



The Sabbath Recorder.

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MORAL GOVERNMENT AS AFFECTED BY CHRIST'S MEDIATION—NO. 5.

That the Divine Government is modified by the mediation of Christ, with respect to a part of mankind, cannot reasonably be doubted by any whose views coincide with those of orthodox Christians in general. It is seen, that justification is conferred on the sinner by the mediation of Christ, and that he may gratify his love of ease and power.

One manufacturer of intoxicating drinks, so exerts his powers, and uses his capital, as greatly to increase human wretchedness, and prematurely fill up the grave yards with the dead. He sends out fibbers, arrows, and death, through the civilized world. Nay, more; he sends out among the poor Indians and Africans, the debasing, the destroying liquid, and thus hedges up the way of pious missionaries, and prevents the heathen from embracing the gospel.

One moderate drinker, who has a reputation for morality and religion, will do more to influence the young and unsuspecting to take the first steps in the downward road of intemperance than many drunkards. This, too, without thinking that he is doing any harm!

One libertine frequently deceives many virtuous females from the path of virtue and chastity, blasts their character and reputation, their interests present and future, for the purpose of gratifying his unholy desires.

THE DESTRUCTIVE INFLUENCE OF A SINGLE SINNER.

"One sinner destroyeth much good." Eccl. 9: 18. The influence of a single individual for good is sometimes very great. But such is the inclination of men's hearts towards that which is evil, that the influence of one sinner is oftentimes unpeakingly disastrous in its consequences.

One ungodly king will establish and promote false religion; by his power and influence cause the people to sin; persecute and put to death the disciples of the Prince of Peace; oppress his subjects, and override their consciences; and engage in bloody wars with other sovereigns.

One slaveholder may destroy the peace and happiness of hundreds; obliging them to toil without reward; to endure untold sufferings; and to live in ignorance of the great truths of revelation; that his own profit and convenience may be promoted, and that he may gratify his love of ease and power.

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One profane little boy will by his example teach a whole school to take the name of God in vain, and to belch out fearful curses against each other, and against all others who may displease them.

One tattler is sufficient to effectually destroy the peace of a neighborhood, to stir up the worst passions of men's minds, and keep the community in a perpetual ferment.

One ungodly or unfaithful parent, may, by precept or example, or both, so influence his children, that they will grow up in the commission of almost any crime.

One unfaithful minister, by neglecting to "watch for souls as one that must give account" to God, by exhibiting a light and trifling spirit, a spirit of worldly mindedness, or otherwise acting inconsistently with his holy calling, will greatly hinder the success of the gospel.

One unwholy professor of religion may exert an influence that will confirm scores of sinners in their sinful habits, and help them along in the road to destruction. Such a person, though he professes to know God, "yet in works denies him."

Numerous other cases might be mentioned to show how destructive to religion, peace, and happiness among men, is the influence of one sinner. But not only does he injure

others, but by living in sin prevents his own salvation and enjoyment, and brings down upon himself "tribulation and anguish," yes, "overlasting destruction from the presence of the Lord."

God has made us social beings; we are capable of exerting moral influences upon others, and also of receiving influences from them. It becomes us therefore so to live as to impart a good influence to the farthest possible extent, and at the same time to be so watchful and prayerful as to resist all evil influences from others.

One faithful Christian, through the blessing of God upon his labors and influence, has often been the means of leading many souls to Christ. Let such then be encouraged to go on in their "labors of love," knowing that "in due time they shall reap if they faint not."

THE CHRISTIAN LIFE.

There is life in Christian character—life imparted by the Divine Spirit, the great generator of both intellectual and spiritual life—hid deep in the soul at the moment of regeneration, and developing itself by degrees until the Christian comes up to the perfect measure of a man in Christ Jesus.

The worst opponent to the work of grace, and the most hurtful, is the friendly intercourse of an ungodly world. Stern and direct opposition, even though it should amount to persecution, will not harm us; it may improve us, and often does, and tend to confirm our determination to serve God and his cause—like some trees and plants, which, the more they are trampled on and oppressed, the faster they grow, and the deeper their roots strike in the earth.

The Christian life has a great and noble end to answer, both with regard to ourselves and others. In regard to ourselves, it is the preparative for a future, endless, and glorious life, as the divine elements or principles of which it is composed are in perfect harmony with the heaven revealed in the word of God.

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without interruption forever. In regard to others, it is the preserving, improving, and purifying element of the world. It sheds a light divine upon the moral darkness in which man is enveloped, and from which he will never emerge, unless by some divine instrumentality, applied by a divine energy. The Christian is called a light in the world, by which we understand that the Christian life is a light illuminating the minds of unregenerate and wicked men, showing them what they are—how far off from right and truth and salvation—and what they may and must be in order to be saved.

SELF-DEFENSE.

In the Sabbath Recorder of March 27, 1856, under the head of Jehuism, I find an article, intimating that self-defense is not justifiable, in accordance with the doctrine taught in the New Testament. I wish an explanation.

1st. Does the writer regard the Old Testament doctrines as abolished? 2d. Does he deny that all men are born with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness?

3d. Suppose thieves break into your house in the night, and commence murdering your family, for no other reason than that there should be no evidence left to convict them, (for dead men tell no tales,) would it be your duty to remain passive, and see your wife and children butchered, and wait quietly for your own turn to come? And, to have the case appear in its true light, suppose you had in your house lodgers—strong, able-bodied men, double the number of the burglars; they, hearing the cries and death groans of your family, come to the rescue; but you refuse to let them interfere, saying, it is contrary to the New Testament doctrine, and the examples of Christ and his disciples, to fight in self-defense; let them alone; let them satiate their thirst for blood, and then plunder my house. Would you be considered sane?

4th. Once more—Suppose 50,000 Indians from the Rocky Mountains should make a descent upon the frontier settlements in Oregon, and commence to tomahawk and scalp the inhabitants, (retaining as prisoners such as their lusts should prefer,) plunder and burn their dwellings, and drive off their cattle; would it be immoral, unjust, and unchristian for the United States troops stationed there to resist them by force, and, if it became necessary, to shoot some of those savages? Would it be murder to do so?

EXTRACTS FROM MISSIONARY LETTERS.

In a letter to the Corresponding Secretary of the Seventh-day Baptist Missionary Society, dated Shanghai, Dec. 6, 1855, Bro. Carpenter says:—

"The past season has been one of the most unhealthy of any since foreigners have resided at this port. Two of our children were sick for some time, and afterwards Mrs. Carpenter and I both together were taken down with chills and fever for the first time.

"Brother Gardner has already informed the Board of the act of the Seventh-day Baptist Church here in reference to one of whom we had hoped better things. But you may perhaps expect from me a more particular account of the causes which led to that act. The exceeding duplicity of the Chinese character enhances the difficulty of distinguishing between a true and false profession, felt more or less in all countries. But for years I have witnessed, with painful anxiety, the want of courage on the part of Tang for the aggressive warfare to which every Christian, by his profession, is called. When urged to this or that duty, there was always a lion in his way. And, as we might expect, he did not seem to grow with his years. While I was building the house we now live in, he had considerable leisure, which I used to urge him to employ in persuading his countrymen. Finally, I thought of an expedient which I resolved to try. Accordingly, in March last, I asked him to write out in order the several points on which the teachings of Confucius were, in his view, insufficient to save men. He seemed to be shocked at this proposition, and peremptorily refused compliance, saying that the Emperor himself would not dare to say anything derogatory to the sage, much less would he dare to write it. I was taken quite aback; and began to cast in my mind whether it would do to yield the point. A crisis, I saw, had now come. The question was to be practically decided, which, with him, was the greater authority, that of the Saviour of the world, or that of the sage of China. I was not long in resolving what to do. But not wishing to act too hastily, I tried to reason with him; after which he faintly assented to my proposition, and I faintly hoped he would try. But after half a month, finding that he had made no effort to write anything, I promptly dismissed him from my employ. I had no heart

to retain him. After a lapse of more than three months, I commenced a labor with him for violating his covenant obligations in forsaking the house of God. This was carried up, and in the last step of labor there was pretty strong evidence, unexpectedly brought to light, going to show that he was addicted to opium smoking. On the 3d of August Tang Yuen Chai was solemnly excluded from the church. May God have mercy upon him. Perhaps I ought, in justice to Tang, to say, that Chong, who is dead and gone, was of the same opinion with him in regard to the impropriety of writing what I required of Tang. And I know not how much weight the opinion of Chong may have had on the mind of Tang.

"Since I last wrote I have tried to preach about thirty times, for the most part in the chapel, but several times under the open canopy of heaven, in some of the neighboring hamlets."

In a letter to the Corresponding Secretary, dated Dec. 9, 1855, Bro. Gardner says:—

"I have lately employed a personal teacher half of each day, and am engaged in putting Romans into the Shanghai dialect, for family and chapel use, and am myself transcribing it in the new character for the benefit of our work. I was never before so sensible of the necessity of using the local dialect in order to make the Scriptures intelligible, even to literary men. My teacher took his degree of A. M. more than twenty years ago, and has ever since been engaged in literary pursuits; yet, with two of the best translations before him, he finds but very few verses that he can render correctly without help. So indefinite and equivocal is their book style.

"My missionary operations have been considerably interrupted for two or three months, except on Sabbath days, in consequence of the constant and vigilant watch necessary in building houses here.

"The tailor, whose case I mentioned in my last, hesitates about being baptized, and his timid disposition may yield to the opposition he meets. He attends our meetings regularly when in the place, and as far as we know, still keeps the Sabbath.

"The Rev. Mr. Belton, of the Southern Methodist Mission, left for the United States a few weeks ago, under gloomy prospects. There are now only two male Protestant missionaries in Shanghai, who were here when we came, who have not since been home for their health. Besides, there are thirty-three (male and female) who have been taken away during the time, by death or removal; and still our number has not been broken in upon. God has truly been far better to us than our fears or deserts. But unvarying prosperity cannot always be the lot of mortals."

TRACTS FOR CHINA.

We have received the second response to that call for funds to circulate Sabbath Tracts in China. It comes by way of Mrs. D. P. Rogers, of Waterford, Ct., and reads as follows:—

In reply to the call through the Recorder for funds to publish Sabbath Tracts in China, I send enclosed twenty dollars for that object, contributed by the sisters of our society, with the suggestion that the sisters in our several churches go and do likewise."

Bro. Abel Stillman, of Poland, N. Y., has also ordered the payment to the Missionary Treasury of twenty-five dollars for the circulation of Tracts in China.

TACT IN THE MINISTRY.—Speaking of Rev. Mr. Little, of Granville, Ohio, who, for upwards of twenty years, has labored there, and made his mark second hardly to any other man in the West, a correspondent to the N. Y. Evangelist says:—

"Mr. Little has a surprising tact to know when to speak and when to be silent, and just what to say. This talent he exhibited in his endeavor to bring estranged brethren together. A verbatim statement of his conversation with particular individuals, and of his tact in allaying present anger by calling into action old friendships; now laying the 'new commandment' as a heavy burden on this good man's conscience, and now the burden of the fifth petition in the Lord's Prayer on that good man's conscience; now eliciting some kind remark from this man concerning some old friend with whom he was now at war, which remark he would repeat to that old friend, waking in him some kindly response; how he put the tale-bearers who had carried evil from one good man to another, to carry good; inducing the stronger to yield to the weaker, and the good to the bad—a process so eminently Christian that it sifted the church, leaving the wheat and giving the chaff to Satan and the—; the way in which he got the two parties face to face in a church meeting, and effected a reconciliation, which was soon followed by a revival of religion, which completed the good work; all this, as I have heard Mr. Little and others relate it, would make a most delightful narrative. That transaction placed Mr. Little in the front rank of pastors in the public estimation, and his subsequent successes have sustained the award then made."

TOMB OF HENRY MARTYN.—A monument to the memory of Rev. Henry Martyn, the devoted missionary, is being erected at Tocat. The inscription is to be as follows:—

"Here lies buried Henry Martyn, a chaplain in the service of the East India Company. Born at Trure, in England, on the 18th February, 1781. Died at Tocat, on the 16th of October, 1812. He labored for many years in the East, striving to benefit mankind, both in this world and in that to come. He translated the Holy Scriptures into Hindostanee and Persian, and made it his great object to proclaim to all men the God and Saviour of whom they testify. He will long be remembered in the countries where he was known as a man of God? May his grave be honored."

PERSECUTION IN GERMANY.—A Mr. Earnest Mann, an American Wesleyan missionary, was tried on the 15th January, at Wessenberg, (Bas Rhin,) for having preached the Gospel in two villages near. He was accused of being a bad character, and of leading people astray by illicit teaching. These accusations were proved to be totally false, and his only crime was clearly ascertained to be, "having preached the Word of God without an authorization." He was, however,

condemned to six days' imprisonment. He had been arrested on the 14th December, and immediately confined in the jail of Soultzous Forétes, which made, therefore, just five weeks that this Christian was incarcerated. On leaving the prison at Wessenberg, Mr. Mann was only given his liberty on the condition of never preaching within the limits of that arrondissement.

RELIGION IN COLLEGES.—In Nassau Hall, Princeton, N. J., there are 327 students, of whom 67 are professors of religion, 50 candidates for the ministry, and 28 sons of ministers. In Washington College, Va., there are 71 students, of whom 26 are professors of religion, and 20 studying for the ministry. Washington College, Pa., has 90 students, of whom 37 are professors, and 20 candidates for the ministry. In Davidson College, N. C., are 74 students, of whom 21 are professors, and 12 candidates. In the Oglethorpe University, Ga., are 84 students, of whom 20 are professors, and 11 candidates. Westminster College, Mo., has nearly 100 students, of whom over 30 are professors, and 15 candidates for the ministry.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

The Rev. Ebenezer Burt is one of the oldest Baptist ministers in Massachusetts. He was born in Norton, 1766; experienced religion when fourteen years old; commenced preaching in 1794, and was ordained in 1797, standing upon a great rock, in Hardwick, Mass. It was here he collected a Baptist church, and continued pastor of the same until 1846, at which time the church removed to Ware Village to form a new interest there. The whole number of sermons preached by Father Burt is 4,966. Whole number of Baptisms 197. Married 1,941 persons, and attended 322 funerals. This aged father in the ministry preached recently in the Baptist church in Athol Depot Village.

The Presbyterian Herald says: "We congratulate the citizens of Kentucky upon the fact, that their legislators have at last waked up to the duty of providing the State with a corps of teachers, natives of the State, and trained upon her own soil, to educate the rising generation. The State Legislature resolved to reorganize Transylvania University, and convert it into a Normal School. They made an appropriation of \$12,000 per annum to that institution, to enable it to carry into operation this object."

The Christian Chronicle has intelligence of revivals at several places in New Jersey and Pennsylvania. Rev. T. Swain writes that the church in Flemington has been "favored of the Lord with a precious outpouring of the Holy Spirit," and already thirty-seven converts have united with the church. At North Wheeling seventeen persons have been baptized recently. In other places there are cheering tokens of the Divine presence with the people.

Since the first of January, about sixty persons have united on profession of faith with the Baptist church in Cannon-street, New York, of which Rev. Joseph Baurard is pastor. In the same time, between twenty and thirty additions have been made to the Sixth-street Baptist Church, Rev. Mr. Norton's. A revival of religion is in progress in the Baptist Tabernacle, of which Dr. Lathrop is pastor; the work is described as one of great power, with less than the usual stir.

In Piedmont, the Protestants have suffered much persecution. Sixteen Bible-readers have been arrested by the authority of the government. The Tuscan laws, which are boasted of as tolerating all religious opinions are quick to pinch and crush when any sentiment adverse to Romish doctrines is expressed. It is understood that Cardinal Corsi, the Archbishop of Pisa, is the great mover in this prosecution.

The Syracuse Chronicle says that a gentleman of that city, who lately returned from the South, saw, on a Sunday, a coachman at church chained to the wheel of the carriage, the chain being round the poor fellow's neck, and then fastened to the carriage, so as to prevent his escape. His master was inside partaking of the sacrament!

A pleasing state of religious interest is now existing in the Presbyterian Church in Fourteenth-street, on the corner of Second-av., New York, Rev. Dr. Asa D. Smith's. Morning prayer-meetings are held in the lecture-room, which are abundantly attended, and preaching is had in the evenings. A strong religious influence rests upon the whole congregation.

New Orleans has three colored Methodist Episcopal Churches, and three colored local preachers who are slaves, as are most of the 1,200 communicants—one is the driver of a dray, another a carpenter, and the third a porter in a wholesale coffee store; over all is a white pastor appointed by the Louisiana Conference.

The Imperial Firman, granting equal rights to all the subjects of the Sultan, of whatever religion they may be, which was publicly read in the great council hall at the Porte, on the 18th of February, it is thought by those most conversant in Turkish affairs, will not be effectual in securing the object.

At a meeting of some of the friends of Theological Education, held at the time of the assembling of the Southern Baptist Convention, at Montgomery, Alabama, it was resolved that the cause of truth demands that the Baptists of the South and South-west unite in establishing a Theological Institute of high grade.

A very severe loss to the Protestant Church in France, and to the cause of Protestantism throughout the world, will doubtless soon be felt in the death of Rev. Adolphe Monod, whose end according to all human probability is rapidly drawing near. He has been confined to his bed for nearly eight months, suffering at times most intense agonies of the body.

An English clergyman a few weeks since stated in a public meeting in London, that the number of youths whose names are enrolled in the books of Sunday-schools as regular attendants throughout England, is no less than two millions and a half.

Three cases have recently been tried in the Prerogative Court in Dublin, of Romish priests arraigned for altering the wills of deceased persons, in which the accused have endeavored to fall to the possession of large estates by defrauding the rightful heirs. A little book, entitled, "Come to Jesus," by Newman Hall, has, through the aid of different associations, reach its 546th thousand.

General Intelligence.

Proceedings in Congress last Week.

SECOND-DAY, MARCH 31.

In the SENATE, the consideration of the resolutions submitted by Mr. Iverson, for the appointment of a Committee to ascertain the reasons which governed the action of the Naval Retiring Board, was resumed.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, the Military Committee was instructed to inquire into the expediency of accepting the services of volunteers to aid in the suppressing of Indian hostilities on the Pacific Coast.

THIRD-DAY, APRIL 1.

In the SENATE, Mr. Mason, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported a joint resolution, which was adopted, amending the Act of March, 1855, to remodel the Diplomatic and Consular system.

In the HOUSE, the bill appropriating \$300,000 for restoring and maintaining the peaceable disposition of the Indian tribes on the Pacific coast, and \$120,000 for the purchase of gunpowder, was passed.

FOURTH-DAY, APRIL 2.

In the SENATE, the House resolution for the enlargement of the Government buildings at Buffalo was passed. A joint resolution from the Committee on Foreign Relations, to permit Dr. Kane and the officers associated with him in his Arctic Expedition to accept testimonials from the British Government, was discussed at considerable length.

The House was engaged during its whole session in the consideration of the Senate's amendments to the Appropriation bills.

FIFTH-DAY, APRIL 3.

In the SENATE, the bill for the relief of the widows and orphans of those who were on board the sloop-of-war Albany, was passed.

In the HOUSE, the Senate's amendments to the Deficiency Appropriation Bill were considered.

SIXTH-DAY, APRIL 4.

In the SENATE, the House bill making an appropriation of \$300,000 for restoring and maintaining the peaceable disposition of the Indians on the Pacific Coast, and \$120,000 for gunpowder, was passed.

In the HOUSE, a bill was introduced to authorize and facilitate the construction of a Northern, Southern, and Central Pacific Railroad and Telegraph line, which was referred to the Select Committee on that subject.

European News.

European dates to March 22d have been received.

The political and commercial intelligence is of little moment; the news is all gossip about the birth of the King of Algeria, the sufferings of his mother, the joy of his father, and the general commotion of all Europe at the announcement of the auspicious event.

Parliament has adjourned over the Easter holidays. Mr. Dallas has proceeded to London. Mr. Buchanan has taken formal leave of the Queen; Lord Palmerston accompanied Mr. Buchanan, and in this act the English papers see an indication that the Premier desires to stand well with the United States.

The Madrid Epoca says: "The representatives of the Western Powers have received telegraphic dispatches announcing the early conclusion of peace as more than probable. It is said in political circles, that Lord Howden has received orders from the English Government to suspend the purchase of mules and other means of transport."

The Tartars at Eupatoria fear the consequences of peace. A great number of them will follow the Allies when they retire. Some bandits have been killed at Larissa.

Land Warrants.

An intelligent dealer in land warrants has furnished us with the following statement, (says the National Intelligencer,) which may convey useful information to persons concerned.

The price of land warrants, like that of every commodity of intrinsic value, depends on the known laws of supply and demand, and a careful observance of these laws must indicate with more or less correctness the range of prices for the future.

The demand for warrants for immediate location for the last twelve months has been unprecedented, far exceeding the highest estimates of the most sagacious observer. Hence the trade has become of immense magnitude, and been embarked in by large capitalists in every section of the country.

When the Department commenced issuing warrants under the act of the 3d of March, 1855, it was supposed that prices would commence at \$1 to \$1.05 per acre. Instead of that, prices from the commencement ranged from \$1 10 to \$1 15 per acre, varying but little until a sudden and unexpected panic

was effected in November last, and prices went down as low as 87 1/2 and 95 cents per acre. The season for locating having, as was supposed, nearly expired, it was predicted that prices would not again rally, but would fall still lower. All these predictions, however, have failed. Prices very soon started upwards, and such was the demand throughout the Winter, that rates continued to advance until \$1.09 per acre for 120's and \$1.14 for 160's and 80's was freely given.

The number of warrants that have been issued from the Department under the act of the 3d of March, 1855, is 114,000. These have been issued principally to those who had previously obtained warrants for 40 or 80 acres, and whose claims therefore presented no difficulties. Of the 240,000 claims presented, about 170,000 have been examined, leaving only 70,000 to be acted on before the whole number will have been either allowed or suspended. Of this number from 15,000 to 20,000 will probably be suspended; so that within a few months warrants can only issue in cases that have been suspended for further proof. These cases require much more care and time in examination, and the issue from the Department will decrease from one-third to one-half. The supply, therefore, for the present year, cannot be equal to the last. The present supply of warrants will consequently be soon exhausted, without the possibility of its again occurring; and should there be more than the usual demand, prices must go higher than they have ever done.

ECCLIESIASTICAL LEGISLATION.—The present session of the British Parliament is likely to be one of much importance in relation to the interests of the Church of England. The following programme of motions respecting Ecclesiastical affairs is before it:—1. The Bible; an address to her Majesty for a commission to retranslate. 2. The Prayer Book; alterations in conformity with the suggestions of the royal commissioners of 1689. 3. Holy Orders; to enable clergymen legally to enter upon a secular profession, on resigning their own. 4. Church Rates; to abolish them in England and Wales. 5. Property of Cathedrals; a commission appointed by Parliament, to manage the estates of capitular bodies. 6. New Parishes; to rearrange the parochial subdivision of populous districts. 7. Church Courts; to reconstruct and diminish their jurisdiction. 8. Ireland; a commission of the House to consider and readjust the temporalities of the Established Church, with some reference to their appropriation.

DR. EMMONS, IN AND OUT OF THE PULPIT.—This eminent divine and author preached short discourses, delivering only one on a Sunday, and having but two services. He delivered the body of the discourse in the morning, fully and accurately written out in a fair hand, logically constructed, with distinct divisions, and then proceeded to the improvement of his subject, only putting down his propositions and preaching extempore. He was generally at home, spent a large portion of his time in his study, reading much, thinking profoundly, and writing but little. He never performed manual labor on his farm, and never visited his people except in their afflictions, when he was very attentive.

THE BOSTON BEE SAYS:—"Nearly every woman we met on the streets yesterday, had on a pair of boots—good, honest, long-legged, waterproof boots. How much better is this than paper-soled, disease-clinching, ridiculous shoes. We are beginning to think the millennium is approaching. Women wear boots—actual, solid, no-mistake boots. When women will allow common sense, instead of false notions of elegance, to control their selection of coverings for the feet, they will have done much to stop the ravages of that great enemy of the females of America—consumption."

THE ROME (GA.) COURIER has an account of a duel lately fought near Dallas, Paulding County. The parties were Wiley Jones and William Bane, relatives. They fought with rifles, and fired three times. At the first shot, a part of Jones' right ear-lock was cut off by the ball of his antagonist. They were still not satisfied, loaded again and fired, Bane's ball passing through Jones' hat, just above his head. Jones then made at his antagonist with the rifle, and attempted to knock him down with it; but Bane got the advantage, knocked him down and beat his brains out, and fled unhurt.

THE INDEPENDENT SAYS THAT THE various Sunday Schools of New York that are connected with the American Sunday School Union, are in the habit of giving a pledge near the beginning of every year to collect a certain amount of money for the Union during the year. We have been shown several of these promissory cards, and notice that one school names \$200, another \$250, another \$275, and another \$500. We are told that none of these pledges are ever broken, and that many are often over-filled. Last year the united offerings of Sunday School scholars in this city were no less than \$6000.

EXTENSIVE INVESTIGATIONS into the condition of the tenement houses of New York city, have been officially made by a committee, and the subject is now before our State Legislature. The crowding of poor families into filthy, inconvenient, and miserably ventilated houses, in such numbers, and under such circumstances, that all the laws of decency as well as of health are violated, is no doubt one of the chief sources of pestilence and of death to our population, on the one hand, and, on the other, of crime and degradation.

MR. AIKEN, who was beaten by Mr. Banks, inherited a fortune of more than a million of dollars. Mr. Banks served his time as a machinist, and is not to day worth \$2,000 in the world. Mr. Aiken owns more than 1,500 slaves. Mr. Banks has a wife and two children, and worked twenty years of his life in the machine shop! Mr. Aiken represented the Slave Power; Mr. Banks the free muscle and spirit of the country. Mr. Aiken was beaten by Mr. Banks!

A plan has been devised for lining vessels with a continuous coating of India rubber, as a safeguard against leakage. It is intended to apply the lining within the frame of the ship, and beneath the ceiling. The edges of the sheets, which are proposed to be from one-fourth to three-fourths of an inch in thickness, are to be cemented by heat, and the gum, it is believed, will be as durable as the wood itself.

THE DIRECTOR OF THE U. S. MINT has given notice that purchases of silver will be paid for at present at \$1 2 1/2 cents per standard Troy ounce, the payments to be made in silver coins of the new issues. This will make the full weight five franc piece worth 99 cents, old Spanish dollars 105 cents, Mexican and South American dollars 106 1/2 cents, half dollars of the United States 59 1/2 cents.

INDUSTRY OF MASSACHUSETTS.—In 1845 the aggregate productive industry of the State of Massachusetts was one hundred and fourteen millions. Now, as seen by the statistics about to be published from the office of the Secretary of State, it will go up three hundred millions, making a growth of 100 per cent. in the productive wealth of the State in ten years. In the cotton manufacture the growth has been from twelve millions to twenty-six millions; in calico from four to five; in woollens from eight to twelve; in linen from one hundred and forty-five thousand to one million and a half; in shoes from fourteen millions to thirty-eight; in steam engines from two hundred thousand to three millions and a quarter; in copper and brass manufactures from one to three millions; in glass from three-fourths of a million to two and three-fourths millions; in chemicals from three hundred thousand to one million and twenty-four thousand dollars.

SUMMARY.

A dispatch from Providence, R. I., dated April 2d, says the election returns indicate the choice of a General Assembly composed of all the parties to the contest, without a large majority of either. So far as heard from, there are sixteen Americans and Republicans, and nineteen Democrats elected, exclusive of the Providence vote. As regards the State ticket, it is probable that Wm. W. Hoppin, for Governor, John R. Bartlett, for Secretary of State, and Charles Hart, for Attorney General, are elected, these candidates being on both the American and Republican tickets. For Lieutenant-Governor and State Treasurer there is probably no choice.

THE NEW YORK STATE Temperance Society have just shipped to Rev. Israel S. Diehl, a Methodist Clergyman at San Francisco, and who is devoting the best energies of his life to the interests of Temperance in California, more than half a million printed pages, comprising copies of the Prohibitionist, and the various other publications of that Society. Upon application to the proper officers, the United States Mail Steamship Company have consented to forward the boxes containing this great amount of Temperance matter for California, entirely free of charge. The American Express Company have passed the packages free to New York.

THE NOTED street preacher, J. S. Orr, better known in New York, and other parts, as the Angel Gabriel, has created great excitement in Demerara, between the Portuguese and blacks, so that the authorities have dispatched a number of islands for vessels of war to protect the place. Dispatches were sent to St. Vincent, from the Governor of British Guiana, for vessels of war. No war vessels in port, and but few troops—mostly colored. They have taken about 600 or 700 rioters as prisoners. The negroes have pulled down, plundered and set fire to a good many Roman Catholic Churches and Portuguese ships. The Angel Gabriel is taken prisoner.

THE BOSTON BEE SAYS:—"Nearly every woman we met on the streets yesterday, had on a pair of boots—good, honest, long-legged, waterproof boots. How much better is this than paper-soled, disease-clinching, ridiculous shoes. We are beginning to think the millennium is approaching. Women wear boots—actual, solid, no-mistake boots. When women will allow common sense, instead of false notions of elegance, to control their selection of coverings for the feet, they will have done much to stop the ravages of that great enemy of the females of America—consumption."

THE ROME (GA.) COURIER has an account of a duel lately fought near Dallas, Paulding County. The parties were Wiley Jones and William Bane, relatives. They fought with rifles, and fired three times. At the first shot, a part of Jones' right ear-lock was cut off by the ball of his antagonist. They were still not satisfied, loaded again and fired, Bane's ball passing through Jones' hat, just above his head. Jones then made at his antagonist with the rifle, and attempted to knock him down with it; but Bane got the advantage, knocked him down and beat his brains out, and fled unhurt.

THE INDEPENDENT SAYS THAT THE various Sunday Schools of New York that are connected with the American Sunday School Union, are in the habit of giving a pledge near the beginning of every year to collect a certain amount of money for the Union during the year. We have been shown several of these promissory cards, and notice that one school names \$200, another \$250, another \$275, and another \$500. We are told that none of these pledges are ever broken, and that many are often over-filled. Last year the united offerings of Sunday School scholars in this city were no less than \$6000.

EXTENSIVE INVESTIGATIONS into the condition of the tenement houses of New York city, have been officially made by a committee, and the subject is now before our State Legislature. The crowding of poor families into filthy, inconvenient, and miserably ventilated houses, in such numbers, and under such circumstances, that all the laws of decency as well as of health are violated, is no doubt one of the chief sources of pestilence and of death to our population, on the one hand, and, on the other, of crime and degradation.

MR. AIKEN, who was beaten by Mr. Banks, inherited a fortune of more than a million of dollars. Mr. Banks served his time as a machinist, and is not to day worth \$2,000 in the world. Mr. Aiken owns more than 1,500 slaves. Mr. Banks has a wife and two children, and worked twenty years of his life in the machine shop! Mr. Aiken represented the Slave Power; Mr. Banks the free muscle and spirit of the country. Mr. Aiken was beaten by Mr. Banks!

A plan has been devised for lining vessels with a continuous coating of India rubber, as a safeguard against leakage. It is intended to apply the lining within the frame of the ship, and beneath the ceiling. The edges of the sheets, which are proposed to be from one-fourth to three-fourths of an inch in thickness, are to be cemented by heat, and the gum, it is believed, will be as durable as the wood itself.

THE DIRECTOR OF THE U. S. MINT has given notice that purchases of silver will be paid for at present at \$1 2 1/2 cents per standard Troy ounce, the payments to be made in silver coins of the new issues. This will make the full weight five franc piece worth 99 cents, old Spanish dollars 105 cents, Mexican and South American dollars 106 1/2 cents, half dollars of the United States 59 1/2 cents.

Mr. Robinson, the Free-State Governor of Kansas, was in Washington last week. The object of his visit was to ascertain the true state of feeling there relative to that Territory—the reports transmitted thither being contradictory and wholly unreliable. While on the way from Kansas to St. Louis the passengers on board the steamboat organized a meeting and listened to his statement of affairs with respectful attention.

The Cumberland (Md.) Telegraph says that so terrible has been the effect of the cold and snow on the mountains west of that place, that the deer have become so weak from starvation that they have been captured in numbers by individuals, who have them confined in their stables for the purpose of saving their lives. Mr. William G. says that they will readily eat from the hand.

The list of factories in Rhode Island, in a single house is running a large number of spindles, and their whole product does not supply the cloths that are printed by the same house. What an enormous development, of the resources of this State there has been within the last forty years! How the whole State is becoming a hive of industry and a garden of productivity.

A correspondent of the Tribune, writing from Nebraska City, N. T., March 8, says there is a scheme on foot to prevent the admission of Kansas as a Free State until the part of Nebraska lying South of Platte River is annexed to Kansas; the object being to secure the aid of a certain pro-slavery population in that section of Nebraska to overpower the present free people of Kansas.

OF THE 350,000 inhabitants in Wisconsin, about 35,000 are German; 19,000 English; 21,000 Irish; 4,000 Welsh; and 3,500 Scotch. In Louisiana the foreign is to the native population as one to five; in Texas as one to nine; in Virginia, as one to forty; in North Carolina, as one to thirty-three; in South Carolina, as one to thirty-three; in Georgia, as one to one hundred; and in Florida, as one to twenty-four.

The sudden restoration of Alexandria to wealth and importance by her commerce during the present century, is not perhaps generally known. "E. W." states the population to have been but 6000 in 1798; in 1834 it had reached 60,000; and in 1855 it was 200,000. This rapid increase tells the whole story of her growing commerce. Her free trade with all the world has done it.

THE INDIANS of Minnesota are in a suffering condition, which is owing in part to an interdiction issued by the Government against the trade in guns and ammunition with them last Fall. This measure, which was designed as a preventive of war among themselves, has thrown them back upon the bow and arrow, those primitive means of obtaining game; and of course the supply has been limited.

A young lad named Ephraim Whitehead, living in Cleveland, was killed by a bloodhound on Saturday. He was missing, when the family became alarmed, and search was instituted for him. A nephew of Mr. Whitehead discovered the boy in a field, about twenty rods from the house, nearly dead, having been attacked and torn in a most awful manner by a bloodhound slut.

THE oldest newspaper in Holland, the Harlemtse Courant had been published two hundred years on the 8th of January last. For more than one hundred years it has been owned by the family of the present editors, Johannes Enschede and Son. The paper was first started by Abraham Castelyn.

A line of boats is talked of, for the coming season, between Greenport, on Long Island, and Newport; thus making the Long Island Railroad the most direct route from New York to that great summer resort. Efforts will also be made to secure for this road a portion of the Boston travel.

Gov. Clark, on learning from the highest medical authority that Dr. Robert M. Graham, who was convicted, more than a year ago, of killing Mr. Loring in a personal rencounter at the St. Nicholas Hotel, is so ill at Sing Sing that longer imprisonment would have resulted fatally, granted a pardon.

THE National Executive Republican Committee met at Washington recently, and issued a call for a National Nominating Convention, to sit at Philadelphia on the 17th of June, inviting the attendance of delegates representing all the opponents of the slavery policy of the Administration.

At a recent session of the Ohio Pomological Society, at Cleveland, a new variety of apple was introduced, which has been named, from its delicious taste, the "Melt in the Mouth." It is said to have been raised in Chester County, Pa., and to look something like the Jonathan.

The world has one Emperor more; a brother-in-law to one of the mighty potentates of Abyssinia, having dethroned his relative, has crowned himself Emperor, under the appellation of Theodore the First, and offered his powerful army and allowance to the Viceroys of Egypt.

A small piece of paper or linen, moistened with spirits of turpentine, and put into a bureau or wardrobe for a single day, two or three times a year, is a sufficient preservative against moths.

The Legislature of New York has passed a bill to authorize the bridging of the Hudson River at Albany—an object which the Railroad centering there have long labored to attain.

An extensive revival of religion is going on in Hartford, Conn. On a recent Sunday, Rev. Dr. Murdock baptized a number of persons, one of whom was a lady seventy-six years of age.

The Cooperstown Journal speaks of several failures in that and adjoining counties of parties in the butter and cheese business, under circumstances which lead to the belief that fraud has been practiced.

The Chilean war steamer Cazadore, on her way from Talcahuana to Valparaiso, run upon a rock and afterward sunk. Only 43 out of 368 souls on board were saved.

War has been declared by the Government of Costa Rica against that of Walker in Nicaragua. Both parties appear to be very enthusiastic, and determined on victory or death. Dr. Graham, who killed Colonel Loring at the St. Nicholas Hotel, now in the Sing Sing Prison, is so ill that he is not expected to live.

The Kansas Investigating Commission, before leaving Washington, made an arrangement with private parties for a supply of money, in anticipation that \$10,000 would be directed to be paid, but not yet appropriated by Congress.

The United States District Court for Kansas meets at Leocompton on the 7th of April, when, it is expected, the Grand Jury will take into consideration the charges against the members of the new Legislature and the Free-State Government.

The Jury in the case of Sarah Cuyt vs. David Evans, tried in the Circuit Court, Brooklyn for breach of promise of marriage and seduction, rendered a verdict for plaintiff, with \$1,200 damages.

Church houses in the heart of the city of New York, were damaged by fire Tuesday.

The list of factories in Rhode Island, in a single house is running a large number of spindles, and their whole product does not supply the cloths that are printed by the same house.

The new license act in Pennsylvania, passed both Houses, will have the effect of reducing the number of taverns in Philadelphia to about 900, and restaurants to about 225.

New York Markets—April 7, 1856.

Flour—Wheat \$6 00; Pearl's 8 00. Flour and Meal—Flour 6 75 a 7 12 for ordinary and straight State, 6 62 a 7 00 for Western mixed, 7 00 for common to good Ohio, 8 25 a 10 50 for extra Genesee, Eye Flour 4 25 a 6 25. Corn Meal 3 25 a 3 17 for Jersey. Grain—Wheat 1 56 a 1 70 for inferior to good red, 1 93 for white. Rye 1 00 for inferior, 1 10 for prime, Barley 1 23 a 1 28. Oats 38 a 41c. for Jersey, 42 a 44c. for State, 46 a 47c. for Chicago. Corn 61 a 65c. for Southern, 62 a 64c. for White and Yellow. Provisions—Pork 15 00 for prime, 16 56 for mess, 18 25 a 18 75 for country prime, 2 25 a 10 75 for country mess, Lard 10c. dressed Hogs 8 a 9c. Butter 1 20c. for Ohio, 20 a 24c. for State, 24 a 26c. for prime. Cheese 8 a 10c. Potatoes—25 a 1 37 per bush. for Western Red, 1 50 a 1 75 for N. J. Mercers, 1 87 a 2 12 for N. J. Carters. Apples—1 25 a 2 00 per bush. for common, 2 50 a 2 75 for Greenings, 2 50 a 3 00 for Spitzenbergs, Dried Apples 5c.

MARRIED.

In Willing, Allegheny Co., N. Y., Nov. 14th, 1855, by D. P. Miller, Esq., LYMAN L. TRASK, of Willing, to Miss MARGARET E. HUNGERFORD, of Burdell, Allegheny Co., N. Y. In Verona, N. Y., on the evening of April 3, 1856, by Eld. D. P. Curtis, Mr. HENRY BURDICK to Miss ELIZA WARNER, all of Verona. In Leonardsville, March 29th, by Elder W. B. Maxson, Mr. BENJAMIN ADAMS to Miss SARAH D. GRANTS, all of N. Y. In Brookfield, Madison Co., N. Y., March 30, by Eld. L. M. Cottrell, Mr. GEORGE F. DENISON to Miss LAURA A. BURDICK, both of Brookfield. In Rockville, R. I., March 31st, 1856, at the residence of Eld. P. S. Crandall, and by the same, Mr. RICHARD HARRISON to Miss HARRIET A. BURDICK, all of Ashaway, R. I.

DIED.

On the 23d of February, in Bolivar, Allegheny Co., N. Y., LEASE KESTON, daughter of Ethan Kenyon, Jr., aged 1 year, 8 months, and 8 days. In Rockville, R. I., March 25, 1856, of consumption, HANNAH, daughter of Asa and Sarah Woodman, aged 21 years, 7 months, and 17 days. She left satisfaction to her friends that her change was for the better. In Genesee, N. Y., on the 26th ult., GEORGE PORTER, Jr., in the 45th year of his age. The deceased was one of the excellent of the earth; and in his death, not only his family and the community in which he lived, but the 1st Seventh-day Baptist Church of Genesee, of which he was a member, has sustained a loss, which can be repaired only by the power that wrought effectually in him, to make him what he was—a devotedly pious man. He loved Zion, and prayed for her welfare. He delighted in the ordinances of God's house, and was ever ready to bear his part in sustaining the spiritual as well as the temporal interests of the Church. Modest and retiring in his habits, he made but little stir in the world, but the silent influence of his example created for him a name "better than precious ointment." He has gone to enjoy "A long eternity of love Formed for the good alone." In Plainfield, N. J., on the 31st inst., SIMON F. EARLE, aged 64 years. He embraced religion in early life, and became a member of the First Baptist Church. During his connection with that church he was an active member. He was the second Seventh-day Baptist that located in Plainfield, and became one of the members of the Church when constituted in that place. He was always an active, praying member, and bore his part in sustaining the institutions of religion.

LETTERS.

S S Griswold, A A Lewis, V Hall, Abel Stillman, M A Rogers, L M Cottrell, L R Babcock, Clark Saunders, S Maxson, J C Green, D P Curtis, A H Lewis, S A Champlin, A Saunders, G W Post, N Vars, W B Maxson, D S Monroe, L Jones, A A Lewis (send them on.) RECEIPTS. All payments for publications of the Society are acknowledged from week to week in the Recorder. Persons sending money by mail, which is not duly acknowledged, should give us early notice of the omission. FOR THE SABBATH RECORDER: S A Champlin, Westery, R I \$2 00 to vol. 12 No. 52 H C Pierce, Fairfax, V 1 00 12 44 Joseph Bart, Bridgeton, N J 2 62 12 52 A Saunders, Hauden, Kansas 2 00 13 43 D S Monroe, Wallsville 1 00 12 37 Francis Tallett, South Otseic 2 00 13 26 John J Tallett, 2 00 13 41 Russell Babcock, Scio 2 00 12 52 Jared Stillman, Walling 2 00 13 17 Nelson Clarke, Leonardsville 2 00 13 18 J V Greenman, 2 00 13 52 FOR THE SABBATH-SCHOOL VISITOR: J C Smith, for Sab Sch at Plainfield, N J \$12 00 J C Green, Independence, 3 00 F Tallett and J J Tallett, 25c. each 50 WILLIAM M. ROGERS, Treasurer.

Eastern Association—Executive Committee. THE Executive Committee of the Eastern Association are requested to meet at the lecture room of the Seventh-day Baptist meeting house in Pavcutt Village, R. I., on Wednesday, the 30th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. Those churches which have not reported to the Corresponding Secretary how much they will raise for missionary purposes the present year, are requested to do so previous to said meeting. S. S. Griswold, Clerk of Ex. Com.

Hudson River Railroad. ON and after Monday, Jan. 21, 1856, the trains will leave Chambers-st. station as follows: Express Train 7 A. M., connecting with Northern and Western Trains. Through Way Train, 12 M. Express Train 5 P. M. For Poughkeepsie, 9 A. M. and 3.30 P. M. For Peekskill, 9.30 A. M. For Sing Sing, 4 P. M. For the Sing Sing and Peekskill Station at the Way Station. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher, and 31st streets. NO TRAIN ON SUNDAY. M. L. SYKES, Jr., Superintendent.

Every Reader WILL PLEASE notice the advertisement descriptive of MR. SEARS'S PICTORIAL FAMILY BIBLE, and send for the Printed Catalogue of all our Illustrated Bibles. 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.

Any person wishing to embark in the enterprise, will risk little by sending to the Publisher \$25, for which he will receive sample copies of the various works, (at wholesale prices,) carefully boxed, insured, and directed, affording a very liberal per centage to the Agent for his trouble. With these he will soon be able to ascertain the most saleable and order accordingly. Address (post paid) ROBERT SEARS, Publisher, 181 William Street, New York.

Merchant Tailoring Establishment. THE subscriber, having sold his interest in the firm of A. D. Tisworth & Co., of Plainfield, and located himself at the corner of Fulton and Pearl streets, New York, as Merchant Tailor and Manufacturer of all kinds of Clothing, would respectfully invite his friends, and as many others as feel disposed to study economy, to give him a call, feeling assured that his experience in the business will enable him to do better for his customers than they can do for themselves. He will employ the best of workmen, and give to the business his whole attention. All orders respectfully solicited, address the subscriber (post paid) ROBERT SEARS, 181 William Street, New York.

Seventh-day Baptist Publishing Soc.'s Publications. The Sabbath Recorder, Published Weekly. Terms—\$2 00 per Annum, in Advance. The Sabbath Recorder is devoted to the exposition and vindication of the views and movements of the Seventh-day Baptist Denomination. It aims to promote vital piety and vigorous benevolence action, at the same time that it urges obedience to the commandments of God and the faith of Jesus. Its columns are open to the advocacy of all reformatory measures which seem likely to improve the condition of society, diffuse knowledge, reclaim the inebriate, and enfranchise the enslaved. In its Literary and Intelligence Departments, we take to furnish matter adapted to the wants and tastes of every class of readers. As a Religious and Family Newspaper, it is intended that the Recorder shall rank among the best. Published Monthly. Terms per annum—Invariably in Advance: One copy, sent by mail, 10 cents; Five copies to one address, 50 cents; Twenty copies to one address, 2 00; Fifty copies to one address, 5 00; One hundred copies to one address, 10 00; Forty copies to one address, 5 00.

The Sabbath-School Visitor, Published Quarterly. Terms—\$1 00 a Year, 25 Cents a Number. Each number of the Memorial will contain a lithographic portrait of a Seventh-day Baptist preacher, together with a variety of historical, biographical, and statistical matter, designed to excite the rise, progress, and present condition of the Seventh-day Baptist Denomination. Woodcuts of meeting-houses will be introduced from time to time in connection with the history of the churches. The first, second, and third volumes of the Memorial—being for the years 1852, 53, and 54—have been bound, for the subscription price and the cost of binding.

The Carol: A Collection of original and selected Music and Hymns, for the use of Sabbath-Schools, Social Religious Meetings, and Families. Compiled by Leucina Chardall. 128 pages octavo; price 35 cents per copy. The Carol is designed principally for Sabbath-Schools, and contains Music and Hymns adapted to all ordinary occasions, and to such special occasions as the sickness of teachers, funerals, anniversaries, &c. A number of pieces suitable to social and public worship, together with a few Temperance Songs, are included in the book. It contains 93 Hymns, and 156 hymns. Orders and remittances for the above should be addressed to the General Agent, GEORGE B. URRY, No. 9 Spruce-st., New York.

Savery's Temperance Hotel AND TELEGRAPH DINING SALOON, No. 14 Beekman Street, N. Y. KEPT ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN. MEALS AT ALL HOURS OF THE DAY. LODGING ROOMS, From \$2 to \$3 per Week, or 50 Cts. per Night. B. L. SAWYER, Supr. JOHN S. SAWYER, Proprietor.

Allied Highland Water-Cure. THIS establishment for the cure of Chronic Diseases, is conducted by H. P. BURDICK, M. D. The facilities in this "Cure" for the successful treatment of Diseases of the Liver, Spine, Nerves, Female Diseases, Bronchitis, Incurable Consumption, &c., are not excelled in any establishment. Patients will benefit of skillful Homoeopathic prescriptions—an advantage found in but few "Water-Cures." Especial attention will be given to diseases commonly called surgical cases, such as Hip Disease, White Swellings, Cancers, (in their early stages,) and Caries and Necrosis of bone. Connected with the establishment is a Dental Shop, and all the necessary attention will be attended to. BURDICK, N. Y.

To Persons out of Employment. An Elegant Gift for a Father to present to his Family. Send for a copy, and try it among your friends. WANTED—AGENTS TO CIRCULATE SEARS'S LARGE TYPE QUARTO BIBLE, For Family Use, entitled, THE PEOPLE'S PICTORIAL DOMESTIC BIBLE. This useful Book is destined, if we can form an opinion from the Notices in the press, to have an unprecedented circulation in every section of our wide-spread continent, and to form a distinct era in the history of our works. It will, no doubt, in a few years become THE FAMILY BIBLE OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE. The most liberal remuneration will be allowed to all persons who may be pleased to procure subscribers to the above. From 50 to 100 copies may be circulated and sold in each of the principal cities and towns of the Union. IT WILL BE SOLD BY SUBSCRIPTION ONLY. Application should be made at once, as the field will be soon occupied. Persons wishing to act as Agents, and do a safe business, can send for a specimen copy. On receipt of the established price, Six Dollars, the PICTORIAL FAMILY BIBLE, with a well-bound Subscription Book, will be carefully boxed, and forwarded per express, at our risk and expense, to any central town or village in the United States, excepting those of California, Oregon, and Texas. Orders respectfully solicited. For further particulars, address the subscriber (post paid) ROBERT SEARS, 181 William Street, New York.

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