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

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

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NEW YORK, FIFTH-DAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1855.

WHOLE NO. 586.

The Sabbath Rerarder.

THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

An Essay on the Constitution and Government of the Christian Church, written for the Seventh-day Baptist Eastern Associa-tion, by L. Crandall.

Let us now consider some objections to these views. It has been often objected to the foregoing kind of accountability, that it does not secure the independence of the in-All I have to say is, that such a Constitution glorious reward and renown. is a piece of self contradiction; that it can neither be applied or obeyed, if it declares the promotion of piety to be one of its objects. Such a Constitution must breed contradiction and confusion, of necessity. Individual independence, (in a comparative sense,) is the original condition of persons. It is the original churches, or states. But of none can it be absolutely affirmed, as by nature all are more or less dependent. Whenever the social, civil, or religious associations or compacts which persons join, violate the terms on which they unite with them, they may assume to be absolved from their connection and memberships in said compacts, and fall back upon their original individual independence. But to assume to stand and act upon that ground, and at the same time retain membership in

nothing but assuming to govern the mass by individual and irresponsible power-or to dictate to the dody what it shall allow us to do, or what is, shall do-and to be sole umpire as to our, membership in the body. This stupendous lariacy is the result of the reaction of the Protestant mind from the religious tyranny of the dark ages; but it places those who hold it exactly at the opposite pole of the social logical sphere from that occupied by those who maintain the absolute authority of the body. The old contact of lined all the ground-all the rights and all the authirity for the body, or majority; but the modern error spreads itself over the multitude, and binds them fast by its extravagant definition of individual rights and independence. These two errors, equally extravagant, and mutually inimical to truth, as they are to each other, have beseiged the social, civil, and religious interests of mankind, with the rapacity and relentlessness of death; and with the darkness and corruption of the grave. The truth is, each and every individual is bound by one eternal and changeless obligation to do righteously, and has no liberty, either singly or by association, to do any wrong. No one has a right to enter into any social relation except to do right, and of course, to maintain inviolate, (so far as is in his power to de,) the rights of others as well as his own. He must admit, that it is the duty of others as well as himself to act upon their judgment of what is right. How, then, can he claim exclusive jurisdiction over subjects that concern others as much as himself. and with whom he has covenanted to another advance a cause in which he and they are equally obligated?

body, is preposterous and absurd. It is

In spite of all that can be said in defense of the extreme and extravagant views often insisted upon respecting individual church or state rights, this conviction forces itself upon the mind, namely, that for whatever purpose men unite, or associate, they must allow their associates the right to judge whether their conduct comports with the objects of their association or not, and that the majority of the votes of those associated must legitimately de- of behavior, which, however, does not investigate

lack of sufficient scrupulousness in forming fatally than all of these put together, self-individuals and minorities.

fies that they shall not be amenable to any contrary, we are true, constant and active in of Christianity, whose propensities or interother body but themselves for their conduct. defense of the right, we cannot fail to win a ests dispose them always to plead against any-

within its pale or without are most to be feared; and it may be as difficult to determine whether the church, in its capacity, has oppressed individuals in their rights, and perverted their ways, more than individuals have corrupted and misled the church. And yet the Constitution and laws of the church were unparalelled in brevity and simplicity. As light radiates from the sun in straight lines, and in all directions, except where they are intercepted by dark bodies, so all the laws of the church radiate from love, holy love in God, and are bent or broken only by those who served by Dr. P., and that, as a consequence lack that principle, or are too ignorant to his church afterwards established such a meet

comprehend the application of those laws. But the discipline of the church is not to proceed upon the opinion entertained by individuals in regard to each other's piety, of which none can have certain knowledge, and all are liable to be entirely mistaken. 1 do not say our opinion of a person's piety should have no weight in matters of discipline, for it undoubtedly will and ought to have weight. But what I mean is, that discipline should be conducted strictly on scripture precepts and principles. I say on scripture precepts and principles; for it is impossible that the Bible should contain a precept directly and literally covering every particular case, or offense. But the precepts there given must be literally followed in the precise cases to which they are there applied, and the principles there established must be followed in all cases, aceording as they class with the cases or examples there brought to view. Here we meet the difficulty of inferring, or rather the danger of is no escape year e must meet the danger as best we can. Nor are we to imagine that the difficulty grows out of the obscurity of the scripture law and promice, or the weakness of the human perceptions of analogy, but from the fact that in every to hance of wrong there who are interested to make wrong appear right. Here lies the danger—the blinding, the crazing effects of self-interest. It often tears whole churches, communities, and even truth, justice and peace. But I insist, that the law is to be strictly applied in all cases. I will illustrate this point. Suppose there are in a church two members, A and B. A is to all appearance a man of great benevolence slave trade. B, on the other hand, gives no very decided signs of piety, and from at 1512

individual member, society, church, or State ciples, he leads persons to doubt his piety, of which the body is made up, and of his or and some think he is a bad man. Now, what their rights in the same; while members have I mean by conducting discipline on scripture an equal right to judge whether the body has principles, is, that A shall be excluded from kept their covenant with them, and whether the church, for the sin of man stealing, and they are under any obligation to the body. that B be secured in the rights of member-Any failure to recognize the several and mu- ship, notwithstanding he seems to be defective tual rights—any overleaping their respective in regard to that important grace, namely, tact in forcibly illustrating truth and happily boundaries-any assumption of the one party to | piety. All discipline conducted on any other | adapting it to the condition of his hearers; decide for the other-any affectation of au- principle, degrades the Word of God, and exthority by virtue of office, order, precedent, alts human judgment, feeling and sympathy, or practice—or any merging or absorbing in in dishonor and contempt of divine wisdom. or confounding one of these rights with the All fellowship which transcends this rule barother-indeed, any carelessness about observ- gains justice for gain, and seeks peace by our pulpits. Then should we not so often ing in every instance just where the claims meet, and balance the one with the other, and the diminished efficacy of preaching. Then would not cheerfully respond, were it in their would not cheerfully respond to the other. The would not cheerfully respond to the other would not cheerfully respond to the other would not cheerfully respond to the other would not cheerfully must be equally destructive to peace as it is dread of being called narrow-minded, bigoted, subversive of justice. It is, therefore, the or self-righteous—but more frequently and

connections in the first place, and closeness in terest, leads members, ministers, and churches, in reasoning, and practice upon these princi- ruthlessly to trample down God's authority, ples in the second place, induced by the in- and hoist sail on the treacherous sea of nonnate and universal love of power and advant- essentialism, or, "It's no matter what a man age, that every species of association or con- believes or does, if he is only a Christian." federation in our country alternately verges Just as if, with the Bible in his hand, a man to the tyranny of majorities, or to dissolution can be a Christian and believe or do anything arising from the disproportionate claims of in- to which his own fancy or interest may incline him! In fact, there is such trifling with re-It may be said that it is too much trouble, ligious obligation as staggers all confidence or too intricate a task, to study and observe and hope, and fills the reflecting mind with the just balance of these principles—that we lutter and unutterable amazement. The only dividual churches. To that objection I reply, must have some generalization of the subject hope of counteracting the effects of such The independence of individual churches, and by which we may work. I reply, those who spiritual wickedness is to take our stand on their ultimate and absolute authority, as in think it too much trouble to bring every case Bible grounds, and charge the mischief done sisted upon by many, is a manifest though to the standard of mutual and even-handed on those who are so reckless as to transgress subtle and delusive fallacy. It is an impos- justice, can have their own choice, and grap- that high authority. The measure of one sibility, where any kind of association is en- ple at length with the overwhelming conse- man's goodness, as compared with another, tered into between churches. What can be quences of their treachery to those principles. must be his comparative approximation to plainer, than that when churches write out a If it be said, that it is hopeless to attempt to God's requirements, and not his affected grace Constitution, and sign it, they are accountal regulate the affairs of society according to of manners, his wealth, or seeming piety. ble to each other in every particular to which right principle, that is only saying that wrong Many things conspire to draw the church they have therein subscribed? What can be is inherently stronger than right, or that we aside from her integrity and fidelity to God. plainer, than that they are justly liable to be are too indolent, too cowardly, or too much The rebukes and condemnation which her called to account and tried by the body to implicated in wrong ourselves, to undertake faithfulness fixes on the consciences of the unwhich they have connected themselves, and the defense of the right; or, what is still godly world is always followed by demands dismembered therefrom for any conduct in worse, if we will attempt to correct wrong by that she should abate her censures in order to violation of the compact or covenant they have resorting to wrong, we may be justly charg- conciliation, under the delusive pretence that entered into? Suppose it be said that the ed as common sinners, and with loving the she will in that way better succeed in her Constitution which the churches adopt speci- wrong more than the right. But if, on the mission. Then there is a class of professors thing like close and efficient discipline, as be-There are very few sayings among the ing bigotry, illiberality, or cruelty, and likely many that have been handed down to us on to injure the cause of religion, or disaffect inaccount of the wisdom they embody, which dividuels whose aid is desirable. By such inequal in truth and importance the following: fluences churches are often led on, till they "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." become filled with corruption—fall under the And in nothing is it more applicable than in criticism and contempt of their seductive adrespect to the preservation of the religious visers, and the wicked world, whose light they condition of separate community, societies, liberties of the church as a whole, or of its ought to be. But may it not be forgotten that parts and individual members. It may be a the only remedy for all these evils is to stand question, whether the enemies of the church upon and work by God's plan, come what will, and in spite of all opposition.

DR. PAYSON'S POWER IN PRAYER.

Years ago, when Dr. Payson was the pastor of the second parish church in this city, he instituted "the quarterly church fast." This season is still observed here, by all the orthodox Congregational churches. Being in one of these meetings, not long since, I took occasion to mention the fact that the pastor of a church in western Massachusetts, where I formerly resided, often alluded to these seasons, and the manner in which they were ob ing, and regularly attended upon it, with no little interest and profit.

A pious lawyer who was present, remark ed, that he was reminded by these statements, of one striking feature in Dr. Payson's Sunday exercises—his wonderful power in prayer. Mr. S. was then a child; he felt no special interest about religious things. But when that man of God arose in his place, and poured out his soul in supplication, so filial and tender, so earnest and reverent, so solemn and spiritual, his young heart was completely overwhelmed with emotion. He could not describe the feelings that rushed upon him at that hour, in any better way than by comparing them to the sensation which comes over us his near communion at the Throne of Grace,

A valuable testimony! In these days, when so much is said about great efforts, about eloquent sermons, about intellectual preaching; and so little importance is atis some one, and very month a large number, tached to a high standard of personal piety, to a deep-toned spirituality, as an element of mighty power in the pulpit—may it not be refreshing to turn back to the experience of former times? Few, if any, ministers have wielded a more wide-spread and healthy in nations, from their moorings in the harbor of fluence than Dr. Payson. It is felt to the third and fourth generations. Its moulding hand is still pressing warmly upon this whole

I never resided in any place where the religious element seemed to be more ascendant, where conversation among professing Christand personal piety, but he is engaged in the lians upon experimental and spiritual things, and those precious truths which cluster so closely around the cross of the Son of God, was more free and natural. This is owing, cide as to the obligations of the body to the any violation of God's law or Christian print Payson would never go where he could Soubtless, in a good measure, to the fact, that soon learned to welcome and enjoy.

but, be it remembered, that he also had power with God in prayer, and prevailed. Would power of God, in all our churches, in all our social meetings, in all our sanctuaries, in all

MY LOST YOUTH. BY HENRY W. LONGFELLOW. Often I think of the beautiful town That is seated by the sea: Often in thought go up and down The pleasant streets of that dear old town And my youth comes back to me. And a verse of a Lapland song Is haunting my memory still. "A boy's will is the wind's will And the thoughts of youth are long, long thoughts." I can see the shadowy lines of its trees, And catch, in sudden gleams. The sheen of far surrounding seas, And islands that were the Hesperides Of all my boyish dreams. And the burden of that old song, It murmurs and whispers still: "A boy's will is the wind's will, And the thoughts of youth are long, long thoughts.' I remember the black wharves and the slips, And the sea-tides tossing free; And Spanish sailors with bearded lips, And the beauty and mystery of the ships, And the magic of the sea. And the voice of that wayward song Is singing and saying still:

"A boy's will is the wind's will, And the thoughts of youth are long, long thoughts I remember the bulwarks by the shore. And the fort upon the hill; The sunrise gun, with its hollow roar, The drum-beat repeated o'er and o'er, & And the bugle wild and shrill. And the music of that old song, Throbs in my memory still: "A boy's will is the wind's will, And the thoughts of youth are long, long thoughts I remember the sea-fight far away, How it thundered o'er the tide!

And the dead captains as they lay In their graves o'erlooking the tranquil bay, Where they in battle died. And the sound of that mournful song Goes through me with a thrill. "A boy's will is the wind's will,

And the thoughts of youth are long, long thoughts. I can see the breezy dome of groves, The shadow's of Deering's Woods; And the friendships old and the early loves Come back with a Sabbath sound, as of doves In quiet neighborhoods.

And the verse of that sweet old song

It flutters and murmurs still: "A boy's will is the wind's will And the thoughts of youth are long, long thoughts. I remember the gleams and glooms that dart The song and the silence in the heart, That in part are prophecies, and in part And the voice of that fitful song Sings on and is never still: "A boy's will is the wind's will,

And the thoughts of youth are long, long thoughts There are things of which I may not speak, There are dreams that cannot die; There are tho'ts that make the strong heart weal And bring a pallor into the cheek, And a mist before the eye. And the words of that fatal song, Come over me like a chill: "A boy's will is the wind's will, And the thoughts of youth are long, long thoughts Strange to me now are the forms I meet

When I visit the dear old town: But the native air is pure and sweet, And trees that o'ershadow well-known streets As they balance up and down, Are singing the beautiful song. And sighing and whispering still: "A boy's will is the wind's will, And the thoughts of youth are long, long thoughts And Deering's Woods are fresh and fair, And with joy that is almost pain My heart goes back to wander there,

And among the dreams of the days that were, I find my lost youth again.

And the strange and beautiful song, The groves are repeating it still: " A boy's will is the wind's will, And the thoughts of youth are long, long thoughts. [Putnam's Magazine for August.

UNREASONABLE.

There are few things in which congregations are more thoughtless and unreasonable when we receive a sudden fright; his blood than in the demands they make upon their started quicker in his veins, his whole frame pastors. They have but little idea, in many felt a shock, and his spirit was stirred deeply cases, of the amount of time and labor requirwithin him. Dr. Payson brought down so ed for his necessary work. His pulpit premuch of the presence and power of God, by parations alone are almost sufficient to occupy | tinction. To these the Almighty has affixed his working hours. If he makes conscience that it was awful to be there. That vast as of bringing out things new as well as old; of it is which make bright the immortal name to sembly were ready to exclaim, "How dread- giving to his people the beaten oil of the sancful is this place! It is none other than the tuary; of instructing and edifying them, so house of God and the gate of heaven!" He that both himself and they shall grow in knowlsaid Dr. Payson owed his remarkable success edge and usefulness, he must devote to this mal-discipline from false inferences. But there in the ministry, and his amazing influence, as department of his work a large portion of much to his prevalence in prayer, as to his every day. His intellectual labors are greater faithfulness and pungency in preaching the and more constant than those of almost any other professional man. He must produce a certain amount of matter at a given time, and this must be continued week after week, and year after year, irrespective of interruptions, physical disability, and the various difficulties which interfere with mental application. His discourses and lectures are expected to be of the highest order-but little allowance being made when they fall short of his ordinary

At the same time he is expected to be a not unfrequent visitor in every family. Although his congregation may be so extensive that even to go the rounds once, calling at each house, would require months, his ears are filled with complaints because he allows inter- by living according to God's precepts. She vals of such length between his visits. His routine of visitation, too, is liable to be inter- her friends, and she desired them daily to rupted by the special attention due to the sick, and to families in affliction. These alone often occupy for weeks almost all the time he is able to spare for out-door service.

not ske his Saviour with him. In all his visits, season, not only by members of his own flock, in all his intercourse with the people, he who have occasion to see him, but by multiclaimed the privilege of conversing with them | tudes of others. Clerical brethren from a disabout their salvation, and commending their tance; the agents of benevolent institutions; souls to God in prayer. Such interviews they parties soliciting public addresses, recommendations, letters of introduction, &c.: the I know that Dr. Payson possessed a good poor in quest of relief; and a vast number of deal of intellectual acumen, and a peculiar persons whose errands can scarcely be imagined, except by-those familiar with a minister's household, claims no small portion of his time and attention. He must take an interest in schools, and perhaps also in lyceums, librathat we had more of this power in prayer, this ry associations, &c., and must occupy a promiorganizations as are designed to promote the

where the spirit is willing the flesh is often loving Saviour as her Saviour, and rested in weak. There is no alternative left them, there- hope upon the atonement which he has made. fore, than either to seem to neglect what some | So in that lonely hut Jesus came to her may regard as duty, and thereby incur the with this little book. The dark hovel became censure of the unreasonable and censorious; or to attempt to do what would be full work the woman became ill. A physician came to for two or three men, and, as the result, break see her who had known her in former days. down under an overtaxed brain and body. She asked him to call upon the minister of the It has been no uncommon thing in late years for ministers to be laid aside in the midst, and even at the outset of their usefulness; indeed, the question not unfrequently been mooted, why ministers are more short-lived now than wicked and violent, lying meekly and prayin former times. The solution, we feel assured, in many cases, on due investigation, would the cause of this change. She put her ema-

to refuse what is put upon them. from a proper obligation to serve the church Jesus. with all their powers, and to have a heart and hand, as far as possible, for every good word and work. We do not desire to apologize for him whose face, year after year, is never seen in the families of his congregation; we would not, if we could, make his life one of indolence or elegant leisure But there is reason in all things; and it is but due to the ministry that the people should sometimes be reminded that | the servant maid fancy that the girl is "only they cannot perform impossibilities more than getting him ready for school." The girl is other men; and if under a pressure of public opinion which they have not the firmness nor | cally; the cold water which trickles from his the heart to resist, they should undertake such | head down his healthy, chubby limbs, would a task, the end must inevitably be that they provoke him to try the strength of his lungs, will be sent prematurely to join the already large company of invalid ministers, or else to it not that Betty is amusing him "by such an untimely grave. It surely unwise, if not a pretty story about a great big black giant wicked, to act over again the fable of killing eating little boys and girls as if they were the goose that laid the golden egg, by endeav- herrings." Scarcely a sentence does she utter. in a few years what is the work of a lifetime.

CHOICE OF PURSUITS IN LIFE,

There is genuine good sense and right feeling expressed in the following paragraph from a late work by Mrs. Sedgwick. The sentiments expressed are in harmony with the result have been! just views of our republican institutions:

I do not intend or wish to crowd my boys into the learned professions. If any among them have particular talent or taste for them, they may follow them. They must decide for themselves in a matter more important to them than any one else. But my boys know that I should be mortified if they selected these professions from the vulgar notion that they were more genteel—a vulgar word that ought to be banished from the American vocabulary-more genteel than agriculture or the mechanic arts. I have labored hard to convince my boys that there is nothing vulgar in the mechanic's profession; no particular reason for envying the lawyer or the doctor. They, as much as the farmer and mechanic, are working men. And I should like to know what there is particularly elevating in sitting over a table and writing prescribed forms, or in inquiring into the particulars of disease and doling out physic for them. It is certainly a false notion in a democratic

republic, that a lawyer has any higher claim to respectability-gentility, if you pleasethan a tanner, a blacksmith, a painter, or a builder. It is the fault of the mechanic, if he takes the place not assigned to him by the government and institutions of his country He is of the lower orders only when he is self-degraded by the ignorant and coarse man which are associated with manual labor is countries where society is divided into castes and have, therefore, come to be considered inseparable from it. Rely upon it, it is not so. The old barriers are down. The time has come when, being mechanics, we may ap pear on laboring days as well as holidays without the sign of our profession Talent and worth are the only eternal grounds of dis his everlasting patent of nobility, and these which our children may aspire as well as others. It will be our own fault if, in our land, society as well as government is not organized upon a new foundation. But we must secure, by our own efforts, the elevations that

THE LITTLE RED MOROCCO BOOK.

An English fair is in progress. Wares of many descriptions are for sale. Shows of al kinds attract the curious. A handsomely dressed little boy, accompanied by an attend ant, makes his way to the tent in which menagerie is exhibited. As he goes toward it, he draws out his pocket handkerchief, and with it a little book prettily bound in red morocco. The book falls to the ground unobserved by sowner. It is seized upon and secreted by tha ragged, bad-looking boy betion of Bible texts, by Elizabeth Fry, the noble woman who made her daily life beautiful, wished to make these precepts familiar to learn one of the texts which she had prepared. It was her little grandson who dropped evils resulting from its use, when, to our surthe book. When he discovered his loss he prise, the dignitary beside us commenced one was much distressed. He said: "I am so of the most subtile, earnest arguments in its

But that little book had a mission to per-

Go with me to a wild and dreary moor in the parish of Lynn Mart. See that weatherbeaten hovel on its borders. Does it not ther was at Coburg he wrote to a friend, "I look like the dwelling-place of sloth and was lately looking out of my window at night, crime? And so it is. The man who in- and I saw the stars in the heavens, and God's habits it is a poacher, or stealer of game, as great beautiful arch over my head, but I could well as a rat catcher. The wife is a passion not see any pillars on which the great Builder ate and profane woman. The children are had fixed this arch; and yet the heavens fellwicked and neglected. One of these child- not, and the great arch stood firmly. There ren was the boy who picked up the little book. are some who are always feeling for the pilnent position, especially in such societies and He carried it home to the hovel upon the lars, and longing to touch them. And bemoor, and gave it to his mother. She read in cause they cannot touch them, they stand interests of religion and humanity. Now, to that book that all sinners would be eternally trembling and fearing lest the heavens should turn our captivity as the streams in the south." as others. They may have willing spirits, but to save sinners;" and after a time she believed to inspirit others with the same strong con-[N. Y. Observer. | these dwell in frail, fleshy tabernacles, and ed these words, and received this kind and fidence in God.

"light in the Lord." Some time after this parish, and request him to visit her. This the physician did, adding, "I found her strangely altered, sir. The lion has become a lamb."

The minister found this woman, once so erfully upon her dying bed. He asked herbe in the unreasonable amount of labor re- ciated hand under her pillow, and drew out quired of them, and their extreme reluctance the little red morocco book. "It is this," she said, "this dear little book, this precious We have no disposition to shield pastors little book," and soon after died trusting in [Bible Society Record.

A WORD FOR PARENTS.

The ignorant nursery maid is an educator; her look, and tone, and gesture, are aids to the development of faculties perhaps of the highest order. Let not the fond parent who trusts her little boy to the temporary care of educating him, morally, mentally, and physito the no small disquietude of the house, were oring to extort from frail human beings with- but she exercises or develops some moral or mental faculty in such a manner as not only to counteract the good which the morning ablution might do as regards physical development, but also to do a positive injury. Now, had the girl been properly educated and instructed, her influence with the child would not have been less-possibly it might have been greater-and, oh how different would

THE POOR MAN BLESSED.

When I compare together different classes, as existing together in the civilized world, I cannot think the difference between the rich and the poor, in regard to mere physical suffering, so great as is sometimes imagined. That some of the indigent among us die of scanty food, is undoubtedly true; but vastly more in this community die from eating too much than from eating too little; vastly more from excess than from starvation. So, as to clothing. Many shiver for want of defences against the cold, but there is vastly more suffering among the rich, from absurd and criminal modes of dress, which fashion has sanctioned, than the poor for deficiency of raiment. Our daughters are oftener brought to the grave by their rich attire, than our beggars by their nakedness. So, the poor are often overworked, but they suffer less than many among the rich, who have no work to do, no interesting object to fill up life, to satisfy the infinite cravings of man for action. According to our present modes of education, how many of our daughters are victims of ennui! a misery unknown to the poor; and more intolerable than the weariness of excessive

The idle young man, spending the day in exhibiting his person in the street, ought not to excite the envy of the overtasked poor; and this cumberer of the ground is found exclusively among the rich.

Who can conceive a more beautiful connection of sublime ideas than is found in the following, which we clip from an exchange? The authorship is attributed to Bishop Bev-

"I AM." He doth not say, I AM their ight, their guide, their strengthening tower, but only I AM. He sets as it were his hand to blank, that his people may write under it what they please that is good for them. As if He said, Are they weak? I AM strength. Are they poor? I Am riches. Are they in trouble? I AM comfort. Are they sick? I AM health. Are they dying? I AM life. Have they nothing? I AM all things. I AM wisdom and power; I AM glory, beauty, holiness, eminency, super-eminency, perfection, all-sufficiency, eternity! JEHOVAH, I AM! Whatsoever is amiable in itself, and desirable to them. that I AM. Whatsoever is pure and holy, whatsoever is good and needful to make men happy, that I AM.

TOBACCO AFTER PRAYER.—The editor of the Norwich Examiner thinks it is not clerical to use tobacco. He says:

"Traveling from Hartford to Westerfield the other day, upon a stage coach, we fell in company with a clergyman in high standing in his own ecclesiastical connection, who was returning to his country residence from conducting morning prayers in this city. Passing a field of tobacco, we alluded to some of the A pastor, too, is a public character, and sorry, for it was my grandmother's present, and and she wrote my name in it with her own not repeat his remarks, only that he concluded by saying that cigars were his daily delight, and that after the fatigue of preaching, praying, &c., they were highly indispensable.

"FEELING FOR THE PILLARS."-When Lu-

Che Sabhath Rerarder.

British Correspondent JAMES A. BEGG.

OUR ANNIVERSARIES.

The Anniversaries of the Seventh-day Baptist General Conference, and of the Missionary, Tract, and Publishing Societies, were held this year with the 1st Church in Brookfield, they stand connected. Madison Co., N. Y., commencing on Fourth-First day. The number of delegates in attendance was large, the provision for their to conform their course in regard to that subcomfort was ample, and the occasion throughout was uncommonly interesting.

The time appropriated to the Conference and the different Societies was not long enough to enable them to complete the business which came before them respectively, without being interrupted by other appointments. In our hasty sketch of the proceedings of the several organizations, it will not be advisable to notice in their place the several adjournments to "the call of the Chair." It must suffice here to say, that the Conference occupied all of Fourth-day, and held short sessions in otherwise unoccupied portions of each of the following business days; that the Missionary Society occupied the forenoon and afternoon of Fifth day, and held a session to complete its business on First day; that the Tract Society held only one session, on Sixthday morning; and that the Publishing Society held sessions in the afternoon of Sixth day and First-day. There was preaching nearly every under which he is now suffering. evening in the vicinity of each the three Seventh-day Baptist churches. On Sabbath elicited considerable discussion-particularly morning there was preaching in the 1st Church by C. M. Lewis, followed by a collection for the Missionary Society; in the afternoon A. B. Burdick preached; and in con nection with the services of the day James C. Rogers, a licentiate of the DeRuyter Church, item was adopted, and Eli S. Bailey was was ordained to the work of the gospel ministry. On First-day morning a discourse was preached by Nathan V. Hull, followed by a llection for the Tract Society.

The Conference

The 45th Anniversary of the Seventh day BaptistGeneralConference opened on Fourthday, September 5th, with a discourse by Lucius Crandall, from 1 John 1: 7-" But if we walk in the light, as he is in the light, we have fellowship one with another, and the blood of Jesus Christ his Son cleanseth us

At the conclusion of the discourse, James Bailey, the Moderator of the last session, call ed the Conference to order; prayer was offered by N. V. Hull; and a Committee was appointed to nominate permanent officers, con sisting of Isaac D. Titsworth, Nathan H. Langworthy, Ephraim Maxson, B. G. Stillman, and H. P. Burdick; after which a recess of one hour was taken.

On re-assembling, the Committee nominated, and the Conference appointed, A. D. TITSWORTH, Moderator, and D. E. MAXSON and J. B. Wells, Clerks.

Letters were presented and read from the be found in connection herewith. following churches: Newport, Piscataway, Hopkinton, 3d Hopkinton, Westerly, Plainders. The letter of the DeRuyter church requested the examination of brother James C. Rogers, and his ordination if the Conference should think proper—a request which was referred to the ministers in attendance. Several of the letters-among which were those from 1st Hopkinton, Pawcatuck, Shiloh, and 1st Alfred-requested that the next session of the Conference might be held with them. A state ment was also made, on behalf of the Central Association, that at the last meeting of that body about forty delegates to this meeting were appointed.

The Moderator, in compliance with a vote of the Conference, appointed the following Committees:-

On the State of Religion-B. F. Langworthy, O M. Lewis, A. W. Coon. On Petitions-S. S. Griswold, T. B. Stillman, Joshua

On Business-L. Crandall, W B Maxson, N. V. On Preaching-Eli S. Bailey, W. B. Maxson, A.

On Finances-David Dunn, N. H. Langworthy, Randolph Dunham.

The Corresponding Secretary made his report, accompanying it with the statistics of the churches, as drawn from the latest published Minutes of the Associations. The sta- in the way of complete success. The subject ductory discourse at this meeting, was detaintistics of several feeble churches which had had not been sufficiently agitated—not suffinot recently reported were corrected, so far, ciently before the minds of the people. The as they could be by information obtained from members of the Conference. The question themselves, publicly and decisively, to the was raised, whether the Minutes of the Conference could not embody an account, not only of churches, but of societies of Sabbath-keep! ers located in different parts of the country; and the opinion was expressed that such in formation would add greatly to the interest and usefulness of the Minutes. Geo. B.Utter, James Bailey, and H. H. Baker were appointed a Committee to consider the subject,

ed as follows:-

Your Committee on Business recommend,

prepare and read to the next session of the whom we partake of the same.

and read to the Conference, at its next session, an essay defining the application of discipline to churches in their relations to each other and the Associations and Conference with which of the question of location prevented my ac-

3. That this Conference should either reconsider and revoke their former action on day, Sept. 5th, and closing on the following the subject of Secret Societies, or devise some measure to induce, if possible, the churches ject to the sentiment of this body above allud-

> 4. With respect to the case of Pardon Da vis, now in the Penitentiary of Louisiana, the Committee recommend the passage of the fol-

lowing resolutions: (1.) Resolved, That this Conference deeply sympathizes with Pardon Davis, now impris oned in Louisiana for the alledged offense of assisting slaves to escape from their masters; and especially as he is compelled to work on the Sabbath and attend Catholic service on the first day of the week or Sunday, contrary to his conscience and convictions of duty to

(2.) Resolved, That this Conference recommends that the petition recently published in the Sabbath Recorder he so altered as to embrace the two particulars embraced in the preceding resolution, and that the same be as speedily and extensively circulated for signatures as practicable, and forwarded to the Governor of Louisiana for the relief of Bro. Pardon Davis from the unlawful and unconstitutional violation of his religious rights,

The Report of the Business Committee that part of which relates to Secret Societies, and that which relates to Pardon Davis. The ford, 3; Potter's Hill, 3; Milton, 2; Nile, 2 first item of the report was adopted, and N. Scio, 1; Watch Hill, 1; Albion, 1. V. Hull was appointed to write the proposed essay on the Lord's Supper. The second appointed to write upon the subject of Church Discipline. The third item, relating to Secret Societies, was amended by substituting the resolutions, adopted by the Conference in 1849, as follows :--

of the opinion, that Secret Societies are necessarilyin their organization fundamentally, and in their influ ence practically-adverse to Christianity; and thereand members of this denomination, by all the motives tire management of the subject committed to upon this Society for such labor are among the first. fore most earnestly and solemnly entreats the churches which Christianity inspires, to dissuade their brethren from all connection with such Societies.

The fourth item, relating to Pardon Davis was modified in some respects. The first resolution on the subject was adopted. Th second was discussed at length, and the following substitute was adopted:-

Resolved, That the case of Bro. Pardon Davis b earnestly remembered by this denomination at the Throne of God's Grace, for his support while in, and his early deliverance from, prison.

D E. Maxson presented the following resolution, which was adopted after interesting es, would state, that so far as we can learn remarks by several individuals.

Resolved, That this Conference recommends to the members of all the churches to pray earnestly to God for the immediate emancipation of the millions of enslaved men and women in our beloved country, and that every brother conform his actions to such prayer. The Committee on the State of Religion made a report, which was adopted, and will

1st Hopkinton, Berlin, Shiloh, Marlboro, 2d by the delegates of the Scott Church, calling attention to the losses of Dea. John Maxson field, Pawcatuck, Greenmanville, DeRuyter. in connection with publications and other A letter was also read from a church recently denominational objects. The subject was organized at Farmington, Ill., and another referred to a Committee, who made a report, has been an increase of members and interest from its pastor, Samuel Davison. The letter (which is not now before us,) embodying the from Farmington requested recognition and | facts, and recommending that a subscription membership in the Conference—a request be circulated to raise a fund to reimburse which was granted, and the hand of fellow- Dea. Maxson. The report was adopted; delegate of that church, brother Dennis Saun- the Scott Church would take in hand the matter of circulation a subscription.

> Geo. B. Utter was appointed Corresponding Secretary for the ensuing three years.

The Educational Committee made a report of their efforts on behalf of that object. Most of the facts reported by them have already and especially every christian parent—we appeared in the Recorder; and we therefore give place here only to the report of the agent | ing from such a source, urge upon the serious to collect funds, and the subsequent action of consideration of the members of the churches

Report of the General Agent. As your General Agent, I would respectfully submit the following report: I entered upon the duties of the agency on the fourth of last December, commencing in rather than a religion which consists in mere the Eastern Association. The form of sub-

scription adopted was as follows: Subscription for the Seventh-day Baptist Education

We the undersigned hereby subscribe the sums set opposite our names towards the permanent fund of the Seventh-day Baptist Education Society, provided one hundred thousand dollars shall be subscribed, and a like ratio for whatever sum less than that amount subscribed. The subscriptions thus made shall be subject to the conditions and provisions of the constitution of the Society, adopted by the Committee the General Coule

The subject was, generally, very cordially received by those to whom it was presented but several grave difficulties were found to be leading and controlling minds of the denomination had not, as a general thing, committed measure; but, perhaps, the greatest difficulties were the financial embarrassments resting upon all departments of business, and the

question of location being undetermined. After presenting the subject to several of the eastern churches, it was thought best for balance in hand of \$972.15. The Report also the agent of the Eastern Association, Bro. A. showed that a settlement had been made with B. Burdick, to take the subscription in the the executors of the estate of Benedict W. Rhode Island churches, in the spring or summer, when it was hoped money matters would and do what they can to carry out the idea. I returned by the way of DeRuyter, and it thousand dollars. Cash to the amount of utterly contemptible. At other times, some likely to answer effectually the end of his besent owns the "Churchman," the ultra high The Committee appointed three years ago was agreed with Bro. J. R. Irish to assume \$665 had been received from that property, sentiment is advanced which does not please ing and his conversion, and hence he waits at church organ.

perhaps some other portions of the denomina-

These arrangements became necessary from 1. The appointment of an individual to the hard times, and also from the fact that the expenses of the agency could not be borne by Conference an essay on the subject of the a single individual; for it was found, upon Lord's Supper, exhibiting the design and im- trial, that there had been no adequate plan port of that ordinance, and also the Scripture provided for supporting an agent. After getdoctrine as to what is required of those with ting fairly engaged in the agency, I found myself uneer the necessity of leaving it and re-2. The appointment of a person to prepare turning to my accustomed pursuit in order to familiar to the readers of the Recorder,

I endeavored to do something in the West ern Association, but the undetermined state complishing much. I went to Wisconsin, with suggest, that a perusal of the connected statethe intention of presenting the subject to the ment which the Report of the Board furnishes churches there; but sickness and death in my family prevented my accomplishing anything deepen the interest in our missionary opera-

I have obtained subscriptions to the amount of twenty thousand dollars. My charges for hundred and fifty dollars. I have received

Brethren J. R. Irish and A. B. Burdick report that they have done nothing in their respective districts. Your Agent, in conclusion, would remark, that owing to the various circumstances mentioned, as much as desirable has not been accomplished; yet it is believed that the people have a heart for the work, and will respond nobly to the call for money, and that, with reasonable time and proper persevereing efforts, the fund proposed for the endowment of the Denominational Institution an be raised.

J. M. Allen, General Agent. In respect to the resolution of the Commit tee calling upon the churches to express their opinion in regard to the college location, the following churches voted on the question Pawcatuck, Waterford, Nile, 1st Genesee Independence, Amity, Scio. 2d Genesee, 3d Genesee, Hebron, Hartsville, Richburgh, 2d Alfred, 1st Hopkinton, Plainfield, 1st Alfred Greenmanville, Scott, New Market, with the following results-for Alfred, 690; Plainfield

The following resolution was adopted by the

51; DeRuyter, 11; Wisconsin, 4; Water

Resolved, That as the votes given on th question of the location; for a Denominational College and Theological Seminary make a majority for Alfred Center, N.Y., (though the were all adopted except the ninth, which was vote altogether is not deemed equal to the laid on the table. They were as follows:importance of the subject,) the Conference waive any further action on the subject, ex-Resolved, That this Conference is conscientiously cept to recommend the organization of an Educational Society upon the Constitution presented by our Educational Committee, and advise that the Society so formed have the enit from this time, with a due regard to the vote of the churches.

> The next meeting of the Conference was and continued support. appointed to be held with the 1st Church in Alfred in September 1858 A. B. Burdick was appointed to preach the Introductory Discourse; Henry Clarke alternate.

Your Committee to whom was referred the religious condition and interest of the churchfrom the limited means within our reach, we are unable to make any really definite report. but would respectfully submit the following: It seems that many of the churches have enjoyed general peace and a very pleasant state of religious feeling since your last convocatiod, while a few have been less happily circumstanced. We rejoice, however, that even these express a strong determination to abide in the faith of the Gospel. It appears A paper was brought before the Conference that there has been a small diminution of members in some of the churches, which may be somewhat accounted for from the fact of a more exact revision of their records, and of removals to other sections of the country. On the whole, we are of the opinion that there We are also of the opinion, that while the denomination has greatly advanced in wealth and knowledge, it has not made an equal advance in real piety of heart, love to God, and Christian fellowship. Since it is a fact ship was extended by the Moderator to the and it was understood that the delegates of that the great work of the Christian, as an agent of the Saviour, is so to live and labor as to bring the subject of religion before the minds of men in a manner calculated to impress them deeply with its importance; and

as it is admitted, that there is very much in the new excitements of the day to prevent sober thought—a fact which cannot fail to awaken the sympathies of every Christian, would therefore, in view of the dangers aristhe importance of careful, Laily, christian conversation and instruction by parents, connected with the reading of the Holy Scriptures and family worship, seeking so to connect the whole, as to secure among the young the development of a religion of principle,

> B. F. LANGWORTHY C. M. Lewis A. W. Coon

The Missionary Society.

excitement of human sympathy and feeling.

The Twelfth Annual Meeting of the Seventh-day Baptist Missionary Society was held on Fifth-day, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M. It was opened with the usual exercises of singing and prayer; after which the President stated that Thomas E. Babcock. who was last year appointed to preach the introed by sickness. As no alternate was appointed, the Society proceeded at once to busi-

The Treasurer presented his Report, show ing that during the past year he had received from ordinary sources, including the balance on hand at his previous report, \$3339.32; and that he had paid out \$2367.17, leaving a Rogers, and that the Treasurer had received from that source property valued at eighty

to present business to the Conference, report- the agency of the Central Association, and of which \$90 had been paid in expenses connected with it, leaving a balance in hand of

> The Annual Report of the Board was presented and read by the Corresponding Secretary. It gives a detailed account of the ope rations of the Board and its missionaries during the past year. As nearly all of the facts connected with the Society's missions are procure the means for prosecuting the agency. through the letters which we have printed from time to time, it is not necessary here to repeat them. It may be well, however, to from year to year, would serve greatly to tions; and we question whether a more profitable exercise for a Sabbath meeting in each services, with expenses of travel, are two of our churches can be be arranged, than the public reading of such a statement would be Besides giving a connected history of the Board's missionary operations, the Report furnishes an account of the steps taken in arranging the Society's interest in the estate of

> > commendation, that the Society in appointing arises from the lack of information. People its officers should so select them as to make the Board truly a denominational organization, including representatives of all the dif- in an organization in regard to which they ferent sections in which our people are located. On a motion to adopt the Report, this der to overcome this difficulty, we ought to subject was quite extensively discussed—some | be able to keep our people well informed on expressing the opinion that such an arrangement was important, and others expressing ments. If those who have in charge these their preference for the present arrangement, which locates most of the active members of ceedings of our different benevolent organizthe Board in the vicinity of New York. The question was finally referred to a Committee, adopt some other measures, by which th who recommended no other change than the members of our churches may learn of the doelection of eight additional Vice-Presidents, so as to give a majority of the officers resident in the State of New York, which would enable the Society to become incorporated under the general law for the purpose.

series, the discussion of which occupied a more than they love the cause of God-mer large part of the afternoon of Fifth-day. We who cannot teach and will not learn-mer print them below, simply remarking, that they

1. Resolved, That the history of missions evidences work of self-denial and increasing toil.

2. Resolved, That the West is a very interesting and promising field for missionary labor, and that its claims religion to oppose every benevolent move-3. Resolved, That we regard the Palestine Mission as having a large claim on our benevolence, and that

our missionaries there are entitled to our sympathy 4. Resolved, That our Mission in China gives promse of much good, and calls upon us to re-infore it, as early as suitable persons can be obtained to devote

themselves to this important work. 5. Resolved, That our connection with efforts to bring to Christ the outcast Jew, and to give aid and direction, as we may be able, to the millions of China just rising from the long sleep of ages in paganism to the light of God's Holy Word, calls upon us to purify curselves from all sin, that God may use us as instru-

mentalities in this work of extending and honoring his 6. Resolved, That we regard monthly collections for missions as the most efficient means of raising funds, and earnestly invite all our brethren in all the churches to adopt this method in contributing to the support and increase of our missionary enterprise. 7. Resolved, That in an enterpise so great as ours

in which such interests are involved, we need divine wisdom to guide our counsels; we therefore urge the importance of a faithful and full observance of the monthly concert of prayer. 8. Resolved, That we request the leaders of all th congregations in the denomination to read the Annual

Report of the Board before their congregations, with a view of extending a knowledge of the condition and wants of our missions, and of increasing an interest 9. Resolved, That the Board be directed to keep the property received from the estate of Benedict W Rogers invested as may seem best, and use only the

nterest thereof for missionary purposes, until specifically directed by the Society. The report of the Nominating Committee was called up, and after some modifications was adopted. The following persons were appointed officers of the Society for the ensuing

President-David Dunn.

Vice-Presidents-W. B. Maxson, Eli S. Bailey, H A. Hull, N. V. Hull, T. B. Brown, J. R. Irish, Randolph Dunham, Wm. M. Rogers, John Maxson, Benjamin Maxson, H. H. Baker, T. B. Stillman. S. S. Griswold, Wm. Dunn, A. B. Burdick, Ephraim Maxson, J. Croffut, John Whitford, J. M. Allen, Frederick Chase, B Langworthy, Nicholas Rogers, L. Crandall, James

Corresponding Secretary-James Bailey. Recording Secretary-Geo. B. Utter. Treasurer-A. D. Titsworth. Directors-John D Titsworth, Clarke Rogers, Isaa

Dunham, Isaac D. Titsworth, Erastus P. Clarke. Auditors-Isaac S. Dunn, C. S. Titsworth.

The next meeting of the Society was appointed to be held with the 1st Church in Hopkinton, R. 1, on the fifth day of the week before the second Sabbath in September, 1856. William B. Maxson was appointed to preach a missionary discourse at the next anniversary of the Society; N. V. Hull, alternate.

An account of the preceedings of the Tract to omit till next week.

EDITORIAL EXPERIENCES.—At a publichinner lately given by the conductors of the Patriot and British Banner newspapers, the Rev. Dr. Campbell referred to the experiences of an editor:-" There are some pitiable little things to be encountered in journalism, as well as elsewhere. Something, perhaps, is sent for insertion so late that it reaches the office on the morning of publication, just when going to press, or when already there is more matter in type than can be admitted, and whole columns must stand over. The compost, expressing great surprise and prodigious disappointment, and, perhaps, order the paper to be discontinued. Now, this certainly is not encouraging; but it is very small, and

a subscriber-and the offence may proceed his heavenly Father's feet for instruction and from his own ignorance of the real case—and gives himself up to his directions. So far as he becomes indignat that the editor should divine revelation is concerned, his mind is vent opinions contrary to his. 'Is this to be endured?' he says. 'I will not stand it! Send in my account. These are the things as he discovers them, whatever tradition or a by which thoughtless men illustrate their own host of the fathers may say, and as to his enfolly, and degrade themselves. When they tire life he wishes that it may all be consegive up the paper, they think forsooth, they crated to the service of God and in that prehave done something manly. They have merely turned their back on a friend who deserved other treatment. The loss is all their studied by the guide of providential indicaown. However, these are the exceptions; tions and the word of truth, in the spirit of such follies only occur twice or thrice a year."

OBSTACLES TO BENEVOLENT MOVE-MENTS.

Every evangelical pastor, I suppose, finds to his regret, much to hinder the progress of benevolence in the church. Wherever this exists its influence will be felt. I take it for granted that every pastor labors for the promotion of benevolence in his church—that he makes himself a voluntary agent among his people in collecting their contributions for the support of the institutions of our denomination. If he does not do this, either directly or indirectly, he is not doing the work of a The Report of the Board closed with a re- pastor. Sometimes, yea often, this opposition will feel for an object in proportion to their interest in it; and they cannot be interested have not been fully instructed. Then, in ormatters pertaining to our benevolent movematters cannot publish to our people the proations, it seems to me that it would be well to ings of the denomination.

Another obstacle in the way of benevolen movements is the position of certain men who have attained to the sole and permanent aris tocracy of the church, in having the honorable The Committee on Resolutions reported a title of deacon-men who love themselves who are determined to have their own way let the consequences be what they may. They are covetous, illiberal, narrow-minded, and in every way unfitted for a leading position in the church. There is no such thing as deposat every step in their progress, that the work is a ing them, for they have been placed there by the church. They consider it a part of their ment, and to openly abuse every one, pastor and brethren, who refuse to work with them, or to bow meekly to all their notions. When the subject of giving comes up, they "don't know about this," and, instead of leading on in every benevolent enterprise, their influence goes against it. They are not forward to lead the church in every good work, and if for shame sake they contribute, we cannot rely on their prayers. A man will not pray for that in which he has no heart. At our missionary and monthly concert meetings, they are not present, and they seek no opportunity to learn the demands of benevolence, and always feel like complaining when such a de-

mand is made. lack of proper discipline. Many unite with the church supposing they can do just as they please about doing anything. This they con sider altogether optional; if it is convenient and they feel disposed, they will do something, if not, they will do nothing. Supposing an association is to be formed for the purpose of erecting a building, building a railroad, a ship, or to perform any other object, will those conof the labor and expense, and still expect to yet the church of the living God has those among its members who have never paid a cent towards its support. They will go to the house of God, warmed and made comfort- the Indian Mission. ably at the expense of others, sit down to the Lord's table from month to month, and enjoy that holy institution while others pay the ex- gymen, besides a number of native assistant penses; they and their families enjoy the ministers; 19,897 members, of whom 7190 spiritual labors of the man of God, without bestowing of their temporal things in return. These things ought not so to be, and so long istry, 442 churches, and 39 other preaching as they are indulged in—so long as all enjoy places. equal privileges in the church without bearing the burdens equally according as God has prospered them, the question will be, "What has that man done?" Let consistency mark the movements of the church and these obstacles to our benevolent movements will soon A CHURCH MEMBER.

EVIDENCES OF PERSONAL RELIGION.

and Publishing Societies, we are compelled noticed, was a supreme regard to the glory species of the human race, as the only foundais conformity and submission to the will of God. convert the world." He based his argument on history natural science while the state of the state o of God. The next, and growing out of this. ing to glorify his God and Saviour will be desirous of occupying that precise position which ine piety, but much opposed to the noisy zeal will best accomplish the end. The individual that seeks the praise of men. A young divine may have many misgivings as to the fact of who was much given to enthusiastic cant, one his being in that position, but this does not af. day said to him-" Do you suppose you have fect the desire itself-that remains the same, with a readiness to change when duty demands. There is a principle of selfishness in the human heart, which would induce to take co-religionists, amounting to some 4 000,000 steps for personal advantage, gratification, or francs. Amongst other favors which he obhonor; but there is a mightier principle yet, tained while at Constantinople, was a firman munication—a trifle, it may be—does not ap- that governs and impels to such a course as authorizing the establishment of a Jewish pear. Immediately, they write, by return of heaven directs. The renewed soul says, I am not my own, but the Lord's, let him do with me as he pleases. He is aware of his incompetency to judge as to what is best and most

made up to follow all its requirements so soon cise way he shall direct. The will of God is prayer and dependence on the Spirit. Nor is there a movement made in life, not a con. nection formed, not an enterprise entered into, without carefully consulting what is right in the sight of God. If this is true, a divine change is demonstrated, for all this is directly opposed to all the feelings and wishes of unrenewed nature. This trait of Christian character is a very important item in the list of evidences, as it implies the existence and exercise of love to God, faith in his word and character, and a likeness to himself. So far as human happiness is concerned, it is of the greatest importance to ourselves; for if we have our wills absorbed in the will of God; and commit all our interests into his hands for time and eternity, we have nothing to fear or disturb; we have set our foot on the Rock of Ages, and have no occasion for alarm from the changes and revolutions of time, the rage, and hatred and schemes of men or devils, Our times are in his hands, and it is enough: our ways are directed by him and he will lead us right. Let good or evil come, he will bring good out of it and give us such consolation in the experience of evil as shall constrain us to say he hath done all things well.

tion of mind to spiritual subjects. The mind s brought back to purity of thought, desire and affection by the renovating energy and grace of the divine spirit, so that we are no onger carnally minded, which is death, but spiritually minded, which is life and peace, The soul now lives in a new element, seeks new objects and finds in everything something for spiritual thought and improvement. In a state of degeneracy the mind has no taste for divine things, sees no beauty and feels no in terest in them and hence they are neglected, or, if brought up before them, quickly dismissed. To the Christian mind they are of en present, always desired, and ardently cherished. The Christian walks abroad in creation amid his Father's works, and they all afford instruction and pleasure. He reviews the various dispensations of Providence and tries to make all occasions of improvement to himself and others. The national and political changes and revolutions abroad in the earth are topics of deep interest to him, not in a worldly sense, but as they have, and are likely to have, a bearing on the cause and kingdom of Christ in the world. Amid the business of life, with its numerous engagements and va. rious pursuits, the mind reverts to some spiritual subject. When alone, it seems to be shut up in a kind of sanctum sanctorum. into which no one can enter but himself and and his God. The seasons of vacancy of thought and feeling afford no satisfaction, but are occasions of regret, and he looks forward with delight to that sta e of being where the And still another difficulty in the way is the mind with all its powers will be engaged in the contemplation of things divine without ceasation or weariness. GEO. R. WHEELER.

Another evidence to be adduced is a termin-

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

The Nashville "Christian Advocate" gives general recapitulation of the minutes of the Methodist Church South, from which it apcerned do as they please about bearing a part pears that the number of effective traveling white members, 428,511; making an aggreshare in the profits? No, indeed; men of the gate of 603,303, which is an increase during world do not act upon this principle. And the year of 23,778, and which is only 180, 055 less than the aggregate membership of the M. E. Church, that being 783, 358. Two conferences decreased slightly in membership during the year-viz: Kentucky, and

There are now in Australia, in connection with the Methodist church, 116 regular clerare Europeans, and the remainder native converts in New Zealand, the Friendly Islands, and Feejee; 80,000 attendants upon the min-

The old Lutheran church in the Grand Dukedom of Baden continues to be severely persucuted by the predominant "United Church." The three pastors who have do clared their secession are forbidden from exercising any ministerial act. A baptism is fined 10 florins the first time, 25 the second time, and 40 the third time. The fine for a confirmation is 15 florins.

The Rev. Dr. Thompson, of this city, deivered an address recently, at Amherst Col-The last feature of personal Christianity lege, in favor of "a unity of origin and tion for Christian missions, and efforts to

> The Rev. Dr. Lathrop was a man of genu. any religion?" "None to speak of," was the excellent reply.

Sir M. Montefiore carries with him to Jerusalem the product of a subscription, for his hospital at Jerusalem.

A new daily paper is to be established, in this city very soon, intended as the specia organ of the Protestant Episcopal church. The proprietor is Mr. Hecker, who at pre-

bjects. The mind of thought, desire rating energy and so that we are no hich is death, but is life and peace. iew element, seeks erything something mprovement. In a ind has no taste for auty and feels no inthey are neglected, them, quickly disn mind they are ofred, and ardently n walks abroad in works, and they all asure. He reviews of Providence and s of improvement to iational and political broad in the earth est to him, not in a have, and are likely cause and kingdom mid the business of gagements and vad reverts to some alone, it seems to anctum sanctorum, er but himself and

BLLIGENCE.

O. R. WHEELER.

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id he looks forward

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igs divine without

an Advocate" gives f the minutes of the from which it apf effective traveling preachers, 4359; making an aggrean increase during which is only 180,ate membership of ing 783, 358. Two lightly in memberiz: Kentucky, and

tralia, in connection b, 116 regular clerr of native assistant bers, of whom 7190 emainder native cone Friendly Islands, idants upon the min-39 other preaching

rch in the Grand nues to be severely edominant..." United aktors who have de-ate forbidden from act. A baptism is ime, 25 the second he. The fine for a

on, of this city, de-Y, at Amherst-Col-My of origin and as the only founds. ons, and efforts to based his argument e, philology and the

was a man of genused to the noisy zeal en. A young divine nthumastic caut, one suppose you have o speak of " was the Manual Value

salvelth bim to Jerubacription, for his to some 4 000,000 (yors which he ob-toble) was a firman sent of a Jewish

d be established in sed; as: the apodel Episcopel; shurch. in the ultre highGeneral Intelligence.

The Burlington Disaster-Verdict of the Jury. After thirty-six hours of deliberation, the Kingston, on Monday evening of last week. Jury at Burlington has rendered a verdict. caused by the removal of a rail. The Boston The findings are eleven in number. The train which came through Providence at 71-4 The findings are eleven in number. The findings are eleven in number. The findings are eleven in number and o'clock, had reached a bridge at this point, half the promised pay and imprisoned and our times, destined to bear the glad tidings to Louisa Ashler, both of Utica, N. Y. deaths. The second sets forth the names of when it encountered an obstruction on the the victims. The third discloses the exact track. The bridge is 20 feet wide, and 15 location of the casualty; and the circumstance, feet long. It is supposed that a rail was here that the killing was in consequence of the taken up, as a similar act was once before cars running backward. The fourth avers performed at the same place. The baggage that the cause of the cars leaving the track, car and the two second-class passenger cars was their contact with horses, driven by Dr. were completely demolished. Several persons J. F D. Heinaken; and the fifth declares that were very seriously injured. The accident due diligence was not used by that gentleman. The sixth convicts a half-dozen highly re- train running at a fare rate of speed. The spectable witnesses of false swearing, by find- concussion was sufficiently violent to throw ing that the Engineer did not blow his whistle | three of the first class cars off the track. The as he should have done. The seventh exon- two forward cars (assigned to deck passenerates the conductor from blame, notwith- gers) were badly smashed, and those who standing it was in evidence that he had abso- were in them were much injured. The engine, lute charge of the train, and was backing it tender, sprinkler, two deck cars with crates. at the rate of twenty miles an hour at the two second-class cars, and six first-class pasleast. The forward brakeman is found cen senger cars, with between four and five hunsurable in the eighth. The ninth reliterates dred passengers, were all thrown off the located in the vicinity with herds of cattle the fourth and fifth, by returning to Dr. Hein- track, except two rear passenger cars. The aken, and finding him responsible primarily two second-class cars were thrown across the for the collision. The tenth pronounces the track and completely demolished. speed of the train in backing, "unsafe and inexpedient;" the conductor being in entire control of the train-and being discharged of years past, the Eastern States have depended all blame. The eleventh recommends some almost entirely upon the West for their flour; had reached the almost incredible age of one five thousand inhabitants. alteration in the Company's time-table-

California News.

reducing the probability of such accidents.

By the arrival of the George Law we have California news to the 18th ultimo-seventeen days later. There is no news of any import-

The chapter of crime is longer and more varied than usual. In addition to the ordinary number of deaths by violence, we have an interesting description of the discovery of a bogus gold dust manufactory—the details of the murder of six Americans by a band of Mexicans, at the village of Rancheria, in Amador County, and the subsequent lynching of the perpetrators of the foul deed-the reported slaughter of some miners by the Indians, and other casualties of less note, such as boiler explosions, fires, and suicides.

J. C. Woods, late resident partner and manager of the affairs of Adams & Co., is said to have secretly left San Francisco on the 9th ult. for Australia, having previously alledged that he was going to the Atlantic

Walker has turned up again, in despite of new proof of this old conviction, has just 75,000. all the dark forebodings to the contrary. fallen under our notice, in the shape of a When last heard of he was at San Juan del Cathartic Pill, from the Laboratory of that | ican who deposited one hundred dollars in the Sur, with 56 of his own men and 170 of the Democratic army under Mendez. He was the California passengers. Kinney's party was still at San Juan del Nord. The Colonel had concluded a contract for the Shepard grant of thirty-five millions of acres of land on the Mosquito Coast, which he confidently expected would be confirmed by the Nicara to the capital. A newspaper was about being started to chronicle the Colonel's deeds.

We have dates from Hong Kong, via San Francisco, to the 28th of July. Further successes against the insurgents at the North are recorded. The vengeance taken by the Imperialists upon their enemies in frightful to contemplate. The accounts say that there had been, on an average, more than two hundred persons executed in Canton daily for the fortnight previous to the 16th of June, and the prisons were not cleared even then. The San Francisco Herald states that Mr. Silas E. Burrows, an American gentleman, just returned from China, was an eye witness were signs of returning trade and prosperity

European News.

The U.S. Mail Steamer Atlantic arrived in New York on Thursday last, bringing news to date of 25th August.

of the recent bombardment of Sweaborg, and of the Russian attack on the Tehernaya lines, or, as it is called, the "Battle of Traktier Bridge." We have full particulars of the Sweaborg bombardment, but only partial details of the Crimean affair. Finland papers the allies had no loss of life. Ample as the the shading of the figure. On the spurious organization of mankind. dispatches are they do not convey a clear idea only one. The scroll work at the extreme of how much of Sweaborg has been destroyed, of the end piece strikes the border of the and of how much remains. Two English counterfeit, while there is some space besteamers have been trying the range of their tween them in the genuine. guns against Riga. In the White Sea the allied cruisers continue to destroy the carryingvessels and stores of fish and grain along the coast. In the Sea of Azoff the British have blown up the sunken ships at Burdiansk, and dency. It denies the rumor of an intention have burned the suburbs of that town. Before Sebastopol affairs are quite unchanged; as they seem to be at Kars. The loss of the Russians killed and wounded on the Tchernaya is not much short of 4,000 men, while the French own to 1,000 and the Sardinians

subject of negotiations. "Private letters" ture, and of our fellow-citizens generally, no distinct. and "rumor" are busy in circulating reports, peace until they shall wipe from the statute according to which the accession of Spain to book the Anti-Republican property qualificathe Western Alliance is complete, and the tion. A suffrage association for the State was the relief of the yellow fever sufferers in Viradhesion of Denmark and Sweden all but organized. ratified. Austria, according to the same loose authority, has already submitted a new project of peace, and will soon express herself decidedly for the Allies. Further, there is On Saturday, Aug. 25, there were snow flakes talk that the Allies will permanently occupy falling at St. Johnsbury and Danville, Versome portion of the Turkish territory, and will reconstruct the map of Italy. There are other reports still more franciful, but all may be safely distrusted.

Queen Victoria's visit to France, where she was received with much ceremony and rejoicing, formed a great topic of conversa-

them a free passage across the ocean.

ACCIDENT ON THE PROVIDENCE AND STON-INGTON RAILROAD.—A serious accident occurred on the Providence and Stonington Railroad, three miles below the town of occured at 8 1-4 o'clock in the evening, the

FLOUR IN NEW HAMPSHIRE. - For several but this year they undertook to raise their own, and with very gratifying success. An old farmer, who has recently traveled extensively in Sullivan and Grafton counties, assures us that he never saw such crops of wheat n New Hampshire. We hear similar reports from other quarters, and have seen some beautiful fields ourselves. It may be thought, perhaps, that all the wheat New Hamphire can raise will not affect the market price of flour; but when it is considered that for five years past it has produced next to none, while this year it will supply one-half its population, the effect must be felt; and if the other New England States have done as well, the aggregate influence upon prices must be quite perceptible. Flour must come down, and will come down, as soon as the new crop is fully [Manchester Democrat.

THE REIGN OF ART.—In this wonderful age. Art lays her master touches on almost every thing. The ceilings over us and the world renowned Chemis. Doct. J. C. Ayer.

If we understand the subject, he has carried displaying his old energy-endeavoring to that article to the farthest perfection of which raise recouits, with indifferent success, among it is capable. Instead of employing Drugs in its composition, as we have always thought the necessary and only way, he has with consumate skill extracted the virtues of the medicine to be employed and combined them alone in their purity together. The composition is then mixed and rolled by machinery guan Government. His envoy, John L. Nel- and steam power into a speroid pill which is son, had returned, after a successful mission wrapped in an envelop of gelatine, for protection from the effects of weather or time, and then thickly coated with sugar, to serve as its passport over the palate. Notwithstanding all this labored perfection they are offered to the Public at less than one cent each. However humble the department, we think this may be safely characterized as the consumation of Art in its line. [Morn. News Balt.

SUMMARY.

The steamer James Adjer arrived at New York on Wednesday morning from Syndey, N. S., with the Telegraph Excurtionists all years ago. well. We learn by her that about 40 miles to the execution of thirty-five hundred rebels of the sub-marine cable had been payed out who were taken prisoners in the battle near | when a heavy storm came on in consequence Canton in the month of March last. There of which the cable was obliged to be cut in order to save the bark on which the remainder cable lies is such that the Company gave up but was also sinking, when Mrs. Dumaresq all hope of recovering it and consequently the remainder was landed at Sidney and the whole abandoned to the underwriters. The terms of the Insurance were that the underwriters were to be holden until the whole ca-No further events had occurred in the pro- ble was securely laid provided certain con- fattening at the rate of six pounds in seven gress of the war, consequently the advices by ditions were complied with. As these conthis arrival are wholly occupied with details ditions were strictly followed the Company feet high; 36 inches round the chest; 40 caused by the accident.

Counterfeit five dollar notes of the Ocean

4, says: The Squatter Sovereign of Aug. 28, nominates Mr. Atchison for the next Presito annex Platte County, Mo., to Kansas. Says that Kansas is deprived of aid from its Southern allies because it has become a prey to the North. It expresses a hope that the next National Congress will be the last.

A dispatch dated Troy, Wednesday, Sept.

In the neighborhood of Boston, on Wednesday morning the thermometer was down to 40, and in one instance 36 degrees.

The two chief towns in the territory of Minnesota are ascertained by a local census just taken, to have the following population. St. Paul, 5,000-St. Anthony, 2,500. This is a handsome increase over the last enumer ation.

The latest reports from Norfolk and Ports-Rev. E. M. Dodd and wife, and a young mouth represent the fever as decreasing. We Armenian, have left this city for missionary trust the news is correct. A few more weeks to attend the pub ic school, went into operalabors in Smyrns. Com. Vanderbelt gave of such a pestilence would depopulate those tion in Boston on Monday last, when many doomed cities.

It is stated that the British Government has not relinquished the recruiting system in the United States, but on the contrary has a large number of agents employed for the issued in 1455. Nine years after, the Koran coming Winter, who are expected to induce | began to be publicly read at Constantinople, many poor workingmen to visit Canada under and at the same time the Bible was sent forth E. Franklin, both of Clarkeville. promise of employment. The recruits on by the Press to the people, commencing its reaching Halifax are said to be cheated of flight, which has been greatly accelerated in on the 1st inst., Mr. Benjamin P. Chusbro to Miss flogged for grumbling.

A Philadelphia newspaper of the date of Jan. 10, 1798, is the authority for the following:-" Died at New London, Mr. John Weeks, aged 114. He married his tenth wife when 106; she was only 16. His grey not imported. On this question the faculty she remained a member and continued to exemplify hair had fallen off, and was lately renewed by stands in the proportion of eight to two. The the religion she professed till her death. She was a a dark head of hair; a new set of teeth had made their appearance, and a few hours previous to his death he ate three pounds of pork, two or three pounds of bread, and drank nearly a pint of wine.

far as the eye can reach. Settlers who had neighborhood than in the city. had been compelled to remove for the want of grass, which had been consumed by the

hundred and ten years. She is generally known among the colored people of that city years of age. An investigation brought to light the following facts: She was born in Boston, and was a slave, and is, probably, the only person living who was born a slave in

Mattoon, a little wide-awake town upon the Illinois Central Railroad, at the crossing of the Alton and Terre Haute road, 174 miles from Chicago, is an illustration of the rapid growth of towns upon the prairies. Last April, there was not a stick of timber upon the ground. It has now a large hotel, where every comfort may be enjoyed, and the frame of another was raised lately. In addition to these there are a post-office, dry-goods store, two groceries, and other stores going up.

Towards the end of the year 1813, Buffalo was a village of a few hundred houses; it carpets we tread on, are hallowed by Art. was burnt to the ground by the English, and Art winds the railway through the mountains the inhabitants fled before the enemy. In and the mud; makes her machines of wood 1835, it contained 15,661 souls. In the year and iron, to act as if with knowledge and an- 1840, the city had 17,323 inhabitants; 29,news of the Central American expeditions. for her touch and nothing too humble. A the last five years, and now amounts to nearly

> A Hartford paper tells a story of an Amerhands of an Englishman, for which he was to receive twenty-five dollars per month until Sebastopol was taken. This was on the first of November last, and the American has received his twenty-five dollars per month on males and females. ever since that time. One hundred dollars could hardly have been better invested.

an excellent plan of making their clerks honthe profit that accrue from the business, over a certain per centage, among the employees, pro rata, according to the amount of their in February and August. The amount divided last month was \$5000.

Indiana, it is said, bears off the palm for big apples. One was exhibited in that state lately measuring eighteen inches in circumference, and weighing a little over two pounds. It was a good cooking apple. The grower has some half dozen of the trees, the grafts of which he received from England, under the name of "King Pippin," some six or seven

Three ladies were lately drowned at Swan Island, in the Kennebec River. It seems that a Miss Richards had gone in to bathe, but got beyond her depths; that on seeing her danger, a Miss Dumaresq, of Roxbury, was. The nature of the bottom where the Mass., ran into the water to attempt her rescue, also rushed in, and all three were drowned.

The Medical Examiner states that there is a little boy in Pennsylvania, aged nearly three years, who weighs 98 pounds, and is weeks! He is well proportioned, being three will be no losers excepting in the delay round the abdomen; upper part of arm, 10; pamphlet just published in that vicinity, wrist 7; upper part of thigh, 20; ankle, 12.

A gentleman in Boston has determined Bank of New York City, extremely well cal- during Barnum's "baby show" in that city, cutated to deceive are in circulation. They to exhibit some of the choice infants of the may be detected by noticing the figure "5" colored race, so that the citizens can have say the Russian loss at Sweaborg was no on the left hand upper end. In the genuine the opportunity to determine whether or no more than 40 killed and 160 wounded, while notes there are three faint lines drawn around the color has any effect on the intellectual

A few of the Cayuga Indians, residing on the Cattaraugus Reservation, have revolted, deposed the old chiefs, and declared new ones in their places. They allege in their A dispatch dated St. Louis, Tuesday, Sept. public manifesto that the chiefs have been plundering the people of their annuities, &c.

The Cincinnati Gazette estimates the aggregate surplus of the agricultural produce for 1855, at \$60,000,000. This is equivalent to full sixty millions of grain, and half a million of tons of hay greater than the production of last year.

Mr. S. W. Dudley, or North Guilford, Ct., found a turtle in his meadow, a few weeks to 600. Later estimates may modify these 5, says: The State Convention of colored ago, which he marked in 1820 with his initials. men to day adopted a platform, in which it When found at that date, it bore letters "C. a 8 87 for Ohio, 9 00 a 10 50 for extra Genesee. Rye There is no reliable information on the was resolved to give the ear of our Legisla- R," date "1785." The latter date is still Flour 5 50 a 7 25 for fine and superfine. Corn Meal,

> The newspapers state the subscriptions for ginia amount to upwards of \$62,000. In addition to the amount of money, large contributions have been made in goods, provisions, &c.
>
> for new mess. Beef, 11 00 for prime, 11 75 a 13 00 for country mess. Lard 11 c. Butter, 14 a 17c. for Cheese 8 d. Cheese 8 d. Cheese 8 d. Cheese 8 d. Rirdault:

In Bedford village, on the banks of Lake Champlain, the water froze two inches thick last week. It is reported that nearly half of the oar, potatoe, and buckwheat crops were destroyed in St. Armand's, and towns of that vicinity.

A quantity of old cheese is one of the best things to eat when distressed by eating too much fruit, or food of any kind. Physicians have given it in cases of extreme danger.

The new law, allowing colored children of them attended with the white children.

The present is the four hundredth year since the introduction of the art of Printing. The first book ever printed with a date. was all the families of earth.

The medical profession of New Orleans, after having been discussing for several years the origin of the yellow fever, which has desolated that city, is now of the opinion that it is of the Seventh-day Baptist Church in Newport, where disease is therefore, of local origin.

Since the first appearanne of the cholera in Florence, early in June, there have been some 3,500 cases, in a population of 120,000, the deaths being about 80 per cent. The west of Fort Riley, in Kansas. With a spy-strange to say, the per centage is greater glass from a hill, they can be seen grazing as among the poor of the hills and valleys of the

Before the new Congress has finished its work, we shall have Minnesota asking for admission into the Union. The late census shows that its population almost comes up to One of the census-takers in Boston lately the required number, and that this flourishing reported that he had found a colored female, territory already numbers fifty-five thousand who, it was stated to him on good authority, inhabitants. St. Paul, the capital, has over

as "Mother Boston," some of her neighbors "That the little girls he knew when a boy, at a Ladies' Exhibition in Boston, said :who used to climb trees and fences with the boys, and who were called "Tom-boys" by their mothers, were now, wherever found, leading women in society, with strong, healthy bodies and minds."

A dispatch dated Milton Falls, Vt., Friday, Sept. 7, says: During an altercation at Fletcher yesterday, between two men named Chase and Fulton, the former was stabbed and knocked down by the latter, and died ulmost immediately afterwards. The quar- Joseph Crumb rel was in reference to a whipping which Wm BaMaxson Fulton had administered to Chase's son, for Geo P Maxson, Pittsburg, Pa 2 00 taking a melon from his garden.

A dispatch dated Charleston, Wednesday, Sept. 5, says: At the Coroner's inquest on the death of the Captain of the ship Ariel, the Jury found a verdict of murder against Nicholas Wheaton, the First Mate, and now Nicholas Wheaton, the First Mate, and now hold its next annual meeting with the Seventh-day acting Captain of the vessel, and Henry Baptist Church at Lost Creek, Harrison Co., Va., com-Girard and George Anderson, the apprentices.

A dispatch dated Vermont, Wednesday, nihilates space with lightning tamed down to 773 in 1845; and in 1850, 42,251. The Sept. 5, says: Returns from about one hun-The Northern Light has also brought us the tutelege of a boy. Nothing is too lofty population has increased more rapidly within dred towns indicate the reflection of General Royce, by ten to fifteen thousand majority. publican and American by ten to one.

The New York "Medical Times" says fourth Sabbath in September, (being Sept 20th) comtime to be agreed on, say in thirty or forty days from mencing at 10 o'clock A. M. Eld. Z. Campbell is the time of signing. Address as above. R. S. may be daily seen at the New York Hospital, following the physicians and surgeons on their rounds, and are present at all operations

Mrs. Foster Ervay, residing in Newfield, Tomokins county, N. Y., on Sunday morning A dry goods house, in Boston, have adopted gave birth to four fine children, three girls building and is designed to furnish every facility and and a boy. The weight of each was five advantage to the student found in other institutions of est and industrious. It is the custom to divide | pounds to a fraction. Dr. Sherwood reports | this class. the mother and children as doing well.

emigrant passengers landed at Castle Garden, salaries. This division is made semi annually, in New York last week, bringing with them money to the amount of \$94 571. Thirty passengers in one ship had over \$11,000.

Since the year 1810, according to the re cords of Boston, thirteen persons have died there, after reaching the extreme age of one the LILLY AND THE ROSE PERSONIFIED hundred years and upwards—the oldest per- being given gratis to all old and new subscribers who son deceased being one hundred and eight send us only ONE DOLLAR, by mail or otherwise.

agent, left St. Paul, Minnesota, on the 30th any particular denomination. ult., with \$50,000 in his pocket, the whole of immediately to circulate the "Diadem" throughout which he is to disburse in Uncle Sam's annual the Eastern and Western States. To such as can send | the young to govern themselves—to educate themselves.

It is stated that the managers of the Lowell street, New York. mills are actively engaged in securing all the help that offers, and are putting every spindle and loom into motion as fast as they can find operatives to run them.

from Boston to San Francisco, 7,440 barrels the first Monday of November next, the following of sugar, 4,758 half barrels, 1,151 packages, 120 kegs, 150 boxes, 20 hhds.—in all, 13,-

The Richmond "Despatch" speaks of a which estimates that, within the last 40 years, 61,664 slaves have escaped from the South, or 1500 annually, and that the total loss is

A young man was recently tried in Baltimore, for assaulting a young girl, of thirteen, and kissing her. He was her music teacher. The court sentenced him to sixty days imprisonment, and \$32 fine.

A porcupine of some twenty-five or twentyeight pound weight, was killed in the highway near the residence of John K. Smith, in Chester, Mass., on the 16th ult., by an Italian statue pedler and two boys.

The mayor of Vicksburg, Miss., at the rethe different Christian sects of that city, has day of December next. appointed a special day of humiliation, fasting

New York Markets-Sept. 10, 1855. Ashes-Pots and Pearls 6 31 a 6 37.

Flour and Meal-Flour, 7 31 a 7 62 for ordinary and straight State, 7 37 a 7 62 for mixed Western, 8 12 4 75 for Jersey.

Grain-Wheat, 1 65 a 1 78 for red, 1 3 for white. Rye 1 15. Barley 1 05 a 1 10. Oats, 38 Patrick Henry add John J. Herrick; a 50c. for State and Western. Corn, 87c. for Western mixed.

Provisions-Pork, 20 00 for new prime, 22 25 Dillon; for new mess. Beef, 11 00 for prime, 11 75 a 13 00 Two Justices of the Superior Court in the place of

Rvery Reader

WILL PLEASE NOTICE THE ADVERTISE of Lewis B. Woodruff. ment headed The Great Book of the Year, and send for a full descriptive Catalogue of all our Illustrated Works. To the uninitiated in the great art of selling

books, we would say that we present a scheme for money making, which is far better than all the gold mines of California and Australia. Persons desirous of selling any one Work alone

and canvassing a certain section of country, or severa Counties, will please confer with the subscriber, who will cheerfelly answer every letter, as far as possible, on the day of its reception. Address,
ROBERT SEARS, Publisher,

331 William-st., N. Y.

In Shiloh, N J., August 30, by Eld. W. B. Gillette

Mr. Albert R Sones to Miss Sarah Jane West, daughter of Clement West, all of Shiloh In Clarkville. Madison Co N. Y., Sept the 5th, by Eld. Joshua Clarke, Dr. L W. DENISON to Miss Julia

In Newport, R. I., August 10th, after a lingering and painful illness, Mrs. Phebr More, aged about seventy years. She was an African. In her youth she emwoman equally distinguished for dignity of personal bearing and manners, strong judgment and constant humble piety.

In Plainfield, N. J., August 3d, after a short illness, Angelina Matilda, daughter of Thomas and Caroline schools, meetings, and markets, necessary to make it a Randolph, aged five years and eleven months. It is no Buffaloes in innumerable numbers are mortality is thus far mostly confined to the so heavily on afflicted and bereaved families should not ranging over the prairies only fifteen miles masses of poverty and wretchedness; though be equally felt by others, for if such were the case the whole race would be in continual mourning.

"Yet when the first wild throb is past, Of anguish and despair. To lift the eye of faith to Heaven. And think our child is there;"

s a solace which more than compensates for the wan of a wider sympathy from the world around. L. c. In Woodville, (Richmond) R. I., Sept. 1st, MERC WILBOR, widow of Fones Wilbor, aged 48 years.

LETTERS.

"June Clifton," Enoch J Davis, W B Gillette, B Matthias, S Davison, Martha Saunders, Ruth Yearance, or spring, if desired. To those wishing to secure a Dr. Smith, Mayor of Boston, in an address turn about the 1st of October, when your request will rounded by such comforts as can only be found in an address tax Ladies' Exhibition in Boston, said:— be attended to,) Grove D Clarke, J Clarke, Geo P old settled and thickly populated country, this affords an apportunity selder offered. For terms and other A C Spicer (Gen Agent is absent-will probably re-

The General Agent of the Publishing Society expects to attend the anniversaries at Brookfield, and the meeting of the North-Western Association at Berlin, Wis. It is hoped that subscribers for the Society's publications in those regions will take advantage of the occasion to pay up. The residents of other regions, also, who are indebted to the establishment, are respect fully requested to be prompt in their payments. The current volume is now one-quarter completed, and subscriptions for the

John S Smith, Chaumont \$2 00 to vol. 12 No. 5 Grove D Clarke, Walworth, Wis 2 00

FOR THE SABBATH-SCHOOLVISITOR: Grove D Clarke, Walworth, Wis WILLIAM M. ROGERS, Treasurér.

The Virginia Association. The Seventh-day Baptist Virginia Association wil

J. F. RANDOLPH, Secretary. The North-Western Association. THE Seventh-day Baptist North Western Accocia-The House of Representatives will be Re- tion will hold its ninth Anniversary with the Sev- ume, and a well-bound Subscription Book, (price of enth day Baptist Church at Berlin, Marquette Co., both \$3 25, sent free of postage,) and obtain from one

mencing on the fifth day of the week before the fourth

Sabbath in September, 1855, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Open

ing discourse by E. Bee; A. Bee, alternate.

appointed to preach the introductory discourse: Eld.

. M Todd alternate.

New Market Seminary. This Seminary will re-open on the 12th of Septem This Institution is located in a pleasant section o country, and has a commodique and well arranged

H B Lewis, Rec. Sec.

Board for students may be had in families at one do ar and seventy-five cents per week, where all their wants will be kindly cared for. Tuition from \$3 to \$5 per term, according to the studies pursued Music

with use of Pinno. \$10 00.
I. H. Dunn, Sec. of Board of Trustees. NEW MARKET, N. J., August 26, 1855.

Magnificent Floral Gift. SUBSCRIBERS to the "CHRISTIAN DIADEM" for 1855, are entitled to a splendid steel engraving.

Six Copies for Five Dollars.

The Diadem is a strictly moral and religious work Major Heirman, the Chippewa Indian | -designed for the Christian family without regard to good references the very best inducements will be

given. Address Z. P. HATCH, Publisher. 9 Spruce

State of New York,

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Albany, August 25, 1855.

To the Sheriff of the County of New York: Sir-Notice is hereby given, that at the General Elec-Within thirty days, there were shipped tion to be held in this State on the Tuesday succeeding officers are to be elected, to wit:

A Secretary of State in the place of Elias W. Leav

A Comptroller in the place of James M. Cook; An Attorney-General in the place of Ogden Hoff-A State Engineer and Surveyor in the place of John

A State Treasurer in the place of Elbridge G. Spauld-A Canal Commissioner in the place of Frederick

An Inspector of State Prisons in the place of Darius

A Judge of the Court of Appeals in the place of Addison Gardiner; All whose terms of service will expire on the last day of December next.

Also, a Judge of the Court of Appeals in the place of Charles H. Ruggles, Resigned;
Also, a Justice of the Supreme Court for the first
Judicial District, in the place of Edward P. Cowles, whose term of office will expire on the last day of

Also, a Senator for the Third, Fourth. Fifth. and Sixth Senate Districts, in the place of Thomas J. Barr, Thomas R. Whitney, Mark Spencer and Erastus quest of the ministers and congregations of Brooks, whose term of office will expire on the last

> COUNTY OFFICERS ALSO TO BE BLECTED FOR SAID COUNTY. Sixteen members of Assembly:

A Sheriff in the place of John Orser; A County Clerk in the place of Richard P. Con-Four Coroners in the places of Robert Gamble,

Joseph Hilton, Hieronymus N. Wilhelm, and William A Comptroller in the place of Azariah C. Flagg; A Street Commissioner in the place of James Furey; A Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies in place of Bartholemew Purdy;
Two Governors of the Alms House in the place of

City Inspector in place of Thomas K. Downing. A Counsel to the Corporation in place of Robert J.

A Police Justice for the Sixth Judicial District in the place of Geo. W. Pearcy;
A Judge of the Court of Common Pleas in the place

E W. LEAVENWOR H Secretary of State.

SHERIFF's OFFICE New York, August 28. 1855. The above is published pursuant to the notice of he Secretary of State and the requirements of the statute in such case made and provided. JOHN ORSER

Sheriff of the City and County of New York. All the public newspapers in the county will at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad publish the ab ve once in each week until the election, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, and then hind in their bills for advertising the same &c., and with first-class splendid steamers for al so that they may be had before the Board of Super- ports on Lake Erie. visors, and passed for payment. Sep-13.

Savery's Temperance Hotel

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Farm for Sale,

ONTAINING about 100 acres, with a fair proportion of woodland, a small orchard of grafted fruit, and a comfortable dwelling and outhouses. It is situated about four miles north of Westerly, R. I., and within a mile of each of the flourishing manufacturing villages of Potter Hill and Ashaway. There are several other manufacturing establishments near, affording a ready market, in the immediate vicinity, for every species of produce. It is convenient to the first Hopkinton Church, as well as to the very excellent male

It will be sold with or without the stock and farming implements, and possession given the ensuing winter an opportunity seldom offered. For terms and other particulars apply to the subscriber on the premises, or address John E. Potter, No. 15 Sansom-st., Philadel-BENJAMIN POTTER, Ashaway, R. I.

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WORK FOR ALL AND, WORK THAT PAYS, In selling, in every County in the United States-our ew work on the "RUSSIAN EMPIRE," and other popular PICTORIAL WORKS. Terms, Catalogues, nd Canvassing Circulars, forwarded free of postage, ROBERT SEARS, Publisher,

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Determined to furnish agents and their patrons with ooks of sterling merit, we are about is uing, in conection with our popular History of all Religious Denominations, a new equition of the above fine old work. It will coutain about 700 pp. uniform in size and type with the latter, and will be handsomely illustrated by engravings Copies have been procured from England and Scotland, and carefully collated by the above emi-Many fine omitted passages have thus been restored. the manifold mistakes of successive printers have been corrected, and we shall now have the pleasure of placing in the hands of canvassers the most correct edition in existence of this admirable work. For terms and other particulars address either of the

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Michigan Southern Railroad Line. TARAVELERS for Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas, and all points West and Southwest, can obtain through tickets, and all information concerning routes, fare, &co., either by the New York and Eric Railroad, or the New York Central Railroad, by application at the Company's Office, No. 192 Broadway, corner Dey-st., to JOHN F. PORTER, General Agent.

Central Railroad Company of New Jersey. N Spring Arrangements, commencing April 2, 1855: Leave New York for Easton by steamers RED JACKET and WYOMING, from Pier No. 2 North River, at 8 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M. For Somerville.

(way,) at 5.30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabethtown with trains on the New Jersey Reilroad, which leave New York from foot of Courtlandt-st. at 8 A. M., 1, 4 and 5 Returning—leave Phillipsburg (opposite Easton) at 6 and 9.45 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Some(ville (way) at

New York and Elizabethport. Leave New York at 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 4 and 5 P. M.

Leave Elizabethport at 7.15 and 9.10 A. M., 1, 3.15 and 6 P. M. JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent. New York and Eric Railroad.

ON and after Monday, May 7, and until further notice, Trains will leave the pier foot of Duanest., New York, as follows:

Dunkirk Express at 6 A. M. for Dunkirk. Buffalo Express at 6 A. M. for Buffalo.

Mail at 84 A. M. for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and all in termediate stations. Accommodation at 121 P. M. for Port Jervis and ntermediate stations.

Rockland Passenger at 3 P. M. (from foot o Chambers-st.) via Piermont, for Suffern and intermedi ate stations. Way Passenger at 4 P. M. for Newburgh and Otio-

ville and intermediate stations. Night Express at 51 P. M. for Dunkirk and Buffal Emigrant at 6 P. M. for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. On Sundays only one express train, at 54 P. M. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the

Elmira and Niagara Falls, Railroad, for Niagara Falls,

D. C. McOALLUM, General Sup't.

The Present Condition of Russia.

best, and keeps seriously in the background the defeated party under false pretences. whatever does not tend to raise the opinion of her invincibility. The Provinces and Governments vie with each other in what the Invalide Russe is pleased to call voluntary ism-these, and such accounts as these, are all that we can expect to reach us from a of government.

We have therefore great reason to be grateful to the conductors of "Blackwood's Magazine" for having admitted into its pages the narrative of an English subject for many years resident in Russia, who left that country only at the beginning of the present Summer, and who details with much apparent good faith the results of his own personal observation. These revelations ought to be the price, and the supply of this brand make us feel how much we owe to our insular position, and how much to our enlightened system of taxation, which enables us to raise have been able to obtain their own price. whatever sums we need in money, instead of having recourse, like Russia, to the ruinous expedient of taking our taxes in kind him still a perfectly free agent, whereas the more counties in Western New York. The stricter investigation. In the former, we Whatever the Englishman has to pay leaves system of forced labor prevailing in Russia superior character of this flour was owing, in have, indeed, had cruelty in its worst possistrikes the sickle out of the hand of the part, to the excellent miles in that section. ble form as far as the acts themselves are con- quainted with his Bible, and valued it. Many reaper on the very day of harvest, robs the plow of its oxen, and dissipates in a few hours the Winter supply of food for the whole of a village community. The estate of which the writer speaks contains about 40,000 acres, is cultivated by 1,300 serfs, produces linseed, corn and wool, and yields its proprietor about and it is seldom that we see the flour unload-£6,000 a year. Last year this estate produc- ed at their establishments marked with the ed 1,500 quarters of linseed, worth in ordinary times about the same quantity of wheat, flour, is now obtained from wheat grown in upon which a loss of £500 was sustained; a considerable quantity of wool, upon which there had been a loss of £200; and a large amount of tallow, upon which here has been one in which confidence can be placed. lost about £200; so that in this way alone the of our blockade, more than £2,000 out of from Genesee wheat. As there is more Will that women look at home and think of bedstead, were always to be found four apparation and a little of the remainder daily to the reason of every body; and it is confidently beproprietor has lost, through the single agency £6,000. This was only an indirect effect of the war. We next come to the conscriptions. We next come to the conscriptions. We next come to the conscriptions. Of these, there were two in 1854, and there country where that wine is a native, so there the ground, with her new born infant in her was Leighton's Commentary, on St. Peter; lime, but a very powerful deodorizer, equally has already been one in 1855, each of 12 in is at least three times more Genesee flour arms? Will she speak one eloquent word of a third, Howe's Living Temple; and the a thousand males; so that the owner of the sold than is grown in the whole Genesee remonstrance in favor of the poor whites who fourth, Baxter's Saint's Rest. Who could cle bought at the apothecary's and costing estate has already lost the labor of 47 able country proper. Much of this brand of flour have the misfortune, at this moment, to have desire better books for the soul of such a bodied men, and spent £376 in fitting them comes from the extensive mills at Rochester, their holdings on her husband's estate. out for service, at the rate of £8 a head. In but it is well known that those mills derive the Spring of 1854, this same estate was required to make a voluntary contributions of Western States and the Canadas, and in this 40 oxen to feed the army, and five wagons, case Genesee flour means that made (not with a pair of horses and a driver to each, to grown) in that country or rather upon the be returned at the end of the war. The Genesee River. estate had also to furnish 1,000 poods of biscuit, the pood being equal to 18 pounds avoirdupois. The next demand, was for ten wagons, with a driver and a pair of horses to esee." "From pure Genesee wheat," "Exeach. Twenty pair of oxen were required tra Superfine Genesee," &c. Any one going We should no more dream of confounding cheeks. He suddenly brushed them away to transport the biscuit, and again a larger through the flour stores in this city will occa- the limits of public duty and private courtesy with his left hand, and in a voice tremulous number late in the year; but for this last service the proprietor compounded by a payment of £90. In April of the present year twice the quantity of biscuit was demanded, and the unfortunate peasants, who have to barrel, a blue label, neatly printed in gilt, who devotes his time and ability to journalism, carry it a thousand miles, must be absent during the whole of the brief Russian Sum. mark of a mill in the interior of Ohio. The that grandee be opened to him or shut against mer, and only return home to starve during original branking iron had burned into the him? The mistake lies in exaggerated nothe long Winter for want of the harvest which a paternal Government will not permit them it was covered up. to gather. For these services there is no payment, and the issue of a species of Gov- made in the western part of Central Virginia secure the private friendship of a political ernment paper, which was taken in payment —we knew the man who grew the wheat writer more than he would in the case of an of taxes, has been stopped. The villages and had it ground—and yet that flour sold author who had written a successful comedy, which lie on or near the line of march are for thirteen shillings less per barrel in this or of an advocate who had made a good applundered by the soldiers who pass through unfortunate people for the supply of Winter in the very centre of the Genesee wheat is to have a loftier notion of themselves and is devoured by these unbidden and hungry country, and considered excellent judges of their vocation. Let them feel assured that guests. The tailors and bootmakers are called upon to clothe the soldiers, for which flour at from \$1 50 to \$3 less than the cur- well directed energy—there is no more honthey receive mere nominal prices, curtailed rent prices paid by their neighbors for a orable calling followed, no honester bread and furniture set in order, she lights her pipe by the peculation of those through whose poorer quality of "Extra Genesee." hands they pass. Money is disappearing from the south of Russia, and the paper circulation is taking its place. Every thing seems to show that the resources of the country are overtasked by the struggle which she has provoked, and that even without any very continuance of the measure we have already and the man who is obliged on Saturday tages and drawbacks of such a career." brilliant success in the field a mere dogged adopted must bring this mighty empire to

It is impossible to read without a sigh the narrative of the cruel and grinding oppression to which a nation universally described as naturally gentle and inoffensive, is reduced by to fifty per cent. less of his hard earned money the pressure of war, but our regret may be moderated by the reflection that this sharp discipline is absolutely needed, if we are to and the dream of universal dominion. Wild marking upon flour barrels. If not sufficientand criminal as were the plans of Nicholas, we believe that in planning and executing them he was only too faithful a representative of the opinion of his people, who are just in that stage of semi-barbarism in which the instinct of patriotism takes the form of a desire for foreign dominion. The Russian nation will not again, we apprenend, be so fending neighbor, or inflict upon him those calamities which have recoiled so signally on themselves.

Melancholy also must be the condition of the landed proprietors, exposed as they are to the burdens we have enumerated, in addition to their ordinary contributions to the revenue and the vast deductions from their to keep it above its real value, as compared income occasioned by the blockade. The tax-paying powers of the country must already be seriously impaired, and will in a short time be destroyed, by a system of exaction which seems peculiary leveled at the most productive industry, and destroys all the the following:-

rassed our trade, depressed our industry, was confined of her fourth child, and was still in the events of the last year have given confused hum and buz, and would settle on the confused hum and buz, and wo one of those things which the peaceful seers on the 26th of June, a neighbor informed amongst them the order of the Sisters of the city—the water hot, the ground hot, wine hot, of Manchester and the infallible prophet of M'Kay that a party of law officers were Exaltation of the Cross—an order founded beer hot, boxes hot, bed hot, writing impossi- M., and Sunday, at 5 P. M. Sated with battles and sieges, and finding the West Riding predicted, we are amazed coming to turn himself and family out. The by the Grand Duchess Helena, with the view ble, reading impossible—nothing to do but to nothing very remarkable in the manner in at the cowardice which, under such circum- husband hastened to the house to inform his of caring for the wants of the sick and wound- wait and to suffer. And when at last the eve- ward, \$2 15; Whitehall, \$2 75; Castleton, \$3 10; morning very and the war affects our own resources, we stances, can counsel a dishonorable compro- wife, and of course, console her. In an in- ed in the military hospitals. Every Russian ning came and they stepped out to breathenaturally become the more anxious to lift the mise, and the short sighted folly which can stant the messenger-at-arms, with his party, woman, without religious distinction, can be the thermometer, after all, would only have hitherto impenetrable veil which separates us lead men calling themselves statesmen to were at the door; their speaking was heard admitted into this order, if she possesses the fallen about ten degrees, and dinner would from the interior of Russia, and to inquire forego a position so advantageous, and results by the poor woman, and she began to trem- repuisite moral and physical conditions, and be ready—to see them too sleepy and too how the enemy bears the privations and evils apparently so certain, in order to give a tri- ble; cold perspiration covered her body all also certificates of good conduct. She takes exhausted to eat, and then go to bed hot to of a long blockade and all the miseries that umph to an enemy vainly struggling against over; the officers came in, and soon cleared a vow of chastity, obedience, patience, and pass a hot uncomfortable night, and recomever follow protracted war. We have pre- the toils in which he is taken, and to enact the house of every article of furniture; and abnegation. This order includes persons of mence on the morrow, would afford me sented ourselves to Russia and to Europe in over again, to the disgrace of England and lastly, the wife, and her newly-born babe, every class. Sixty-eight of the number have melancholy pleasure." our working suit, and been careful to put France, the same miserable self deception must be turned out too. The mid-wife re- lately left for the Crimea, their expenses being every thing in a point of view rigorously fair, which saved Russia and ruined Turkey at monstrated, but in vain. The law officers entirely defrayed by the noble and charitable while Russia is always dressed out in her Adrianople in 1829, by a peace obtained by said they would be required to execute their princess who founded the institution.

Extra Genesee Flour.

Those accustomed to looking over reports of market prices, cannot fail to have noticed mated by a spirit of the most exalted patriot that the tiptop price of flour has always been with a woman in such a state. They sur and in Crimean hospitals they lavish their atset down against the brand "Extra Genesee.' There is another fact connected with this country where the blacking-brush of the brand of flour that may have surprised some censor ranks among the most approved means persons, especially those who have had occasion to buy a barrel for home use. Two months ago we reported "most grades of flour a little lower," and almost every week hatchet cut down the couple-tree, and in a her thirty-seven companions. Why shall we since the same report has been made. The aggregate of these declensions amounts to more than \$2 a barrel on common brands; and yet within two weeks it has brought \$12 50 per barrel. The reason for this is that a large number of families will use nothing else. 'Extra Genesee" they must have, whatever

> Now what is this "Extra Genesee?" A number of years since, the best flour was such a circumstance which has occasioned us sisterly greeting, and attempt to tread in their undoubtedly obtained from wheat grown in deeper indignation than the incidents of this steps. the Genesee Country, embracing a dozen or painful narrative, nor one which demands This fact having become known among the Eastern consumers, this flour acquired an long after there were any real cause for the distinction. Bakers, and those who use large quantities of flour, have been aware of this, practically obsolete brand. Equally good

their principal supplies of wheat from the

We have seen thousands of barrels of flour coming down the Western Lakesespecially Lake Erie-branded "Extra Gensionally find on careful examination, evidence in our own case or in our present pursuits, with emotion, exclaimed, "Well, thank God, that the original marking of barrel heads has than we should if employed in a state office, I know not what it is to lose a battle, but it is been erased and a new one added. We once or charged with the responsibilities of judicarefully washed off from the head of a flour cial decision. What can it signify to any man and found that it covered the manufacturer's as it is called, whether the door of this or wood too deeply to be "planed" off, and so tions of individual dignity.

A lot of the finest flour we ever saw was | Carabus should give himself any trouble to market than an inferior quality which chanc- pearance at the bar. The best advice we can them, and the stock of food laid up by these ed to have the right marking. Men raised give to the more irritable among our brethren flour, find no difficulty in getting the very best in this country—the home of untiring and

> The finest, whitest flour is that which contains the greatest proportion of starch, but man, undeterred by apprehension, and unalto supplying the laboring man with the elements of muscle or power. The dark South- cussion of public affairs in the columns of the ern flour usually abounds in gluten—a sub- leading journals. We may venture to say stance more nearly resembing human muscle; that we know as well as most men the advannight, from the scantiness of his weakly earnings, to send home a barrel of dark Southern flour, may console himself with the certainty that his low price flour will yield himself and family more of the needed nourishment than that which would have left thirty | better devote herself to the works of charity. for other necessities.

> Our advice to the mass of flour buyers in to cease to attach so much value to the outer ly experienced yourselves to judge of the quality, go to a reliable dealer and buy flour warranted good. If your bread is not as white as starch, it may taste quite as well, if you are assured that is fully as nourishing, and remember at the same time that it costs found readier credence emongst us for the a great deal less money; though if you throw

> equally as good for much less money. season, as there has been so much grown the part of a Russian wife, a daughter, or wheat the present harvest, that the bona fide bride, who, having followed him whom she "Extra Genesee" will doubtless be scarce, and continue to command a high price, for him, has reached our ears, but even such the reason above given, viz: that there are enough private consumers who will have it, with other brands. Times.

Brutality on the Duke of Sutherland's Estates. The Northern Ensign (Scotch paper) has

hopes of the future, in order to satisfy the In a small house in Tubeg Skerray, in the sanguinary battle of the Alma carried upon perated by this one in particular, and wish craving emergencies of the present. When parish of Tongue, lived a Highlander and his their breasts portraits of women-a wife, a the public was encamped out here for about we compare with these things the singular wife, within less than a quarter of a mile of lover—then I exclaimed, "O, truly are the three days. I should like to see them on the Bounty Land Law of March last, up to buoyancy of resources which France has just the house in which they were both born and Russian women worthy of respect and affect their backs on the ground, panting like hard- the present time, is 209,800, of which 10,700 exhibited by offering to her Government a brought up, and which their fathers still occu- tion; worthy to be loved until death!" Im- pressed stags, watching the grass dry up be- were filed in August. During the same loan four times the amount of that income pied as tenants under the Duke of Sutherland, mediately afterwards, I was put in possession fore their eyes, the haze rising from the glassy month 8,700 warrants were issued. The en-

commission. The poor woman was, in spite "It is especially in the time of actual war These executioners of justice had, they said, the rich treasures of patriotism and piety laid hold of the sheet or covering which was and enemies.

The Influence and Dignliy of the Press.

stands at the head of the press of the civilized entering his room, he sat up in his bed, while world, thus speaks of the vocation of an

"We know no rerson why the Marquis of eaten, than that of the man who, without one and starts for the field. thought of pleasure or displeasure of living conscience devotes his mind to the daily dis-

Russian Women.

some time from literary labor, that she may In a report addressed by her to the Ladies Society of Stockholm, we find the following:

"The most interesting accounts from ladies'

associations abroad pertain to Russia. We mense empire of sixty million inhabitants. —that the women—creatures without a soul, count for nothing, and these notions have reason that no woman's voice has spoken on Russian dungeons, or the mines of Siberia. These suggestions are more important this From time to time some act of devotion on loves into exile, supported him and died for recitals but rarely. Meanwhile, we knew

of peace—when we consider that the war Shortly before the occurrence which our ing to female beneficence in Russia. (A list | bake-house, and darkened by millions of flies, has neither crippled our commerce, embar- contemporary relates, William M'Kay's wife of ladies' societies in Russia is then given.) | which break the awful noontide silence by a

of every remonstrance, doomed to be removed. and suffering that the Russian women display their instructions—but, may it not be said, which lie hidden in their souls. Their devowanted the tenderness which would suggest tion and their sacrifices for the wounded and glass, the walls unplastered, and the interior to them the delicacy and danger of interfering the other victims of war know no bounds, rounded her in the corner in which she lay, tentions with equal solicitude upon compatriots

under her, carried her out of the house, and "We have long known the women of the placed her on the ground at a distance, and West and their active benevolence; we have sped back to the work of demolition; divots all of us lately been filled with rejoicing by and cabers were thrown in all direction; the the pious pilgrimage of Miss Nightingale and very short time the roof of the hut disappear- not also interest ourselves in in the lives and ed, and so did its destroyers. They had more charity of our Eastern sisters? Why shall work of a kindred nature to perform that day. we not be equally pleased to see sixty-eight In an agony of feeling, the husband ran off a Russian women transport themselves to the distance of five miles to procure medical aid, bloody fields of the Crimea, to exercise there while his wife, with her new born infant, lay their mission of devotion and piety? Why on a little straw upon the ground; and it was not congratulate ourselves upon finding comnot till night that, by the kindness of her poor panions and associates in our work of love in having been limited, the fortunate holders neighbors, she and her children were deposit- the East as well as in the West? Let us, ed in an empty barn. We cannot, except in then, thank the Russian women for the noble some of our English poor law cruelties, recall example they are giving us; let us send them

Anecdote of the Duke of Wellington.

The Duke of Wellington was well ac cerned. We can understand the workhouse years ago, when Sir Arthur Wellesley, official, snatched perhaps from starvation by brother officer was speaking sneeringly of established reputation, which it has retained the salary he receives, and eager to recom- the Bible, and ridiculing the idea of it being mend himself to his employers by an econo- a revelation trom God, when he abruptly mizing use of his functions, committing acts said, "S-, have you read Paley's Ev of inhumanity at which one feels horrified. dence? If you have not, I advise you to read But that such things can take place under the them. I once thought as you now think, but eyes of the Duke of Sutherland, fills us with I read Paley, and am convinced." That as much astonishment as pain. It is not many officer afterwards became one of the holiest months since the ladies of England appealed men in the British army, and thanked the Canada, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, and to their sisters in America on behalf of the Duke of Wellington for his timely reproof. humanity: "Early in the morning after the to my knowledge. He grasped my hand, tity of this, and have it always on hand." and seemed deeply affected; I felt the tears "We confess we are sensitive for the dig. falling fast on my hand, and looking up, I nity of our order, and proud of our vocation. saw them coursing in furrows down his dusty painful to gain one with the loss of so many of

Strange Activity of an Insane Woman.

There is a woman in Whitney, who for the past ten years has been insane. It is not fully known what the cause was that led to this very peculiar state of her mind. About eighteen years ago she lost her husband, but since that time she has performed the duties of her household with as much care as is common-cooks, washes, does all the household work without assistance or guidance. But unlike most women she spends no useless time in-doors engaged on the nicer kinds of lacework, or even at the toilet. She has a work to do, and all her energies are given to it. As soon as the dishes are washed

hill-tops, and there works till night. She car- delicate foliage. ries the small stones to the foot of the hill, than six feet, and the other four and a half. The work she has performed is said to be

more than any one man in this town could have done in the same time with the same tools. The stones alone she has carried to the foot of the hill would now require the and continuous labor, she enjoys at this time We have been told that they are barbarians the very best of health. When in the house about her work, she is perfectly rational, carry them into the valley.

Bangor (Me.) Mercury.

Romance of War. "I know," writes a Crimean correspondent, "that in England a great number of young a great numbers of Russians killed in the people happy and contented—but feel exas which Russia claims to possess even in time Mr. Robert Horsborough being factor. of the following circumstantial details relate surface of the sea, the air like the air of a tire number issued is now 24,000.

New England Meeting-Houses.

After the year 1700 the meeting-houses in New England were plain wooden structures, in most cases without any steeples. The windows were glazed with a diamond-shaped storms of winter the congregation shivered the interior of one of these rude edifices, upon the Sunday, could be seen the families

of New England. turned up in three corners, with loops at the plated or of pure silver, and of the size of a half dollar shirts with bosom and ruffles, and were in fashion, and only reached to the knee, where they were ornamented with silver buckles of liberal size; the legs were covered with long grey stockings; the boots had silver buckles.

The woman had black silk or satin bonnets. gowns extremely long-waisted, with tight sleeves, or else with very short sleeves, with an immense frill at the elbow. Females at this time wore high-heeled shoes. The ministers wore large gowns and powdered

A CHEAP DISINFECTOR.—Prof. Nash, of Amherst College, gives the following formula for making home-made Chloride of Lime:

"Take one barrel of lime and one bushe Wisconsin. But the great majority of fami- poor blacks, imploring them to exert their You may have heard me speak of my visit to of salt dissolved in as little water as will dis-The truth is, not one-fourth of the "Extra | name which the signature to that appeal bore, divinity, and by the most evangelical writers. | slack it, so much that it will form a very thick Genesee Flour" sold in this market is made was the name of the Dutchess of Sutherland. On a little round table, close by his plain iron paste; this will not take all the water; put until the lime has taken the whole. The good for all out-door purposes with the artidesire better books for the soul of such a not one-twentieth part as much. This should man? and he kept nothing for mere show— be kept under a shed or some out-building. the books were for use, not ornament. The It should be kept moist, and it may be applied following is illustrative of his kindness and whenever offensive odors are generated, with the assurance that it will be effective to puri-The London Times, which undoubtedly battle of Waterloo," says Dr. Hume, "on fy the air, and will add to the value of the manure much more than it costs. It would I reported to him the calualities that had come be well for every farmer to prepare a quan-

> HARDENING THE CONSTITUTION.—Men talk about "hardening the constitution," and with that view, expose themselves to summer's sun and winter's wind, to strains and over efforts, and many unnecessary hardships. To the same end, ill-informed mothers souse their little infants in cold water day by day; their skin and flesh, and bodies, as steadily growing rougher and thinner, and weaker, until slow fever, or water on the brain, or consumption of the bowels, carries them to the grave; and then they administer to themselves the semi-comfort and rather questionaable consolation, of its being a mysterious dispensation of Providence, when in fact, Providence had nothing to do with it. He works no miracle to counteract our follies.

> The best way I know of "hardening the constitution," is to take good care of it, for it is no more improved by harsh treatment, than a fine garment or new hat is made better by being banged about. Jour. of Health.

AMERICAN TAMARINDS.—Wm. M. Singleton, Esq., of Winchester, Va., has succeeded in About six rods from her house are two obtaining a fine growth of Tamarinds from small hills, which she is at work in leveling. seeds procured at a confectioner's shop. One such flour is not by any means best adapted | lured by greed or ambition, in all truth and | They are about 12 feet high, and on the top of these trees, eight years old, and measuring contain nearly a quarter of an acre. During six inches in diameter, last year perfected the past ten years all her leisure moments fruit of a quality quite equal to that imported. have been thus occupied. Early in the morn- In addition to its value for fruit, it is a most ing, with her hoe and crowbar-which are beautiful ornamental tree, having a rapid the only tools she uses—she starts for these growth, symmetrical form, and beautifully Independence...J. P. Livermon This tree is worthy of a trial upon the

rolls the large one, and hoes the dirt down. Western prairies. The seed may be sown Mdlle. Frederika Bremer has abstained for In this way she has lowered one hill more either in Fall or Spring, in drills about four Portville. Albert B. Crandall. inches apart, and covered with two or three Richburgh. John B. Cottrell.

N. Milton. Jeptha F. Rande Culp's Store. Zebulon Bee inches of light rich soil. It is preferable to sow late in the Fall, in order that the hulls may be acted upon by the frost. When the So. Brookfield. Herman A. Hull Albion. P. C. Burdick: South Otselic. Francis Tallett. Berlin. Datus E. Lewis. Stephentown. J. B. Maxson. Milton. Joseph Goodrich transplanted to the sites where they are to labor of five men and four oxen, two months remain permanently. A handful of tamaknow little of our Eastern consin—that im- to remove. Notwithstanding this immense rinds from a fruit store will supply any one with seeds for a trial.

PROGRESS OF MOMONISM.—Twenty-five never destroys anything, and is guilty of no vears ago the "Prophet" Joseph Smith orcunning tricks, such as crazy people generally | ganized the Mormon Church with six memare. She uses her son's wood to heat up bers. At the present time the Church in away your partiality for a particular brand, the other side in self-defence. These millions large rocks which she cannot remove without Utah Territory contains three Presidents. stion will not again, we apprenend, be so you will in three times out of four get flour of women have remained mute—mute as the ling them into small pieces to enable her to get the constitution of the const priests, nine hundred and ninety-four elders, five hundred and fourteen priests, four hundred and seventy one teachers, two hundred and twenty-seven deacons, besides the usual ratio of persons in training for the ministry but not yet ordained, and four hundred and that these women were Christians, and often ladies believe the 'tented field' to be sur- eighty-nine missionaries abroad. During the have I asked myself-are there not among rounded with romance, and some older people six months ending with the beginning of them some souls devoted to the interests of fancy, perhaps from their experience of April last, nine hundred and sixty-five chilsuffering humanity, to destitute and helpless cricket matches, laying of foundation stones dren were born in the territory of Utah, two youth; some women whose activity is all love and flower shows, that a tent is a cool, airy, hundred and seventy-eight persons died, four and kindness, as amongst the nations of the and desirable Summer residence. I like hundred and seventy-nine were baptized in West? And when I read in our journals that popular delusions—they make a great many the Mormon faith, and eighty-six were excommunicated from the church.

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FOR all the purposes of a Family Physic. There has long existed a public demand for an effective with the cold during the public worship. Purgative Pill which could be relied on as sure and About one hundred and fifty years ago, in perfectly safe in its operation. This has been prepared to meet that demand, and an extensive trial of its virtues has conclusively shown with what success it accomplishes the purpose designed. It is easy to make a physical Pill, but not so easy to make the best of The men were dressed in the fashion of all Pills-one which should have none of the objecthe age. They wore broad-brimmed hats, tions, but all the advantages of every other. This has been attempted here, and with what success we would respectfully submit to the public decision. It has been side; long coats, with large pocket folds and unfortunate for the patient hitherto that almost every cuffs, and without collars; the buttons either purgative medicine is acrimonious and irritating to the bowels. This is not. Many of them produce so much griping pain and revulsion in the system as to more than counterbalance the good to be derived from them. with gold and silver buckles at the wrist, These Pills produce no irritation or pain, unless it united by a link; the neckcloth or scarfs, of arises from a previously existing obstruction for devery fine linen, or figured stuff, embroidered, rangement in the bowels. Being purely vegetable, no very nne linen, or ngured stun, embroidered, harm can arise from their use in any quantity; but it is with the ends hanging loosely. Small clothes better that any medicine should be taken judiciously. Minute directions for their use in the several diseases to which they are applicable are given on the boxes. Among the complaints which have been speedily cured by them we may mention Liver Complaint, in its various forms of Jaundice, Indigestion, Langor and Loss broad white tops, with tassels, though shoes of Appetité, Listlessness, Irritability, Billious Headwere some worn, ornamented with straps and ache, Billious Fever, Fever and Ague, Pain in the Side and Loins, for in truth, all these are but the consequence of diseased action of the liver. As an aperient, they afford prompt and sure relief in Costiveness, Piles, Colic, Dysentery, Humprs, Scrofula and Scurvy, Colds, with soreness of the body, Ulcers and impurity of the blood; in short, any and every case where a purgative They have also produced some singularly successful

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