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

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

Sabhath Recorder.

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NEW YORK, FIFTH-DAY, MARCH 29, 1855.

WHOLE NO. 562.

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The Sabhath Recorder.

TRACT OPERATIONS.

Continued from the Recorder of March 22d.

Jews, and gave them some Tracts. I also good-day. proposed to them the subject of lecturing in

their place of worship, and made some pleasant acquaintances among them. But as their place, I found them at the Express office, and | are looked upon as idle vagaries, and our synagogue was not a very eligible place for my purpose, and finding that some might not day at night I had disposed of as many of garded as a stupid, unfortunate, and mischievincline to let it, I did not press the matter. them as I thought best to leave there, as I ous infringement upon good order. They The evening after Sabbath was the time advertised for C. M. Clay to lecture in New and went as far as Meriden, and stopped for views on the subject, if indeed they have any Haven upon the Tyranny of Slavery. I went the night. The weather, which had been ex- views of it whatever. Therefore it is certain, London, one week before, the admittance was twenty-five cents per head; the lecture at New Haven was free, and very numerously morning. During the fore part of the day, I time. It must cost labor. It must cost paattended, the large Hall where it was given made my way about town through the snow, tience. No great result can be immediately being filled to its utmost capacity. The lec. and disposed of what tracts I could spare, produced. It is impossible, except by the and reserve a few for those who might attend power of God, which, though I think we have turer used no notes, but spoke for about an my lecture at New Haven, where I arrived | no reason or right to expect he will employ, hour in a manly, argumentative, and forcible the same evening.

manner. I heard the lecture afterwards spoken of as the best they had ever heard in New | give notice of my lecture, which I did in two | with his glory and our duty. Haven. On First day morning I attended Dr. of the daily papers. One of them, the Pal- But it is as certain that the arguments or ladium, inserted the notice free of charge, facts in the case, (when made known,) will Phelps' church, and heard him preach. In the afternoon I went to Dr. Croswell's (Epis- | under the head of thengious intengence. | cide in our favor, as it is that it will require copal) church, and heard a good sermon by package of tracts to be sent me at Bridge. the money, the time, the labor, and the pathe very venerable looking doctor. I judged port. Sabbath, attended the Synagogue in tience, to get the truth before that mind. It him to be aged about seventy; and his hair, which was thick, long, and naturally curled, my Hotel. In the afternoon Dr. Phelps call- scheme of Sabbath doctrine, among Protestwas as white as his surplice.

Wishing to visit Hartford and some other When I went into the pulpit to fulfill my en- comparatively in a few years; for the seeds places in that vicinity, I concluded my arrange- gagement at Dr. P.'s the next morning, I saw of destruction are in that scheme of falsements with the Universalists to discourse on that Mr. Hodsdon, the Universalist minister, hood, and truth is against it. But in the prothe subject of the Sabbath in their house on at whose church I was to speak in the eve- gress of these affairs, the departments of re the next First-day, or the evening following. hink it very strange that he should be there, traversed, and their converging beams of

While at New Haven, I went one day into considering the novel circumstances of the light brought to illuminate the point in hand, the railroad depot, and distributed some case, especially as I knew that they used their which the dominant and interested portions utmost stretch of the spirit of the age will Tracts to the persons present, as I was in house for their Sunday School in the forenoon, of an insane church have for ages been try- allow. and only had preaching in the afternoon and | ing to veil in impenetrable darkness. the practice of doing. At the time I speak evening. I rather suspected, however, that of, I had considerable conversation with sev eral individuals, and among the rest was a Congregational minister. When we had talked some time, and he had about exhausted his means of defense of the practice of rather fine appearing congregation, and quite Sabbath cause, which has been ordained for Sunday-keeping, he gave me the history of his first acquaintance with the Seventh-day Baptists. It was substantially as follows: preaching I am accustomed to hear. Perhaps | be led to think the object had been forgotten. When he was a boy, he said, he lived in Verl ought to mention, that Mr. H. invited me to a seat in the desk with him, which I accepted mont, and there being some person sick in and at his request made the opening prayer. FOOTPRINTS OF JEHOVAH IN THE AGES his neighborhood, who had a relative in Rens-Whether he felt honored, or not, by the intiselaer County, N. Y., whom they wished to macy practically carried on hetween us, I see, he was sent down to bring the person up | did not apprehend any danger; though it was somewhat closer than is sometimes permitted to Vermont. And as it was a case of necesme, even among those whose theological and sity, it was so arranged that a part, at least, ecclesiastical relationship to myself is under of the journey down to Rensselaer was perstood to be much nearer than his. At the formed on Sunday, as he called it. His way led him through the Seventh-day Baptist set- I should give a discourse at that place in the land. From what is said of the condition of be no law in any State "respecting an estab- our statute books prior to the adoption of the one by brother Williams in Baltimore, the tlement in the town of Berlin, and not being evening-he also explained the nature of my the earth in its incipient stage, and what is accustomed to see people at work on that subject, and object of my agency, and expressed a readiness to hear and consider what day, he was surprised to find them busily enmight have to offer. The congregation in gaged in their usual employments. Among the evening was, I thought, quite as large as others he chanced to see, was a man digging it was in the afternoon, and they gave very post-holes near the road-side, whom he ac- close attention. They seemed to be interested. costed, and inquired, "What do you do with good music. The closing piece was rich. It was a fine anthem; and was performed with a the Sabbath down here ?" to which the man at work coolly replied, "We let it out to freeness of style, and a copiousness and amplitude of voice, which produced a good effect. travelers." My friend said, though he was but a boy at the time, yet the answer of the and introduced me to a gentleman that I judged man at work was perfectly intelligible to him, to be one of his leading members, who said and he rode along without asking any more he had been very much interested in my disquestions. And thus our conversation ended. course. I will not estimate the value of these compliments, as my readers know what it is Towards the last of the week, I left New Haven and went to Suffield, a New England as well as I. Mr. H. also invited me to call on him again if I came to the city, and I, after village some sixteen miles above Hartford, thanking him for his liberality extended to and called at Mr. Thaddeus Spencer's, whose me, bade him good night, and went to my wife is a member of the Seventh-day Baptist | lodgings. The following morning I noticed in one of church at Pawcatuck, R. I. Mr. and Mrs. the New Haven papers, that one of the Hart-S. received and entertained me in a very ford papers had noticed the receipt of some kind manner. I met two other members of tracts on the Sabbath, and signified that it was the Pawcatuck church at Mr. Spencer's, one much more important to have a Sabbath than to contend merely for the name of the thing. a sister and the other a cousin of Mrs. S., Thought I to myself, "Those are my sentiwho were attending the flourishing seminary I tried to get hold of the Hartford of learning located in that village. The afments." ternoon of the day I arrived at Suffield was the time of the covenant or preparatory meeting of the Baptist church in that place remark of the editor to refer to them. -Accompanied by Mrs. S. and one of the young ladies, I attended the meeting, and was introduced to the pastor of the church, Rev. Mr. Ives, a very interesting man, and I think an able minister. The meeting that afternoon was quite interesting. One thing that enhanc-

"Third-I fear our people lack a compre- it. It was all done without the solar rays; the week, or any agreement made for a work up cross," in the quaint language of one, and think we might see the propriety of the measune. I told him we had had the question up, hension of, or faith in, the utility of their ex- no sun had yet shone upon the earth ! Of to be performed on that day, to be null and is related to the genuine revival spirit some but that I was of the opinion, that the Seventh- penditures in the Sabbath cause, because they course it was not done philosophically. The dry Baptists, as a people, would never adopt habituate themselves to judge of the matter heathen early worshiped the sun as the great on that particular day, at funerals, not be emthat view of the matter. At that juncture, by the consideration, whether there are conimpregnator and fructifier of nature; but braced in the operation of these laws?) one of Mr. Ives' deacons came in (with whom versions to the Sabbath or not. They should on the evening previous I had an interesting remember, that to convince people that there Moses relates the production of every species When the Constitution says that "no State On Sabbath, January 27th, I went to the conversation, and gave him a tract,) and he is no plea for the civil injustice done to us by of vegetation ere the sun was made to shine shall pass any law impairing the obligation of synagogue, introduced myself to some of the having business with the Elder, I bade them the Sunday laws, and that our views are conupon the earth ! It is manifest, therefore, sistent with the strictest Christian integrity,

that he did not attempt to write as a philoso- and positively prohibits the passage of any I reached Hartford that afternoon, and put is doing something. Our people should rep at the Eagle Hotel. Having ordered a member, that when we go beyond the immeackage of Sabbath publications for that diate vicinity of our Societies, our sentiments Jehovah. S. D.

The recent decision of Judge Roose- makes the phrase, "law impairing the oblicommenced distributing them, and by the next practice of keeping the seventh day is revelt-that the proprietors of Sunday papers cannot collect by law their bills for adverwished some for other places on the route should remember, that the mass of society tising, because a contract to advertise on Sun- sidered binding by the laws of the State at back to New Haven. I then took the cars has had no opportunity to gain any correct day is a contract to do an illegal act-has the time they were made. To thus render to hear him. At his lecture given in New ceedingly cold ever since I left New Haven, that to render a correct general opinion, (so the subject of Sunday laws in general, and destroy the meaning of the whole Constitution, had by this time so moderated that there was far as our agency is involved in the work,) their relation to the Constitution of the United a severe snow storm during the night, which even possible, we have got a vast work to do. States. The following, from the New York interrupted the trains on the road the next It will, it must, cost money. It must cost Dispatch, is worthy of being placed on record.

The first article of the Amendments to the The next thing to be attended to, was to trust he will exert as fully as may consist United States Constitution commences as follows:

lishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise under the head of "Religious Intelligence." | correct the public mind, and cause it to de- thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press," etc.

Yet, in the face of this, there is a law on H respecting an establishment of religion," and the morning, and spent the rest of the day at is certain, beyond a doubt, that the whole abridging the freedom of the press," by making the publication of a paper on a cered on me, and asked me to preach for him ants, generally, will be shortly overthrown. tain day of the week an indictable offense. the next morning, which I engaged to do. I do not mean in a few days, or months, but religions, and compels the citizens of other religions and of no religion to a mock compliance with that which their consciences disning, was in the congregation. I did not vealed truth, and historic facts, must be approve, inflicting punishment for disobedience as near to burning at the stake as the

void. (Are marriage contracts exceptions, what as the contortions of a galvanized corpse and shall materials used, and labor performed, | are to the pulsations of real life. [Chronicle.

WEEP NOT FOR HER.

Weep not for her! Her span was like the sky, Whose thousand stars shine beautiful and bright. contracts," it does not except those made on Like flowers that know not what it is to die, a particular day-it covers the entire ground, Like long-linked shadows months of polar light, Like music floating o'er a waveless lake, pher, but as a narrator of the footprints of such law whatever; nor can the most astute While echo answers from the flowery brake, Weep not for her! quibbler make out a case by asserting that

> Weep not for her ! She died in early youth, the use of the conjunction or instead of nor Ere hope had lost its rich romantic hues, When human bosoms seemed the homes of truth, gation of contracts," a mere repetition of the And earth still gleam'd with beauty's radiant dews. Her summer prime waned not to days that freeze, Her wine of life was not run to the lees: Weep not for her!

> > Weep not for her! By flest or slow decay, It never grieved her bosom's core to mark The playmates of her childhood wane away, Her prospects wither, and her hopes grow dark. Translated by her God, with spirit shriven, She pass'd as 't were on smiles, from earth to heaven: Weep not for her!

Weep not for her! It was not hers to feel The miseries that corrode amassing years, Gainst dreams of baffled bliss the heart to steel, To wander sad down age's vale of tears, entered into on any particular day, or having As whirl the wither'd leaves from friendship's tree And on earth's wintry wold alone to be: Weep not for her!

Weep not for her! She is an angel now, And treads the sapphire floors of Paradise, All darkness wiped from her refulgent brow. have the right to pass laws "respecting an Sin, sorrow, suffering, banished from her eyes establishment of religion" and "abridging the Victorious over death, to her appear freedom of the press," we reply, that the The vista'd joys of heaven's eternal years; Weep not for her! State of New York has no such right. Sec-

Weep not for her ! Her memory is the shrine Of pleasant thoughts, soft as the scent of flowers, Jalm as on windless eve the sun's decline, "The free exercise and enjoyment of religious pro-Sweet as the song of birds among the bowers, Rich as a rainbow with its hues of light, Pure as the moonshine of an autumn night: sind; and no person shall be rendered incompetent Weep not for her!

> Weep not for her! There is no cause of wo; But rather nerve the spirit that it walk Unshrinking o'er the thorny path below, And from earth's low defilements keep theo back.

o, when a few fleet swerving years have flown, e'll meet thee at heaven's gate-and letd thee on : Weep not for her! [Moir.

HOUSEHOLD BAPTISMS.

The advocates of Infant Baptism parade with great ostentation the shade of a shadow

CONSTITUTION AND SUNDAY LAWS.

"Congress shall make no law respecting an estab-

the statute books of the State of New York The law assumes the "establishment" of the

called forth several well-written articles on the clause would be to entirely pervert and

Christian religion to the exclusion of all other

Will it be held, that in prohibiting Congress

preceding one, "expost facto law," so that it shall cover only such contracts as were conin which or is invariably used for nor. Besides, the punctuation is against such a construction; and no where in the Constitution is the power given to the States to pass laws 'impairing the obligation" of any particular class of contracts; and much less of contracts

reference to that day; and far less still of such contracts as are considered binding if made on any other day. If it should still be insisted, that the States

tion 3, of Article I., of the State Constitution, reads thus: fession and worship, without discrimination or preference, shall forever be allowed in this State to all manto be a witness ornaccount of his opinions in matters of religious belief, but the liberty of conscience hereby secured shall not be so construed as to excuse acts of licentiousness, or justify practices inconsistent with the peace or safety of the State." Here the exceptions are confined to such practices only as would be injurious on all days, and contrary to the spirit of republican-

ism or political freedom. No one day is singled out as being of such a character that

the virtues of other days are vices on that.

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priate in this place :---

First-I fear that many of our people do nanifest they could not have been formed membership with them. Mr. Ives asked me not fully appreciate the labors, privations, before such localities were provided for them. to preach for him the next morning, to which and undesirable concomitants of an agency To a great extent, this is likewise true of I consented, and attended through the serv- for the propagation of their views of the Sabtwo salvations to me. ices of the day and evening. The Eaptist bath-that is, to go from home to preach what vegetation-grasses, herbs, trees, in all their siders all religious equal, and guarantees all of hosts ? We once knew a shurch member, who, as church at Suffield is very large. I think they almost every body dislikes to hear, and hates vast variety, but each in its maturity, yielding equal rights. The individual is responsible seeds and fruits each after its own peculiar to no human power for his religious notions, soon as he was revived, quarreled so with his still worse to practice. told me it had some eight or nine hundred kind. From what is said Gen. 2: 4, 5, we and cannot be privileged nor restrained for brethren, because they did not feel as he did, Second-I am of the opinion, that they are them under the Constitution of the United as to produce around him anything rather members. Having writing to do, I remained not aware of the cost of getting suitable places to preach in on that subject. In the country, are assured that each was made before it at Suffield till Third-day. Before I left, I States. called on Mr. Ives, and presented him an as- and most country villages, no places can be grew. Was not this done, and the statement a long conversation with him on the points of let their places of worship for that object, and suitable Halls are not there met with. In the till a new excitement came over him, and he thing can be produced but by the same laws difference between us. Among other things, cities, where Halls can be had which are suitreads as follows: that now govern natural productions? Mr. Ives expressed his views on communion, able, they rent at prices from ten to fifty dol (in substance, that of communing with all lars per evening—ten and fifteen dollars immersed believers,) and suggested the pro- being the usual price of such as would be seasons had yet performed a natural circuit, tracts," &c. priety of their people and ours commaning thought fit for the purpose. And yet it is no more reasonable to expect to advance the together, and also a wish that we should take more reasonable to by tracts merely, with-Associations or Conference, and seened to element or law of God's kingdom. an an the state and the state of the state work.

While it is our duty to economize, and em-

out of his usual order, in this cause, yet I

Mr. H. was not in the habit of attending Dr. | ploy such means and agencies as will do the P.'s church very often. At two o'clock I most execution at the least cost, I think it went to Mr. H.'s church to hear him preach. will be found indispensable to use the whole I found that he had quite a fine house, and a diversity and variety of that talent in the respectable in numbers. The sermon was good. holding up the church of God in the world. For closeness of application, and spirituality of And yet, as there is next to nothing being tee to every State in the Union a republican bearing, it was more than an average with the contributed to carry on the work, one would form of government?" Is that republican in press."

L. CRANDALL.

OF REVELATION-NO. 5. The Third day,

The third day is distinguished by the sepration of the water from the land, and the formation of seas and dry land, and the proclose of the service, Mr. H. gave notice that duction of vegetation from the new-made States of the Union, and that there shall said of the third day's creation, it is obvious, that at first the earth was a soft, unshaped, permeable mass. When, therefore, "God on civil and political grounds. In short. gathered together into one place, and let the The full choir and fine organ gave us some dry land appear," it is easy to imagine the ain rose, no river flowed, no vale was formed, | flict with our form of government, or with the | thing else in its place. nor hill, nor plain, was seen; but earth, hav-Mr. H. at the close thanked me for my sermon, ing received her alkalies, salts, and acids, co hesive, crystaline, and attractive properties; its metalic bases, and igneous or irruptive powers; Jehovah speaks, and earth's foundarush from the rising lands and groove the yet soft and permeable surface into valleys and ravines; and the concentrating rivulets chan- duals-giving each citizen the right to work, clause of the sixth article of the Constitution nel out the plain with the enduring river worship, or play, on any or all days of the of the United States, which says :----

courses. Such was the antediluvian earth, seven and such is the appearance of earth now, and such is the process which often occurs in the er such were the process or not, it is the plain is there any thing which excludes the man of of any State to the contrary notwithstandin .' testimony of Jehovah, that the formation of no religion. The fact of administering the seas and dry land took place within the period of one day. "The sea is his, and he made it; his hands formed the dry land.' stood fast." The order of occurrence is natural and striking; it precedes vegetation and animated beings have a specific element nemost of them localities suited to their instincts

moved from these localities, so it is equally himself to the church, asking baptism and

So much for religious freedom in the State from making inquisitorial laws, the right to of New York. Now for the freedom of unite Church and State, and force citizens of the United States into certain religious obof Section 8, of Article I., of the State Conservances, was especially reserved to the institution, reads as follows: dividual States? If so, how shall we inter-

"Every citizen may freely speak, write, and pubpret the clause in Article IV, Section 10. h his sentiments on all subjects, being responsible which says, "the United States shall guaranfor the abuse of that right; and no law shall be passed to restrain or abridge the liberty of speech or of the

a single State which is anti-republican in the United States? Is it republican for the individual to do what would be anti-republican for the whole collective body to do? One of the vital elements of republicanism is a separation citizen may do that on Sunday which he or of Church and State, and when the Constitution says that "the United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government," we understand it to mean that there shall be no com- to pass laws abridging the freedom of the inbination of Church and State in any of the dividual or of the press on any day of the

Constitution. Nor has any State the right to consent, giving the individual all the freedom that can be claimed for any body of indivi

Further, there is nothing in the Constitution of the United States which disgualifies a member of any religious denomination from of the land; and the Judges in every State shall be local changes taking place at this day. Wheth- filling the Chair of the Chief Magistracy; nor bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws

there a dealers have been grainer inferious within and included receiption with respect to a state of a set with

oath of office on the Bible cannot be construed WAKING UP CROSS paper containing the notice alluded to, but into giving either the Jewish or Christian redid not find it. I had a few days before left An excited state of religious feeling is no ligion any preference-it is simply an acsome tracts in several of the printing offices certain sign of a revival in a church. It deknowledgment of the prevalence of those rein Hartford, and of course I understood the pends very much upon the character of the pleasure." It was not the production of ages of debris ligions, and of the supposed necessity of and convulsion. "He commanded, and it swearing men on that which they deem most feelings brought into activity. Are they those Leaving New Haven, I went to Bridgewhich arise from an inward assurance of our sacred. It implies that the Protestant shall port, hoping to find some Sabbath publications gracious acceptance of God through Christ? | near forty years preaching of Christ, I think be sworn on the Protestant Bible, the Catholic to distribute there ; but finding none, I went or are they the mere chafings of conscience I would rather beg my bread all the laboring on the Cross or the Catholic Bible, the Jew to New York that evening, and the next day under a sense of guilt and backsliding ? Does | days of the week, for an opportunity of pubanimated being. It is a fixed fact, that all on the Old Testament, the Persian on the returned home, having had a pretty laborious our spirit sweetly repose in the Divine pro-Zenda Vesta, the Hindoo on the Sastra, and mises ? or is it lashed into a foam by frequent out such a privilege, to enjoy the richest nostour of about a month, and not a little excessary to their natures, water or air; and the Infidel on his Honor. The Constitution meetings, and other external means of excite- sessions on earth." "O labor, labor, "said he ed the interest of the occasion was, that a posure during the severe weather of the cannot be legitimately interpreted to exclude ment? Do we breathe the atmosphere of to his sons, "to win souls to Christ." any of these religions, nor to give any of them young man, a student in the Academy, gave love and holy joy? or merely of a heated The following remarks seem to me approand habits. As they cannot live when re- preference over the others; nor can it be in his experience, and made an offering of construed to admit any religious emblem or zeal, without knowledge or truth as fuel to

of argument furnished by the "household speech and of the press. The first sentence | baptisms" recorded in the New Testament. They say that there must have been infants in these households, and that therefore infant baptism is Scriptural.- Now the immediate contexts in which these statements occur utterly demolish this sophism-for the household of Lydia are called subsequently "the brethren"-Acts 16: 40; the house-Here no day is singled out as an exception, hold of the jailor were all believers, for "he and therefore the right hereby guaranteed exrejoiced, believing in God, with all his house" tends to all days alike. Under the Constitu--Acts 16: 34; and of the "household of tion of the State of New York, each and every Stephanas," it is said that "they addicted

themselves to the ministry of saints," I Cor. she may do on Monday, the apple and peanut 16:15. But as if still more effectually to laws of New York and Brooklyn cities to the silence such an absurd argument, God often contrary notwithstanding. Neither the State grants his servants now the privilege of bap-Legislature nor City Councils have any power tizing whole "households" in which not an in fant is found. In our revival redord last week. wenoticed two of these "household baptisms." week whatever. If any such laws existed in lishment of religion"-no law compelling any present State Constitution, they were annulled other by brother Cole in Washington. Look individual to do any thing on religious grounds, by that adoption-by the labors of the wisest at this fact. In the whole history of the Acts nor allowing him to do any thing on religious | men of the State, chosen by the people from | of the Apostles, extending over many years, grounds, which he would not be allowed to do among themselves to embody the popular embracing the triumphs of the gospel in sentiment in a State Constitution, which met many countries, and the baptism of thousands said, Let the waters under the heavens be neither the individual State nor the United with almost unanimous approval through the of believers, only three "household baptisms' States can constitutionally grant any religious | ballot box. The seal of the highest authority | are recorded, while here in one week, in two privileges, nor make any religious exactions, in the State is set upon that instrument, which cities within forty miles of each other, two. nor do any thing more than tolerate and pro- | must remain in full force until the same au- | such baptisms occurred. Had it been the process. At first no ocean rolled, no mount- tect all religions which do not in any way con- thority shall see fit to annul it and put some. custom of the apostles to baptize the household of every believer upon his conversion,

We hold that the Constitution of the State | whether it contained infants or not. believer pass any law abridging the "freedom of the of New York but reiterates and reconfirms or not, would not the record of such baptisms press," on any day whatever. There is no the principles contained in the Federal Con. have been almost innumerable ? How is it provision made for any day, which any reli- stitution in reference to religious and civil that we have only three mentioned ? Plainly gious sect may deem sacred, on which the freedom; and that the recent decision by because they were rare instances, occurring as "freedom of speech or of the press," or of Judge Roosevelt is in direct violation, in letter they do now in Baptist churches, only occations instantly were fixed. As the mountains amusement, or of business of any kind, shall and spirit, of both Constitutions. He, by his sionally. The records of the Acts of the rise, the ocean's bed is formed; the waters be in any way restricted by law, either State decision, not only enforces a dead law-re- Apostles thus accord exactly with the practice or National-the whole being left to popular | pealed by the State Constitution, which went | of the Baptists, and of no other denomination. [True Union.

THE CONVERSION OF SINNERS."

"I would think it a greater happiness," said Matthew Henry, " to gain one soul to Christ, than mountains of silver and gold to myself. If I do not gain souls, I shall enjoy all other gains with very little satisfaction, and I would rather beg my bread from door to door, than undertake this great work."

Doddridge. writing to a friend, remarked. 'I long for the conversion of souls more sensibly than for any thing besides. Methinks I could not only labor, but die for it, with

Similar is the death-bed testimony of the sainted Brown, of Haddington : " Now, after lishing the gospel on the Sabbain, than with-

in Commany in contration with the Date

Rutherford " could assure his flock that they were the object of his tears, cares, fears, and authority to be more sacred than another. the flame? Are we profoundly humble be- daily prayers; that he labored among them All are alike, so far as the Constitution of the fore the Lord, and anxious chiefly that our early and late. And my witnes," said he United States is concerned. It is based on Master may be glorified? or is it in our heart "is above, that your heaven would be two the broad principle of religious toleration, con- to say, " Come, behold my zeal for the Lord heavens to me, and the salvation of you all a Fleming, in his "Fulfillment of Scriptures." mentions one John Welch, "often in the coldest winter nights rising for prayer, found weeping on the ground, and wrestling with than a revival state. After brow-beating them the Lord on account of his people, and saying But if it should still be contended that it is for a time to no purpose, except to disgust to his wife, when she pressed him for an exsortment of our Sabbath tracts, and had quite had for that purpose, as the churches will not made, to disprove the sceptical theories of a State right to enforce religious observances and offend them, he would give up in despair, planation of his distress, "I have the souls of such vaunting theorists as assume that no- by law, we would refer to Article I, Section and relapse again into his former coldness, three thousand to answer for, while I know 10, of the United States Constitution, which and you would hear and see no more of him not how it is with many of them." Brainerd could say of himself, on more than would go through the same process with the one occasion, "I cared not where or how I It is obvious from the narrative, that no facto law, or law impairing the obligation of con-easons had yet performed a natural circuit. "Sc. " Sc. " No State shall pass any bill of attainder, expost same result. His excited religious feelings lived, or what hardships 1 went through, were not those of joy in God, the fellowship so that I could but gain souls to Christ. Now, the Sunday laws in the statute books of the Spirit, and the consolation of a good While I was asleep, I dreamed of these things. as now they do, producing the bud, the leaf, of the State of New York, not only abridge hope through grace, but merely of awakened and when I waked, the first thing I thought, the blossom, the embryo, the matured, ripened of the freedom of the press," but they "impair guilt at a sense of his own backslidings, for of was this great work. All my desire, was the subject up in our public meetings, that is, out the living preacher, than it is any other fruit; yet each species was complete for the obligation of contracts," by declaring any which he hoped to atone by abusing other for the living preacher, than it is any other fruit; yet each species was complete for the obligation of contracts," by declaring any which he hoped to atone by abusing other for the living preacher, than it is any other fruit; yet each species was complete for the obligation of contracts," by declaring any food, ere yet a creature was made to eat of agreement entered into on a certain day of for living as he had done. This is "waking hope was in God." 1.1. - It danna sain stellam enorale F

into effect so recently as the first day of January 1847-but totally ignores the second "The Constitution and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof; and all treaties made. or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States; shall be the supreme law

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THE SABBATH RECORDER, MARCH 29, 1855.

Che Sabhath Recorder.

New York, March 29, 1855.

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THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION.

By a late decision of the Infallible Church it is set forth that the soul of Mary, the mother of our Saviour, when created and united to the body, was exempted and preserved from all original sin common to the rest of the chil dren of Adam and Eve. This is now a dogma of the Church, to deny which, even mentally, is heresy.

It is somewhat surprising, that a Church arrogating to itself infallibility has allowed more than eighteen centures and a half to pass without having discovered the truth of this dogma before. But we are told, in reply that it "has always been believed as a part of the Word of God by the immense majority of the Church." It has never before been embodied in dogmatic form, and such portions of the Church as chose to repudiate the sentiment, did so without rendering themselves liable to excommunication, the Inquisition, and the pains of hell. But after this, whoever opposes the dogma incurs the anathema of a heathen man and a publican.

Still the question recurs, Why has not this uniform belief of the immense majority been embodied in the form of a dogma before ? If such surprising results are to follow its promulgation, one would think that the world should have had the benefit of it sooner. "What is the meaning of that definition, which overjoys the whole Church, and devastates hell? says the Bishop of Toronto. And truly, it hell is to be rendered desolate by the promulgation withis "definition," the infallible Church has been very remiss in its duty, that it has not set such a cause in operation long ago.

Perhaps it will be said, that the world was not able to bear the doctrine any sooner. But if the accounts which reach us are true, the world is not quite ready for it yet. The Roman Catholics of Germany, it is said, re

over all our churches, ready to descend whenever there is preparation made to receive him. So says the Congregationalist.

THE CHURCH AND THE SCHOOL.

European Colleges and Universities.

The present Universities of Europe, and ts great collegiate systems, are the gradual out-growth of the cathedral and monastic schools, of which we have given a hasty sketch. The University of Paris may be eckoned among the first that thus sprung nto existence. In its earlier years, it was styled the "First school of the church." In the fifteenth century, it had, at times, as high as twenty-five or thirty thousand studentsso many that they were greatly troubled to procure suitable lodgings in Paris.

When Alfred the Great ascended the throne of England, in 871, the nation was fast sink ing into deep ignorance, and returning to barbarism. The Danes had ravaged the country, destroying the schools, burning the ibraries, and killing or scattering the teach ers. Alfred made great efforts to restore learning, and was formerly supposed to be the founder of Oxford University. By others its origin is supposed to be traceable to a monastery founded in the eighth century Cambridge is supposed to have had its origin about the beginning of the twelfth contury, in the efforts of certain monks, who commenced their instruction in a barn, drawing together there a great number of scholars Oxford is said to have had in the thirteenth century thirty thousand students, which is

doubtless, somewhat exaggerated. From these institutions, in the language of an English historian, "there came forth those enlightened Christian men, who, studying the Scriptures by the help of the writers of the primitive church, were, at length, enabled to see how the false and corrupt doctrines had from time to time crept in; and from their sound learning, firm faith, and high self. devotion, we have gained all that was done well in the Reformation."

Universities made their appearance in Germany in the fourteenth century. " The professors and students were regarded as ecclesiastics, and all that related to the subject of education appeared to have a special connection with the clergy From these and similar beginnings, in various parts of Europe, the iniversity system has extended and increased. until, at present, there are not far from a hunlred and thirty in all Europe," with a very great number of colleges.

the Baptist missionaries-pleasant indications and mechanical movements of the church, to the Pope. His Holiness, as the Jesuits This is a great idea. The British have colo- as their counsel; nor did I act as their countries and mechanical movements of the church, to the Pope. these that the Holy Spirit is still hovering its endurance of sensual and unlettered priests, solemnly assert, saw in it the only, and perand its unquestioning reception of authorita- haps the sufficient means to stay and turn tive dogmas. But when Protestantism be back the impending evil, and exclaimed gan to appear, then thought awoke. Schools | "The finger of God is in it." In this society and learning received a new impulse. "The was developed a power which was to educate doctrine of justification by faith did not end the youth of Europe, and then to make kings with its application to the conscience. It and pontiffs to tremble upon uneasy thrones, drew after it the inference, that if every man or disappear from the seat of power, as at must stand or fall by his personal faith in the the whisper of an enchanter. The council gospel, then the intellect and the heart must of Trent gave the church into its hands, for

understand and consent to this gospel." Re- rescue and defense. form and learning went hand in hand.

When, from time to time, God raised up education. The directors of the society had mighty champions of his own truth, whose but to speak, and there sprung up, as by magic, voices reverberated like thunder through the colleges in any or every part of the landdarkness, and whose electric thoughts shot colleges well endowed, officered, and filled who were they ?---what were they ?---and 699 colleges, with a great number of inferior

in the fourteenth century, roused the heart of gious and literary. They were continually in the school house in that section, evenings, I pass by many objectionable remarks superstition.

were those witnesses for Christ, before whose testimony the Pontiff and the Emperor trembled, and whom the apostate hierarchy, in the council of Constance, condemned to the flames? Go into the cells of their long imprisonment-stand by their pyres of torture in the broad meadow by the bright riverlisten to their testimony in the prison and the

flame-see their sacred ashes blown by the winds and mingled with the waters. Who are these? Where were they trained ! the faith, and secured against the heresy of Whence came they to this death of glory? Protestantism. In France, they encountered They are scholars-learned men. In the a vigorous opposition from the University and University of Prague, they have lifted up Parliament of Paris. The Gallican church their voices for the simple verities of Christ's made an earnest and continued opposition, own Gospel, and from the University, John | but Jesuit institutions slowly gained a footing, Huss and his companion Jerome have come and in that fiery struggle in which the Hugueto seal their testimony in the fire.

Pass on into another century, and you see the Reformation. And how was that great change accomplished ? Luther-"Doctor Martin Luther," as the Germans still call him

Port Natal-an empire and more in South Africa, while the Boers are pressing on to the equator, and are followed by British colonists, civilization and Christianity.

LETTER FROM ELD. ROWSE BABCOCK. CLARENCE, March 19, 1855.

To the Editors of the Sabbath Recorder

in Wilson, Niagara County, N. Y., on Sixth- present, know this was not the case. I cannot day evening some few individuals, say tweaty, say how long they would have heard me, had gathered at a dwelling house in the neighbor- I continued to speak. Probably some did hood, and deputed one of their number to go not wish to hear me at all; for I was several some half a mile from there and invite me to times interrupted; but I had the permission repair thither and preach a sermon. I com- of the Moderator to proceed, and I did not athwart the gloom, like bolts of lightning- with students. At one time they numbered plied, and before the meeting closed I found know, until I read their article, that the pa that there were indications of the outpouring tience of the Association was exhausted when where were they found? Who was it that, institutions. The institutions were both reli- of God's Holy Spirit. Meetings were held I closed my remarks,

academic honors; and it was in the halls of and commemorations. The teachers were gone forward in the ordinance of baptism, in Hounsfield, that I invite them to embody Oxford, that he found a fit position and fit mild and patient, artful and eloquent, learned, and seven have become members of that all the wrongs of which they suppose me enginery for his attack upon the citadel of self-possessed, and rarely at fault. Students branch of the church. I believe some twelve guilty, and to present them to the 1st church of various religious faiths were not only per- have been converted to the observance of in Brookfield, whose prerogative it is to in And early in the succeeding century, who mitted to attend, but every inducement held God's holy Sabbath. It is expected that num- vestigate and decide upon any charge of un out to secure their attendance. Young men bers of others will soon follow their example christianlike conduct brought against me; or were received, protestant or infidel, and sent in yielding to the claims of the Bible, in bap- to present it to the ministers of the Associaback believing and earnest Catholics and tism, Sabbath observance, and church mem- tion; or if they choose to the Association Jesuits. The pupils thus educated became bership. There was a strong opposition man- itself. And I will assure the Hounsfield in after years the men of commanding influ- ifested by a few, as the Episcopal Methodist church, that I will, Providence permitting, class leader would not, or did not, attend one meet whatever complaint they may choose to of the meetings while I was present, for the present. If they decline this offer, I shall reason, as I was informed, that I had on a Sabbath in that place; but I was credibly informed, that after much persuasion, he obtained the consent of one of their ministers (though loth to do so) to preach two or three evenings in setting up an opposition meeting about one mile distant; but they soon found

that the Lord would not bless such an effort, and hence they were obliged to discontinue their meetings. The other meetings, however, seemed to increase in interest up to the last, as on the last evening the house was literally jammed, and some fifteen or twenty rose between Rome and Luther. The reformers for prayers. But the said class-leader, as I

nies at Sierra Leone, at Cape Town, and sel on he occasion, and, if my recollection be correct, I said nothing tending to justify the complainants, or to criminate the church, am charged with talking against time. I cer. tainly did not talk against many minutes of time, and there was ample time to have given the report of the Committee a just considers.

tion. Again, the idea is conveyed, that the Some two weeks since, as I was visiting Association would hear me no longer-that the branch of the Pendleton Church located I was literally put down. Those who were

England with his manly English eloquence, training teachers and preachers. They pre- for about two weeks, in which time many their article, which, could they be sustained and vindicated the simple scriptural truth in pared the school-books-edited and illustrated backsliders were reclaimed, and from twenty- by credible witnesses, should subject me to tones that were heard all over Europe? It the classics-stimulated the scholars to thor- five to thirty individuals were hopefully can- the censure of the church, and expulsion from was Wycliffe, trained in Oxford, and rich in ough and varied discipline, by rewards, prizes, verted to God; six of whom have already the ministry. And I will say for the church claim of them, as a matter of justice, that former occasion set forth the claims of God's they retract those charges as publicly as they have made them.

Yours affectionately, W. B. MAXSON, LEONARDSVILLE, March 20th, 1855.

GOVERNMENT OF OUR PASSIONS.

To overcome our passions and subdue our empers by those rules given us by heavenly Wisdom, is the utmost perfection that we are capable of in this world, and the acms of human existence. Our passions are truly out greatest infirmities, and he who can govern them, although he may not fully understand the laws of science, or the rules of self-government, yet he must be considered a wise man. Our passions, like the wind, are of every possible gradation, from the gentle zephyr to the furious tornado. When the passions become unbridled, and loose reins are given; when reason leaves her throne, and no longer sits as umpire ; when religion, with her gentle way, comes in to calm the troubled spirit, and smooth its ruffled surface, and fails to accomplish her mission; it is then we are propared It has been my design to make no reply to for acts of desperation, and deeds of darkest those articles which appeared in the Sabbath hue. Who has beheld the outburst of violent passion, and witnessed its effect, without seeits victim weaker than before?

fuse to receive it; also the Dominican friars in Tuscany openly repudiate it; from which it would appear, that this order of monks maintains the same ground that it did when the controversy was agitated in the thirteenth century. For even in the Roman Church, there are some who cannot swallow every monstrosity which is begotten within its walls.

But as this dogma is said to have " always been believed as a part of the Word of God, it would, no doubt, gratify the curiosity of the uninitiated to be informed by what process of investigations of by what rule of interpretation, God's Word has been made to give utterance to such a piece of folly and wicked-It would be somewhat amusing, we ness. think. to read the speeches, and be thoroughly initiated into the deliberations, of that Council which, in its wonderful wisdom and infallibility, has at length given substance and form to an opinion which has always been believed as revealed in the Scriptures of Truth, but never before been set forth as essential to salvation

As we read the Scriptures, Mary rejoiced r Saviour. Luke 1:47. But acin God acording to this dogma, Mary never had any sin to be saved from. In what sense God was her Saviour, we are therefore at a loss to understand

We read thet "that which is born of the flesh is flesh." John 3: 6. And as we have not yet heard it denied that Mary was "born we are constrained to believe of the flesh," that she, like the rest of the human race, was a sinner, and as much stood in need of the atonement made by Him whom she brought forth as any other sinner.

We read that "in Adam all die"-" that death has passed upon all men, for that all have sinned"-that "all have sinned and come short of the glory of God"-and that " there is none that doeth good, no not one." And as Mary was one of Adam's daughters, a regular descendant from the great progenitor of the human race; and as the sentence has passed upon all Adam's posterity without exception, for there is not even one that doeth good-not even one righteous-but all are gone out of the way, (see Rom. 2: 10-12;) the irresistible conclusion, to our mind, is, that Mary, though a "highly favored" sinner, was nevertheless's sinner.

We have understood that the Virgin had be properly enough denominated the great have I, to my knowledge, interfered with every comfort, but to injure and destroy his been quickened into surprising energy by Among the means used to create the "unthese United States of America under her Methodist awakening. Where was the birth their internal affairs; nor does our article of perion, although he may have been on former reading laity" and "unlearned clergy," was their new religious life." In the heat of the special protection, and that the conversion of of Methodism? In one of the colleges of Nov. 9th make any charge against them for occasions our sincere friend. that of direst persecution and prohibition. earliest conflicts, Protestant schools had rapour country to the faith was confidently pre-Oxford, where a little company of scholars, corruption, as they have charged us, as any By what philosophy the soldier of the al-'Julian the apostate," says Prof. Stowe, idly sprung into being, and the youth there dicted as one of the grand results to follow who believed that religion is a matter, not of "had been educated in the Christian schools, one can see who will take the trouble to read lied army, during the stay of death by a flag educated despised even to loathing an ignorant the late decision of the Council that asserted and he knew well what was the strongest and corrupt priesthood. The strong supports ceremonies, not of dry dogmatic formulas, it. I am surprised that we should be charged of truce, can mount his embankment before her immiculate conception. Also that Eng- bulwark of the Christian faith against an op- of Rome-political power, ancient custom, but of the soul's experience, were wont to with saying that the corruptions of the church Seventopol, and the Russian his parapet, and land's conversion was now looked for as cermeet together. Whitefield and the Wesleys caused their aggrieved brethren to suspend exchange congratulations, and drink to each posing world, after the miraculous gifts had and priestly domination, were giving way tain. Alas! when will the reign of infatuawere there. There was the kindling enthusitheir travel with them. We said, "which they other's health, I am at a loss to conjecture, ceased. Accordingly, when he came to the before influences stronger than all-the con tion cease i T. B. B. asm that was to set all England in a glow, and (the aggrieved) believed inconsistent with the when no sooner is the white flag hauled down, imperial throne, and had determined to root vinced reason and the believing faith of the was to spread beyond the ocean. There was purity of the Gospel! Again, we are charged than the work of death goes on. How can a REFRESHINGS .- In Williams College the out Christianity, he prohibited all Christian individual man. In Germany, the tide of the beginning of the most notable movement religious interest is deepening and increasing. schools of a high order; he made it a penal victory had turned for the reformers. Eng with saying that the nature of the Committee nation's honor, when only affecting a few poin Protestant Christendom since the days of To Rev. Mr. Van Dyke's church, Presbyterian, offense for a Christian to learn or teach the land had broken with the Pontiff. In France, to which the complaint of the aggrieved was litical partizans, fire with savage revenge the Puritanism." in Brooklyn twelve have been recently added classics, or philosophy, or any of the higher in Switzerland, and the Low Countries, powreferred, was the same as that of a Grand hearts of men entirely removed from or on profession of faith ; and to Rev. H. W. branches of literature or science. Thus he erful influences were working with amazing Such are some of the many examples in Jury, when we stated that this was said by the knowledge of the cause for which Beesher's Congregational, have been added struck a more fatal blow at the permanency energy beneath the surface of society. Even European history going to prove, and impress one of the Committee as a reason for refusing are at variance? It is true, that they fifteen, mostly on profession ; and to Dr. Mur- and efficiency of the Christian church than in Italy and Spain, able and conscientious upon us, the intimacy and importance of the to hear the testimony of the complainants. hate we know not why, without mutual relations existing between true learnall the bloody persecutions of his predecesecclesiastics saw and confessed the corruption Thus far in relation to our article. even stopprofession. Several of the Baptist churches ping to examine the cause, br in Baltimore are increased by large additions sors. Immense mischief followed his policy, of the church. The whole of the vast and ing and seats of learning, and true religion-But I am separately charged with being no excuse for our passions at there can be the religion of the Bible. to their lists of membership. God is reviving brief as was his reign; and had he lived in mighty fabric, imposing from its gigantic to be allowed to counsel for the complainants-that I used my dictate a mode of cruel his work at Berea, Ohio, and quite a number power as long as Constantine, the whole structure, venerable for its age, and consetreatment to one of utmost effort to criminate the church of Houns- our ace, however p of students in the Baldwin Institute are sub- Christian church, unless some special Provi- crated by the associations of centuries, seemed South AFRICA,-The Cape Town Mail jects of the work. Several Baptist churches dence had interposed, would have been very to be weakened in every part, and trembling years shall elapse, the whole interior of Afriuch those passions may field-that I talked against time, and ceased have been influe hazards the prediction, that before twenty-five only when the Association would hear me no men. presence of the Holy Spirit. A remarkable much what the native churches of Egypt and in every wall and pillar, ere it should fall in ca, to the equator, will be occupied by civillonger. In regard to this, the church has Togover in our tempers, and restrain our religious interest exists among the Lithuanians | Ethiopia now are." been misled, at least in the main points; I wrath ar d revenge, requires that "wiedom upon itself, a mighty ruin. At this crisis the ized communities of the European race, and in Germany, in connection with the labors of Then for long ages followed the sluggish plan of this wonderful society was presented probably under the dominion of Great Britain. was neither requested, nor did I offer myself that i, from above," which "is first pure, the

These institutions have ever been the allies of the church. Religious influence has called hem into being and sustained-them. Their corruptions have generally sprung from the corruptions of the church, while reform and light have generally sprung up in connection with these great seats of learning. In the language of Dr. Bacon, "Those corruptions of Christianity, by which the simple apostolic ministry[•] of Christian truth became a sacri ficing and mediating priesthood, and then that priesthood was built up into a mighty hierarchy-those corruptions by which repentance was converted into penance, and God's free pardon was confounded with a priestly absolution, and sold for money, and the touching because simple memorial of Christ's death, was changed into an idolatrous mummery-those corruptions under which the spirituality and glory of the gospel were gradually obscured, till they were almost en-

tirely lost—those corruptions which are so commonly called Popery, but to which neither the power nor the being of a Roman Pope is essential—were not in any wise the product of learning. They originated, one by one, in the enthusiasm of ignorant and well-mean ing men. They grew and slowly compacted themselves together, in those ages in which an unreading laity was guided by an unlearned clergy. Though learning of a certain kind has often been strangely employed, in modern times, for the defense of that great system of perversions, learning had nothing to do in its origin; nor is true learning in any sense its natural ally. On the contrary, as soon as learning began to flourish in the church of the middle ages—as soon as universities came into existence, and began to be, in their several countries, the great marts of intellectual commerce, the metropolitan centers of discussion and inquiry, it began to appear-any sagacious mind might have seen-that there was a new power in Christendom, a power that might one day shake the fabric of the hierarchy, and scatter its lying traditions and its gainful dogmas to the winds."

-is inseparable from the University of Wit tenburg. The first gun in the long battle of the reformation was the nailing up of Luther's theses for disputation in the University, according to the scholastic forms of challenge and debate. The reformers were above all other men the learned men of their day. The

age of the Reformation was the age of quickened and awakening thought-the age of the revival of learning. . Look at the part which the Universities played in that great revolution, and you will be ready to say, that the Reformation even proceeded from the Universities, and was the revolt of Christian learning against superstition and priestly oppression. But porhaps the relations of the church and school will appear in a stronger light, and the power which the former possesses in the latter, as a means of good, more forcibly illustrated, by examples where a corrupt church has used the school as an engine of evil. For this purpose let us turn for a moment to the church of Rome, and the colleges of the Jesuits. " The question is often asked," says Prof. Porter, in his valuable essay on "Puritans and Jesuits," "what arrested the Reformation in its onward and apparently triumphant advances? How happened it. that all these advances were on a sudden arrested, and as by the mysterious fiat of Fate, the dividing line was fixed between the Catholic and Protestant sections of Europe, to remain till now almost precisely where it was drawn thirty years after Luther had broken with Rome. The Catholic wonders, as he looks back upon the tide of destructive lava which rushed down upon the church and threatened to desolate its fair domains, when, in a moment, its liquid waves are hardened into rock. No one who reflects upon the re sources of the Jesuits can hesitate to pronounce them to be the cause, or wonder a the greatness of the effects. Upon this point Catholic and Protestant historians have been

singularly agreed." This society was formally constituted b the Pope, in 1540, although its founder, Loyola, had spent years in maturing its principles and perfecting its plans. It was organized for a crisis in the history of the Romish church. The reformers were making a fearful onset upon her corruptions and abuses. These reformers were learned and pious and earnest. "Their intellectual activity had

ad already introduced their men into the faculties of several of the higher institutions of learning. These are gradually supplanted by the Jesuits, and the lines then drawn between the Protestants and Catholics remain nearly the same to the present day. They gained possession of the colleges already existing in Belgium, as well as established their God and his grace.

It accomplished its object principally by

ence-electors, and nobles, and heirs to

thrones, who of course carried the masses of

And what were the results ? The decaying

church in Spain and Portugal was revived in

nots were overthrown, the Jesuits gained the

ascendant. In Germany, they first appeared

in what are now the Catholic States, but

which then were trembling in the balance

their dependents and retainers with them.

own, and their agency transformed this country, which had been half Protestant, into one of the strongest of Catholic countries. By the same means they wrested from Protestantism, "Poland, Hungary, Bohemia, Moravia. Silesia, Bavaria. Austria, a portion of the Swiss cantons and the Rhonish provinces, land, which is now expanding with such vigor, and where they are increasing with astonishing rapidity. They have likewise commenced to exert an important and powerful influence on the destinies of America. They have accomplished all of these great and important

results principally through their educational institutions. What Catholicism has achieved for itself through the schools of the Jesuits, Protestantism may achieve for itself through the Protestant schools.

But let us return to the Protestant school, and the great religious lights and reformers that have sprung from them. In the next century after the reformation of Luther, " the

imperfections of the unfinished English reformation occasioned in England the great conflict of Puritanism with Hierarchy Whence came Puritanism? Where was nurtured into strength and armed for the great intellectual conflict ? Puritanism rooted itself deep by the Cam and the Isis, (Cambridge and Oxford;) and there it gathered strength to battle with the storms; and there it yielded fruit which remains even yet for the healing of the nations. So far as human sagacity can trace the chain of causes and effects in the long sequence of events, Puritanism, and all that is involved in Puritanism as an element of the world's history, would never have been, but for those Universities. "Advancing towards the middle of another century, we see that great religious movement in England, which commenced a hundred years ago, and which, so far from having spen itself, is still in full progress, and is filling the world with its results. I refer to what may

was informed, was so intent upon opposition that there was another appointment already out to revive the former attempted meeting; hence we thought it best to discontinue the meeting, rather than have two meetings so near together, when all could attend one. therefore left for home, commending them to ROWSE BABCOCK.

LETTER FROM ELDER MAXSON. To the Editors of the Sabbath Recorder :---

Recorder of Nov. 23d and Nov. 30th, severely implicating Elders Bailoy, Clarke, and myself, ing that, like a raging fever, it always leaves and Italy." They obtained, after several un- for an article we jointly published in the Resuccessful attempts, a latent power in Eng- corder of Nov. 9th, relative to the appointment of a Committee by the Central Association, and its reception by the churches for whose benefit it was appointed. The character of those articles rendered them unworthy of any public notice by me.

> I sincerely regret that the church in Houns- did a wise man understand his subject, when field should feel itself called upon to lend its he said, "Behold, how great a matter a little influence, in its ecclesiastical character, in fire kindleth." Plato, when speaking of pasdisseminating the unkind feelings of a mind sionate persons, says, "They are like men never at rest. It seems to me a pity that a standing on their heads—they see all things church of Christ should so far demean itself the wrong way." as to reiterate what brothers Whitford and Summerbell had seen fit to publish.

but I will now make some reply, if I may be when once we have given them liberty. allowed to do so, with the intention of publish-"Let your moderation be known unto all ing nothing more in reply to whatever others men," is a timely instruction for the governmay publish on the subject. In the church's ment of our evil and corrupt natures, and article, they charge Bailey, Clarke, and myself, when well observed, will render us mild with many grave and serious wrongs-with cheerful, and pleasant, and will assuage many making false statements-of saying in our a turbulent billow on the rough sea of life. article what we have not said, or intended to The first step towards moderation, is the dissay. So far as M. and B. (whom they seem covery that we are becoming passionate and to look upon as the most culpable in the mat- fretful. Says a wise preacher, " Be not hasty ter) are mutually charged with wrong, brother in thy spirit to be angry; for anger resteth Bailey, in the Recorder of Feb. 22d, has suffi- in the bosom of fools." What consummate ciently vindicated our course, and I have no folly to allow our passions to get the control wish to go over the same ground again; other- of our reason! We thereby show the bruwise, than as he has left me to answer for tality of our natures, descending from the myself,"I wish to say, that I have not, to my high position we were created to occupy, to recollection, counseled the minority of their even below the savage of the forest, desiring church to protest against their discipline; nor not only to tantalize and rob our fellow of

It is remarkable how easy one may be aroused to anger and bitter invective, who does not strive to overcome the baneful effects of a heated passion. A look, a word, a jest, or a seeming neglect, is as efficient as the open rebuke or the private repartee. Well

No man is master of himself, so long as he is a slave to his appetites and passions. It As the article in question is published by certainly must be easier, when we find its the sanction of the church, and makes many poison working within, at once to seek modserious charges against Elders Bailey, Clarke, eration, and if we find that we cannot control and myself, it has been my intention to treat our feelings and maintain our equilibrium, it with respectful courtesy. Circumstances then to seek retirement, than to undertake to of a domestic nature have hitherto prevented, keep those turbulent passions within bounds

1

THE SABBATH RECORDER, MARCH 29, 1855.

peaceable, gentle, and easy to be entreated, accordance with the faith they profess, is such had been forced to discontinue operations full of mercy and good fruits." Without it conduct, than that of the millionaires who, there. The shaft being abandoned, the foul we can do but little with certainty in the way after a long life of seclusion and coldness, be- air accumulated there, and needed only the queath large sums to buy the thoughtless application of fire to explode. The workmen of becoming masters of ourselves. "He that

a city."

What, in life, is more to be desired than a mind and will that is brought into complete the penury-stricken district, to walk abroad The fatal effects of the explosion were as sud. the church, dwelling house, and vestry build- that, in a few years, when every section of the and perfect subjection; one that, when we amidst a people desolated by famine, scourged den as if caused by lightning, and the floor of ings thereon. The whole estate is valued at country will be belted by a lightning wire, are reviled, will not feel at liberty to revile by disease, enfeebled by rapacious misgovern- the pit was instantly strewed with the dead from \$85,000 to \$95 000. The suit has been rain will cease altogether. ment, and wallowing in the slough of despair, and the dying. The accident occurred at 5 decided in favor of the Unitarians. because all incentives to industry are denied 1-2 o'clock Monday afternoon, and directly A bill has been interdened in the again; one that will ever sorrow over the turmoils of earth, and weep over the fallen

the smoke had cleared away sufficiently from nature of man; one that will step between We regard the self-imposed task of this the mouths of the shafts to allow those outside battling spirits, and say, "Stay thine hands, noble philanthropist as one of much difficulty to render aid to the victims, it was done. -even, were we the possessors of Sir During the entire night the buckets were at for thou art brethren;" one that will ever Moses' wealth thrice told, we should have work and the larger portion of the bodies yield to the dictates of reason and religion, and be governed by their counsels. To secure The poor of Palestine have been too long fed The scene at the Company's Hospital was

a boon so desirable, we must avoid the first by public charity to become, in a lifetime, appalling. The rooms were crowded with angry word; no dark frown upon our brow producers or self-supporting. Political eco-stalwart men, so burned that their most intishould ever be seen; our lip should never nomists would seek a way out of the difficulty mate acquaintances could not have recognized curl; and better that our hand should fall by closing the purse strings against all ap- them. The negroes were so flayed that, but powerless by our side, than be the agent of an sick, the maimed, and the aged, would have tinguished from white men. In many instanpeals for relief from the able bodied. . The for their hair, they could not have been disunsubdued passion in seeking revenge of one food and shelter dispensed to them, but the ces the hair was entirely burned from their of our fellow beings.

only glimmer of hope left is in an abiding

balance of the population would be forced to heads. As fast as the patients would die, May we by the blessing of God be enabled exert the energies with which nature has they were removed from the building and son, of Rochester, obtained a verdict of \$2,300 organization of a board of trustees. to subjugate all our unholy passions, and gifted them. It takes but little to support coffined.

life in that once blessed region, and that little The case of Joseph Howe, one of the white for injuries received in April last, while a

aware of it, and upon setting off a blast, the

ful fatality. Up to the day of the explosion, train ran over a cow in the town of Bergen, newspaper devoted to the interests of the Amidst so much that has been said and he had been in the habit of working at night and was thrown off the track. Geo. Basche, Baptist denomination in England, and we written respecting the position of the Israel- in the mines, and on the day the accident oc- of Burlington, Iowa, was a passenger in the sincerely hope that the undertaking may ites in the Holy Land, we have never met curred, had commenced working in the pits same train. He obtained a verdict of \$2,500 prove successful. in the day time. at the same Court. evil, has promised a better future. All the

A PASTOR'S FRIEND .- Rev. Dr. Murray, publication, gives the following incident, beautifully illustrating the apostolic injunction in The occasion seems a proper one to give some faith in the verification of the prophecies; reference to ministers, to "esteem them very Her former pastor was afflicted with a natural hesitancy in speaking, which was con-

> and his enemies plead this as one among the many reasons for which they urged his remov-

al. But, with a remarkable dexterity, she ing. "We hear the Gospel," she would say, with too little thoughtfulness and application.

and another on the top of that; and thus the fate calmly and firmly.' Gospel runs through our minds like water

when we come home, we remember nothing ton came to Batavia in 1801, and was one of

which I had never reason to change, save on gent, upright citizen. their doors. The next day, Friday, the 23d. the side of a higher admiration of her character.

SUMMARY.

A disposition is evinced by the people in many sections of the country to destroy the The First Presbyterian church in Boston, telegraphic wires. In a recent instance in some time since entered a suit in Supreme Mississippi, the populace assembled and carpraises of the wondering crowd, and to ob- in another pit belonging to the same company court, against the Federal street Congrega- ried off four miles of the wires! It appears is slow to anger is better than the mighty, tain a posthumous fame as a benefactor of had worked back to the old pit without being tional Society, (Unitarian,) under the pastoral that some learned Theban had demonstrated, charge of Rev. Dr. Gannett, for the land, and on scientific principles, to the satisfaction of Sir Moses went to Syria to strike off the wall between the two pits was blown through, property belonging to the said Congregational the people, that the cause of the long drouth, chains which galled his Damascus co-religion- the gas from the old one rushing into where Society. The amount of property involved which has so much retarded vegetation, was ists; he now proceeds to Palestine to visit the workmen were employed, and exploding. in this suit was about 13,000 feet of land, with solely owing to the telegraphic wires, and

The Paris Imperial Library has just receiv.

A bill has been introduced in the Senate of a work which possesses a certain historical New York State, prohibiting the vesting of interest from having been taken at the capchurch property in the persons of church func- ture of Bomassund-namely, a collection of tionaries and their successors in office, and the Services for Saints' Days in the Greek providing that it be vested in the societies Church. It consists of 12 volumes, one for themselves. Several Catholic church socie- each month in the year. The volumes, which ties are now under ban for refusing to surare of folio size, are clumsily printed and render the church property to the control of bound.

their bishops, and this bill is designed to up-) The Christian Advocate urges upon the hold the cause of these societies, and in a friends of Kansas the propriety of taking immeasure to crush the temporal power and in-

Court held at Batavia, that Thomas M. Donaldagainst of N. Y. Central Railroad Company,

thereby enjoy a peaceful life, a tranquil death, the people would readily obtain when once miners killed, presented an instance of mourn- passenger in the cars of the defendants. The paper was to be published in Leeds, Eugland. This is the first attempt to publish a

> According to Rev. Mr. Riggs, a Missionary A sad accident occurred at Yonkers on of the American Board in Turkey, the mode Tuesday of last week, by which three men of baptism practiced by the Oriental Churchwere drowned. It appears that the sloop es is a partial, not a total immersion, three B. Utter, this office, will be answered, giving further Jonas Smith, from New York to Upper Col- times repeated, and accompanied with a particulars.

in the parish of St. Charles, La., on the 26th

would cease if her mistress married Mr

Savery's Temperance Hotel AND TELEGRAPH DINING SALOON No. 14 Beekman Street, N. Y. KEPT ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN. MEALS AT ALL HOURS OF THE DAY. LODGING ROOMS. From \$2 to \$3 per Week, or 50 Cts. per Night. BELA SAWYER, Sup't. JOHN S. SAVERY, Proprietor:

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Board Meetings,

THE next Quarterly Meetings of the Executive Boards of the Seventh-day Baptist Missionary, Tract, and Publishing Societies, will be held in the meeting-house at Plainfield, N. J., on the second First day in April, 1855, commencing at 9 o'clock A. M.

Western Association-Executive Committee. THE Executive Committee of the Western Astociation will hold its next session at Alfred Center the first Fourth-day in April next.

E. R. CLARKE, Secretary.

3d Brookfield Church.

NOTICE is hereby given, that at an adjourned meeting of the Seventh-day Baptist Beaver Creek fluence of the Church of Rome throughout mediate steps for the founding of an institu-tion with the title of Kansas University at an house and its appendages at auction, and give the early day, somewhere within the limits of avails to the American Seventh-day Baptist Missionary We notice by the proceedings of the Circuit Kansas Territory. It suggests that Rev. Society, except such portion as may be called for by Wm. H. Goode proceed immediately to the the o riginal contributors, who shall receive their shares, according to the sum they respectively paid, if called for in three months from this date. The On the 20th January last, a new Baptist amount of the sale was \$88. Also resolved, that the above notice be published in the Sabbath Recorder. BENJ. BURDICK, Society Clerk. South BROOKFIELD, Feb. 13th, 1855. 37-6t.

Rare Chance-For Sale.

A DENTIST, (wishing to retire on account of ill health.) having a good practice in a large, thriving, and beautiful town, where there is a community of Sabbatarians, will sell advantageously for the cash. Any person wishing to buy, can receive the most thorough instructions in every department.

37-3t.

MAYOR'S CFFICE, Jan. 2, 1855. COMPLAINT BOOK.-There is opened at this Office a Complaint Book under the charge of a competent person, for the purpose of receiving and entering all complaints of matters coming within the urisdiction of the Municipal Authorities. The Mayor will entertain, and so far as the laws give him power. take cognizance of charges preferred by responsible

All the papers in this City will please copy and send heir bills to this office

The Good Time Come at Last.

to appropriate \$10,000 to the College of New Jersey, at Princeton, to assist it in the repair. Jersey, at Princeton, to assist it in the repair. body says so, and the united voice of the great pubing of the damages caused by the recent dis- lic seldom errs. The northern farmer, the mechanic, the factory operative, the planter of the South, and to into the work, and with the proer application of industry, energy, and enterprise, the result will prove verified. For further information of this and other popular subscription works, book agents, and can-

March, 1855. PARCELS, &C., FOR OUR MISSIONARIES. We last week sent to our missionaries in Palestine all letters and papers on hand. In travelers agree in the deiolation of the land; a week or ten days we expect to send by they are of one voice upon the misery there in one of the sketches in his recent interesting ship to Shanghae all letters, papers, parcels, endured; yet not the shadow of a scheme has met the public eye for its amendment. The &c., on hand for our missionaries in China.

information in answer to questions which we for strive, as pitying philanthropists may, highly in love for their work's sake :"--are frequently asked :

20th, 1855.

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ly, W. B. MAXSON,

FOUR PASSIONS. assions and subdue our s given us by heavenly t perfection that we are vorid, and the acme of ur passions are truly our nd he who can govern ay not fully understand r the rules of self-govbe considered a wise

the wind, are of every

on letters is 42 cents; on newspapers, 4 cents land mail, the postage on letters varies from 42 to 65 cents; on newspapers, 4 cents each. Files of the Recorder, and the official letters of the Board all go in this way. Miscellaneous

letters and newspapers to our missionaries, particularly to those in China, are sent by on which there is little or no charge for postage.

throwing thousands upon thousands of dollars 1st. To Palestine, via England, the postage into relief funds, building hospitals and endowing infirmaries, not one moment before the each. To China, via England and the over- the cedar flourish in Lebanon.

appointed time will the land bloom again or

California News. Ten days later news from California has been received since our last.

with passengers.

On the morning of the 18th, the St. Charles

Hotel and Hillman's Hotel, in San Francisco

were destroyed by fire; loss about \$50,000

In Nevada, sixteen houses were burned on

the 16th; and in Stockton, twenty-five houses

The Indian troubles in the vicinity appear

to be increasing. Some ten white men and

been received at San Francisco, confirming

about seventy Indians have been killed.

toward a decided state of revolution.

were destroyed by fire on the 21st.

The principal item of interest relates to the great financial crisis which appears to have ships-all that accumulate between the sailing been inpending over the City of San Francisco of different ships being put into one parcel, for some time past, but which was precipitated by the announcement of the suspension of

Shanghae direct, we send whatever parcels run on the banking house of Page, Bacon &

with any project which, grappling with the real

siderably increased by an attack of paralysis;

converted it into an argument for his remain. about the premises, she feared her authority

One truth is uttered after another, and before her brother Mango to shoot him, which he we can weigh one, another is on the top of it, did. The N. O. Delta says "they met their bly of the New Jersey Legislature, proposing Belcher's Religious Denominations in the United States

John Lamberton, Esq., died in Batavia, through a glass tube-none of it sticks; and recently, at the ripe age of 87. Mr. Lamber-

ult. Milvaine was the favorite servant of a

Wesley Latham, and accordingly she induced

Page & Bacon in St. Louis. The news of we have heard. Now, I like these long the men who chopped down the trees to make

families was nearly 1,300 a year. A bill has been introduced into the Assem-

Jersey, at Princeton, to assist it in the repair-

astrous conflagration.

Page & Bacon in St. Louis. The news of we have heard. Now, I like these long the men who chopped down the trees to make At a fancy ball lately given in New Bed-the road through that village. He was for ford, one of the characters represented was it. Let "Young America" arise in her might, and 2d. By nearly every ship which sails for day, Feb. 17, and occasioned an immediate time to pack away what he says." On first many years subsequently employed as a sur-Shanghae direct, we send whatever parcels run on the banking house of Page, Bacon & hearing this sentiment from her own lips, I veyor, by the Holland Land Company, and and Yankee schoolmasters, have been overimmediately formed my estimate of her, was widely known and esteemed as an intelli- done on such occasions; we rejoice that the diction of the "good time coming" is at last fally rage is for something new. The Rome Sentinel states that there are at The Christian Secretary says the Baptist vassers generally, will please address the publisher, churches in Danburv and Stonington. Ct., are JOHN E. POTTER, present in the Post-Office of that village, twen- churches in Danbury and Stonington, Ct., are New STEAMER FOR LONG ISLAND Sound. ty-one bags of documents and books, sent by blessed with powerful revivals of religion. -The new steamboat Commonwealth, built mail, under frank of the Hon. Caleb Lyon, One of these churches is situated in the southto run from New York to Norwich, Ct., made M. C, from Lewis and Jefferson District, eastern extremity of the State; the other exciting character. The accounts from the a trial trip last week, and is to be put on the waiting to go north, and that each bag will is in the south-western border.

(William Parr,) who climbed up the mainmast. The names of the drowned were Nicholas Cary, Thomas Shortly, and Patrick -----. Mango, and his sister, Milvaine, were hung to be called the "Hamline University."

ster, when near Yonkers, suddenly capsized thrice-performed affusion.

and sunk. Of the crew only one was saved,

Miss Friloax, and having been a sort of ruler

The Presbyterian body is diminishing i reland. The number of chapels has in creased somewhat; but, on a comparison of 1847 with 1853, it appears the decrease of

It is stated that the Rev. L. L. Hamline,

Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, has donated \$25,000 towards the establishment of a university at Red Wing, Minnesota,

om the gentle zephyr When the passions d loose reins are given; er throne, and no longer eligion, with her gentle the troubled spirit, and ace, and fails to accomis then we are prepared , and deeds of darkest the outburst of violent dits effect, without secfever, it always leaves before ?

now easy one may be bitter invective, who come the baneful effects A look, a word, a jest, is as efficient as the rivate repartee. Well itand his subject, when great a matter a little when speaking of pas-"They are like men ds—they see all things

f himself, so long as he tites and passions. It ier, when we find its at once to seek modthat we cannot control ntain our equilibrium, t, than to undertake to assions within bounds ven them liberty. on be known unto all uction for the governcorrupt natures, and will render us mild, and will assuage many the rough sea of life. moderation, is the disoming passionate and eacher, " Be not hasty ry; for anger resteth What consummate ons to get the control bereby show the brudescending from the created to occupy, to of the forest, desiring nd rob our fellow of njure and destroy his v have been on former

the soldier of the alay of death by a flag embankment before mian his parapet, and te, and drink to Sach a loss to conjecture,

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hite flag hauled down,

ly affecting a few po-Savage revenge the

without to brat stop

to be allowed to

those preside any or inflated by other ting angitanget and rearrin our tires that "wiedom th "is first pure, this

may be on hand, usually putting them into a Co., which continued until Thursday, Feb. box, wrapped and marked as they reach this 22, on the morning of which day they closed office. The freight is generally, but not uni- the suspension of Adams & Co. was declared, formly, paid in New York, and is not higher which was followed at once by that of Wells, than the express companies in this country Fargo & Co., Robinson & Co., and the charge for carrying similar articles one thou-Miners' Bank. sand miles.

3d. Bills on the banks of this country are "hot salable in Shanghae, and have to be returned. In one or two instances where persons have wished to send small amounts, we the Bank of England, which were sold without difficulty to the English merchants. The only money current in this country which will pass in China is silver dollars. Mexican dollars are at a premium of about 6 per cent. in New York, and at a slight discount in Shanghae. Carolus dollars are at a premium of about 20 per cent. here, and bring a small premium there. It is better to buy Carolus than Mexican dollars when they can be found, all bough the difference in their favor is not great.

4th. No charges are made for trouble in connection with parcels or boxes for our missionaries. When money to pay expenses is sent, a strict accou. "It is kept, and balances are some twelve of the former were killed, and paid over to the Treasure." of the Missionary So- several wounded. Several of the soldiers ciety, or returned to the se. uders, as they direct. The minutes kept of these matters show the dates and general character of all shipments since our foreign miss vion was started, and what disposition was made of all

moneys. Persons who forward money goods, the receipt of which they do not s." properly acknowledged, should in all cases, make inquiry, and learn the facts.

VISIT TO THE HOLY LAND.

country notice with great satisfaction a con-Moses Montefiore, for the purpose of inquiring again and more thoroughly into the social and temporal condition of the Jews, with a view of making some permanent and prac. haps no man living has more entirely the confidence of the Jews in all parts of the world that his mission will prove of great advantage are seven hundred and seventy feet deep. to them. The Asmonean, the Jewish paper of this city, speaks of the matter in the following strain :

keeping with the whole self-sacrificing course ing them up for interment. The cries of the of his life. Gifted by Providence with an families of the unfortunate men who lost their

The news from the Kern River is of an newly-discovered diggings represent the line in about a fortnight. She is 330 feet weigh not far from one hundred and fifty long, 77 feet eight inches wide, 13 feet hold, pounds, making the whole weight over one miners as doing remarkably well, some say averaging \$10 to \$20 per day. The steamers and 1,900 tuns register. The lower saloon ton and a half. contains 215 berths; the ladies' cabin is fitted for San Pedro-the nearest point of disem-

have purchased for them five pound notes of barkation for the mines-go down crowded up with 54 berths, and 20 state rooms. And on the promenade deck there are state room Mahommedan faith possessed of many more berths for 200 persons. The dining-table will be set in the lower saloon, to which access may be had by continuous flights of stairs. supersede the Koran with the aid of the burned to the ground on Saturday morning, She will commence running between this port

and Norwich, in connection with the Connecticut, with passengers for Worcester and Boston, in a fortnight hence, under the former officers of the steamboat Connecticut. The Commonwealth is the third mammoth Advices to Dec. 20 from Australia have steamboat finished this season for Long Island ter is expected to breakfast with kim, and on Sound, and although not quito so large as the lifting his plate, finds his weekly salary of the intelligence already announced of a seri- Plymouth Rock, or the Metropolis, she is still \$42 beneath it.

ous insurrection at the mining districts, and much larger than any of the other Eastern giving some further particulars of the prosteamboats, and is in every way as comforta- to introduce machines for sweeping the gress of the outbreak. A battle was fought ble and commodious as could be desired. on the 4th of Dec. between the insurgents and

some eight or nine hundred soldiers, in which ment which is situated at Greenville, on Ber- up to the contractor, for experiments, before likewise lost their lives. The miners, it is gen Point, N. J., about four miles south of any arrangement is made for their permanent stated, are firm in their determination to pay Jersey City, near the Morris Canal, was blown use. no more licenses, and every thing looked up. One person was killed, and seven men

probably die. The building was about 15 "was security for a friend who failed, and EXPLOSION IN A COAL PIT.-A dispatch feet by 30 in size, and two stories high. It his whole property is now advertised for sale from Richmond gives the full details of the blew up with a loud report, and a column of to make good his engagement for another. explosion at the Midlothian Coal Pits in moke and dust, in which the fragments of He is the father of a large family, and the Chesterfield, Virginia. Thirty four persons the buildings mingled. The ruins instantly result of this obligation is readily understood." vere instantly killed, including twenty eight took fire; and it was with great difficulty that

neg roes and six white men; and twelve ne- those who came to the rescue could extricate groes and five white persons were so badly the injured from the ruins alive. It is not burned that but three or four of them can positively known how the explosion was caus- River Railroad Co. for injuries received by

The Jewish papers in England and this perfectly safe and free from foul air, but in and Gaseman and the stated that two boys, Kleiber bis loss by the stated that the stated that the stated that the bis loss by the stated that the stated that the bis loss by the stated that the stated the stated that the stated that t making a blact an old shaft sinking acciden- striving at their work to see which would fill the carelessness of the switchman, while he templated visit to the Holy Land by Sir tally crashed, from which poured forth a vol- the most rockets, and it is supposed that fricume of gas that became ignited. The explo- tion was caused by their work, which was the plaintiff, \$2,700 sion caused the earth for miles around to means of blowing up the building.

wave and rock like a twig in the wind. Over one hundred white miners were fortunately

out of the pit at the time. Every effort was st., N. Y., was arrested last week on complaint Islands. The clipper Grape-shot, well-manticable arrangement to benefit them. Per- made to rescue those that were alive. Dead of the Managers of the Home of the Friend. ned, has gone in pursuit. Mr. George Law men were found with the flesh charred to the less, who charge her with having, during the generously tendered the use of this vessel, bones, holding shovels, pick and drills in their last six months, collected from various chari- for the interests of Justice. hands. The flesh on those still alive is burned table persons sums of money, amounting in

than Sir Moses; and it is reasonable to hope to the bones, as if it had been wasted. The pits the aggregate to a considerable sum, under but which she appropriated to her own use. From the Richmond Post we gather the In her apartment a book, showing the names

following particulars :---The scene in the vicinity of the pit was of their subscriptions, was found. The sum The intended visit of Sir Moses Montefiore most heart-rending. Long rows of coffins total was about \$200. She was taken before to Palestine, and his seeking, in advance, sug- were strewed along the ground, and the car- Justice Pearcy, and committed to prison for gestions for future action there, is strictly in penter's hammer was busily engaged in clos- examination.

harton will take affect and this

The Pittsburg Gazette states that there is a regularly organized association of blacks in

Mr. Marsh, our late Minister to Turkey, Mr. Marsh, our late Minister to Lurkey, Johns, and meeting in secret, whose object is posts of the country. has recently publicly stated, that he finds the the abduction of colored servants, traveling 2. Young ladies and gentlemen occupy separate with their masters, who are suspected to be points of resemblance to the Christian, than it slaves. has credit for, and thinks that the Bible must The cotton factory at Lisbon, Conn., was

Koran, rather than in spite of it.

Gerard Hallock, Esq., the wealthy editor \$23,000 was covered by insurance. and proprietor of the New York Journal of Commerce, resides in New Haven, Conn., steamboats are plying regularly between New every desirable aid for doing so to any extent. Classes in Surveying and Civil Engineering have daily field where he supports a church and minister York and Albany, himself. Every Monday morning the minis-The Emma Moore mystery at Rochester is ended, the body of the missing girl having been found under the ice in the river.

Rev. Mr. Williams, pastor of the First A company in New York is endeavoring house-hold on the 21st of January. streets. Similar ones are used in some European cities, with great success, but they. At Livingston, N. J., 15 were baptized at TERRIBLE EXPLOSION .--- On Fifth-day after have never been tried here. The mayor has the same time, among whom were a Methoternoon, March 21st, a pyrotechnic establish- directed that the Second Ward shall be given dist preacher and his wife.

Ashes-\$6 25 for Pots and Pearls. We learn, from the Charleston Mercury, Flour and Meal-Flour 8 81 a 9 37 for common t so severely burned that some of them will that Capt. Ingraham, a son of South Carolina, good State, 9 37 a 9 75 for Michigan, Indiana, and Ohio, 11 37 a 12 75 for extra Genesee. Rye Flour 6 25 a 7 50 for fine and superfine. Corn Meal 4 25 for Jersey.

At the Westchester Court, last week, Wiland Western liam Hubby, of Fishkill, sued the Hudson was a passenger on the train. Verdict for Baldwins, and Greenings, are 4 00 a 4 50 per bbl

Is is now pretty well settled that Baker, the murderer of Poole, is not in New Jersey, as Mrs. Roxanna Wood, boarding in Beach. | was supposed, but has sailed for the Canary

A recruiting office for the British Government is in operation at No. 91 Chatham street, pretense that it was for their Institution, New York. It is intenced especially for the enrollment of German recruits; the denunciations of Germans in Parliament having had of those who had subscribed, and the amount the effect of preventing enlistments in Germany mourn her loss,

It is said that \$70,000 has been raised for the establishment of a Universalist College, to be located at Salisbury, Ill. Thirty thou-

The evening of March 15th was made sand dollars more is required before the 1855, of marasmus, Mrs. MARY ANN, wife of William

15 Sansom st., above 6th, Philadelphia.

Alfred Academy,

At Alfred Center, Allegany Co., N. Y. THE attention of the public is respectfully invited to the educational facilities of this Seminary.

1. The location is one of the kealthiest in the world; in a community offering none of the usual inthat city; bound together by the most solemn oaths, and meeting in secret, whose object is railroad; and in telegraphic communication with all

edifices, and enjoy, in the families of the Professors, the supervision of well-ordered Christian Homes. The health, morals, and manners of students are all looked after with parental solicitude.

3. The courses of instruction, embracing ten de 10th inst. The loss is about \$30,000, of which partments, with an experienced Professor or Teacher at the head of each, are thorough, extensive, and The Hudson River is again open, and Analytical and Agricultural Chemistry, will find here practice, under the directions of the Professor, with the most approved instruments. Teachers' Olames are carefully drilled in every branch of school-room duties. The graduation course for young ladies is adapted to fit them for the responsibilities of American Women. In the department of instrumental Baptist Church in Baltimore, baptized a whole kept in perfect order. The Seminary employs no second grade teachers, but the elementary and higher classes receive alike the instructions of the same Professors.

4. The edifice containing the recitation, library, and society rooms, is one of the largest, most com-modions, and best furnished school structures in Western New York.

The next term opens the 28th of March, and closes July 1th, 1855. The expenses are very moderate. For further particulars, address Rev. N. V. Hull, or W. C. KENYON.

Feb. 24th, 1855.

The Carol : COLLECTION OF ORIGINAL AND SELECTED Grain-Wheat, 2 10 for red Western, 2 30 fo white Canadian, 2 70 for prime white Genesee. Rye MUSIC AND HYMNS, for the use of Sabbath-1 30. Barley 1 30 for fair two-rowed. Corn 99c. a Schools, Social Religious Meetings, and Families. Com-1 02. Oats 51 a 57c. for Jersev. 62 a 68c. for State piled by Lucius Crandall. Published by the Seventhday Baptist Publishing Society, No. 9 Spruce-st., New Provisions-Pork 14 25 for prime. 16 00 for new mess. Beef 6 50 a 7 50 for prime, 9 25 a 11 00 for

York. "The Carol" consists of 128 octavo pages, and is got up in the neatest style of the art. It is sold at 35 cents per copy. The money should in all cases accom pany the order. Address Geo. B. Utter, General Agent. The following extracts from the Preface will give an dea of the scope and design of the work :---

This book is designed principally for Sabbath Schools. Variety has been aimed at, as both pleasing and bene-ficial. By accompanying each tune with one or more hymns, suitable to be sung in the same music, it has been intended to furnish a body of Hymns, adapted to the general wants of Sabbath Schools, and also to

At Plainfield, N. J , on Fifth-day afternoon, March special occasions; such as the sickness of teachers or 22d, Mrs. CATHARINE STILLMAN, wife of Abel Stillscholars, funerals, and anniversaries. A number of pieces suitable for social and public worship, together man. of Poland, Herkimer Co., N. Y., in the 56th year of her age. She had been feeble in health for a with a few Temperance Songe, have been inserted. number of years, and spent the last winter in New About a dozen tunes appear for the first time in this Jersey in the vain hope of being benefited thereby. Work. A few of these will be found not well adapted to

At West Union, Fayette Co, Iowa, February 19, be sung by Sabbath-Schools, as they are too heavy for At west Union, Fayette Co, Iowa, February 19, be sung by Sabbaur Schools, as any are too neavy for 1855, of consumption, MATILDA DAVIS, wife of Cor-nelius Davis, aged about 38 years—leaving a husband and eight children, with a numerous connection, to viously provided with music—such are Barbauld and Calvary.

A number of airs, the authors of which were not In Amity, N. Y., March 14, of croup, CLARENCE A number of airs, the authors of which were not M., infant son of Ethan and Eliza Mix, aged two known to the compiler, have been harmonized for this years, eleven months, and two days. work.

At Morrisania, Westchester Co., N. Y., March 17th, this little book, we will not pretend to say; but place How many imperfections and errors may be found in

country mess. Lard 101 a 101c. Butter 12 a 20c. for Ohio, 22 a 30c. for State. Cheese 11 a 12 jc. Fruit-Western apples have advanced, the stock being small; Russets, Gilliflowers, Spitzenbergs, Dried Apples 6c. Peaches 13c. Plums 13 a 14c Cherries 20 a 22c. Hay-80 a 85c. per 100 lbs. Seeds-Clover 10 a 11c. Timothy 3 25 per bushe

or reaped. Rough Flaxseed 1 85 a 1 90.

New York Markets-March 26, 1855.

DIED,

	exterior highly prepossessing, his intellectual lives, filled t	he air, and struck the most pro-	gloomy in St. Louis by the ranid succession.	charter whill take enect, and this it is believed	Gager, in the 49th year of herage. Her remains were	it before the public, being conndent that it contains a
	arconization has been equally favored and found grief t	to the heart of every beholder. I o	of three melancholy accidents, each of which	will be produred before June next.	taken to Sneonk, T. L. for interment	variety of such pieces as persons will like to the and
	no person has communication with him with The hands of	of the pit were busily employed r	resulted in the death of a citizen of that ill-	An Express, connecting Chicago and De-		from which they will receive salutary impressions. We are perfectly aware that much of the music in this
	and Leasting improved with the sterling in hunting f	or the dead, and as each basket s	starred city. Justice Peter Cruess an old	troit with Machings Sout Sto Maria Mar	ADAIGAO;	book differs in its character from what is negative
-	nobility of the man. It is of such men that would arrive	at the top of the shaft containing	and well-known inhabitant fell down the	anette Conper Herber Ontonegen T. Deine	Rowse Babcock, Wm B Maxson, J M Allen, Re-	cluded in the term "Sacred Music," and we intended
1. S. S.	nobility of the mail. It is of such men that would atter	body the acquaintances who	stairs leading to a lawyer's office on Chemut-	querie, copper Harbor, Ontonagan, La Pointe,	membrance Lippincott, D 8 Manroe, Ephraim Max.	it should; for, in our opinion, the varieties of music in-
- 1					I 60D. L. D. DEUCUCK, N. Y FIUH, Albert Bincock, 201	Anded under this head are altorother too feet the states
	and point to their unbroken career of bene- recognized in	twould give vent to their griot in g	bus - Third of fall from in	The Company is a branch of the American	Campbell, J C Green (all square,) Eli Forsythe, A	there is a burdensome monotony, in the music com-
	ficence as a proof that the Jews need but free loud lament	ation, more normale mutation	bus, on I nird-st, ten from its top, and was	Express Company.	man, Josiah Langworthy.	monly used for religious purposes. A streetyped no-
	circumstances and an untrammeled field to of the human	a body we never saw. Some of a	so badly injured as to make his death certain;	A dispatch dated Cincinnati, Saturday,		tion as to what is suitable to be sung in church is connection with the non-sentimental spirit of the sen
•	develop those high qualities which they in. the corpses	were drawn up without a rag of	and an Englishman, named John Stead, fell		RECEIPTS.	(which shows itself in the almost entire diseas of monor
				brought before the Supreme Cloud on a writ	FOR THE SABBATH RECORDER:	music,) results in the monotony to which we refer. Itwo
	Lbody was 1a	ken out with the legs burned on i	ing, bringing a bureau down with him, which,	brought before the Supreme Court on a writ	S Greenman, Hebron, Pa \$2 00 to yol. 11 No. 52	are happy to believe, however, that this evil is distinctly
•	Such men as the Rothschilds, the Monte- close to the	body, which had occurred from f		or mabous corpus, excited great interest. The	James L Green, Berlin 2 00 12 41	felt, and that musicians are beginning to employ
	fores, and the Solomons, labor in their gener- the deceased	having been blown into a pile of	an a	negroes were brought here by the owner, on	Wm Uagwin, New London 2 00 11 39	greater diversity of styles of music, in their collections
	a side to handly than himd, then 1 and 1 hours in a first		The Superintendent of the Dank Depart.	his way from Virginia to Mississippi, and	Daniel P Stillman, Almond 1 50 11 52 B A Thomas, Alfred Center 2 00 12 39	for religious purposes. Airs having a wide range then the staff, have been preferred, mostly, a been more
	a share lines from the month of the start of the fills	s of the explosion of the learning	ment gives notice that the circulating notes	the statilieu on the ground.		agreeable, and more easily committed to memory and
						also as affording the best exercises in person
· · · ·					Geo S. Grandall Gazas	and training the voice We shall be shall be
· · · ·	They serve the cause by their presence, and no skill could	Company, was an accident which	ad at his office Albany, within two years, or	ed in the General Destroed bill a clause of	and a standard out Be and a stand of the standard and	iound to meet the wants of these for whom it has been
1997 - A. 1997 -	They serve the cause by their presence, and no skill could	d have averted, and no caution	the funde denosited for their redemption will	tablishing a linest mail route between St	TOTAL STATENTH-DAX BABTIAT MENOBIAL	presided, and in any degree dimans the eve
	they uphold its institutions by their means i prevented.	The Company had worked al	rua triuna nehoaren tor mou redemheiou um	Leonaning a dilect man-route netween per	Joseph A Green, Berlin, for vol. 2	to. Whether the work is adapted to that and, officers
	more wise, more just, and, therefore, more in shaft, and fro	om the rising of the water in it;	De surrendered.	Louis and San Francisco.	WILLIAM M. BOGMES, Treasurer.	will judge for themselves,
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THE SABBATH RECORDER, MARCH 29, 1855.

Hlincellaneaus.

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A Freak of the Law.

A curious case was last week argued before the Supreme Court in New York, in which it is for the interest of all the defendants that an English gentleman, died at his residence in Kinderhook, on the 20th of October, 1838, leaving real and personal estate valued a \$200,000; leaving also a widow, who was widow when he married her, and had two children, John P. Beekman, the plaintiff in this case, and Thomas, one of the defendants on this side of the water, and, in old England, a sister, Mary Bonsor, with six sons and daughters, more or less, married. This fine and use of it in our community." old English gentleman left, in addition to his Kinderhook widow, his Nottingham sister, and his \$200,000, a rather crotchety will, with a rich variety of crotchety codicils; as, for instance, five Trustees, whose names are Bain, Van Schaick, Harder, Van Alstyne, and Pruyn, and who are also appointed Executors, much longer !" are directed to buy a farm, or as much of a farm as \$6,000 may buy, where the six nieces of Nottingham Almira, the wife of William Henry Bonsor, of Manchester, and William vice, are expected to keep promiscuous house, mony. For if " any of the nephews or nieces cavil or dispute with the arrangements of the executors, such disputant is to receive no part thereof." Only fifteen years, however, were they to be doomed to this general life; at the expiration of that time, the Trustees might sell the farm, and divide the proceeds

still another," stretching out his right arm, " with which, God willing, I will yet pay back the Austrians for the loss of the other !"

his horses onward viciously.

During this race I lighted a cigar, and offered one to old Lazar. He, however, dethe plaintiff should succeed. Mr. Barthrop, clined taking it. As I had seen him smoking a pipe just before, I was anxious to know the cause of his refusal. "It was not from any wish to offend you, that I declined, sir," he rejoined, a cloud suddenly overcasting his honest features; "but since the Austrians have even forbidden us the free use of our own tobacco, unless we sell it at a very low price to them, and buy it back for six times that amount, we have given up both the growth

"I understand; but what have you just been smoking ?"

"Nothing but vine leaves steeped in a de coction of plums; a poor substitute indeed for tobacco, but still they give out smoke, and-this dreadful state of things cannot last

"Do you think so ?"

"Yes, I am sure of it. The best proof is and nepheware lleanor, wife of Wm. Potts, that the Austrians, in spite of their pretended sway over the land, are afraid of us. Even Gibson, at Manuchester; Samuel Bonsor, of in broad daylight their people always go out Tamworth; Mexander Bonsor, of Sheffield; in troops armed with guns and swords. Yet, not a week passes that one or other of them Barthrop Bonsor, of the British military ser- does not suddenly disappear. Their fear is carried to such a pitch, he added, with a conwith their husbands, wives, and families, all temptuous wave of the hand, " that about a under the supervision of the five Trustees year ago, they even took our saddles away, afore named, and all in the most perfect har- lest we should change over night into hussars -into avengers of our fatherland. But how can that avail them? They cannot tear out our hearts, and in them lie their bitterest foes.'

A New Building Material.

For many years past the inhabitants of Wisamong the nephews and nieces, not equally consin have been in the habit of building their or according to any fixed rule, but "as they houses, wherever lime and sand are plentiful, think just." This provision is claimed by of a substance known as GROUT, which is a the plaintiff to be invalid, with two others- mixture of lime and sand. In all parts of one providing for a public dispensary, the that State houses of this description are to be other for the payment of \$1,000 a year for met with, many of which, though they have five years to the "Society for the benefit of been erected from sixteen to twenty years, do Tailoresses and Seamstresses" in New York ; not show the least signs of decay. This fact, the same sum to a similar society in Philadel- we understand, suggested to Mr. Ambrose phia; and \$500 a year for six years to the Foster, of Portland, Dodge County, Wiscon-Female Assistant Society, and also to the sin, the idea that it might be possible so to stances producing the litigation, and a synop-Female Benevolent Society of this city. Chari- compound and manipulate these two articles, table institutions are made his residuary legal lime and sand, as to form a building material tees, at the discretion of his executors. The which should not only be as durable as the will was proved in 1839, and the executors, best stone itself, but should also be adapted sive, was entirely impracticable, because the in whom such implicit confidence had been to the many requirements of builders through original article of commerce could not by any placed, renouncing their appointments, the out the United States. After devoting con. known way be spread upon cloth, or reduced of retaining moisture; therefore cold poultiwidow and her son John were appointed ad. siderable time and ingenuity, he has at length to a paste for that purpose, without first dis- ces and water are far superior. Clay and 3,000 miles 10 cents. ministrators, with the will annexed. She has succeeded in producing an article that bids solving the same in spirits of turpentine, or moist earth, placed in the stall for the borse to ministrators, with the will annexed. She has succeeded in producing an article that bids solving the same in spirits of turpentine, or stand on, are far inferior to a stuffing of wet or regulations in regard to letters to and from position for medicines has been found in Cherry Pecson Thomas administers. As to the legacy tirely out of the market, and to supersede in than one gallon of spirits of turpentine (the to the Tailoresesses Societies, the plaintiff many instances the use of stone. Taking for best article known) to discolve one pound of In order to keep it in contact with the sole, affect the franking privilege. alledges that at the death of the old gentleman the basis of his operations the established fact rubber, which cost about 62 cents, the rubber there were no such institutions. The family that hydrated lime, when exposed to the action was made very expensive, and as the solvent long that is desired long that is desired long that hydrated lime, when exposed to the action long that is desired long that is desired long that hydrated lime, when exposed to the action long that is desired long that is desired long that hydrated lime, when exposed to the action long that is desired long that hydrated lime, when exposed to the action long that is desired long that hydrated lime, when exposed to the action long that is desired long that hydrated lime, when exposed to the action long that is desired long that hydrated lime, when exposed to the action long that is desired long that hydrated lime, when exposed to the action long that is desired long that hydrated lime, when exposed to the action long that is desired long that hydrated lime, when exposed to the action long that is desired long that hydrated lime, when exposed to the action long that is desired long that hydrated lime, when exposed to the action long that is desired long that hydrated lime, when exposed to the action long that is desired long that hydrated lime, when exposed to the action long that is desired long that hydrated lime, when exposed to the action long that is desired long that hydrated lime, when exposed to the action long that hydrated lime, when exposed to the action long that hydrated lime, when exposed to the action long that hydrated lime, when exposed to the action long that hydrated lime, when exposed to the action long that hydrated lime, when exposed to the action long that hydrated lime, when exposed to the action long that hydrated lime, when exposed to the action long that hydrated lime, when exposed to the action long that hydrated lime, when exposed to the action long that hydrated lime, when exposed to the action long that hydrated lime, when exposed to the action long that hydrated lime, when exposed to the action long that hydrated lime, when exposed to the action long farm he has not put in operation, the dispen- of the atmosphere, again takes up the car- must necessarily be evaporated after the goods in the structure in the structure is by this each individual virtue only that is desired sary he has not built, the charitable residuary bonic acid which it lost in the process of burn. were made, much time and labor were re- It affords considerable pressure to the foot, is on the subject, as soon as the necessary blanks obnoxious qualities of each substance employed are clause he has not carried out; he thinks these ing and slacking, and so becomes indurated, quired; at the same time the goods were inprovisions are illegal, and he prays a judicial he set himself to work to find out the proper jured by the use of a solvent. Many invenconstruction of the will; and as he has sold proportions of sand and lime to form a species tions had been made by which to spread the the real estate not specifically devised, and of sandstone. These he found were one part dissolved gum upon the cloth, but no one suppaid the legacies, he prays also an account of lime to twelve of sand. In Wisconsin, little posed that the solvent could be dispensed with. the estate in his hands. The defendants are attention had been paid to these proportions In 1835 a poor laborer in the rubber-factory Arctic ship now at Sheerness-have suffered the people of the State of New York, Mary in the making of Grout, which is there always of the Roxbury Company in Massachusetts, the privations of two winters of three months Brandor, the sister and her children, and used in a wet state, like mortar, the walls after a year's experiment, discovered a mode each total darkness, with the thermometer 56 Thomas Beekman, as administrator of Anna, being built up by layers of this mixture being or process by which, by the use of certain degrees below zero, or 88 degrees below the the widow. If the trusts fail-his blood rela. | laid on between two parellel boards. Hith- | machinery, he could make the rubber into a freezing point. They have been without a tives being all allens-the real cotate cocheats arto, then, Mr. Foster had but very slightly paste and spread it on cloth without the use single human being to associate with, except to the Stue, and the personal estate will be varied his process from that adopted in his of a solvent, and with much less labor; and for their own little company, for a period of two divided, one-half to his sister and the other native State. Eventually, however, he found this he received a patent. This was the first years and a half. During the whole period to the sons of his widow. It is therefore the out that, in order to effect a more perfect great step in the Rubber business of the coun- the officers and crew have ceased to use the interest alike of the plaintiff and all the defend- combination, the lime and should be try, as it greatly reduced the cost of manu- razor, merely scissor cutting and trimming ants that these charitable provisions should be mixed together in a nearly dry state-in fact, facture, and made much better goods. Soon their faces and heads, and there has not been pronounced invalid. The Charitable Societies, the sand, as it was dug out of the earth, and after this, Nathaniel Hayward, of Massachu- one solitary case of ulcerated or sore throat

[N. Y. Tribune. ed upon.

Spent Tan.

The importance of tan as a manure and an ameliorator of clay soils, has not had so much Judson, after it was delivered to Judson. attention paid to it as the subject deserves. To illustrate the value of it, I will give you the result of an experiment made with it by them void. Mr. Plaisted, of Gardiner. He had a piece of heavy, stiff clay ground, which he had fre- lected and refused to pay the annuity of quently plowed and manured, and laid down \$1,500 per year to Chaffee. to grass, which would in one or two years be thrown out by the frosts, or killed out by the before the Jury, and was conducted with drouth, leaving the ground quite bare; being great ability by Messrs. N. Richardson, of a tanner, and having a large lot of tan or hand, he commenced hauling it upon the lot which was covered to the depth of from two to four inches; he then gave it a good dressing of manure, and turned the whole under, then gave it a thorough harrowing and sowed distinguished Rhode Island lawyers. with grass seed.

the acre, and for the last twelve'years it has other, were efforts of great ability, and occuaveraged him that quantity. There is now pied about one week. no heaving out of the roots of the grass by The Jury returned a general verdict for the the frosts, and with an occasional top dressing plaintiff on all points submitted to them. t may continue to produce as much for years to come. I would suggest the liming of the above that of any other patent case ever tried land at the same time, for the purpose of in the United States. neutralizing the tannic acid. The action of the ten is no doubt partially mechanical, and a good substitute for it may be had in the large quantities of saw dust now wasted in our streams and rivers, without infringing upon the quantity necessary to the supply of editors and printers.

If some of our farmers who have these ma terials in plenty at their door would try the experiment of their use, and give the public the results, they might be the means of converting what is now considered worthless material to a valuable use. [Cor. Maine Farm.]

The Great India Rubber Case.

This case has taken so much time in the United States Courts, and become of so much general interest, that we give below, (says the N. Y. Tribune,) a short account of the circumsis of the trial.

Prior to 1835, the manufacture of India Rubber in this country, though quite exten-

to prove the strength and durability of mate- five special pleas, setting up these papers are, in connection with landscape gardening? rial. capability of withstanding the effects of and also the general issue. The plaintiff de- When will the time come that the latter will alternating frost and heat, and we were not murred to the pleas, and, after argument, the have only an equal chance with the former? Then followed a rude search of the cart by able to discover that the experiments in ques. Court sustained the demurrers, and then the Time once lost never returns; and it is of the Austrian gendarmes, after which Lazar drove tion had in any way affected the blocks operat. case came up for trial on the general issue, highest consequence that those who direct the

The plaintiff claimed-

before a Jury.

1. That a seal had been improperly put upon one of the papers, between Chaffee and New WAR IMPLEMENT.-A Mr. Ward, of

2. That Judson obtain the contracts by fraudulent representations, which rendered Canada West, has invented a destructive shell

3. That Judson and the licensees had neg-

for the plaintiff, (Mr. Day,) and by James T. Brady, of New York, and Mr. Bradley, of Rhode Island, for defendants, with whom were associated Mr. Ames, and several other

The closing arguments in the case, by Mr. The next year he cut two tons of hay to Richardson on one side, and Mr. Brady on the

The importance of this case is undoubtedly

Hoof-Bound Horses.

In all cases we must endeavor to give the frog a bearing on the ground; and in order to do this the shoe ought to be removed. A dry, brittle, and contracted hoof may be improved by repeated poulticing with soft soap and rye meal, applied cold. So soon as the

hoof softens, let it be dressed, night and morning, with turpentine, linseed oil, and powdered charcoal, equal parts. Yet, after all, a run of grass in a soft pasture, the animal having nothing more than tips on his feet, is the best treatment. A very popular notion exists, that cow manure has a wonderful effect on a live eels were sent on an errand down horse's in stamped envelops. throats to unravel their intestines. If any benefit belongs to such an objectional application, it is due to the property it possesses for any distance in the United States not ex-

mode that young people shall spend it at the most critical of all periods in their lives, should study carefully the best modes for accomplishing so all-important an object. [Country Gen.

of great simplicity. He uses the common round shell, which is adapted to the present gun or cannon now in use, not requiring kirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland a gun made for it or a shell of any peculiar D. C. McCALLUM, General Sup't. The case occupied seven weeks in its trial shape. The fuse hole is stopped by an iron screw-plug, (or any metalic substance,) which being well fitted, is made air-tight, and also is New York, and T. A Jencks of Rhode Island, fire and water-proof. The shell being filled tion, Jaundice, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Fevers, Gout, with combustible matter (known only to the Humors, Nervousness, Irritability, Inflammations, inventor) is ready for use, which is said to be Female Complaints, &c., &c. Indeed very few are perfectly safe to handle, or transport for any the diseases in which a Pargative Medicine is not more distance. The shell is so constructed that it or less required, and much sickness and suffering will stand the heaviest charges of powder might be prevented, if a harmless but effectual Ca from the gun from which it is fired, and, on thartic were more freely used. No person can feel bitting any hand substance that will from well while a costive habit of body prevails; besides, hitting any hard substance that will offer a it soon generates serious and often fatal diseases, which good resistance, it explodes, doing serious might have been avoided by the timely and judicious damage It will ricochet on land and water. use of a good purgative. This is alike true of Colds, During its trials from an eight-inch Columbian gun, some of the shells took a ricochet formidable distempers which load the hearses all over on the sand in front of the target, and after the land. Hence a reliable family physic is of the the ricochet, hit the target and exploded, first importance to the public health, and this Fill has doing serious damage, cutting several 12 inch timbers in pieces, and destroying the target. cians, Professors, and Patients, has shown results sur-Should this invention be brought to perfec-tion it will probably work quite a revolution Cares have been effected beyond belief, were they in fort and naval warfare; for instance, take a gun of 10 or 12 inch caliber, working upon a pivot on a deck of a naval steamer; one shot of this caliber, taking effect, at wind and water, would sink the largest ship of the line.

TO POSTMASTERS AND TO THE PUBLIC .---We are requested to called especial attention to the law just passed by Congress, modifying the rates of postage, etc., particularly to those provisions requiring that all letters between places in the United States shall be prepaid contracted hoof; but it is the candid opinion from and after the 1st of April, 1855, by of the author, and no doubt the reader will stamps or otherwise, and that from and after coincide, that filth and dirt of every kind are the 1st of January next postmasters must place unfavorable to healthy action. Such remedy, postage stamps upon all prepaid letters upon aside from its objection on the score of decen- which such stamps may not have been placed but evidence even more convincing than the expericy, savors too much of by gone days, when by the writers, or which may not be inclosed

From and after the 1st of April, 1855, the study, are offered to the public as the best and most postage to be charged on each single letter complete which the present state of medical science

New-York and Eric Railroad.

O^N and after Monday, Nov. 20, and until further further notice, Trains will leave the pier foot of Duane-st., New York, asfollows: Buffalo Express at 7 A. M. for Buffalo. Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M. for Dunkirk. Mail at 84 A. M. for Dankirk and Buffalo, and all in rmediate stations.

Rockland Passenger at 2.30 P. M. (from foot of Chambers-st.) via Piermont, for Suffern and intermedi ate stations.

Way Passenger at 4 P. M. for Otisville and inten nediate stations

Night Express at 5 P. M. for Dunkirk and Buffala. Emigrant at 5 P. M. for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.

On Sundays only one express train, at 5 P. M. These Express Trains connect at Buffalo and Dun

Ayer's Pills.

NEW and singularly successful remedy for the cure of all Bilious diseases-Costiveness, Indiges. Feverish symptoms, and Bilious derangements. They all tend to become or produce the deep seated and been perfected with consummate skill to meet that demand. An extensive trial of its virtues by Physinot substantiated by persons of such exalted positions and character as to forbid the suspicion of untruth. Among the eminent gentlemen who have testified in favor of these Pills, we may mention: Doct. A. A. Hayes, Analytical Chemist of Boston,

and State Assayer of Massachusetts, whose high professional character is endorsed by the-Hon. Edward Everett, Senstor of the United States. Robert C. Winthrop, Ex-Speaker of the House of

Representatives. Abbott Lawrence, Minister Plen. to England. John B. Fitzpatrick, Catholic Bishop of Boston

Dr. J. R. Chilton, Practical Chemist of New York City; endorsed by

Hon. W. L. Marcy, Secretary of State.

Wm. B. Astor, the richest man in America. S. Leland & Co., Proprietors of the Metropolitan Hotel. and others.

Did space permit, we could give many hundred certificates from all parts where the Pills have been used. ence of eminent public men, is found in their effecte ipon trial.

These Pills, the result of long investigation and can afford. They are compounded not of the drugs themselves, but of the medicinal virtues only of Vegstate of purity, and combined together in such a man.

are not made parties to the suit.

of Albany, and Jos. Blunt. Tribune.

Hungary.

your village ?"

At this announcement a change instantly in putting them together. Indeed, the amount almost the entire rubber business of the coun came over the Magyar's face. The suspicious of lime required to make the bricks and put try was in the hands of this body of licenses expression vanished before a warm ray of them together in a building does not exceed Up to 1850 Chaffee had received not substanexpression variable before a warm ray of them together in a building does not exceed Up to 1850 Chattee hed received not substan-genuine cordiality and pleasure. The man the quantity necessary in ordinary brick-rose from his seat, and taking off his hat, said, building operations. The internal surface, with much deferences in his manner, "God too, of the walls presents so much smoother to agree with Mr. Goodyear to convey to him with much deferences in his manner, "God too, of the walls presents so much smoother to agree with Mr. Goodyear to convey to him with much deferences in his manner, "God too, of the walls presents so much smoother to agree with Mr. Goodyear to convey to him with more than \$80,000 upon his 255,050 upon bless you, sir ; you belong to that noble nation a result that in many instances no plastering his extended patent, should it be extended, for who so hospitably received, and still entertain will be required. The bricks are also, from the sum of \$3,000 and a business connection my unhappy exiled brothers. I will gladly their nature, impervious to damp. Owing to with Goodyear. Under this agreement Chaftake you with me as far as you like to go." | their great strength and hardness, these bricks | fee proceeded, with the aid of Judson, to ob-"And what is your charge ?".

again what is my chargo !" ほどい らい そうけれいち

Grounds around Houses. spatch outstripping all my expectations, I from which the common brick is formed, con- for the licenses of Goodyear, and the licenses found myself on the following morning already sequently Mr. Foster's invention will materi: to pay the expenses of the extension to Jud-There is nothing in a knowledge of which worthy conductor was a young man; who, 1 farmer, indeed, may draw his own sand and was worth \$200,000 or \$250,000; yet Judson often they are not laid out nor planted at all, stiobserved, had but one arm. Imagining that lime, prepare and mix them as directed, and obtained it at the sum of \$1,500 per year for but are left in a state of primitive bleakness, "he might have lost it in battle, I inquired then with one of the machines manufacture, the licenses of Goodyear, and bound Chaffee or only ornamented by objects of confusion whether he had taken part in the late war. in the course of a day or two, as many of the to license no other one without Judson's and disorder. Where improvement is actu-"Yes, Gaszi was a Honved !" replied La- building-blocks as he requires for his fences, consent. ally attempted, the result is not unfrequently zar, the trader, with a proud glance at his barns, stables, &c. Although the beauty of Judson, as Chaffee claims, after a time re- a combination of inconvenience and stiffness; non. His arm was shot off at the storming these bricks depends in some measure upon fused to pay even the annuity of \$1,500, and and very few neatly, economically and tasten 209 seatoris and subur it an increase T. Alto of

man," said I to the trader, whom the waiter the carbonic acid, and the whole is transform- that heat, so applied, would render the goods crews of the Resolute and Enterprise. had pointed me to me in the tap-room. "Will ed in the course of a few days into bricks of more durable, and, to some extent, proof you give me witt in your wagon as far as remarkable hardness, ready at once for all against heat and cold. He soon after came

ordinary building purposes. The surfaces in possession of the Chaffee patent, so called, The man, 2 stalwart, elderly Hungarian, now present the appearance of a whitish sand- for a mere nominal sum-Chaffee continuing dressed in a bunda, his swarthy countenance stone, while month after month and year after poor; and up to 1850, the time of the expirashaded by a broad brimmed hat, on hearing year the same chemical change is going on, tion of the Chaffee patent, the licenses of der the direction of Mr. Scheutz, of Stockhimself addressed in a foreign accent, cast and the bricks become harder and harder, Goodyear, whose agent was Wm. Judson, and important instrument. The inventor and over the road would be 22 000 of and the Akron. Samuel Hunt. an inquiring glance at me, and while twisting until at length they are as indestructible as New York lawyer, manufactured nearly all his son have brought it to perfection affair and would be 23,000; and the Berlin John Whitford.

动物 网络拉马比赛

can be manufacture with perforations, so that tain the extension-Judson advancing the "What is my charge ?" rejoined the trader every wall may be built with a dead air cham- necessary fees for the extension. As soon as for projectile forces, tables of sines, &c., and with a proud and half offended air. "Now ber in it. This will be found of considerable it was extended, Judson claimed that Chaffee all by the slow motion of a winch turned tell me, sir, would it be fair of me to take use in all large buildings; while in making should make some conveyance of a right to money from an Englishman for such a trifle ? fences for farms, &c., the perforations of the use the patent to him for his benefit and the No, no; it would be downright ingratitude. bricks may be so arranged as to present many benefit of the licenses of Goodyear, whose Travel in my cart where you will, and more- pleasing devices. For buildings requiring agent Judson was. Chaffee did make a conover be my guest, if it pleases you to tarry the application of architectural design, orna- tract with Judson in writing, which was under my humble roof, but never ask me mental bricks can be made as readily as those amended and altered in 1851, and in which of the ordinary shape. Lime and sand are Judson agreed to pay Chaffee \$1,500 per year,

Thus matters being arranged, with a dis- far more plentifully scattered than is the clay for the seven years, for the use of the patent

cooling and cleanly, and is far superior to the can be prepared and distributed. above articles. [Dr. Dadd.

Six Months in the Dark.

The officers and crew of the North Staralthough they have vital interests at stake, the lime in the powdery state it acquires after setts, discovered that sulphur compounded among them. Until within a week, the razor being slacked. The mixture is then run into with rubber made a better article of goods was only known by name in the ship, and, For the plaintiff, Underhill, John Van molds, passed into a machine constructed for than the rubber alone, as it operated as a dryer, strange to say, immediately their faces lost Buren and Judge Kent; defendants, Reynolds, the purpose, and subjected to great pressure and for this he received a patent which was their warm clothing, several found that the -as much, indeed, as one hundred and twen- issued in the name of Charles Goodyear, cold took effect on their throats. Not a single ty tuns upon a single brick of the ordinary which was also a valuable invention, though man or officer has been lost from sickness. size. On being removed from the machine, we understand Mr. Hayward claimed the in- The duties of the clerk in charge of this ship the brick presents a white appearance, show- vention to be the result of a dream, and not have been most onerous, he having had to be An incident of travel on the Puszta last ing on its surface that it is simply, as yet, a of experiment. In 1844, Charles Goodyear up at all hours, supplying traveling parties November, illustrates some part of the feeling mixture of lime and sand compressed into being the owner of the Hayward Patent, and with provisions, who have on many occasions of the people. Miss Birkbeck, we should ex- shape. These bricks are now piled up in still finding that there was a difficulty with the with their sledges and their dogs, traveled plain, usually gives animation to her sketches regular heaps, so that the air may circulate goods, inasmuch as they were affected by sixty miles a day. A few rare specimens of by giving her narrative in the first person- freely around them. At this point commen- cold, patented a process of heating the goods birds and eggs have been preserved and adopting, in fact, the place of her informant : | ces a chemical change. The moisture of the after they were manufactured by the Chaffee brought home. She brought home the crews "I hear you are from the South, my good atmosphere enables the lime to again take up and Hayward process, in a hot, dry oven, and of the Investigator and the Phoenix, and the

A Calculating Machine.

Late foreign publications make mention of " calculating machine," just completed unrithms for falling bodies from different hights,

by hand. And what is more, it stereotypes the columns of figures after having calculated them. In all previous machines, the carryings have proved a hitch; but in this of Mr Scheutz, the movements experience no check. so beautifully are the several parts combin-Boston Transcript.

[Washington Union.]

"WHAT'S IN A NAME ?"-The following are the names of a jury-list in the County of Sussex, (England) about the year 1610 :---

Approved Frewen of Northam, Be-thankful Maynard of Brightling, Be-courteous Cole of Pevensey, Safety-on-High Snat of Wickfield, Search-the Scriptures Moreton of Salahurst, More Fruit Fowler of East Hadley, Free-gift Mables of Chiddingly, Increase Weeks of Cuckfield, Rest-on Weeks of the same, Kill-sin Pemble of Westham, Elected Mitchell of Heathfield. Faint-not Hurst of the same, Renewed Wisbury of Hailsham, Return Milward of Hellingly, Fly-debate Smart of Waldron, Seek-wisdom Wood of the same, Fight-the-good-fight-of-faith White of Ew iurst,

Small-hope Biggs of Rye, Earth Adams of Warbleton, Repentance Avis of Shoreham, The peace of God Knight of Burwash. [Lower's English Surnames.

TIME'S CHANGES .- The Hon. Wm. Jackson, who deceased recently, stated in a lecture upon railroads, delivered before the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association, at their rooms in Pearl street, on the evening of the 12th of January, 1829, that "the commissioners upon the survey of a route from Bos- Alfred. Chas. D Langworthy ton to Albany had come to the conclusion that Alfred Center. N. Y. Hull, his long moustaches, he asked me abruptly who I was? "An Englishman." reading an article on Mr. Babbage's invention to a sum exceeding \$60,000 a year." Yet Gowanda..Delos C. Burdick. in the Edinburgh Review. The "calculating the lecturer lived to see the number of pas. Independence. J. P. Livermon machine " now exciting the attention of the sengers annually transported upon the Wor- Leonardsville. .W. B. Maxson. Lincklasn. .Daniel C. Burdick. Babbage spent more than \$80,000 upon his 355,053 tons; and the net income of both Preston. J. C. Maxson. Richburgh. John B. Cottrell. invention, years ago, and it was never finish- roads to be \$1,077,069. The building in Sackett's Harbor. Elias Frint ed. The Swedish machine will calculate the which the commissioner's conclusion was anpowers of bi quadratic equations, the loga-nounced has been demolished, and given So. Brookfield. Herman A. Hull Berlin. . Datus E. Lewis. place to a splendid block of stores.

> How LONG IT TAKES TO GET APPLES .-Mr. Buckminister, editor of the Ploughman in a recent editorial, says :

"We had three hundred trees set, two years ago, in our orchard in Framingham. Some of these, the Baldwins, bear fruit this year. One has borne thirty seven good ap ples. People may preach about waiting 20 or 30 years for a young orchard to come to

on the road to the Puszta, seated on a heap ally decrease the cost of building, since they son-Judson then claiming to have paid them our countrymen are more deficient, than in young trees a chance to grow ?" good for nothing soil. But why on the road to the rusta, seated on a neap any decrease the cost of ballding, since they soll addon they soll and borne rapidly onwards may be made in almost all localities more out of his own pocket. It was shown, at the laying out and properly planting and cultivatby four fleet horses. By the side of my cheaply than the most common brick. The time of the extended term ing the grounds around their dwellings. Very some, and promising, and we think an examination of them would satisfy a person about to plant an orchard, that trees of three or four years of age, handsomely headed in the raising, would prove the most profitable, although costing something more than younger. and smaller ones at first. [N. E. Farmer.] pointing with his whip in the direction of from any admixture with clay or other earths, built you do not free and rugged in the steery and rugged in the steery and rugged states a good substantial block. Which he received a large compensation. The law admixture with clay or other earths, be inalmost indestructible imitation of any kind of patent. The defendant Hartshorn set up in cannot master all, would not the months con-marble or stone. We have seen specimens defense these contracts between Chaffee and sumed on Tacitus and Thucydides, be more a very rich gift of clothing, to the value of ror a square of le more a very rich gift of clothing, to the value of the store of stone stone at the store of the s No, fattier was the ready reply. "I of this new building material which have Judson, to protect him, and also denied the profitably spent on those fascinating and emloff it, in my country's service, and here is been subjected to every possible test in order validity of the patent. Defendant pleaded inently useful studies, drawing and architect. Party," at a lady's house in Fourth-st.

Longiages & Light has thread t

cess. The reason is perfectly obvious. While by the we have only to insinuate two strips of wood The provisions in regard to the registration old mode of composition, every medicine is burdened with more or less of acrimonious and injurious qualileft behind, the curative virtues only being retained. Hence it is self-evident the effects should prove as they have proved, more purely remedial, and the Pills a more powerful antidote to disease than any other medicine known to the world.

As it is frequently expedient that many medicines should be taken under the counsel of an attending physician, and as he could not properly judge of a remedy without knowing its composition, I have supplied the accurate Formulæ by which both my Pectoral and Pills are made, to the whole body of Practitioners in the United States and British American Provinces. If however there should be any one who has not received them, they will be forwarded by mail to his request.

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The composition of my preparations is laid open to all men, and all who are competent to judge on the subject freely acknowledge their convictions of their intrinsic merits. The Cherry Pectoral was pronounced by scientific men to be a wonderful medicine before its effects were known. Many eminent Physicians have declared the same thing of my Pills, and even more confidently, and are willing to cortify that their anticipations were more than realized by their effects upon trial.

They operate by their powerful influence on the internal viscera to purify the blood and stimulate it into healthy action-remove the obstructions of the stomach, bowels, liver, and other organs of the body, restoring their irregular action to health, and by correcting, wherever they exist, such derangements as are the first origin of disease. Prepared by Dr.J.C. AYER, Chemist, Lowell, Mass.

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