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

VOL. X.—NO. 52.

are to the second

N. Y., viz:-

act Beciety's Publication. th Tract Society publishe faich are for sale at its De

ducing the Sabbath of the to the consideration of the

Scriptural Observance of

Change of the Day of the

Lord's Day: A History of the Christian Church. 52 pp. at to the Old and New Sab

for keeping holy, in each

uestions, presenting the main

ersy; A Dialogue between a land a Sabbatarian; Coun.

atroversy: The True Issue

mandment : False Exposition

ith E - raced and Observed

y End gered by Legislative

the Restoration of the Bible

e to the Baptists, from the

neral Conference. 40 pp.

ablished the following works

in reply to Ward on the

By Georga Carlow. First 1724; reprinted at Stonington published in a revised form

ed for. By Edward Stennet

on, in 1658. 60 pp. Sabbath, by J. W. Morton

he Reformed Presbyterian

quarto, The Sabbath Vindi-r hundred.

acts, together with Edward

Contended for," and J. W

the True Sabbath," may be

furnished to those wishing

r sale, at the rate of 15 pages

esiring them can have them

erwise, on sending their ad

to George B. Utter; Corres

American Sabbath Tract, Bo

blishing Soc.'s Publications

Annum, in Advance.

is devoted to the exposition

liews and movements of the

nomination. It aims to pro

rous benevolent action, at the

n of Jesus. Its columns are

il all reformatory measures

m the inebriate, and enfran-

ts Literary and Intelligence

en to furnish matter adapted

every class of readers. As

Yewspaper, it is intended that among the best.

School Visitor,

Proariably in advance :

Baptist Alemorial.

ar, 25 Cents a Number.

Lemorial will contain a litho-

enth-day Baptist preacher, to historical, biographical, and

ed to illustrate the rise, pro bion of the Seventh-day Bap

ed cuts of meeting houses will

to time in convection with the

tances for the above should

Stal Agent, George B. Utter,

Recorder is 13 cents a year in the unternation any other part of the United yearly in advance.

the chool Visitor is 3 cents a year

od 6 cents in any other part of the

for the Recorder.

day Baptist Memorial is 2 cents a States when paid in advance, or

CONNECTICUT.

Mytic Bridge . S. S. Griswold. Waterford & N. L. P. L. Berry

RHODE ISLAND.

ist Hopkinton . C. M. Lewis. 2d Hopkinton . Charles Spice

Jamestown. Charles Spice:
Jamestown. Wm. A. Weeden
Paweatuck. S. P. Stillman.
Phoenix. Thomas R: Green,
NEW JERSEY:
Marlborough. David Clawson.
New Market. H. V. Dunham.
Plainfield. E. B. Tipaworth.
Shiloh. Leage West.
PENNSYLVANIA:
Grossinsville.

PENNSYLVANIA;
Crossingvillo, Benj. Stelle.
Hebron. Higam W. Babcock.
Guincy. Abram Burger:
VIRGINIA.
Lost Creek.
G. B. Run., Wm. F. Randolph.
N. Milton. Jeptha F. Randolph.
Whie Oak. Zebulon Bee.

White Cak, Zebulon Bee.
OHiO.
Montra.. Eli Forsythe.
WISCONSIN.
Albion.. P. C. Burdick.
Berlin.. Datus E. Lewis.
Il Milton.. Joseph Goodrich.
Utics.. Z. Campbell.
Walworth.. H. W. Randolph.
Whitewater.. Abel D. Bond.

ILLINOIS. Parmington. Dennis Beunders Southamptos. J. R. Butts.

h Recorder.

d Monthly.

ed Quarterly.

Price 50 cents.

w York.

ath Recorder.

d Weckly. .

rm Sabbath. 8 pp.

ath. 24 pp.

NEW YORK, FIFTH-DAY, JUNE 8, 1854.

WHOLE NO. 520.

The Sabbath Recorder.

OCEAN PENNY POSTAGE.

BY ELIHU BURRITT.

The whole reduction of postage contemplated in this project, is exclusively confined the single item of the ocean transit. It is roposed that this single service shall be performed invariably for one English penny, or two cents; leaving the different governments o reduce or retain their present inland rates, ust as they please. If this project were adopted, the whole charge on a single letter from any town in the United States to any nown in Great Britain, would be seven cents; o any town in France, ten cents; to any town in the Postal Union of Germany, nine cents, provided the inland rates in these countries hould remain as at the present moment. The American Post Office would receive five cents for every single latter thus transmitted cross the sea, or three cents for the American inland, and two cents for the ocean transit.

The proposition of a universal Ocean Peny Postage has been held up before the public ind, on both sides of the Atlantic, for severl vears. In Great Britain, more public meetnos have been held in favor of this postal roject, during the last two years, than for all wught before the House of Commons, and a committee of inquiry is to be appointed by existing charges. hat body, during its present session, to invesgate this proposition, and report upon its sibility. It has already commended itself to the sympathy and support of eminent men of all political parties in that country, and there is every reason to believe, that a mavital importance to the realization of the scheme, that the United States shall cooperate with England in giving to mankind the in-

estimable boon of this cheap ocean postage.

duce the present amount of revenue.

much revenue as the existing rates?

half the requisite augmentation.

There are 400,000 persons who emigrate the merchant? from Europe to North America every year. These are all new correspondents, annually increasing by several hundred thousand. would, on an average, write to their friends

respond across the ocean. very steam packets that are paid such a large for seven cents?

sum for their transportation. tirely put an end to the custom of enclosing, different individuals, residing in different infinite and indescribable. parts of the country to which the packet is

It would not cost the Post Office a farthing the ocean, than it does at the present moment, system, tons and tons of old newspapers, pamphlets, reports &c., are conveyed across the sea for no earthly purpose but to commued in the manuscript direction on the cover.

ments to the Collins and Cunard lines of the commercial correspondence between the steam packets, for the transportation of the two countries. mails across the Atlantic, this circumstance cents per letter. It rather furnishes a new argument in favor of a reduction by which the correspondence. Whatever be the amount this country, who have left behind them in every hindrance may be speedily removed, ary to be sent to them from Constantinople. paid to the different lines of ocean steamers for this service, if the reduction proposed ther reforms put together, involving parlia- should quadruple the number of letters trans- by the strongest ties of nature and affection. mitted, the same amount of revenue would be These poor men and women from Europe derived under the low rate, as from the

alopted without occasioning any sensible loss been pressed upon the attention of the British t United States and the rest of the world, that, in the course of the present year, a Ireland. cross the Atlantic via Great Britain. All the semi-weekly departure and arrival of one of American mail steamers to Europe touch at their number may be expected. There is no and permeate all the sea divided communities Liverpool or Southampton. All the British room for doubt, that all these steamship com- of mankind with myriads of new ties and steamers to America sail from Liverpool or panies would readily agree to convey across veins, to strengthen and beautify their bro-Southampton. The whole gulf stream of emi- the Atlantic any amount of letters for two therhood with bonds of sympathy and the cirgration from Europe to North America flows cents per half-ounce. The Post Office could culation of knowledge. It would be one of n this direction. Will the United States not lose any thing by this arrangement, es- the most powerful aids to the work of Christcooperate with England in establishing a pecially as the amount it now pays for the ian Missions; for all the good impressions penny transit rate in this one important route, sea service on its mails exceeds by far the produced upon the emigrants to this country as the first instalment of a universal ocean revenue it derives from them. This might from pagan and semi-barbarous populations penny postage? If the system were carried not afford satisfactorily expeditious transmis- of Asia and Europe, would flow back upon ut in this direction, would it produce as sion for strictly commercial correspondence; the lands of their birth in full running rivalets. but the merchants, on both sides of the ocean, of religious influence. The whole charge on a single letter, at the could well afford to pay for the speed they

Give them an ocean penny postage, and they postage. The American Post Office now ocean Penny Postage. conveys a letter from the remotest town in in the Old World, at least two letters per California or Oregon to Bremen for ten cents. head, annually, and receive two in return. This sum covers all charges upon it for three Thus, these new correspondents would pro- long ocean transits and three inland services. duce 1,600,000 letters during the first year of Nor are these transit services performed the new postal system, 3,000,000 the second. by screw steamers, but by paddle wheel and probably 5,000,000 the third, after allow- steamships of the first class in size and speed. written and received by those who now cor- and thus immeasurably promote the happiness and win the gratitude of its sea divided

between the United States and Europe, via utterly impossible. Samples of goods, fruit more interments can be permitted to take service, and together they raised one thou- word is worth no body's taking. If you hear and flower seeds, specimens of grain, of place there, as the ground is already quite sand dollars, which they pledged to the Amer against your will, demand proof of what you woods, of minerals, even, as well as circulars crowded. Not a blade of grass, not a single ican Baptist Board, provideed they would hear. Let not the scarcity of truth be atoned more for the transportation of its mails across and trade cards, would be transmitted across flower, nor any green thing, did I see, except, send a missionary to the field referred to. for by the abundance of affidavits. Keep the the ocean. Under the pressure of the exist- if I mistake not, a few trees along the lower Accompanying the pledge, he also forwarded truth on your side. Speak evil of no man. though they should contain ten times the ing rates, the New York or Boston commisside of the enclosure, one of which—a species, a most powerful appeal in behalf of the lost If your neighbor injure you, tell him his fault amount of matter now conveyed in them. sion merchant generally sends his circular to of banyan—partly shaded the grave of Mrs. sheep of the house of Israel. The plan, how- alone. If he wish it, forgive him. Be no Nor would it even be necessary to quadruple England in manuscript, to be printed and Judson. Their leaves were all covered with ever, did not meet with favor, and he receivthe bulk or weight of the mail matter, but posted there by some correspondent. All he the dust, which is ever rising from the loose, ed no reply to his proposal, although he wrote would do thus! would there not be a millenonly the number of the letters, in order to pays for ocean postage on the whole transaction barren soil, except during the wet season, to severat ministers in America on the sub- nium? But poor, weak, perverse human is 24 cents on the letter that conveys the man- when, I was informed, it is a mass of mud, ject. Thus apparently ended the effort. nature !- wicked and inexcusable, as well as whole revenue derived from the existing uscript of his circular to the English printer. Notwithstanding the unlovely and unattract. Long afterward, however, and only two or human!—alas, my hearers!" The same is done extensively by British mer- ive appearance of everything about the place, three days before he embarked on his lastchants and manufacturers in reference to the I stood by this grave with very different feel- voyage, and not a fortnight before his death United States. These trade circulars will ings from those with which I stood by the Mrs. Judson read to him the following paranever get into the ocean mail bag, until the empty tomb of Napoleon. The headstone is graph from Rev. Dr. Hague's journal in the nicate to distant friends what may be express. transit service on them shall be performed for very neatly lettered, and contains a most ap. Watchman and Reflector, of his travels in the two cents per half ounce. When this low propriate inscription, but is so soiled and dis- east :- "There [at Mr. Goodell's house in Although an enormous sum is paid by the rate is established, they will doubtless cross colored by the tenacious dust, that you would Constantinople] we first learned the interest-American and British Post Office Depart the ocean as letters, and thus vastly augment hardly suppose it was ever white marble.

relatives and friends, to whom they are bound | truly praiseworthy design." produce at least half the letters that cross the Atlantic, and, owing to the poverty of their But if the Post Office Department insist friends across the sea, they pay the postage upon the positive proof that a reduction of on the letters they receive from them, as well the ocean transit charge to two cents will not as on those they write. Thus, nearly the occasion any loss of revenue; if it cannot be whole direct, sensible tax for the transmission persuaded to adopt this low rate at once, on of the mails across the Atlantic, is imposed every ocean mail route, and by every line of upon the emigrants from Europe in the prity in both houses of Parliament will vote mail steamers in its pay; if it must try some United States. For most of the letters which for its adoption, so far as it depends upon the informal experiment, as a preliminary to the they do not write or receive, are the busiaction of the British Government. It is of establishment of a universal ocean penny ness communications that pass between rich postage, there are screw steamship companies | merchants in America and Europe, who never ready to convey all the letters that cross the pay the postage on them out of their own Atlantic for two cents apiece. The agent of pockets, but charge it, as they are expected one of these companies has offered publicly to do, on the goods sold to their customers. One of the first and most important consid- and repeatedly to do this, and his offer has As an illustration of the strength and warmth erations adduced in favor of this project, is been widely published in the journals of the of the social affections existing between these the almost universal conviction that it may be United States and Great Britain, and it has emigrants and their friends in the Old World, of revenue to the Post Office. Take one Government by a member of Parliament. this country sent across the sea to their friends important direction, for instance, in which Powerful screw steamers, from 1,500 to 3,000 more than \$5,000,000, during the year 1852, the system proposed would produce the great tons, that make the transit, on an average, in in sums probably not averaging more than benefits, and involve the least hazard of less than fifteen days, are plying regularly \$20 per remittance. Thus it required 250,income. Full three-fourths of all the foreign between the principal ports of the two coun- 000 letters merely to convey this amount to commercial correspondence between the tries; and they are increasing so rapidly, as many different homes scattered all over

An ocean penny postage would connect

An ocean penny postage is demanded by present time, from any town in the United almost alone require. They might continue the social necessities of the Anglo-Saxon race States to any town in Great Britain or Ire- to dispatch their letters by the Cunard or which now numbers more than sixty millions; land, is 24 cents. Under the system propos- Collins line of packets, and at the present and, before another century rolls its round, ed, it would be seven cents; or three cents for charge, if it must absolutely be retained. Full will number 500,000,000 of human souls, if the American inland, two for the ocean transit, one-half the letters that cross the Atlantic are it continue to increase at the ratio of the and two for the British inland service. Then written and received by the emigrants from last sixty years. The United States, in the an ocean penny postage must bring into the Europe in this country, most of whom are course of their expansion, must constitute the mail bags about four times the number of poor, hard toiling day laborers. Three days' grand family centre of this mighty race, both letters now conveyed in them, in order to pro- difference in the ocean transit of their letters by locality and attraction. Now is the is of no appreciable importance to them. It juncture at which to intensify that attrac-It has been generally conceded by men of seems almost cruel to compel a poor Irish or tion, by freeing every current of our social cautious judgment, and of large experience, German housemaid to pay, as she does now, and political influence from impediment; by on both sides of the Atlantic, that the persons in America and Europe who now correspond letter to an aged mother in the Old World, institutions unrestricted egress. So shall this with each other across the sea, would write when private enterprize offers to perform that sisterhood of States hold to its heart, with twice, under an ocean penny postage, where service for two cents, with a difference of only bonds stronger than "hooks of steel," the they write once under the existing system. three days in the transit. Why should she vast populations of that race of which it This would double the number of letters now be constrained to pay, in the charge on that will soon be the first numerical repre-The United States, by a recent step, have patriot, and citizen, in every post on sphere taken the lead and surpassed all other nations he may fill, will exert his influence in favor of in Christendom, in the policy of cheap ocean the immediate establishment of a UNIVERSAL

NAPOLEON AND MRS. JUDSON.

he visited when at St. Helena.

the ocean, and incur several inland services. In penny large in the ocean, and incur several inland services. In 1851, their number between the United ing private intelligence, but actually of con-

most beautiful cemetery on the hillside of a many, giving some account of Dr. Judson's of this country, which would do more to in- levely, secluded spot, they desire to remove bizond, where a Jew had translated it for the

From the Boston Recorder. "LOVE NOT TOO WELL."

O, when I gaze upon his brow, And look into his beaming eye, Or, bending o'er, as I do now, When sleep has laid his laughter by: And listen for his breathing deep To tell me that it is but sleep; A something whispers to my soul, With power beyond my weak control, Love not too well!

O, never let the fault be mine. The brightest form of earthly mould My loving heart can e'er enfold, To worship as a thing divine. Yet who the magic line has found, That deep—a mother's love—to sound? Or who shall claim the power to know When such affection's changeless flow Loves but too well?

Is it the mother, to whose eye Whose ear can catch the faintest tone Of that sweet voice so all her own; Who loves, with trembling glance, to trace The lights and shadows of that face, Whose every pleasure, every pain, Is mirrored in her own again? Go ask that mother: Can she say, Though love holds such unbounded sway, She loves too well?

Full oft the loving heart is found Unable its own depths to sound: Till it, like frailest earthly things, Falls with the prop to which it clings, And finds, alas! but all too late, The secret of its bitter fate; A voice, in that dark hour of woe Whispers the soul in breathings low, Love not too well

That thrilling voice-O, is it not Oft heard from love's most sacred spot?-Some little coffin's closing lid, Where buds, too fair for earth, lie hid: Some marble column's chiseled lines, Where morning cypress darkly twines, O'er cherished forms for ever gone-

O, Thou, to whose unerring eye Each human heart doth open lie. Whose smile dispels each rising fear, Whose strength but makes our weakness know Leave us. O leave us not alone. Show us THYSELF—then shall we be So drawn with love supreme to thee, That earthly forms, however dear, Shall find no cause to bid us fear They're loved too well! J. P. E

EFFICACIOUS PRAYER.

minds of our readers that prayer really avails he would be more cautious! I have at preconveyed across the Atlantic. Here we have letter sixteen cents for that mere difference of sentative. By all the considerations em- to secure the blessing we need and desire, sent yielded to his entreaty; but whether my speed, which is almost only of importance to braced in these important facts, we trust on which point we are constrained to be- conduct was right or wrong, perhaps your every American Christian, philanthropist, lieve there is far too much skepticism in the readers can determine better than I can; at churches.

The first instance is taken from Professor Park's Memoir of Rev. Dr. Hopkins, page another time. 155. There was a slave named Newport Gardner, in Newport, Rhode Island, who was pastor of a church in which were some earnestly desired to obtain his liberty, and female gossips, a race which I will hope are Rev. Dr. Taylor, missionary of the Method
that of his wife and children. He was allowed by his master to labor for his own profit

Episcopal Church South who has no st Episcopal Church, South, who has re- during whatever time he might gain by extra aways could make mischief out of it. At a cently arrived from China, enclosed a slip diligence. "The slave devoted all this gain- church meeting I stated that I was resolved from the Richmond Christian Advocate to ed time to procuring the means of liberating to destroy this practice of scandal; and that proper sphere; subtlety seizes hold of truth; ing for all the deaths that might be anticipat. It requires but a small step in advance the N. Y. Recorder, which contains some in- himself and family. He was finally advised I would embrace the very first chance of ed among them during that period. These of this, on the part of the United States, teresting imformation in reference to the by a deacon of Mr. Hopkins' Church to tracing its author. An opportunity seen letters would all be in addition to the number to give the world an ocean penny postage, graves of Napoleon and Mrs. Judson, which spend this time in fasting and prayer for his offered; a young lady was proposed for liberation, and he was assured of more rapid church fellowship, and the detractors were "That of Napoleon, now vacant, is situat- success, in this course than in that of manual quickly at work. I overheard one telling an-The reduction of the ocean transit to two families. How small is that step! The ed in a lovely vale, about three miles from labor. Accordingly, having gained a day, other of a pretty story, which on its very cents would break up the clandestine convey- American Post Office now conveys a single the anchorage at Jamestown, and is surround- this pious negro, without communicating his surface indicated exaggeration. "Is this ance of letters by private hands, and bring letter from New York to Bremen for ten ed by trees, and flowers, and grass, and shrub- plan to any but Mr. Hopkins and two or true?" I asked. "I do not know, sir, but I into the mail bags a great amount of mailable cents. Could it run any serious hazard by bery. It fully realized all my anticipations three Christian friends, spent that day in hope not." "Why do you report what you life! Isidney Smith. matter now conveyed outside of them, on the conveying one from New York to Liverpool of beautiful scenery in its rustic dell. But in secret fasting and prayer that he might ob- are not sure of?" "Mrs. — told me, sir that of Mrs. Judson I was painfully disaptain his freedom. His master, totally ignorand I was only just mentioning it in confi-The benefits that would accrue to every pointed. I had read of it as being in the val- ant of his slave's occupation, sent for him dence." To Mrs. —— I went, and found An ocean penny postage would almost enclass of the community, to every interest and ley of Jamestown. Perhaps it was from the afternoon; but was that she had told some thing, but not quite so recommend you," says one, "to pause at any enterprise of Commerce, Civilization, and associations of my boyhood, but I had not told that Newport was engaged for himself, bad as reported. I insisted on her authority, verse of Scripture you choose, and shake as in one envelop, several communications, writ-ten on thin paper, and addressed to as many universal ocean penny postage, would be in a valley, without connecting with it the different individuals, residing in different infinite and industribulations of this being his gained day. No matter—call and went on tracing the report from one to it were every bough of it, that if possible some this being his gained day. No matter—call and went on tracing the report from one to it were every bough of it, that if possible some this being his gained day. Not quite fruit at least may drop down to you. Should the mode, the mode, here authority, it were every bough of it, that if possible some this being his gained day. Should be in a valley, without connecting with it the nfinite and indescribable.

Correspondence is the right hand of comwild-flowers, and the ideas of undisturbed nerce, and the reduction proposed would be the Under the system proposed, these letters would be generally writen on ordinary paper, and posted as distinct communications, each paying the legitimate postage.

This reduced rate of postage would greatly

This reduced rate of postage would greatly

This reduced rate of postage would greatly in the number of dead letters, which is not postage will from the number of dead letters, which is not postage will fowers, and the ideas of undisturbed will-flowers, and the ideas of undisturbed will-flowers, and the ideas of undisturbed was written—'I, Caleb Gardner, of Newport, Rhode Island, do this day manumit and reduction proposed will flowers, and the owner gave him a paper, on which is destroyed at least was written—'I, Caleb Gardner, of Newport, Rhode Island, do this day manumit and reduction proposed will-flowers, and the owner gave him a paper, on which is destroyed at least matter for a chord the practice, and for a period at least matter for a short end the owner gave him a paper, on which is destroyed at least matter for the church, who very wisely strongly censure difficult at rist, and the owner gave him a paper, on which was written—'I, Caleb Gardner, of Newport, Rhode Island, do this day manumit and reduction proposed will flowers, and the owner gave him a paper, on which was written—'I, Caleb Gardner, of Newport, Rhode Island, do this day manumit and reduction proposed will flowers, and the church, who very wisely strongly censure in the church, who very wisely strongly censure.

Rhode Island, do this day manumit and reduction proposed at least matter for the church, who very wisely strongly censure.

Rhode Island, do this day manumit and reduction proposed at least matter for the church, who very wisely strongly censure.

Rhode Island, do this day manumit and reduction proposed at least matter for the church, who very wisely strongly censure.

I have lying before me a serm on very reduction proposed at least matter for the church, who very wisely strongly censure.

I have lying for the church, who very w diminish the number of dead letters, which in the United States and Great Britain. Sam- of your most populous cities. For it is crowd- his owner, but with still accept gratitude to will borrow its closing paragraph. now occasion a great expense of labor to the ples of dry goods, groceries, &c., as well as ed into a narrow gorge, but six hundred yards his all-wise Disposer above, who had signally hearers, be cautioned against such abuses, licious fruit, that you will gladly seat yourself Post Offices on both sides of the Atlantic. trade circulars, are transmitted by post from in its widest parts, between two high, steep, answered his request for freedom, even be- Let us bridle our tongues. Let us put a c'heck under its shade, and abide there as under a

ing fact which was mentioned by Mr. Schauf-"The Baptist mission on the island has a fler, that a tract had been published in Ger-There is no measure within the constitu- charming valley, where they are now build- labors at Ava; that it had fallen into the does not militate against the practicability tional competency of the U. S. Government ing a neat country church and parsonage, two hands of some Jews, and had been the means crease their social happiness, and to secure the remains of Mrs. Judson; and I sincerely Jews of that place; that it had awakened a people of the two countries can only receive their sympathy and gratitude, than the estab- hope, for the sake of all that is sacred and deep interest, among them; that a candid back the worth of the vast sum of money lishment of an ocean penny postage. They endearing in our association of rural beauty spirit of inquiry had been manifested; and which they pay for the sea service on their number at this moment full three millions in with the resting-place of the loved and gone, that a request had been made for a missionthe Old World at least fifteen millions of and they may soon succeed in effecting this Such a fact is full of meaning, a comment on the word of inspiration. 'In the morning sow thy seed, and in the evening withhold not thine hand-thou knowest not which shall

> Mrs. Judson, in her relation of these facts. continues: "His eyes were filled with tears when I had done reading, but still he at first spoke playfully, and in a way that a little disappointed me. Then a look of almost unearthly solemnity came over him, and, clinging fast to my hand, as though to assure himself of being really in the world, he said, Love, this frightens me; I do not know what to make of it.' 'What?' 'Why, what you have just been reading. I never was deeply interested in any object-I never prayed sincerely and earnestly for any thing, but it came, at some time-no matter at how distant a day-somehow, in some shape-proforgive me; and while he condescends to use me as his instrument, wipe the sin of unbelief from my heart."

prosper, this or that."

"If ye abide in me, and my words abide in you, ye shall ask what ye will, and it shall be done unto you." [Congregational Herald.

THE TELL-TALE.

Allow me, Messrs. Editors, to tell your readers one or two facts, and to ascertain whether or not I have acted rightly.

me in the street, and with an awfully long face and lubricous tones began to tell me of position to believe a charge against a brother, especially as it was insinuated rather than openly alledged; and therefore I asked, "Well, brother Candid, have you seen brother Honest on this subject, and ascertained from him the facts of the case?" The reply was, "No, my dear brother; I really have not time to attend to the matter; besides which, you will understand that I do not believe it to be true." "Well, my brother," I replied, "I shall go direct to brother Honest, tell him what you say, and ask him as to its truth." The look of the good man in return was a picture. How fervently did he implore me to take no further notice of it The following instances of remarkable are and what solemn assurances did he give me swer to prayer will serve to impress on the in a five minutes' further conversation, that

A short story more. Thirty years since, I

[Watchman and Reflector.

From the Christian Intelligencer. ALL FOR CHRIST.

In the town of L-I knew a man, some years ago, who was eminent for his financial abilities, but remarkable also for his greediness for gain. He was an usurer and a miser. He had amassed nearly all his immense fortune by taking advantage of the necessities of his neighbors. During the progress of a powerful revival in the town where he recided prayer; he even prayed before his family; and the whole community were amazed when it ran from mouth to mouth that the old miser had been seen in an inquiry meeting. The pastor of the church pointed out to him his besetting sin, and told him that unless he would give up the unjust and illegal practices of which he had been guilty, he would grieve away the Spirit and destroy his soul.

Within a few days he was waited on by a neighbor, who urged him to engage in a pecuniary speculation which would bring him large but unlawful gains. The allurement was too strong-the transaction was agreed to-and the Spirit of God immediately left him! That very night he refused to pray; and he relapsed immediately into the most shocking profanity and contempt for holy things. The aged scoffer still lingers, ripening, we fear, for an awful perdition. He would not give up all for Christ.

I have read too of a lawver in I who was brought under deep conviction of sin. He was in great mental distress, and was urged to embrace the Saviour at once. An bably the last I should have devised—it came. be a prominent candidate. When his pious election was approaching in which he was to friends conversed with him, he know that I have a more important election to secure than that for which I am a candidate here. When this political canvaes is over, I will secure the salvation of my soul." He was warned that he was grieving the Holy Spirit, but he remained resolute. The canvass ended. He was defeated, and, under the influence of shame and remorse, he plunged into intoxication, and became a wretched sot! He would not give up all for

If these sad incidents shall meet the eye A few days ago, brother John Candid met of an inquirer who, like the "young ruler" in scripture, is hesitating between Christ and the world-between the Saviour of sinners a sad report which rumor was spreading of and the snares of earth—let me tenderly exbrother Isaac Honest. The tale in itself was hort you to hesitate no longer. Do not falter not much, but the shrugs of the shoulder, the or tamper for a single hour. Give up all significant shakes of the head, and the speech for Christ. Cry unto God for strength to of the eye, which said, "I am afraid—or make any required sacrifice and a total heart-pear a very bad one. Happily, I felt no dis-yours. And when you come to leave let yours. And when you come to Jesus, let your penitence and faith exclaim in words

> "Just as I am-poor, wretched, blind-Sight, riches, healing of the mind, Yea, all I need, in thee to find, O Lamb of God, I come!

"Just as I am—thy love unknown Has broken every barrier down: O Lamb of God, I come!'

ALL SORTS OF MINDS.

There is a strong disposition in men of opposite minds to destroy each other. A grave man cannot conceive what is the use of wit in society; a person who takes a strong common sense view of the subject, is for pushing out by the head and shoulders an ingenious theorist, who catches at the slightest and faintest analogies; and another man. all events, brother Candid, should he repeat who scents the ridiculous from afar, will hold the offense, will not fare so well at my hands no commerce with him who tests exquisitively the feeling of the heart, and is alive to nothing else; whereas talent is talent and mind is mind, in all its branches. Wit gives to life one of its best flavors; common sense folly and impudence, and keeps men in their coveries; feeling paints all the exquisite passions of man's soul, and rewards him by a thousand inward visitations for the sorrows that come from without. God made it all! It is all good! We must despise no sort of talent; they have all their separate duties and uses; all the happiness of man for their

> How to Read the Scriptures .- " I would "My verse in Scripture, such an abundance of de-

The secret of Dante's struggle through life States and Great Britain averaged about veying light and costly articles, as jewelry, wall, through which a gate leads from the 37. While engaged in the missionary work against him. Give no credence to flying re- was in the reckless sarcasm of his answer to &c., from one end of the country to the other. street. It is the English Episcopal burial in India, Dr. Judson became intensely inter- ports. Reject unfounded insinuations. Pay the Prince of Verona, who asked him how In view of these, and other sources of in- A reduction of the ocean transit to two cents, place, and no dissenting minister can be al- ested in behalf of the Jews, and desirious of no attention to rumors that go about like he could account for the fact that, in the crease, the most cautious mind, surely, must would operate in the same way upon foreign lowed to perform a funeral service within its establishing a mission to Palestine. He orphans in the world, or fondlings whom none house hold of princes, the court fool was in admit, that no serious loss of revenue could or international commerce, opening up a vast walls. This exclusiveness will, however, be awakened a sympathy in his views and feel-dare own. Remember, that what every body greater favor than the philosopher. "Simiaccrue to the Post Office Department from number of mercantile transactions across the of no practical inconvenience hereafter, for, ings among his brethren, and in the bosom of says must be true, is a sophism worthy of the larity of mind," said the fierce genius, "is all the establishment of an ocean penny postage sea, which the present postal rates render by a town ordinance recently passed, no an officer of rank in the East India Company's father of lies. As matters stand, every body's over the 'world the source of friendship."

ptiat Publishing Society, RBET, NEW YORK. advance. Subscriptions 50 cents. Willbe acknowledged in the times to which they reach and until arrearages are paid

ders and remittances should

Sprucest., New York.

vio tako Periodiczio.

person to whom a Periodical sent if he receives, the paper, or herer subscribed for it, or has thing in such a case is not to, case is not whom the habitature that he does not wish

ice, store or tavern, or other

store or tavern, or other by the person to whom they in divern keeper. Ac. is responsible the persons of gives notice and in the office.

Maga buasht

Libe publisher.

The Sabbath Recarder.

Editors-GEO. B. UTTER & THOMAS B. BROWN (T. B. Occasional Editorial Contributors: ES BAILEY (J. B.) | WM. B. MAXSON (W. B. B. BABCOCK (T. E. B.) | N. V. HULL (N. V. H.) | A. B. BURDICK (A. B. B.) | British Correspondent—JAMES A. BEGG. JAMES BAILEY (J. B.) T. E. BABCOCK (T. E. B.)

THE RULE OF PREACHING.

Whatever the world may decide with re spect to the gospel scheme, facts have proved it to be "the wisdom of God." It is a scheme of wisdom, because it is adapted to the end which it proposes. It secures that end with out fail, for none ever yet trusted in Christ. and were confounded.

A most important question, then, arises-What is the best method of preaching the gospel? And the obvious answer is, To preach it in all that plainness of speech, and simplicity of illustration, in which we find it revealed. Paul used great plainness of speech, and contended that, if the gospel was hid at all, it was not because he kept back any part of it, or failed to declare the message in language suited to the comprehension of his hearers. Jesus Christ resorted to the greatest simplicity of illustration. His references were always to things with which the common people were quite familiar. He seemed to aim at making himself understood by persons of the lowest capacity, and in no instance did he depart from this rule. Neither he, nor his Apostles, aimed at philosophical speculations; they sought simply to reach the consciences of their hearers, and to make them feel their need of a Redeemer.

It is feared, however, that the simplicity of the gospel method is too often forgotten. A preacher, whose audience embraces a consid erable number of intellectual men and women, labors under a strong temptation to adapt his discourses to their elevated habits of thinking, He feels that such hearers must be retained, at all events, and he makes mighty efforts, from week to week, to enrich his discourses with argument, with scientific allusions and quotations from the classics, hoping thus to gain his point. Probably, he does not mean to please men at the expense of being faithful the best method of doing good. He fears that, if men of intellect do not receive the gospel, the community at large will at length in behalf of religion that influence which the upper classes are supposed to exercise over the lower, he gives them special attention.

the practice of making a sermon as rich as possible in argument, in historic references and illustrations, provided all be rendered perfectly clear to the comprehension of the most illiterate hearer in the assembly. On ter so to prepare his discourses that they shall | Committee on Resolutions introduced one to inform the mind, as well as move the affect that mutual participancy in the tions. For the affections lead us astray, when they are not governed by wisdom. But we apprehend, that an unnecessary amount of labor is often expended upon the merely intellectual part of a discourse. It is overlooked, that the gospel has to do, principally, with the conscience. Sinners, for the most part, know their duty; they know that they are The great point is to present old and well known truth in such a manner that it will shake their consciences, and drive them to the

understood. We do not believe that, as a general thing, they visit the house of God for the purpose of having an intellectual treat. Their minds are kept upon the stretch through the week, in attending to their daily avocations. The lawyer's brains are taxed to the The merchant and the banker are racked with mental anxiety every day. The statesman knows no rest from hard thinking. And when these come to the sanctuary, it is rather for the purpose of having their mind relaxed, than put upon some new investigatio,n. These all understand the minister's appropriate duty; and they expect nim to probe their consciences, to appeal to their sense of justice and right, to reprove them for their sins, and reported to the effect that they saw no occato do it without fear. They do not look for wnat are called intellectual discourses; they more with the conscience, if not less with the intellect.

Besides, men of intellect are not all intellect They have like passions and feelings with the common people. They are quite as great go by the same path that their rougher neighbors do. Though they use their knowledge | Conference actions thereon? as the means of governing others, they are it, than the lower orders are. Like the lower powers afforded them, do not allow of their exercising orders, they are governed by their affections, discipline of the individual churches of which they are and vile affections too. Hence the necessity composed. Hence the churches have considered themof dealing with them, in preaching the gospel, munion members of these societies, or not, as they may just as we deal with the common people. In- consider advisable, entirely unembarrassed, by the redeed, they themselves expect it, and will, in most cases, hold the minister in greater respect for his faithfulness.

regard to the extent to which the favorable this church in regard to the position of Elder Crandall regard of the upper classes is necessary to or what should be done in respect to the matter?" secure the respect of the common people for religion. The gospel has always had to work our churches which should cause an interruption of its way in the world in spite of the opposition Elder Crandall's fellowship with the denomination, and of "the wise and prudent," and it is not ascribing too much to its power to suppose, that
it can still do so. Certainly, nothing phould

transpire to evoke their opposition, but their to our churches. We know of no other advice necescooperation is no more necessary than the sary for us to oner to this nonored mother of as the rest aid of Egypt was to the Israelites when they which has so distinctly marked their history in the past, were in trouble. Unwilling as they may be and which will enable them to administed the state of this, and in all other matters, in accordance with the to acknowledge it—blind, indeed, as they may be to the fact—the upper classes are much more under the influence of the common people, than the common people are under theirs. Important reforms never begin with house would have been thereby averted, and the com the former. They are afraid to stem the torrent of popular prejudice. They feel that schism, and the spirit of alienation, will continue to their comfort depends, very much, upon the amount of favor which they can secure from the common people. But the common people feel otherwise. And all history shows, that reforms have begun with the common people, and till they were pretty thorougly leavened, the upper classes were not ready to move. It has been emphatically so in the progress of the gospel; and that minister evinces the truest wisdom, who adapts his efforts in preaching to the circumstances of the poorer

On the whole, it is a good rule, in preaching, for the minister to fix his mind upon the most ignorant members of his flock, and to make it an object so to speak that such shall broken in the morning by the merry song of not fail to understand. If he promotes their edification in Christ, he is pretty certain to have attained the great object.

THE EASTERN ASSOCIATION-AGAIN. Our notice, last week, of the meeting of

the Eastern Association, was necessarily hasty and incomplete, rendering it necessary to add two or three paragraphs this week.

The subject of ordination was quite extensively discussed during the meeting. The church in New York had requested the Association, either directly or through its presbytery, to examine a candidate for the gospel ministry, with a view to his ordination if the doubts were expressed as to the fitness of the candidate, but there were some who doubted the propriety of sending candidates to the Association, and thought that the churches ought to do their own ordaining, by the aid of councils or otherwise. Those who took this view, enlarged upon the danger of min- May, direct for Jaffa. isters being regarded as the creation of Associations, and amenable to them, rather than Pool," Bro. S. writes:to God; perhaps, he thinks that he is adopting to the churches. On the other side, it was maintained, that scriptural example is quite as much in favor of associational as of church despise it; and so, for the sake of preserving is more convenient, and more likely to be rest talked and prayed as we felt it to be done with simple reference to the fitness of the candidate. The proposed ordination took place; but it is probable that the discussion Certainly, we have nothing to object against of the subject will have the effect, in some cases at least, of leading the churches to ordain their own candidates, where they can without too much trouble obtain suitable as

The subject of communion at the Lord's the contrary, we think it the duty of a minis- table also occupied considerable time. The communion implies a sanction of the doctrines and practices of the communicants. This doctrine was opposed, on the one hand, by those who considered the communion as implying no more than a general admission of the Christian character of the communicants, without sanctioning their doctrines and practices in all points; and on the other hand, by responsible to their Creator for their actions. those who thought that communion implied nothing of the kind-that it was simply a remembrancer of the Lord's death, and was wholly between Him and the communicant. If we mistake not, the prevailing sentiment We think, however, that the wants and was in harmony with the resolution, but for safe arrival, also join in thanksgiving to God wishes of intellectual men are not always want of time for more thorough discussion, a final vote on the subject was waved.

terest and discussion was presented in the letter from the church at Newport, R. I That letter stated, that the church had been so long without a pastor that the interest on its ministerial fund had become adequate to employ a preacher for a time, and accordingly they had engaged Eld. Lucius Crandall. But there was a difficulty in the way, inasmuch as Elder Crandall had "felt it to be his duty to decline to commune with the churches of our denomination" on account of their connection with Secret Societies. The letter was referred to the Committee on Petitions, who sion for the Association to take action in the premises. This report was not satisfactory, do not wish them, and would be much better and a Special Committee on the subject was satisfied, if the minister would always deal appointed, who presented a report, which was adopted, as follows :---

The Special Committee to whom was referred the ommunication of the Newport Church, respectfully re find it to contain two queries, which seem to claim their

First-"What explanation can the Association give sinners, and if they get to heaven, they must in respect to the course taken by some of the churches of the denomination in receiving and fellowshiping members of secret societies, in view of the Associational and

opinion the principles on which the Conference and Associations are organized, and the limited constitutions other than advisory authority in matters relating to the selves left free to admit and fellowship in their comsolves of either the Conference or the Associations. The communication further says, "Elder Crandall to decline to commune with the churches of our denomination," on account of the course of some of our Again, we think much mistake prevails in churches, as above alluded to; and then inquires-Secondly-"What counsel the Association has to give

sary for us to offer to this honored mother of us all, than and which will enable them to administer discipline in gospel of Christ, and that will eventuate in the glory of

In conclusion, your Committee would say, that in their opinion, had our churches seen proper to require of their members to refrain from connecting themselves with the societies above named, very much trouble to God's mon cause of Christianity essentially subserved; and we fear that until this position is taken by them, internal mar the peace and beauty of our beloved Zion.

THE PALESTINE MISSION.

On the 1st inst., the first intelligence from our missionaries to Palestine was received. The letters bear date, Smyrna Harbor, April 30th. From these letters we glean the items of most general interest, to lay immediately before our brethren and the friends of the

Bro. Saunders writes :--

"We sailed Seventh-day, March 11th, 1854 contrary to an agreement with the owners of folk, Va. It is estimated that twenty thousand the vessel. The captain said he was not in- people lined the streets through which the formed of the agreement, or he would not have sailed on that day. Our slumbers were the sailors heaving up the anchor. In parting with all our friends at home, there was nothing that brought the reality, that we were leaving home, friends and country, so near as the simple act of heaving up the anchor. It seemed like letting go the last hold. But having confidence in God's promises, we fear not. It is for the cause of our Saviour that pieces of artillery. By such means was the

were sea sick. They had a succession of a vessel belonging to the Government of the head winds and storms most of the time till United States, and carried away to some one reaching the Straits of Gibraltar, with cold of the slave-pens or auction-blocks which and uncomfortable weather. They made the abound in this "land of the free and home of first land April 12th, thirty-two days from the brave." We doubt if any one thing Boston. They passed the Rock of Gibraltar has transpired since the passage of the Fugitwo days afterward, and arrived in the port tive Slave Law of 1850 which has done so examination should prove satisfactory. No of Smyrna on the 30th, just fifty days from much as this to excite general indignation and Boston. As soon as possible after landing, a determined hostility to American Slavery. our brethren engaged a passage to Jaffa. The price asked for their passage and freight on the steamer was \$600. They finally engaged passage on board the Austrian barque "Adolar" for \$290, and were to sail on the 5th of

Relative to their worship on the "Rose

"As soon as we were over our sea-sickness, or partially so, we had meetings on the Sabbath at 10 o'clock A. M., in which we all took several strong speeches were made in support and New York. part. Bro. Jones generally read a chapter of them. They express the sentiments of a ordination, and that ordination at Associations and made remarks from some passage. The duty. We held a Bible Class at 2 P.M. We have enjoyed these seasons of devotion very much, and should have been glad to have had others that are on board with us, as they were invited, but it was seldom that any of them attended. On First-days we had meetings at 10 A. M., when Bro. J. preached, the rest taking part in the exercises of singing and praying. There was but once that any of the sailors were present, and I mistrusted they were not invited by the captain. We were not allowed to talk with them, which I thought rather strange. Aside from our company, there was not a professor on board. at least some good impressions have been made on all. It has been our earnest desire and prayer, that they might be influenced by the Holy Spirit and our conduct to seek their souls' salvation. Capt. Harding called on us alternately at our meals to ask a blessing. which was attended to when we were not sick. This was a privilege we hardly expected, Pray for us, dear brethren, that we 'fall upon their dearest personal rights, by such not out by the way."

Our missionaries were all in good health, when they wrote, and expressed their thankfulness to God for his goodness and great mercy to them. The friends of the mission will, on receiving this intelligence of their for carrying them safely over the "great deep." A more detailed journal of their passage, &c., Another subject which awakened some in- will be published hereafter. They may be addressed at present at Jaffa.

J. BAILEY, Cor. Sec.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

I have read with interest and pleasure the article on "Secret Societies" recently published in the Recorder. Taken as a whole, I regard its positions as sound, and their elucidation clear. I have no doubt but good has been accomplished in some instances by such societies. I nevertheless sincerely believe, that Secret Societies as such are to be condemned, not because they have in some instances done good, but because the principle | ried out. The Legislature of Massachusetts, of secresy, in view of the weakness and depravity of the human heart, exercises, when ration for an Emigrant Aid Society, with a possessed of the advantages of numerous and capital of five millions of dollars, which has affiliating organizations, such a control over this object primarily in view. The charter us as to betray us, even though we may be has been accepted, permanent officers are well-meaning persons, into the commission of soon to be chosen, and public meetings will grievous wrongs. I think that no man can em- be held in various parts of the country for ploy that part of our Lord's prayer which the purpose of awakening interest, securing says, "And lead us not into temptation," and subscriptions for stock, and enlisting emithat term, and escape the charge of gross in- in Boston on the 4th of May, a report was consistency, any more than the man who uses presented, from which we make the following On this point your Committee would say, that in our it and at the same time drinks spirituous extracts to show the scope of the plan: liquors as a beverage. He that prays for God | The Emigrant Aid Company has been in to keep him, must also keep himself.

Now, although the possession of such an opinion may subject me to the charge of 'ignorance or superstition" upon the part of those who are wise, yet I will remind them that "ignorant" people, who are limithaving stated to the church that he felt it to be his duty ed in their advantages, may perhaps be pardoned if they believe that it is wickedness, and not righteousness, that naturally seeks to

"hide its counsel." DEATH OF MRS. JUDSON.-Mrs. Emily C. Judson, widow of the pioneer missionary to Judson, widow of the pioneer missionary to lot the stock amounts to \$1,000,000, the annu-ground detained by them from his relatives, inst., after an illness of several months. She

THE BOSTON FUGITIVE SLAVE CASE

The case of the fugitive slave Anthony Burns, which was pending in Boston when our last paper went to press, was decided or Sixth-day, just as the slaveholders would have it. In the early part of the week, the claimant of Burns offered to sell him for \$1,200, and the money was promptly raised; but, in compliance, it is said, with instructions from Washington, he subsequently declined to fulfill his engagement, and declared that the receive the full advantage of this diminution man should be taken back to Virginia. of price, and that they be forwarded in com-Throughout the week, Boston was in a state of intense excitement; the court-house was guarded by a strong military and police force, and a serious outbreak was apprehended. On Sixth-day morning the decision was given which consigned the poor fugitive to a life hundred persons may receive temporary of bondage, and in the afternoon he was taken by the military to the wharf, and plac- sity may dictate. The new comers or their ed on board of a steamer, which took him to families may thus be provided for, in the a revenue cutter, for transportation to Norfugitive was escorted; many places of business were closed, and some of them were festooned in black. To guard the fugitive, and render his rescue on the way from the courthouse to the wharf impossible, required the entire police force of Boston, three companies of United States troops, one company of cavalry, an entire battalion of militia, and several poor man taken from the court-house in Boston, During the first week the whole company on the 2d day of June, 1854, placed on board of

ANTI-SLAVERY IN BOSTON.

The Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society held a three-days session in Boston last week. The fact that the case of the fugitive slave Burns was pending during the meeting, had something to do in giving shape to the resolutions discussed. The following were presentlarge and growing class in the Free States:

Resolved, That resistance to slavehunter and slavecatchers is obedience to God: and in whatever forms they may appear among us, whether as President, Slaveholder, or Commissioner of the United States, or as Officers of the State Government, or as Southern slaveholders, or their minions, we pledge ourselves to resist them each, and by such means as we shall deem right and expedient

Resolved, That no man should be allowed to be put on trial before any Court in this State, or in the nation, on the issue whether he is a freeman or a slave, a brute or a man and that no Court should be allowed to hold a session in this State to try a case involving

Resolved, That the Government of the State of Massachusetts, having in many ways de monstrated its unwillingness and incompeten cy to protect its citizens against kidnappers it is the right and duty of each man and woman to protect themselves against such assaults weapons as the conscience and judgment of each shall allow them to use.

Resolved, That the citizens of the Free States are bound to resist the execution of the Fugitive Slave Law, and to call every man to account before the tribunal of the people who shall attempt to execute it.

Resolved, That the experience of the past ew days proves the necessity of a more thorough and efficient organization of the friends of freedom throughout this Commonwealth and the New England states for the special purpose of protecting our own citizens against the powerful band of kidnappers by whom the country is infested and whose presence among us is imminently dangerous to the liberty and life of every honorable and upright mat.

Resolved, That a Committee of five be ap pointed by the Chair to report to this Conention a plan for such an organization.

EMIGRANTS FOR NEBRASKA.

The plan to make Kansas and Nebraska Free Territories, by sending thither large colonies of real freemen, is likely to be carat its last session, granted an act of incorpojoin a Secret Society, in the popular sense of grants. At a meeting of the corporators, held

corporated to protect emigrants, as far as may be, from inconveniences. Its duty is to orsential now, in the critical position of the western Territories.

The Legislature has granted a charter, Kansas, to the lasting advantage of the coun- ing in the councils of the Porte.

try; and to return a very handsome profit to the stockholders upon their investment.

To accomplish the object in view, it is recommended, 1st, that the Directors contract immediately with some one of the competing lines of travel for the conveyance of 20,000 persons from the northern and middle States, to that place in the West which the Directors shall select for their first settlement. I is believed that passage may be obtained, in so large a contract, at half the price paid by individuals. We recommend that emigrants panies of two hundred, as they apply, at those educed rates of travel. 2. It is recommended that at such points

as the Directors select for places of settlement, they shall at once construct a boardinghouse or receiving-house-in which three accommodation on their arrival-and that the number of such houses be enlarged as necesnecessary interval which elapses while they are making their selection of a location. 3. It is recommended that the Directors

procure and send forward steam saw-mills grist-mills, and such other machines as shall be of constant service in a new settlement, which cannot, however, be purchased or carried out conveniently by individual settlers. These machines may be leased or run by the Company's agents. At the same time it is desirable that a printing press be sent out, and a weekly newspaper established. This would be the organ of the Company's agents; would extend information regarding its settlement, and be from the very first an index of that love of freedom and of good morals which it is to be hoped may characterize the State now to be formed,

4. It is recommended that the Company's agents locate and take up for the Company's permanently, and the interest, with other subpenefit the sections of land in which the boarding-houses and mills are located, and no the establishment of pastors' libraries. These others. And further, that whenever the are designed, not as gifts to individual minis Territory shall be organized as a free State, the Directors shall dispose of all their interests, then replace by the sales the money laid out, therefore, be under the charge of the churchdeclare a dividend to the stockholders; and,

5. That they then select a new field, and make similar arrangements for the settlement and organization of another free State of this Union.

CLERGYMEN'S SALARIES.

An attempt to get at the salaries of the clergy was started lately in Boston. Queries were put by letter, and some fifteen hundred | are often too rare and costly for the minister's answers have been received from gentlemen slender purse. ed at an early stage in the proceedings, and of the various denominations in New England

A writer from New Hampshire says We know ten young men of rare promis who have not entered the ministry for fear of starvation, and we know eight who have left sent, a majority of whom were clergymen. it for want of adequate support." A writer The Committee on Business reported an Adfrom Vermont estimates the average salaries of ministers in the whole State at from \$450 \$500. In a particular county it is \$350 n New Hampshire the average is placed a \$500; and in Maine salaries range from \$300 to \$800 generally. Salaries in Rhode Island | dress was adopted, after considerable discusare much as in New Hampshire; and Connecticut may be ranked with Maine. The average given by eighteen Congrega

tional Churches of Berkshire, in Massachu setts, is \$560. Twenty Baptist ministers in the same get but \$372 each. In Franklin Coun-\$700; seven receive over \$400 and less than \$600; and over twenty \$400 and less. In Norfolk County, Mass., it is thought the averige salary is not \$600. Of more than one undred ministers in Suffolk County, it is thought the average pay is not more than \$1,200. In 1850 the income of the lawyers this country was \$23,000,000; that of the in physicians, \$20,000,000; and that of the clergy but \$3,000,000.

oughly canvassed. At the last annual meeting of the Unitarian "Society for the Relief of Aged and Destitute Clergymen," a committee was appointed to investigate this subject, and their report has recently appeared in pamphlet form. A statement of facts has been obtained from all the parishes of the denomination in New England, and carefully growth in our rapidly-multiplying population. arranged by the chairman of the committee, Rev. Mr. Brooks; and from these facts the following logical conclusions are drawn:-

1. The present low salaries paid to the clergy of all denominations in New England, not only subject ministers to social suffering, DRED THOUSAND TO THREE MILLIONS AND and lessen their respectability in the eyes of HALF, being an increase of EIGHT-FOLD the world, but, moreover, rob them of due while our population has increased only fourmental independence, and greatly abridge fold!" their professional usefulness. 2. Precarious and incompetent support

prevents many young men of talent and char acter from entering the sacred profession. 3. The high Christian scholarship, so impeiously demanded by the new wants of the

under existing discouragements. 4. The inevitable consequence of the above

5. The effectual remedies for this state of things are these: a thorough reform of public opinion on the subject of supporting preachers of the Gospel, and a new rally of all the friends of the cross.

don Christian Times learns from its correganize emigration to the West, and bring it spondent at Constantinople, that the sentence into a system. This duty, which should have of death pronounced at Mosul against a Jewbeen attempted long ago, is particularly es- ish Rabbi, for the alledged offense of blaspheming the Mohammedan religion, has been by saying that an Armenian of Constantinorevoked by the Sultan and the Sheikul-Islam, ple, well acquainted with public affairs, has with a capital sufficient for these purposes. and a severe reproof administered to the given it as his opinion that now is the time This capital is not to exceed \$5,000,000. In no fanatic and inhuman zeal of the local authori-It has capital is not to salarger amount single year are assessments to a larger amount ties. An Armenian youth at Constantinople, than ten per cent. to be called for. The than ten per cent. to be called for. The corporators believe that if the Company be corporators believe that if the Company be instigated by Turkish associates to profess the organized at once, as soon as the subscription religion of Mohammed, and was on that al income to be derived from that amount, had been restored to his father by the decision and the subsequent subscriptions, may be so of a Turkish magistrate. These circumstan- suitable measures for promoting an amicable appropriated as to render most essential ser- ces are significant, as showing the influence separation of the Southern and Northern vice to the emigrant; to plant a free State in which the principles of toleration are obtain- portions of the Church within their jurisdic-

A CATECHISM FOR SLAVES.—The South ern Episcopalian, a conservative religious monthly at Charleston, S. C., contains a cate. chism for slaves. The following is an ex.

"Who keeps snakes and all bad things from hurting you?—God does. Who gave you a master and a mistress

-God gave them to me.

Who says that you must obey them?—God avs that I must. What book tells you these things -The

How does God do all His work -Ha always does it right. Does God love to work !-Yes, God; always at work. Do the good angels work?—Yes they do

what God tells them. Do they love to work ?-Yes, they love to olease God. What does God say about your work

He that will not work shall not eat. Did Adam and Eve have to work -Yes. they were to keep the garden. Was it hard to keep that garden No.

was very easy. What makes the crops so hard to grow now! -Sin makes it. What makes you lazy ?- My own wicked

How do you know your heart is wicked -I feel it every day. What teaches you so many wicked things? –The Devil.

Hou

lutio

slave

Libe

ed gr Alab

New

tion i

Daw

provid

erable

ments

lishing

was T

eponde

with th

went in

sumed t

road b

spoke a

Govern

the Pre

Pacific

on it.

Must you let the Devil teach you? No. 1

PASTORS' LIBRARIES .- At the recent meet ing in Brooklyn of the American Congrega. tional Union, one matter of general interest was discussed. This was a proposal to raise a fund of not less than \$12,000, to be invested scriptions to be obtained yearly, devoted to ters. but for the use of the pastor of the church by whom they are established; and will officers. The plan provides for granting not more than \$50 in one year to a congregation, upon condition that they raise an equal amount themselves, the books to be approved by the Union Committee, and the whole collection to revert to them in the event of the church becoming extinct. The design is, to purchase those standard works in theology, Biblical literature, church history, etc., which are of constant use as works of reference, but

A SABBATH CONVENTION.—A North West. ern Sabbath Convention, so called, was held at Chicago, Ill., on the 17th and 18th of May. More than one hundred delegates were predress to the People, the chief object of which seems to have been to exhibit the evils to be apprehended from the desecration of "the Sabbath" by railroad companies. The Adsion and some alteration. A Constitution was also adopted, and officers were chosen, for a North Western Sabbath Union."

Jewish Misstons.—The American Society y, Mass., seven pastors receive from \$600 to for Meliorating the Condition of the Jews recently held a meeting in New York, when it was stated that their receipts last year amounted to \$17.437. There were employed eight missionaries and eight colporteurs. They visited and preached to the Jews in forty large cities and towns, labored in hundreds of families, distributed among them about 260 Bibles, many New Testaments, books, and thousands of tracts. The results of missionary labor are cheering. Beside convictions of the truth of Christ, removal of MINISTERIAL SUPPORT.—The subject of prejudices, turning the attention of thousands ministerial support is likely to be pretty thor- to the subject of Christianity, twenty-nine israelites have been reported from various fields, as having professed their faith in

> INCREASE OF EVANGELICAL CHRISTIANS-It is a very prevalent opinion, that the increase of evangelical Christians during the last half century has not kept pace with the ratio of Statistics, however, prove the falsity of this opinion. For, "during the past fifty years," says a writer on religious statistics, in the Morning Star of May 3, "the number of members of the evangelical churches in the United States has increased from Four HUN-

A merchant of New York, deeply impress ed with a sense of the magnitude and urgency of the claims of the unevangelized world or the class to which he belongs, growing out o their peculiar facilities for good or evil, and nineteenth century, will not be likely to appear lamenting that they are in general so little felt, proposes to appropriate One Hundred Dollars for a Tract that may clearly and imfacts is, that the Christian Church, in all its pressively set forth these claims, and enforce branches, must greatly suffer, and its con- the responsibility which rests on merchants flict with sin and infidelity be more and more in view of them. The Tract not to exceed twelve pages, and to be stereotyped at the expense of the offerer of the premium.

The committee intrusted with the care of the fund for the benefit of the persecuted Madiai, have recently purchased an annuity of £63 5s. at the national-debt office, for which they paid £1078 1s. 6d. This is augmented Religious Liberty in Turkey.—The Lon- by a sum of £40. They are fast reci their strength, and intend leaving Nice for some locality more congenial to their constitutions, probably Switzerland.

Mr. Dwight, missionary to Constantinople, concludes a letter to the Missionary Herald for American missionaries to work. The Government will place no obstacles in the

Hamilton Presbytery, Ohio, for reasons detailed at length, have resolved to petition the next General Assembly, respectfully, to take

eston, S. C., contains a cate-The following is an exsnakes and all bad things ?-Godedoes. master and a mistress ;

FOR SLAVES .- The South. a conservative religious

lo me. Jou must obey them ?—God s you these things ?—The d do all His work 1_He e to work !—Yes, God, is ngels work ?—Yes, they do owork?—Yes, they love to

d say about your work ?_ ork shall not eat. d Eve have to work ?-Yes. the garden. keep that garden ?-No, it erops so hard to grow now?

a lazy !- My own wicked ow your heart is wicked? ou so many wicked things? Davil teach you 2-No. I

Ries .- At the recent meetfile American Congregamatter of general interest his was a proposal to raise han \$12,000, to be invested de interest, with other subotained yearly, devoted to pastors' libraries. These gifts to individual minisof the pastor of the church e established; and will the charge of the churchprovides for granting not ne year to a congregation, at they raise an equal the books to be approved nittee, and the whole colthem in the event of the xtinct. The design is, to ndard works in theology, hurch history, etc., which works of reference, but id costly for the minister's

ENTION. - A North-Westition, so called, was held he 17th and 18th of May. ired delegates were prewhom were clergymen. usiness reported an Ade chief object of which exhibit the evils to be le desecration of "the companies. The Adter considerable discusin. A Constitution was cers were chosen, for a bath Union."

The American Society Condition of the Jews g in New York, when eir receipts last year There were employand eight colporteurs. ached to the Jews in owns, labored in hunstributed among them ny New Testaments, ftracts. The results e cheering. Beside of Christ, removal of attention of thousands ianity, twenty-nine Isderted from various ressed their faith in

ELICAL CHRISTIANS. nion, that the increase during the last half ace with the ratio of altiplying population. the past fifty years," us statistics, in the 3. "the number of cal churches in the ed from Four HUN-EE MILLIONS' AND A e of Eight-Fold, ncreased only four-

k, deeply impressitude and urgency gelized world on s, growing out of good or evil, and general so little to One Hundred y clearly and imaims, and enforce its on merchants act not to exceed ercotyped at the premium.

with the care of persecuted Maed an annuity of office, for which a fast recruiting beaving Nice for to their constitu-

Constantinople. wary Herald of Constantinoblic affairs, has now is the time work. The betacles in the population, he otestants.

for reasons deo petition the ctfully, to take g an amicable nd Northern their jurisdicGeneral Intelligence.

Abstract of Proceedings In Congress. SECOND-DAY, MAY 29.

In the Senate, a communication was re. a gallant resistance. ceived from the Secretary of State, transmit ting a copy of the Penal Codes of France and Nearly 1,000 wooden houses were destroyed. other European countries. Mr. Gwin offered a resolution providing for the adjournment of Congress on Second-day, July 3, at noon. The consideration of the Indian Appropriation bill was then resumed, and after the adoption of a portion of the amendments, the greatly damaging the neighboring houses. bill was read a third time and passed. The Nebraska bill, signed by the Speaker of the House, was then received and signed by the President of the Senate. The bill authorizing the coinage of one hundred dollar and fifty dollar gold coins, was then taken up and

The House of Representatives, at an early hour, went into Committee of the Whole against the bill. The Committee then rose, torn away and broken to pieces. There

In the SENATE, Mr. Adams offered a resolution of inquiry as to the propriety of giving pension to the widow and children of James Batchelder, who was killed during the late slave riot in Boston. Mr. Chase presented several petitions that the independence of Liberia be recognized. A bill was introduced granting land to Mississippi, Louisiana and Alabama, for constructing a Railroad from on the 3d of July, was then taken up. Mr. Dawson moved to amend the resolution by providing for a recess from the 3d of July to the third Monday in October. After considerable debate, the amendment was agreed to. The Conference Committee on the Deficiency Bill made a report recommending the Senate to recede from all former amendand the House to recede from its refusal to agree to the Senate amendment amending the printing law so as to give all of the printing of each House to the printer of that House. The report was adopted, and the Senate adjourned.

he construction of certain military roads in tion. It is very true that "birds must eat," Nebraska; also, a bill providing for the sale and such as have not had a fair training in of public lands in that Territory, and estab- the corn-pulling business, might resort to what ritory, and no white man can settle there spondence of our Minister at Constantinople with the State Department. The House then blacklegs") that have been subject to in the premises. went into Committee of the Whole, and resumed the consideration of the Pacific Railroad bill. Gerrit Smith having the floor, spoke against the bill, on the ground that the Government proposed to build the road.

E FOURTH-DAY, MAY 31.

ed in Boston during the fugitive slave riot, tions. was then taken up and passed. The consid- Many other means I have resorted to, but eration of the President's Message vetoing none have yet proved entirely successful, and the Indigent Insane bill, was then resumed. none, I think, more so than the strewing now that Mr. C. Borders and his oldest daughter

In the House, the Indian Appropriation ll, as passed by the Senate, was returned with amendments, and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. An ineffectual acific Railroad bill, but no action was taken

FIFTH-DAY, JUNE 1.

Both Houses met, and without transact- writes, under date of March 25th, 1844:g any public business, adjourned until Se-

European News.

bliged to put back for repairs.

Infavorable to the Russians. They are deleter. The opinion provided in the Dobrodja by both fever and the generally, was fortified by a decision of one of the Circuit Courts of Missouri, deciding they gain nothing elsewhere. Of the Circuit Courts of Missouri, deciding 20th ago for two weeks, was concluded May 20th. The plaintiff, Walker, owned a lot on the circuit courts of missouri, deciding 20th ago for two weeks, was concluded May 20th. laye yet been besieged by them, as was reited, and there is no indication of their conemplating any forward movement. Indeed, by are alarmed about the designs of Austria, made upon it. The Turkish fleet has gone o carry aid to the now triumphing Circa stans, and there is reason to suppose that all the Russian fortresses remaining on the eastern hore of the Black Sea months soon be captur-

The Greek in arrection is put down, and reece itself is on the eve of seeing its capital and principal ports occupied by the den, as a force has been sent to take poslession of them, provided the royal government does not at once pay up the back inter-

sylvania, on the 29th ult. Two of their asso- rescued.

ciates were sentenced to eighteen years im-

The British steam frigate Tiger, 16 guns, 200 men, went ashore near Odessa, was taken

A great fire had occurred at Constantinople.

Terrible Explosion and Loss of Life.

veying 450 kegs of powder, from Dupont's were passing along Fourteenth-st., at the time log and frame, were blown down, besides the explosion took place—the last wagon being opposite Orange-st., and immediately opposite the elegant residence of Bishop Lee. The other wagons were a short distance of the Pacific Railroad bill. Mr. McDougall shattered. The roof was lifted up bodily and

> Three houses on Orange-st., below Four- the plunder they have taken, and make peace. teenth-st., were completely destroyed. One of the houses was a wooden structure, and it. the house were more or less injured.

The fragments of the wagons, horses and drivers were blown in all directions. A human arm was found 300 feet from the ex- he took it to Prof. Dewey, who immediately plosion, and one of the drivers was lodged on pronounced it a diamond—a gem of the the shore of the Brandywine. The tire of purest water, and of exquisite beauty-weighone wagon, weighing one hundred pounds, ments, including appropriations for water fragment of another tire was driven nearly through the trunk of a large tree.

To the Editors of the Sabbath Recorder :---

Your article of last week in relation to ' Birds and Corn," I have many times heard

'hooking" from the cornfields will not forget the many glad times that they have realized in so doing. This is manifest from the fact, that when the crow or some other of the corn-pulling tribe enters a field of "tender shoots," and commences his would-be delightful task, he is not satisfied with devouring a In the Senate, Mr. Badger presented the few of the feeble blades, in search of a kernel Fear River. The resolution inquiring into goes into it man fashion, nor will he give up

spoke in support of the course pursued by for the entertainment of "our friends" until the power of birds.

attempt was made to report back the bill reg- and Kansas until expressly legalized therein, ulating the pay of Deputy-Postmusters, as it is pretty thoroughly exposed by the fact that was returned amended from the Senate. it already exists there in fact, though not in The House then went into Committee of the law, in violation of the Missouri restriction. William Walker, a most intelligent half-breed, tribe from Ohio to Nebraska in 1842, thus

"There is one fact relating to Slavery in this Territory, of which perhaps you are not aware, as I perceive it is not generally known in the East, viz: The existence of Slavery The steamship Asia, with European news here, among the Indians and whites, in defi-May 20th, arrived at New York on the 1st ance of the compromise of 1820. It has been Prince Albert has given a new evidence of The U. S. mail steamer Arctic struck a many slaves, but still Slavery exists. Some ration of his services in originating and dec. slaves are held by the Indians by virtue of veloping the idea of the Exhibition of the One of the most important features of the ular bills of sale from citizens of Missouri. declined the honor of the statue, and sv ggests lews by this arrival, is the preparations for a White people going into the Territory by that the cash raised for the purpose co astitute ising in Italy under Mazzini, Garibaldi and authority of the Government, in the character a fund to be employed for the purpo se of the omasseo. This outburst, it seems, is very of Indian Agents, licensed traders, mechanics, permanent encouragement of the great objects near at hand, and we may soon hear of its re- teachers, missionaries, &c., hesitate not a mo- for which the Exhibition was originally inment to take slaves with them, regarding it stituted. From the seat of war, the news is decidedly as slave territory, and the prohibitory clause

A Horrid Tragedy,—A woman by the name of Mrs. Banty, and five small children, they are alarmed about the designs of Austria, and are collecting armies in that quarter, as if attempted to cross Kickapoo Creek in a lanta, Ill., on the 15th M miles from Atthe Baltic they have as yet suffered no serious loss, the fortress of Bomersund, on the isle of Aland, now taken by Sir Charles Napier, having previously been abandoned by them. In the Black Sea some shots have been fired at Sevastopol, but no real attack has been made upon it. The Turkish fleet has sor.

The oldest twelve years old drifted down the country to supply yearnies made! whin this country to supply yearnies made! with this country to supply yearnies made. The oldest, twelve years old, drifted down the country to supply vacancies made blin this stream one hundred yards and lodged against and otherwise, from one to two thousand a hanging willow. He had scarcely crawled ministers, exclusive of the number made ne- fine. Corn Megapod Ohio. Rye Flour 6 00 a 6 25 for upon it, when his little brother came along, cessary by the increase of population. and, with presence of mind perhaps unequaled, he caught him, but was unable to get him out of the water. While holding his head above water, his drowned sister came floating who was recently taken back from this city, by; he caught her, and held for some time, but being unable to save both, he let the body he wish to buy him, and stating that he will 12 50 for country mess. go, and rescued the living child until assistance was rendered. The cries of the mother drivers. soon brought the neighbors to the spot, which of source it county france after a while, succeeded in rescuing her from Church, Liberty county, Georgia, fifty blacks

SUMMARY.

The Belleville (St. Clair Co.) Tribune of and burned by the Russians. The crew made destructive tornado which visited that county Magnolia, and Elm Tree Gardens," are filled Waterloo, Monroe Co., a brick house was gate of not less than twelve thousand. blown down, as well as four or five other In Wilmington, Del., on Fourth-day, May houses, together with large quantities of 31st., five tuns of powder exploded at the standing timber and orchards. The storm in the one hundred and tenth year of her age. with which he fell to the floor, just as he was about to go out at the door of his house. On the 23d, he seemcorner of 14th and Orange streets, killing five next passed over to the farm of Fred. Merrill, The Signal says: "Mrs. Young was kind go out at the door of his house. On the 23d, he seemor six persons, and fifteen horses, besides where it was terrific beyond description, destroying everything within its reach for a great There were three large teams, each con- distance. The house was a two-story brick building, comparatively new, with 13 inch mills, the whole estimated at about five tuns. walls, stout and substantial in every respect, The powder was being conveyed from the which was almost entirely destroyed. A large mills to the wharf for shipment. The teams number of houses, some of brick, and others barns, fences, forests, &c.

We have one month later intelligence from New Mexico, giving full details of the differ ahead. The Bishop's house was terribly and the Indians. A fight between the troops of California made a speech in favor of the broken into fragments. The front wall fell Jicarilla Apaches, at Cienequilla in March bill. Mr. Gerrit Smith of New York oblinto the street. The floors were broken up, last, was one of the severest that ever took A Committee of Conference was appointed was, fortunately, only one servant and a child twenty-two were kined on the nois, the true of the on the disagreeing amendments of the two in the house—the Bishop and his family behouses on the Deficiency bill.

| The disagreeing amendments of the two in the house—the Bishop and his family behouses killed and lost in the action. Of the dential Committee, are about to visit India, ing absent attending a Convention of the Diocese a few squares off. The correct Indians it is not known how many were killed, as a Deputation of the Board to the several Diocese, a few squares off. The servant but their he lidians appear to be getting tired

A man in the employ of Mr. James Fisher, was utterly demolished to its very foundation. Jr., at Manchester, near Richmond, Va., while A young Irishman was fatally injured, and engaged in throwing up a quantity of earth, died shortly after the disaster. Another man discovered among it a sparkling substance was very badly cut, and his clothes were torn which he threw aside as of no value. Mr. New Orleans to Mobile. The joint resolu- Their child fell into a cellar, and was taken upon examination, was so much impressed up uninjured. Two other families living in with the singularity of its appearance, that he determined to keep it. He submitted it to several jewelers, all of whom said that it must be either diamond or topaz. Subsequently ing 19 carats, the largest ever discovered in North America.

permission to establish a newspaper at Fort tion. Leavenworth, which is a military reservation, asserted as a sure remedy, but for some years Department. The memorial, it is added, has educate the children of Youngstown. The fied that all we had to do was to take the deducate the children of Youngstown. In the House, a bill was introduced for past have tried the same to my own satisfac- been signed by all the officers of the Fort, covered by the military reserve is Indian terwould seem to us a more agreeable method without permission from the U.S. authorities;

A decision was recently given in a New York Court, of importance to hotel-heepers and travelers, relative to the liability of the former for lost baggage. The mooted question as to what constitutes the personal bag- three fugitive slaves had shipped on board proceedings of a meeting held at Wilmington, that is suitable to his taste, but, being posN. C., in favor of the improvement of Cape sessed with a good share of the "grit," he fifteen dollars, were allowed. Judgment was fifteen dollars, were allowed. Judgment was the propriety of granting a pension to the family of Deputy Marshal Batchelder, kill- a shocking degree of the farmer's anticipation that the farmer's anti

We learn from the Rising Sun (Ia.) News, or less damaged. Messrs. Hunter of Va., and Foot of Vt., and then a little fresh grain over the fields were drowned in the south branch of Hogan's the growth becomes too large to "stoop" to family had started to church in a two-horse wagon, and in attempting to ford the stream, which had been swollen by a heavy rain SLAVERY ALREADY IN NEBRASKA.—The pre- during the previous night, the father and tense that slavery cannot go into Nebraska daughter lost their lives. An infant child was one of the company, but it was rescued from a watery grave by the hand of its mother.

A canal boat of the smaller class, hailing from Oswego, and called the George Talcott, says the Troy Whig, arrived at West Troy on the 14th of May. The Talcott is proand Wyandot chief, who emigrated with his pelled by an engine of thirty-five horse-power, which works a screw-wheel at the stern. The captain says that he left Phoenix, on the Oswego Canal, and twenty-one miles east of Oswego, on the 12th, making the trip to West Troy in two days and a half. This speed is altogether ahead of any time ever yet made

in existence ever since it was organized as being a sensible man. A sum of money was an Indian Territory. True, there are not raised to erect a statue of him in commemo. their own laws and usages, and some by reg- Industry of all Nations. The Prince has

> Lake Michigan, a part of which was taken by the Railroad Company for depot purposes and this action was to recover damages. The Commissioners awarded \$47,800, from which

offering to sell him to Dr. Pennington, should

Joseph Varady and Franz Bartalis, agents she had with her; the other was drowned of their faith, most of whom were baptized. were received into the church, on profession Kossuth, were hanged at St. George, Tran- The boy who had lodged against a willow was At the previous communion, the number re-I coived was nearly the same.

The Louisville Democrat gives a statement of the manner in which the Sunday is violated by the swelling foreign population of that May 28th, contains the particulars of a very city. Three places, known as "Woodland, on the 16th. An immense amount of valuable all day and evening with a noisy crowd, inproperty was destroyed. The storm originat- cluding musicians. It is estimated that on a ed in Missouri and crossed over to the Illinois late Sunday there were in each of these reside several miles below St. Louis. In sorts four thousand persons, making an aggre-

The Dahlonega (Ga.) Signal announces and benevolent in feeling, possessing an on- saying yes or no. And questions, whether he felt a ergy of character rarely equaled. Until a few years past, her daily pursuit was that of hands, were promptly answered in the affirmative. gold digging, and so proficient was she in this art, that her name has been spread far leaving a bereaved companion, and numerous children

The U.S. Senate has voted that Congress shall take a recess from July 3d to Oct. 1st, or about three months. In other words, the proposition is that Congress shall legislate and draw pay for thirteen of the sixteen months intervening between its first meeting and the period fixed by the Constitution for its final dissolution.

Dr. Anderson, one of the Secretaries of the American Board, and Rev. Augustus C.

The question of admitting delegates to the Protestant Episcopal Convention from color- we know of how it came to be so is, that the Lord ed churches, has long been a subject of dis. scattered them at the time of the confusion of lancussion. At a recent convention this question | guages; and how they got there, or which way they came up; and, although ably sustained by a Nor have these savage tribes ever been made the innumber of clergymen and laymen, was voted struments of regulating civilized society. And, thirddown by a majority of the lay delegates.

Farmers and blacksmiths will be interested to learn that a man at Allegany City, Pa., has just patented a machine for making horseshoes, which will, it is said, turn out twenty or twenty-five per minute, perfect in every part. By this machine the price of horseshoes, it is supposed, will be reduced full 50

The State Journal (Columbus) says: There is no danger of famine in Ohio. We assure till they have reached the western borders of this the timid we never saw the wheat prospects more promising at this season of the year. The St. Joseph Gazette (Missouri) learns There will be plenty of grain raised in Ohio that a memorial has already been forwarded this season to supply the inhabitants of four to keep it holy." And then the wide waste of the convince those who give us a call, that they can please to Washington, asking of the Government such States; so there is no danger of starva-

also by many persons living on the Missouri fund is not sufficient to educate all, the chil- In his interc donor has made provisions that, in case the comes to us in its western progress, wherever we are Plantations, etc., made, and a large assortment

> Board at South Africa, returned home in the that his departed spirit is now "where the wicked bark "Springbok," which arrived on the 4th of May. They have returned on account of the failure of Mrs. Butler's health.

The Oswego Times of May 31st states that gage of a traveler, was entered into at length the steamer Ontario with the owner in pursuit, by the Judge. Gold snuff boxes and opera- who was too late to take out papers for their glauses were excluded, while a Bible and detention. He had telegraphed to Sackets

money in the trunk was decided to be at the killed, seven dwelling houses and six stables she requested a friend in attendance to close her eyes. blown to pieces, and fifty other houses more

The corporation of London don't know Creek, on Sunday morning. Six of the but they report to Parliament that a contractwhat their tolls on carts and wagons produce, or pays them £5810 a year for the privilege of collecting them.

, 1854, says: All the buildings of Charlottesville Acade my, in Schoharie County, were destroyed by fire yesterday morning. No lives were least.

Harvest has already commenced in Georgia, and they are rejoicing in new wheat flour. We notice one man who after harvesting his W H Shriener, Canton, Ill wheat plowed up the stubble and planted Russell Babcock, Scio

Hay has become so much exhausted in the midland districts of Upper Canada, that it has sold for \$4/5 a tun, and many cattle have perished for the want of it.

A letter from Manchester, Ill., says wheat never looked better than it does this spring, though the chinch-bug threatens destruction | Miss A Burt . o some crops.

The N. Y. Tribune of the 3d inst. contained | Henry C Maxson the names of three hundred and twenty-six persons lost on board the ship Powhatan, on the Jersey shore. Not one escaped.

Mr. Hemans, the son of the poetess, has Freeborn Hamilton 1 00 resided at Rome for more than six years, as the correspondent of a London newspaper. R M Titsworth He is a "most exemplary" Roman Catholic. | Wm 8 Dunham

A Cincinnati paper states that the Covington (Kentucky) Baptist Theological Seminary, opposite Cincinnati, has not now a theoogical student in it.

A dispatch dated Louisville, Tuesday, May 30, 1854, says: The cholera broke out at Nashville, Tenn., on Sunday last, and fifteen deaths are reported to have occurred from it. It is stated that the Camdon and Amboy

Railroad Company have offered \$12,000,000 for the Main Line of Pennsylvania Railroad. The cash receipts of the Fire Railroad for May were about \$550,000, the largest ever

New York Markets- June 5, 1854. Ashes-Pots \$5 87; Pearls 3 75.

known in any month.

Flour and Meal-Flour, 9 37 a 9 62 for common to and the State, 9 50 a 9 87 for mixed to fancy Michigan Grain-Wheat 1 85 a 1 ng for Jersey. for red Southern, 2 10 for v/hite Canadian, Lake, 2 04 Rev. Dr. Pennington has received a letter for white Genesee. Rye 1 25. Barley 1 16 a 1 20. from Mr. Grove, the claimant of his brother, Saw Western mixed 26 2 3 To Corn 79 a 82c. for Western mixed, 86 a 87c. for yellow.

Provisions-Pork 12 25 for prime, 13 50 for mess Beef 8 00 a 8 75 for country and city prime, 9 62 a Hay-80 a 85c. for shipping. Lumber-16 00 for Eastern Spruce and Pine.

Potatoes-2 75 a 3 25 for common, 4 50 a 4 75 for Mercers and Carters. Seeds-Clover 8 a 9c. Timothy 18 00 a 21 50. Plaxseed 1 80.

Tallow-111 a 12c. Wool-38 a 36c. for native and half Merino, 49 a 53c. road for Ole saland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chirotail by Rushton, Clark & Co., and by all Druggiese, r American Saxony Fleece.

D. C. McCALLUM, General Sup't. for American Saxony Fleece.

MARRIED.

In New York City, on the 1st inst., by Eld. Geo. B. Utter, Mr. PINKHAM Mosher of Melrose, Westchester Co., N. Y., to Mrs. SARAH ROGERS, widow of the late Capt. H. H. Rogers, of Indianola, Texas.

DIED. In Truxton, Cortland Co., N. Y., on the 24th day of

May, 1854, Joel Phillips, aged 72 years, 8 months and 3 days. He had been afflicted with a disease of the lungs for some years, but no immediate danger was ed to have his senses, and could answer questions by reconciliation and peace with God, and safe in his But on the morning of the 24th, he was past speaking; and a little after 10 o'clock his spirit took its flight, and friends, to mourn

The subject of this notice was one of the first set tlers on Truxton Hill; and, in those early days, he professed the Christian religion, in connection with a First-day religious society. But after a few years, he was convinced that the seventh day was the true Bible Sabbath, and therefore kept it for some time, dissolving his former connection. And, though his views were never again changed in regard to the Sabbath yet, by some singular turn of mind, he was led to think that the true seventh day, on this continent, must be the day called Friday. Therefore, retaining this view of the subject till a few days before his las enth-day Baptist Church. A few days before his last sickness, the writer spent

an evening with him in a free conversation on the subject. An outline of the arguments presented to his mind would be as follows:—First, we must go upon known facts, and not upon unknown probabilities. on all portions of the carta capable of sustaining them when first discovered by civilized men # but that all ly, civilized society, in which the Sabbath has been herished, was started, and has only progressed, in the light of divine revelation. And it is a fact that, though the day begins a little sooner on the eastern borders of the eastern continent than it does on the western, yet it has no perceptible, or practical effect, any more than it does with us in traveling from New York to thus the reckoning of the days, and the regular return to emigrate westward, as the light of day progresses, the reckoning. Such was our conversation during the Col. William Rayen, of Youngstown, Ohio, and so under the immediate control of the War Department. The memorial, it is added, has

for securing a support, but those (especially so that the Government has complete control connected with the Mission of the American where he moved. But we fondly cherish the hope cease from troubling, and the weary are at rest."

ELIAS BURDICK. At Phoenix, R. I., May 15th, 1854, ELIZABETH CRANDALL, wife of John E. Crandall, aged 27 years. Possessed of excellence of character, and mildness of disposition, sister Crandall won the Christian confi dence of her friends and acquaintance. She was a member of the 2d Seventh-day Baptist Church Hopkinton, and evinced her love for the church and the cause of Christ till the very close of life. Her sickness was protracted and very painful, yet borne with Christian resignation. It was her happy lot to This being done, she "fell asleep in Christ."

Wm B Maxson, A W Babcock, J M Todd, E Champlin, Samuel Crandall, Jr, F F Randolph, N V Hull, Obadiah Davis, A Babcock, J Clarke, John Witter, C R Burdick, A W Coon, Amos Burdick, Joel Saunders, E R Clarke, D M Corbett, I L Spencer, S Davison, A M Covey, George Thorngate, Edwin S routes in all directions, either Railroad, Canal or Riv-Burdick, Jason B Wells, James Coon, Isaac West, Rus- er, orders can be executed with dispatch, which, either A dispatch dated Albany, Thursday, June sell Babcock, C M Lewis, Eli Forsythe, Charles Potter, R C Bond, A W Coon.

RECEIPTS.

FOR THE SABBATH RECORDER: A A Burdick, Rockville, R I Amos W Thomas, Shiloh, N J James Coon, Oak Grove, Wis Augustus Kenyon, Wirt Wm Champlin Wm Wightman, Nile Amos Burdick, Alfred Jesse Willard, Mina J B Maxson, New Lebanon Spa T B Stillman, New York R W Folger Mrs E A Stillman FOR THE SABBATH-SCHOOL VISITOR:

\$1 00 Edwin 8 Burdick \$1 00 1 00 Alex Dunham 1 00 I S Dunham 1 00 Wm Dunn A D Titsworth WILLIAM M. ROGERS, Treasurer.

The following sums have been received up to June 1854, towards the Denominational Building in New York:-Ezra Stillman, Newbort, N Y Jesse Maxson, Adamis Center

Paul Greene, Jr. Calista Jones, Verona Harvey H Satterlee, Dürhamville ira J Ordway, West Edmeston Hezekiah Babcock, Brookfield Frederick Chase, Greenport Mrs Ann Bush, Sangersfield C C Lewis, Jr, Hopkin ton, R I Simon Kenyon Pridence M Stillman Oliver Maxson, Waterford, Ct

A. UTTER, M. D., Physician and Proprietor. beauty and variety of scenery, puremess of air an 'd water, personal professional attention, nestness che apness, and good cheer, are requisites of such an institution—these are combined at the Glen.

New York and Bric Railroad. TRAIN - leave pier foot of Duane at., New York, as

Buffalo E., press at 6 A. M. tor Buffalo atreot, without change of baggage or cars. Dunkirk E xpr : se at 7 A. M. for Dunkirk. Mail at 81 A. M. for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and all in ermediate s tations. Way Exp ress at 12.45 P. M. for Dunkirk. Night Ext wees at 6 P. M. for Dunkirk and Buffalo.

Emigrant at 6 P. M. On Sanda 7s only one express train, at 6 P. M. These Exporess Trains connect at Buffalo with firstclass splendi d steamers on Lake Erie for all ports on the Lake; a ad at Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Rail-

Western Association—Executive Board. THE Executive Board of the Western Association will meet at Alfred Center on the morning of June 22, 1854, Previous to the opening of the Association. All communications designed for the action of said Board should be forwarded to the Secretary as early as practicable, that the Board labor under no embarrassment in making their annual report.

E. R. CLARKE, Clerk.

Bound Volumes.

N hand, and for sale at this office, the first and second volumes of the Seventh-day Baptist Memorial, bound together, in cloth and leather. Price in cloth \$2 50; half roan \$2 75; half calf \$2 87; half morocco \$3 00. Also, the first and second volumes of the Sabbath-School Visitor, bound together in cloth; price \$1 00. We have also on hand several sets of the abbath Recorder, vols. 2 to 10 inclusive, which will be bound to order for those wishing them, at \$2 00 per volume and the cost of binding. As the number of these books is limited, those wishing them should end their orders without delay.

Central Railroad Company of New Jorsey. 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 35 P.M., passenger, and 6 30 A.M. freight; and for omerville at 7.30 P.M.

Passengers will be required to purchase tickets be-fore entering the cars, or pay five cents in addition to the regular fare. GEO. H. PEGRAM, Sup 7. . Hudson River Kailroad.

CUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Trains leave Chambers-st. daily for Albany and Troy as follows:-Express Train, 6 A. M., through in four hours, conecting with Northern and Western Trains. Mali Train, 9 A. M. Through Way Trains, 12 M.

For Tarrytown at 11 P. M.

For Poughkeepsie-Way Passenger Trains at 7 A.M. and 4.15 P. M. from Chambers st.; and Way, Freight and Passenger Train at 1 P. M. from Chambers-st. For Peekskill at 10 A. M., 3 and 5.30 P. M. The Tarrytown, Peekskill and Poughkeepsie Trains

top at all the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher 13th and 31st sts. Sunday Mail Train at 3.40 P. M. from Canal-st. for

Albany, stopping at all Way Stations EDMUND FRENCH, General Sup't.

Clothing Establishment. THE subscribers, under the firm of Titsworths & DUNN, have opened a Clothing Establishment at of the Sabbath, was actually established throughout the keep constantly on hand, in large quantities and great estern continent, and adjacent islands, so far as it is variety, coats, pants, and vests. Country merchants known at all. Again, it is a fact, that there always desirous of introducing ready-made clothing as has been something like an instinct, in civilized man, branch of their business, may here obtain a supply on the most favorable terms. Individuals who desire to continent, and these regulations have progressed hand fitted with complete suits without delay; or, if they in hand with civilized man, and have become an esprefer it, may select their cloths and leave their ortablished fact, evidently controlled by the providence ders, which will receive prompt attention. An ex-

> 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! In his intercourse with men, he was one of the best old established and enlarged Foundry, which has been dren and wards of the poor are to have the of neighbors, and a firm supporter of truth and right- in operation for Thirty Years, and whose patterns and eousness among men. And any departure from these process of manufacture so perfected, that their Bells have a world-wide celebrity for volume of sound and be greatly missed, and much lamented, in the circles quality of tone. The present Proprietors have recent ly 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 of the unimpaired excellence of their Bells, they have just received-January, 1854-the FIRST PREMIUM (a Silver Medal) of the World's Fair in New York over all others, several from this country and Europe being in competition; and which is the 18th Medal, besides many Diplomas, that have been awarded them. They have patterns for, and keep on hand, Bells of a variety of tones of the same weight, and they also furnish to order 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

> 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

be turned upon the Bell; Spring acting upon the Clap

per, prolonging the sound; Iron Frame, Tolling Ham mer, Counterpoise, Stop, etc. For Steamboats, Steam-

ships, etc., their improved Revolving Yoke, or Fancy

Hangings in Brass or Bronze of any design furnished

kept on hand. Being in immediate connection with the principal personally or by communication, are respectfully so-A. MENEELY'S SONS, West Troy, N. Y.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, For the rapid Cure of Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Whooping-Cough, Croup, Asthma, and

A MONG the numerous discoveries Science has made in this generation to facilitate the business of life increase its enjoyment, and even prolong the term value to mankind than this contribution of Chemistry to the Healing Art. A vast trial of its virtues throughout this broad country, has proved, beyond a doubt. that no medicine or combinations of medicines yet known, can so surely control and cure the numerous varieties of pulmonary disease which have hitherto wept from our midst thousands and thousands every year. Indeed, there is now abundant reason to beieve a remedy has at length been found which can be lungs. Our space here will not permit us to publish any proportion of the cures effected by its use, but we would present the following, and refer further inquiry . to my American Almanac, which the agent below named will always be pleased to furnish free, wherein are full particulars, and indisputable proof of these

statements Office of Transportation, Laurens R R., S. C., ? J. C. Ayer, Dear Sir, -My little son, four years old. has just recovered from a severe attack of malignant Scarlet Fever. His throat was rotten, and every person that visited him pronounced him a dead child. Having used your Cherry Pectoral in California, in the 1 00 Simeon F Randolph 1 00 winter of 1850, for a severe attack of Bronchitis, with entire success. I was induced to try it on my little boy. gave him a tea-spoon full every three hours, comfound a decided change for the better, and after three days use he was able to eat or drink without pain. Its use in the above-named disease will save many child from a premature grave, and relieve the anxiety of many a fond parent. For all affections of the Throat and Lungs, I believe it the best medicine extant. A feeling of the deepest gratitude prompts me 1 00 in addressing you these lines-but for your important discovery, my little boy would now have been in an-1 00 other world. I am yours, with great respect,

J. D. POWELL, Supt. Trans., I. R. R. Rock Hill, (Somerset Co.,) N. J., July 21, 1852. Dr. J. C. Ayer, -Since your medicine has become known here, it has a greater demand than any other 2 00 cough remedy we have ever sold. It is spoken of in 1 00 terms of unmeasured praise by those who have used it, and I know of some cases where the best they can say of it is not too much for the go MOUNTAIN GLEN WATER CURE AND SUM. take pleasure in selling it, because I know that I am giving my customers the worth of their money, and giving my customers the worth of their money, and I feel gratified in seeing the benefit it confers.

Please send me a further supply, and believe me Yours, with respect, JOHN C. WHITLOOK Windsor, C. W., June 26, 1852. J. C. Ayer, Sir,-This may certify that I have used your Cherry Pectoral for upwards of one year; and it is my sincere belief that I should have been in my grave era this time if I had not. It has cured me of a dangerous affection of the lungs, and I do not over-state my convictions when I tell you it is a priceless remedy.

Yours very respectfully, D. A. McCULLIN, Attorney at Law. Wilkesbarre, Pa., Sept. 28, 1850.

Dr. J. C. Ayer, My dear Sir,—Your medicine is much approved by those who have used it here, and its composition is such as to insure and maintain its reputation. I invariably recommend it for pulmonary

affections, as do many of our principal physicians.

I am your friend, CHAS STREATER, M.D. Prepared by J. C. AYER, Chemist, Lowell, Mass. Sold at wholesale in New York by A. B. & D. SANDS;

Miscellaneous.

Fertilizers.

Farming, on any scale above the rudest and least efficient, has become a business as well as pursuit; it involves commercial ideas and · calculations. "Will it pay?" is the vital question-not exactly, "Will the first harvest return the outlay?" but, "Will the twenty, thirty or fifty dollars' outlay suggested be returned with interest in the course of two or three years ?" If it will, it is expedient; if not, not, though it might secure most luxurious harvests. Covering a whole farm an inch deep with ammonia might insure splendid crops of most vegetables, at least for one season; but whether it would or would not pay is another question.

Formerly, a farmer plowed and planted, tilled and harvested, and took such returns as it pleased fortune to send him. If he hap pened to have manure at hand, he sometimes applied it, and sometimes did not; but such a thing as buying fertilizers in large amounts, and every year, never entered his head. His barn-yard was generally cleared out once a year; if he happened to have refuse lime, or more ashes than his wife wanted for soap, he sometimes gave the surplus to his land; but liming a whole farm thoroughly would have been deemed an act of madness in this State less than forty years ago.

The times have changed. Now the good farmer who has given \$5,000 for a fair farm does not consider it extravagant to pay \$1,000 more for the materials needed to enrich it; he knows that if these add fifty per cent. to the average yield of his acres, his odd \$1,000 has stood him instead of \$2,500 expended in extending the area of his farm, while the requirements of labor, fencing, taxes, &c., will be fifty per cent. less than such extension would have involved.

The scientific farmer now makes one thou sand loads or cords of fertilizing material annually, where his father had but one hundred. He does this by a liberal deposit of swamp muck, forest leaves, &c., under and around his barns; which, together with a little plaster, absorbs liquids and exhalations, precludes offensive odors, and facilitates a proper decomposition. Covering the compost heap, so as to exclude water and fervio sunshine, also prevents waste and dissipation Weeds, wild grass, the rank growth of vegetation around fences, &c., may all be profitably converted into fertilizing compost by science and labor.

each year of cultivation, if he half tries, and | different soil. without buying the more concentrated fertilizers of commerce. And these, we believe, strong enough to bear removal; the best time should be liberally supplied. can never be so cheap and abundant that a for transplanting seedlings is when they have of these renders their transportation for any functions. considerable distance a losing business; but will gain rapidly and profitably.

Plaster was almost the only fertilizer bought | ure as rapidly as it is thrown off. to any extent by inland farmers thirty to forty years ago. The importation and use of Gustimulating fertilizer yet discovered, has given | cake. a sudden and signal impulse to the use of concentrated or commercial manures. Whole counties at the South, previously exhausted by bad farming, have been speedily renovated | by the use of the Peruvian dust, until it is doubtful whether the annual depreciation of Marvland, Virginia, and the Carolinas through Nothing besides has yet done so much good stay in the ground. to the worn out lands of the States just named as Guano; and, though its good effects are soon exhausted under bad cultivation, it by no means follows that they should be. A of years. But this, though a popular and plant suffers. immediately efficient, is an expensive manure, ply are the Chincha Islands, off the cease of Peru, whose government claims them as its sumers will stand it. If the present yield could find markets at \$100 per tun, it would

We presume the reader interested in Ag- bloom proportionally later. riculture already knows that the basis of these is bone; dissolved in sulphuric acid, and thus planted cutting, is a sign that growth has comrendered pabulum for plants. (There is memced; on the contrary, when leaves wither Phosphate of Lime existing as a mineral on the stem, it is a sign that the plant has not deposit, and we mean to speak of one or two strength to perform the natural function of beds of it in this country; but as yet they have not been very productive.) Until a fev, years since, all bones to be found hereabout were gathered up and shipped off to enrich English farms; even the refuse of our boneblack manufactories took that direction. The Phosphate manufacture has nearly stopped this current, and saved this important and excellent fertilizer to be applied to our own

Mr. Alfred F. Kemp, No. 62 Beaver st., long known as an extensive manufacturer of bone-black at his Eagle Chemical Works on Staten Island, has recently added thereto the he adds some six per cent, of the ordinary and mild. Sulphate of Ammonia, and this produces a Super-Phosphate which he sells for \$45 per tun, and regards as unsurpassed. We do not know that it is better or worse than its rivals; to the window as possible. but the idea of making no mystery of its ingredients, but allowing all rivals to criticise

The great obstacle to the extensive use of rious that ninety-nine hundredths of will suffer from the check. those, who use them are "buying a pig in a

the article offered this year is worth half as cutting all aromatic and medicinal herbs. which they bought last year?

look to this. They ought to employ compe- and sickly plants. tent and reliable chemists to analyze the several Phosphates. Poudrettes, &c., offered perature, therefore bring nothing direct from for sale—not samples provided by the man- a hot house to the open air. Warm weather ufacturers for the purpose, but samples taken | should be chosen even for bringing out plants from time to time from bags, sold and deliv- from a green-house. ered to unknown customers—and state what the ingredients are, in what proportions unless you wish to save seed; the plants wil commingled, and what is the actual and thus be prevented from exhausting themselves relative value of each respectively. By this means, fraud would be exposed and imposi- down to three buds on all the branches of tion prevented. We know that our Societies some trees as soon as the buds begin to exare weak, and obliged to devote most of their | pand; defer the same operation with others means to premiums and shows; but we do until the leaves are expanding; in the former think the duty here indicated is fairly devolved | case the three buds will bear early flowers on them, and should be faithfully, fearlessly in the latter, they will not begin to expand discharged. A State Society needs its chemist until the others are in full foliage, and will as much as its Secretary, and ought to provide | bloom proportionally later. liberally for each. Meantime, we like the idea of having each manufacturer of Phos- strength into the flowers and fruit. This is phates, &c., tell his customers just what are the reason why gardeners nip off the terminal its ingredients, and let others combine better shoots of beans and other such vegetables. if they can. N. Y. Tribune.

Maxims for Gardeners.

growing at all, is worth growing well. regetative power, if kept over the first year; how fine it may be, is a disgrace to good garbe sure, therefore, to sow none but new seeds. Melons, cucumbers, and other plants of the their seeds should not be sown until they are several years old, for they will then produce plants with scanty foliage, but abundant fruit.

The seeds of most weeds will retain their regetative power for an unlimited number of to form leaves and roots in the air, they waste years; take care, therefore, that all weeds their strength. are burnt, or, at all events, that they are not liable to be brought back to the garden.

called the seed-leaves) are the sole nourishment of the young plant until it has acquired roots; therefore, if they be destroyed, or seriously injured, the young plant must die.

Seeds will not vegetate unless within the flavor is required. nfluence of moisture, air, and heat; be careful, therefore, not to sow your seeds too deep, or they will never come up.

Little good is obtained by saving your own seed from common annuals and vegetables: slowly. your ground is worth more to you for other purposes than the cost of the quantity of seed Every farmer who keeps a decent stock of which you will require; besides which, you thorough drainage of broken pots or brick, animals can always make his farm richer with | will have a better crop from seed raised in a | and should not be allowed to stand in damp

good farmer can afford to neglect or waste made from four to six leaves; for by this time by frost than plants in the ground which are his old fashioned manures. True, the bulk the roots will be able to perform their proper exposed to the same temperature, because the

Plants, when exposed to the action of light, let them be applied near at hand, while the transmit moisture copiously through their fields more remote from the barns are treated leaves; transplanted seedlings, therefore, and with Guano, Phosphates, &c., and the farm cuttings, should be shaded from the sun until their roots are strong enough to supply moist-

Roots require that air should be admitted to them; the surface of a clayey soil should ano, which is about the quickest and most therefore be disturbed as often as it begins to

> Let unoccupied ground be left in as rough a state as possible during the winter, in order that a large surface may be exposed to the frost, and the soil become thoroughly loos-

Frost takes effect more readily on roots that have been dug up, than on those which are Slavery is not compensated by the extensive left in the ground; therefore, either give your and steadily increasing application of Guano. store roots complete protection, or let them

All plants absorb from the ground different juices; a constant variation of crops is, therefore, indispensable.

Leaves absorb and give out moisture, and crop or two of clover, turned in following inhale and exhale air; they are, consequently, wheat or oats, stimulated by Guano, would the most important organs of a plant, and if

The pores in the leaves of the plants, by and its price (\$50 per tun) is very likely to which they transmit moisture and air, are ex- English, who haunt cathedrals and build be enhanced. The principal sources of sup- ceedingly minute, and liable to be choked by exposure to dust; and especially soot; delicate plants should therefore be placed out of long since it would have seemed as impossible covery; on Friday, October 12th, 1492, he hosts, in the valley of Jehosaphat, near Jerucome soiled they should be washed.

The branches and leaves of plants rarely touch another while growing in a state of never be sold so low as \$99. And the tendnature; learn, from this not to crowd plants an edifice made of old rags, and the universal to the settlement of this vast country; on Friapplied to for protection, by men of all parties,
an edifice made of old rags, and the universal to the settlement of this vast country; on Friin these eventful times he never refused asency to advance has incited and is only coun- until the leaves are expanding; in the former teracted by the manufacture and use of case the three buds will bear early flowers; with the speed of light, it would be presumed safety; on Friday, November 22d, 1493, he sistance to any worthy person, whatever his case the three buds will bear early flowers; with the speed of light, it would be presumed as a second safety; on Friday, November 22d, 1493, he sistance to any worthy person, whatever his case the three buds will bear early flowers; with the speed of light, it would be presumed as a second safety; on Friday, November 22d, 1493, he sistance to any worthy person, whatever his case the three buds will be a second safety in the speed of light, it would be presumed as a second safety; on Friday, November 22d, 1493, he sistance to any worthy person, whatever his safety; on Friday, November 22d, 1493, he sistance to any worthy person, whatever his safety; on Friday, November 22d, 1493, he sistance to any worthy person, whatever his safety; on Friday, November 22d, 1493, he safety in the safety safety safety in the safety sa acceptable substitutes, especially Phosphates in the latter they will not begin to expand tuous to say what can and what cannot be arrived at Hispaniola, in his second voyage religious views; until one day Cromwell said

The throwing off, of its leaves by a newlythrowing them off.

moisture from the leaves of plants more well-known literary and scientific gentleman rapidly than they are prepared to give it out; on Spring Hill, Somerville, Mass.—being the against more than the severest frost.

strength so as to overcome the intruder.

unburnt bone, which contains a considerable per-centage of ammonia. To the mixture he adds some six per cent. of the ordinary leaves and earthing celery, that they may be white

kept in rooms, their place should be is near used as a light—so that the whole Genzole.

All plants have a season of reat; d iscover or improve upon them at pleasure, is a good that season for transplanting one, and must lead to beneficent results.

What season is possible that season for transplanting that are in their most active a fate.

growth while in flower; avoid trans; planting and a weight wound up by a crank, a stream all these concentrated fertilizers is the noto- them at this period, for in all probabil ity they of air is forced into the generator, which is of these times—a man of wit and humor, right that the second with the second w On the contrary, choose the pe giod of

Potash, &c., are good; but how can they tell cuttings, as they are then most active in form- is forced through both apartments by the pump care of its own poor, and sick and infirm.

No plants can bear sudden contrasts of tem-

Remove all dead flowers from perennials

To procure a succession of roses, prune

By checking the growth of plants, you throw On this principle too is founded the valuable art of pruning.

Generally speaking, the smaller the quantity of fruit on a tree, the higher the flavor; there Grow nothing carelessly; whatever is worth fore, thin all fruits in moderation, but avoid excess. A single gooseberry on a tree, or a Many kinds of garden seeds lose their single bunch of grapes on a vine, no matter dening.

Fruit should always be gathered in dry dropped into them. The slightest bruise will structive. cause fruit to decay.

All bulbs and tubers should be placed in the ground before they begin to shoot. If suffered

Never remove the leaves from bulbs after thrown on piles, from which they would be flowering until they are quite dead. As long as the leaves retain life, they are employed in The first leaves which appear above ground preparing nourishment, and transmitting it to

Vegetables that are valued for their juiciness and mild flavor, should be grown quickly. The reverse should be the case when a strong Though rapid growth is desirable in succu-

lent vegetables, this is not the case with most flowering shrubs, which form bushy, and therefore handsomer plants, when grown

Few plants thrive in stagnant water; potted plants should therefore always have a saucers. They require but little water during The roots of very young plants are not the winter; but when they begin to grow, they

Plants in pots are more liable to be injured fibres of their roots cling to the sides of the pots, and are soon affected. If they are kept out of doors during the winter, bury the pots in the ground.

All garden hedges should be kept clear of weeds; or when the latter run to seed, they will supply your gardens with a stock against

What May be Done with Old Rags.

There is a church made of old rags actu- and Brooklyn. ally existing, near Bergen, which contains nearly one thousand persons. It is circular within, octagonal without. The relievos outside, and the statues within, the roof, the ceiling, the Corinthian capitals, are all of papier-mache, rendered water-proof by saturation in vitriol, lime-water, whey, and white of eggs. We have not yet reached this pitch hardly surprise us, inasmuch as we employ the same material in private houses, in steamboats, and in some public buildings, instead of carved decorations and plaster cornices. When Frederic the Second of Prussia set up a limited papier-mache manufactory at Berlin make the Guano remembered for a long series they are destroyed, or injured, the whole drals might, within a century, spring out of his snuff-box by the sleight-of-hand of adchurches, like stone better. But there is no saving what we may come to. It is not very property, monopolizes the supply, and puts the reach of smoke, and if their leaves be- to cover eighteen acres of ground with glass first discovered land; on Friday, January 4th, salem." as to erect a pagoda of soap-bubbles; yet 1493, he sailed on his return to Spain, which the thing is done. When we think of a pealm if he had not reached in safety, the happy reing of steady old Time.

Gas for Country Use.

By a new invention, people living in towns where no coal gas is or can be profitably formed, may still obtain the luxury of a brill-When shrubs produce an abundance of liant home-made gas-light at a cost cheaper foliage, but no flowers, either move them to a than that of the ordinary oil or fluid. The poorer soil, or cut through some of the prin- editor of the Boston Post witnessed this important improvement in complete operation | 10th, 1620, the Mayflower, with the Pilgrims Dry east winds are injurious, by absorbing a few evenings since, at the residence of a weather of this kind requires to be guarded first house into which it had been introduced in this section of the country. The light pro-If a grass plot becomes overrun with moss, duced is superior to that of coal gas, being manure the surface, and the grass will gain clearer and more powerful, as the flame is of fuller volume and burns with greater steadi-In all cases of pruning, c'ut towards you, ness, while the expense is about the same as production of Super-Phosphate, because he beginning a little below a bud, but on the op- coal gas at \$2 50 per thousand feet. It is the can thus use up the finer portion of his cal- posite side, and ending just above the bud; by combustion of benzole, a resinous liquid, sold cined bones, after separating the coarser for this means the wood will be kept alive by the at \$1 50 per gallon, mixed with atmospheric bone-black—said finer portion having hitherto bud, and no water will be able to settle about air—the gas being generated by an ingenious been exported to and sold in London for use it and cause it to rot.

as a fertilizer. To this calcined bone Mr. K.

Leaves shaded from the light do not acquire adds about an equal amount of finely ground, denth of color or strength of flavor. and from which common gas motion in Congress was made by John Adams, its needy for Coughs and Colds. We have and not inelegant apparatus, which may stand to try its virtue required to an arms. On Friday, June 4th, 1776, the ing the winter june and always found to the year, payable in advance. Subscription to the winter june and always found to the color or strength of flavor. and always found to the parameters are always found to the common gas motion in Congress was made by John Adams, its needy for Coughs and Colds. We have and not inelegant apparatus, which may stand to try its virtue required to the cause it to rot.

Leaves shaded from the light do not acquire in the house entry-way, or even be placed on motion in Congress was made by John Adams, its needy for Coughs and Colds. We have and not inelegant apparatus, which may stand to try its virtue required to the cause it to rot.

Leaves shaded from the light do not acquire in the house entry-way, or even be placed on motion in Congress was made by John Adams, its needy for Coughs and Colds. We have and not inelegant apparatus, which may stand to try its virtue required to the congress was made by John Adams, and not inelegant apparatus, which may stand to try its virtue required to the congress was made by John Adams, and not inelegant apparatus, which may stand to try its virtue required to the congress was made by John Adams, and not inelegant apparatus, which may stand to try its virtue required to the congress was made by John Adams, and not inelegant apparatus, which may stand to try its virtue required to the congress was made by John Adams, and not inelegant apparatus, which may stand to try its virtue required to the congress was made by John Adams, and not inelegant apparatus, which may stand to the congress The apparatus generates no more gas than is to be free and independent examples, we see that Light is necessary to flowers that they may immediately consumed, and requires for the acquire their proper hues; therefore, when purpose only the heat of one of the burners gas is that of the apparationt capacity for a An approduced dwelling-house is offered for \$150.

It is so constructed that by means of a rotating air-pump, which is revolved by a cord

be the character of the manufacturers, that the period of their beginning to flower for ratus is so perfectly simple, safe and durable, er the probability of abuse or perversion of that it may be managed by the dullest domes- the gift. What a pity, by the by, that rich much per tun as that bearing the same marks Profuse flowering exhausts the strength of tic, only requiring the weight to be wound men do not see the economy of being their plants, therefore remove flower-bads before up before use, and the generator to be filled own executors and trustees!—as they are be-Our State Agricultural Societies should they expand from all newly rooted cuttings twice a month, or not as often unless all the ginning to do, a little, in Boston and elselights are employed.

Steatite or Soapstone.

as a cheap material for building; first, by so happy to see the effects of his benevolence. next, by facilitating and cheapening transport- Girard College! Sir, liberality with other ation. Forty-eight years ago, stone was men's money is one of the virtues that surtaken from the mountains of Berkshire Co. Mass., by wagons forty miles to Hartford, that in charity, as in every thing else, as little Conn., thence by sloops to Boston, where should be done by proxy as may be." two fine houses were built of it, which are said be still unaffected by the weather. The expense of transportation, however, was all but ruinous. Now, blocks are taken from the ship Flying Cloud, Capt. Cressy, has made No. 10—The True Sabbath Entraced and Observe dred and fifty miles south to this City, where 21 hours; the second in 89 days and 8 hours. they are sawed, cut, polished and sold at as She sailed from New York on the 21st of

low prices as any building stone in this mar- January last. Her best day's work was on ket, though the Berkshire "Soap-stone" or the 24th of January, 360 miles in one day, Steatite is pronounced vastly superior in du- On arriving at San Francisco, she immediate rability, polish, capacity to withstand trials ly prepared to sail for Hong Kong: 2,000 by fire or water, not only to Brown stone, but tuns of merchandise were discharged in five to Marble. We recently looked through the days, and a crew of 40 men shipped in three yard of the "Metropolitan Soapstone Com- hours. This may certainly be considered pany," occupying the block bounded by Ninth dispatch, and, taken in connection with the and Tenth-avs., Thirteenth and Fourteenth- previous passages of this vessel, stamps her sts., and believe some account of the work as the fastest and most extraordinary sailer in

greasy semblance to the touch,) otherwise back to New York, and is now on her way termed Freestone, and by geologists Talc or on her third voyage around the world. Discut, polished, &c., into all manner of useful vessel that plows the ocean. and ornamental forms. Whole houses are built of it; oftener, as yet, fronts only; and no durable stone yields more readily to the saw or chisel. Cornices, friezes, &c., are cut with a sharpness and precision hitherto rarely attained, and are said to be indestructible by water, nearly so by fire, and scarcely corrosible by time. Pressed against a large emery wheel, one side of a regular block in a minute River. These two hedges, each one hundred material thus rubbed off is sufficient to pay for the cost of polishing! It is sold by the barrel as the base of paints, lubricating oil for marble dressing, &c. &c. The dressed long used it for ovens certify that they usually fect, in breaking the monotony of the landheat but once and thereupon bake all day, scape and marking out the line of the road. often baking five or six batches without reheating. The stone casings to registers are

cut one within another until of a large square

Facts about Friday.

Tribune.

From time immemorial, Friday has been looked upon as a day of ill-omen; and though this prejudice is less prevalent now than it has been of yore, when superstition had general sway, yet there are many, even in this matof audacity in our use of paper; but it should ter-of-fact age of ours, who would hesitate on a day so inauspicious to begin an undertaking of momentous import. And how many brave mariners, whose hearts unquailed could meet the wildest fury of their ocean home, would events in Russia's mission and destiny, as deblanch to even bend their sails on Friday! duced from prophecy, is the following.: "1st. But to show with how much reason this feel- He wrests a portion of the Assyrio-Macedoniing is indulged, let us examine the following an territory from Turkey, and becomes 'king important facts in connection with our own of the north.' 2d. He overthrows the Turksettlement and greatness as a nation, and we ish power, takes possession of Constantinople, will see how little cause we, Americans, have and becomes the 'dragon.' 3d. He conquers to dread the fatal day.

continent of America.

On Friday, March 5th, 1596, Henry VII. of England, gave to John Cabot his commission, which led to the discovery of North America. This is the first American State paper in England. On Friday, September 7th, 1565, Melendez founded St. Augustine. the oldest settlement in the United States by more than forty years. On Friday, November made the harbor of Provincetown. On the same day was signed that august compact, the forerunner of our present glorious constitution. On Friday, December 2d, 1620, the Pilgrims made their final landing on Plymouth Rock. at a party where one of the company had made On Friday, June 16th, 1775, Bunker Hill several puns on the names of persons present, was seized and fortified. On Friday, October remarked that he had never heard his name 8th, 1777, the surrender of Saratoga was punned upon, and did not believe it could be made, which had such great power and influ- done. "There is nothing in the world more ence in inducing France to declare for our easy, sir," replied the punster; "just lop off cause. On Friday, September 22d, 1780, the half the name, and it is Dun." treason of Arnold was discovered.

On Friday, Oct. 19th, 1781, the surrender

Thus he may be with the other nations, Americans need never dread to begin on Friday any undertaking, however momentous great gifts and no grace. It doth not say, it may be.

listening, a few evenings ago, to the conversathat is a certain forerunner of glory. tion of one of the most wise and learned men partially filled with benzole. The generator withal—we heard these remarks: "On the contains a vaporator exposing a large surface whole, I don't like long-tailed charities. It poke." They know that Phosphate, Guano, flowering in preference to any other for taking of benzole to the action of the air as the latter is but right that each generation should take and weight, and the thus vaporated benzole, Great foundations seldom have a proportion- because they have not examined them, and

where. When a man of affluence says, 'I am rich enough—I will acquire no more—I will give my income to charity from this date, he has taken a great step, and soon finds give The railroads of our country are destined ing-wise and judicious giving-almost as to extend immensely the employment of stone easy as gathering! And then it makes him discovering and developing choice varieties The frequent wastefulness and mismanageor quarries during the process of construction; ment of corporations is astonishing. Look at vived the effects of the fall of Adam! I think

[Boston Post.

GREAT SAILING.—The splendid clipper same quarries sixty miles north west by the two quickest passages between New York same quarries sixty miles north west by the two quickest passages between New York | 16 pp.

Western Railroad to Albany, thence one hun- and San Francisco; the first in 89 days and No. 11—Religious Liberty Enc. geredby Legislative the world. She is but three years old and during that time has performed two voyages The "Soapstone" (so called from its soapy, around the world, one to San Francisco and Steatite, is quarried in Middlefield, Hampshire patch has marked her course from the com-County, Mass., some twenty miles west of mencement of her career, and she now stands Springfield, on the Western Railroad. Thence on this last trip as having excelled not only t is brought without change of cars to the the world but herself, and as having performyard already designated, where it is sawed, ed more since she was built than any other had in a bound volume. Price 50 cents.

ONE HUNDRED MILES OF HEDGE.—The Illinois Central Railroad Company have contracted with James Sumpter & Co., of Montgomery County, Ohio, for hedging with osage orange one hundred miles of the Illinois Central Railway. The contract commences fifty miles long, will require about two millions of osage plants. The ground along the line is to be broken this summer, and the planting to be done in the spring of 1855. The portion stone is used to line furnaces, build ovens, Grand Prairie of Illinois, where groves are Seventh-day Baptist Denomination. It aims to pro to be hedged is through the center of the encase registers, &c., and finally small blocks of it are sold for feet-warmers during exposure plants of this hedge will be the only thing in same time that it urges obedience to the command plants of God and the faith of Jesus. Its columns are to cold—this stone being very slow to impart the shape of the tree in sight upon some parts or diffuse heat—so that the Shakers who have of the line. It will have a very pleasing ef-

PATENT ELASTIC HORSESHOE.—This invenonly a core remains, and of this is made a tion is calling out numerous eulogiums. feet-warmer! Thus, of a car-load of rough | The shoe is of German spring steel padded stone blocks from the quarry, every particle with gum elastic, and it is said will outwear down to the very dust, is converted to some several common shoes. All concussions and use, and sold off the premises as fast as pro- consequent heat is avoided, and hence those duced. Several houses and fronts of this causes by which so many valuable horses are stone have already been erected in New York | lamed and ruined, are by this invention almost entirely obviated. A gentleman who has had them upon a very valuable animal for four months, writes to the inventor: "Before applying them, my horse had always shrunk whenever he struck upon the pavement or hard road, but now he strikes boldly and freely, and moves with far greater ease and

DESTINY OF RUSSIA.—The author of "The Coming Struggle" has published another book, in which he says that the summary of the continental nations, and becomes ' Gog of On Friday, August 3d, 1492, Christopher Magog;" but "he attempts the conquest of Columbus sailed on his great voyage of discovery; on Friday. October 19th 1499 he hosts in the rellevant of Tobard Laborated With all his control of the United States when paid in advance, or covery; on Friday. October 19th 1499 he hosts in the rellevant of Tobard Laborated With all his control of the United States when paid in advance.

It is related of the celebrated John Howe, until the others are in full foliage, and will achieved by science and art under the train- to America; on Friday, June 13th, 1494, he, to him, "Mr. Howe, you have asked favors though unknown to himself, discovered the for everybody except yourself; pray when does your turn come?" "My turn, my lord protector," said Howe, " is always come when I can serve another.'

About Honnifah, chief of a Turkish sect, received a blow from a ruffian, and rebuked him in these terms, not unworthy of Christian imitation: "If I were vindictive, I should return you outrage for outrage; if I were an informer, I should accuse you before the caliph; but I prefer putting up a prayer to God, that in the day of judgment he will cause me to enter heaven with you.'

A gentleman named Dunlop being present

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is a most excellent try it. It can be had at almost any of the Drug Stores. So says the Hollidaysburg (Pa.)

Great grace and small gifts are better than "the Lord gives gifts and glory," but "the "the Lord gives gifts and glory," but "the Lord gives grace and glory." Blessed is such an one, to whom the Lord giveth grace, for that is a certain forerunner of glory.

A man has no more right to utter untruths to his own disparagement than to his own praise. Truth is absolute. It is obligatory under all circumstances, and in all relations.

Liabilities of these who take Periodicals.

The laws declare that any person to whom a Periodical sent, is responsible for payment, if he receives the paper, or makes use of it, even if he has never subscribed for it, or he makes use of it, even if he has never subscribed for it, or he makes use of it, even if he has never subscribed for it, or he makes use of it, even if he has never subscribed for it, or he makes use of it, even if he has never subscribed for it, or he take the paper from the office or person with whom the paper is left, but to-nollify the Publisher that he does not wish to it.

If papers are sent to a post-office, store or tavern, or other place of deposit, and are not taken by the person to whom he are sent, the gostmaster, store, or tavern-keeper, &c., is responsible for the payment until he receives the paper, or or other take the paper is left, but to-nollify the Publisher that he does not wish to it. Long-Tailed Charities."—As we were an one, to whom the Lord giveth grace, for

There are truths which some men despise just how much of these ingredients respect- ing roots.

ively is contained in the compound proffered Plants, when in bloom, have all their juices combining with the air, produces a gas of the ate superstructure. The greater the remove which they will not examine because they highest quality for illumination. The apparation of the donor, the great- despise.

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

No. 1—Reasons for introducing the Sabbath of the Fourth Commandment to the consideration of the Christian Public. 28 pp.

No. 2—Moral Nature and Scriptural Observance of the Sabbath. 52 pp.

No. 3-Authority for the Change of the Day of the Sabbath... 23 pp.
No. 4—The Sabbath and Lord's Day: A History of 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 eachweek, 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

Enactments. 16 pp.
No. 12—Misuse of the Term Sabbath. 8 pp. No. 13-The Bible Sabbath. 24 pp. No. 14—Delaying Obedience. 4 pp.
No. 15—An Appeal for the Restoration of the Bible the a he es outse all m

tated what of att

siasti

rathe

oppo gation

and t

isting

obser ian S

those

corre to the

prope

facts. Bu

he sh

charg

will t

accom

peculi case; princ

favor

vance

ence

is to

that

Histo

when

the in

with

ner

The

write

regre

comp

expr

scioù

havin

admi

plisk

arigh

achie

his a

of S

the

Sabbath, in an Address to the Baptists, from the Seventh day Baptist General Conference. 40 pp. The Society has also published the following works 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 Ot.. in 1802; now republished in a revised form 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

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, Corres ponding Secretary of the American Sabbath Tract, So ciety, No. 9 Spruce-st., New York.

miles south of Chicago, near the Kankakee Seventh-day Baptist Publishing Soc.'s Publications

The Sabbath Recorder. Published Weekly."

Terms-\$2 00 per Annum, in Advance. The Sabbath Recorder is devoted to the exposition ments of God and the faith of Jesus. Its columns are diffuse knowledge, reclaim the inchriate, and enfran chise the enslaved. In its Literary and Intelligence Departments, care is taken to furnish matter adapted to the wants and tastes of every class of readers. As a Religious and Family Newspaper, it is intended that the Recorder shall rank among the best.

The Sabbath-School Visitor, Published Monthly.

Terms per Annum-Isvariably in advance One copy..... 8 Twelve copies to one address..... 2 00

The Seventh-day Baptist Memorial

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

Orders and remittances for the above should be addressed to the General Agent, George B. Utter, No. 9 Spruce-st., New York

The postage on the Sabbath-School Visitor is 3 cents a year in the State of New York, and 6 cents in any other part of the United States, payable in advance.

Local Agents for the Recorder.

RHODE ISLAND. 1st Hopkinton. C. M. Lewis. 2d Hopkinton. Charles Spice Alfred Center .. N. V. Hull, amestown...Wm. A. Weede Berlin. John Whitford. Brookfield. Andrew Babcock arlborough. David Clawe DeRuyter . B. G. Stillman. State Bridge. John Parmalee. Genesee . W. P. Langworthy, Gowands. Delos C. Burdick. Plainfield..E. B. Titaworth

PENNSYLVANIA. Crossingville..Benj.Stelle Hebron..Hiram W. Babcock Quincy..Abram Burger. VIRGINIA. Lincklaen. Daniel C. Burdick.

Portville . Albert S. Crandell.
Preston. J. C. Maxson.
Richburgh . John B. Cottrell.
Rodman . Nathan Gilbert.
Seckett's Harbor . Elias Frint.
Seckett's Harbor . Elias Frint.
Secott. James Hubbard.
Secott. James Hubbard.
Secott. James Hubbard.
Secott. James Hubbard.
Secott . James J South Otselic. Francis Tallett Utics. Z. Campbell Stephentown. J. B. Maxson. Walworth. H. W. Randol Whitewater. Abel D. Bond Whitewater. Abel D. Bond ILLINOIS. Farmington. . Dennis Saunde Watson .. Halsey Stillman. West Genesec .. E. I. Maxson

The Sabbath Recorder. PUBLISHED WEEKLY By the Seventh-day Baptist Publishing Society,

NO. 9 SPRUCE-STREET. NEW YORK.

Payments received will be acknowledged in the

Paper so as to indicate the times to which they reach No paper discontinued until arrearages are paid except at the discretion of the publisher. Communications, orders andremittances should be directed, post-paid, to

GEO. B. UTTER, No. 9 Sprace-at., New York Liabilities of these who take Periodicals.

Rates of Advertising. For a squ re of 16 lines or less one insertion.

each subsequent insertion, 600 For each additional square, two-thirds the above roles