. And yet, while these cities, which were of them, going out in the morning, and re- plantation, and cultivate it, and receive all which he said was Caleb. After the Doctor We introduced the pump sent to Mrs. Mi. being old and por, is not able to manage it no more about him till the great frost came

ing traveler, the exact sites on which they stood into a well 75 feet deep and 10 feet in di- sufficient help, I was under the necessity of bed; he could not tell for certain whether he have been for centuries unknown. To the ameter at the bottom, and 15 feet at the top. declining his offer. Full well am I satisfied, was asleep or awake, but thought he heard a thoughtful Christian, however, this fact, al- This was rather a difficult job, as this and all that the plan that has been adopted, to culti- voice say, Send provision to Caleb. He was though striking, is not a matter of surprise; the wells are dug through a sandstone forma. vate the soil, is the right one, thereby afford- a little startled at first, but concluding it to for he remembers the fearful denunciations tion down to a level with the sea, where sand ing all Jews a place of refuge, and an oppor- be a dream, he endeavored to compose himuttered against them by the prophets, Isaiah, and water are obtained; not a drop of water tunity of learning the art of agriculture, that self to sleep. It was not long before he heard they may obtain a livelihood independent of the same words repeated, but louder and he sees in their fall the mutability of hu- ledge; when once through into the sand two their Jewish brethren, should they embrace stronger. Then he awoke his wife, and told tion an additional proof of the truth of that never rising higher than the bottom of the claims. I am thankful to our Heavenly Fa- could be no other than a dream, and she fell book which is the foundation of all his hopes. ledge. This ledge is perfectly compact, with- ther that I am permitted to labor in this truly asleep again. But the Doctor's mind was so out seam or crevice, yet not so hard but what benevolent cause. it may be penetrated with a pickaxe, and be- Mr. Jones, the gentleman that came out heard the voice so powerful saying. Get up, ing sufficiently hard, the well requires no ston- with us, stopped at Beirut two weeks, and and send provision to Caleb, that could resist ing. We secured the pump and pipe against obtained from Consul Smith all the papers no longer. He got up, and called his mas, one side of the well by coupling small time and documents and information he could get bid him bring his horse, and he went to his bers together by tenons and mortices from in relation to the Artas difficulty, and likewise larder, and stuffed a pair of panniers as full the bottom of the well to the top, bracing from the American Vice Consul at Jaffa such as he could of whatever he could find, and each way by digging a hole into the stone to as he had in his possession. In company with having assisted the man to lade the horre, he receive one end, and nailing the other to the Miss Williams, he has been to Artas and taken bade him take the provision to Caleb. Catimber. The pump we bolted to the timber, possession of the house, as that was the agree- leb, air ? said the man, who is Caleb? I 25 feet from the water; the 50 remaining ment of the parties, that the American donors know very little of him, said the Doctor, but feet above of pipe and piston rod, we secured should decide to whom their donations were that his name is Caleb the decider, and to the timber with staples. It operates very given—to Mrs. Minor and associates, or to lives among the hills it let the horse go, and when the Land of Israel is to be divided the nations; for, as all flesh, from one new you were in the land of the living." "No," to the timber with staples. It operates very given—to Mrs. Minor and associates, or to lives among the hills; let the horse go, and associates, or to lives among the hills; let the horse go, and associates, or to lives among the hills; let the horse go, and associates, or to lives among the hills; let the horse go, and associates, or to lives among the hills; let the horse go, and associates, or to lives among the hills; let the horse go, and associates, or to lives among the hills; let the horse go, and well for family use; but I doubt whether Mr. Meshullam. The decision was in favor you will be sure to find him; but well for family use; but I doubt whether Mr. Meshullam. Ezek. xlviii, and in which both the rebuilt another, come up to worship before the Lord, I am going there. This world is alone the enough can be raised through a pipe of this ments which I have seen, that Mrs. Minor has master, which accounts for his telling. Caleb.

crops now growing, of producing with proper principal crops of grain are wheat and barley. Another pretty profitable crop is sesamine, from which oil to burn and eat is extracted. These plains are rich and extensive, reaching in width from the city of Jaffa to the mountains beyond Ramlah, being 10 miles; and in length much farther, (120 miles.) It is principally government land, excepting some few gardens or plantations purchased by individuals. About the years 1842 and '43, the Sultan issued an edict, that this land should be cultivated. Accordingly, wells were dug, houses built, very many orange and mulberry trees were set out, together with the varieties I have mentioned as growing in our garden. Very many of these are forsakenwalls broken down, and are for sale at a low rate. The houses were some finished, and some not. It appears to me, from the limited information I have obtained from different sources, that land might be purchased, and colony established to any extent for the reception of poor Jews, who are very desirous to mile from the city. He made us a call, to examine the operation of the pump. He was highly pleased with it, and expressed himself in the warmest and most friendly terms, that be my brother, and my son Henry's father. wanted I should go to his gardens, and ascertain if pumps could be put into his wells which I did. He afterwards called, with hi wife and child. and cavase (a steward, or officer,) and invited us to his house to take dinner, which we accordingly did. After the Vice Consul (a native) has made us many calls: the last time, his wife came with him: said they intended soon to come out and spend the day with us. They are anxious to learn costed, some two miles out on the plains, by a very wealthy land and cattle holder, to know who we were, where we came from, our object in coming, and purpose now we were here?

to graze every day upon his land, and he would give his servants charge concerning him. Our shepherd named him "Boaz." Much friendship is manifested by the poorer class around us, and especially the children who attend my daughter A.'s school, which she commenced in two or three weeks after our arrival, with three children, and has increased to ten. At all times a day, when they see us coming, they will run to meet us, with the salutation, "Good morning! good mornhere by a rich planter from Constantinople. Such carriages, and lighter ones, could be used on the plains to great advantage. Food and raiment may be obtained here as reasonable as in country towns in New England, although of an ordinary character; yet good enough culty is to procure the means to purchase groceries with, the market for produce at Jaffa being rather limited; yet we have sold some peas, beans, and other things from the

I pursued a righteoms course, and is exonerat- "God sent it, I believe."

In relation to the soil on these extensive ed from all blame, and that Mr. Meshullam is plains, it is rich, black, and deep, capable, so not worthy of the sympathy or aid of the

On the Sabbath, our little company assets. WALTER DICKSON.

## THE PRAYING COLLIER.

Dr. Joseph Stennet resided in Wales several years, and preached to a congregation in Abergravenny. There was a poor man, a regular attendant on his ministry, who was generally known by the name of Caleb: he was a collier, and lived among the hills, between Abergavenny and Hereford; had a wife and several small children, and walked seven or eight miles every Sunday to hear the Doctor. He was a very plous man; his knowly edge and understanding were remarkable, considering his situation and circumstances. Bad weather seldom hindered (Caleb's attendance at the house of God, but there was a severe frost one winter, which lasted many weeks, and blocked op his way so that he could not possibly pass without danger, neither could he work for the support of his family. The Doctor and others were concerned lest they should perish for want; however, no sooner was the frost broken than Caleb appeared again. Dr. S. spied him, and as soon as the service was ended, went to him and said, "O, Caleb, how glad I am to see you how have you done during the severity of the weather?" Caleb cheerfully answered. Never better in all my life. I not only had necessaries, but lived upon dainties the whole of the time, and have some still remaining."

Caleb then told the Doctor, that one night, soon after the commencement of the frost, they had eaten up all their stock, and not one morsel left for the morning, nor any human possibility of getting any; but he found his mind quite composed, relying on a provident God, who wanted neither power nor means to supply his wants. He went to prayer with his family, and then to rest, and slept soundly till morning. Before he was up, he heard a affirmative; the man desired him to help him take down the load. Caleb asked what it was. He said. Provision. On his inquiring who sent it. the man said he believed God had sent it: no other answer could he obtain. the English language. Our shepherd was ac- When he came to examine the contents, he was struck with amazement at the quantity and variety of the articles, bread, flour, oatmeal, butter, cheese, salt meat and fresh, &c., which served them through the frost, and some remaining to that present time.

> The Doctor was affected with the account. and afterwards mentioned it in hope of finding out the benevolent donor; but in vain. till about two years afterward he went to visit Dr. Talbot, a noted physician in the city of Hereford. This Dr. T. was a man of good moral character, and generous disposition, but an infidel in principle. His wife was a gracious woman, and a member of the church. Dr. Stennet used to go and visit her now and then: and Dr. Talbot, though a man of no religion himself, always received Dr. S. with great politeness. As they were conversing pleasantly one evening, Dr. S. thought it his taining and profitable. He spoke of the great efficacy of prayer, and instanced the circumstance of poor Caleb. Dr. Talbot smiled and said. "Caleb, I shall never forget him as long as I live."

"What, did you know him?" said Dr. S. "I had but a very little knowledge of him," said Dr. T., "but I know he must be the same man vou mean."

Then Dr. Talbot related the following circumstances. He said, "the summer before the hard winter, above mentioned, he was Thus far I have presented the bright side riding on horseback, as was his usual custom of the case. I will now show the other side, when he had a leisure hour, and generally We have thieves and robbers here as well as chose to ride among the hills, it being more the least. There are plenty of fleas. The he observed a number of people assembled in With their political affairs we shall have no- of reople. He stopped and observed that I have purchased of one man three cows, thing to do, neither with their religion, any they were very attentive to what the preacher the profits, without paying any rent. He had satisfied his curiosity, he rode off, thought nor by American friends by us when we came, himself. Having other engagements, and not the following winter. He was one night in Christianity, or be inclined to investigate its her what he had heard, but she thought it impressed that he could not sleep ; at last he

## The Sabbath Recorder.

Editors—QEO. B. UTTER & THOMAS B. BROWN (T. B.

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#### THE WESTERN WATCHMAN AND THE SABBATARIANS.

Nothing is more common than for the partizans of opposing sects to prefer against one another the charge of bigotry. Those who your readers, in one more article on the sub are most forward to make the charge, however, are not always the most liberal minded themselves; nor do they always give the best evidence in the world, that they understand strongest expression of charity to such as we the meaning of the term. As the world goes, believe are united to Christ by faith. And I a man who is rigidly fixed in attachment to also admit, that we feel an aversion to being prove it. We believe that our brethren err of becoming experienced and competent busithe cause of truth will be denounced as a thought uncharitable towards our brethren bigot, while one so loose as to care but little who differ from us in their religious opinions. whether God or the Devil reigns, will be For these reasons, we may be inclined to go spoken of as a person of enlarged and charit- beyond our denominational limits, in order able views. To this latter sort of liberality to gratify our own feelings, and to avoid the we make no pretensions; and if an uncom- odium of being thought uncharitable. But promising adherence to what we regard as taught in the Word of God renders us open to the charge of bigotry, we must be content to bear it, as others, better and holier than object in view in every action of life, even in selves. ourselves have had to do before.

ry means an obstinate attachment to one's what good object is effected in promiscuous own opinion without sufficient reason. If one's communion? If it be designed as an expresfaith or practice is expressly enjoined in the sion of fellowship for those with whom we in adhering to it. His fixed, uncompromisvocabulary of this degenerate age, however, a stern adherence to principle, no matter how regarded as a manifestation of narrow-mindedness too insufferable to be tolerated.

Sabbatarians are bigots, if their views are not warranted by Scripture. If their views concerning the sanctity of the seventh day are but doubtful inferences from obscure passages of the Bible, and are not sanctioned by a fair construction of the language of Scripture, then let their obstinacy in the maintenance of them be set down as bigotry. But if they can show a 'Thus saith the Lord' for them, then let all candid persons judge whether the charge of bigotry does not lie with tenfold weight against those who are so obstiare never willing to compare them with ours in honorable discussion, but prefer to screen them from examination by resorting to the ad' captandum vulgus mode of attack, whenever they can conveniently do so.

Our hope of any candid examination of our by the word of God. views by editors, ministers, and leading men in the Church generally, has pretty much died out. They still mouth the terms Jewish Sabbath and Christian Sabbath, carefully telling the world how much we esteem the former above the latter, notwithstanding we have shown, over and over, that these terms are unscriptural, and that the use of them conveys ian character. They talk of the Lord's Day, as if those who repudiate the sanctity of the Sunday had no respect for the day which the designed to commemorate the sufferings of Lord claims as peculiarly his own. But Christ, so it is evident, that if we would eat when and where has their willingness been shown to have the whole question calmly and fairly discussed?

ioined morceau, which we clip from the West- to subserve. We do not commune together ern (St. Louis) Watchman of April 6th, a in order to show our fellowship for each other paper purporting to be of the Baptist type. But each brother, having the same object in It merits no particularly reply, and we notice view, and being of one accord, and in one it only because we think it probable the per- place, they are, as a consequence, brough petrator expected to gain some notoriety by into communion with each other. And as it. and it would be a pity to disappoint his discerning the Lord's body is the main, if no From the Western Watchman.

There is a small sect in this country called "Sabbatarism," or sometimes, "Seventh-day Baptists," whose distinguishing tenet is, that of not performing this duty with members of the seventh day, that is, Saturday, and not other denominations. I see not why we can the Lord's day, ought to be observed as the day of rest, and of religious worship. Why they are called Baptists we do not know, unit is because they practice immersion as the only baptism, which, we believe is the looked over the articles of their weekly organ, as we have received it by exchange, most of the time since its commencement, some eight or ten years ago, we were not aware, till accidentally glancing at the last number, how very narrow and bigoted their doctrines are. fining our communion within the limits of our The following is an extract from an editorial article on "Sabbath-breaking partnerships:"

"According to Sabbatarian theology, the keeping of the first day of the week is sin. We hold it to be sin, not because we are wanting in charity towards our first-day brethren, but because it involves a transgression of that law which says, 'The seventh day is the Sabbath; in it thou shalt not do any work. It is sin, because, being a human tradition, it makes void the commandment of ples of all persuasions, that, in keeping the with Popery, honoring a human tradition, and transgressing the divine law. This is what we are aiming at by our restricted communion; this is the object of our church organizations. For so important does this commemorating the Lord's death with those who keep the Sunday, lest we should fail to bear that emphatic testimony against their practice, which we think it our duty to bear."

This we suppose to be sufficiently explicit. They "cannot unite in commemorating the Lord's death with those who keep the"-Lord's Day. It is not easy to see why such

dead. Their "restricted communion" quite needless; for it is very certain that no well informed Christian would commune with them. They may be very sincere in their belief, and very upright in their conversation, for aught we know; but their "Sabbatarian theology," according to which the keeping of the Lord's day is a sin, is too per verse to be entertained.

COMMUNION AT THE LORD'S TABLE

I ask your indulgence, and the patience o

ject of Communion at the Lord's Table. I readily admit, that the kind feelings of our hearts may greatly incline us to give the I can see no real advantage resulting from the

Every Christian should have some good things relating to this world, and much more If lexi lographers are to be relied on, bigot- so in the sacred things of religion. Now, Scriptures, or is deducible therefrom by ne- communicate, then it expresses too much; for cessary consequence, he cannot be too rigid in this act we fellowship the church and its of this objection. It seems to take as an admembers where we may thus commune, with ing perseve ance in it is not bigotry; it is but all their known errors and wrongs; and our the answer of a good conscience. In the cant action would express a falsehood. A course of Christian kindness, with the exception of this, is a more effectual and consistent method supposes, that the same differences will conclear may be the scriptural grounds of it, is of expressing our Christian regard. Christ-tinue to be entertained in the family in heaand we cannot doubt of its propriety.

nately wedded to their own views, that they be probably overbalanced by a loss of it in is not made with a good grace by such as productive of new innovations, and a servile their causes, will be annihilated; and the sav compliance with such things as are prohibited ed will be known only as the saints of God.

the constitution and government of whose that condemneth not himself in that thing churches we admit to be unscriptural, than to which he alloweth." most unjust ideas with respect to our Christ- perform this duty among those against whom no such objection can be urged.

As this sacred institution was especially the communion of the Lord's body acceptably, we must spiritually discern it. Nor do I wish to be understood that I think we should We are led to these remarks by the sub- have other objects in view, or other interests the only object had in view in this ordinance there seems no good reason for any brother' conscience to be subjected to trials on account not discern the Lord's body as clearly when convened in our own churches, under the ad ministration of our own ministers, and sur rounded by our covenant brethren, as when But, although we have occasionally we are mingled with the members of other denominations. If this is the object of com muning at the Lord's table, and we gain nothing in this respect, it seems that we can have no reason for conscientious scruples in conown discipline.

> Before closing my remarks upon this subject, perhaps I ought to notice some objecrestricted communion.

same is true of the Lord's table.

all, so long as they esteem the Jewish Sabbath am holier than thou." Isa. 65: 5. If this plete and ample. If an enterprise is under-circumstances and in view of considerations above the day on which he arose from the language fitly describes the sentiments and taken manfully, and prosecuted vigorously, which would make it justifiable. I am of the design of such as are favorable to the practice being well stocked, it will stand a chance to same opinion still. But the circumstances of restricted communion, we think they are succeed; but if it be begun hesitatingly, and unworthy of the fellowship of any class of conducted doubtingly, and only half manned Christians; for it indicates a degree of self- and half stocked, it will stand more chances righteousness which is unworthy of the dist to fail. But our people (it may be said) have such objectors greatly mistake the sentiments sive business. If so, then they should cerand feelings of their brethren in this matter. tainly concentrate what they have the more to understand, by their practice in this par- And has not this had a tendency to keep us ticular thing, that they aim at a conformity to poor, and lead most of our enterprising men, the apostolic exhortation, in Eph. 5: 11, to or at least many of them, to leave us? Hes have no fellowship with what they esteem an not this course been calculated generally to unfruitful work of darkness, but rather to re- exclude our brethren from the opportunities from the truth, in some things, which, with ness men? I cannot think of any thing that our understanding of the word of God, it better illustrates the position of our people would involve us in inconsistency if we were commonly in such matters, than the business to fellowship them by a promiscuous com- of playing second-fiddle. So far, however, tain a separate church organization. We de- and practice, we should submit to it with pasincerity, nor do we claim to be infallible our- as if we were ashamed of our principles—as

communion, 'that in heaven there will be but one communion, and therefore there should not question the perfect harmony of the saints in heaven, but I question the appropriateness mitted fact, that all who claim communion at the Lord's table will assuredly be admitted into the assembly of the glorified saintswhich is a very questionable thing. It also ians come into a closer and more intimate ven that exist among the various denominacontact in an interchange of preaching, and tions of Christians on earth. This we are in social meetings, than they do in the act of certain will not be the case. The errors communing together. Our intercourse in this which now separate the great body of Christkind of Christian freedom is commendable, ians will all have been corrected; so that in heaven there will be perfect harmony in all Nor can it be the means of promoting things. The objection seems to rest upon the Christian charity; for, on such occasions, ground that the saints in heaven will comthere can be no interchange of Christian af- mune together in a manner somewhat as they fection or sentiments, that cannot be more do on earth; which it is inconsistent to supconveniently had at social meetings. And if, pose. I imagine there will be no occasion for this grace between ourselves and those with Christ's glorified kingdom. Furthermore, it whom we may occasionally commune, it would seems that the objection under consideration our own churches; for this practice would cherish a preference for a particular church. naturally tend to laxity in our own religious There will be but one church in heaven; and sentiments, and promote a latitudinarianism, all denominational distinctions, together with

To conclude, if all I have said upon this This practice cannot be plead for on the subject shall have no other effect than to show ground of necessity, while we have the op- that unrestricted communion is of doubtful portunity of enjoying communion in our own propriety, this doubt should determine us to churches as often as is useful, or would tend refrain from it. In such a case, "he that to promote our piety. It certainly cannot be doubteth is condemned if he eat;" "for whata greater privilege to commune with those, soever is not of faith is sin." "Happy is he W. B. M.

## COPARTNERSHIPS.

o the Editors of the Sabbath Recorder ers, as they generally are conducted, a feeling ers will forever regard them as involving a think that it will ever be really felt or believed to be consistent, at any rate, by sufficient numbers to relieve it from general condemnation. Those who are familiar with the effect of the thing on the Sabbath principles which distinguish us, see that these principles are greatly retarded in respect to their propagation by it, as well as by numerous other causes, many of which no measure of consistency, or wisdom, on our part, could prevent. In this case, as in most others, without doubt, it is much easier to find faults, than to remedy them. But it is equally evident, that faults must be discovered before they can be cor-

must be observed practically among our bustions which are made against the practice of iness men, if the evil complained of is ever remedied. The thing I mean is, that our We are told, it is the Lord's table, and not people should combine their capital and laours; therefore we have no right to preclude bor, to conduct all kinds of business under any person from coming to it. The same may firms which will suspend their operations and be said with equal propriety of every thing close their establishments on the Sabbath, God. This is the doctrine we have proclaim- else which appertains to the Lord. Baptism instead of scattering their funds all over the ed to the world. We are continuing to pro- is the Lord's baptism, in the same sense that country, where the interests of first-day keep- corder. In that article I asked that the brethclaim it, in our public discourses, in our tracts, the communion is the Lord's table; for it is ers so predominate as to make it impossible ren would give their views on the question; surrection, as the communion does the Lord's less kept. I am aware, that it may be very first day of the week, they are symbolizing death. And has not the church a right to pre- difficult to succeed in some kinds of business, clude any from baptism whom it may deem if the operations are suspended on the Sabunworthy? Every denomination has its terms, bath. I think we should select other pursuits. which must be submitted to on the part of all The course our people take on this matter thing appear to us, that we cannot unite in is also the Lord's, and no church would allow the observance of the Sabbath, by a business of the promiscuous occupancy of it by all establishment of almost any kind, must be who might be inclined to preach in it. The fatal to its success. That there is some reason

ciples of Christ. But I am persuaded that not the means or the men to carry on exten-I know not as they have ever claimed a spirit- carefully. But is it not the fact, that we have uality superior to that of their brethren of scattered the little means we have had among other denominations. But they claim to be various incorporations where first-day permore consistent with the requirements of the sons, as a matter of course, from being in the word of God, and they wish their brethren majority, have filled all the lucrative positions? munion. For this reason we have withdrawn as our position is unavoidable from the unourselves from other religious sects, and sus-popularity and limited extent of our views sign not to implicate our brethren with in- tience and fortitude. But to carry ourselves if we merited to be obscure on account of Again, it is said, as an objection to strict them—to hide ourselves and our principles behind first-day keeping partners, clerks, or workmen, I think is not only wrong in prinbe but one on earth among Christians.' I do ciple, as shrinking from a manly and Christian exhibition of our principles, but is even more disastrous to the worldly interests of our people. If our brethren would take more pains-if they would consent to bear for season the additional toil, care, and responsibility of building and managing Sabbathkeeping manufactories, mercantile establishments, trading and fishing vessels, and give proper notice when men are wanted to manage them, and liberal prices for services rendered, I think they would soon find that the strait place in which they hitherto have found themselves would widen. I think they would find the real difficulties in their way to a very satisfactory extent overcome, and many which seemed to be real, only imaginary. Then our youth would stand a better chance of employment where they could be true to cor science and duty. Then, too, some of the to keep it, on account of the difficulties of the undertaking, might find it practicable to conform their actual course to their own convictions. Others also, who neither know nor care what the truth may be in the case, would find themselves so associated with the questhe Sabbath, than they would where our principles, and interest in business, are both thrown into the back-ground by the first-day

keeping character of the establishments with which we are connected. I am aware that some may say, as it is very natural for practical men to say, "The thing looks fine in theory, and may seem very easy to those who have no experience in such things; but we know it can't be done-we

have had too much acquaintance with such matters to undertake it." But I remark, that The probability is, that after all discussion to the honor of our denomination, or at least of the innocence or sinfulness of partnerships some members of it, the thing has been tried between Sabbath-keepers and first-day keep- and proved perfectly successful. In Pawcatuck, R. I., several branches of business, by as many different companies, have been estaof decided dissatisfaction will continue to af- blished and conducted prosperously for a fect the consciences of our people respecting number of years on this plan. The machinery them. But whatever our own people may business carried on by J. P. Stillman & Co. think of them, it is certain that first-day keep- the ship-building business by Silas Greenman the house building business by Chas. Maxson. & Co.; the foundry business by Chas. Potter violation of the principles we assume with and a number of others; are instances in reference to the Sabbath. It may be that point. Nor have they succeeded without many will apologize for the thing on one their share of opposition, and in some instanground or another, but there is no reason to ces, plans laid for the purpose of crushing them. The ship-building business of George Greenman and brothers at Greenmanville, Ct., furnishes another illustration of the practicability of this plan. Others might be named; but these, I think, are sufficient to remove the skepticism of practical men, growing out of the idea that those who write lack experimental knowledge in such matters.

keeping establishments. I do not say they should not be in partnership with first day keepers. I have no objection to their being in partnership with them, if they make sure the point that the Sabbath shall not be violated in conducting the business in which they are engaged. Should this rule be reduced to practice where it could be, notwithstanding t might make it necessary for us to content ourselves with small beginnings in many cases, I will suggest one thing, which seems to me I believe it would eventually increase the property and influence of our people as much as it would relieve the consciences of the most scrupulous of our members. Entertaining such views, no one will think strange when I say, that the course of our people generally, in becoming partners in business where they press the people with the essential sinfulness

Then let our people build up Sabbath

know the Sabbath will be violated constantly, is a strange and fatal blunder. Some years since I wrote a short article on this subject, which was published in the Reject was not then handled by "T. B. B.," or lar, where some children had gone with some one else, in a similar way to his late treatment of it; for though I must allow that he has laid the rod on us with a strong arm,

under which, and the considerations in view of which, partnerships are formed between our people and others generally, so far as I can judge, do not approximate in the least to has recently been purchased by a "Reform the idea which I had in my mind when I ex- Congregation of Jews, and fitted up for pressed the opinion in question. This will Synagogue. The building stands on a lot 75 account for the circumstance that some have thought there was an inconsistency between the views set forth in that article and my disapproval of partnerships entered into by individuals among us since that time. This matter, 000. The remainder are to be rented at from I think, can be set in a clear light as follows: \$15 to \$40 per annum the half pew. Of the Suppose I say, that in my opinion a man night buy a slave, and thus become a slaveholder, under circumstances, and in view of considerations, which would justify him in so doing; as, for instance, when a man buys a slave for the very purpose of giving the slave more attractive and soul-elevating by dispens his liberty, instead of speculating by selling ing with some prayers not suitable for the him. If then a man, hearing me denounce present age, and especially not congenial in slavery as a sin, should say to me, it is incon- the feelings of an enlightened American li sistent for you to call slavery a sin, since you raelite, such prayers as were added to the admit a man may be justified in becoming a ritual in time of severe persecution of our n slave-holder; and I should say to him, That tion, in olden and more modern times, both slavery which I condemn is entered into under under the despotic sway of heathen and Chris circumstances, and practiced for considerations, directly opposite to those which I hold would justify a man in becoming temporarily although sometimes given in a little difference a slave holder—every one would see that I of words, are left out of the ritual. was perfectly consistent in my statements and positions. So when I say, a partnership prayers, as are entirely or mixed with Chal. would be justifiable if entered into with the daic or other languages, are left out, as for prospect and for the purpose of bringing the instance, Esch Meckonem, Ye-kum perkan. erring partner to receive the truth and walk Pitum hacktoresh, and others; so that the in the liberty it gives, instead of speculating liturgy is entirely in the pure Hebrew lan out of his continuing in the bondage of error, guage, both prayers and psalms. suppose my consistency would be perfectly

Or. again, if a Sabbath-keeper should be- with; the service is read off slowly and discome a partner in business with a first-day tinctly, accompanied by a well-trained choir keeper, and should make an arrangement by which he should be at no expense or derive no profit, directly or indirectly, from the labor done in the time of their business by his partner, or persons under their control, on the Sabbath. I think he could not be held the reading of the Thorah are entirely about as a Sabbath-breaker because the partnership ished. The reader takes the Scroll, reads premises were occupied by the agency of his the portion which is to be read on Sabbath and partner on the Sabbath. In such a case, 1 think the first day partner only would be accountable for violating the Sabbath. The Ark, No calling up and no notices are served Sabbath-keeping partner, in that case, would as done in other congregations, who fine their only be allowing the individual right of his members for non-attendance, as they frequent partner to act on his own convictions, and for ly do, to escape this involuntary tax, for such nimself render an account to God for his it is, although styled Free Offerings." conduct. If it be said, It would not be wise, or practical, to do business in that way, or that it would be wrong to form such a connection with violators of the sabbath, I answer, It might not be wise, but I think it could be done, though it might be ever so difficult; and in regard to the violation of the Sabbath, I many who are convinced that our views of the think the Sabbath-keeping partner would not In Greenville, forty persons have been added indeed, it were attended with an increase of literal communion at the Lord's table in Sabbath are correct, and who persuade them- be in partnership in such a case, any more than he would in being (as a citizen) a proprietor in a public highway, and other proprietors should see fit to work out their road-tax, is still advancing. From Adams, the church or run a line of stages upon that road, on the Sabbath. In such cases, I think responsibility

> Should any doubt the correctness of my pinions, I am not disposed to be strenuous about this point. I have said these things that tion as to be more likely to become convinced | I might be understood. I do not advise the of the requirements of God on them to keep formation of such partnerships; but, on the contrary, I repeat, let us combine our capital and labor to rear up entire Sabbath-keeping establishments, for then our consciences wil be free from harrassing doubts, our opponents cannot charge us with being inconsistent, and the course we are pledged to will be relieved from one of its embarrassments. Then, too, in those places at least where our people are sufficiently numerous to require the labors of the various kinds of mechanics, they may be able to find those among Sabbath-keepers who are competent to build houses and ships, and do such other work as they want done, without being obliged to employ, to great disadvantage, those who keep the first day, or allow them to work for them on the Sabbath

## THE CLERGY ON NEBRASKA.

The clergy of New England have long considered Fast and Thanksgiving Days as suitable times to discuss in the pulpit national questions, especially in their relation to morals and religion. This year Nebraska furnished the text for a large number of fast-day sermons. Taking it for granted that very many of the three thousand clergymen of all persussions who signed the late Memorial to Congress, would not fail to improve the opportunity of the Annual Fast, in bearing before their own congregations the solemn testimony which they had forwarded to Congress against this iniquitous consummation, the editors of the Independent addressed circulars to a number of clergymen in Massachusetts and Connecticut, inquiring the subject of their fast day sermons, especially so far as they referred to the subjects of Nebraska and slavery. Last week that paper contained six columns of replies, from nearly a hundred ministers resident in Massachusetts, all of whom discussed the Nebraska question more or less in their sermons on fast-day. This week it promises to give similar samples of the doings of the clergy in Connecticut. Of course there was an endless variety in the modes of handling the subject; but all of them tended to the same result-all were designed to imand imminent danger of the Nebraska move-

Democrat says that the Mission House at Lac ling twenty-five cents for admission. and in all our ecclesiastical movements. We designed to show the Lord's burial and re- to have the Sabbath ever respected, and much but I do not remember that any response was qui Parle was consumed by fire, on Friday, made to my invitation. I regret that the sub- the 24th March. The fire originated in the celcandle, and accidentally ignited a quantity of number of the third volume) will be issued in straw. There being no water at hand, it was a few days. It will contain a portrait of Eld. I must also confess, that there seems to be impossible to quench the flames, and in a short who are admitted to the rite. The pulpit very generally, looks as if they thought that much correctness in his views of the matter, time the Mission House, together with an adand a great deal of justice in his way of treat- joining building, was consumed. The Mis. nold Bliss, and John Bliss; a continuation of ing it. If this discussion had been had at the sion was occupied by Rev. S. R. Riggs and the History of the Westerly Church, and of time I refer to, I think it might have had a family, who lost nearly all their effects, cloth- the History of Seventh-day Baptist Missions; tendency to check the evil which from that ing and provisions included. Mr. Riggs has post-office address of ministers, &c. in that idea, is not disputed, and that there is time to the present has been extending, and been a devoted missionary among the Dakota It is often said, and sometimes by those more weight in it in regard to some kinds of is now the subject of complaint. I hope the Indians for a long number of years, and is whose religious standing and occupation business than others, there is no doubt. But discussion will do good, even at this late day, well known as the author of the Dakota Lex- ceremonies at Danbury, Conn., on the occasion will be a standing and occupation business than others, there is no doubt. In my article, above alluded to, I admitted icon, an elaborate work published by the sion of the dedication of a Monument to Gen should have raised them above it, that the whatever those difficulties are, they always that I thought a partnership with a person Smithsonian Institution a few years since, by eral Wooster of the Revolutionary Army. It language of strict communionists is this: decrease as the appurtenances and capabili- who would keep business going on the Sab- which the Dakota language, with all its pecul- was a great day for Danbury, and passed off a sect should celebrate the Lord's death at "Stand by thyself, come not near me, for I ties of an establishment become more com- bath might be formed, or continued, under liarities, is systematized and explained.

# ANOTHER JEWISH SYNAGOGUE

The Baptist meeting-house in Twelfth-N. Y., (the lot of which joins that of the Seventh day Baptist meeting-house in Eleventh at by 100 feet, and cost, with all improvement \$48,000. On Sunday, April 2d, 75 of its 14 pews were sold at auction, and brought \$28 "Reforms" in this congregation, a corre spondent of the Asmonean gives the following

"The divine service of the Temple is made ian tyrants.

"Repetitions of one and the same prayer,

"Such pieces of poetry, recitations and

"The old melodies and the sing-song was of reciting them by the Chassan is done away and a melodious organ.

"Instead of the many Piutim, we hear a lecture every Sabbath by the Rev. Dr. Merz barcher.

"The selling of Mizvoth and Offerings at Festival days, in presence of the Rabbi and President, and then deposits it again in the

REVIVALS IN NEW YORK .- The Baptist Register has intelligence of revivals in Adams, Greenville, Pavilion, and Utica. On a recent evening, Rev. D. G. Corey, pastor of the Bleecker Street church, baptized ten converts. to the Baptist church on profession of faith. and in Pavilion thirty-two, and the good work "A series of meetings which lasted seven

weeks, was commenced at our usual place-of worship, and soon young converts were speak ing the praises of their Saviour. Backslider returned to the fellowship of the church, and glorious revival was in progress in the immediate vicinity of our house of worship where there had been, comparatively speak ing, but very few conversions for a number of years. Our pastor labored almost constantly, and in connection with some of the young converts, visited from house to house, the result of which was, that many who seldom entered God's sanctuary, were seen moving to the altar of prayer, where they found peace in believing. Forty-six have been baptized, a large proportion of whom are heads of families—an increase that will materially add to the wealth and influence of the church. Thirteen stand as candidates for the ordinance, and the work of the Lord is still progressing We have dismissed by letter, within a few months past, nearly 100. Present number, 387. The church have never been more united and harmonious than at present,

NEW PUBLICATIONS.—C. Shepard & Co. of New York, have in press, and will publish next week, "THE PEARL," or "SCRIPTURE LIBRARY," in Sixteen Volumes. 32 mo., pp. 32. By H. H. BAKER. The subject of each volume is as follows:--

Vol. 1. Attributes of God.

Character of Christ.

The Holy Ghost. Fall and Depravity of Man.

Call to the Unconverted.

Evidences of Conversion.

Baptism.

The Lord's Supper."

The Sabbath.

Prayer. Practical Holiness.

Promises to the Faithful. Death and Resurrection.

" 14. The Final Judgment. " 15. The Wicked.

" 16. The Saints in Heaven. These works have been prepared with much

care, and appear to be well-adapted to the biblical study of the several subjects. We may refer to them again, when we have the pleasure of examining the full series.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—The reopening and reinauguration of the Crystal Palace takes place on Fifth-day, May 4th, with appropriate and imposing ceremonies. Addresses will be delivered by several distinguished speakers, and music of a high order is promised. The Palace opens at 8 o'clock, Mission House Burnt.—The Minnesota and any body who pleases may attend by pay-

THE MEMORIAL.—Another number of th Seventh-day Baptist Memorial (the second Daniel Coon; biographies of Joseph Clarke, Esq., of Westerly, Joseph Clarke, Jun., Ar-

On the 27th of April there were imposing with happy satisfaction to all concerned.

ervice of the Temple is made nd soul-elevating by dispensrevers not suitable for the especially not congenial to enlightened American Isvers as were added to the evere persecution of our na more modern times, both csway of heathen and Christ-

fone and the same prayer. ice given in a little difference out of the ritual. of poetry, recitations and itirely or mixed with Chaldages, are left out, as for eckonem, Ye-kum perkan, and others; so that the in the pure Hebrew lan. rs and psalms.

dies and the sing-song way withe Chassan is done away is read off slowly and dised by a well-trained choir many Piutim, we hear a bath by the Rev. Dr. Merz-

Mizvoth and Offerings at Thorah are entirely aboltakes the Scroll, reads s to be read on Sabbath and resence of the Rabbi and n deposits it again in the and no notices are served. ongregations, who fine their ittendance, as they frequentis involuntary tax, for such d Free Offerings."

YEW YORK .- The Baptist gence of revivals in Adams. n, and Utica. On a recent Corey, pastor of the urch, baptized ten converts. persons have been added h on profession of faith, ty:two, and the good work From Adams, the church

tings which lasted seven nced at our usual place of oung converts were speakeir Saviour. Backsliders wship of the church, and as in progress in the imour house of worship, en, comparatively speakonversions for a number r labored almost constantn with some of the young in house to house, the rehat many who seldom en-Ly, were seen moving to where they found peace ex have been baptized, of whom are heads of that will materially add nfluence of the church. didates for the ordinance. Lord is still progressing. y letter, within a few 100. Present number, nave never been more us than at present.

.C. Shepard & Co., press, and will publish EARL," OF "SCRIPTURE Volumes. 32 mo., pp. The subject of each

of God. " of Christ. Ghost. epravity of Man. Unconverted. of Conversion.

oliness. the Faithful. Resurrection. Tudgment.

n Heaven. prepared with much well adapted to the everal subjects. We , when we have the o full series.

Con.—The reopening the Crystal Palace May 4th, with apceremonies. Adby several distindeic of a high order opens at 8 o'clock, may attend by pay-

seller number of the morial (the second (a) will be issued in ara portrait of Eld, of Joseph Clarke, Clarke, Jun., Ara continuation of ly Church, and of Beptist Milisons;

Ser Co. were imposing ing on the occa-forument to Con-sear, Army. It y and passed off collected

Wantelly Con Shere Cath

General Intelligence.

Abstract of Proceedings In Congress. SECOND-DAY, APRIL 24.

In the SENATE, a number of memorials against the passage of the Nebraska bill were number of other memorials of no general interest were presented and appropriately referred. A bill was introduced granting lands to Alabama for railroads. The House joint resolution directing the settlement of certain expenses incurred by the Legislature of Oregon in preparing and printing a Code of praying that the Homestead bill be amended so as () allow them to receive \$200 each in lieu of land. The joint resolution, appropriating \$100,000 to enable the President to express public gratitude to the rescuers of the passengers on the steamship San Francisco, lemagne steamer, were at Varna Bay on the Appropriation bill was then taken up, and of the fleets were to land to protect Varna. with the Indians in Washington Territory ish land force. was, after considerable debate, adopted, and the Senate adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, after the usual opening business, resolutions passed by the Legislature of Ohio in favor of a division of that State into two Judicial Districts, were presented. A resolution was adopted, requesting the President to communicate to the House the instructions referred to by President Monroe in his annual message of December, 1823, and transmitted to the United States diplomatic agents abroad, on the subject of issuing commissions to private armed vessel, together with the responses from said Governments. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on

THIRD DAY, APRIL 25.

In the Senate, numerous memorials in op- have made satisfactory arrangements respect- went up to God. position to the passage of the Nebraska bill ing the seizure of the Black Warrior. were presented. The bill amending the act granting preemption rights to settlers on the that the Greek insurgents had been repulsed, about four hours, states that there was a Maison Rouge grant. in Louisiana, was taken and Armiro had been surrendered voung man lying beneath him (whose name here) Guadalupe Hidalgo, and does away with the Tallow—12 a 124c. for prime up and passed. The bill granting lands to From Shanghae, China, the dates are to had forgotten) whom he heard engaged in Missi sippi, in lieu of deficiencies to previous Feb. 17th. The Chinese insurgents had made to apply to all the States, and then pass- the Grand Canal, and the Imperialists occued. The bill granting land for the benefit of pied it. The Custom House is reëstablished the indigent insane was signed by the presid- at Shanghae.

consequent upon the seizure of the steamship operation. Black Warrior. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Deficiency bill. Mr. Benton of Missouri having the floor, proceeded to address the Committee in a strong speech against the Nebraska bill; From Copenhagen, we have the report, that pany No 21, went into the ruins to assist in and when his hour expired, quite an exciting the British frigate Tribune has just returned debate was got up whether he should be al-

discussion of the bill was postponed.

In the House, the Committee on Ways and Means reported the Post-Office Appropriation bill. The Judiciary Committee reported a bill regulating the salaries of District-Judges of the United States. The consideration of Mr. Bennett's bill to equalize grants of lands was then resumed, but without disposing of the subject the House went into Committee of the Whole on the Deficien cy bill. Mr. Harris of Miss. resumed his remarks in opposition to the Nebraska bill. Mr. Heister of Pa. and Mr. Taylor of Ohio followed, also in opposition to the bill.

FIFTH DAY, APRIL 27. In the SENATE, a memorial from the Governor and Legislature of Massachusetts in fa-

vor of a system of cheap ocean postage was presented. The bill incorporating the Na-Appropriation bill was then resumed, and numerous amendments were proposed and dis-

consideration of Mr. Bennett's Land bill, and script, and Mr. Washburn, Assistant Editor has received the gospel into his heart." after a speech of Mr. Disney of Ohio, in op- of the Alta California. The parties fought position to its passage, the further considera- with rifles at the distance of forty paces. At tion of the bill was postponed. The House the fifth fire Mr. Washburn was shot through in favor of the Nebraska bill.

ISIXTH-DAY, APRIL 28. journed from Fifth-day afternoon till Second-

consideration of Mr. Bennett's Land bill, night. into Committee of the Whole on the Deficien- and others seriously wounded. cy bill, when personal explanations took place between Mr. Giddings of Ohio and Mr. Smith the Legislature to exclude the testimony of of Va. Mr. Sapp of Ohio then made a speech Malays and Chinamen, in cases where a white against the repeal of the Missouri Comproman may be a party. mise and in opposition generally to the Nebraska bill, when the Committee rose, and the House adjourned until Second-day.

ing accident occurred near Walden, Orange occasion of three duels, with a loss of two will probably be carried out. Co., N. Y., on Sabbath day (Saturday,) April lives. 22. Two sons of Marshal Wilkins, a farmer, residing in the town of Hamptonburg, went

of boys for the duties of seamen; and a large around the neck and both went down togeth- unconstitutional. er in the arms of death. The boys were aged 11, 14 and 18.

The news of the declaration of war by France and England against Russia caused immense enthusiasm in Turkey.

was taken up. Mr. Gwin moved to strike 26th of March. Eight French line-of-battle with this awful catastrophe. out \$100,000 and insert \$50,000, which was ships and six steamers anchored east of Varna, agreed to, and the bill passed. The Indian and further east were ten English line-of-bat- in the drug store of Rushton & Clark, where

—one appropriating \$80,000 for negotiations fleets were in communication with the Turk-

made from Kalafat, and a sanguinary encoun-

From March 30th to April 2d, there The Cyclops British war steamer arrived

English brig from the Danube, and the steam- haps almost unacquainted with the dying man, trip, which was a very successful one. the Senate's amendments to the Deficiency er Crescent, which was towing it, were fired save that he was their brother fireman, pullbill. Mr. Phillips of Ala. and Mr. Harris of into by the Russians. Another English brig, ed off their hats in token of respect, and kneel-

for school purposes, was taken up, evacuated Pauchau on the north entrance of

The China Mail says that they do not doubt In the House, Mr. Ewing submitted reso the accuracy of the opening of the ports of lutions calling on the President for informa- Japan. The Japanese officials stated that all tion as to what steps had been taken by the the ports might at once be considered open Government for the purpose of securing our for supplies of wood and water, and for refitneutral rights, and whether Great Britain has ting; but that a year must elapse before any assumed to act for Spain in the negotiations treaty or privileges of trade could come into

Four Days Later.

The steamer Pacific, with four days later Center-st., but sustained no injury. news, arrived at New York on the 1st inst.

The English steamer Sampson, which had In the Senare, a bill was passed appro- been surveying on the coast of Circassia, repriating \$5,000 to purchase the portraits of turned to Constantinople on March 21, bringthe first five Presidents of the United States, ing tidings of a complete victory gained by painted by W. G. Stuart, to be placed in the the Circassians over the Russians. Early in President's mansion. The Indian Appropri- March the Circassians, provided with arms ing cheering paragraph is from it:ation bill was then taken up, and, after a long and amunition, attacked the Russians, and debate on numerous amendments, the further after a severely contested battle, drove them into their castles on the coast. These castles were surrounded, and repeatedly attacked during four continuous days. Finally the Russians, fearing to be cut to pieces, blew up their magazines, and sought shelter in their

California News.

About \$2,000,000 in gold is brought by this arrival, and the accounts from the mines are of a highly favorable character.

The trial of Captain Watkins for his share in the fillibustering enterprise on Lower Caltional Hotel Company in Washington City, the seizure of the ship Challenge, and a duel interest in San Francisco.

About 3,800 immigrants had arrived dur ing the fortnight, of whom 2,500 were from The SENATE was not in session, having ad- the United States, and 1,173 from China.

The amount of gold dust brought down from the mines during the two weeks is very

On the 18th, the Assembly passed a bill to Scarcity of Hay in the lumber regions of extend till April, 1855, the law about to ex- Maine is severely felt this spring. Twenty- arrested in the schooner Arata, near San from Stonington at 7 A. M. to Walkell to wash off a wagon, and drove brought to the State previous to the admission cannot be obtained. Cattle will have to take

the harness, the boys were frightened and receiving satisfactory evidence that the slaves jumped out of the wagon into the water; the were brought hither previous to the admisoldest, eighteen years of age, went down im- sion, shall give a certificate to that effect to mediately and did not rise. A third son, who the claimant, and the victim may be taken by was at the house, near by, hearing the cries force out of the State. He is not allowed of his little brother, ran to the water, and with bail, an attorney to defend him, time to prea noble devotion, attempted to save his life pare for trial, a jury, or an appeal, and a thoroughly flooded, and much damage has contents. Many of the best dwellings and a presented; also one in favor of the education unfortunately the little fellow gripped him happens that the law is and always has been

Fire and Loss of Life.

About 8 o'clock on Third-day evening, Laws, was reported and passed. A petition negotations than in fighting, although the im- when a rear wall fell, and buried several of portant announcement is received of a viola- them in the ruins. Their companions imme- miles west of Port Jervis; they being cartion of Servian territory by the Russians at diately rushed to their rescue; and soon another wall fell upon these; causing the loss in all of ten lives, and the serious wounding of some thirty persons.

breadth escapes, are related in connection the use of water.

Finance Committee were adopted in a body to take, burn and destroy everything. His James McNulty. He was taken out alive and Admiral Dundas had signalized his cruisers their fiery prison house. Among them was carried as gently as possible in his comrades' He had not only felt the crushing weight of the upper decks about four feet under water. were engagements of greater or less severity. the walls, but he had breathed the smoke Immediately on the squall moderating, boats and steam of the fire. His eyes were fixed, put off from a number of vessels anchored at Malta on the 7th with important news. The his pulse almost gone, the froth oozing from other points, and rendered all the aid possible but the ship filed so gradually that her his pulse almost gone, the froth oozing from near, from Battery place, the Battery, and Turks purposely left a free passage for the der hands, for he was watched by men, rough ble, but the ship filled so gradually that her in the rear. After a hard fight one half of the have periled their lives to save his. It was hands safely ashore at Jersey City. She now like in about eight fathoms water. There Russians were cut to pieces and the remainder all in vain. The physician said, It is all over lies in about eight fathoms water. There -poor fellow, he is dying. Then, Oh! what were quite a number of ladies and gentlemen Miss. then addressed the Committee on the name unknown, laden with grain, was sunk ed by his side, taking his hands in theirs, while the tears rolled down their bronzed The Spanish Government is reported to cheeks, and with their silent prayers his soul

young man lying beneath him (whose name he Garay and all other private claims, but exprayer. Shortly afterward the poor fellow requested Parks to go and see his mother in Elizabeth-st., and tell her that he had died in the ruins. The poor man must have died soon after, as Parks did not hear him speak or groan afterward.

Louis Kirchner, a German, belonging to

rescuing the sufferers. He was standing at Odessa has been blockaded. Breadstuffs have pet was caught in the ruins and the rim torn

> BURMAN MISSIONS.—The Christian Chronicle prints extracts from a letter of Rev. E. Kincaid to Rev. J. H. Kennard. The follow-

"We have never before seen so much of God's glorious power in redeeming men. The gospel has been mighty in pulling down strong holds, and in winning men to Christ. We gave ourselves to the ministry of the word, and the Lord has opened the door of faith. ships. The Sampson further reports that the and forty-one have been redeemed unto God, During the past sixteen months four hundred great rejoicing. A general illumination took Circassians fell on the garrisons who were and buried with Christ in baptism. Fifty-four retreating from two hill-forts, and put them to of these converts are Burmans and Shans, and now a greater number of earnest inquirers maica, reports having seen a large threethan we ever had before. From five different masted screw-steamer, painted black outside, California News to April 1st has been re- villages we have had converts, and in two of and with bulwarks, &c., painted yellow on the these villages there is a wide spirit of inquiry. inside, lying, either at anchor or aground, pleasant meeting; three or four hopeful inifornia, the arrest of the Mexican Consul, and quirers there, and in a village a little beyond, two good inquirers. To-day I went into the was passed. The consideration of the Indian between two editors, are the chief topics of four miles of Many there listed to the defour miles off. Many there listen to the doc-The affair of honor took place on the morn- lieve in Christ and probably will soon be ing of the 21st March, between Mr. Benj. F. baptized. One man came to the house this The House, at an early hour, resumed the Washington, Editor of the Times and Tran-morning and asked for baptism, and says he

then went into Committee of the Whole and the shoulder and seriously, though not danresumed the consideration of the Deficiency gerously hurt. The difficulty grew out of a New York granted to the Brick Presbyterian Church the angular piece of ground "on the easterly side of the Commons, north of Beekman street, and next adjoining to the Vine- are made out and the proper record made, yard." Forty pounds per annum were to be Col. C. takes his free people to Texas at his paid as ground rent, and the property was to own expense, where, according to his views, and COMMODORE, Capt. John G. Bowne, in connect this conviction, is shown in the fact that already this conviction, is shown in the fact that already this conviction. The House at an early hour resumed the large, probably larger than any previous fortthe said parties shall erect an edifice or church | being than in a free State. which was considered until the expiration of the morning hour. The House then went a row at Bear Valley, and three were killed thereof, for a cemetery or church-ward for the thereon, or a part thereof, for the worship of thereof, for a cemetery or church-yard, for the burial or interment of the dead; and shall not appropriate, apply, or convert the same, at any time for ever thereafter, to private all with the very inconsiderable expenditure gregation who formerly attended this church A duel was fought at Volcano Bar, on the having moved up town, and the property hav-20th, between J. S. Landon and D. E. Hack- ing-come to be worth about a quarter of a er; the former was killed. The quarrel had million dollars, it is now proposed that the its origin in the excitement about the Sen- city take it and pay the church three-quar- son, a young Scotchman, over twenty years

GREAT RAIN STORM. - The remarkable thunder storm of Thursday night, April 27, tinuous rain, closing finally at an early hour haps to winter crops. In Brooklyn a mass of loss is estimated at about \$2,000,000. earth was loosened from the Hights, and in its fall crushed and partially buried a dwelling-house, killing two persons and wounding By the steamer Arabia, European news to April 25th, a fire broke out in the six-story On the Hudson River Railroad, two hundred bell, Austin Baldwin of Conn., Richard April 15th, one week later, was received in building No. 231 Broadway, near Barclay-st., and fifty feet of the bridge over Croton River O'Gorman, Parke Godwin, Rev. T. L. Cuyler, ments were washed down. On the New York which loosened and gave way. The flood so far injured the Croton Dam as to cut off the

THE ERICSSON.—The noted caloric ship tle ships, and six steamers. All the marines several of the noble fellows were carried by ed air, is now lying on the bottom of the Hudtheir comrades as they were removed from son River near New York. During the severe squall of Fifth-day afternoon, April 27th, she was coming up the bay from a trial trip, arms and laid upon the floor, with a friend and while some of the firemen were heaving On the 30th March, an important sally was supporting his head. In a moment several coal ashes out of the side port, which is a very physicians were kneeling around him, ready, large one, the squall struck her, heeling her ter of four hours' duration took place. The nay, anxious to tender the utmost of their skill down ta starboard, putting the port under prohibiting the circulation within that State of Russians were routed, and were pursued for to save his fleeting life. They felt his pulse water, through which she gradually filled, and foreign bank notes of a less denomination and applied restoratives, but it was too late. sunk within 300 yards of Jersey City, with than ten dollars. scene. Those hardy men, unrelated, per. on board, who had been down on the trial

SUMMARY.

The Senate of the United States has ratified the Gadsden Treaty, with amendments. Accounts from Jajina of the 3d, announce pany No. 25, who was buried in the ruins ishes the eleventh article of the Treaty of tends protection and security to the interoceanic communication across Tehuantepec under the Mexican grant of the 5th of Feb. ruary, 1853, as embraced in the Conkling

The Chicago Tribune lately gave a variety of details to prove that there will be a large Engine Co. No. 21, was precipitated from the wheat crop this season in Canada, New York, Rogers, of Jacksonville, Oregon, to Mrs. Emma S. Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Vir- Stillman, of Alfred. was but slightly injured. He struck upon his ginia, Ohio and Indiana, in all of which he head and hands, crushing his fire-hat. The has made personal observations. He thinks only injury sustained was some bruises about the number of acres sown is one-fifth greater the head, and one of his thumbs dislocated. than last year. In Ohio, where the wheat the fourth story of the iron foundry No. 65 by freezing. Wheat sown broadcast, and

Now that the emigration from New Eng- aged 64 years. debate was got up whether he should be all from Admiral Flumings and squadron, having lime of the second crash. He made a spring recommended at a greatly increased rate. It is the made as pring recommended at a greatly increased rate. It is the made as pring recommended at a greatly increased rate. We learn that during the present spring the state of the Worsester. from Admiral Plumridge's squadron, having time of the second crash. He made a spring recommenced at a greatly increased rate. number leaving by the way of the Worcester | thought that and the Western railroads is nearly double that of any previous year. In many cases whole families, apparently in comfortable circumstances, take their departure.

A dispatch dated New Orleans, Tuesday, April 25, 1854, says: The steamship Texas, from Vera Cruz, has arrived at this purt, bringing dates from the City of Mexico to the 18th inst. A great engagement had taken place between Santa Anna and Alvarez, in cock, J B Wells, Jeremiah Barrett, Cyprian Stevens which the latter was routed. The victory of E M Coon, T G Bailey, V Hull, J C Bowen, H Whip Santa Anna was celebrated at the capital with Hull, Wm V Hubbard. place. Other accounts state that the victory

is a ridicuious exaggeration. The Philadelphia papers state that a pasnearly all of them heads of families. We have senger by a vessel at New York, from Ja-The word of God is gladly received by some near Castle Island, one of the Bahamas, on twenty-five or thirty families in the villages. the 12th April. She was two or three miles Yesterday, Bro. Dawson and I spent the whole distant, her sails were clewed up, and no one day in a village about five miles off; had a was visible on board. Strong hopes are entertained that this is the missing steamship City of Glasgow.

The Boston Post says: "As regards the Cochituate Bank, there continue to be widely different opinions. But a careful weighing of all the evidence that we can gather, indicates that, at the worst, the assets will be sufficient to pay the bills and deposits, and return 40 to 60 per cent. to the stockholders. Very many people think that the loss to the

Col. S. E. Cuny, of Brazos, Texas, arrived in Cincinnati, O., April 19, accompanied by ten slaves, whom he had brought to Ohio for the purpose of emancipating them, according to the forms of law. As soon as the papers

in cooking by gas, upon a stove recently invented in England, was entirely successful. Baked meats were done to a turn in forty-live speed, comfort, and perienced and attentive.

The natural advantages of this route are superior to

Indiana, at Indianapolis, \$1,415 in worn but distinct notes of the Bank, by Thos. Ander-Accident on the Sabbath.—A distress- atorial election, which subject has been the cash value—a proposition which old, five feet five inches in stature, genteel, well dressed, good countenance, fair complexion, blue eyes, brown hair.

the horse into the stream. The horse getting (2th Sept., 1850,) to seize the slaves, take into does not be obtained. Cattle will have to take carried, heavily chained, to the Capital. Among to browse or die, as the snow at last accounts the prisoners were 20 native Americans, 12 tion may be made at Pier No. 2 N. R., or at the office, adopted citizens, and 4 Englishmen.

A dispatch dated Charleston, S. C., Wednesday, April 26, 1854, says: A most dewas succeeded by forty-eight hours of con- structive fire occurred at Warrentown, Ga., on the 23d inst. Every business house in the on Sunday morning. The country has been House and papers and the Post-Office and its been done to railroads, water-courses, and per- number of offices were also destroyed. The

Among the speakers who will make brief, pertinent Addresses at the Inauguration of the Erastus Brooks, L. R. Marsh, and others.

The wheat in the Genesee Valley, except upon very clayey lands, does not show signs of material injury from frost during the winter. Farmers are making calculations to plant largely this spring.

By an advertisement in the Utica papers, Many sad and touching scenes, and hair
Many sad and touching scenes, and hai Delia Webster was tried a fortnight since,

in Trimble County, Ky., on a charge of ab The Rev. John Humphrey, son of President Humphrey, of Amherst College, has been elected to the chair of Moral Philoso-

phy in Hamilton College.

New York Market-May 1, 1854. Ashes-Pots and Pearls \$6 00. Flour and Meal-Flour, 7 62 a 7.87 for common to straight State, 8 00 a 8 37 for common to good Ohio, 00 a 9 25 for Genesee, Rye Flour 4 75 for fine Corn Meal 3 62 a 3 75 for Jersey.

Grain-Wheat 1 92 a 1 97 for Western red, 1 95 2 10 for Ohio, 2 25 a 2 33 for white Génesee. Rye 1 05 a 1 08. Barley 1 10 a 1 17. Corn 83 a 86c. Oats 51 a 52c. for Jersey, 57 a 58c. for Western. White Beans 1 25 a 1 62. Black-eyed Peas 2 25 a

Provisions-Pork, 13 00 for prime, 14 37 for mess Hay-65 a 70c. per 100 lbs. Lumber-15 00 a 16 00 for Eastern Spruce and Pine.

Potatoes-2 87 a 3 00 per bbl. for Western Reds and Pinkneys, 4 00 a 4 25 for Mercers, 4 50 a 4 62 Seeds-Clover 71 a 8c. Timothy 17 00 a 22 00 per

Tallow-12 a 121c. for prime. Wool-40 a 45c. for native, 48 a 50c. for half Merino, 54 a 57c. for Am. Saxony Fleece.

MARRIED,

In Philadelphia, Pa., on the evening of April 20th, 1854, by Rev. J. W. Mecaskey, Mr. Joseph C. Bowen, of Shiloh, Cumberland Co., N. J., to Miss Anna C. NEBHUT, of the former mentioned place.

In West Edmeston, N. Y., March 3d, Mr. SAMUEL GREENMAN, nged 80 years. Mr. Greenman was a mem-About four weeks since, Kirchner fell from was drilled in, there has been very little lost field, and appears to have been prepared for his change. only half planted, is half dead, and the other Brown, widow of the late Judge Oliver Brown, in advanced old age.

In Plainfield, N. Y., April 23d, Mr. SILAS CRUMB, At Rockville, R. I., of lung disease, on the 8th o April, 1854, CHARLES L., son of Clark and Martha Saunders, aged 4 years and 1 month. He was a very promising child; and though his parents were greatly afflicted in his death, they were comforted with the

"He died before his infant soul Had ever burnt with wrong desires-Had eyer spurned at Heaven's control, Or ever quenched its sacred fires.' In Milton, Rock Co, Wis., April 4, 1854, of inflan

mation of the lungs, Cornelius Truman, only son of Zacheus M. and Isabel J. Heritage, aged two years, seven months, and four days.

Nathan Gilbert, E C Green, J D Ayars, M W Bab-

RECEIPTS.

FOR THE SABBATH RECORDER: B.R. Champlin, Westerly, RI \$2 58 to vol. 10 No. 52 Edgar R Maxson D W Cartwright, Oak Hill, Wis 2 00 J D Ayars, Albion, Wis Richard Goodwin, Clear Creek 2 00 Pardon Coon, DeRuyter FOR THE SABBATH-SCHOOL VISITOR:

C F Stevens 25c, R Stebbins 25c FOR SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST MEMORIAL: Robert Langworthy \$1 00 B F Burdick

1 00 R D Ayars WILLIAM M. ROGERS, Treasurer.

Persons indebted to the Publishing Society will

Baptist Memorial, that the third volume of that pubstockholders will not exceed 20 per cent. of lication is half completed, and a large part of the expense for the year incurred; it is high time, therefore to remain subscriptions therefor, A little attention to the e hings, on the part of each of our subscribers, would save us a great deal of trouble.

Regular Mail Line via Stonington for Boston, DROVIDENCE, NEW BEDFORD, and TAUNTON. Inland Route, without change of cars or detention, carrying the Eastern Mail.

he can better provide for their future well-being than in a free State.

The experiment made by Mr. A. K. Amsden, in cooking by gas, upon a stove recently intrain which leaves Boston at 5 30 P. M. These steamers are unsurpassed for strength, safety,

of thirty cubic feet of gas, costing eleven cents. is more pleasantly and expeditiously performed, while any other. Being shorter and more direct, the trip Stolen, April 5, from the State Bank of passengers can always rely on reaching their destination in advance of those by either of the other routes. The COMMODORE, from New York - Monday Wednesday, and Friday. From Stonington—Tuesday Thursday, and Saturday.
The C. VANDERBILT, from New York—Tuesday.

Thursday, and Saturday. From Stonington-Monday Wednesday, and Friday. N. B.—Passengers on arriving at Stonington proceed immediately by mail train to Providence, Boston, Taunton, and New Bedford, or by accommodation train

No. 10 Battery Place.

Eastern Association. THE Eastern Association will hold its Eighteenth Anniversary with the Object in Greenmanville, Ct., commencing on the Fifth day preceding the fourth Sabbath in May, (the 25th,) at 10 o'clock A. M. In roductory Sermon by Eld Johl Greene, of Rockville, R. I.; alternate, Walter B. Gillett, of Shiloh, N. J.

S. S. GRISWOLD, Secretary. The Executive Committee will hold its annual session at the same place on the morning of the Anniversary, at 9 o'clock A. M. By a vote of the Committee, at its semi-annual meeting, the churches of the Association were requested to forward to the Treasurer, 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. Central Railroad Company of New Jersey.

THE cars will run as follows until further notice, commmencing Monday, April 10, 1854:—

Leave New York at 8 A.M., 12 M., and 4 and 6 P.M. Leave Plainfield for New York at 7 and 8.30 A.M. 2.50 and 5.10 P.M., passenger, and 7.30 P.M., freight. Leave Plainfield for Easton at 9.35 A.M., 1.40 and 3.35 P.M., passenger, and 6.30 A.M. freight; and for

Passengers will be required to purchase tickets before entering the cars, or pay five cents in addition to the regular fare. GEO. H. PEGRAM, Sup t.

is now open to the Mississippi River. Running time to St. Louis 561 hours. Passengers can leave New York by the NEW YORK AND ERIE and HUDSON RIVER RAILROADS, at 7

ducting slaves (helping them to gain their liberty) and acquitted, there being no particle liberty) and acquitted, there being no particle SHORE RAILROAD, and reach Chicago next evening shoke kallkoad, and reach Chicago next evening at 9½ o'clock, where a comfortable night's rest may be obtained, and proceed at 8 o'clock next morning by the CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD for La Salle, Bloomington, Springfield, Alton, and St. Louis, all the way by RAILROAD. Also connecting the Chicago with trains on the Chicago AND GA. at Chicago with trains on the CHICAGO AND GA-LENA RAILROAD, to Rockford, Preeport, Galena, and

Passengers by this line have the privilege of stopping at any point and resuming seats at pleasure. And they will not be subjected to the numerous and vexa-tions delays occasioned by LOW WATER, as by other

For Through Tickets, or any further information, apply at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, JOHN F. PORTER, General Agent.

Clothing Establishment. THE subscribers, under the firm of TITSWORTH & No. 22 Dey-street, New York, where they intend to keep constantly on hand, in large quantities and great variety, coats, pants, and vests. Country merchants desirous of introducing ready-made clothing as a branch of their business, may here obtain a supply on Beef, 7 00 a 8 25 for country and city prime, 9 50 a renew their wardrobes on short hotice, may here be 12 00 for country mess. Lard 10 a 104c. Butter 12 fitted with complete suits without delay; or, if they prefer it, may select their cloths and leave their orders, which will receive prompt attention. An exconvince those who give us a call, that they can please themselves at No. 22 Dey-street as well as at any

other place in the City of New York.

WILLIAM DUNN,

A. D. TITSWORTH, Jr.

JOHN D. TITSWORTH, R. M. TITSWORTH.

Bells! Bells! Bells!

Por 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 n operation for Thirty Years, and whose patterns and process of manufacture so perfected, that their Bells quality of tone. The present Proprietors have recently succeeded in applying the process of loam moulding in Iron Cases to Bell Casting—which secures a perfect casting and even temper; and as an evidence just received—January, 1854—the FIRST PREMIUM (a Silver Medal) of the World's Fair in New York, over all others, several from this country and Europe being in competition; and which is the 18th Medal, besides many Diplonias, that have been awarded them. They have patterns for, and keep on hand, Bells of a 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 Cast Iron Yoke, with moveable arms, and which may be turned upon the Bell; Spring acting upon the Clapper, prolonging the sound; Iron Frame, Tolling Hammer, Counterpoise, Stop, etc. For Steamboats, Steamships, etc., their improved Revolving Yoke, or Fancy Hangings in Brass or Bronze of any design furnished We can supply whole sets, or parts, of our Improved Hangings, to re-hang Bells of other construction, upon proper specifications being given. Old Bells taken in

Surveyors Instruments of all descriptions, made and Being in immediate connection with the principal

routes, in all directions, either Railroad, Canal or River, orders can be executed with dispatch, which, either 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, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Whooping-Cough, Croup, Antma, and Consumption.

HIS remedy is offered to the community with the L confidence we feel in an article which seldom fails to realize the happiest effects that can be desired. So

cases of its cures, that almost 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 medicine of its kind, is too apparent to escape observation, and where its virtues are known, the public no longer healtate what antidote to employ for the distressing and dangerous affections of the pulmonary organs, which are incident Nothing has called louder for the earnest inquiry of

medical men, than the alarming prevalence and fatality of consumptive complaints, nor has any one class f diseases had more of their investigation and care. 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 introduc-\$1 00 tion of the CHERRY PECTORAL. This article is the pro 1 00 duct of a long, laborious, and I believe successful endeavor, to furnish the community with such a remedy. Of this last statement the American people are now hemselves prepared to judge, and I appeal with concertify it has done for them, if we can trust our own anything, then it is irrefutably proven that this mediis designed for, beyond any and all others that are known to mankind. If this be true, it cannot be too freely published, nor be too widely known. The afflicted should know it. A remedy that cures, is priceless to them. Parents should know it, their children are priceless to them. All should know it, for health can be priced to no one. Not only should it be circulated here, but everywhere, not only in this country, but in all countries. How faithfully we have acted on intelliged 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. Baked meats were done to a turn in forty-five speed, comfort, and elegance. The officers are exgrasp at a valuable remedy with even more avidity.
Unlike most preparations of its kind, it is an expensive composition of costly material. Still it is afforded to he public at a reasonably low price, and what is of vastly more importance to them, its quality is never suffered to decline from its original standard of excellence. Every bottle of this medicine, now manufactured, is as good as ever has been made heretofore, or as we are capable of making. No toil or cost is spared, in maintainingit in the best perfection which it is possible to produce. Hence the patient who procures the genuine CHERRY PECTORAL, can rely on having as good an article as has ever been had by those

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

Prepared by J. C, AYER, Chemist, Lowell, Mass. Sold at wholesale in New York by A. B. & D. SARM. retail by Rushton, Clark & Co., and by all Druggists, everywhere.

## Miscellaneaus.

#### Two Ways to Live on Earth. RY CHARLES SWAIN.

There are two ways to live on earth-Two ways to judge—to act—to view ; For all things here have double birth-A right and wrong-a false and true! Give me the home where kindness seeks

To make that sweet which seemeth small; Where every lip in fondness speaks, And every mind hath care for all. Whose inmates live in glad exchange

Of pleasures, free from vain expense; Whose thoughts beyond their means ne'er range;
Nor wise deritals give offense!

Who in a neighbor's fortune find
No wish—no impulse—to complain; Who feel not-never felt-the mind To envy yot another's gain! Who dream the mocking tide

oiled endeavor meets-The bitter paries of wounded pride, Nor fallen power that shuns the streets. Though fate cleny its glittering store, Love's wealth is still the wealth to choose;

Are gauds, it is no loss to lose! Some beings, wheresoe'er they go. Find naught to please, or to exalt-Their constant study but to show Perpetual modes of finding fault!

For all that gold can purchase more

While others, in the ceaseless round Of daily wants and daily care, Can yet cull flowers from common ground, And twice onjoy the joy they chare!

Oh! happy they who happy make-Who, blessing, still themselves are blest! Who sometimes spare for others' sake, And strive, in all things, for the best!

#### The Object of Plowing.

The object of plowing is not fully under stood and considered by the majority of those who perform the work; if it were it would be more faithfully and thoroughly done. It is not alone to kill the weeds and grass, nor even to furnish a seed-bed of fresh turned soil for planting or sowing-nor anything which looks merely to the inversion of the sod, which constitutes good plowing. Large plows turning a wide and shallow furrow, will show a large day's work-but the work is imperfectly accomplished, when the true object of plowing is considered. The chief value of plowing is the preparation it gives the soil for producing vegetation—for giving to the plants sown or planted, the elements of growth and fruitfulness. It should thoroughly pulverize and "loosen the texture of soil, and thus admit a free circulation of air and moisture, which, by chemical action, disintegrates or breaks down the stony or mineral portions of the same, so that they may be more readily dissolved and taken up by the roots."

In a soil thus plowed—thus prepared for vielding its support to vegetable life-plants can appropriate from far and near, the nutriment needed for their growth. It is dissolved and ready for their use-not hidden in unbroken clods or slumbering in an undisturbed sub-soil-but awaits their action in a friable and penetrable state, where every hungry rootlet, sent out to gather nourishment for its parent plant, may find and appropriate it. It is truly wonderful how full of roots the soil of a corn-field becomes, and if that soil is fine and deep, the deeper and closer together will the fibres permeate and intersect it. This is true of all other crops, and while the leaves and fruit depend so intimately on their vigor and extent of the roots, these facts should always be taken into consideration among the objects of plowing.

Fineness and depth of soil are requisite in order to receive the full benefit of the manures applied. It is not fertilizing food in its the public services on Sunday was as follows: abundantly the best of peaches for twenty-five crude state which assist vegetation—it must | I'he congregation assembled at an early hour | years, stands in a very exposed situation, and in first become intimately mixed with or in in the morning—never later than nine o'clock. is surrounded every winter by anow banks fact a part of the soil. Barn-yard manure, After prayer, either the pastor or the teacher several feet deep, which, melting in the spring, especially, seems of little worth, while form read a chapter from the sacred volume, and keeps the fruit buds back till they are safe from ing visible layers between the clods of a half expounded it at length. In many of the the frost. out to forage for suitable food. If a well years after the gathering of the society. This prepared has any strength or virtue, it was the case with some of the Boston church- low banks the peach tree grows luxuriantly, will yim readily; and poor land in good es, and quite an excitement was raised when but never bears. On the gravelly ridges with this root, and is noted for its delicacy tilth is often more productive than better soils the "innovation" of reading a chapter from above the valley, the trees bear abundantly. less perfectly prepared. The influences of the sacred volume was first introduced into The editor of the Farmer states that "in a air and moisture have freedom to work, and the public religious services of the Sabbath. distance of a fourth of a mile up one of these they are no laggards in gathering means to Next to the introductory prayer, or the readsupply the wants of vegetation.

of agricultural progress-for taking the country at large into account, plowing is more imperfectly performed than any other part of farm hunbandry. Rural New Yorker.

## Tobacco-its Use and Rnd.

irretrievable disgrace would have been the family returned to the sanctuary. gape; this was the signal for a new supply. the morning, and a sermon delivered by the tested in the following manner: After a while, laudanum was not strong enough, other. After this, baptism was administered. Pour a small quantity of it into a wine glass, and he began to take the pure opium, the The minister made an exhortation, and prayed and dip into it a slip of litmus paper, when, amount being increased from time to time, both before and after the ceremony. This if an acid is contained in the liquid in any until he found himself taking half an ounce a ended, the contribution followed one of the quantity, the paper will become red; if the or nearly thirty-five grains a day, equivalent The whole congregation then arose and pro- become green. to three or four table-spoonsful of laudanum, ceeded to the deacon's seat. The magistrates The presence of earthy matter may be as less of construction, a good part of which is for the sum of \$3,500.

full-grown man.

produce maniacal intoxication."

feel as if it would split open. For a whole peller." year he was as feeble as a child, "a walking After the contribution, in the second serdepository of aches and distressing sensa- vice, many of the proceedings of the sanctu-

plied for admission into an asylum; and, for clergymen and their families had gone out. think this injures the trees, but it does not duties, mentally or physically, without the aid not ask home to dinner, she chose for her text, table-spoonsful of laudanum a day, or twenty- ther of another! four hundred drops; and when it is remembered that half a drop of laudanum is considered a dose for a young infant, the reader may have some idea of the magnitude of the

gutter and the grave. the morning comes, that you shall not be ter from the cold. abandoned to the power of temptation, and ' what manner of spirit ye are of."

fact and conscience.

Hall's Journal of Health for May.

## The Puritan Sunday.

land had two clergymen; one called the pastor, and the other the teacher. The order of plowed soil—it is often dry and coarse—and Pilgrim churches, however, the reading of rather shunned than sought by the roots sent the Scriptures was not allowed for a hundred ing of the Scriptures, in the New England peach plenty." With these hints on the object of plowing churches, a psalm was sung, which was dicwe might connect others on the process—the tated, line by line, to the congregation. It best means of accomplishing the object—but | was the practice for one of the officers of the prefer to leave it for other pens. Will our church to read the hymns, and give out the practical farmers, who have thought and ex. tune. In some parishes, other persons were perimented upon the subject, tell us what designated to perform this duty-for which plow, and what depth and width of furrow, service the party was excused from paying religious exercises of the occasion.

· An intermission of an hour, or an hour and a half, occurred between the morning and afternoon services. For the comfort of those who came from a distance to attend worship small houses were built, called "Sabba-day houses." for such to assemble in as lived too Some years ago, a youth aged sixteen, while far to return home at noon. These houses at college, had a severe tooth-ache; his grand- generally consisted of two rooms, ten or mother gave him a piece of tobacco to put in twelve feet square, with a chimney in the his mouth to remove the pain; it did so, and centre between them, and a fire-place in each from that time he chewed it for nine or ten room. They were generally built at the exyears almost incessantly. While at college, pense of two or more families. On the mornand during a three years' course at a theoling of the Sabbath, the owner of these rooms logical seminary, he applied himself closely, deposited in his saddle-bags the necessary paid no attention to the rules of health, took refreshment for himself and family, and a little or no exercise, and soon after he was bottle of beer and cider. He went to the settled as a clergyman he became dyspeptic, Sabba-day house, built a fire, deposited his and during warm weather suffered greatly luncheon, warmed himself and family, and at from depression of spirits and mental lassitude, the time of worship they were all ready to which seemed to incapacitate him for the pro- sally forth, and to shiver in the cold during per discharge of ministerial duty; and as this the morning services at the house of prayer, duty had to be performed, he began to use At noon the family returned to the Sabba-day brandy and water to dispel the lassitude, but house, where a warm room received them. only on occasions of making a public effort at The luncheon was brought out and eaten, and first; in three or four years he felt that the each in turn drank at the bottle. A blessing obtained by distillation, or as it falls in the use of spirits of some kind was a daily neces. was invoked and thanks returned at this re- form of rain. From its being able to hold in ment of the body at the burial-ground attached sity. If omitted for a single day, he could past. The head of the family took notes solution, so great a variety of substances, it to St Anthony's Catholic chapel. The poor not bring his mind to bear on any subject, during the morning discourse, which were is almost always contaminated with some of woman was determined also that a "wake" About this time he began to find that he could read after the noon meal. The morning ser- them. Spring water becomes impure with should take place over the dead body, but as the not calculate with certainty upon the effects mon was discussed, as all present of the fam- the various earthy matters through which it of the stimulus, as to time or amount; occa- ily enjoyed the atmost freedom in their re- runs; and river water is still more impure in

which is thirty times more than a dose for a and "chief gentlemen" first, and then the certained by mixing a little soap with the just approaching completion, and 732 miles opium, but also through the baneful habits and then passed another way to their seats hard spring water. connected therewith. I sat at my books and again. The offerings were a miscellaneous past midnight, in a hot study filled with smoke descriptions, besides money. From the as- if it contains only a small portion of impure from a cigar, kept perpetually alight. I suf- sortment collected, the deacons made distri- water; but a crust is seen if it held in solufered martyrdom from costiveness, often going bution to the ministers, the poor, and for other tion much saline or earthy matter, and the nearly a week without a passage. Sometimes, purposes. After the contribution, members crust has an ochre tint, if iron be present. too, I get into a physical state which opium were received, and cases of church discipline would not stimulate, and then I was compelled tried, until it oftentimes became very late. to employ alcohol! But alcohol, acting upon "If there was time" a psalm was sung, and opium-drugged nerves, is exceedingly apt to the services were concluded with a prayer and blessing. The prayers were from fifty solutely dead or rotten, need occupy ground At this juncture, he made an effort to break to one hundred minutes in length, and many without yielding a plenteous crop. After up these habits. For ten days and nights he of the sermons of the times make from a long and varied experiments, I gradually was not conscious of one moment of sleep; hundred to a hundred and fifty printed pages! adopted the following mode: As soon as the scription of cent. It is to be of white metal, he was half delirious for several days; the blood If any one disturbed the services, he was winter has sufficiently disappeared, and before resembling silver in appearance, with a round in his veins felt like boiling water, and rushed made to stand two hours on a block four feet the sap ascends, I examine my trees. Every and slightly raised edge. It is about eightwith such fury to the head as to make him high, with the inscription, "A Wanton Gos- dead bough is lopped off; then, after the sap tenths of an inch in diameter, larger than a

this at length became unendurable, and he confess his crime. In many instances these thirty-six times more than a common dose for felicitous. Many a wedding sermon has been have failed in raising fruit. a strong man—enough to destroy life in a few preached from the text, "Mary hath chosen hours. He now took charge of a country that good part." When Parson Smith's parish, where he remained for two years, but daughter Abby wanted to marry 'Squire John found it impossible to perform his official Adams, whom her father disliked, and would of a quarter of an ounce of morphine, and | "John came neither eating bread nor drink. sometimes more, a week, which is equal to ing wine, and ye say he hath a devil." This drops to a dram or tea-spoonful, equaling ten President of the United States, and the mo-Boston Transcript.

#### Sites for Peach Orchards.

that city, raised by A. C. Heath, and O. P. fastest trotters are not made for very hard good behavior. Warner, were from the trees protected from service. Many of the early churches in New-Eng- the sun on the east and south-east by brick walls. A tree in Concord, on the very top of what is called "the Mountain," has borne

Walpole, in Massachusetts, is celebrated for its fine peaches. The Nepanget runs in a northerly direction of the town; and on its ridges, he passed from a peach barren to a

## Diseases of Sheed.

caused by sheep eating, in the winter season, noxious weeds, for it is that period of the year generally that they are the most subject to it. A correspondent of the Cultivator thus taking also soil, season, team and time into consideration, most thoroughly loosens, pul- the pastor or teacher, who had not expounded verizes, and inverts the soil? This information into the Scriptures. The services were closed over both lips, and the lips swelled to the tion would be of much value to the farmer, with a prayer and blessing. The one that over both lips, and the lips swelled to the of the poet-statesman: and is especially needed in the present state preached did not usually take part in the other thickness of a man's hand. My flock consisted of about 300, and in the space of three tine. He lives in a pretty, but humble resiweeks about forty died of this distemper and dence; and we found him surrounded by men not one had recovered. By this time at least of letters and distinguished persons of liberal erecting a new Orphan Asylum in that city one-half of the remainder of the flock were views from every land. He is still a fine provided the city will furnish a lot on which attacked. It occurred to me that tar would looking man-his appearance and manner be as likely as anything to give relief. I ac- both remind one of Henry Clay-frank, bold cordingly had my sheep all brought together, and fearless. We were happy to learn that and filled their mouths, and daubed on to his estate which was deeply involved by the their lips all that could be made to stick; sacrifices he made for his country, is now, by and, to my surprise, it effected an immediate his own extraordinary industry and persevercure. I lost but two or three after this, and ance, nearly relieved from debt. Besides these were nearly dead when I made the ap- many other literary occupations, he is engagplication. In a few days every sheep was ed on a life of Washington, which will be

> The writer, a few years since, had a few of his sheep affected in a similar way, and inasmuch as it was confined to but one flock, he attributed it to irritating weeds cut with the hav. The application of tar to their mouths was made, as described above, which effected an immediate cure. Hog's lard and sulphur will also cure the disorder.

## To Test the Purity of Water.

Water, in a state of purity, can only be sionally it almost overpowered him, and as marks. Some one present prayed, and the consequence of many foreign substances that find their way into it. For chemical purpodrops thrice a day, or often enough to keep or teacher, the Scriptures were expounded which means the impurities are separated up a uniform sensation. Whenever the stim- (in the churches where the Bible was allowed from it. In order to ascertain the general ulus was about exhausted, he would begin to in the pulpit) by the one who preached in properties of any kind of water, it may be

#### How to Raise Fruit Every Year.

If rightly understood, few trees, unless abhaving none on, and also the extremity of the coin. tions;" he then quitted his profession and ary were exciting and amusing, and attracted every limb the lower part of which bears a retired to the country to study law; he was the attention of the young folks. Oftentimes considerable number of buds, thus concenattacked with neuralgia in the head and face; some offender was compelled to stand up and trating the sap of the tree upon the maturation of its fruits, and saving what would be a was advised to take morphine and quinine, persons were dressed in fantastic style. After useless expenditure of strength. In the which fixed the habit of using opium as firmly the benediction, the ministers passed out of quince, apricot and peach trees, this is very as ever. For two years he made no decided the building, bowing to people on both sides important, as these are very apt to be luxurieffort to escape from his habits, when he ap- of the aisle, as they all sat in silence till the ant in leaves and destitute of fruit. You may eighteen months never felt well, free from In the New England Colonies prayers were for you will find trees laden with fruit which pain, "for one remembered day." Troubles forbidden at weddings and funerals, but pub- formerly yielded nothing. Of course, all came, and he returned to the use of his opiate, lic notice was taken of such events on the other well known precautions must be attendand continued for two years, when he found following Sunday. The wedding sermons ed to; such as cutting out worms from the himself using sixty grains of sulphate of mor- were longer than the funeral, and the young roots, placing old iron on the limbs, which acts phine, that is, nearly nine grains a day, or bride selected the text, which was often quite as a tonic to the sap, &c. Try it, ye who

#### Small Horses.

The arguments may all be in favor of great size, but the facts are all the other way. Large horses are more liable to stumble and be lame than those of the middle size: They some seven hundred grains of opium, or sixty spirited damsel lived to be the wife of one are clumsy, and cannot fill themselves so quick. Overgrown animals of all descriptions are less useful in most kinds of business, and less bardy than those of a smaller size. If theory is to be resorted to in order to determine such questions, we suggest to the lovers of over-Intelligent cultivators have been long fa- grown animals the following: The largest of daily potion. He is now striving to do with miliar with the fact that the peach crop more any class are unnatural growth. They have of the newspapers in Illinois, by which it anfrom half an ounce to an ounce of opium a uniformly escapes the frost on hills and in risen above the usual mark, and it costs more pears that there are 154 published in the week, averaging some five table-spoonsful of exposed localities, than in warm valleys. On to keep them in position, than it would were State, to wit: Dailies 20, Tri-Weeklies 7. laudanum a day. Time only can tell the end hills, the wood ripens early and becomes they more on a level with their species. "Fol- Weeklies 118, Semi-Monthlies 1, Monthlies of this strife; most probably it will be the hardy, and the frosts are not so sharp, although low nature," is a rule not to be forgotten by 4, Bi-Monthlies 1. Of the number, Chicago the cold winds may be more sensibly felt by farmers. Large men are not the best for busi- has 30. Will any young man, especially any aspirant animals and men. We have long entertained ness; large cows are not the best for milk; The Bath Mirror states that the aggregation for the ministry, after reading this statement the opinion that by a selection of aspect, and large oxen are not the best for traveling; of actual facts, dare allow the first or another the adoption of shelter, there is scarcely a large hogs are not the hogs to fatten best, and particle of tobacco, or any other mere stimu. county in the United States where peaches large hens are not the best to lay eygs. Exlant, ever to pass his lips? You are com- might not be raised with considerable uni- tremes are to be avoided. We want well manded to pray every day, "Lead us not into formity. By shelter, we mean shelter from formed animals rather than such as have large temptation;" can you thus pray as often as the sun on frozen trees, more than mere shel- bones. Odd as it may seem to the theorist, short-legged soldiers are better on a march, A late number of the Granite Farmer fur- and the officers say they endure hardships yet that very day, perhaps that very hour, first nishes some corroborating facts on this point, longer than those of longer limbs. On choosexpose and then yield yourself to it? If so, which we condense for our readers. Charles ing a horse, take care by all means that his ers raise it more extensively? The Russian a Religious and Family Newspaper, it is intended that then it well becomes you to investigate anew Richardson, of Manchester, N. H., who cultibind legs are short. If they are long and split war will insure high prices for the coming vates a fine garden, succeeds in raising the part like a pair of dividers, never inquire and perhaps subsequent years.' The editor feels that any comment on the best peaches on a tree almost completely shad the price of the horse dealer; run for your history just given would but weaken it, and ed on the south and east from the sun, the lie, and make no offer that can be taken up. last session, a law to regulate the emancipahe yields the young reader to the power of roots, body and branches being kept at a low Horses that are snug built are not always fast tion of slaves. It provides for the transportatemperature, while the other trees are barren. | travelers. It is no easy matter to select a | tion to the western coast of Africa of all slaves The fine peaches which excited so much at- horse that is perfect in all points. Snug and heretofore or hereafter liberated, and all free tention at the Horticultural Society's room, in tough horses are not fast on the road. The persons of color who fail to give bonds for

## The Parsnip.

This is a sweet, rich, and delicious root and alike palatable to man and beast. It is the words "ten dollars" are very carefully easily cultivated, whether as a garden vegetable, for the table, or as a field crop for cattle -and in a good soil, deeply ploughed and well pulverized, yields a very great crop. We have them both in garden and field, and they promise a rich return for a trifling outlay. On the islands of Jersey and Guernsey the parsnip is extensively cultivated, and it is said and flavor. We are quite confident that farm- cut in March, as there is less sap in it. The ers raise too few roots for their own profit and the benefit of their stock. Cows, in the | wood varies from 25 to 50 per cent. In a not reasonably be expected to pay for their pounds of water. keeping with a good supply of milk. They should be treated to mangel wurtzel, ruta Sore mouth is supposed by some to be baga, carrots, and parsnips. The more of the two latter, the better. [Vermont Watch

> LAMARTINE — The Paris correspondent o the Washington Sentinel having paid a recent visit to Lamartine, gives the following account

> "I spent part of last evening with Lamarpublished within this year."

A Beggar's Wake.—At the close of last week (says the Liverpool Mercury) an old beggar-man died in a street leading out of five, in Russia it is one in two hundred and Scotland-road. The closing moments of his twenty! life had apparently been embittered by want, and he was indebted to a poor woman in the neighborhood for the scanty supply of food by the aid of a Sewing Machine, bound and which he received during his last illness. Death at last put an end to his sufferings; his benefactress made application to the parish for a coffin and made arrangements for the interabsence of spiritual consolation under such circumstances makes a wake a really dead affair, it was resolved to tear up the inexpressible garments of the deceased and sell the result, he substituted laudanum, some twenty. In the afternoon, after prayer by the pastor ses, therefore, it is necessary to distil it, by fragments for old rags, in the hope of obtaining a supply, however small, of genuine "potteen." On proceeding to tear up the trowsers, twenty-nine real gold sovereigns were found neatly quilted in the seat, and with this windfall the mourners were able to "wake" the beggar-man in first-rate style.

RAILROADS IN INDIANA, The State Senweek, which is two hundred and forty grains, deacons making the appeal to the people. water contains any alkali, the test paper will time says that Indiana has now 1,300 miles Taconey was for a squ re of 16 lines or less on the results and a says that Indiana has now 1,300 miles The celebrated trotting house Taconey was for a squ re of 16 lines or less than a say alkali, the test paper will time says that Indiana has now 1,300 miles to the people. of Railroad in actual operation, 1,592 in pro- sold at auction the other day in Philadelphia

elders, followed by the rest of the congrega- water; if there is much earthy matter in it more projected and in good part surveyed. "At this time," he writes, "I became great- tion, came up one by one, and put their offer- the soap will be curdled. This is the reason The largest of these Roads is the New Albaly disordered in body, not merely through the ings into a box of wood made for the purpose, why it is impossible to form soap suds with ny and Salem, 258 miles; the oldest is the Madison and Indianapolis, 86 miles, com-Evaporate a drop of water to be tested menced in 1838 and completed in 1847! This papers, day after day, from breakfast until collection of goods and chattels of various from a watch glass. Small rings will appear Road was relaid with heavy T rail in 1852, and on the 1st of Jan. last was consolidated with the Peru and Indianapolis, increasing its length to 158 miles. Of the twenty-one completed Roads, eight center in Indianapolis, which has increased her population from 2,400 in 1840 and 7,800 in 1850, to about 16,000, in 1854.

#### VARIETY.

There is a proposition to coin a new dehas risen sufficiently to show where the blos- quarter eagle, and less than a twenty-five No. 10—The True Sabbath In raced and Observed soms will be, I cut away all the other branches | cent piece. There is not to be any hole in

> the face of a Mr. Gillmore, near the right eye, No. 13—The Bible Sabbath. 24 pp. a porcupine's quill, about two inches long. Last winter Mr. G. killed a porcupine, and in eating some of the flesh got the quill into his throat, from whence it gradually worked its way to his eye; causing him considerable inconvenience in its peregrinations.

By a recent census of the city of Chicago, it appears to contain a population of 60,662. A table of the number of persons of foreign and native birth is given, by which it seems there are of the former 29,494, and of the latter 29,727. Number of colored persons 593.

A boy named Turpin who for some years past has been an imbecile, fell from an upper window of the County House at Blackwoodtown, N. J., recently, and, instead of being injured in body, he was benefited in mindhis benumbed senses being restored.

About four-fifths of the words in the English language are monosyllabic. The doxology, "From all that dwell below the skies," contains fifty words, all but ten of which are monosyllabic. The twenty-third psalm contains one hundred and seventeen words. all. but twenty-two of which are monosyllabic. The Chicago Democratic Press gives a list

value of ships to be built in that city the pre- Seventh-day Baptist Denomination. It aims to pro sent year, at \$60 per ton, will be about two mote vital piety and vigorous benevolent action, at the million eight hundred and eighty thousand same time that it urges obedience to the command dollars. Forty at least will be built, the average of which will be about 1200 tons.

The New Haven Courier says that hemp can be very successfully cultivated in Connecticut, and asks: "Why will not our farm- to the wants and tastes of every class of readers.

The Legislature of Tennessee passed, at the

A great many bills on different banks are in circulation, altered from ones to fives, and also from ones to tens. The alterations are very ingeniously done, and unless the figures and scrutinized, they will deceive even those who are considered pretty good judges.

There are now published in Michigan, six daily papers, two tri-weeklies, two semi-weeklies, sixty-five weeklies, seven monthlies, and one quarterly-making in all eighty-three papers, being about one to each 4,000 people No. 9 Spruce-st., New York

Wood cut in February is better than that quantity of water in the different kinds of winter season, fed exclusively on dry hay, can | cord of green wood there is contained 1400

The Legislature of Ohio passed resolutions the other day, requesting the Legislature of Pennsylvania to pass laws to enable the people of the United States to pass through that State without molestation or hindrance.

At auction in N. Y., one day last week, an Alfred. Chas. D. Langworthy, riginal share of the Brackenridge Coal Comoriginal share of the Breckenridge Coal Company, being the one hundred and thirtieth part of the whole enterprise, sold for \$9,300, equal to \$1,200,000 for the whole property.

James Brewster, Esq., of New Haven, has generously offered to defray the expense of

When Summerfield was on his death-bed, ne exclaimed, "Oh, if I might be raised again, how could I preach! I could preach as I have never preached before; I have had a look into eternity.'

One of the bridges built by the Nicaragua Transit Company, on the road leading from Lake Nicaragua to San Juan del Sud, is made entirely of mahogany.

While in America, the proportion of persons who go to school of some kind is one to

One day recently, a workman in the employ of the Messrs. Carpenter of Foxboro. No citizen of the United States has ever

yet been convicted of treason. It is probably the only government in the world of which the an additional charge of 50 cents. same can be said. The citizens of Norwich, Ct., have subscrib-

ed the large sum of "seventy-five thousand dollars" for the building and equipment of Free High School in that city. A new palace has been uncovered in the

of spiritual rapping.

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

Mercent Intelligence

No. 1-Reasons, for introducing the Sabbath of the Fourth Comman iment to the consideration of the Christian Public. 28 pp.
No. 2—Moral Nature and Scriptural Observance of

the Sabbath. 52 pp. Sabbath. 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 Day. 4 pp.

No. 7—Thirty-six Plain Questions, presenting the main points in the Controversy; A Dialogue between a Minister of the Gospel and a Sabbatarian; Coun.

terfeit Coin. 8 pp.
No. 8—The Sabbath Controversy: The True Issue

4 pp.
No. 9—The Fourth Commandment : False Exposition

16 pp.
No. 11—Religious Liberty Ena gered by Legislative Dr. Walker, of Portland, recently took from No. 12—Misuse of the Term Sabbath. 8 pp.

No. 14—Delaying Obedience. 4 pp.
No. 15—An Appeal for the Restoration of the Bible
Sabbath, in an Address to the Baptists, from the Seventh day Baptist General Conference. 40 pp. .The Society has also published the following works to 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 Off. in 1802; now republished in a revised form

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

Church. 64 pp.

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

had in a bound volume. Price 50 cents. These tracts will be furnished to those wishing them for distribution or sale, at the rate of 15 pages for one cent. Persons desiring them can have them forwarded by mail or otherwise, on sending their ad

dress, with a remittance, to George B. Utter, Correct ponding Secretary of the American Sabbath Tract 80 ciety, No. 9 Spruce-st., New York. Seventh-day Baptist Publishing Soc.'s Publication

The Sabbath Recorder.

Published Weekly. Terms-\$2 00 per Annum, in Advance. The Sabbath Recorder is devoted to the exposition

open to the advocacy of all reformatory measures which seem likely to improve the condition of society. diffuse knowledge, reclaim the inebriate, and enlish chise the enslaved. In its Literary and Intelligence Departments, care is taken to furnish matter adapted the Recorder shall rank among the best.

> The Sabbath-School Visitor. Published Monthly.

Terms per Annum-Irvariably in advance: Twelve copies to one address..... 9 00 

## The Seventh-day Baptist Memorial,

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Gro, B. Urres, No. 9 Spruce at., New York Liabilities of these was take Periodical ruins of Nineveh—a palace whose beauty exceeds any yet found in Assyria.

A second steam fire engine for the Cincinnation of the control of t

May.

In the N. Y. State Lunatic Asylum last year, there were 14 admissions from the officers of spirit and remains the papers are sent to a most office, store, or tavera to whom the paper, the postmaster, store, or tavera keeper, &c., is responsible for the payment until he returns the papers, or gives notice to the Publisher that they are lying dead in the office.

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