

The Sabbath Recorder.

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

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The Sabbath Recorder.

CHRISTMAS IN GERMANY.

Read at a Public Exercise in Alfred Academy, by a German lady.

Would it weary you, kind hearer, to accompany the humble stranger on a five-minute visit to her own native country? No; methinks I can read the ready consent in your smiling eyes. Let us then take wings for our airy trip, and with more than lightning's speed fly away, leaving behind us America's blessed soil, and crossing the boundless plains of Old Neptune's realm, alight in one of Germany's neat thriving towns. It is the day before Christmas—a day of immense preparation, of extensive business. The spacious Square of the place has been converted into one great bazaar, where booth on booth, in endless rows, exhibit all the imaginable varieties of articles that administer to man's comfort, or that ingenious fancy could construct to please the sense of luxury. Yonder, huge cart-loads of young evergreen trees offer an ample supply of the most indispensable thing for the coming event, the celebrated Christmas-tree; here confectioners have arranged their stores most temptingly; eatables in every shape and quality are exposed to view, calculated to satisfy the numerous wants of the wealthy epicure, as well as to supply the humble table of the needy day-laborer and the frugal mechanic.

While hundreds and thousands are crowding here, admiring and criticising, buying and selling, we will take a walk through the streets. There is a certain air of expectation on every countenance that meets us, most so on the happy faces of those little boys, who, freed from school, wander about in groups, with beaming eyes, and roses on their cheeks, that bloom only the more gaily in the biting December frost. The ice-sheeted river, where the joyous skaters' shouts have been daily resounding, is vacant and still to-day; the merry boys have other interests at present to occupy their attention. But where are their sisters? Do not think it is the cold weather that keeps them at home around the stove, when there is so much splendor to be seen abroad. Such are not our German girls; yet, if you could look into the interior of their dwellings, in some unobserved corner, some back room, you would find them, their little hands busily stitching away on some piece of needlework, that is to pass to-morrow evening as a gift of affection into parent's, brother's, or sister's hand. All are so eager, not only to enjoy the pleasure of receiving, but also to taste of the higher bliss of making others glad.

But we wander on. Now and then we pass a baker's house, known by the atmosphere of sweet spicy odors lingering around it. Here is to-day the place of common resort for anxious householders, who, having mixed and prepared the rich Christmas cakes, with due care and attention, now are watching, pale with excitement, the experienced master of the oven, till his momentous, "It is done," causes their hearts to leap with satisfaction, in seeing the heated vault give forth its contents, fragrant and feather light, and deliciously gold-brown, but modifies their pride when their work does not come out perfect from the fire proof. You may smile, ladies, at the importance attached to so simple an affair as the baking of sweet-cakes, but let me tell you, that Germany's sons and daughters are not nourished generally by so sumptuous meals as this land affords, where milk and honey flow, and only during the preparation for festivals like this, the skill of householders in the higher branches of baking is called into exercise.

However, we cannot stop! Day has been sinking, meanwhile. Leaving the crowding throng before the lighted market houses to its excitement, we will enter some family circle. The supper table has just been cleared; the mother, looking weary with the day's toil, is reclining in an easy chair, patting a couple of little flaxen heads resting on her knee, the older boys and girls standing aside, with knowing looks and mysterious whispers. All at once a rap at the door starts the little company—another, and the door flies open, and a being enters. Ah! that cannot be human, draped in shining robes, sparkling and glittering with golden stars, flowing tresses, adorned with a dazzling crown or flowery wreath. All this is too bright to belong to man or woman. O, and there! Now we discover the large snowy wings! Why, it must be the herald of the Holy Christ, announcing his coming. With gentle words, and a melodious voice, that sounds after all very much like aunt's, whose absence from the circle is hardly noticed, the angel steps up to the little ones, and admonishing them to be good children, distributes between them the sweet things contained in a little basket on her arm; then, advising them to go to bed, no, disappears again, the children to obey and withdraw with throbbing hearts to their couches. And now begins, for mother, father, and aunt, who has made her appearance again, another task, that of embellishing the Christmas-tree. Box after box, full of gilded apples and nuts, of rosy, green and

blue wax candles, of candy formed in stars and crosses, of little bright-colored silken nets containing some pretty trinket, and many other things, is emptying its riches upon the green branches, until, finally, long after midnight, when all is disposed of, the splendid tree is taken into the parlor, the door locked, and its key safely entombed in mother's pocket. Then all retire. The next morning finds the younger inmates of the house up bright and early, with the difficult task before them of spending the hours until night, not knowing how. More than twenty times their tiny feet are tripping up to the parlor door, where ma is so everlasting long in cleaning the room, as she told them; but vain are their endeavors to get admission into this sanctuary, and they must go back without relief for their restless impatience, while the good mother within is passing to and fro, ordering and arranging the various gifts for each in their proper place; there adding some plossing present; here setting forth to better advantage some valuable piece. Only when a final view shows her that all is very good, she leaves the room; and now servant girls and boys must be fleet messengers to fulfill her biddings, for one basket after another, loaded with red-cheeked apples, sweet cakes, and some useful article of apparel, is sent away to the hut of the poor, or even into the dungeon's cell, to light up with its rays of joy the mournful night of their unfortunate inmates. O! if she had the power, she would not have one eye to-night bedewed with tears of sorrow for its forlorn, friendless situation. With weary body, but a heart rejoicing in the work of charity, the call to the supper table greets her ear with welcome sound, yet the tempting dishes displayed there are not fully appreciated to-night by those who at other times were their most enthusiastic admirers, for, as soon as the last morsel is hurriedly swallowed, the children hasten away to Christmas meeting. Provided with lanterns of colored glass in fantastic shapes, the joyful throng, swelling from house to house, is floating on towards the old gothic church, which, illumined brightly from base to top of the steeple, is calling aloud with its brazen voice for its youthful visitors. On entering, an ocean of light streams through the interior of the majestic temple; its many galleries, to the giddy height of the uppermost one, are trimmed with an unbroken line of lamps and beaming countenances; its towering pillars entwined by garlands of evergreen. Now the organ commences, with its deep tones, gradually swelling into triumphant anthems, to send out the sentiment of joy that is thrilling every heart; a chorus of voices, silver, clear, and pure, is warbling again the glorious message of Heaven to Earth, that message which eighteen hundred years ago came softly down over the moonlit hills of Palestine, proclaiming, "Peace on earth, and good will towards man!" and after being thus prepared to receive the word of the gospel, the congregation is now addressed from the pulpit by the pastor, who in short and simple discourse, adapted to the capacities of his youthful hearers, reminds them of that great event which this day is to commemorate—how the principle of Love Divine came down from Heaven to live with sinful, wretched men, to drive away darkness and strife, and regain for earth's tenants their lost home in the blessed mansions above. He exhorts them to sincere faith in the doctrines of that Jesus, in whose worship millions of voices are now chanting praises, to love to man and action obedient thereto—then a closing hymn—and the audience is dismissed.

But in passing through the portals of the church, its radiance seems to wander with them, for without, too, is a flood of light, breaking from every window, every house, and the lighted Christmas-trees, as signals for waiting joys, provided by their earthly parents, invite the children to their respective homes, while at the same time they are spell-bound by glorious tones of music, pouring down from the steeple's gallery upon the night air, softened by the distance. Finally, they die away, like angels' whispers, and now the feet of the little men cannot carry them fast enough for their wishes; they hasten, faster, faster; they seem to fly; now rushing up the steps, breaking through the door, and they stand before the splendor! All is brilliancy! All is joy! Its beams are reflected from the children's faces upon their manifold gifts. Triumphantly stands, in the midst of all, the magnificent tree, with its golden fruits; the infant stretches out its hand longing after its brightness, while the others are yet wondering at the magic scene, hardly venturing to come nearer. But the mother invites, and now they examine, and now they find, and swarming through the room, each prize his portion the best, make it resound with their shouts. Grandpa, looking on smilingly, seems to grow young again with the children; on his knees the girls are trying their splendid playthings or dressing their pretty dolls, while the boys are pointing out to him proudly the merits of their presents. In the joyous commotion pervading the whole circle, the father even forgets to think over any more calculatingly the greatness of the sum spent in buying all these riches. All are so happy! Finally, when the first outburst of delight has subsided, the children come, joined together, uttering their thanks to the givers of so much good, and timidly present the humble tokens of their love to "Pa" and "Ma," rewarded by their kisses. Long after the usual hour for retiring, the merry band is kept up by the excitement, and even when stretched on their beds, bright plans for the enjoyment of the holy-days flow through their souls and beautify their dreams.

O for the merry, merry Christmas, shining like morning's rosy lustre upon the dreary night of winter!

THE GRAVE WATCHERS.

I love the stars, for they alone
Will watch our graves when we are gone;
Through the lone midnight, still and deep,
When mortal eyes are closed in sleep,
And gloom and darkness hover round
The little unprotected mound,
Telling the sleeper's name and age,
Our hopes, our fears, our fancies fled;
Then they each night will wake and bend
Above our graves, like watchful friends.

There, planted by some friendly hand,
Perhaps a weeping tree may stand,
Or fragrant flower, whose falling leaf
Emblems our life—as frail, as brief—
Or marble slab, with snowy page,
Telling the sleeper's name and age,
To heedless strangers lowering night,
Who'll read it with no tear, no sigh,
And lightly from the mound depart,
That swells above our once warm heart.

Though friends awhile may dress the spot,
They too will die and be forgot;
The snowy slab, with moss o'ergrown,
By rolling years will be o'erthrown—
The sheltering tree, so wide and high,
Affection plucked, will die;
Nor mound, nor aught be left to show
Where silently we sleep below.

Then, when have fled long changing years,
Nor stone, nor tree, nor mound appears,
To turn the busy feet away
That trample on our voiceless clay;
When not one soul on earth so wide
Shall know that we have lived and died—
Then those same stars on which we gaze,
Still in the heavens, as now, will blaze;
Still, from the midnight deep so blue,
Our unmarked resting place will view—
While time endures, each stilly night
They'll look from yonder azure height
On our forgotten graves, and bend
Above our sleep, like faithful friend.

From the Christian Watchman and Reflector.

IS SPIRITUALISM A NEW GOSPEL?

Has Spiritualism revealed a new gospel to man? Have its teachers outgrown in wisdom the disciples of the Nazarene? Will a brighter future open in the social and religious history of the race, if Judge Edmonds and Prof. Hare supplant Paul and John as new apostles sent by God, and invested with higher authority?

Such questions occur to every thoughtful man, as he listens to the confident tone and sanguine predictions of this newest school of philosophy. They are pertinent questions, whose direct significance cannot be overlooked, or evaded. If the professed revelations of spiritualism are reliable, it is a new gospel, as unlike the gospel of Jesus as is the Koran of Mahomet, or the Shasters of Brahminism. The only point of perfect harmony between them is the existence of a spiritual world. If these revelations are reliable, the apostles are convicted of teaching radical error; they were either impostors or enthusiasts; and the Christian world has been misled by false doctrine, and can only hope to enter upon a general social reformation when relieved from the fatal incubus by the light of the new faith. It is useless, it is dishonest, to shuffle over this issue, or attempt to put the new wine into the old bottles. The Bible and the oracles of spiritualism are in open and hopeless contradiction—as wide asunder as the poles; patch-work between the two is impossible. "No man can serve two masters," and a candid mind must either abandon the Bible or the "New Harmonies."

What, then, one asks with solicitude, are the credentials of the new religion? What are its fruits? It may not be wise to refuse it a hearing, or to scout its pretensions without examination. It claims to unfold important truths, to convert skeptics to an unwavering faith in a spiritual world, to enforce a lofty philanthropy, and proclaim a universal brotherhood, and it appeals to wonderful physical phenomena in proof of its authority. Nor can it be denied that it has gathered a large band of disciples, many of them persons of large intelligence and high cultivation, whose earnest convictions demand respectful consideration.

Of the physical phenomena we express no opinion. They have greatly multiplied, both in numbers and variety, since their first beginning in the faint knockings of Rochester, or the malicious pranks of the Stratford spirits. If they have a spiritual origin, we must conclude, either that the spirits improve in capacity and facilities of manifesting their presence by long practice, or that a new tribe of spirits more intelligent and powerful have supplanted the old, as the genie of the lamp were mightier than the genie of the ring, in the Arabic fable of Aladdin. The new spirits achieve singular feats. They lift heavy tables and living persons to the ceiling without hands; take bedsteads and pianos to pieces in a breath; play on musical instruments, (in the dark,) and write philosophy, theology, poetry, and fiction, without apparent mental effort on the part of the human medium. We will not question the reality of such phenomena, or their seeming supernatural character, though we have never witnessed them, but accept the evidence of numerous and reliable witnesses. Nor do we attempt to explain them, but place them in the same category as the mysteries of Egyptian and Indian magic, and of Salem witchcraft. Their origin may be purely physical, the manifestation of subtle laws yet unknown, and we await in patience a wider and more accurate induction, and a thorough scientific analysis.

But of the doctrines emanating from the new school, we are free to speak. We have not been hasty in our judgment, nor condemned them unheard, believing with Ga-

mael, that if the work and counsel were of God it would stand, and if not, it would come to naught. After long and patient waiting, after listening to numerous utterances from the hierophants of the system, purporting to speak in the name of the eminent dead, it is not presumptuous or immodest to express a decided opinion of their nature and tendency.

1. We do not believe in their professed origin. We have not the smallest faith that any of these utterances came from the spirits in whose name they speak. Every cultivated mind rejects with instinctive horror the belief that men like Bacon, and Newton, and Webster, and Franklin, should become in the world of spirits mere puppets for a showman like Barnum, and dance attendance upon the call of every needy adventurer, who makes a trade of spiritualism to retrieve his broken fortunes. If the spiritual world furnishes no better employment than rapping on tables, or spelling out names with solemn tediousness to gratify human curiosity, we should prefer annihilation to immortality. For every convert to a spiritual faith made by such painful exhibitions, ten intelligent minds would be driven into the grossest materialism.

2. These spiritual communications reveal no new truth. They can tell people's ages with singular accuracy, and call up reminiscences that have long lost distinctness in the memory. They give at times curious expositions and illustrations of old and familiar truths, but into the vast and dim region of unexplored truth, from which they might be expected to draw largely, they shed no ray of light. Whenever they have attempted to make known facts, which admitted of verification, as in the case of Sir John Franklin or Dr. Kane, or to declare occurrences transpiring at the moment in distant lands, they have forfeited all confidence, and have proved false prophecies, emanating from lying spirits. If the revelations capable of being tested, are worthless, who can place confidence in those that are beyond such scrutiny?

3. The communications professing to come from distinguished spirits are of the most driving character. We have read scores of revelations purporting to come from the eminent dead, but have never found one worthy of a second reading. They do not contain even a grain of wheat in a bushel of chaff. Philosophers, like Bacon and Franklin, noted for clearness of thought and terseness of style, degenerate into unintelligible mystics; and preachers, like Edwards and Calvin, conspicuous for nervous and compact logic, indulge in empty rant and jargon. The chirography of these communications is often a perfect fac-simile of the hand of the departed; but the sentiments embodied are a libel upon their memory, and if sent from the spirit world, only indicate a strange imbecility, and an entrance upon second childhood.

4. The revelations are contradictory and unreliable. These revelations vary strangely in precise accordance with the temperament, and religious faith, or wishes, of the medium through whom they are transmitted. An orthodox believer generally receives replies of the most orthodox character, even if he interrogates the spirits of Swedenborg or Channing, Hume or Tom Paine; while a skeptic proclaims the wildest heresies from the lips of Calvin, Luther, and Augustine. Nay, two mediums of opposite religious belief may interrogate successively the same spirit, and receive replies diametrically opposed. Every sect in existence can obtain confirmation of its peculiar tenets by utterances from the spirit world. The spirits either aim to please their questioners, or take a malicious pleasure in perplexing them, or there are many lying spirits everywhere present, and palming themselves off as the shades of great men, and answering in their stead. As the most eminent spiritualists have been often judged upon by these deceivers, and even Judge Edmonds confesses it is impossible to detect their falsehoods, those who rely upon their guidance are liable to the fate of blind followers of the blind, and will probably be bemired in the ditch.

But this tampering with the mysteries of the unseen world has not only failed of good results, it has yielded a plentiful harvest of pernicious fruits.

1. It has sapped the faith of many Christian disciples. The process has been gradual and almost imperceptible. A morbid curiosity has lured them on with a singular fascination. They neglected the Bible to pore over spiritual papers; have become more interested in the meetings of the "circles" than the meetings of the church, and have formed habits of daily intimacy with spiritualists rather than with their brethren and sisters. They anticipated no harm, until startled by discovering their want of faith in truths always revered and held sacred, and then drifted slowly into open unbelief.

2. It has driven many into insanity. God has wisely erected impassable barriers between the world of living men and the world of spirits, and has forbidden the indulgence of that morbid curiosity which seeks to pry into the mysteries of the future. His word condemns all resort to witches, sorcerers, or the like spiritual mediums, and His providence clearly confirms and seals this prohibition. There may be found in many homes darkened by an ever-present sorrow, and in asylums for the insane scattered through our land, the distinct hand-writing of God upon the wall, testifying that they who will be wise above what is written, must incur the peril of shattered minds, wrecked by their unhalloved curiosity.

3. It tends to licentiousness. The voluptuous tendencies of the system are already visible in the lives of some of its disciples. With them the flower has matured to fruit, and they have excited general public odium by their daring violation of divine laws and social morals. The doctrine of elective affinities, more bluntly called free love, removes all barriers to sensual indulgence, and opens the floodgates of licentiousness. The force of habit, good character long established, and the pressure of public opinion, may preserve the great body of spiritualists from the inherent tendencies of the system, but we have no doubt that a large community, isolated

like the Mormons of Utah, removed from the restraints of civil law and of Christian society, and composed like them of rude and uncultivated minds, would soon fall into the same excess of rioting as that ill-fated community.

Our advice, therefore, to all Christian families, and to our readers generally, is, let these things alone. Touch not, taste not, handle not the fatal delusion—in total abstinence is the only safety. God has shed all needful light upon the secrets of the future world, and it is perilous to pry into mysteries over which he has drawn the veil. Until spiritualism unfolds a coherent system of truth superior to the revealed word, and resting upon better evidences, until it repudiates with loathing the lax social morals involved in the tenets of free love, every healthy mind and pure heart should shun its embraces as the contagion of a moral pestilence.

LAST OF JOHN WESLEY.

The Rev. John Mitford says, that in the last drive he ever took with Samuel Rogers, when returning by the city road, the poet pulled the check-string opposite to the Bunhill fields burying-ground, and then desired his friend to go out, "You see that chapel opposite; go and look carefully at the house which stands there to the left of it, and then come back and get in." This duly performed, he said: "When I was a young man in a banking house, and my father lived at Newington, I used every day, in going to the city, to pass by this place. One day, on returning, I saw a number of respectable persons of both sexes assembled here, all well dressed, in mourning, and with very serious looks and behaviour. The door of the house was opened, and they entered it in pairs. I thought that without impropriety I might join them, so we all walked up stairs, and came to a drawing-room, in the midst of which was a table; on this table lay the body of a person dressed in a clergyman's robes, with bands, and his grey hair shading his face on either side. He was of small stature, and his countenance looked like wax. We all walked round the table, so of the party most affected, with our eyes fixed upon the venerable figure that lay before us; and, as we moved on, others came up and succeeded us in like manner. After we had gone the round of the table in our lingering procession, we descended as we came. The person that lay before us was the celebrated John Wesley, and at the earnest request of his congregation, they were permitted to take this pathetic and affectionate farewell of their beloved pastor."

RELIGIOUS LIBERTY IN TURKEY.

We subjoin a few extracts from the Imperial Firman of the Turkish Sovereign, guaranteeing liberty of opinion and worship to all his subjects. This extraordinary decree marks an era in the history of the Turkish empire. If duly sustained, it will effect a moral revolution. It was published in Constantinople on the 18th of February, placed in the hands of the Sultan's principal officers, and measures were taken for translating it into the different languages spoken in Turkey, and circulating it in every part of the kingdom. In this firman the Sultan says:—"By the efforts of my subjects and those of my Allies, the external relations of my Government have acquired a new force, and I wish now likewise to augment its strength in the interior, and to make all my subjects happy, for, united, as they are, by their common sacrifices and their patriotism, they are all equal in my eyes; my will is, therefore, that the following points be rigorously enforced:—"I confirm all the assurances given by the Hatti Sheriff of Gulhane, as to the security of the lives, the property, and honor of all classes of my subjects, without distinction of rank or religion, and I will that these assurances be minutely observed.

"A council chosen by the clergy and laity of the Christian and other communities, will be entrusted with the direction of the national affairs of the community.

"No objection will be made to repairing the churches, schools, hospitals and cemeteries in the different towns, villages and hamlets, according to the primitive design which may still exist. If it becomes necessary to erect new ones, and the patriarchs or chiefs of the communities approve it, the plan will be submitted to the Sublime Porte, in order that I may give my sovereign approbation for its erection, or else that the objections to which it is open might be made against it.

"If in some places there is a community quite isolated—such as is to say, without people belonging to another religion—such a community may celebrate publicly its religious ceremonies. But in places inhabited by people belonging to different religions, each may in its own quarter, adapting itself to the above named principle, repair its proper churches, schools, hospitals and cemeteries.

"As to building a new edifice, the Patriarch and Synod will demand the permission of the Sublime Porte, which will be accorded if there are no internal political considerations which prevent it. But whatever is done in these matters, should always be done in a spirit of charity and tolerance.

"Energetic measures will be taken to insure the freest possible exercise of every religion.

"All epithets and distinctions which could tend to show a difference between one class of my subjects as the lower, and another as the higher one, are for ever abolished from all the documents of my Imperial Chancery. It is likewise strictly forbidden to officials and private individuals to use offensive and dishonoring terms, and the offenders will be punished.

"As all religions can be exercised freely, no one will be molested on account of his religion, and no one forced to change his religion.

"As the choice of those employed depends on my Imperial will, all my subjects will be received for officers according to their capacities, and if they satisfy the conditions

demanding by the regulations of the Imperial schools—namely, if they are of a proper age, and pass the prescribed examinations, they will be admitted likewise into the military offices.

"Besides, each community is free to erect schools for arts and sciences.

"In order to combine humanity with justice, the state of the prisons and other places of detention will be ameliorated, and regulations made as to the detention of those condemned for smaller crimes."

FONDNESS OF GREAT MEN FOR CHILDREN.

Richter says that the man is to be shunned who does not love the society of children. Henry IV. was passionately fond of them, and delighted in their gambols and little caprices. One day, when crawling round his room on all fours, on his hands and knees, with the Dauphin on his back and the other children about him, urging the King to gallop in imitation of the horse, an Ambassador suddenly entered and surprised the royal family in the midst of their fun. Henry, without rising to his feet, asked:

"Have you children, Mr. Ambassador?"

"Yes, sir."

"In that case I proceed with the sport," replied the King.

The Duke of Wellington was extremely fond of children, and was a general favorite with them. He enjoyed their gambols, took part in them, and was constantly presenting them with little keepsakes and presents. The opera was his chief amusement, and he was a frequenter of both houses, as well as of the ancient and first class concerts.

Leibnitz used to pass months together in his study, engaged with his laborious investigations. At such times his only relaxation consisted in collecting about him in his study children of both sexes, whom he watched, and sometimes he took part in their frolics. Seated in his easy chair, he delighted to observe their lively movements, to listen to their conversation, and to observe their several dispositions; and when his soul had sufficiently enjoyed the innocent spectacle, he would dismiss the children with sweetmeats, and return to his studies with renewed energy.

Louis Racine says of his father, that he took part in all the children's sports. "I remember a procession we once had," says he in his Memoirs, "in which my sisters played the part of the clergy, I was the curate, and the author of Athalia, singing in chorus with us, carried the cross."

Napoleon, like Wellington, was fond of children. He used to take the infant King of Rome in his arms, and standing in front of a mirror with him, there made the oddest grimaces in the glass. At breakfast he would take the child upon his knee, dip his finger in the sauce, and dab his face with it; the child's governess scolded, the Emperor laughed, and the child, almost always pleased, appeared to delight in the rough caresses of his father. Those who on such occasions had a favor to solicit from the Emperor were almost sure of being favorably received.

SELFISHNESS AT HOME.

The following extract from the N. Y. Evangelist contains much wholesome truth:—

"Many people who are liberal and generous in large things, are very mean and selfish in small ones. They do not notice the fault in themselves, and so they think that others do not see it. Perhaps they are not guilty of any gross wickedness. Yet, in a thousand little ways, they show that they think chiefly of their own comfort, and very little of the comfort of others. For example, such a man will require the domestic arrangements to conform to his convenience. The meals must be ready at the hour which suits his pleasure. All the family must wait for him, but he waits for no one. He must have the best room in the house, most steep in the best bed, sit in the best chair, and have the first reading of the newspaper!"

Many a man, who passes for a very respectable character, seldom thinks of the comfort of his wife. So long as she does not complain, he takes it for granted that she is happy. Of course she must be. She has a home, and what more does a woman want? Though her life passes without one word of affection or tenderness; though her mind is left without education, and her heart without that sympathy which is to it the water of life—still he cares not, so long as he has his newspaper and his cigar! That quick perception of her secret, unexpressed feelings; that delicate attention to her slightest wishes; which makes the poetry and the happiness of life, he dreams not of.

Children, too, he finds a great encumbrance. They are in the way. He is willing to pay money to send them to school. But to have them always about him, taking up his time when he is absorbed in business, is too much. He never pauses to think whether they are well or badly educated. Thus he is wrapped up in his selfish schemes and projects, and makes no real sacrifice of time or thought for the improvement of those whom he is bound to love and cherish."

CHRIST AND HIM CRUCIFIED.—"I want to know more about Christ," said a guilty man, lying in our city prison under sentence of death, to a minister of the Gospel who visited him. "Tell me all about Christ," said he with great earnestness. As what passed at this interview with the murderer was related on the same evening at a prayer meeting by the minister who visited him, the solemn inquiry was suggested to the writer, "Do ministers of Christ in these days preach enough about Christ? Do they glory in preaching Christ crucified?" It would be well if these questions were allowed to produce such an effect as would cause reform in this matter. True, all who are sinners are not like this guilty man, under the condemnation of violated human law, but they are of the Divine law, from which they cannot escape, unless they know "except they are taught!"

General Intelligence.

Proceedings in Congress last Week.

SECOND-DAY, APRIL 14. In the SENATE, a petition was read from Col. Lane in relation to Kansas matters, the discussion of which occupied the whole day. The petition states that the General Assembly of the Provisional State of Kansas appointed a committee to draft a memorial asking Congress to admit Kansas into the Union with the Tobeke Constitution. The committee reported a rough draft which unanimously passed each house, but though correct in matter of fact, it was deemed by members as crude and prolix in phraseology, and to remedy those defects it was referred to a committee with power to revise, modify and correct it, and to prepare three copies, one for each house of Congress, and one for the people of the United States. Such revision was accordingly made. Mr. Lane prays the Senate to receive the memorial, being the same as that heretofore submitted by Mr. Cass. The petition was laid on the table.

THIRD-DAY, APRIL 15. In the SENATE, a bill was reported from the Post Office Committee to encourage new steam navigation lines to provide for the transportation of mails by sea.

In the HOUSE, a bill to facilitate the obtaining of proof in claims against the Government for horses and other property lost in military service, was passed. The Senate's amendment to the Deficiency Appropriation bill, appropriating \$300,000 for continuing the Washington Aqueduct, was rejected.

FOURTH-DAY, APRIL 16. In the SENATE, Mr. Seward presented joint resolutions, providing that uninhabited islands, lying beyond the maritime jurisdiction of nations, which have been or may hereafter be discovered and taken possession of by American citizens, shall become part of the territory of the United States; but the right of property in deposits of guano, etc., shall be vested in the persons who shall have made the discovery. It was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. The bill proposing to remove from circulation the smaller Mexican and Spanish coins, and establishing their value in receipt for Government dues, also providing for the coinage of a new description of cents, was passed.

In the HOUSE, a joint resolution was passed by a small majority, to purchase 15,000 copies of Dr. Kane's narrative, at five dollars per copy, for distribution among the members of Congress, and authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to have appropriate medals prepared. An ineffectual effort was made to have the vote reconsidered.

FIFTH-DAY, APRIL 17. In the SENATE, on motion of Mr. Sumner, the Committee on Commerce was directed to inquire into the character of the Coaly trade. The Bounty Land bill was considered, but was not disposed of.

In the HOUSE, the President was requested to have prepared statements, showing the appropriations and expenditures made during each session of the last three Congresses. The Senate's Fortification bill was tabled, on the ground that it improperly originated in that body.

SIXTH-DAY, APRIL 18. In the SENATE, the Post Office Committee was instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing uniformity of postage throughout the United States. The Committee on Patents were instructed to inquire into the expediency of allowing the inhabitants of the British Provinces the benefits of the Patent Laws, on equal footing with the people of the United States. The bill to authorize the Executive to facilitate the construction of a Railroad and Telegraph line to the Pacific, was advocated in a speech by Mr. Weller, and postponed to the 29th inst.

The House received the report of the Committee on Elections, against the right of B. B. Chasman to a seat, as delegate from Nebraska Territory, and in favor of H. P. Bennett. The Deficiency Bill was reconsidered, without final action.

Both Houses adjourned over to Second-day, to allow members an opportunity to visit the new war steamer Merrimack at Annapolis.

European News.

The U. S. Mail Steamer Baltic, with European news to April 3d, arrived at New York on the 17th.

The Baltic brings the news that Peace was signed at Paris on Sunday, the 30th of March. The event was announced in Paris and London by salvos of artillery. Paris was illuminated, and in England the church bells were pealed. Three or four weeks must elapse ere ratifications of the treaty can be exchanged. Details of adjustment are referred to a Commission. The great event of peace has swallowed up all minor subjects of news.

The Africa arrived at Liverpool at 4 P. M. of Monday, March 31. When off Holyhead, the Africa made a signal to the shore, "No tidings of the Pacific," an announcement which was immediately telegraphed to Liverpool and London, and served to extinguish the hopes of the most sanguine in regard to the safety of the missing ship.

Three Days Later.

The steamship Africa, with three days later news from Europe, arrived at New York on the 19th inst.

The Peace Plenipotentiaries have had one or two informal meetings to settle details. Paris has again been illuminated to celebrate the restoration of peace.

The London evening paper the Sun was seized at the French Post Office, in consequence of its appearing with a black border as a token of mourning for the peace, which it considers disastrous and disgraceful to England. The Daily News and Morning Advertiser were also seized.

Accounts from Cronstadt assert that an squadron was ordered to be got ready by the middle of May, but for what purpose was not publicly known. It was rumored that its object was to convey the Emperor of Russia and one of his brothers on a visit to France and England. This report was strengthened by the fact that orders had been given to en-

gage pilots well acquainted with the coasts of both those countries.

A Brussels journal says that the coronation of the Czar will take place about the 31st of August, and with great pomp.

Advices from the Crimea state that on the night of March 17, a shocking accident occurred on the slope above Kadikoi, in the burning of some wooden huts occupied by men of the commissariat works corps. Notwithstanding prompt assistance, 16 men perished in the flames. They were, doubtless, suffocated by smoke. Their bodies were charred past all chance of recognition.

California News.

The steamer George Law, with nearly half a million of dollars in gold dust on freight, arrived at New York on the 16th inst., bringing two weeks later news from the Pacific coast.

The intelligence from California is meagre. On the 5th of March the Democratic State Convention met in Sacramento city, and elected delegates to attend the approaching Cincinnati Convention. The Convention declared that James Buchanan was their first choice for the Presidency.

Indian troubles still continued to a great extent in Oregon and Washington Territories, and another attack on Seattle was anticipated. On the 15th of March, a party of native Californians and Mexicans started with wagons from San Jose to emigrate to Mexico. They numbered several hundred persons.

The San Francisco Herald says that Guam was visited, on the 23d of September last, by a most terrific tornado or typhoon, accompanied by a slight shock of an earthquake. The storm commenced in the morning, and kept on increasing until 11 P. M., when it burst upon the place with all its power. No tongue can tell nor pen describe the perils of that night. In less than twenty minutes more than eight thousand persons were left without a house or roof to protect them from the fury of the storm. All the houses upon the Island of Guam, with the exception of ten or twelve stone buildings, were destroyed and scattered in every direction. The rain fell in torrents, and as it touched the lips it tasted as salt as though it came from the ocean. Thousands of coco-nut trees, (which is a very tough wood,) laden with fruit, were crushed like so many slender weeds, torn up by the roots and thrown into all shapes. Nearly everything that carried its head above ground was destroyed; and now it is impossible to obtain even an orange, where only a few weeks ago every kind of fruit that grows in a tropical climate was in such profusion that it might have been had for the plucking. It will be a long time before the Island will recover from this severe blow.

FIGHTING IN NICARAGUA.—Immediately after the declaration of war by Costa Rica against Nicaragua, General Walker sent Col. Schlessinger forward with about 400 men, with instructions to enter the Costa Rican territory. It seems now that about the 20th of March this advance detachment encountered a Costa Rican force, numbering some 500 men, under General Mora, and that after a sharp contest of some fifteen minutes' duration, the Nicaraguans were defeated with a loss which has been variously estimated at from twenty to a hundred men. It is also alleged, that nineteen prisoners who fell into the hands of the enemy were immediately shot.

The foregoing is the Costa Rican version of the matter. On the other side, it is asserted in New Orleans, by the agent of the Government of Nicaragua, that the story of the rout of Col. Schlessinger by the Costa Ricans is a falsehood. He says the account received from headquarters is, that Col. Schlessinger had only two hundred and fifty men; that he was attacked by nearly three thousand Costa Ricans, and that he retreated to San Juan.

CONGRESSIONAL EXTRAVAGANCE.—The business of book printing by Congress has at length reached a point of intolerable extravagance, both as to the number and costliness of the documents published. The officers of the army and navy, who are employed on any public service, seem to understand that the most satisfactory proof they can give to Congress of their faithful performance of duty, is in the voluminousness of the reports they present, and the number and beauty of the pictorial illustrations they require. Mr. Nichols, of Ohio, Chairman of the House Committee on Printing, has exhibited three documents in illustration of the wanton excess to which this folly has been carried. The Pacific Railroad Reports, detailing the explorations of the several routes, make six 4to volumes, of which 22,920 copies have been ordered by the two Houses, and the distribution of them will encumber the mails. The whole expense is estimated at \$557,588, of which \$239,200, or 43 per cent., is for the cost of engravings. Commodore Perry's report of the Japan Expedition is to be printed in four quarto volumes, at an expense of \$368,000 for 18,420 copies, of which \$233,400, or 63 per cent., is for engravings. Lieutenant Gills was sent to South America for an astronomical and scientific examination, and his report is to make six volumes, costing \$152,863 for 6,920 copies. [Independent.]

INDIAN TROUBLES IN OREGON.—Among the official documents received from Oregon, is a letter from Joel Palmer, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, who, confirming the statements of Gov. Curry, says "the present difficulty in Southern Oregon is wholly attributable to the acts of the whites," adding:—"I cannot but feel it is our duty to adopt such measures as will tend to secure the lives of these Indians, and maintain the guarantee secured by treaty stipulations. The future will prove that this war has been forced upon these Indians against their will, and that, too, by a set of reckless vagabonds for pecuniary and political objects, sanctioned by a numerous population who regard the Treasury of the United States as a legitimate object of plunder. The Indians in that district have been driven to desperation by acts of cruelty against their people. Treaties have been violated and acts of barbarity committed by those claiming to be citizens, that would disgrace the most barbarous nations of earth. If none but those who perpetrated such acts were to be affected by this war, we might look upon it with indifference; but unhappily this is not the case."

CHINA NEWS.—We have received, via San Francisco, some late and interesting intelligence from China. Sir James Sterling has issued a decree, dated at Hong Kong, by which merchant vessels of all nations shall for the future be protected by British men-of-war in passing from port to port. This move is one of great importance to trading vessels, and it is the only way by which these piratical depredations in the China Seas, of which there have been lately so many examples, can be effectually crushed. It is announced that the prosecution against the U. S. Consul Keenan, for liberating a prisoner, has been abandoned by the Government. Dr. Parker, the U. S. Commissioner, had arrived at Hong Kong, and had commenced his duties by taking a determined stand against the trade in Coolies. A terrible fire had occurred at Macao. Thirteen hundred houses were burnt, at an estimated loss of over a million of dollars.

HANDLING AQUAFORTIS.—From the Boston papers we learn that as some workmen in the employ of Mr. W. C. Carlton, No. 12 Beach street, were in the act of filling a vessel from a carboy of nitric acid or aquafortis, the vessel was accidentally broken, spilling the contents on the floor. Instead of leaving the room, the workmen remained and attempted to absorb the fluid by throwing sawdust upon it. They soon became so affected by inhaling the noxious effluvia, that they were obliged to leave the room. They subsequently repaired to their homes, without making any special complaint, and nothing further was heard of the matter at Mr. Carlton's shop until the following morning, when it was reported that two of the men were dead, and others had become seriously affected.

SUMMARY.

The clipper schooner Falmouth, which was a short time ago seized while passing through the Narrows, by Deputy Marshals De Angeles and Nevins, and brought back to the Navy Yard, on suspicion of being a slave, has been condemned as such, and will be sold, together with her cargo, stores, furniture, sails, rigging, &c., at auction on the 24th inst, for the benefit of the Government and the officers who made the seizure. Her nautical instruments, of which she had a complete set, will also be confiscated. These latter consisted of a superior chronometer, estimated worth \$500; telescope, \$28; with four mariner's compasses—two of them extra; quadrant; sextant; metal frame octant; log glass and slate, and charts of the North and South Atlantic Oceans, and West India Islands, and a Bowditch Navigator.

A very remarkable trial lately occurred in Liverpool, in the course of which it was proved that a respectable merchant, or rather, a merchant of respectable standing in Manchester, named Brennan, having a house in New York, had, for many years, been in the habit of smuggling silk goods into New York in hampers. It seems that he had made an arrangement with a clerk in the employ of the agent of one of the lines of passenger ships, through whose connivance he had been enabled to carry on a very successful business. Three of the hampers having failed to reach their destination, the Manchester merchant brought a suit against the clerk to recover the value of their contents, but was unsuccessful, the Judge declaring that he could not assist anybody in defrauding the Government of the United States.

A dispatch dated Philadelphia, Monday, April 14, 1856, says: Accounts from towns in the vicinity of this city give additional information of the ravages of the tornado. A lady was killed at Westchester by a shutter striking her head while she was endeavoring to close the blinds. An innumerable number of dwellings and barns have been unroofed in every direction. A train of loaded freight cars, standing near the depot of the Pennsylvania Railroad, in West Philadelphia, was blown from the track. Ten loaded cars on the Reading Railroad were driven a hundred yards from the place where they were left, and five of the number were thrown off the track.

The Cincinnati Commercial says that there are rumors of a disagreeable outcome to the recent fugitive slave cases in that city, and the opinion is getting abroad that some people have done considerable "more than their duty" in the premises. The enormous cost of the proceedings has, it is said, startled the Secretary of the United States Treasury from his propriety, and a special agent of the department has arrived in the City, and is opening up what is thought to be a pretty extensive mine of corruption.

The Cincinnati Gazette of April 10, mentions the arrival of a company of 78 men, 8 women, and several children, on their way by Kansas, under the direction of S. N. Wood, Esq., of Lawrence. They were to leave the next day on the mail boat for St. Louis, and thence to Lawrence. "Each male was provided with an ordinary rifle and other arms. They go to Kansas as Free State men, determined that the present government established in that State shall be upheld and defended."

The schooner Maryland, taken at Norfolk on account of the refusal of the captain to submit to a search of his vessel under the inspection law, as already stated, was released, the agent in Norfolk having secured the payment of the fine of \$500 to the State. The Alexandria Sentinel says that one of the coal and iron companies who have their depot in that city, and whose vessels are searched as they go out of the Potomac, intend to test the constitutionality of the new law at the next term of the Court.

Ironsides, the pedestrian, started at five minutes after 4 P. M. on Friday the 14th inst., for the fifth milestone from Penzance to the Helstone road and back, which he was to repeat thirteen times in twenty-six hours; he finished his performance at ten minutes after 4 P. M. on the 15th inst., thus accomplishing the distance, 130 miles, in twenty-four hours and five minutes, which gives nearly an average of 5.12 miles for twenty-four consecutive hours.

The donations to the treasury of the American Baptist Missionary Union, in the month of March, amounted to \$37,000. This makes the aggregate for the year, including amount paid toward liquidation of debt, about \$120,000.

Mrs. Sarah Pryne, of Troy, lately deceased, bequeathed five hundred dollars to the New York State Colonization Society, and an equal amount to the Bible and the Foreign Missionary Society.

A dispatch dated Philadelphia, Monday, April 14, says: Colonel Hughes, Special Agent of the Post Office Department, arrested this morning George W. Townsend, who broke jail at Newcastle while waiting sentence for stealing a letter from the Wilmington Post Office. He had three revolvers on his person and every barrel in them charged. When he escaped from prison he liberated seven other prisoners. Townsend is about twenty years of age.

The Central Committee of the Mount Vernon Estate, Richmond, Va., have invited Mayor Wood to deliver an address in that city, at such time as he may specify, in aid of the purchase of the Mount Vernon property. He has accepted the invitation, and will deliver the address early in May. His subject will be the "Character and Genius of Alexander Hamilton."

The dry season is a subject of universal complaint among the farmers in Virginia. Less rain has fallen in the vicinity of Fredericksburg, in the last three months, says the Herald, than during the same season for years past. The Herald, speaking of the effect of snow upon the wheat, says, that experience has shown that the usual advantages derived therefrom are not apparent at present in the wheat lands.

On Sunday morning, April 13th, 1856, the most destructive fire that ever happened in Nashville occurred. The Court House, Nashville Inn, H. & B. Douglas', Scovall's, and Strickland & Ellis' houses were totally destroyed, besides several other buildings being greatly injured. The loss is estimated at two hundred thousand dollars, upon which there is an insurance of one hundred thousand dollars.

The Geneva Gazette, of Friday, April 11, says that the Seneca Lake is still covered with ice a mile and a half from its foot and entirely across the shore. On the 9th inst., Mr. Daniel Morse did what will probably not be done again in many years. He walked across the Lake, to the near the eastern bank, returned to the near the centre, and then strolled southward to a point nearly opposite Milk Point Ravine, and thence back to Geneva.

Important news from Mexico has been received. The rebellion has been crushed. The city of Puebla, which had been for some time held by the rebels, had capitulated to the Government forces. The rebel officers were reduced to the ranks, fifty of them went into voluntary exile, and several were shot. President Comfornot, having overcome the enemy, made a triumphant entry into the Capital.

A dispatch dated Albany, Sunday, April 20, 3 P. M., says: We have had a severe storm of snow and sleet here all day—the wind strong from the northwest. The snow now covers the ground to the depth of three inches on an average. At 7 1/2 o'clock this evening the thermometer here indicated 30° above zero.

A dispatch dated Philadelphia, Sunday, April 20, says: Townsend, the mail robber who was arrested a few days since, and confined in Newcastle Jail, made an attempt to escape to-day, but was shot by the Sheriff while he was climbing over the wall, was recaptured and brought back severely wounded.

The Methodist General Conference (it meets but once in four years) will commence at Indianapolis on the first of May. The distance from Buffalo to Indianapolis is 464 miles; the fare from Buffalo to Indianapolis is \$1.50. The time required to travel between Buffalo and Indianapolis is one day and one night.

The Rochester Union has it on reliable authority, that Judge Selden has stated that the recent decisions against the Prohibitory act in no wise affect that portion which makes street drunkenness an offence punishable by fine or imprisonment. And he has further assured the police authorities that they can easily enforce that provision.

The Milwaukee Agriculturist publishes letters giving the stock of Wheat and Flour at Milwaukee, Chicago, and other ports on Lake Michigan, Detroit, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Rochester, Oswego, Toronto and Buffalo. The whole amount is stated to be 1,501,770 bushels of wheat and 319,257 barrels of flour.

A writer in a New York paper speaks of a lady who wears upon one dress a full mile of fringe trimmings. Another young lady in New York has adorned a single dress with seven hundred and fifty yards of ribbon.—Truly this is carrying extravagance in dress to great lengths!

In Tuscany, the Government has given notice that 10,000 persons have left the Catholic Church. This fact has stimulated the authorities to renewed persecution, and criminal prosecutions on the ground of religion, are multiplying.

Mr. Kennedy, of Carrollton, has gone to look up a location for about thirty substantial farmers of Carroll Co., who have resolved to remove to Kansas. Quite a number of farmers in Jefferson Co. are also about to settle in Kansas. So says the Ohio State Journal.

The first Company of Kansas Emigrants, under the auspices of the New York State Kansas Committee, started for Kansas City, April 16th. Their route is via Suspension Bridge, Detroit, Chicago and St. Louis.

To get the use of the Academy of Music in New York, for a lecture that promises to draw well, or for an anniversary meeting, costs \$250; the Broadway Tabernacle, for a like purpose, costs \$55.

It is said that upward of 1,200 congregations will be represented in the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which will assemble next month at Indianapolis, Ind.

During the last ten years, more than ninety-nine thousand dollars are said to have passed through the hands of Rev. Dr. Tyng, of this city, collected for his congregation for religious purposes.

The Erie Canal is reported to be in such condition between Buffalo and Lockport, as to preclude the possibility of opening it before the fifth of May.

A dispatch dated Nashua, N. H., Tuesday, April 15, says: A carriage containing Rev. Mr. Jewett, wife and son, was run down by a train of cars this afternoon. The son died this evening, and Mr. Jewett is not expected to survive. Mrs. Jewett may possibly recover.

Advices from Kansas to the 12th of April, furnish but little news of interest. The Committee, appointed by the Free State Legislature to prepare a code of laws, are in session at Topeka. Their report will be presented to the Legislature in July.

On Saturday morning, April 12th, a serious collision between two passenger trains occurred on the Pennsylvania Railroad, three miles west of Johnstown, which resulted in the smashing up four or five cars and injuring six persons on board. No one was killed.

New York Markets—April 21, 1856.

Askes—Flour \$6 62; Pearls 3 25. Flour and Meal—Flour 6 25 a 6 37 for State, 6 12 a 6 50 for Michigan, Ohio, and Upper Lake, 7 00 a 9 25 for extra Genesee, Rye Flour 3 37 a 5 50, Corn Meal 3 31 for Jersey. Grain—Wheat 1 70 a 1 72 for prime red, 1 85 for good white. Rye 92c. for Pennsylvania, 94 a 95c. for Northern. Corn 62 a 66c. for Yellow and White. Provisions—Pork 15 87 for prime, 18 00 for mess. Beef 7 50 a 8 00 for country prime, 8 25 a 10 00 for country mess. Dressed Hogs 8 1/2 a 9c. Lard 9 1/2 a 10c. Butter 1 a 18c. for Ohio, 17 a 23c. for common to very good State, 22 a 24c. for choice. Cheese 3 a 10c. Hay—75c. a 1 12 per 100 lbs. Hops—7 a 10c. per lb. Potatoes—1 00 a 1 25 per bbl. for Western Reds. 1 12 a 1 62 for Jersey Mercers, 1 87 a 2 00 for Carrots. Seeds—Clover, 18 a 18 1/2c. per lb.

MARRIED. Near Mt. Vernon, Ritchie Co., Va., March 20, 1856, by Eld. Asa Bee, Mr. Asa Bee, Jr., to Miss Catherine M. Bunker, all of the above named place.

DIED. In Waterford, Conn., April 7th, Deacon OLIVER MAYOR, aged 75 years. In the death of Bro. MAYOR the church has lost one of its pillars, and the world a good man; for few were more entitled to that name than Dea. Oliver Mayor. His piety was of that stamp which cheered and blessed all within its reach. He has left a rich legacy behind him in those works which follow them who die in the Lord.

At Albion Center, Dane Co., Wis., April 11th, Miss Mary BURNETT, daughter of Dea. Samuel P. and Polly Burdick, in the 23d year of her age. She contracted religion at the age of 11 years, evinced her attachment to the cause of Christ by a devoted life, and a peaceful and happy death. She gave, in her last moments, \$50 to the China Mission, and \$50 to the Palestine Mission. s. v.

LETTERS. S S Griswold, D Clawson, T E Green, D P Curtis (\$3 Jan 30), T G Bailey, Z Campbell, A B Corwallow, F F Randolph, S Vincent, P L Berry, W A Babcock, H H Baker, N M Burdick, M M Ellis, Henry R West, W W Cullender, B Church.

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

FOR THE SABBATH RECORDER: L Crandall, Plainfield, N.J. \$10 00 vol. 12 No. 52; M M East, New Bedford, III 15 00 12 26; R W East, Edgerton, Wis 2 00 12 52; B S Main, Albion, Wis 2 00 12 52; W Hest & Burdick, Utica, Wis 2 00 12 52; S J Johnson, Georgia, Vt 1 00 12 52; D D Merson, Peterborough 2 00 12 52; Mrs Ursula Crandall 2 00 12 52; J P Jace, Alfred Center 2 00 12 52; W A Babcock, Leonardville 2 00 12 52; Ebenezer Knapp, Clear Creek 2 00 13 46; John Williams, Verona Mills 2 00 13 46.

WILLIAM M. ROGERS, Treasurer. OUR ACCOUNTS.—Six numbers more will complete the current volume of the Sabbath Recorder. A good many subscriptions for the present volume, and some for previous volumes, remain unpaid. Bills have been sent to all who owe us, so that no one need be in doubt as to the state of his account. Let each delinquent consider it well earnestly solicited to pay up before the volume ends. It should be borne in mind, that pay for its publication is the only source of income to the Publishing Society; and this is barely sufficient to meet current expenses from year to year. Any neglect on the part of subscribers to pay promptly what is due, is exceedingly embarrassing. It is hoped that only a few, if any, of our subscribers are willing to be accessory to such embarrassment.

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.

Eastern Association—Executive Committee. THE Executive Committee of the Eastern Association, requested to meet at the lecture room of the Seventh-day Baptist meeting house in Peter street, Buffalo, N. Y., on Wednesday, the 20th 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 3 P. M. For Poughkeepsie, 3 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. For Sing Sing, 4 P. M. The Sing Sing, and Peekskill Trains stop at the Way Stations. 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 Works. To the uninitiated in the great art of selling Books, we would say, that we present a scheme for money making which is far better than all the gold mines of California and Australia. 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.

New York and Erie Railroad. On and after Wednesday, Oct. 31, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave the pier foot of Duane-st., New York, as follows: Buffalo Express at 7 A. M. for Buffalo direct, without change of baggage or cars. At Hornellville this Train connects with a Way Train for Dunkirk and all stations on the Western Division. Mail at 8 1/2 A. M. for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and all intermediate stations. Passengers by this Train will remain over night at Owego, and proceed the next morning. Newburg Express at 4 P. M., for Newburg direct, without change of cars. Rockland Passenger at 4 P. M. via Sufferns for Piermont and intermediate stations. Way Passenger at 4 P. M. for Otisville and intermediate stations. Night Express at 5 P. M. for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrants at 5 P. M. for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.

On Sundays only an express train, at 5 P. M. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls, at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c. D. C. McCALLUM, General Sup't.

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 \$4 per Week, or 50 Cts. per Night. DELIA SAWYER, Sup't. JOHN S. SAWYER, Proprietor.

Alfred 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 cases of Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, &c., are not excelled in any establishment. Patients will have the benefit of skillful Homeopathic prescriptions—an advantage found in but few "Water-Cures." Special attention will be given to diseases commonly called surgical cases, such as Hip Diseases, White Swellings, Cancer, (in their early stages), and Caries and Necrosis of bone.

Connected with the establishment is a Dental Shop, where all calls in that profession will be attended to. Address, H. P. BURDICK, Alfred, Allegany Co., N. Y.

Book Agents Wanted. DY STEARNS & SPICER, PUBLISHERS AND WHOLESALE BOOKSELLERS, Indianapolis, Indiana. We are in the very heart of the best section of the Union for the successful prosecution of the Subscription Book Trade, as testimony of which we need only refer to the unparalleled success of our agents during the past year, many of whom are still in our employ. Our books are of a character calculated to secure for us and our agents the highest confidence of the reading community, and we wish to engage the services of those only who will help us to sustain it. Our proximity to the field of labor enables us to attend personally to the wants of our agents, and fill their orders at short notice, and without the delays and heavy expense of transportation from distant cities. Men of energy and business habits will find this a work worthy their attention. All communications promptly answered: STEARNS & SPICER.

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