

The Sabbath Recorder.

Handwritten: Randall

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

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

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

VOL. XII.—NO. 25.

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

WHOLE NO. 597.

The Sabbath Recorder.

For the Sabbath Recorder.

SELF-DECEPTION.

This subject has occupied my attention more or less for more than twenty years. It certainly is a very grave one. To see one indulging a hope of endless felicity, while yet a stranger to God, and "foreigner from the commonwealth of Israel," is exceedingly painful, and calculated to move the sympathy of every interested believer in man's future existence. When my attention was called to this subject by M. E. S., and the question asked, "Have you been true to your trust?—have you made the way of life so plain that it cannot be mistaken?" &c., I felt disposed to seriously entertain the question. Such is the importance attached to religious teachings, and such my incompetency to this most of all responsible labor, that, after returning home, reviewing my efforts in the desk, the effect they have on the congregation, &c., I have felt a great many times as though I could not repeat the effort. But, prompted by a sense of duty, in the midnight watches, I have laid my Bible in the chair, and with the sacred page open before me, on my knees before my Creator, I have sought instruction at the mouth of God. Stimulated by hope, I have again and again called the thoughtless to consider the solemn messages I brought, but failed to get the attention of the sinner, and while I was expressing the burden of my heart, he would appear as indifferent as the walls of the temple in which we offered our devotion. I have been compelled to return again, with the painful inquiry, "Lord, who hath believed our report?" Stimulated with now and then a hopeful convert to God, I have labored on, until now, very evidently, my work is nearly closed for this world. While much imperfection has attended, and does attend, my labor, I feel springing up within me a hope of God's final approbation.

As to the question, "Have you made the way of life so plain that it could not be mistaken?" I answer, No; I have not. This I never expect to do. The prophets and apostles failed in this, and the blessed Jesus, the "teacher sent from God," failed. I must of necessity fail. In this respect the servant may not exceed his Lord. Thousands listened to him while "he spake as one having authority," and uttered the words of infinite wisdom; and yet thousands went away unmoved. Others, moved only by the worst of passions, sought to traduce him, and finally to take his life. Others still, represented in the Scriptures as "stony ground hearers," were moved by the solemn appeals or stirring eloquence of the speaker—possibly induced to profess discipleship by considerations that are altogether personal and sensual. At a given time it seemed as though the Saviour would carry the whole country of Judea before him. They confessed that "he spake as never man spake." "The multitude thronged him." His congregations run up to thousands. But on hearing certain truths, they took exceptions, and left, almost to a man, leaving only "the twelve." And that "good revival preacher" received the reproaches of those who had been far too little interested in his teaching; so much so, that they evidently did not "try to live religion." It is often the case, that sinners are in attendance when truths the most appropriate to their condition are uttered, and that too in the clearest language that wisdom can devise, and yet, from a criminal thoughtlessness and indifference, they return home and cannot so much as repeat the text, or tell the subject. Perhaps these very ones will be amongst the first bitterly to complain, that things had not been expressed so that they could understand them; the teaching was not sufficiently "tangible"; the instructions were not presented in such a way that they "could receive them." Such carelessness may well be styled "self-deception."

It does, however, happen, that persons, by mistaken views, improper motives, or over-persuasion, are induced to take upon them a public profession of religion, and afterward, like M. E. S., come to be convinced that they had been deceived, and seek anew the pardoning mercy of God. There was such a case at the same time and place that M. E. S. first professed Christ. He received such new light, and merciful tokens of Christ's "nearness," that he was led to believe that he had hitherto been deceived. He professed Christ anew, and was again "buried with Christ by baptism." I think this was at the above-named time. I was not present on the occasion, but was there soon after, and heard the circumstance spoken of. This brother ever after gave good evidence of devotion to God; rejoiced in his Saviour while he lived, I am told, and has already gone to the world of spirits. What is a little remarkable is, that these extra cases should have occurred under the same administration of the word. It teaches us, however, the propriety of not blaming others, always, when we are not benefited by their labors of love. But our earlier moments are not always our only moments of deception. Thousands have been deceived in their riper years. In fact, there is not a point in all our lives where we are not exposed. New influ-

ences, new circumstances, are constantly occurring; and how far we are affected by them, we are not always aware. Satan, with his beguiling arts, is constantly on the alert, and has sent out his heralds, clad with the garments of the sheep, who compass "sea and land" to proselyte. He is uniring in his efforts; he holds the millions in his deadly grasp, and occasionally, when he can no longer render them quiet in his fold, then comes along a train of beguiling arts. First, perhaps, he makes you believe that mercy's door was closed against you, for he is a preacher of "the shut-door doctrine." Then he tells you all will be well after death. Then he "confuses" you. Then he gives you "something tangible"—materializes God, and makes Him "tangible." Then he presents the promises of God to Abraham and his seed, telling you that "they were exclusive land grants," making them "tangible." Then the judgments of God are all brought within our comprehension, and we are taught that they are not "past finding out." Then God and all his doings and government, are brought down to the narrow confines of human conception; with a thousand other devices. They are laid before the seeker after truth; he pauses for a moment, voluntarily accepts the temptation, and comes to be responsible for his own "deception." When once he comes to believe that he is an accepted child of God, he feels that all is a reality. If he is a Musselman, he urges on his dashing steed and bathes his sword in the blood of his fellow, and gives glory to God, feeling that he is "doing him service." If he is a Pagan, he shouts at the dying groans of the victim of Juggernaut, and feels that his god approves the act. So with the professed but deceived Christian; when once he comes fully to imbibe the thought that he is accepted of God, he rejoices in that deception; if the truth has been taught him hitherto, he spurns it and rejects it as heresy, now pitying and warning all who have escaped his delusion, as though they themselves were the deluded, especially if they are engaged in new sect making, manifesting the zeal peculiar to "new converts."

But there is one thing quite remarkable in the case of M. E. S.; for he, or she, remained in a state of self-deception "until last fall," at which time he, or she, "had an opportunity, in listening to those who are looking for the soon coming of our Lord, of learning the true way. It was so explained that I could see it all, and it was after all so simple, so real, something I could lay hold upon." It is then explained by M. E. S. to be, "action on our part, instead of feeling—it was works and faith united—it was first faith, repentance, and baptism." What is really strange is, that M. E. S., born and reared by Sabbath-keeping parents, and perhaps religious, and enjoying the teaching of Seventh-day Baptist ministers, and that too after a profession of religion from the "fall of 1845" until "last fall," should have failed to learn before that Christianity did not consist in "feelings"—never until then learned that "faith, repentance, and baptism," were the order of Christian experience and duty. I am very much mistaken, if the church and administrator both did not understand, from the confession of M. E. S., that he or she had believed, and had repented, before they could in any way become responsible for the baptism. I know that church; it is orthodox on this question of Christian experience. No minister or church is *Baptist* in sentiment unless it is correct on this point. None could be held in fellowship with us for an hour, who were not sound here; and to represent them otherwise, even in an implied form, is to do them injustice, and betrays a want of attention on the part of those thus holding up their sentiments and efforts.

A TEACHER TAUGHT.

SPIRITUAL RICHES OF THE BIBLE.

It would be interesting to collect in a single volume records of Christian experience, specifying the chapter or verse which brought light to the darkened mind, and balm to the sorrowing heart. Dr. James Hamilton, in one of his fascinating works, has given a few illustrations, from which we make the following extract:—

"Suppose that each were to mark in golden letters the text which has been to him the gate of heaven; the text through whose open lattice a reconciled God has looked forth on him, or through whose telescope he first has glimpsed the cross. The Ethiopian chamberlain would mark the fifty-third chapter of Isaiah; for it was when reading about the lamb led to the slaughter that his eye was directed to the Lamb of God, who taketh away the sin of the world, and he went on his way rejoicing. The English martyr, Binney, would indicate the faithful saying, "Christ Jesus came into the world to save sinners, of whom I am the chief;" for it was in sight of these words that the burden fell from his back which fasts and penances had only rendered more weighty. There was 'a stricken deer' who had long been panting for the water-brooks, but he had yet found no comfort; when one day, listlessly taking up a Testament, it opened at the words, "Whom God hath set forth to be a propitiation, through faith in his blood, to declare his righteousness for the remission of sins that are past," and instantly he realized the sufficiency of the atonement, and embraced the gospel; and, doubtless, the bard of Olney would signalize, by the most brilliant memorial, the spot where the Sun of

Righteousness first shone into his soul. 'Now unto the King eternal, immortal, invisible, the only wise God, be honor and glory for ever and ever. Amen.' These were the words which instantly converted into a living temple the calm and stately mind of Jonathan Edwards; and we may be sure that—like Jacob, who at Luz, would always see the light of the ladder lingering—every time he returned to the passage, even in his most cursory perusal, the devout theologian would perceive a surviving trace of that manifestation, which into his vacant wishful soul brought 'theonly wise God,' and in glorifying that God gave him an object worthy of the vastest powers and the longest existence."

THE SLAVE'S DREAM.

BY H. W. LONGFELLOW.

Beside the ungathered rice he lay,
His sickle in his hand;
His breast was bare, his matted hair
Was buried in the sand.
Again, in the mist and shadow of sleep,
He saw his native land.
While, through the landscape of his dream,
The loudly Niger flowed;
Beneath the palm trees on the plain
Once more a king, he strode;
And heard the tinkling caravans
Descend the mountain road.
He saw once more his dark-eyed queen
Among her children stand;
They clasped his neck, they kissed his cheeks,
They held him by the hand—
A tear burst from the sleeper's lids,
And fell upon the sand.
And then with furious speed he rode
Along the Niger's bank;
His bride-reins were golden chains,
And with a martial clank,
At each leap he could feel his scabbard of steel
Smiling his horse's flank.
Before him, like a blood-red flag,
The bright Hamangoes flew,
From morn to night he followed their flight,
O'er the plains where the tamarind grew,
Till he saw the roofs of the Caffre huts,
And the ocean rose to view.
At night he heard the lion roar,
And the hyena scream;
And the river-horse, as he crushed the reeds,
Beside some hidden stream.
And it passed, like a glorious roll of dreams,
Through the triumphs of his dream.
The forests, with their myriad tongues,
Shouted of liberty,
And the blast of the desert cried aloud,
With a voice so loud and free,
Till he awoke in his sleep, and smiled
At their tempestuous glee.
He did not feel the driver's whip,
Nor the burning heat of the day—
Death had illumined the land of sleep,
And his lifeless body lay
A worn-out fetter, that the soul
Had broken and thrown away.

WESTERN COLLEGE SOCIETY.

The Western College Society held its 12th anniversary at Providence, R. I., Oct. 30th and 31st. A full report of the meeting is given in the *Independents*, from which we copy the most interesting portions.

It appeared from the Treasurer's Report, that the balance in the treasury at the close of the previous year (including \$1,672 subject to outstanding drafts), was \$2,501.34—the total receipts \$19,301.14, and the entire resources of the year, \$21,892.48. More money had passed through the treasury for the benefit of colleges than in any previous year, but present resources were entirely inadequate to meet the growing demands.

An abstract of the Annual Report was read by the Corresponding Secretary. The memorable words of the founders of Harvard College were quoted as applicable to the work in which the Society is engaged. The main points considered in the report are the difficulty of so constructing the great argument of the Society, that it could be fully apprehended by the popular mind, and the still greater difficulty of securing its adequate diffusion; the case of Western Reserve College; the publication of Tyler's Essay on Prayer for Colleges, as marking a new era in the history of the Society; revivals of religion in the institutions aided; the death of the Rev. J. M. Ellis; the necessity of accurate information in regard to the West, and the best means of securing it; the importance of a full development of Western resources, and a prevention of the needless multiplication of Colleges in order that no unnecessary burdens may be imposed upon the Eastern churches. The growing feeling at the East, that the West ought to sustain its own institutions, was alluded to, and erroneous views in respect to the available resources of that country guarded against.

The progress of the Society was shown to be real and highly encouraging, but yet sadly slow when compared with the rapid and wondrous development of the West. Ten colleges had been aided during the year, viz. Marietta, Wittenberg, and Heidelberg Colleges, Ohio; Washab College, Indiana; Illinois and Knox Colleges, Illinois; Beloit College, Wisconsin; Iowa College, Iowa; German Evangelical Missouri College, Missouri; and Pacific University, Oregon. Knox College would no longer apply for aid, making the third institution which had come off from the Society's list as not needing further assistance. Another, Wittenberg, would follow at the close of the next year, and two or three others were making rapid advances toward a state of independence in respect to foreign aid. The importance of doing up the whole work of the Society east of the Mississippi, was especially set forth.

THE ANNUAL DISCOURSE.

The Annual Discourse was preached by Rev. R. S. Storrs, D.D., of Brooklyn, N. Y. It was founded on the Song of Solomon, chap. 4, verse 4: "Thy neck is like the tower of David, builded for an armory, wherein there hang a thousand bucklers, all shields of mighty men." The familiar reference which the poet here makes to this citadel of David was taken as suggesting the general principle that God had always availed himself of fit powers in the extension of his kingdom over the earth; that he has himself designated and established such centres of power, has gradu-

ally enlarged and consolidated them, and has taught his people to make effective use of them, for the spread or the defense of his Truth. The object of the Discourse was then defined to be, to show that a College is in our times such a center of power; of that moral power which really controls and wields all others; and that it is one which is harmonious with Christianity, and which it is therefore the duty and the privilege of Christians to use, vigorously and persistently, for the upbuilding of God's kingdom.

In the course of the discussion of this theme, the College was considered first in its simplest form, as an institution in which younger and receptive minds are brought into personal and continuous contact with others older and more disciplined, who communicate to them of their knowledge and thought;—secondly, as an institution that tends continually to grow larger and more powerful, as the years and centuries advance; a point which was illustrated by the history of European universities, and by the necessary interdependence of each department of knowledge upon all others;—thirdly, as an institution the influence of which affects certainly, though not with equal force or immediateness, all classes in the community; especially in a country like ours, where these classes inter-mix freely, and are continually changing places;—fourthly, as an institution essentially friendly to Christianity, by its very aim and constitution, and pre-eminently needed by a Protestant Christianity, both for its illustration and defence, and for the propagation of its principles among men.

It was affirmed, as the result of the discussion, that if this enterprise of founding and building up colleges in our country was now for the first time proposed and advocated, the very proposition of it would mark a great advance in Christian wisdom. But at the same time it was shown that the views and efforts of the Christian fathers of the country were in harmony with these, and that their early and noble efforts in the same work gave to it a special consecration. The permanence of the influence thus exerted was briefly glanced at, and the time was anticipated when such colleges, standing all over the country, each in its place like 'the Tower of David, builded for an armory,' should at once bless the land most richly and permanently, and shed their influence over the world; forming the most noble trophy and memorial of the Society, which had so largely assisted to rear them.

ANNIVERSARY EXERCISES.

These were held on Wednesday evening in the Central church. In the absence of the President, the Rev. Prof. Goodrich, of Yale College, presided, and the meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. E. V. Gerhart, President of Franklin Marshall College, Lancaster, Pa.

ADDRESSES.

The Rev. R. W. Clark, of East Boston, moved the adoption of the report. Dr. C., in sustaining this motion, remarked that colleges, like all great forces in nature, were quiet, yet controlling. Their influence was greatly increased by being founded early, as their creating and molding power is then brought to bear upon society in its infancy. This organization was comprehensive in its character. It stood related to and embraced all others, Foreign and Home Missions, Tract Society, etc., inasmuch as it had especially to do with educating living minds, which must constitute the moving power in all these organizations. This Society should interest all classes. Gratitude is due for the past benefits conferred on our nation through the influence of colleges. We inherited the past and should live for the future.

Dr. C. considered the influence of colleges on our political institutions, and stated that a foreign ambassador once came to our shores to examine into our condition and to learn where lay our great strength as a nation. He was taken to our navy-yards, armories, forts, etc., whereas Dr. C. would have taken him to our colleges and schools. A despotism needs forts and armies; we, schools and colleges. They need flatterers; we, orators. Discussion was the life of our institutions. Our political parties needed educated leaders. They are changing their bases as new and great questions arise, involving most precious interests. Truth and error, freedom and slavery, were in conflict, and men educated in our colleges were adapted to meet the crisis.

Dr. C. also traced the bearing of colleges on general education. Colleges and common schools went together. They acted and reacted upon each other. Massachusetts had 1,149 students in her colleges, and 199,447 in her common schools. Virginia, with one-third more population, had in her colleges 744, and 109,775 in her common schools, or 400 less in the higher institutions, and 90,000 less in schools. Colleges were for the poor, and therefore needed to be endowed. It was the glory of New England, and especially of Boston, that the wealthiest citizen could not purchase for his child as good an education as was provided for the poorest.

The influence of colleges in respect to revivals of religion was also considered. No places had been so abundantly blessed of God. This was shown by statistics derived from the history of revivals in Yale, Dartmouth, Williams, &c. All the colleges aided by the society had been abundantly blessed. The work in institutions was likely to be thorough and genuine, and free from extravagances. Minds were disciplined and prepared for the reception of the Word. In respect to the dangers of college life it might be said, that while there are temptations everywhere, here they were guarded by the frequency of revivals, by the watch of college officers, and the fact that the mind was continually and fully occupied.

Colleges cultivated individual power. This was needed to meet the skepticism of the day and conduct reforms. Associated effort was a peculiarity of our day. The history of the church showed the power of individual minds, and the primitive disciples, Paul and Luther, were cited as illustrations. Influences de-

scended from the more cultivated to the less, from the teacher to the scholar. Christ recognized the value and power of individuals. His teaching was often directed to individual minds. He instructed Nicodemus, the Samaritan woman, and others, in the great doctrines of religion. Leaders of society were now needed. The allied armies in the Crimea had every resource, but a leader was wanted. All great enterprises, to be successful, must have some originating and guiding mind to direct them.

Such minds were needed to contend with Romanism. The power of that system resided in the educational schemes of the Jesuits. Education as conducted by them stopped the Reformation. Their schools were established for Protestants rather than Romanists. In this country we had a fair field, and if we were beaten we deserved it. If we could not save our nation from Popery, what hope was there of converting the Papal nations of Europe? God did not allow us our great privileges without our laboring to retain them. If we were faithful we should act upon Romanists rather than they upon us. Modern improvements had already reached Rome itself.

Dr. C. urged the importance of liberal contributions to this object. But little comparatively was contributed to the cause of benevolence; in Great Britain some \$2,000,000 annually, \$800,000 in the United States. In the city of New York alone \$1,500,000 were annually expended for theaters and operahouses—about twice the amount of all our charities. Great Britain expended \$250,000,000 yearly for alcohol and tobacco. The contributions to a single heathen temple in Calcutta were nearly as much as the united contributions of Britain and America. When the annual income of John Wesley amounted to £30, he gave away £2 and lived on £28. When it amounted to £60 he gave away £32, and when it rose to £120 he still gave away all but the £28. His charities amounted in all to £30,000. When the tax gatherers, who supposed him possessed of great wealth, called on him for an inventory of his plate, he informed them that he had two spoons in London and two in Bristol. By benefiting others we benefit ourselves. Great sacrifices were made to plant the early colleges of this country. Each family among the Pilgrims of New England gave twelve-pence or a peck of corn to sustain Harvard.

Dr. Clark was followed by the Rev. A. D. Smith, D. D., of New York:

If, in regard to any important matter, he said, where there is a lack of due practical interest, the main difficulty, commonly, is one of theory. Men fail to grasp the great generic truths which underlie it. If we would magnify any good object, we must magnify its ground idea. Mere details and specific views will not suffice. So as to the enterprise which now engages our attention. The public mind needs to apprehend more adequately:

I. The importance of Education. Of education broadly considered, and in the high Christian view, the view taken by this Society. Even the intelligent see but imperfectly what an interest and what a work it is. There is no other such interest in the universe. It is high as heaven, and broad as Jehovah's empire. It is the greatest of all works; as appears, 1. From the nature of the subject or material on which the educator operates—immortal mind, made in God's image. 2. From the results of his labor, so glorious and permanent. 3. From the divine example. God's agency may be referred to three great departments—creation, preservation, education; and of these the last is the greatest. He is the Educator of the world, nay, of all worlds. Even in the sphere of the material, there is a sort of educational process, much magnified by recent science—the educating from old chaos, if not from primordial "fire-mist," multitudinous forms of beauty and grandeur. The whole probationary state of man is educational. The chief function of Providence is didactic. Christianity is mainly, both as to the individual and the race, a process of training. To create and to preserve a soul is, in some sense, less than to educate it. Sanctification is greater than regeneration. The one is instantaneous—it comes off by a single fiat. The other stretches, often, over half a century, and has in it numerous and marvelous manifestations and harmonies of the divine attributes. As education is thus God's greatest work, so it is ours. From all this, we readily infer,

II. The importance of educating the educators. Such, indeed, are we all, and always. Every thought, feeling, word, act, has a formative power. But some have peculiarly and pre-eminently a didactic function; and chief among these are the graduates of such institutions as are aided by this Society. Various classes of graduates were briefly presented, in their educational function—ministers, lawyers, physicians, teachers by profession, legislators, authors. By them mainly is the community moulded. What they are, it will be. Of what transcendent consequence, then, is their education. With this general view, was connected,

III. The importance of educating the educators of the West. There is to culminate the glory of our republic. There, for it and for the world, is to be the seat of power. It was about a century ago that Berkeley wrote, "Westward the star of empire takes its way," and in the famous utterance was embraced both history and prophecy. Dr. S. gave a rapid sketch of the westward course of power and of light—in the old Assyrian empire, the Persian, the Macedonian, the Roman, the British; each exceeding farther West than its predecessor, until, on these shores, sprang up the great American power. The course of this has been ever towards the setting sun, until hastened by that providence which out of evil deeds good, it has established itself hopefully and even magnificently on the shores of the Pacific. For all this, meanwhile—in the Christianization of the Sandwich Islands, the opium war in China, the recent insurrection there, and the partial opening of Japan—Asia has been in preparation. Long assailed by Gospel forces on

its western borders, it is now invaded on the east. Christianity, having made the circuit of the globe, is coming back to its birth-place with the spoils of the globe. From our own shores the light of salvation is to flash over the Pacific. Not for our own sake, a one, but for the world's and for Christ's, let us look well to the education of the educators of the West. Dr. S. spoke,

IV. Of our agency in this matter. The elder States of our union have a responsibility in reference to the younger, analogous to that of the elder sisters of a family. 1. We must hold up to the newer regions, *model institutions*. The colleges of the East have various advantages, resulting from their age, position, and patronage over those of the West; and they should be well sustained, not for our own advantage merely, but that they may serve as ensamples. They benefit the whole land, and especially the younger communities, by maintaining a high standard of education. 2. We must send to the West *model men*. This, to some extent, in all departments, we have always been doing—with some failures it must be admitted. 3. We must sustain institutions at the West, for the development of native mind. No Eastern supply can supersede this. Without it neither the ministry nor other important educational forces can be adequately supplied. The native mind, besides, has peculiar facilities for influence. Dr. S. dwelt on the developing powers of a college in relation to the surrounding community. It is a sort of divining-rod pointing to hidden wealth—a magnet drawing to itself congenial natures. He concluded by urging that while the movement of the world in general is so impetuous, we make haste in our work. The powers of darkness are making haste. In some way the West will be educated for evil if not for good. Be it ours to educate it for God and his Christ.

THE JEWS WITNESSING FOR CHRIST.

It is cheering to note how Jewish prejudices are gradually abating, and candid and honorable Jews are admitting the moral sublimity of the Saviour's life. The late Dr. Noah, of New York, gave the following testimony:—

"Jesus preached at all times, and in all places, in and out of the temple, with an eloquence such as no mortal has since possessed. It has been said, and with some commendation on what has been called my liberality, that I did not in a former discourse term Jesus of Nazareth an impostor; I have never considered him as such; the impostor generally aims at temporal power, attempts to subsidize the sick and weak believer, and draws around him persons of influence whom he can control. Jesus was free from fanaticism; his was a quiet, subdued, retiring faith. He mingled with the poor, communed with the wretched, avoided the rich, and rebuked the vain-glorious. In the calm of the evening, he sought shelter in the secluded groves of Olivet, or wandered pensively on the shores of Galilee. He sincerely believed his mission, courted no one, flattered no one; pointed and severe in his denunciations, he was calm and subdued in his religion. These are not the characteristics of an impostor; but, admitting that we give a different interpretation to his mission, when one hundred and fifty millions believe in his divinity, and we see around us abundant evidence of the happiness, good faith, mild government, and liberal feelings which spring from his religion, what right has any one to call him an impostor?—that religion which is calculated to make mankind happy, cannot be a false one."

Dr. Raphael, the elegant scholar and eloquent rabbi, speaks in a similar strain:—

"If you are desirous of knowing the opinion of a Jew, of a teacher in Israel, respecting the proceedings against and the condemnation of the Master from Nazareth, I do not hesitate to tell you that I do not by any means feel bound to identify myself, or my brethren in faith, with these proceedings, or to uphold that condemnation; I, as a Jew, do say, that it appears to me, Jesus being the victim of fanaticism combined with jealousy and lust of power in Jewish hierarchs, even as in later ages, Huss and Jerome of Prague, Latimer and Ridley, became the victims of fanaticism combined with jealousy and lust of power in Christian hierarchs; and while I and the Jews of the present day protest against being identified with the zealots who were concerned in the proceedings against Jesus of Nazareth, we are far from reviling his character or deriding his precepts, which are for the most part those of Moses and the prophets."

SALVATION BY GRACE.—Let it be considered that no other doctrine save that of distinguishing grace, secures the eternal benefit of a single individual of our race; for such is the deep depravity of the human heart, that all the outward means of grace are of themselves totally ineffectual to man's everlasting salvation—in so much, that after Christ himself had employed the best of external means with the Jews, he complains, "Ye will not come unto me that ye might have life;"—and upon this ground He asserts, No man can come to me, except the Father who hath sent me draw him;—whence it follows, that had not God sovereignly chosen some, and resolved on their salvation, the death of Christ, and the ministration of the Gospel, with all its appendages, would have been in vain; so that the sovereign purpose and effectual operations of Jehovah, so far from diminishing his grace, tend highly to exalt it; since it is abundantly evident, that there is more grace, goodness, and compassion manifested in securing the salvation of some, than in making ineffectual provision for the salvation of all. [Samuel Pearce, 1795.]

The people of Milwaukee have been considerably excited by an attempt of a Russian named Pfil to burn the dead body of his wife, (a Brahmin belief) according to her dying request. The authorities interfered and buried the body.

The Sabbath Recorder.

New York, November 29, 1855.

Editors GEO. B. UTTER & THOMAS B. BROWN (T. B. B.)

A Proclamation by Myron H. Clark, Governor of the State of New York.

The Lord has been pleased to preserve our lives and to deal graciously with us during our year.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my name and the seal of the State at Albany this twenty-seventh day of October, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five.

By the Governor, MYRON H. CLARK.

GEO. F. BAKER, Private Secretary.

COLONIZATION AS A REMEDY FOR DIFFICULTIES.

In view of the difficulties which beset Seventh-day Baptists, on account of their Sabbath, it is quite natural to wish that the whole world were converted to their views.

The idea of congregating our people together in a community by themselves, is not unfrequently entertained; and though no one thinks it could be realized in behalf of the entire denomination, we may as well, in view of what we have said, suppose it to be practicable, as to suppose any thing else.

Those who imagine that any such colonization scheme as that we have supposed would cure the discontented and migratory spirit which is now so often exhibited, have not studied human nature to very good purpose.

Those who imagine that any such colonization scheme as that we have supposed would cure the discontented and migratory spirit which is now so often exhibited, have not studied human nature to very good purpose.

joined with what they can obtain from First-day people in proximity to them, would enable them to live, if living were all, without any compromise of their integrity.

But the idea of obtaining nothing more than a sustenance for themselves and their families is so intolerable, that they prefer foregoing their religious opportunities to submitting to it.

Now it is clear, that no plan of colonization will ever remedy this difficulty. Were it even practicable to gather together in one colony the entire community of Sabbath-keepers, it would not remedy it.

In our opinion, therefore, colonization would only be taking a new start, to encounter the same difficulties, sooner or later, which have always attended us.

THE RESURRECTION—NO. 3.

From a perusal of Brother Griswold's article on the Resurrection, published in the Sabbath Recorder of August 30th, I propose some further remarks upon the subject.

1. I understand Brother G. to assume, that it will not be necessary for the soul and body to be reunited in order to receive a full reward of pleasure or suffering in the spirit-world; and therefore he thinks that the body will not be raised in the resurrection.

2. Brother G. thinks that the resurrection of the body is not very definitely taught in the Scriptures. But admitting it to be taught indefinitely therein, it should be admitted to be a truth; for the Scriptures do not indefinitely teach an untruth.

3. The scenes described in the Apocalypse, (20: 4, 5, and 21: 11, 15,) seem to me adverse to the opinion expressed by Brother G. on the subject of the resurrection.

4. The Apostle Paul speaks of the resurrection of the dead and the eternal judgment as being closely connected, and of equal importance for the Christian to embrace in his faith.

5. The rising from the dead will be something definite, and not any thing that our fancy may suggest. It is so also with the word anastasis, or resurrection. It cannot signify any kind of occurrence, but must be defined according to the rule of analogy, and the established laws of interpretation.

word beyond dispute. Although the existence of an angel or spirit is what the Sadducees denied, and, as a consequence, they said, in accordance with their infidel theory, that there is not to be a resurrection to life after death; but Christ told them that they erred, "not knowing the Scriptures, nor the power of God."

Now it is clear, that no plan of colonization will ever remedy this difficulty. Were it even practicable to gather together in one colony the entire community of Sabbath-keepers, it would not remedy it.

During the past two days we have enjoyed interesting visits at the houses of several Christian friends. Two nights were spent upon Mount Olivet, in the house of a missionary who knows how to excel in making his guests feel at home.

Some two months since, while at supper in the house of a missionary, I was led to relate the story of the journey of William Box Brown, from the sunny South to Philadelphia.

The causes of the stationary condition, or gradual decline, of the General Baptists of this country, have been much discussed of late. A writer in the Free Will Baptist Quarterly gives what appears to him to be the true explanation, in which will be found suggestions worthy of thought.

In the morning I had attended to my usual studies. The extreme heat of the past few days, and the labors of the day, made me feel at night that I had performed a hard day's service.

The extreme heat of the past few days, and the labors of the day, made me feel at night that I had performed a hard day's service.

After our brief sojourn here, I feel somewhat the force of the remark of Brother K. when I first came here: "Jerusalem must be studied." Perverted as the sacred spot is to the sway of the Moslems, and dirty and dingy as are its streets and general appearance, still, there is something about this place that makes me feel that Divinity has been here.

After our brief sojourn here, I feel somewhat the force of the remark of Brother K. when I first came here: "Jerusalem must be studied." Perverted as the sacred spot is to the sway of the Moslems, and dirty and dingy as are its streets and general appearance, still, there is something about this place that makes me feel that Divinity has been here.

death. I can see no analogy between rising from the grave, or restoration to life, and merely a conscious existence after the spirit is separated from the body by death.

I have thus candidly expressed my dissent from what I understand Brother G.'s sentiment to be on the foregoing subject. I sincerely regret that he has allowed himself to speculate upon the subject so far as to come to his present opinion.

LETTERS FROM PALESTINE—NO. 19. JERUSALEM, Sept. 3, 1855.

During the past two days we have enjoyed interesting visits at the houses of several Christian friends. Two nights were spent upon Mount Olivet, in the house of a missionary who knows how to excel in making his guests feel at home.

Some two months since, while at supper in the house of a missionary, I was led to relate the story of the journey of William Box Brown, from the sunny South to Philadelphia.

The causes of the stationary condition, or gradual decline, of the General Baptists of this country, have been much discussed of late. A writer in the Free Will Baptist Quarterly gives what appears to him to be the true explanation, in which will be found suggestions worthy of thought.

In the morning I had attended to my usual studies. The extreme heat of the past few days, and the labors of the day, made me feel at night that I had performed a hard day's service.

The extreme heat of the past few days, and the labors of the day, made me feel at night that I had performed a hard day's service.

After our brief sojourn here, I feel somewhat the force of the remark of Brother K. when I first came here: "Jerusalem must be studied." Perverted as the sacred spot is to the sway of the Moslems, and dirty and dingy as are its streets and general appearance, still, there is something about this place that makes me feel that Divinity has been here.

After our brief sojourn here, I feel somewhat the force of the remark of Brother K. when I first came here: "Jerusalem must be studied." Perverted as the sacred spot is to the sway of the Moslems, and dirty and dingy as are its streets and general appearance, still, there is something about this place that makes me feel that Divinity has been here.

After our brief sojourn here, I feel somewhat the force of the remark of Brother K. when I first came here: "Jerusalem must be studied." Perverted as the sacred spot is to the sway of the Moslems, and dirty and dingy as are its streets and general appearance, still, there is something about this place that makes me feel that Divinity has been here.

sweat, bled, and died, and rose again. "O Jerusalem, Jerusalem, how often would He have gathered you together, . . . but ye would not."

JAPANESE RELIGION.

Every day brings something new in regard to the religious belief and practice of the Japanese—a people who have long been shut out from the rest of the world, but who are likely soon to become familiar with it.

"The religion of this country is as strange as the people themselves. Our short stay here has not afforded us much opportunity to become conversant with all their vocations and religious opinions.

During the past two days we have enjoyed interesting visits at the houses of several Christian friends. Two nights were spent upon Mount Olivet, in the house of a missionary who knows how to excel in making his guests feel at home.

Some two months since, while at supper in the house of a missionary, I was led to relate the story of the journey of William Box Brown, from the sunny South to Philadelphia.

The causes of the stationary condition, or gradual decline, of the General Baptists of this country, have been much discussed of late. A writer in the Free Will Baptist Quarterly gives what appears to him to be the true explanation, in which will be found suggestions worthy of thought.

In the morning I had attended to my usual studies. The extreme heat of the past few days, and the labors of the day, made me feel at night that I had performed a hard day's service.

The extreme heat of the past few days, and the labors of the day, made me feel at night that I had performed a hard day's service.

After our brief sojourn here, I feel somewhat the force of the remark of Brother K. when I first came here: "Jerusalem must be studied." Perverted as the sacred spot is to the sway of the Moslems, and dirty and dingy as are its streets and general appearance, still, there is something about this place that makes me feel that Divinity has been here.

After our brief sojourn here, I feel somewhat the force of the remark of Brother K. when I first came here: "Jerusalem must be studied." Perverted as the sacred spot is to the sway of the Moslems, and dirty and dingy as are its streets and general appearance, still, there is something about this place that makes me feel that Divinity has been here.

After our brief sojourn here, I feel somewhat the force of the remark of Brother K. when I first came here: "Jerusalem must be studied." Perverted as the sacred spot is to the sway of the Moslems, and dirty and dingy as are its streets and general appearance, still, there is something about this place that makes me feel that Divinity has been here.

After our brief sojourn here, I feel somewhat the force of the remark of Brother K. when I first came here: "Jerusalem must be studied." Perverted as the sacred spot is to the sway of the Moslems, and dirty and dingy as are its streets and general appearance, still, there is something about this place that makes me feel that Divinity has been here.

youth chosen by you, and sent hither as the hope of religion, will grow up as in a nursery, and imbued here with piety and with an excellent education, and drawing from its very fountain a doctrine incorrupt, and learning the institutes, and the rights and holy ceremonies in the method of the Church which is the mother and mistress of all others—when they return to their country, will be able properly to discharge the office of a parish priest, or of a teacher, or of a professor, and to shine as an example of life to the people, to instruct the ignorant, and to bring back the erring to paths of truth and justice, as well as, by the armor of sound doctrine, to confound the mad and refute the fallacies of men of guile.

RELIEF OF AMERICAN WIDOWS.—There is an Association in New York for the Relief of American Widows, the first anniversary of which was held at the Tabernacle one evening last week, when the Annual Report was read, and addresses were delivered by Horace Greeley and Rev. Drs. Smith and Parker.

During the past two days we have enjoyed interesting visits at the houses of several Christian friends. Two nights were spent upon Mount Olivet, in the house of a missionary who knows how to excel in making his guests feel at home.

Some two months since, while at supper in the house of a missionary, I was led to relate the story of the journey of William Box Brown, from the sunny South to Philadelphia.

The causes of the stationary condition, or gradual decline, of the General Baptists of this country, have been much discussed of late. A writer in the Free Will Baptist Quarterly gives what appears to him to be the true explanation, in which will be found suggestions worthy of thought.

In the morning I had attended to my usual studies. The extreme heat of the past few days, and the labors of the day, made me feel at night that I had performed a hard day's service.

The extreme heat of the past few days, and the labors of the day, made me feel at night that I had performed a hard day's service.

After our brief sojourn here, I feel somewhat the force of the remark of Brother K. when I first came here: "Jerusalem must be studied." Perverted as the sacred spot is to the sway of the Moslems, and dirty and dingy as are its streets and general appearance, still, there is something about this place that makes me feel that Divinity has been here.

After our brief sojourn here, I feel somewhat the force of the remark of Brother K. when I first came here: "Jerusalem must be studied." Perverted as the sacred spot is to the sway of the Moslems, and dirty and dingy as are its streets and general appearance, still, there is something about this place that makes me feel that Divinity has been here.

After our brief sojourn here, I feel somewhat the force of the remark of Brother K. when I first came here: "Jerusalem must be studied." Perverted as the sacred spot is to the sway of the Moslems, and dirty and dingy as are its streets and general appearance, still, there is something about this place that makes me feel that Divinity has been here.

After our brief sojourn here, I feel somewhat the force of the remark of Brother K. when I first came here: "Jerusalem must be studied." Perverted as the sacred spot is to the sway of the Moslems, and dirty and dingy as are its streets and general appearance, still, there is something about this place that makes me feel that Divinity has been here.

RELIEF OF AMERICAN WIDOWS.—There is an Association in New York for the Relief of American Widows, the first anniversary of which was held at the Tabernacle one evening last week, when the Annual Report was read, and addresses were delivered by Horace Greeley and Rev. Drs. Smith and Parker.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

The N. Y. Independent, which has gained seven thousand since the first of Jan., publishes a letter from a score of laymen, sixteen of whom have never supported the paper, censuring the freedom of its controversy; in its remarks the editor says, "We admire the conscientious sensibility of these sixteen, which has led to the desire of purging themselves from responsibility for the supposed errors of a journal, which has neither quoted nor referred to them, nor undertaken to represent them, and which they have neither paid for nor recommended, sustained, nor read!"

The St. Louis Presbyterian notices a revival in Fulton, Mo., following the meeting of the Synod at that place. The pastor says: "I have been in many revivals, but do not recollect ever to have witnessed one where the feeling was so solemn and awful. Last Sunday thirty-six made a public profession of their faith before a large and interested congregation. Many of these were young men and young ladies in the College and Female Seminary."

One of the graduates of the Methodist Biblical Institute in Concord, N. H., at the commencement recently, was a converted Jew. The subject of his oration on that occasion was the "Life of St. Paul." It was interesting to hear the incidents of the life of the great Apostle to the Gentiles, so eloquently recited by one whose nation is that peculiar people who believe not that the Messiah has come.

The American Bible Society has resolved to publish the Gospel by John, and Acts of the Apostles, in the Spanish language, that they may be used as a school-book in St. Domingo. An appropriation has been made also for the purchase of blocks to print the Chinese New Testament at Amoy; and a Swedish Bible will be published as soon as funds can be spared for the purpose.

Columbian College, the Baptist institution at Washington, has just received a donation from Reuben Wittiers, of Alexandria, in real estate, in Washington, to the amount of \$20,000. This college, under the auspices of President Binney, and the new corps of professors, is already beginning to revive.

Rev. L. C. Matlack, editor of the Wesleyan, Syracuse, N. Y., has been elected to and accepted the Presidency of the Illinois Institute, located in Wheaton, Du Page county, Ill., under the care of the Wesleyan Methodist connection in America. Mr. Matlack does not, at present, however, leave for his new post.

The Pope having determined to found an English college at Rome, to supply the wants of clergymen of the Romish faith in England, a general collection has been taken up in all the Roman Catholic churches and chapels of that country in aid of the project.

At a recent meeting of the Synod of Maryland, at Washington, the Lutheran Observer, with its assets and liabilities, was sold to Dr. B. Kurtz, its present editor, for \$2,000, one-half cash, and one-half in six months, with interest.

The Rochester Democrat states that an American Protestant lady of that city, a few weeks since, entered the pale of Judaism, and last Sunday she was married according to the Jewish ritual, to a descendant of Abraham.

The Protestant Bible Society of Paris has declared its intention to present hereafter every newly-married couple of the Protestant church of France, with a Bible.

Rev. Dr. Duff has left England for India, where he will renew missionary labors, in which he has so long been prominent and blessed. His health has considerably improved.

The Hebrews, lately in session in Cleveland, have resolved to found a University for the education of their people. It is to be located at Cincinnati.

European News.

News from Europe to Nov. 10th was received in New York on the 22d, by telegraph from Halifax.

In England, the excitement respecting a war with the United States has quite subsided and the leading journals, ashamed of the panic they created, attempt to excuse it, and let themselves down quietly by attributing what they call the hostile attitude of the American government to an election ruse on the part of the President and his Cabinet, although it is notorious that the excitement was begun, fostered and kept alive by the London Times.

In Paris, it was rumored that another attempt had been made to assassinate the Emperor, which, however, was totally untrue. The report arose in consequence of a pistol belonging to one of the dragons by accident falling from his holster and exploding.

From the seat of war there were various reports, the most important of which, received by way of Turkish embassy at Vienna, was to the effect that the bombardment of Nicolaeff commenced on the 29th of October, and continued during the whole of the following day. The result of course, was not known. It was said that the Grand Duke Constantine was in the town. There were rumors afloat of other battles, but no reliance was placed upon them. At Sevastopol affairs remained without change. The Russian force in the Crimea is stated to number two hundred thousand men, amply provisioned for six months.

Accounts from Naples to the 30th ult., say that there was no doubt of the commencement of a revolutionary movement in Sicily. Several of the insurgents had been shot. The particulars, however, had not transpired.

Reports were current of unfriendly relations between England and Spain, growing out of an alleged outrage upon a British subject in Cuba, and the appointment of a notorious slave-dealer as Governor of Fernando Po.

Kansas News.

Letters from Kansas contain intelligence of considerable interest. The Free-State Convention, which has been in session for some weeks at Topeka, adjourned on the 11th, after having adopted a Constitution which is to be submitted to the popular vote on the 16th of December. A resolution indorsing the principle of the Nebraska bill, after a long and spirited debate, was rejected; or rather, a vote adopting it was reconsidered, and a further action taken on the subject. The Constitution, as it has been adopted, submits

the question of Slavery in Kansas to the vote of the people.

We have also a report of the organization of a Law and Order Convention, as it styles itself, at Leavenworth, together with the speech of Governor Shannon on taking his seat as President. Gov. S. denounces, in the most vehement terms, the Free-State movement, and declares that all who resist the execution of the laws enacted by the late Legislature will be guilty of treason to the State. He asserts also that the National Administration is determined to support the late Legislature, and predicts that, in the coming Presidential contest, there will be but two parties—the "Black Republicans" and the Unionists. Resolutions embodying similar sentiments were adopted by the Convention.

The letters also contain the intelligence that a bill has at last been found by the Grand Jury against McCrea, for murder. The incidents of the affray in which McCrea killed his assailant, acting himself most clearly in self-defence, will be remembered by our readers. The Grand Jury once refused to find a bill; but it seems that the presiding Judge added seven men to the Jury, who were known to be enemies of McCrea, and that by this manoeuvre a bill has been returned. [N. Y. Times.]

Affairs in China.

The Hong Kong correspondent of the London Times gives the news to Sept. 15th.

A large and heavily armed piratical fleet had been destroyed, or dispersed, by Her Majesty's big Bittern, to the northward of Shanghai, and the well-planned and executed measures of Commander Vansittart had been most beneficial to the large native trade, which had been seriously interrupted. Nineteen piratical vessels have been destroyed.

The Taoutai of Shanghai has issued a proclamation ordaining that from and after the Chinese new year (February, 1856) all dollars or foreign coins of the kind assayed at the Custom-house in the presence of the Consuls, shall be taken at par with the old Carolus-dollar, with reference to their intrinsic purity and weight in silver. This is an important step towards doing away with the fictitious value of the Carolus dollar, but the authority of the Taoutai is limited to his district, and the reformation of the currency must be a matter of time.

We hear nothing of rebels in the north. Canton remains quiet, and the Province is apparently more tranquil than before, if we may judge from the safe transit of goods and produce to and from Canton, and the regular movements of the large passage-boats, which had long been disused, on the river. Food is plentiful, and the growing crops look well, the weather being favorable.

Affairs in India.

Intelligence had reached the Bombay Government from Madras, that Mr. H. V. Conolly, Collector of Malabar, had been murdered on the 11th of October, by a party of Moplahs. On the evening of the day in question, Mr. Conolly was seated with his wife in the verandah of his house, near Calcutta, when five men armed with the long and heavy Moplah knife rushed in and commenced a violent attack upon him. Mrs. Conolly ran into the house, calling upon the servants to come to the assistance of their master. Two of them, who were near the spot, immediately came forward, but were kept at bay by the assassins, who cut off the hand or several of the fingers of one, and inflicted a severe wound on the other. Then, their work accomplished, the murderers disappeared in the darkness. Mr. Conolly was carried into the house, and medical assistance sent for from Calcutta, but before it could reach him he had expired.

His injuries are described as being of the most frightful character. No fewer than twenty-seven wounds were found upon his body, which was almost literally hacked to pieces. His poor wife sat by his side covered with the blood of her husband who had seen murdered before her eyes, stunned and tearless under the weight of a blow so sudden and so terrible.

A party of the 74th Highlanders were dispatched in search of the murderers, and on the 17th of October they fell in with them at Munjerri, when, as on previous occasions of a similar nature, it was found impossible to take these desperate fanatics alive, and they fell to the following the bayonets of the soldiers.

The insurrection of the Santhals has not been completely put down. The latest intelligence from the disturbed districts is the following telegraphic dispatch, dated Calcutta, Oct. 1: "Seventeen of the family of Zemindar of Natlampore are murdered by the Santhals. The Santhals, 1,000 strong, were about to attack Jantarrab, when Lieutenant Phillips came upon them, and killed about 25, wounding 50 or 60."

The religious quarrel in Oude appears to be far from settled. A Mahometan pamphlet, entitled *The Sword is the Key of Heaven and Hell*, has been widely disseminated over Northern India, some three hundred copies having been seized at Cawnpore alone. The English translation that has been published is said to give but a poor idea of the spirited exhortations of this able and fanatical tract. It commences by asserting the sinfulness of war waged merely for conquest or dominion, but the lawfulness of taking up arms in defence of the religion of the Prophet.

PREPAYMENT OF POSTAGE TO BE MADE BY STAMPS ONLY.—The Washington Union, Nov. 21, says:—It will be recollected that by the Act of March 3, 1855, requiring the postage on all letters not free, sent by mail within the United States, and not from or to a foreign country, to be prepaid, it was also enacted from and after January 1, 1856, the Postmaster General may require postmasters to place postage stamps upon all prepaid letters upon which such stamps may not have been placed by the writers. We learn that the Postmaster General has decided to require postmasters to comply with, and carry into effect, this provision of the law; and, if not already done, to supply themselves with postage stamps accordingly by sending their order for them to the Third Assistant Postmaster General. Of course, it is not intended nor expected that this regulation shall throw upon postmasters the labors of affixing postage stamps to letters where the writers might, without inconvenience, have done it for themselves. The main thing is for postmasters to keep themselves supplied with stamps, that all persons having occasion to use may readily obtain them.

THE BARK MAURY.—This neat clipper bark sailed for Shanghai, China, some three weeks ago, taking out several missionaries, with parcels and remittances for other missionaries on that field. As the name of this vessel has become quite familiar to readers of newspaper articles about the difficulty with England, the following paragraph may be interesting:—

The bark Maury was seized on the 17th of October, by authority of the United States District Attorney, upon evidence furnished by the British Consul, and creating the suspicion that she had been fitted out for the Russian service as a Privateer. The fact that several cannon and cutlasses, with powder, shot, &c., were found stored under her cargo of cannon, gave rise to the suspicion. An investigation showed that she belonged to the firm of Low, Brothers, and was fitted out for a voyage to China;—that she had two deck guns to defend herself against Chinese pirates, and that the other guns, &c., had been shipped to the order of an American merchant in Canton. The counsel of the British Consul, upon proof of these facts, withdrew his complaint—and thus ended the whole affair.

STRUGGLES FOR LIBERTY.—The Trenton, N. Y., Gazette records the passage through that town of a party of fugitive slaves, under the following remarkable circumstances:—Two years ago a slave woman, advanced in years, the mother of six children, who had all been sold from her when old enough to be useful, overheard her master bargaining for the sale of her grandson, a boy fifteen years old, to a trader. This being the last of her family, she resolved not to permit it, and the same night fled with the boy. They traveled by night northward, guided by the north star, and after long wanderings reached Canada. There she hired herself out for wages, and two months ago, with the results of her own and her boy's labors, returned to the South, where, concealing herself in the woods, she revealed her presence only to her friends, and thus collected seven of her children and grandchildren. They started northward, traveling only by night, and concealing themselves during the day. Before reaching Philadelphia they were so worn out with hunger and hardship as to be obliged to seek the aid of friends. These were found, and the whole party were then fed, clothed, and forwarded safely to Canada. This woman is nearly sixty years of age, yet alone she has done all this.

SUMMARY.

Wm. B. Patterson, convicted at the September term, 1852, of the Court of Common Pleas, in Montgomery County, Ohio, of the crime of arson, and sentenced to four years' imprisonment in the Penitentiary, has been pardoned by the Governor. The convict was a youth of twenty years. He and several boys were detected in setting fire to old shops and vacant buildings in Dayton. The evidence left the impression that the only object the lads had in view was the annoyance of the Police, and the mere sport of tormenting.

The New Jersey State Prison Inspectors are constructing a number of cells at the prison for the purpose of more securely confining desperate malefactors. The cells are on the ground floor. An excavation of about five feet is made, at the bottom of which heavy stones, weighing about 500 pounds each, are laid; on these is placed a foot of cement; on this, a layer of hard flag stones six inches thick, two stones covering the entire excavation, and above these the floor planks are laid. No one will be able, they judge, to burrow down through such a foundation.

The Defenders of the Country in the War of 1812, who met last January in the city of Washington, are requested by J. B. Southard, President of the Convention, elected 1855, to assemble there again on the approaching Anniversary of the Battle of New Orleans, pursuant to the resolution adopted at their last session, to which time and place the Convention adjourned. Many important propositions will be presented to the consideration of the Convention.

There are in the Paris Exhibition several examples of ladies' boots, manufactured with sheets of cork cut out to the thickness of twentieth of an inch in thickness, inserted between the leather or cloth and the lining of the upper portions. In Paris, where the ladies' boot trade has arrived at great perfection, the novelty and the success which has attended upon this mode of gaining extra warmth, without additional thickness or weight being perceptible, has excited a good deal of attention.

Judge Kane is to be tried upon the charge of false imprisonment, not in the city, but in the country, where there is a chance for an honorable and incorruptible jury. Judge Haines, of West Chester, whose office it will be to preside on the occasion, is a man who cannot be overruled by the minions of the Slave Power. If Kane is convicted the case will probably go to the State Supreme Court on appeal, and finally, perhaps, to the Supreme Court of the United States.

Mr. Wheeler, the Minister to Nicaragua, is a somewhat unfortunate man. After his difficulty here with Passmore Williamson, he went to Grenada. When Walker arrived at Grenada, Wheeler undertook a mission of peace between Walker and Corral, the latter the leader of the anti-revolutionary or government party. For this act of good nature he got into trouble, and was detained in custody, on suspicion of aiding the revolutionists.

Dr. T. Romelyn Beck, of Albany, died in that city on Sunday, Nov. 18. He was a man of eminent ability and usefulness—having been for many years actively connected with several of the most important educational and benevolent institutions of the State. He was Secretary of the Board of Regents of the University at the time of his death.

A quantity of musket balls, some nine hundred in number, were dug up a few days ago on a plantation in St. Thomas' parish, near Quimby's bridge, South Carolina. They are believed to have been secreted during the Revolutionary War by Marion's men, who it is well known, made that region famous with their valorous exploits.

Corn raised this season in Minnesota, about forty miles above St. Paul, is exhibited in Cincinnati. It perfected its growth in three months, having been planted in the sod, after breaking, on the 20th of June, and harvested Sept. 20, without having been in the least cultivated after planting.

A dispatch dated Easton, Pa., Tuesday, Nov. 20, says: The monument in honor of George Taylor, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, was dedicated, to-day, in the Easton Cemetery, with imposing ceremonies. A considerable military force was present, from the surrounding country, as well as an immense concourse of the yeomanry of his original District. Dr. Schaffner opened the ceremonies with prayer, after which an oration, patriotic and eulogistic of the man whose memory the monument honors, was delivered by Hon. Alex. E. Brown.

A dispatch dated Springfield, Mass., Monday, Nov. 19, says: At 9 o'clock last evening, as the Clerk of the Fynchon Bank was going into the Bank for the night, he was seized by two men, who had been waiting for him in the dark passage. They demanded of him where the Cashier lived, which he refused to tell, when one of them plunged a knife at his breast, which penetrated his coat, but struck a thick wallet with coin in it, which saved a wound. The Clerk then shouted murder, and the burglars fled.

Henry Grinnell, the "celebrated philanthropist," has actually paid towards the expenses of the several Arctic expeditions fitted out from New York, about ten thousand dollars, the government having assumed the rest. The house of Grinnell, Minton & Co., of which he is a partner, will have cleared at the close of the present season, on grain, and other transactions upon orders from the British Government—all of which orders came to this house in consequence of Mr. Henry Grinnell's "philanthropy," about three-quarters of a million of dollars.

The Frontier News states that Dr. Somers of Virginia, was on his way to Kansas with several other gentlemen to make arrangements for the location of one thousand persons who purpose emigrating from Eastern Virginia this fall, sixty families being from Richmond, thirty from Staunton, fifty from Rappahannock, and the remainder from the same neighborhood. It is also announced that a large emigration is expected from the western portion of Virginia next spring.

Within the last three months there have been eight railroad disasters, by which sixty persons have lost their lives, and one hundred and forty-four have been wounded. Referring back for a period of about two years and a half, the list is further extended by the addition of seven accidents (excluding those of a less destructive character), by which 208 lives were lost, and 395 persons wounded; making an aggregate of 268 killed, and 539 wounded.

A dispatch dated Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 21, says: The Bank Commissioners and the several representatives of other city Banks, to-day examined into the condition of the Grocers' Bank of this city, a report having been started that it had suspended payment of its bills. It was found that the difficulty was but temporary, caused by a rather injudicious extension of loans, and other Banks having loaned it \$100,000 it is again placed in a paying and safe condition.

A Chattel Loan Company is about to go into operation in Philadelphia. Its object is to make advances of money on personal property upon terms and conditions which may be just to the necessitous borrower, and at the same time fitted to facilitate and encourage him to redeem the pledge. It is also intended as a protection against the extortion and abuse of the ordinary pawn-broker system.

The whole number of cars and locomotives on the Erie Railroad is 3163, which, if coupled together in one train, would reach a distance of twenty-one miles, and be able to carry 150,000 persons in one day from New York to Lake Erie. The company has in its employ not less than 5000 persons, whose pay per month is \$125,000, or \$1,500,000 per year.

Leocompton, the capital of Kansas Territory, appears to be a great field of speculation. At the first public sale of town lots there, on the 23rd ult., the average price paid for lots was \$300 each, and a large number were sold. The Legislature granted a charter for a railway from Leavenworth to Leocompton, and a company is said to have been formed to build it.

A Montgomery paper learns that an application will be made to the legislature of Alabama for an appropriation of \$100,000, to be used under sufficient auspices and securities for the promotion of an emigration of the poorer sort of men to aid the Southern pioneers of Kansas and Western Missouri.

The Gardiner Transcript says Maine took the lead in the exhibition of stock, at the recent National Exhibition in Boston. Kennebec county alone take nearly two hundred dollars of the premiums awarded.

A building at the mouth of the Genesee River, in New York, containing 80,000 bushels of wheat, gave way, and about 10,000 bushels of the wheat went into the river. Loss in building and wheat about \$30,000.

Two lots of fugitives passed through Alliance, Ohio, by the underground railroad, on their way to Canada, last week. The first comprised four smart, hearty young men from Maryland, and the second three men and two women from the Old Dominion.

A botanist in one of the interior towns of France, is said to have discovered a native weed, which grown in abundance, and furnishes an infusion closely resembling in color, aroma and taste the black tea of China.

LETTERS.

The Jury in the case of Judge Stuart, of New York, indicted for accepting a bribe, found him not guilty, but recommended that he should resign the office of Judge.

The tow-boat Cayuga left New York for Albany the other day, with forty-eight barges and canal-boats in tow. This is the heaviest load that has ever appeared on the North River.

A room in the Mayor's Office at Philadelphia, is being prepared for the fire alarm and police telegraph. Both are expected to be in operation by the middle of December.

It will require one million five hundred and ninety-nine thousand five hundred acres of land to satisfy the land warrants issued last month, under the act of 3d March, 1855.

In Newark, 15th inst., Bishop Doane married M. Gevers, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of his Majesty the King of the Netherlands to the Court of St. Petersburg, and Miss Catherine Mariae Wright, only daughter of Hon. William Wright, United States Senator.

Dr. E. P. Fearling, of Nantucket, has taken from the stomach, abdomen and left side of a patient named Jane James, sixty-two needles, and it is probable that quite a number remain to be removed. They were swallowed twelve years ago, when the patient was deformed.

Notices is given in the Rahway, N. J., papers, that application will be made to the next Legislature for an act to annex the village of Upper Rahway to the county of Middlesex, and also for an act to annex the village of Lower Rahway to the county of Essex.

In Philadelphia, Nov. 19th, E. Debus, an eminent mineralogist, of North Carolina, committed suicide by cutting his throat at his hotel, on account of pecuniary embarrassments. He was the discoverer of gold in North Carolina.

The ship Mary Ward of New York, from Boston for New Orleans, and the bark Thos. E. Baxter of Philadelphia, from Savannah for Havana, were totally lost on the 29th ult., on Abaco Reef, Bahamas. All hands were saved.

Somebody recommends cooking frozen potatoes by dropping them, one at a time, into briskly boiling water; doing this at such intervals that the ebullition shall not be stopped; the potatoes will thus come out none the worse for being frozen.

New York Markets—Nov. 26, 1855.

ASHES.—Pots \$5.50, Pearls 7.37. Flour and Meal—Flour 9 25 a 9 43 for various grades of State, 9 25 a 9 31 for mixed Western, 9 37 a 10 37 for Ohio, 9 75 a 11 50 for extra Genesee, Rye Flour 6 25 a 7 62. Corn Meal 4 37 a 4 50 for Jersey.

GRAIN.—Wheat 2 02 a 2 17 for Southern red, 2 20 for Western white, 2 25 for Genesee white, Rye 1 25, Barley 1 22 a 1 31. Oats 40 a 52c. Corn 90c. a 1 01 for Western mixed.

PROVISIONS.—Pork 20 50 for prime, 22 50 for second, Beef 8 50 a 10 00 for country prime, 11 00 a 12 50 for country mess. Butter 17 a 22c. for Ohio, 23 a 27c. for common to very good State, 28 a 30c. for choice. Cheese 9 a 11c.

APPLES.—1 50 a 1 75 per bush for Greenings, 2 00 a 2 25 for Spitzenberg, 2 00 a 2 50 for Fall Hoppins. POTATOES.—25 a 1 50 per bush for Fairbanks, 1 50 a 1 75 for Jersey Mercers, 1 00 a 1 25 for Western reds. SEEDS.—Clover 12 a per lb. Rough Flaxseed 2 00 a 2 10.

MARRIED.

In Westery, R. I., on the 6th of October, by Rev. A. B. Burdick, Wm. H. Stillman, of Westery, to Miss Mary C. Green, of Stonington, Ct.

In Plainfield, N. Y., Nov. 21st, by David Whitford, Esq., Mr. JOHN R. SEARLES to Miss MARY D. CLARKE, both of Plainfield.

By Eld. C. M. Lewis, at his residence in Hopkinton, R. I., on the 27th inst., after the 17th inst., Mr. GEORGE B. GRADNALL to Miss MARTHA J. LAKESWORTH, all of Hopkinton.

In Alfred, Nov. 22, by Eld. N. V. Hull, Mr. SHERFIELD B. MAIN, of Portville, Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., to Miss FRANCES EDWARDS, of Alfred, N. Y.

In Milton, Wis., on the 3d Oct., by H. G. Greenway, Esq., Mr. J. B. PATTERSON, of Jefferson, to Miss MARY WARD, of Beloit.

Also, by the same, on the 18th Nov., GEORGE BURNETT to Miss HARRIET LEWIS, both of Lima, Wis.

DIED.

In Albion, Dane Co., Wis., Oct. 20th, 1855, of typhoid fever, Mr. SAMUEL A. WOOLLEY, aged 41 years. At Ashaway, R. I., on the 22d inst., H. EDGAR CRANDALL, son of Horace L. and Phoebe L. Crandall, aged 9 months and 17 days.

"So fades the lovely, blooming flower, Frail, smiling soulmate of an hour, So soon to rest in quiet comforts lay, And pleasure only blooms to die."

In Milton, Wis., Nov. 9th, 1855, CHARLES AUGUSTUS, only son of J. M. and E. A. Saunders, aged 1 year, 4 months, and 15 days.

In Watoums, Wauwatosa Co., Wisconsin, on the 26th of October, 1855, of typhoid fever, Mrs. MARY M. WEBB, aged 23 years and 2 months, wife of Wm. C. Webb, Esq., of Watoums, and daughter of Josiah Witter, of Dakon.

"He died—she died!—has been pronounced All by the past human race; and soon these words will be our sad memorial. We must die!"

"She died!—the young, the loved, the beautiful; Ah, she had been the happy, careless girl, The careless sister, the idealized daughter. The worshipped bride, with her wealth Along a sunny future."

Yes, she died. And in her death, society has lost one of its brightest members, a parent's household filled with grief, and the husband's home made desolate. But she has gone the way of all our race, from Adam downward to the present day—cut down in the prime of life, and at a time when she might well have looked forward to many years of usefulness and happiness.

Scarce seven months ago Mrs. Webb left her parents' home, a happy bride, to assume the duties and responsibilities of a wife, and of a mother to three young children, who are now again bereft of a mother's kindness, and a mother's love. So soon perished all human hopes—so soon are blasted our fondest expectations!

"The deceased was formerly of Brookfield, Madison Co., New York, where she left a large circle of friends. Co. New York, where she came with her father's family to this State several years since. During her residence in Wisconsin, she won the confidence and esteem of all who knew her, and her decease is deeply lamented by her entire acquaintance, but her whole life bore a most profusion of religious, in an eminent degree, all those qualities which distinguish the true Christian. Mild, gentle, firm, benevolent, humane, and just, she never made an enemy, and never lost a friend."

"But Mary died, I saw her in her shroud, With death's seal set upon her. The fixed eye Gleamed dimly from beneath the heavy fringe Of the half-open and discolored lids. The lips were livid, and the placid smile, Left by the happy spirit as it passed, Like radiant light by the departing sun, Upon the Western clouds, was fading out From the unseemly company of death."

LETTERS.

R R Maxson, Andrew Babcock, Joshua Clarke, H G Greenman, C M Lewis, O F Hull, E C Hydon, W B Hall, E D Tisworth, Ira Hall, P L Berry, W B F Dresser, David Whitford, A B Cranston, A B Cranston, W C Sprague, W C Webb, H W Stillman, T B Babcock.

RECEIPTS.

All payments for publications of the Society are acknowledged from the receipt of which is not duly acknowledged, sending give us early notice of the omission.

FOR THE SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST RECORDER: Geo S Greenman, Westery, R I \$2 00 vol 12, No. 52 John Darrow, New London, Ct 2 00 12 52 G. S. Greenman, Ogdenville, Ill 3 00 12 52 Leonard Sewan, Ogdenville, Ill 2 00 12 52 Newton & Moon, Brookfield 2 00 12 52 C V Hibbard 2 00 12 52 R W Brown 2 00 12 52 H J Wood, Snowwell's Corners 2 00 12 52 E Dresser, Westery, R I 2 00 12 52 Albert B Crandall, Portville 2 00 12 52 E P Crandall, West Genesee 2 00 12 52 Wm Maxson, Andover 2 00 12 52 Erastus S Fitch, Leonardsville 2 00 12 52 Edwin R Maxson, Geneva 2 00 12 52

FOR THE SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST VISITOR: Floyd M Crandall, Portville, N Y \$ 25 FOR THE SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST MEMORIAL: John Darrow, New London, Ct \$2 00 WILLIAM M. ROGERS, Treasurer.

Rogers' Hotel and Dining Saloons, KEPT ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN, No. 4 Fulton-st., New York, Near Fulton Ferry. Rooms to let by the day or week. CLARKE ROGERS, Late of Fulton Hotel. HENRY ZOLLNER, Late of Fulton Hotel.

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

Carpet Warehouse, YOUNG & JAYNE, No. 364 Broadway, corner of Franklin Street, (opposite Taylor's Saloon,) offer for sale a very choice and extensive assortment of CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, CURTAIN MATERIALS, MATTRESSES, &c., at the lowest rates. Purchasers are respectfully solicited to examine the stock.

Micropresentations, either expressed or implied, are strictly prohibited in this establishment. YOUNG & JAYNE, 364 Broadway, corner of Franklin-st. N. B.—Churches and clergymen furnished at wholesale prices. Sept 27—3 m.

Farm for Sale, CONTAINING about 100 acres, with a fair proportion of woodland, a small orchard of grafted fruit, and a comfortable dwelling and out-houses. It is situated about four miles north of Westery, 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 district school.

It will be sold with or without the stock and farming implements, and possession given the ensuing winter or spring, if desired. To those wishing to secure a quiet home in an enterprising neighborhood, and surrounded by such comforts as can only be found in an unsettled and thickly populated country, this affords an opportunity seldom offered. For terms and other particulars apply to the subscriber on the premises, or address JOHN E. POTTER, No. 15 Sanson-st., Philadelphia, Pa. BENJAMIN POTTER, Ashaway, R. I. 11th.

Good Crops, Good Prices, Good Books, and Good Times. BELOCHER'S HISTORY OF ALL THE RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES. Large Octavo 1.04 pp, and nearly 200 engravings. FLETCHER'S LIFE OF CHRIST AND HIS APOSTLES. 704 pp, and 25 engravings. Probably there has never been a more favorable opening for the sale of books than the present. Large crops have been produced throughout the country, and these are bringing good prices; every body is in high spirits.

The above volumes are printed on fair paper, in clear, large type, and handsomely illustrated, and bound in a neat and attractive style. More than all, their contents bear the ring of the true metal, enabling the agent to sell them to the highest in the land as well as the humblest, with the gratifying feeling on his part that he is conferring a favor rather than receiving one. For further particulars and are gaining a worldwide fame, and being sold exclusively by subscription, the agent has the entire benefit of their popularity.

Canvassers, and those wishing to become such, will find it in their interest to secure an agency. We can offer them with other popular works, in our most favorable terms. For further particulars apply to our favorable terms. JOHN E. POTTER, Philadel., Pa. Publishers, NORVA SPIGEE, Indianapolis, Ia.

Magnificent Floral Gift, SUBSCRIBERS to the "CHRISTIAN DIADEM" for 1855, are entitled to a splendid set containing the "LILLY AND THE ROSE PERSONIFIED," being given gratis to all old and new subscribers who send us only ONE DOLLAR, by mail or otherwise.

