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

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The Sabbath Recorder.

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

MILTON, Wis., Aug. 19, 1856.

DEAR BROTHER S. -I thought, when I closed my last, that I would say no more on the intermediate state of the dead. I fear that the readers of the Re-

corder will get tired of the subject, and I am constantly embarrassed with the conviction, that a more competent brother should occupy the space on this subject that I am occupying But I have been requested, by various brethren. to give the result of my thoughts on this subject. I therefore beg your indulgence a little Your attention is next called to Prov. 5:11

"And thou mourn at the last, when thy fish and thy body are consumed, and sav. How have I hated instruction, and my heart despised reproof." The force of this passage lies in the fact, that after the "body is consumed," the responsible man is yet in existence, and mourns the follies of past impiety in the rejection of religious instruction. He has passed the bounds of probation, and entered upon his intermediate state. With him the summer was ended, and his "soul was not saved." The case of the rich man and Lazarus, offers

very strong proof in favor of the common view of the intermediate state of the dead. They both died, and Lazarus went to a state of bliss. and the rich man "lifted up his eyes in torment." To turn away the force of this passage, Jew and the Gentile include the whole world. the intermediate state, is seen in the facts: was tormented." Now, while one was "comarus there was "to send one from the dead." Here is proof positive, that while men are here with God's Word before them, in this world, the righteous and the wicked are in an active state, beyond death. Whether they are anjoying all the appiness, and suffering the same eral judgment, is quite another question.

cross, is directly in point. Luke 23: 39-43. One of the malefactors desired Christ to "remember him when he came into his kingdom." Christ answered, "To-day shalt thou be with me in paradise." To get away from the bearing of this passage, our opponents are obliged to alter the punctuation, and make the punctuation to follow the word to-day, so that the Saviour affirmed, that day, that in some time in the future the malefacter should be with Christ in his kingdom. No one can help seeing. that such a punctuation would be a plain vio lation of the rules of punctuation. It makes the reading excessively awkward. Such efforts evince a bad cause. This explanation makes the Saviour propound a question, rather than answer the request. It makes the passage read, "Verily I say unto thee to-day, shalt thou be with me in paradise?" So you have it, that that day the Saviour asked, "shalt thou be with me?" &c., and thus destroy the whole sense of the passage. To me, at least, such a disposition of the text is exceedingly forced and unnatural, and I am satisfied that our friends would not adopt such a course of explanation, if they had any better way to get along and secure their point. It appears to me, that they cannot be very well satisfied with their exposition., I know it is said, that every crow thinks its own young the whitest. But it seems to

The case of Christ's transfiguration, at which time Moses and Elias appeared, is no less conlass say that the appearance was not real, but "in vision." The other class say, that Moses was raised especially for that occasion. Each preachers. says that the other is wrong, and we think so too. They should not be surprised if, in this respect, we agree with them both. They should not expect us to agree with them in the interpretation, since they themselves do not agree. But as to the thought that "Moses was raised for that occasion;" such an assumption is withdebate, if he was allowed such liberty. All that would be necessary for him to do would secure his point, no matter how destitute it might be of support from reason or circumstances to justify it: all would be established,

pearance was not real." But the whole train of circumstances is against such a supposition. 1. It is said that Moses and Elias "appeared unto them." They also heard them "talking with him," (Christ.) The apostles were taken by surprise. Peter "wist not what to say." Mark 9: 6. If it had been a mere vision, and not a reality, Peter would not have been thus surprised. 2. "And they talked with Jesus" -not appeared to talk, but did talk. If they 'talked." they were there. 3. Peter supposed they were there, (that is, Moses and Elias.) He proposed to make to each a "tabernacle." If they were not there, why did Peter want to make them a tabernacle? Certainly, nothing could have been less called for. Peter thought that Moses and Elias were there, just as much as he thought that Christ was there, and proposed to make equal provision for each. My opinion is, that Peter knew quite as well as our modern materialists. 4. Christ instructs the apostles to "tell no man what they had seen." Then they saw them. All these facts are calculated to justify the thought that they were really there, at least in the understanding of the apostle. Some of these facts will admit of no other conclusion. So we believe that Moses and Elias did appear and "talked." This being true, Moses is active somewhere in the intermediate state; Moses and Elias are togetherfit companions for errands of mercy and deeds of glory.

The Scriptures, in speaking of the whole number of God's saints, represent a part of them as being in heaven, and a part on earth, it has been said, that it was intended to repre- and that when all things are completed, God sent the Gentile and Jewish nations; the poor will bring them together and constitute one man the Gentile ich man the Jew. We family or Christian body. Eph. 1:10—"That need not spend time in this subject here. The in the dispensation of the fullness of time, he might gather together in one all things in Then, where are the five barren? No where, Christ, both which are in heaven and which are indeed. The five brethren torm a leading and in the earth." Ch. 3: 15-"Of whom the essential part in the parable, and yet they re- whole family, in heaven and earth, is named." present nobody. That this parable relates to These texts very clearly assert that a part of God's great family have already anticipated Lazarus died, "the rich man died; Lazarus another pertion, and gone to "heaven;" and had his good things, was then in a state of that eventually God intends to bring those two happiness," was comforted; "but the rich man | branches togethe od constitute one family of the whole This exercises view of Paul, forted," and the other, "tormented," the five from another passage of his, where he express-brethren, were yet in their state of probation, es his desire to leave this world. Phil. 1: 21 "had Moses and the prophets." To send Laz- a desire to depart and be with Christ, which is constitute a part of the "family in heaven." The answer of Christ to the thief on the common view of this subject. He takes it for granted, that immediately after death he would be with Christ."

There are many other texts bearing on this subject, but we have already overdrawn our space in the paper. In our opinion, when the fact is established, as I believe it has been, that the dead are conscious between death and the resurrection, we have not only proved the existence of the spirit independent of the body, but we have proved that death is not the destruction of active existence, and only destroys this material frame. Other duties prevent me | ed to make the attempt by daylight, fully satis- | coarse thongs. from saying any thing more now. After a few weeks. I will show that annihilation cannot be the penalty of the law of God. V. Hull.

had expressed her wonder to him that she was permitted to live, as she could not do any more good, 'You are doing a great deal of good: von help me to preach every Sunday.' She was greatly surprised, and inquired how it could be In the first per e,' said he, 'you are always in your seat on Sunday, and that helps me: in the second place, you are always wide that helps me very much.'

We recollect hearing our father often repeat the story of once attending an evening lecture, me, that they who have adopted the above in at which Dr. Payson preached with a great terpretation must see that theirs "is rather deal of animation and power. As they walked home together, father said to the doctor, "I do not see how you preached so earnestly, for it seemed to me the andience was very dull and uninterested." "Ah." replied Dr. P.. "did was the rejoinder, "he fed on every word I spoke." A single really attentive hearer is a

out the least authority, except the necessity of perished; their light went out in darkness, and tions. We remarked the similarity between the case. Any child could sustain himself in they were not remembered more than the in- the stones chiseled out in these quarries and end of all strife." The other class, not ready stars on the broad to ask so much, have concluded that the "ap shine as the stars or ne tven.

PUSH ON! BY HENRY J. SARGENT.

Awake and listen! Everywhere-From upland, grove, and lawn, Outbreathe, the universal prayer, The orison of morn.

Arise and don the working garb; All nature is astir; Let honest motives be thy barb. And usefulness thy spur.

Stop not to hear the boisterous jeers (He would be what thou art.) They should not e'en offend thy ears, Much less disturb thy heart.

What though you have no shining hoard, (Inheritance of stealth,) To purchase at the broker's board The recompense of wealth?

Push on! You're rusting while you stand: Inaction will not do; Take life's small bundle in your hand And trudge it briskly through.

Don't blush because you have a patch In honest labor won; There's many a small cot roofed with thatch That's happier than a throne. Push on! The world is large enough For you, and me, and all;

You must expect your share of rough,

And now and then a fall. But up again! act out your part-Bear smilingly your load; There's nothing like a cheery heart To mend a stony road.

Jump over all the "ifs" and "buts," ii There's always some kind hand To lift life's wagons from the ruts. Or poke away the sand.

Push on! You're rusting while you stand; Inaction will not do: Take life's small bundle in your hand And trudge it briskly through. Push on!

QUARRIES FOR SOLOMON'S TEMPLE.

næum has the following article, made up from his letter: the notes of Mr. Douglas, a Scotch traveler: "During a visit to Jerusalem, in the spring

of 1855, I became acquainted with a very intelligent Hebrew, who informed me that there were extensive quarries beneath the city, and that there was undoubted evidence that from these quarries the stones employed in the building and rebuilding of the temple were obtained. He told me that these excavations were acces sible through a small opening under the forth and might or might not go where the rich man | - "For the me to live that, and to die is | wall of the city, that he had descended some They were where the Bible was. They gain; for Landin a strait ween two, having time before with two English gentlemen, and had spent with them several hours in exploring the excavations, which were sufficiently extenfar better. Nevertheless, to abide in the flesh sive to have furnished stones enough, not only is more needful for you." The apostle evidently for the construction of this temple, but for the understood, that when he "died" he obtained whole of Jerusalem, the walls included. He great gain: in his own language, it was "far expressed his readiness to accompany me, but bottor." Then he would "be with Christ," and proposed to go after dark, as he feared the Turkish guards might fire upon or maltreat us, degree of misery, that they will after the gen- How natural the language—just such language two ladies, and my two sons, all equally deif they detected us. As my party comprised as one would expect from a person holding the sirous with myself to see these excavations—as the gates of the city were closed at sunset, and as there were no houses outside the walls—I would not listen to the proposal to spend the night in the open air, unless, upon trial, I found we could do no better. We accordingly went to examine the situation and size of the openvards to the east of the Damascus gate. It seemed like the burrow of some wild animal. some tall grass and weeds. Persons entering might be observed by the guards; but this did one sauntered outside. We accordingly decidfied that, even if observed, we should be only

party got into the hole, but returned, saying fathers; although the Wallachian, marrying without which can excite his mind, the general that it would be necessary to get in feet fore at the age of fifteen, is frequently a grandfather stagnation of life in a few years brings a fatal urally made some allusions to the need of remost, as there was a perpendicular descent of at the age of thirty. The girls go bareheaded; lethargy over his intellect. In the little do-pentance and of first love in the church. It six or seven feet at the inner opening. He went back again with the lights; I followed. The ladies were got through with considerable difficulty. When fairly inside, we found ourselves in an immense vault, and standing upon the well-dressed Wallachia girl' makes a fine take no interest in those high theological questhe top of a pile which was very evidently music wherever she goes, and may very often tions which trouble him. While the mass of formed by the accumulation of the minute par- be heard sooner than seen. In order to appear his audience, being plain people, care little for through a large arch into another vault, equally a long chemise, reaching down almost to the struggling awhile against this leaden atmosawake, and you look right up into my face, and | vast, and separated from the first by enormous | ancles. From a small girdle are suspended two | phere, he sinks down under it, and vegetates pillars. This vault or quarry led by a gradual aprons, one before and the other behind; the as quietly as the elm that overshadows his for quarries, the blocks of stone which had been coarse woolen cloth, and, like the males, put poor sermons pass about as well as good ones. blocks were still attached to the rock; in some the workmen had just commenced chiseling: and in some the architect's line was distinct on and perhaps a dozen other articles: thus form- discourses. He infers that great labor for preclusive in its teaching. Our brethren on the opposite are at odds with themselves. One opposite are at odds with the opposite are at odds with themselves. One opposite are at odds with the opposite similar to that used by the ancient Egyptians, pearance of a Wallachian woman returning tion to idleness. He forms the habit of post as seen in the sand-stone quarries at Hagar great help. Attentive hearers make earnest Tilsilis, and in the granite quarries at Syene, with the purchases of the day. The architect first drew the outline of the blocks on the face of the quarry, the workmen THE HISTORY OF THOUSANDS.—Thousands of then chiseled them out in their whole thickness, peasant's wife goes to market with a basket of They per sh by neglect. They lapse into a loose to the effects which the event may produce on were blessed by them, none could point to them out a solid passage behind them, which while

men breathe, move and live—pass off the stage separating them entirely from each other, and goods balanced on her head, an infant on her way of reasoning, and a slatternly style of com- the temporal relations of the individual. Had of life, and are heard of no more. Why? They leaving them attached by their backs only to back, and twirling her distaff at the same time, position. When young men begin to consult he a family? Has he left provision for them? do not a particle of good in the world, and none the wall. They were then detached by cutting as dextercusly as one of the princesses of Ho- their ease they are lost. They will never make Or did he suffer much pain? Had he skillful as the instrument of their redemption; not a it separated the blocks, left them roughly dress- es of her family, helps her lazy husband cut the growing. Their preaching will be a repetition which is infinitely more important, is this, that word they spoke could be recalled, and so they ed, and left the wall prepared for further operation in harvest time, and trots along in mud of flat common-places, and end in empty rant. they were not remembered more than the insect of yesterday. Will you thus live and die, O,
man immortal? Live for some purpose. Do

this world lotever, the is in
the stones chiseled out in these quarries and sant for what he wants a wife, he usually ansect of yesterday. Will you thus live and die, O,
man immortal? Live for some purpose. Do

corner of the wall of Jerusalem, which are so
so far as cleanliness goes, she is, in Transylvatime that he is not the great man they took him
rich, and beloved, and venerated, or whether he
rich, and rich, and rich, and rich, and rich, and rich, and rich, a good and leave behind you a monument of virtue remarkable for their size, their weather-worn nia, a bad housewife, nor does her labor pro- for, and they will begin to look for another. It died the death of a hero, and suffered much or be simply to suppose something that would that the storm of time can never destroy. Write appearance, and the peculiar ornamentation of duce so much as might be imagined. Among is a fact which all observe, that ministers set little pain; but it does matter whether he was your name in kindness, and love, and mercy, their edges. We spent between two and three the German settlers it is a proverb to be as tled in cities are far more seldom dismissed than a Christian, in the Bible sense of the terms for on the hearts of the body you come in contact hours in these quarries. Our examinations busy as a Wallach woman, and do as little. those in the country. One reason is that a if he was not, his dooms. Il never be forgot were, however, chiefly on the side toward the The men are indolent and cowardly, except larger experience of the world supplies their and he has become

Dr. Chalmers, pavement in the streets of Jerusalem. From suspicious a Annold countess in Transylvania when the outward stimulus is wanting that is him

gradual. Between some of the quarries, how- changed; peasants were no longer so respect- retired and solitary life in the country, keep up ever, there were broad flights of steps, cut out ful as they used to be; she remembered walk- a constant freshness of thought? To this of the solid rock. I had no means of judging of the distance between the roofs of the vaults and the streets of the city, except that from the descent the thickness must be enormous. The size and extent of these excavations fully bore out the opinion that they had yielded stones enough to build not only the temple, but vote themselves especially to the breeding and eloquent men. Let him converse with the great

The situation of these quarries, the mode by which the stones were got out, and the evidence that the stones were fully prepared and kurutz, or maize, from which is prepared a thick dressed before being removed, may possibly porridge, called Mamaliga, resembling the pothrow light upon the verses of Scripture in which it is said—2 Chronicles 2: 18—" And he (Solomon) set threescore and ten thousand of them to be bearers of burdens, and fourscore thousand to be hewers in the mountains. and three thousand and six hundred overseers to set the people at work." And again—1 every other law be broken. Meat, eggs and Kings 6: 7—"And the house, when it was in milk are then forbidden, and their scanty food building, was built of stone, made ready before is prepared with salt and water; great debilit was brought thither; so that there was ity is caused thereby, and sometimes even death. bles, all the more should they lead on in this neither hammer nor axe, nor any tool of iron. heard in the house, while it was in building."

In one of the quarries there was a spring of water. A recess in the rock and a shallow trough had been cut for its reception. The water was soft and clear, but somewhat unpleasant to the taste. The expenditure of our candles hastened our departure. We got out as we got in unobserved. I had not another opportunity of visiting these quarries, but left Jerusalem in hopes that some one more enterprising and more able would explore and give a more detailed and accurate account of these excavations. which to me seemed so abounding in interest."

DESCENDANTS OF THE OLD ROMANS. ?

A correspondent of the Advocate and Journal gives a graphic account of the habits and A recent traveler seems to have discovered customs prevalent in Moldavia and Wallachia the origin of the stones in Solomon's temple, a the provinces in which Trajan once planted problem whose solution has long perplexed the flourishing Roman colonies as a barrier to bar- plied in the affirmative. 'Well, then, said he, haps you will need to consider, that you have most learned antiquarians. The London Athe-barian incursions. We give an extract from

"Their manner of living is extremely rough and savage; they want religion, arts and sciences. Their children are, from their first infancy, washed every day in the open air, in of their age they are left to attend the hards and flocks; however, the girls are saught in the same time washing, baking, spinning, needle-work, weaving, and so on. There is no difference in the dress of the boys and girls.

The houses of the Wallachs usually consist of only one small room, in which old and young, and children indulge in their siesta. The house is ordinarily constructed of the unhewn branches of trees lined inside with mud, and covered with a high straw roof, held in its place by branches of trees hung across it. The light is usually admitted through a piece of bladder. Their dress is various. The men wear white

trowsers of coarse cloth, very large, and descending to the ancles. In summer these are made of linen instead of woolen: over this is ing. We found it about one hundred and fifty worn a coarse shirt, with wide open sleeves. reaching partly over the thighs, and hanging outside of the breeches; hence, by way of con-There was no rubbish above the opening, but tempt, the Hungarians call the Wallachs, "peo- he falls to writing sermons like one inspired ple who let their shirts hang out." A leather But this ardor is cooled, not by violent oppogirdle is worn around the waist, in which they sition, but by the general indifference around not seem very likely, as the soldiers generally carry a knife, flint and steel, and a tobacco

mourning, let the weather be what it may. The | even to contradict him. The next morning, therefore, we left the city common people suffer the beard to grow after as soon as the gates were opened. One of the the age of forty, when they are called grand-lister. In the absence of those influences from their ornaments consist of earrings of brass, main of his parish he finds nothing to arouse colored glass beads, and pieces of money fast- him but great efforts. He may have in his conened to a string, and tied round the head or gregation men of more talent than himself. But neck. The latter give a ringing noise, so that their pursuits lie in a different direction. They ticles from the final dressings of the blocks of more beautiful, the women paint their cheeks profound reasoning or polished eloquence. The stone. On descending this pile, we entered red, and color their eyebrows black; they wear result is, that he loses his ambition. After descent into another, and another, each sepa- embroidery upon these fringed and many- dwelling. rated from the other by massive stony par- colored garments is esteemed an important part | The effect soon appears in the performance titions, which had been left to give additional of ornamental attire. The women also wear of the Sabbath. The young preacher soon dis strength to the vaulted roofs. In some of the under the chemise, in winter, wide drawers of covers a dangerous secret—that he can make No woman is seen going without some work out any strong mental labor.

tending of cattle, wintering their herds in Mol- intellects every day, and he will not be an ordavia and Wallachia at a trifling expense, and dinary man. conducting them home again in the spring. Kulenta of the Italians, is their chief object of agriculture. Their food is as simple as their dress. Meal cakes are baked in the ashes, and they also use milk, cheese, fat garlic, and beans. But little animal food is eaten, on account of the fasts, which are rigorously observed, although

PREACHING AND LEGISLATING.

When so many clergymen are yielding to the emptation held out to them to enter political life, an incident told of Dr. Plumer, by the Presbyterian Herald, has its moral:-

"It is related that a Committee of the domied upon Dr. Plumer, then resident in Richmond, sure. and pastor of one of its churches, but now Professor in the Western Theological Seminary, to represent the State of Virginia in the United Court of Heaven to that of a United States pers. Senator.' He magnified his office, as did Paul, and so should every other man who bears it in contest to the contest of the contes

Many ministers who give promise of eminent success in their profession, never rise above me, or nothing, you deem the comparison favorable discrity, and disappoint the fond hopes of ap your own piety, or zeal, you are precisely in preciating friends. The causes of failure are the position which is raked by the batteries of various. Sometimes one meets with numerous lifficulties in the outset of his career, and his early enthusiasm is chilled or extinguished, and he loses all aspirations after eminent success. Others are perplexed by pecuniary embarrassments, and cut off from books and all the stimulants to intellectual nurture, never grow bevond the stature of their student life. The N. Y. Evangelist, in a very sensible article. develops the downward progress of many, of ing and loving. Let your own silent works. whom high hopes were cherished:

"It is easy to trace the progress of the mer tal declension. The minister goes forth to hi work like a young giant rejoicing to run his him. He then feels the want of those profesremained within the gate, and only very rarely pipe. They wrap rags round the feet, and bind sors who have supplied his mind with thought under circumstances divinely ordered his feelover the same sandals of raw leather, with -or of fellow students to debate with. But alas! he may not find one kindred spirit, with whom to counsel or contend. He has nobody It seemed to him like a baptism of love and

Here is the chief danger with a country min-

quarried out lay partly dressed; in some the on the juba, or sheep-skin cloak, with the wool! He finds that an extemporaneous effusion, writinside. The front of the chemise is always open. I ten in an evening, but delivered with a swelling and serves as a receptacle for cabbages, meat. voice is as well received as his most elaborate from the market with her breast bulged out poining preparations for the pulpit to the end of the week, and then dashes off a homily with-

in hand, or is ever by any chance idle. The This is the ruin of hundreds of fine minds. mer. She spins, weaves, and makes the dress- anything in the world. Their minds will stop physicians, &c.? The other view of the event,

when he rides on horseback. If you ask a pea- Nor does the mischief end here. A people this world forever; death to him has proved r deeds, will be as Valley of Jehoshaphat. Our guide stated, when it comes to smuggling, plundering, horse- minds with fresh food for thought. They are dition. His have behind, as the that more to the westward was a quarry of the stealing, or attacking a bear. A long succes- kept awake and living by the ocean of life impression of life impression

the place where we entered the descent was regretted to Paget that times were sadly the difficulty. How shall a minister, leading a ing to church on the backs of the peasants, who there is but one answer in If a scholar or a knelt down in the mud to allow her to pass preacher cannot find excitement out of doors, over them without soiling her shoes. From he must find it within—in himself and in books. sheer indolence they bask in the sun in summer and starve in winter. The Wallachs do not attend much to the cultivation of grain, but design the design of the can select a society to his taste. There is his university—his professors—his wise and

THE TEKOITES.

"Next unto them, the Tekoites repaired; but their nobles put not their necks to the work of their Lord.

When, under Nehemiah, the Jews undertook to rebuild their city wall, there was hard work for each and enough for all. We take it that even the nobles had no apology for withholding their necks. It was a work for their own Lord, and, therefore, no notions of personal dignity were in place as an excuse. If they were nonoble work. We are sorry they should have borne such a testimony against the genuineness of their nobility.

We cannot but sympathize with the faithful spirits, who said among themselves..." This work must be done; and if our nobles will not bend their necks to it, we must bend ours all the lower." They needed a fresh baptism of patience, meekness, and love; and we trust nant party in the Legislature of Virginia wait- God gave it to them, lovingly and in large mea-

The subject opens widely. Working Tekoites and non-working Tekoites are found in aland inquired whether he would consent to be-come their candidate for the United States Sen-ways "the nodies" who "put not their necks ate, assuring him that he could be very easily to the work of their Lord," for sometimes the elected if he would permit his name to be used nobles are foremost in toil, and others than noby the party. The Doctor, after thanking them | bles withhold their necks. If you have the for the honor intended to be conferred upon more to do because somebody else, equally him, said to them, in his oracular style: 'General bound, does less, it may not only tire your mustlemen, I believe you are in the habit, when cles—it may also do what is yet worse—chafe ing to go up higher, are you not?" They remed great watchfulness lest you fret. Perit is a high honor, and a very honorable office, only your own responsibilities to bear primarily -your first and main duty being to please your States Senate. but it is a much higher one to Master and stand right with him. If your be an Ambassador of Christ to dying sinners, brethren are wrong, let not this ensuare you and I can't come down from a minister of the into wrong. Take care against unholy tem-

Especially, do not be censorious. It may be that some of those whom you think in fault for indoscuce, are doing more than you know of. They may work otherwise than with von. It were a far less evil to err through too much

Again, it were a sad thing to be ensuared into the temptation to pride. If, comparing yourself, laboring in the work of your Lord. with others, who seem to you to be doing little temptation. Have a care that you do not think more highly of yourself than you ought to think. Let the question arise—four your greater safetv-"Who maketh thee to differ ?" and, "What hast thou that thou didst not receive 2.7

If your heart is honestly with Christ, you are chiefly anxious to reach the hearts of your nonlaboring brethren, and draw them into the field. For this end you need to be eminently forgivrather than sharp words, be a reproof.

We have in mind a case good for illustration. Many years ago we knew a gospel minister who had been preaching many a pointed sermon on many an anxious Sabbath, to stir up his people to the work of their Lord. Hope, long deferred, began to threaten heart-sickness: it wss clear that no particular impression; was made on the hearts of the people. At length. ings became intensely earnest for the conversion of several of the youth in the congregation. prayer for their souls. When the next Sabbath brought him before his people, he tried to tell them, in a plain, simple way, how he had felt for the souls of some of their children, and natwas remarkable, however, that not one stern word fell from his lips. He spoke freely, of his own sins—sparingly of theirs. In fact, it seemed to him that day as if it would be a great relief to him if—somewhat like his Master—he could bear the sins of his beloved people on his and repent of them all, and especially in view of his own responsibility for those sins. It was natural that he should speak with some feeling perdon through Christ, even this truth being fresh

an aching heart found relief in tears. The peole of God repented and came up with one heart to the help of the Lord, and many were turned from their sins to praise redeeming love. We noted the lesson at the time, and have ever since deemed it in point to show how those who

PRESENT AND FUTURE.

If a man dies in battle, by accident, or by disease, survivors generally confine their thoughts

The Sabbath Recarder.

New York. September 11, 1856.

Editors—GEO, B. UTTER & THOMAS B. BROWN (r. JAMES BAILEY (J. B.) T E BABCOCK (T. E. B.) J M. ALLEN (*) British Correspondent-JAMES A. BEGG

SYMPATHY WITH THE SUFFERING_NO. 4.

Speaking of the glorified—their confirma tion in holiness and Happiness forever-their security against falling from heaven into sin and perdition—we said that "it was unreasonable to suppose they would stand fast in that state, irrespective of any motives to keep them." We argued that the holiness of heaven consisted in active obedience to God's requirements. and that such obedience was freely and volun tarily rendered by the dwellers there. The inhabitants of heaven do not remain holy because eompelled to do so; they are not secure from falling because physical guards are thrown around them. But to clear this subject from confusion, some additional remarks are neces

We do not mean that the glorified are sub ject to temptation. They have no irregular bodily appetites to subdue; no unreasonable and wicked men to deal-with: no false sentiments to combat; nor is Satan permitted any access to them, to annoy them. Heaven is not a place of trial: its inhabitants have had their trial, and are enjoying their reward." All the common sources of temptation, such as we meet with in this world, are cut off forever. Every glorified soul feels and knows that he is safethat he shall go no more out, but be "FOREVER with the Lord."

Nevertheless, the supposition that the essen tial or radical constitution of our nature undergoes any alteration, is inadmissible. As rational and intelligent creatures, we are, here on earth, influenced by motives. Not an act do we deliberately perform, without being swayed by motive of some kind, good or bad. Under the renewing influence of divine grace, we become holy, and render to God the obedience which he requires; but in every act of obediheaven, our obedience or holiness will be perfeet—unmixed with sin; yet it will be an obedience springing from motive, no less than our obedience here. Indeed, we cannot con ceive of the intelligent inhabitants of heaven carrying on the obedience which God requires of them, without being prompted by motives, In short, let man be placed where he may, in heaven, earth, or hell, this principle of his nature, to be influenced by motives in whatever he does, undergoes no change; it remains forever the same.

This being admitted, it follows that, when we speak of confirmation in holiness and happiness forever as being the state of the glorified we cannot rationally understand any which sets aside their freedom, or puts a con straint upon their actions. They are indeed fixed in everlasting blessedness, but not contrary to their continued, never-ending choice. God keeps them, and yet they keep themselves. It is needless to undertake to show how God keeps them, for nobody knows any thing about that. But that He does keep them, is evident from the fact that their confirmation is a bless ing which they receive from Him, as His gift. And that they keep themselves, is evident from the fact that they act voluntarily, freely, and in view of motives, in all that they do: for otherwise, they would not act in accordance with the essential and unalterable constitution of their rational nature.

We hence arrive at the conclusion, that the great design of all God's dealings with his people-the design of gospel instruction—the design of regenerating grace—the design of al the moral discipline and trial to which He sub jects them in this world—the design of every thing he does for them, from first to last—is so to purify their moral agency that, upon entering on the glorified state, they will find no difficulty in rendering a cheerful obedience-no difficulty in maintaining that cheerful obedi ence through all eternity. Soon as He call them into his presence, he finds them ready for his service: and because their readiness is not a mere affection towards his service, but an affection strengthened by habits of virtue formed in their state of trial on earth, therefore he acknowledges it as of an end declares the subjects of

These remarks we the better clearing from am said about the punishment of the wicked serving as one of the motives to perpetuate the steadfastness of the glorified in heaven. Motives of some kind must be employed, in order that the preservation their steadfastness may be in accordance with the ational and moral nature; and as their rational and moral nature the lower propensities, impulses, and passions calls for the fear of punishment, as one of the motives proper to be employed with them here, why should it not call for the sight of punishment, inflicted upon sinners of their own race, as one of the motives suitable and necessary for them there? And if so, then the endless punishment of the wicked serves some good purpose, besides the mere rendering to sinners their deserts.

A SYNOD IN THE STREETS.—The Second Associate Reformed Synod of the West met in volent, the First Associate Reformed Church, Cincinnati. The Rev. Robert Patterson, on behalf of the Association of Evangelical Clergy of

nents; and that the work had been commenced and the preachers had been well received. He requested the aid and countenance of the Synod in the work. The Synod unanimously expressed their interest in this mission, commended it to the prayers and sympathies of their people. exhorted the ministerial brethren to co-operate with the committee, and directed the Moderator and a number of their leading ministers to the Fifth street, and the Court street market places, and in the Webster street engine house These appointments were accordingly fulfilled and many hundreds of citizens assembled around earnest attention to the words of eternal life.

MUZZLE NOT THE OX.

"A merciful man is merciful to his beast Who has not seen the faithful, patiently-endur ing ox, after having helped his master all nying disposition to use that wealth according through seed-time and harvest, going about to the wishes of his Master, as a steward should of our natures rebel against such treatment. thriftless and shiftless upon the heads of their ever be generously provided for by its owner.

If the ox and the horse, that labor for us. is generally the case. The lower, the more the dust. animal, the want supplied, the more ready are we apt to be to pay for its supply.

Those things that have the greatest intrinsic value, generally have the least exchangeable ish or Christian in its idea. Brahminism and of life. Its text is, "Our fathers did so and value. Air, water, sun-light, and the like, than which nothing material has a greater intrinsic has Brahme become flesh, and dwelt among got along well enough." The farmer is satisfied value, yet they are the common property of all. Every one, even the poorest, can say to the events, such as confounding vice, subverting tatoes. You need not talk to him about book richest, as Diogenes said to Alexander, "Stand tyranny, avenging oppressed innocence, and farming. You need not urge him to take ont of my sun-light."

s he to buy its gratification, and the greater the price offered. Hence the exchangeable value given whatever will purchase gratification. In the lower wants of our natures, the great In the language of another: law in economics governs. Supply and demand regulate each other. But in the higher, especially the rational and spiritual, the supply has not a marketable value. It is not sought after in proportion to the wants of homenit Indeed, greater the want, less the demand wants which we possess in comm brute, that most of life is spent It is not the FACT of which we complain. the manner, the excess. The necessary wants of the lower nature must be met; but as means for attaining a higher end, the growth of the spiritual. The gratification of the animal should ever be subject to the gratification of

the higher, the spiritual wants of our being. There are many who spend delightfully a dollar on a good dinner, yet it would be a daring deed to draw from them a dime for benev olence. How many could scarcely be compelled to go a mile in obedience to the behests of duty, yet would willingly go twain or ten for a hunt or a fish. The sale of indulgences has ever proved a profitable trade. Man has ever paid more for his vices than for his virtues, and he submits to the tax willingly. Did you ever hear of a town which paid more for its tobacco. not mentioning liquor, than it did for preaching for its religion? The tobacconist, who drives his splendid team with his distributing cart along our streets, pockets a greater revenue than the farmer who raises the "staff of life." or the physician who carries healing to your homes. The showman or the itinerant who tickles our fancy with something new or strange, is generally more amply rewarded than the man who gives permanent growth to our intellects or morals. A license to deal out liquid fire from behind a counter is more eagerly sought by money-lovers than a license to teach or preach. It is estimated that about thirty-five millions are annually paid in the United States for the support of lawyers, twelve for criminals, ten for dogs, and six for ministers.

border closely on the animal are generally more money-making than those of the more purely spiritual. The old anecdote of the man who tried the three learned professions, is in point. He first tried divinity, but could not live by that now he who thinks of Christ thinks of it. He then tried medicine, and found men cared more for their bodies than for their souls. but not enough to give him the ample support | vinity and the Humanity-were united in the he desired. He lastly tried law, and found that | Messiah, like the soul and body, so that Jesus men cared more for their wills than for both was thereby both Lord and Christ. Any other soul and body—certainly nothing new. Law idea except this must result in Deism or Huis a profitable profession, because it caters for manitarianism. Says H. W. Beecher: In education, the studies that have a money attributes of Divinity were ascribed to Christ making tendency are the most eagerly pursued by the Bible; and that if any of the relations heated by party rage, and blindly imagining by the mass, while those that are cultivated for of man to God, either of love or worship, that he is influenced by the principles of the their refining, elevating, and spiritualizing tendencies, are left to the few. Those schools and departments that have the greatest apparent is essential for us to know, Christ is God. I utility are the best patronized. A village school disapprove of all attempts to compare God and weal. In vain does party spirit veil itself with have each been presented with a copy of Webpays better for a teacher than an academy. Collegiate Institutions could never be sustained if it were not for the contributions of the bene-

Such is the tendency, the state of things. Should it be so, however? Is wealth always to be lavished upon our animal natures, while the city, addressed the Synod on the Open Air our spiritual goes begging? Money, wealth, Mission; steting that 100,000 citizens wor. goods of the world, are important, not only for Unitarian says, 'I worship the Father.' He our country is indeed glorious; but a spirit of ton, Ind., on the 6th of August, the honorary Delaware, in their manufacture of powder, use this later than the country is indeed glorious; but a spirit of ton, Ind., on the 6th of August, the honorary Delaware, in their manufacture of powder, use the country is indeed glorious; but a spirit of ton, Ind., on the 6th of August, the honorary Delaware, in their manufacture of powder, use the country is indeed glorious; but a spirit of ton, Ind., on the 6th of August, the honorary Delaware, in their manufacture of powder, use the country is indeed glorious; but a spirit of ton, Ind., on the 6th of August, the honorary Delaware, in their manufacture of powder, use the country is indeed glorious; but a spirit of ton, Ind., on the 6th of August, the honorary Delaware, in their manufacture of powder, use the country is indeed glorious. and were never found in any present good, but also of vast importance in month. Calcutta has a population of \$15,000, and the exports from that city amount to \$60, and doubtless always will be, used more or less will take me by the hand, and speak tenderly, ted to the detriment of religion, by many of the sympathizingly, inquiring the state of the sympathizingly. It is no doubt the wish of many to give judgment in his favor. When we observe his judgment in his favor. When we can s pleasure garden had a enabling the church to accomplish her mission then twenty of in evangelizing the world. Although wealth is sity had extremely subject to abuse, always having been.

committee of seven ministers of different de- professed followers of Christ; yet it is self-evi- cannot separate Christ from God in my con- fire is enkindled at the altar of genuine patriotgood. Money is absolutely necessary for carof the church. The gospel cannot be preached ing standard of men and animals." without it. Missions must be fed by it, as well as from on high. Schools, likewise, must be ly on our every heart. God manifest in the supplied from this fountain.

preach in the lower Columbia, the Sixth street, hoard up treasures upon earth, where moth and and so reaches down the great hand and strong rust may eat and corrode, where fire and water arm of the Almighty Father to his children and tempest and earthquake and drought may as to inspire courage and effort in the most destroy; or, if not destroyed, it may gangrene helpless to lift themselves up to his paternal the preachers and listened with respectful and his soul; but that riches should be used for the bosom. The incarnation, then, of Deity, the alleviation of the woes of humanity—used for appearance of the great God our Saviour in the advancement of feligion, of civilization, with human nature, was the consummation of all all its attendant interests. No greater calamity prior revealment, and embraces all of future can well befall a Christian, than to be made the good to be looked or hoped for, in this world steward of great wealth, without an accompa or in the next. the streets in winter, with a dejected, cadaver- always do. It is sad indeed for a Christian to ous look, begging from sleighs and wagons; or prove a defaulter to his God. The Lord gives the Alps which the reformer or philanthropis the noble, generous horse, standing at the barn- to some a thousand, to others tens or hundreds must scale ere he can reach the condition of doors of neighboring houses, looking wistfully of thousands, and requires them to improve upon suffering and blinded humanity, so as to afford in at their well-filled mangers, and occasionally the gifts. John Wesley is reported to have relief. It is the Rubicon witch lies between nibbling a straw, as Lazarus the crumbs from said, and with no little anxiety, "What shall squalid poverty and degradation on the ope the table of a Dives? The generous instincts my people do? If converted, they will become hand, and the exalted pleasures of refinement economical, then wealthy, then covetous, and and cultivation on the other; but over which Who does not involuntarily heap such terms as then ruined for eternity. What is the remedy? the masses are too cowardly, too blind, or too his educational term, under the auspices of the Why, let them give-let them give." The indifferent, to cross. It seeks to stop the wheels unworthy owners? The faithful beast should | Christian covets life, longing, perhaps, for ante- of progress, and to keep the world at a dead deluvian longevity, that he may make his influ-stand-still. It permits war, intemperance, ence felt along the track of centuries, or be slavery, and a host of evils, unrebuked, to conare thus to receive a generous support, how spared to witness the opening upon the world vert human society into a moral desert. much more should the man who labors for us, of millennial scenes; but he may invest his spreads itself-over the Christian church like and especially he who labors for our highest, wealth where it may carry his influence along pall of death, preventing it from rising in all our spiritual interests! The reverse, however, down the stream of time long after he sleeps in the brightness, purity, and symmetry of pro-

THE INCARNATION.

Budhism had their incarnations. Nine times so;" "Our fathers thought in this way, and they men, for beneficent purposes, and to accomplish with the good old way of raising corn and polastly to abolish human sacrifices. "God man agricultural papers. He has all the advantages thought, indwelling the heart of humanity, and-

"Till God in human flesh it saw, Its thoughts no comfort found.

during the sad conflict which was protracted and easier by machinery. And so of other through centuries, for the overthrow of the branches of industry. There is, however, a past, and the reconstruction of society, the idea of an incarnate God carried peace into the bosom of mankind. Down-trodden nations clung to it as to the certainty of their future forward, carrying the many on their shoulders. emancipation. From the time the incarnation was clearly announced, God was no longer dimly conceived as a remote and shadowy causality, but He appeared as all that is good, and beautiful, and true—as goodness itself, in- disposition, on the part of the majority, to be carnate and interceding, redeeming, inspiringthe union of liberty, love, and light, the In- improvement is suggested in regard to any social finite Cause, the Infinite Mediator, the Infinite in and with the universe, as the paraclete and the comforter. The doctrine once communicated to man, was not to be eradicated. It spread as widely, as swiftly, and as silently, as good is to come from it:" and to prevent any light: and the idea of God with us dwelt and dwells in every system of thought that can pretend to vitality, in every oppressed nation struggling to be free, in every soul sighing for redemption; and it is because man cannot sepa- the untiring exertions of a few liberal minds, in rate himself from his yearning after the Infinite, comparison with the masses, it is doubtful that he is capable of progress, can receive a religion whose history is the triumph of right over evil. It was requisite, therefore, for the regeneration of the world, that the Divine Being should enter the abodes and the hearts of men, and dwell there, and that an idea should arise which should include all truth respecting His essence; and that He should be known, not only as an abstract and absolute Cause, but as a perfect Being, from whose perfect nature the universe is an effluence; not as a distant providence of infinite power, but as God present in the flesh; not as an absolute the universe has rich treasures still locked up law-giver, holding intelligent beings in the chains of necessity, but as a creative spirit indwelling man. When the Divine Being was thus presented to the soul, He touched at once man's inspirations, affections, and intelligence, and faith in Him sunk into the inmost heart of religious truths, which we have not yet reached,

dawn of all true reform, civilization, religion, and human progress.

But what is the incarnation of Deity, unless it be a real indwelling of God in the flesh—an there is no danger of progressing too rapidly, Again, in the higher pursuits, those that indwelling of Divinity, within humanity—such taking care to be sure that we are making genan indwelling and union of the divine and the uine progress. human as that the God-man would form the only true and just conceptions of the Godhead, or Deity? Such evidently was the case; so God. and he who worships Christ worships God. Thus the Father and the Son-that is, the Di-

would be idolatry if attached to Christ, then the New Testament is the most ingeniously false and dangerous book in existence. So far as it Christ, because I believe emphatically, that the splendid covering of disinterested patriot-Christ is God. Neither do I regard Christ's life as an episode in his existence, but as an essential part of it, naturally proceeding, as the blossoming time is part of the tree's growth. God had leaved in the world already, but when Christ came, He blossomed, and we took the delude the unprejudiced and judicious. Withfragrance. Indeed, all we know consciously out success does the selfish and self-interested and practically of God, is what we get through projector attempt to impose on men of sense Christ. All else is vague and unrealized. The worships the same existence that I do when I faction, by whatever name it may be disguised, degree of LL. D. was conferred on the Rev. worship Christ, and all the conceptions he has is equally infamous. When we see a man warm Abel Stevens, edit

committee of seven manager arranger dent that it may be used as a means of great ception, and all difficulties and discussions about ism. But when we find him misrepresenting his human and divine nature, and how related and vilifying his political opponents, we conrying out any of the great and benevolent plans absurd attempts to bring God to the measurto one another and the Godhead. arise from sider it as a shrewd sign, that it is something

> This truth needs to be impressed more deepflesh is humanity's only hope. It so allies the God never designed that his children should Creator to the creature, the Infinite to the finite,

CONSERVATISM.

Conservatism is the bane of society. It is

portion which belong to the Christian religion, and from diffusing its own leaven abroad through all the ranks of society. Its retarding The incarnation of Deity is not wholly Jew and blighting influences are felt in all the walks ence we are influenced by some motive. In The lower the want of man, the more ready ifest in the flesh " seems to have been a great which his father and his grandfather enjoyed, him in raising the necessary amount, by giving who tilled the same soil; and why are they not good enough? What cares he about agricultural chemistry and the like? Many mechanics will continue to perform much work by tedious "Amid all the deep sorrows of humanity, manual labor, which could be done far cheaper movement in the direction of progression in these departments. But it is a few who move

I think that progress in the physical world is more perceptible, than in the social, intellectual, and moral world. There seems to be satisfied with present attainments; and if an institution, they say they do not see why it is not just as well as it is. They "dislike this way of constantly introducing new notions; no good that might come from such improvements, they oppose with all their might, that they may not be proved to be in error. Were it not for whether society would move at all. unless it should be in a retrograde direction. It is a marvel that people will thus stand in opposition object to their own interests. I hold that no attainment, no excellence, is good enough, when a higher attainment, or a higher excellence, is within our reach. I believe it to be the absolute duty of each individual to be continually inquiring how he may advance in social, civil, marched in a body, and without arms, to their intellectual, and moral life. If the author of in his storehouses of knowledge here on earth, I believe they are meant for us. If there are mines of happiness still unexplored by mortal man. I believe they are for us. If there are we have yet to experience the satisfaction of Hence the advent of the Messiah was the knowing them. Until all these sources of light, of knowledge, and of happiness, have been thoroughly exhausted, we must continue to advance. Taking this view of the subject, I think

PARTY DIVISIONS.

"From the moment in which men give themselves up to a party, they abandon their reason. and are led captives by their passions. The cause they espouse presents such bewitching charms, as to dazzle the judgment; and the side they oppose, such imaginary deformity, that no opposition appears too violent, nor any arts to blacken and ruin it incapable of a spe-present for the venerable minister. cious varnish. Their intemperate arder enkindles into political enthusiasm and rages with over its files for the last nine months, has been of sheep, on the boat's settling, made for the uncontrolled frenzy. The political visionary purest patriotism, is ready to anathematize the steady and rational lover of his country, as in different to, and unconcerned for, the general ism; in vain usurp the robe of honor to conceal its latent motives. The disguise may indeed fascinate the fickle and the inconsiderate: but it is too flimsy and transparent to impose upon or and sober reflection. A well-regulated zeal for of the Indiana State University, at Blooming-

more than the laudable motive he pretends which impels him to such impetuosity and violence. When once we suppress the voice of rea- of the Duchess of Sutherland. Mrs. M. P. son by the clamor of faction, we are tossed, like a Webb, a lady of color, daughter of a Spanish vessel stripped of its sails and rudder, at the mercy of every wind and current. But it is a solecism in nature, that the best end is to be attained by the worst of means; or that we cannot be good citizens and excellent patriots, till we render ourselves, by the effervescence of party spirit, the proper subjects for bedlam."

NORTH STONINGTON, Conn.

Sailing of a Missionary Ship.—The mis sionary ship, the John Williams, has again left the port of London for the distant islands of the Pacific, on her fourth voyage. She is expected to be absent from that country four vears. An interesting farewell meeting, for prayer and exhortation, was held in the Boardoom of the Mission-House. On that occasion. the directors of the society were gratified by which could scarcely be surpassed in brilliancy. having before them sons of two of their most honored and laborious missionaries, in the persons of the Rev. John Barff, and the Rev. Wilberforce Philip. Mr. Barff, for some years past, has labored in the Tahitian group of islands. Mr. Philip has but just buckled on the missionary armor. He has, with honor, passed through society, and was ordained to the ministry in Edinburgh. He now returns to Africa, the land of his sainted father's toils and triumphs. to sustain and perpetuate the cause of Protestant Christian Missions there. This is the third is not lawful for a man to have more than son of Dr. Philip who has given himself to the missionary work in Africa. The missionary ing to the New Testament, and that every ship, after calling at the Cape of Good Hope. | preacher or deacon should be the husband had will sail to Melbourne. From Melbourne the vessel will proceed to Hobart Town, Sydney, and the South Sea Islands.

A SLAVE FAMILY UNITED.—The Rochester Advertiser says every body who has had occasion to ride from the depot in Lockport to any part of the town, has done so probably in the omnibus of the negro George, whose civil de- 000: Mariners' Church, New York, \$1,000 portment always attracts attention. George Total, \$11,000. was once a slave, and by industry purchased his own freedom, and then set about raising money to secure the same boon for his mother and brother. The citizens of Lockport aided \$1.200, was put into the hands of Mr. J. L. Woods of Elmira, who proceeded to Salisbury, North Carolina, completed the purchase of the preserve the peace, and protect the persons and mother and brother, and on Wednesday last property of citizens. General Lane is under returned with the two in charge. The slave stood to have three parties stationed at differfamily are thus united in the Free North.

INTELLIGENCE. RELIGIOUS

The work Thing \$150,000 to more fully endow Andover Theological Seminary, has been compended. Originally the institution was erected and endowed by severas wealthy. and benevolent individuals, the religious public sharing no part it. The courthee are now called upon to re-the the Seminary, to make it meet the wants of the present times, as well as it did former periods under the old endowment. The portion of money to be raised by Boston is \$40,000, while all other portions of son, were preparing to attack Lawrence on the New England and the country are expected to 1st inst. The free state force is estimated at

We are informed by the Christian Chronicle. hat after mature and prayerful deliberation, the Board of Trustees declined the offer of Mr. Crozer, for the removal of Lewisburg University to some point nearer Philadelphia. It is to remain where it is, and vigorous efforts are wounded. Mr. Brown, the leader of the dein progress to complete the buildings according to the original design—the people of Lewisburg the killed. On the 2d inst. the pro-slavery having subscribed more than \$12,000 for the men attacked the free soilers in Leavenworth

The Pasha of Egypt has issued an ordinance, by which Christian soldiers are permitted to follow their religion in perfect freedom. "To this end we order that every Sunday, and every day celebrated as a religious festival according to their rites, the Christian soldiers shall be respective churches, accompanied by officers who at the close of their exercises will bring them back to their corps."

The New York Chronicle states that " Memoir of the late Dr. Taylor, President of Madison University, is in course of preparation by his children, and will be published as soon as the preliminary arrangements are completed The purpose of this volume is to present a simple, truthful sketch of the man as best known. loved and revered, and to enumerate those traits in his character, and incidents in his life. by which he was endeared to thousands who will not let his memory die."

A monk, whose name is Spenser, and who is member of a noble family in England, is making a pilgrimage through Imgary with the permission of the Pope, his enject being to establish praying societies, whose special task it will be to pray in chapels that the Euglish nation may be converted and return into the

A nension of eight dollars a month, beginning from the 4th of March, 1831, was voted twelve or thirteen years old, and was estimated to Rev. Mr. Waldo, the aged Chaplain of the to be worth about sixty-five thousand dollar House of Representatives, for Revolutionary Captain Nelson thought she could be raised and services and sufferings. The accumulation of the injuries she had sustained repaired in the injuries she had sustained repaired repaired in the injuries she had sustained repaired repaire past arrears since 1831 will be a handsome or twelve days. She had considerable freely

The Chicago Christian Times, in looking portion of the passengers' baggage. A droft interested to find that the number of conver- water, and their cries were heard in ever sions reported in that paper, as the result of direction. Sixteen valuable horses were drown. revivals, is not far from fifteen hundred, viz., in ed, a proposition to cut them loose to take Illinois about 1,000; in Iowa 400; in Wiscon-sin some 40; and in Minnesota about 100. sin so le 40: and in Minnesota about 100. Twenty-one girls and boys belonging to a Methodist Sunday-School in Springfield, Mass. ster's Unabridged Dictionary, as a reward for

perfect lessons during the last quarter. Peter Bayne, M. A., author of the "Christian Life," and editor of the Commonwealth, an 674, and that of 1855 was about the same excellent Glasgow newspaper, has won the Calcutta furnishes this entire country with salt. Blackwell prize of \$200 for the best essay "On petre, as it can be imported cheaper than it the Elements which Constitute a Nation's can be made here. When it is worth from

At the twenty-seventh annual commencement

READINGS IN LONDON BY A COLORED LADY The London Times of July 29th notices an event which created considerable interest in the fashionable part of London, drawing a long line of carriages to Stafford House, the residence gentleman and of a female slave of Virginia had recently arrived in London, bringing with her a dramatized version of Uncle Tom's Cabin composed by Mrs. Stowe herself, for the purpose of a public reading, and the hall of the splendid mansion in St. James' had, been granted to her by the Duchess, as the site of the entertainment Placed behind a reading desk, Mrs Webb rea in a clear voice, and with great signs of intelligence, the interesting scer athat had been are pared for her, and which samprised the most celebrated dialogues and incidents in the novel. Without exactly acting the different parts, she discriminated them with a great deof nicety, and the dark hue of heformed countenance gave a character (to the performance. The Earl of Shaftesbury and several distinguished adherents of the phi lanthropic party were among her audience

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POLYGAMY.—The following is the resolution on this subject, passed by the Maulmain Convention of Missionaries .___

"On the subject of polygamy and divorce, supposing that the subsequent wife or wives were taken in equally good faith as the first. it is the opinion of your Committee, that no marriage relation so contracted should be dissolved; but that, in regard to all unmarried persons, the fullest instruction be given, that it wife during her life, or unless put away accord of one wife."

CHARITABLE BEQUESTS.—Col. Micajah Rev. nolds, who recently died at East Newark, N.J. has left the following charitable bequests: For eign Baptist Missionary Society, \$3,000; Amer. ican Baptist Home Missionary Society, \$2,000. Bible Union, \$3,000; Baptist Church, Lyons Farms, \$1,000; Baptist Church, Orange, \$1.

Kansas Items.

Advices from Kunsa the 27th ult., say the acting Governor (School) was at Le compton, and on the 26th had issued a procla mation declaring the territory in a state of insurrection, and thing on all law-abiding citizens to aid and exist the legal authorities to ent points in Iowa, for the purpose of receiving supplies or making his escape in case he is con pelled to flee. The pro-slavery party were stationing strong bodies of men along the northern line of the Territory, to prevent the ingress and egress of any free state party there, and along the Missouri river it is so well fortified that no free state forces can approach in that direction. The pro-slavary ranging plans for a speedy concentration of their forces upon Lawrence. The excitement in the Territory and border counties continues.

Later dates from Kansas are to the 29th ult. Fifteen hundred men, under Gen. Atchififteen hundred to two thousand men.

Still later accounts state that at Ossawote mie, on the 30th ult. the belligered, to the number of three hundred on each side, hoght for an hour, when the free State men were routed, with a loss of twenty killed and several feated party, and his son, are reported among drove every one of them out of the town at the point of the bayonet, and destroyed or conficated their property. It is also stated that parties of Missourians have possession of the Iowa road, thus cutting off the retreat of the free State men.

From the published correspondence which passed between the authorities of Kansas and the general government with reference to the troubles in the Territory, together with the in structions to Col. Geary, the newly-appointed Governor, who was at St. Louis on the 4th inst., en route for the scene of the disturbance, we learn that the force of regular troops being inadequate to the exigencies of the case, the Governor ordered the militia of the Territory to enroll and organize. One division, under General Richardson, was already in the field Requisitions have also been made upon the Governors of Kentucky and Illinois for the regiments of infantry, to be placed under the enrollment of Gen. Smith, to aid in suppressing insurrectionary combinations.

STEAMBOAT SUNK .- The steamer Knicker bocker left Albany for New York on Sunday evening, Aug. 31st, and when four miles above Peekskill, she came in contact with a sunken sloop, from which she received such injury as caused her to sink in a short time. All of the passengers and crew, some two hundred in hum. ber, were saved. The Knickerbocker was on board, the only property saved being a small passengers that was likely to ensue therefrom.

CALCUTTA TRADE.—Boston is the seat of the Calcutta trade, the chief importations from which have been linseed, saltpetre, hides, gamy bags and cloth, indigo and goat-skins, 7,810, value of the importations for 1854 was \$7,810, fifteen to twenty cents a pound, the manufacturer can produce it in this country principally from nitrous caverns. The Dupont Company, about 100 tons, or 1200 bags, of saltpette \$ ristian Advo-month. Calcutta has a population of 413,000,

the men were shi were shi taken of the west of the west of the color o

General Intelligence.

BY A COLORED LADY.

July 29th notices ar

nsiderable interest in the

ondon, drawing a lone

ford House, the residence

therland. Mrs. M. E

daughter of a Spanish male slave of Virginia

London, bringing with on of Uncle Tom's Cabin.

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had been granted to her

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desk, Mrs Webb read

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he Earl of Shaftesbury

adherents of the phi-

among her audience

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owing is the resolution

by the Maulmain Con-

polygamy and divorce bequent wife or wives good faith as the first,

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regard to all unmarried

truction be given, that it

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ament, and that every

ould be the husband but

srs.—Col. Micajah Rev-

dat East Newark, N. J.

haritable bequests: For-

Society, \$3,000 Amer-

sionary Society, \$2,000; Baptist Church, Lyons

ist Church, Orange, \$1.

ch. New York, \$1,000

the 27th ult., say

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when four miles above

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received such injury as short time. All of the

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Knickerbocker was

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stained repaired in ten

rs baggage. A drove settling, made for the were heard in every

able horses were drown:

usble horses were drowning them loose to take aving been very properly of the dauger to the dividensue therefrom the seat of the market and goet akins. The soil 1854 was \$7,810, was about the same. Itire country with salt beautiful worth, from the country with salt beautifuls worth.

housand men.

mon) was at Le

Later dates from Europe have been received The gist of the news will be found below. The British Parliament is prorogued until

Napoleon is at the Baths of Biarritz; he is reported to be urging the claims of Prince pierre Bonaparte to the throne of the Danubian Kingdom, and to be engaged in considering what title to bestow on the American descendants of Prince Jerome. The harvest in France is considered fully an average.

Lot to etlata to the twenty-five years of reign of King Leopold, and as the himself joined the celebration, the proceedings were unusually lively. There were processions, illuminations, and religious observances. unon a great scale, and the royal family were everywhere received with enthusiasm.

her in an expedition against the bucaneers.

The Viceroy of Egypt has established a steam navigation company, to carry on the coasting trade of the Red Sea. The French merchant steamer Lyonnais.

Danube, between the Pruth and the Sereth, has been lost in the rapids. Crew saved. One hundred houses and part of the Bazaar have been destroyed by an accidental fire at

which had obtained permission to navigate the

An American is reported to have got a firman to examine the practicability of the principal rivers of Asia Minor for navigation.

Last advices from Persia do not bring favormurrain was destroying the cattle.

palities unnumbered.

ascending to the summit of the Jungfrau moun-

000 francs for damage done to the Russian palace at Constantinople, from its having been converted into a French hospital.

A quantity of treasure, valued at \$150,000, was buried by the Russians in the church of Sevastopol, and they have just dug it up in for some considerable time.

Railroad Accident.

A sad accident occurred about 10 o'clock Sixth-day night, Sept. 5th. on the Central six men were scalded to death. In accordance or by martial law. with the direction of the superintendent, a cattle train was standing on the straight track, waiting for the arrival of the 5 o'clock passenger train, which ought to have entered the depot on the turn-out: but by the negligence going at the rate of eight miles an hour when the engineer discovered the neglect of the Switch-tender, when he immediately gave the signal to break up. He reversed the engine,

vived but a short time. The following is a list of the dead:

J. L. Bissell, of Madison, Lake Co., Ohio. H. Blair, of Warrensville, Cayuhoga Co., O. W. A. Wilson, of Benton Co., Kentucky. Wm. Smith. of Cleveland, Ohio. Edward Taylor, of Palatine, Pickaway Co.,

Robert Boaz, of Carlisle, Kentucky.

The engineer and some of the brakemen, turn the switch.

General Romeroy, of Kapsas potoriety, and pose to discuss at the present time. who was reported to have been killed in a

President Pierce on Kansas.

A sub committee of the National Kansas Committee (consisting of Thaddeus Hyatt, W. F. M. Arney, and Edward Daniels,) waited on President Pierce, August 30th, asking his interposition against the threatened invasion of Kansas. In their report to the National Committee, they sum up the results as follows :--

VIEWS OF THE PRESIDENT. The views expressed by the Executive are

substantially as follows: "While Government has been exhausting

its constitutional powers (which are limited) to maintain order, Kansas Aid Societies have The Government of Holland request assent to been actively stirring up rebellion. A facselected of a stration before a resort to tions spirit among the people of Kansas reepecting institutions which they need not have concorned themselves about, and which would have all come right in time, originated the troubles. From the nature, habits and education of the bordermen, it was natural to find them excited by such an agitation. At this crisis, the North, instead of sending in armed men, who went about boasting of their ability to protect themselves, should have sent in put to the disorders.

against the other exactly the same charges. he first put himself under the defendant's At his distance from the scene of strife, the treatment he could go there alone; he soon President cannot determine between them. became so blind that he had to be led thereby a His action must be guided by official reports. little boy. The plaintiff returned to the Eye Gen. Smith communicates a very different Infirmary in July, but his vision was gone, condition of things from the exaggerated never to return. Dr. Agnew deposed that statements which have gone abroad. No he has no doubt the plaintiff's eyes would 276 565, a total population of 668,507, and a Christian, and died in hope of a blessed immortality. able accounts. The grapes were diseased, and apprehension of an armed invasion need be have got well if he had remained in the Eye federal representative population of 514,518, entertained. But, should it happen, the Infirmary, or been under good treatment out. has eight colleges and theological schools, 202 In 1855, in obedience to orders from St. whole power of the Government will be side. Dr. Agnew and Dr. Buck, both hold academies with 7,467 pupils, and 725 com-Petersburg, all the forts along the Circassian exerted to repel it, come from whatever ing positions in the Eye Infirmary—the mon schools with 16,838 scholars. There are coast, including the fortress of Anapa, were source it may. The army in Kansas is not only physicians who testified in relation to the 26 libraries in the State; aggregate number daughter of Reuben and Hester Maryott, aged one destroyed by the Russians. Since the close of there to prevent or correct outrages, unless treatment—have no doubt that the plaintiff's of volumes 107,491. the war all the positions thus apandoned have they amount to invasion or insurrection. The eyes would have recovered under proper been re-occupied by them. The re-occupation civil power alone is competent to this. Ap- treatment. of Anapa has just been effected by the aid of plication should be made there Gen. Smith They both gave a history of their practice the Russian fleet. Flotillas of gunboats, some had no power to redress the wrongs of Mr. in diseases of the eye, which is different from of them propelled by steam, left Nicolaieff, Strawn. He applied to the wrong quarter, the defendant's practice, as testified to and Reni. and Ibrail, penetrated in a few days He should have gone to the Courts. As to shown by a card, which is admitted to be his. into the Straits of Yenikale and Kertsch, while granting him an escort, 'Gen. Smith thought The defendant offered to prove by a score of a land force advanced along the shore toward if Mr. Strawn was smart enough to find his persons, that they had had bad eyes, and been the fort. The defenses of the place having be- way safely to him without one, he ought to treated for them by the defendant and got fore been destroyed, it was unable to offer re- be able to find by the defendant and got well, or improved, which was ruled out by sistance, and was at once occupied by the are open to all classes of citizen without distinction. No authernic information has ever mountains, taking with them fifteen pieces of reached the Precutive of an individual who has sought a redress of wrongs at the hands mal-practice." The diplomatic corps intending to be present of the civil power in Kansas, and failed to The Court held that to be good law, when at the Czar's coronation would leave St. Peters- obtain it. If one such case had been pre- applied to a man skilled in anatomy, surgery burg on the 22d for Moscow. The departure sented, he would at once have removed the or physics, but that it had no application in of the Emperor Alexander is fixed for the 26th; offending official. If the majority of the peo- this case; that the defendant, knowing nothing his solemn entrance into Moscow will take ple in Kansas had wanted peace and quiet, of anatomy, surgery or physics, could have place on the 29th; the coronation will be on they could have had it. The way to get it no judgment in the matter. The law contem the 7th of September; and the Court, will rewas for the settlers among themselves to plated a judgment founded upon skill and two dity clocks that may be designated, proturn to St. Petersburg at the and of the month frown down all agration growing out of diff knowledge in these sciences. That man who wided the Corporation will build a line of twoThe ceremony of the coronation and its adjuncts for noes of opinion as to local institutions. would hold himself out to the world as a docwire telegraph to Albany. The cost of this will apparently throw into the shade every for- The Executive had always felt solicitous tor and an oculist, without a diploma, without telegraph will be \$7,000. mer proceeding of a similar kind in Russia or about the Territory, and had exerted his con- any knowledge of these sciences, and under elsewhere. The magnificence of the prepara- stitutional powers to their full extent to pre- such false pretences obtain a patient, and comtions is something fabulous. There will be serve order. The affair at Lawrence had mence tinkering with the most delicate of all present no fewer than ten European princes, given him great anxiety, and he at that time the organs, the eye, must be reckless indeed. besides representatives of powers and princi- telegraphed both to Col. Sumner and Gov. An error in judgment of a man skilled in a Shannon, besides sending a special messenger. particular calling is not mal-practice, unless A Mr. Eustace Anderson has succeeded in (Here the President produced copies of his it is a gross error. But error in judgment, telegraphic dispatches, which, we believe, in a science, of a man unskilled in that science tain, and sends an account of the feat to the were made public at the time.) The outra- (if such a thing can be) is mal practice. In London Times of the 21st. Major Stewart | ges at Lawrence were not done by authority. other words, a person attempting to practice, French metropolis is undermined by ancient and party, on special service in Asia, have as- The President admits that mistakes have been in physic or surgery, without first having quarries, more recently used as catacombs for

> BE MAINTAINED!" OPINIONS OF THE PRESIDENT..

1. That Government has not the power to protect emigrants en route for the Territory. safety, although the French slept in the edifice because of the jurisdiction of the States; consequently, outrages committed on the highsoil such outrages were committed.

2. That Government has no power to prevent or redress outrages committed within Railroad, near Port Byron, N. Y., by which the Territory, except through the civil arm,

3. That the military can only aid the civil

power as a posse comitatus; consequently, 4. Government having provided a legal mode of redress for the settlers, and strength. ened it by a posse at all times available. the or inattention of the switch-tender, who neg- fault is with the settlers where they have fail wrong scurce from whence to seek it.

and did all in his power to prevent a collision. emigrants entering the Territory is not prima ton, within six months from the 1st day of The locomotive, when it struck the train, facie evidence of threatened invasion, and that June last. After that time the balance of the threw the last car, containing six drovers, off the mere possession of arms by settlers withthe track and upon the boiler. By the col- in the Territory is not prima facie evidence lision the supply pipe was broken, and before of threatened insurrection; that the bearing the men in the car could be extricated, they of arms is a Constitutional PRIVILEGE were literally scalded to death. Three were which distinguishes American citizens; and taken out of the car dead, and the others sur- that even Government itself has no RIGHT, under such circumstances. To DISARM THEM.

REPLY OF THE COMMITTEE.

Mr. President, during the eighteen months or more that Executive power has been exerted, as is alledged, to preserve peace in Kansas, and vainly exerted it would seem the deepest sympathy. from admissions here made, the disorders of that Territory have grown only worse. At this moment they are more threatening thau after doing all that they could, and finding a ever; a peaceful solution of its troubles seems collision inevitable, leaped from the train and still more uncertain than at any period of its were uninjured. Several of the platforms on former history. The President affirms that the cars of the passenger train were broken, he has exhausted all his constitutional powers. but none of the passengers were injured. The And yet order is not restored. Under such calamity is wholly attributed to the careless circumstances, may it not be worth while to ness of the switch-tender, who neglected to inquire whether the germ of the evil is not

recent affray in that territory, is at present in Sir, the difficulties in Kansas have originated, this one thing is patent to the country and to six in Connecticut.

that would shame the worst despotition of the published on Wednesday morning. Fletch- good State, 6 50 a 7 00 for extra do., 6 40 a 8 00 for atrocious, so bloody and so infernal, to supply over 12,000, and the 130 towns not yet fully Jersey. damning and inhuman, that, to escape /there

dark reign of blood and terror; during this the House is about nineteen twentieths Refearful tempest of violence and anarchy, these mublicen. poor unshielded victims of plotted vengeance have broken no law and committed no crime, For hating Slavery because they loved Liberty, all these things have come upon them.

"Such, Sir, is the nature and character of the events which have transpired in Kansas during the past eighteen months' policy of the Government. As representatives of the National Kansas Committee, we are here to-day to ask whether any change in this policy of the Administration is to be expected?"

PRESIDENT—" No. Sirs! THERE WILL BE

Action for Malpractice.

A case interesting to practitioners was up order-loving and law-abiding citizens; should in the Marine Court, New York, on the 29th have sent in peace-seeking men, who would of August. It was the case of Courtney vs. The Russians have re-occupied Anapa and have promoted concord by moral agencies— Henderson. The plaintiff is 57 years of age, the forts of the Circassian Coast. The papers by Bibles rather than by Sharp's rifles. Such of good habits, has worked as foreman for are full of the magnificence of the approaching a course would have strengthened the hands ten years for Messrs. Pollard, up to flast of the President, instead of tying them, as December, when he quit for bad eyes; went The Prussian corvette Dantsic was attacked they had been. The sufferings of the settlers to the Eye Infirmary; remained there six to m the coast of Morocco, by Riff pirates: eight are therefore of their own seeking, and the eight weeks, when he was induced by a friend of the crew were killed and seventeen wounded, legitimate fruits of that gunpowder-bib'e of the defendant to leave the Eye Infirmary pressia. The dead were buried in Gibraltar, the North have advocated. Each side is ment. There had been a gradual improve- At Cleveland they will connect with the and Prussia invites France and England to join doubtless to blame. Inflammatory appeals ment of his eyes from soon after he entered Cleveland and Toledo Railroad going west. are circulated both South and North, and the Eve Infirmary until he left, and that imreports, false or exaggerated, put forth by heated partisans to stir up sectional strife. If each party would only get rid of about a hundred decrease the time between New York and after he left—no doubt being the result of the treatment he received at the Eye Infirmaty—

dred of their designing and restless leaders, when they began to grow works.

In Milton, Wis Sept. 2d, Mrs. Abigair Gates, aged decrease the time between New York and decrease the time between New York and following the materially decrease the time between New York and following the michigan gate of their designing and restless leaders, when they began to grow works. dred of their designing and restless leaders, when they began to grow worse. He con- The arrangement goes into effect at once. agitation would cease, and a speedy end be tinued under the defendant's treatment intil July, (about three months.) and the defendant "The interposition of the Executive is performed an operation on his eyes, and put claimed by both sides, each party urging some kind of a powder into them. When

The Russians have sent in a claim of 400.- he should catch either party in acts of vio- lost his vision through the defendant's treat- tories. lence, they shall be hung up on the spot. ment, and that the treatment was the result THE CIVIL POWER OF THE TERRITORY MUST of ignorance on his part. Judgment for the plaintiff, \$500; allowance, &c., \$12.

SUMMARY.

General Houston administered a direct hit in his closing speech in the Senate. "They ways of the nation can only be redressed by tell me," said the brave old man, " if Fremont the Courts of the respective States on whose is elected, forty thousand bayonets will bris- or five years ago, owing among others a Bantle about the Capitol-that the South, in fact, gor trader \$1,596, returned from California, will secede. Mr. President, I scorn the sug- where he had met with good luck, and paid gestion! There will be neither bristling the debt with interest. bayonets nor secession. If Col. Fremont shall We learn by the Newcastle (Eng.) Journal, be elected by a majority of the people, though that a chancery case has recently been decidas the Chief Magistrate of their choice, I boring man, received £15,000, or \$75,000. shall pay my respectful homage."

Into the cattle train. The passenger train was failed to get it either because they were not Court House; City Bank, Cape Island; fireman, are reported killed. law abiding citizens, or because they made Tradesmen's Bank, Flemington; Public 5 That the mere possession of arms by redemption at his office, in the City of Trenthousand souls. redemption funds deposited with the Treas urer will be given up to said Banks.

We learn from the Alexandrian Gazette, that a young lady, at present a pupil in one of the literary institutions of Richmond, has received the distressing intelligence that among those who perished in the terrible year of his age. calamity at Last Island, were her father, brother, uncle, aunt, and two cousins. Having quantity of wheat gathered the present harpreviously been deprived of her mother by vest at fully ten per cent. greater than has death, her lonely situation must now excite

Official accounts, received at the Indian Department, from Major General Wool. represent that the war in Washington Territribes only remaining to be pacified; and the Indian Agent for Oregon communicates a similar favorable report relative to the last-named

On the top of Mount Holyoke, on a clear to be found in the Territorial laws themselves? day, ten mountains can be seen-one in New RRESIDENT-This question I do not pro- Hampshire, one in Vermont, one each in New York and Connecticut, and six in Mas-COMMITTEE From whatever source, then, sachusetts. The spectator also sees lying below him thirty towns in Massachusetts, and

the world: that, notwith sping all / le effort. A. die atch dated Montpelier, Vt., Thurs of the Government, sorders of most day, Sep. 4, 1856, says: The general result frightful character have prevailed; diorders of our State election is about the same as worst ages; disorders so wide-spress and to er's majority for Governor in 100 towns is good to extra Ohio, 7 00 a 9 25 for extra Genesee. atrocious, so bloody and so infernal, and so infernal, and the 120 towns not so follows. Bye Flour 3 25 a 5 25. Corn Meal 3 75 a 3 80 for reported will increase it to about 20,000. the wretched inhabitants would make gan The three Republican Congressmen have 1 50 for red Southern, 1 57 for white Southern. Rye if transferred to the despotic Governments of from 3,000 to 7,000 majority. The Republi- 87c. for old, 90c. for new. Oats 44 a 46c. for Jersey, Russia, of Austria, or of France. Dur og this cans have carried the State Senate entire, and 46 a 48c. for State and Western. Corn 66 a 67c. for

> Nine slaves, belonging to Cyrus Ross of country mess. Lard 134c. Butter 15 a 19c for Ohio Thinnatead, Va., recently possessed them. selves of as many horses belonging to their owner, and started for Canada. They were pursued and overtaken on the edge of Pennsylvania by Ross and a company of men, extra. and after a desperate struggle beat them off ind continued on their journey. When last heard from they were fairly on their road again to Liberty, with every prospect of at- MATILDA ALLEN, of Hopkinton.

> The Tribune is informed by an intelligent Mr. Joshua Davis to Miss Mary L., daughter of Horace G. and Catharine M. Hamilton all of Milton. Californian, whom it presumes to be well informed in the matter, that orders were sent by the mail steamer of the 5th inst. to the Federal Naval and Military forces in Cali fornia to obey the orders of the Governor of California in putting down the Vigilance ease, she saw her need of a Saviour—she sought the Committee. Orders were also issued to three Lord with her whole heart, and found him precious to or four American men-of-war on the Pacific to concentrate at San Francisco at the earliest glorious resurrection and a blissful immortality. possible moment.

The Michigan Southern Railroad Company have made arrangements to run their boats This arrangement it is thought will materially

form an operation upon a favorite horse belonging to Rev. A. W. Burnham, Ringe, N. sleep, and did not wake till fifteen minutes

ly suffered not a particle of pain-South Carolina, with a white population of

The limitation of the time of the day for marrying in England is fixed by statute. The period between 8 o'clock in the morning and noon is assigned as a legal time for all marriages. In this country the evening is most widely different in this particular.

The Attorney General of New York State having commenced legal proceedings against the Supervisors of Oneida County, in order money the receipt of which is not duly acknowledged, should give us early notice of the omission. to enforce the payment of the State mill tax, the Board have engaged counsel to defend the case, and will oppose the writ. Similar T M C'arke, Noank, Ct action has been taken by the Supervisors of W B Lewis, Mystic Bridge, Ct 2 00

The Dudley Observatory Trustees have & A Osgood, Bronte, C W proposed to the New York Common Councit to furnish astronomical time to any

tish in the Arctic Ocean, and for the purchase of which from the American sailors an appropriation was made by Congress, for the presentation of her to the British Government, will be re-fitted at New York. Capt. Hart- address stein has been tendered the command.

A large portion of the southern half of the

South Carolina with all possible tokens of sis of boneadmiration and regard. Mr. Aiken has written a letter to his constituents declining a

The Bangor Journal says that a country trader in Aroostook, who left the State four

I am not his supporter, I shall respect the ed in one of the English Courts, by which majority of the people; and to Col. Fremont. John Macdougal, of South Boston, a hard la

A North Carolina railroad bridge gave The State Treasurer of New Jersey has way a few days ago, carrying down the locogiven notice that all the circulating notes is motive and a portion of the train attached to lected to turn the switch, the locomotive ran ed to get protection or redress; they have sued by the Traders' Bank, at Cape May it. Five persons, including the engineer and

Another census of Chicago is being taken application to the military, which was the Stock, Belvidere, and Atlantic Bank, Cape by the authorities of that city, who hope that Elmira and Niagara Falls, Railroad, for Niagara Falls, May Court House, must be presented for it will show a total population of one hundred at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton

> nauce Department for the resumption of work Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland Cincinnati, in the armories and arsenals where it was ledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c. suspended. Enoch Davis, one of the editors of the Troy Daily Times, died at his father's resi

The Cincinnati Price Current estimates the been gathered any previous year.

dence in Vermont on the 31st ult., in the 43d

Advices from Canton state that a company of Americans were about building a couple of steamers to run on the rivers of China.

The bankers are offering for the notes o tory is nearly brought to a close, seven Indian the State Bank of Sackett's Harbor, which recently failed, 25 cents on the dollar.

> Cassius M. Clay will be among the Lecturers of the ensuing season, if required. His Post Office is Whitehall. Kv.

in very good condition, 564 in fair condition, A. M. train, connecting at Providence with the 11 A. and 332 in very bad condition.

The widow of Lord Byron has recently purchased the residence of the late poet

New York Markets—September 8, 1856. Ashes-Pots \$7 25: Pearls 7 25.

Grain-Wheat 1 51 for red Illinois, 1 67 for white Western mixed, 68 a 70c. for round and flat yellow. Provisions-Pork 17 75 for prime, 19 50 for mess Beef 6 00 a 7 00 for country prime, 8 00 a 9 25 for 16 a 22c. for State. Cheese 8 a 94c.

Seeds-Timothy 3 62 a 4 00. Clover 13 a 14c. Rough Flaxseed 2 20 a 2 25. Wool-Common to super extra Fleece 36 a 52c Pulled 36c. for common No. 1 country, 46c. for old

In Hopkinton, R. I., Aug. 28, 1856, by Eld. D. Coon, Mr. George A. Richmond, of Exeter, to Miss

DIED. In Edgerton, Wis, Aug. 21st, of consumption, DE. LANY E. daughter of Jason L. and Terrissa Wells. aged 19 years, 10 months, and 26 days. A few weeks previous to her death, while wasting away with dis-

her soul. She bore her afflictions with patience and

resignation to the will of God, and died in hope of a

In Milton, Wis., Sept. 2d, by Eld. W. C. Whitford,

In Westerly, R. I., Sept. 1st, after a long and painful illness, which she bore with Christian patience Mrs. KATURA LANPHEAR, wife of Capt. Clarke Lanphear, aged 60 years. She was a member of the first Seventh-day Baptist Church in Hopkinton, which she joined in early life, and with which she remained until called to join the church triumphant.

after the war of our Independence, Mr. Moses Gates It being necessary, a few days ago, to per-a Revolutionary soldier, and cousin of General Horatio Gates, the Commander of the American forces at the battle of Saratoga. She took great interest in relating events of the Revolution, some of which she witness H. chloroform was given with complete suc- ed. When about 30, she and her husband moved to cess. The horse laid down quietly in a sound Shoreham, Vt., where he died 30 years ago, and from whence she moved 4 years since. She had a strong mind, retentive memory, and vigorous constitution, after the operation was over, having apparent- and enjoyed to the last, with all the fervor of youth, the society of her friends. She experienced religion at 16, and joined the Congregational Church, of which

> In Amity, Allegany Co., N. Y., Sept. 1st, REBECCA, In Bridgeton, N. J., Aug. 5th, PARTHENIA, infant

WILLIE F. WILCOX, son of G. H. P. and Phebe M. Wilcox, aged eleven months and five days.

LETTERS.

10 45 A. M., and 3 30 and 5 30 P. M. The above C A Osgood, L R Babcock, C W.Langworthy, N V Hull, C M.Lewis, M A Fisher, J M Stilman, Almon trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New generally selected for the ceremony. The custom here and the law in England are custom to the control of the ceremony of the custom here and the law in England are custom to the custom Bond (soon.)

RECEIPTS.

FUR THE SABBATH RECORDER: G C Stillman, New London, Ct \$2 00 to vol. 13 No. 5 Robert Church, Marshall, Mich 2 00 A H Babcock, DeRuvter

M.A. Fisher, Sempronius WILLIAM M. ROGERS, Treasurer.

A BOY about fifteen years, of ago wanted to learn the Harness Trade, with the following qualifications: Active and industrious, one that will not use The ship Resolute, abandoned by the Bri- profane language, nor lie, nor run about on the Sabwill not think he is a man by the time one year and a half expires, and think he knows more than his em- Union for the successful prosecution of the Subscripployer. If there should be any one in our denomina- tion Book Trade, as testimony of which we need only tion that would like to learn the Harness Trade, please refer to the unparalleled success of our agents during P. L. BERRY, New London, Ct.

Alfred Highland Water-Chre.

Leases, is conducted by H. P. Burdick, M. D.: The proximity to the field of labor enables us to at cended the highest peak of Mount Ararat, and likewise send an account to the Times of the living required service in Asia, may as a catacomos of bones, of Diseases of the Liver, Spine, Nerves, Female Distriction of the living required service in Asia, may as a catacomos of bones, of Diseases of the Liver, Spine, Nerves, Female Distriction of Diseases of the Liver, Spine, Nerves, Female Distriction of Diseases of the Liver, Spine, Nerves, Female Distriction of Diseases of the Liver, Spine, Nerves, Female Distriction of Diseases of the Liver, Spine, Nerves, Female Distriction of Diseases of the Liver, Spine, Nerves, Female Distriction of Diseases of the Liver, Spine, Nerves, Female Distriction of Diseases of the Liver, Spine, Nerves, Female Distriction of Diseases of the Liver, Spine, Nerves, Female Distriction of Diseases of the Liver, Spine, Nerves, Female Distriction of Diseases, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, &c., are not heavy expense of transportation from the Distriction of Diseases, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, &c., are not heavy expense of transportation from the Distriction of Diseases, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, &c., are not heavy expense of transportation from the Distriction of Diseases, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, &c., are not heavy expense of transportation from the Distriction of Diseases, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, &c., are not heavy expense of transportation from the Distriction of Diseases, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, &c., are not heavy expense of transportation from the Distriction of Diseases, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, &c., are not heavy expense of transportation from the Distriction of Diseases, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, &c., are not heavy expense of transportation from the Distriction of Diseases, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, &c., are not heavy expense of transportation from the Distriction of Diseases, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, &c., are not heavy expense of transportation from the Distriction of Diseases, Bronchitis, facilities in this \ Cure" for the successful treatment personally to the interests of our agents, and who will see justice done to both parties. If his practice. I have no doubt the plaintiff the removal of the dead from their old reposivantage found in but few "Water-Cures." Especial tions promptly answered. STEARN It is a significant circumstance, that while attention will be given to diseases commonly called surgical cases, such as Hip Diseases, White Swellings, Mr. Preston S. Brooks is glorified throughout Cancers, (in their early stages,) and Caries and Necro-

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

New York and Eric Railfoad. ON and after Monday May 19, 1856, and until fur-ther notice, Passenger Trains will leave the pier

foot of Duane st., New York, as follows: Dunkirk Express at 6 A M. for Dunkirk. Buffalo Express at 6 A. M. for Buffalo. Mail at 81 A. M. for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and all in-

termediate stations. Pessengers by this Train will connect with Express trains for Syracuse, Cayuga, Canandaigua, Niagara Falls, and Rochester, and with the Lightning Express train on the Lake Shore Railroad for Cincinnati, Chicago, &c.

Rockland Passenger at 3.30 P. M. (from foot of

Chambers-st.) via Piermont for Sufferns and intermediate stations. Way Passenger at 4 P. M. for Newburg and Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express at 5 P. M. tor Dunkirkand Buffals.

Emigrant at 6 P. M. tor Dunkirk and Buffalo and termediate stations. The above trains run daily. Sundays excepted.

These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Orders have been issued from the Ord- Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Rail- of Kings. Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the
Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland Cincinnati, To
Sixth Congressional District, composed of the Elev-

> D. C. McCALLUM. General Sup't. The Regular Mail Line for Buston.

VIA STONINGTON AND PROVIDENCE—Inland Route, without delay, change of cars or baggage. The steamers PLYMOUTH ROCK Capt. Joel Stone, and C. VANDERBILT, Capt. W. H. Frazee, in connection with the Stonington and Providence, and Boston and Providence Railroads, leaving New York daily, Sundays excepted, from Pier No. 2 North River, first wharf above Battery place, at 5 o'clock P. M., and Stonington at 8.30 P. M., or on the strival of the mail train which leaves Boston at 5.30 P. M.

The C. VANDERBILT from New York Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. From Stopington Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.
The PLYMOUTH ROCK from New York Tuesday and County; Thursday, and Saturday. From Stonington Monday

Wednesday, and Friday. Passengers proceed from Stonington per Railroa

to Providence and Boston, in the Express Mail Train several hours in advance of those by other routes, and in ample time for all the early morning lines connect ing North and East. Passengers that prefer it remain on board the steamer, enjoy a night's rest undisturbed, breakfast, if desired, and leave Stonington in the 6.45

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.

Savery's Temperance Hotel

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 Might.

BELA SAWYER, Sup't. JOHN S. SAVERY, Proprietor FIDELIO B. GILLETTE, M. D. Office lately occupied by Doctor Gibson,

BELLEVILLE, NEW JERSEY. North-Western Association.

THE Seventh-day Baptist North-Western Association will hold its Tenth Anniversary with the Church in Walworth, Wisconsin, commencing on Fifth day, Sept. 25, 1856, at 10 o'clock A. M. Introductory Discourse by T. E. Babcock; V. Hull, alternate. N. J. READ, Rec. Sec.

New Market Seminary.

THIS Institution, located at New Market, N. J., willis Tuesday in September, at 10 o'clock A. M. The Board of Instruction have engaged the services of Miss A. E. GREEN, formerly a graduate of De Ruyter, but of late of Wesleyan College, Cincinnati-Ohio. In placing this Institution under the charge of Miss Green, the Board feel confident that it will not only sustain its present energetic character, but wit ontinue to advance as its facilities for instruction are

Good board-in-private families can be had at the low price of \$1 75 per week, where every needful attention to their health and morals will be given. Tuition from \$3 00 to \$5 00 per term of 14 weeks.

D. Dunn, President. New Market, August 12, 1856.

DeRuyter Institute.

Boarding School for Ladles and Gentlemen. HE Fall Term of this School will commence on Wednesday, August 27th, under the instruction of HENRY L. JUNES, A. M., as Principal, and Miss. JOSEPHINE WILCOX, Preceptress, assisted by a full board of competent Teachers.

Those wishing to enter upon a course of mental and moral culture which will ensure a full development of the true man and the true woman, if persevered aspirations. Those wishing particularly to qualify for the Profession of Teaching, will here receive especial attention, and tuition free. Candidates for this class should be present on the 28th of August. For further particulars, address DeRuyter Institute, Madison Co., N. Y. Aug. 6, 1856.

CONNECTING at New Hampton with the Delat Ware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, to Scranton, Great Bend, the North and West, and a-Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, to Mauch Chunk-SUMMER ARRANGEMENT, commencing June 9, 1856. Leave New York for Easton and intermediate places, from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7 30 A. M. and 3 30 P. M.; for Somerville, at 7 30 and

Jersey Railroad, leaving New York from foot of Courtlandt street. at 7 30 and 11 A. M., 3 and 5 P. M. Leave Plainfield for New York at 6 30 and 9 05 A. M., and 1 40 and 6 13 P. M.

JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

Merchants' Line Steamboats for Albany,

AILY AT 6 O'CLOCK P. M. (Sundays excepted) The steamer KNICKERBOCKER, Capt. Wm. B Nelson, Minday, Wednesday, and Friday.

The steamer HENDRIK HUUSON, Capt. Cartis

Peck, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

Tickets can be had at the office on the Wharf for all stations on the N. Y. Central Railrord and the prin-52 cipal Cities in the Western States and Canada. Bag-52 gage checked to all points on the N. Y. Central Rail toud free of charge. Freight carried at reduced rate and forwarded promptly. ELI HUNT, Agent,

Book Agents Wanted.

DY STEARNS & SPICER, PUBLISHERS AND WHOLESALE BOOKSELLERS, Indianapolis

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 THIS establishment, for the cure of Chronic Dis- of those only who will help us to sustain it. Our

Election Notice.

CITATE OF NEW YORK, SECRETARY City and County of New York-Sir: Not by given, that at the General Election to this State on the Tuesday succeeding the firm of November next, the following officers are

A Governor in the place of Myron H. Clark: A Lieutenant Governor in the place of Henry J

A Canal Commissioner in the place of Cornelius Gardiner: An Inspector of State Prisons in the place of Thomas Kirkpatrick:

A Clerk of the Court of Appeals in the place of Benjamin F. Harwood, deceased: All whose terms of office will expire on the last day

of December next.

Thirty-five Elector of President and Vice-President of the United Sees;

A Representative in the Thirty-fifth Congress of the United States for the Third Congressional District, omposed of the First, Second, Third, Fifth and Eighth Wards in the City and County of New York. Also, a Representative in the said Congress for the Fourth Congressional District, composed of the Fourth.

Sixth, Tenth and Fourteenth Wards of the said City and County. Also, a Representative in the said Congress for the Fifth Congressional District, composed of the Seventh and Thirteenth Wards of the said City and County, and the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth and Six-

enth, Fifteenth and Seventeenth Wards of the City of New York.

Also, a Representative in the said Congress for the Seventh Congressional District, composed of the Ninth, Sixteenth and Twentieth Wards of the City of New Also, a Representative in the said Congress for the

Eight Congressional District, composed of the Twelfth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty first and wentys-econd Wards of the City of New York. City and County officers also to be elected:

A Mayor in the place of Fernando Wood;

A City Judge in the place of Elisha S. Capron; Two Governors of the Alms House in the places of Isaac Bell, Jr., and Simeon Draper;
Also, Sixteen Members of Assembly for said City

All whose terms of office will expire on the las day of December next.

N. P. STANTON, Jan. Deputy Secretary of State. SHERIFF'S OFFICE, NEW YORK, Aug. 20, 1856. The above is published pursuant to the notice of the

Secretary of State, and the requirement of the strates in such case made and provided. JAMES C. WILLET. break fast, if desired, and leave Stonington in the 6.45

A. M. train, connecting at Providence with the 11 A.

M. train for Boston.

A Baggage Master accompanies the steamer and train

Through and desired, and leave Stonington in the 6.45

Sheriff of the City and County of New York.

All the public newspapers in the County will publish the above once in each week until the Blection.

through each way.

For passage, berths, state rooms, or freight, apply, so that they may be laid before the Board of Separt. at Pier No. 2 North River, or the office, No. 10 Battery place.

visors, and passed for payment. See Revised Stantage visors, and passed for payment. See Revised Stantage vol. 1, chap. 6, title 3, article 3, part 1, page 146.

Miscellaneaus.

From Harper's Story Book for Sept. The Sewers of London.

Perhaps the greatest rat populations in the world are to be found in the systems of subterranean sewers and drains which branch in every direction in an enormous network all under the cities of London and Paris. These

through them, there are enough to make, if explorations, they come to a place where chase. He has money enough to build his and of smaller drains enough to extend nearly three thousand miles.

These sewers and drains form an immense open into the river between high and low he wishes to see.

When the tide is low, the water drains out of the sewers into the river.

far back from the shore.

the streets, or from the sinks and conduits of them behind, although the contents of them facts be the test, as ignorant as Kickapoos. the houses. The sewers are very old. Some are of en very valuable. of them, it is supposed, were made more than Besides these things, the sewer hunters ob mechanic, or laborer, and at that of his peer times dropped in the street, and rolls down mortar has been worn away. through the grating to the sewers below. They also sometimes find plate, such as

dim light of a lantern, for miles under ground, down a grating, as the readiest way to pre- lished by treaty, is 24 cents, which is made wading in mud and slime through gloomy vent its being found upon them. and narrow passages dripping with a deadly damp, and filled with corrupt and intolerable found in the sewers are so rich, and the ex- Sea (which belongs to the country which pereffluvia. But it is, in fact, on some accounts, citement of searching for them and finding British inland still more awful than it seems, for there are them is so great, that the hunters take the great and real dangers that attend the work same kind of pleasure in making their explothat one would not at first have thought of, rations that boys do in going a fishing. In the first place, the brickwork in many o the old sewers has become rotten by the pse of time, and by the decaying and deroying influences to which it is exposed, so at in some places the bricks have fallen' own, and have filled up the passage way with heaps of rubbish, over which the sewerhunter has to scramble as best he can, exposed all the time to have a new mass of ruins into the passage-way after he has gone by, and so close it up as to prevent his return. The hunters generally avoid these old sewers

Then there is great danger of getting lost he sewers, for they are so connected toin innumerable ramifications that they vast net work, so extensive and intri-

to pass through thom.

at the men with the fury of tigers.

ting caught in the sewers by the tide, for the much to do with determining its value, but mouths of them on the river, where he enters, depth is no part of the popular expression in are below high-water mark. He waits, ac- the word "foot," which refers simply to the cordingly, till the tide is down before he goes foot on the front line. Well, should B be than 9 cents a letter to be divided between danger of lingering near the fort, which must on an airy scaffold. When wanted, the seed

when the gales are opened, with great vio- deed, nor to pay off the principal. So long as of this Department and the Minister Resident Schuyler, were harrassing the country. Sev. ing it with oars, they gradually grew fond of

to the same gas is sometimes found in coal-mines places. The his probability choke or ine rent charge.

The his probability choke or A, or his heirs, must accept the original principle minister in it shoked or A. or his heirs, must accept the original principle minister how greatly the

A workman was once sent down into a property may have increased in value. In sewer from the street ab ove by a ladder, to sales of this sort, of course the personal remake some repairs, and while he was there, sponsibility of a purchaser is considered, so

by law for any one to go into the sewers; but still men will go, tempted by the rich It makes Philadelphia the paradise of the man out that they are there.

net-work, branching in all directions all over breast when he is walking along in the sewer, a snug house. Thus, there are thousands and the city, and receiving the wash from all the and then, when he stoops to pick up any thousands of men here who are owners, of a streets and all the houses, and pouring it out thing, or to examine any nook or corner, the class which may never compass a homestead

mouths of the sewers when the tide gets down | -the mason, bricklayer, lumberman, carpen sufficiently low, and grope their way along ter, painter, plumber, gas-fitter, paper-hanger, When the tide is high, the water of the in. As they advance, they reach the bottom clubbing their materials and work, taking one river flows into the sewers, and fills them up of the sewer, raking away the mud with their or more houses therefor, when fluished, and hoe, and examining all the holes and crevices, settling their differences in cash or otherwise; This immense city of sewers and drains to see what they can find. In some places, then selling off at a profit, and doing the like beneath the ground is peopled with rats, just especially in the old sewers, there are holes elsewhere. as the city of streets and houses above the where the brickwork has worn away, or, hav- How admirable is this system. How it ground is peopled with men. The rats range ing been undermined; has fallen in, and in stimulates enterprise. How it makes the through them in immense troops in search of these holes great quantities of articles are mechanic something more than his craft defood. From the great sewers they go into found, which have been settling into them and notes—a man of business, of trade, of progress. the smaller drains, and from these to the collecting there perhaps for hundreds of years, Thus do we see Philadelphia housing her pipes and conduits that are connected with such as pieces of iron, nails, various scraps of 600,000 people infinitely better than are the the houses, and thence into the cellars, and metal, coins of every description, spoons, and same number on an equal area in any part of into the walls of the houses, wherever they other articles of silver and even of gold, all the globe. I cannot see all this without woncen find any thing to serve them for food. Now, strange as it may seem, these sewers mass like a rock. These masses sometimes who can pursue his calling here, will choose are frequented by human beings as well as by weigh hundreds of pounds, so that the sewer- to live in any other Atlantic city. We, of rats. Numbers of men go into them to search hunters cannot take them way whole, but for articles of value which may have been have to break them up in the sewers, and if many accounts we have a right to be; but of washed down into them from the gutters in they cannot break them up they have to leave the best part of civic economies, we sare, if

eighteen hundred years ago, and great num tain a great deal of money in different kinds in New York, and judge whether we, in our bers of them are five hundred years old and of coins, some copper, some silver, and some ship-encompassed port and Fifth Avenue more. Now, during all this long period, a gold. These coins are usually found standing pride, have not sadly neglected the most great many articles of value have, of course, up edgewise in the crevices between the vitally precious rule of every communitygot washed down into them. Money is some bricks on the bottom of the sewer where the

Silver spoons, and other articles, are often spoons, ladles, silver-handled knives and forks, poured out into sinks or gutters by careless mugs, and drinking cups, and sometimes rings, servant girls, and they go down. Thus, in and pins, and other articles of jewelry. It is terranean regions, and men, watching their Some of them are dropped down or washed asking information relative to ocean postage. opportunity when the tide is low, enter in at down out of sinks, or poured out of buckets The following repry contains matter of genthe archways opening from the river, and by accident or carelessness. Others are eral interest:wade back for miles to see what they can thrown down by design by servants who get find. They take with them a lantern, a shovel, angry with their mistresses, and throw these things away out of spite, or by thieves who No doubt it seems to you an awful thing are pressed by pursuit, and are afraid of de to grope one's way in this manner, by the tection, and so throw what they have stolen

In a word, the treasures which are to be United States inland

Homes for the People.

A comfortable home is one of the best safe guards against either indolence or dissipation and many a young mechanic and clerk has been driven from cheerless rooms and an untidy wife, to seek refuge and hilarity in the tavern or club-room. In our great cities. full down upon his head, or else fall down generally, it is almost impossible for men of small incomes to purchase pleasant homes, but a correspondent of the New York Tribune gives an interesting account of the tenure by if they can, but sometimes they are obliged which land is held in Philadelphia, bringing this blessing within the reach of any man, combining skillful industry with rigid econ-

I stated incidentally, that the pre-eminently comfortable condition of the working-men of t the greatest possible care is required | Philadelphia was due, in part, to a peculiarity in the tenure of land—a peculiarity which ain, in many of the smaller and have never seen analyzed or exemplified by led passages there are accumula- any publicist, and yet of signal worth, and kind of deadly air called carbonic worthy of adoption in other cities. It is this in which people, if they once get There is a species of ground-rents in this city all down immediately senseless, and as old as its foundation, which have no anal very few minutes. What makes this ogy in any tenures in New York or New er so much the more formidable is, that England, to my knowledge. Its peculiarity his kind of air has no particular odor, and lies in the apparent contradiction of holding, abandon our lines as profitless. But one families and disturbed all the relations of life, of warmth, plenty of substantial food and ripe gives the sewer-hunter no warning whatever land in fee-simple, yet subject to reut. The But perhaps the most frightful of all the by this rent, and not by the capital price. Britain to 12 cents, has been fairly responddangers to be encountered in hunting the Thus, a lot is said to be worth \$12, \$15, \$18 sewers arises from the rats. The rats roam a foot-meaning that it is worth a principal through these regions in countless thousands, sum of \$200, \$250, or \$300, of which the in and they will often, when a man is alone, and terest is represented in the amount of rent. at the same price they pay us for carrying even sometimes when he is accompanied by This is not ideal but real, since it enters into theirs to and from Canada. Whether they others, attack him with sommuch fury that he the forms of conveyance. For example: will agree to this, remains to be seen. cannot escape from the best them off; A owns a lot, say 100 feet on any street-a in that case he is seized killed, and devoured lot here meaning any number of feet, not 25, by them. They are particularly ferocious as in New York—and B, desiring to purchase, through England and Belgium is 30 cents, to a widow lady, Mrs. O'Niel, residing at 100 bushels per acre, manured the same as when they are driven into a corner, or to the asks the price. He is answered simply, This pays for conneyances from the remotest end of a sewer, where there is no place for "Twelve dollars," which conveys the precise them to escape. They will then turn and fly idea of the value fixed by the owner, without another word of explanation. The depth, as these letters are carried by British steamers, The hunter, too, is in great danger of get- well as the location of a lot, has, of course, it costs our Government for the sea and mined to remove to Albany, and sent for his in, and then he must take care to finish his content with "twelve dollars" as a price, A the United States and German Governments. inevitably fall into the hands of the enemy. will nearly all shell out by throwing it down, work and come out before the tide arises executes a deed to him in fee-simple reserving Moreover, when the fact is considered that Still she lingered. The lady with whom she and needs but little pounding. Clean in a again, or he is penned in by it and drowned. a rent of \$1200 to be paid him, his heirs, etc. we have to allow our Postmasters for the was a guest was a Loyalist, a friend of Gencommon fanning-mill It is true the tide rises gradually, and thus -\$600 in every half year, fixing the two days collection of this foreign postage a commission eral Fraser; her roof would be respected. One hundred pounds of this seed yield forty gives him some warning of the approach of of payment on any days six months apart, the the danger, so that, if he has not got too far first payment not being due till six months that there is poor encouragement, indeed, in, or does not lose his way in coming out, he after the purchase. There is usually a covecan usually get out in time. But there is nant that B shall build on the lot within a reduction of the rate of postage by this channel re-unite them. another danger from water which he cannot year; but if he pays the ground rent this of communication. guaid against. There are some quarters of covenant is, by custom, a dead letter. Thus, the city where the sewers are provided with a man becomes the bona fide owner of land the rate is certainly reasonable, being 10 cents gates for the purpose of retaining a part of without paying a dollar for six months, and only to Bremen and 15 cents to most other the water that comes in with the tide, in order then only one half year's interest on the purpoints in Germany from any part of the to wash out the channels below by opening chase-money. But this is not all. B, or his United States. This reduction took effect in the gates suddenly, and letting it go out with heirs forever, can never be compelled to pay August, 1853, as the result of an arrange- scene of terror. A marauding party of Ina rush. The water thus reserved pours out, either a higher rent than first recited in the ment entered into between the present head dians, sent out by Burgoyne to annoy Gen. did not know what it was at first, but by mix.

right to pay it off and so relieve his proper y

sewers and drains are almost as numerous treasures that they sometimes find there. of small means, who would secure a home for and extensive beneath the ground as the When they go in, they provide themselves himself. He "takes up a lot on ground-rent" streets are above, and the aggregate length of with a shovel or a hoe, a canvas apron, a bag, —this is the current technical phrase—say a and a dark lantern—that is, a lantern with a twenty feet lot in some street, respectable it Of the main sewers under the streets of shade before it, so that they can darken it may be, though out of the crowd of houses, London, built usually of brick, and arched whenever they wish to do so. The reason and pays \$6 a foot, or \$120 a year, his first over, and large enough for a man to walk for this is, that when, in the course of their nayment being \$60 six months after his purplaced in one continuous line, an underground there is a grating opening to the street above, house, and the cost of his house is all the channel extending more than a thousand miles, they wish to shut off the light, lest the police money he ever pays, if he so choose, except men should see the shining of it, and so find the \$120 rent. Lots of fourteen and sixteen feet front are bought in this way, at \$4 or \$5 This lantern the sewer-hunter fastens to his rent, say \$60 or \$80 a year, and \$1500 builds through great archways or mouths, which light shines directly upon the object which in the city of New York. But more than this-mechanics and builders club together, Thus equipped, the hunters creep in at the and "take up" whole blocks on speculation

Look at the home of the Philadelphia clerk, "the greatest good of the greatest number."

Post Office Department, Washington, Aug. 6, 1856. Sin: Your letter of the 2d inst., on the subject of Ocean Postage, is received.

up as follows, viz:

forms the Atlantic conveyance)

Pacific, the rate is 29 cents, the United States inland postage being 10 instead of 5 cents.

felt at liberty to consent to its reduction, ex- from biting a large portion of the plums. postage on correspondence passing through from the time the plums have attained the England between the United States and the size of a pea until they are half grown, will Continent of Europe be also reduced at the prove a more effectual remedy than any yet same time. It is the policy of the British known to fruit growers. Government to continue their high transit charge, while they have recently expressed a willingness to unite in the reduction of the postage on letters passing simply between the United States and Great Britain. The operation of such a measure, it will at once from the sea postage of the same, they hope, low Fort Edward. by a still greater discrepancy between expenthing is clear; their late proposition to reduce value of all land in Philadelphia is estimated the rate between this country and Great ed to by the Postmaster General. He has expressed his cheerful acquiescence, provided joined the royal standard, and received a they will carry our mails through England | Lieutenant's commission.

The single rate to Germany by the Prusparts of the United States to any part of the army had spread an alarm through the count German Austrian Postal Union. When try; the inhabitants were flying from their distant in the row, using from four to five British and Belgian transit tax 65½ cents an sister to return home and make ready to acshell out, I cut it up, and leave it scattered in west Geneses. E.I. Maxson. Belgian transit tax 65½ cents and sister to return home and make ready to acshell out, I cut it up, and leave it scattered in west Geneses. E.I. Maxson. Belgian transit tax 65½ cents and sister to return home and make ready to acshell out, I cut it up, and leave it scattered in west Geneses. E.I. Maxson. Delatrius Davis. ounce, or 21 5 6 cents each, assuming they company him. She hesitated to obey. He rows to dry, and when thoroughly cured draw will average three to the ounce, leaving less sent a more urgent message, representing the it into my barn, handling carefully and placing under existing circumstances, to attempt a British camp; the capture of the fort would

pay off the principal, he has at any time the 20 cents the single letter.

I have the honor to be, respectfully Your ob't servent, Horatio King, Diseases of the Plum.

I have, Mr. Editor, for several years been standing on the lower rounds of the ladder, that, should the property deteriorate before it have been apprehensive that this, one of the one of these inundations came along, and is improved, there may be recourse for the linest and most delicious of all the fruits of swept him away, ladder and all. His body, deficiency. Practically, however, these con earth, was destined to become extinct under in time, came out at the mouth of the sewer. siderations have little weight, unless in very the combined attacks of the black wart and Now what is the working of this system? things, and I hasten to give my brief expericurculio. But I begin to hope for better ence of a few months past, in the hope that it may accomplish something towards arresting the decadence of the plum.

I have a few young and thrifty plum trees in my garden, of choice varieties, some of which have just begun to bear. For two years past, I have been in the habit of cuiting away with a knife the fungus called the black wart, as fast as it made its appearance, and sometimes at the expense of cruel amputations of quite large limbs. I almost destroyed one or two of my finest trees in that way. Late last spring, however, one of my neighbors told me that he had cured his plum trees of the wart by sewing up a small quantity of common salt (say half a pint) loosely in a cotton bag, and placing one in the lower crotch of each tree. An experiment so easy and simple, you may rest assured, I was not long in trying; and I am happy to say, with great apparent success. Some very trifling excrescences have since made their appear ance, but nothing to interrupt or injure the growth of the trees, which now show extraordinary thrift. Had I begun the experiment earlier in the spring, I am quite confident that the warts would have entirely ceased. As it is, I have cut away perhaps half a dozen very small ones, and rubbed the wounded place with salt, and I feel that I have got the mastery of the disease.

I believe fruit growers are not agreed as to he cause of the black wart in the plum, There is certainly a minute insect in the case; but whether it is the cause, or only the resul of the disease, I am unable to say with certainty. My impression is, however, that the insect poisons the tree, interrupts the flow of the sap, and thus creates a fungus, which be comes black by exposure to the sun and air, A similar excrescence, but of a reddish brown color, sometimes appears upon the quince bush, and I have seen the fruit of the quince dwarfed into a kind of hard substance, which, when cut with a knife, resembles the wart on the plum. If the disease be occasioned by an insect, I can readily conceive that the salt in the bag, dissolved somewhat by each succes

worm is kept off. The curculio is a kind of beetle with wings, but uses those wings very reluctantly in ascending the tree. It greatly prefers to make its way up the trunk by crawling, and in all such cases, the tar would prove a pretty sure remedy. Mr. Kenrick. n his "American Orchardist," suggests that the curculio dislikes the smell of tar, and that coal tar, especially, placed in the tree, might keep off the insect. In my own case, I placed some tar paper around my plum trees, and applied fresh tar, mixed with oil, about twice 3 cents a week, to keep off the canker worms, which I shook from the trees. I continued the ap plication a few days after the canker worms When the letter, however, is to or from the had disappeared; and all I can say is, that among the plums on my trees, there is no There is no doubt that the postage between neighbor of mine threw lime freely upon his should be the cleanest, driest, coolest, lightest, the United States and Great Britain is too plum trees; but, although it killed many of high; but no Postmaster-General has yet the leaves, it did not prevent the curculio cept on the condition that the British transit feel quite confident that the tar, if applied

[N. E. Farmer.

Murder of Miss McCrea.

officer, Lieutenant David Jones, an American be seen, would be materially to reduce the Loyalist. His family had their home in the fore retiring. receipts from our Atlantic lines, the income vicinity of Fort Edward, before the Revolufrom which at the present rates falls short of tion. A mutual attachment had taken, place one-third of their expense; while, by keeping between the youth and a beautiful girl, Jane By every consideration, protect the extremiup their high transit tax, the British would be McCrea. She was the daughter of a Scotch

The lovers were engaged to be married, diture and receipt being shown, to see us when the breaking out of the war severed cold hands and feet are never well. Plenty mer removed to Canada, where David Jones dren annually. was among the most respectable of those who

The attachment between the lovers con tinued, and it is probable that a correspondence was kept up between them. Lieutenant Jones was now in Fraser's camp, in his old Fort Edward. The approach of Burgoyne's homes. The brother of Miss McCrea deter- quarts per acre.

Her brother's messages now became per-By the Bremen line direct to Germany, emptory. She prepared, reluctantly, to obey, and was to embark in a large batteau, which was to convey several families down the river. The very morning when the embarkation was to take place, the neighborhood was a lence, and runs in a torrent through all the passages leading to the river, carrying every thing before it; and of course, if there are absolutely. If he fail to pay, the property can be sold to pay off principal and interest, any except from the way, they are swept off and the way, they are swept off and the way, they are swept for the river, carrying every thing before it; and of course, if there are off the who the first into the house of the principal of them burst into the house of the principal and interest, any which the United States has no postal treaties, the rates stand as fixed by the act of 3d many distance under the passages leading to the river, carrying every thing before it; and of course, if there are declare that any person to whom a principal into the house of the principal. Solong as the property is his off Bremen.

As regards other foreign countries with which the United States has no postal treaties, the rates stand as fixed by the act of 3d many distance under the passages leading to the river, carrying every absolutely. If he fail to pay, the property can be sold to pay off principal and interest, any which the United States has no postal treaties, the rates stand as fixed by the act of 3d many distance under the passages leading to the river, carrying every and the house of them burst into the house of the paying in the responsibility and the responsibility and their open the state paying the country. Set the pay of them burst into the house of fatal promise. Halting at a spring, a quarrel own oil, etc, as I have done. [Rur. N. York, arose among the savages, inflamed most probibly with drink, as to whose prize she was,

General Burgovne was struck when he heard of this bloody deed. What at first hightened the atrocity of it was a report that the Indians had been sent by Lieutenant Jones to bring Miss M'Crea to the camp. This he positively denied, and his denial was believed. Burgovne summoned a council of the Indian chiefs, in which he insisted that the murderer of Miss M'Crea should be given up to receive the reward of his crime. The demand produced a violent agitation. The culprit was a great warrior, a chief, and the

"wild honor" of his brother sachems was roused in his behalf. St. Luc took Burgoyne aside and entreated him not to push the mat ter to extremities, assuring him that from what was passing among the chiefs, he was sure they and their warriors would all abandon the army should the delinquent be execued. The British officers also interfered, representing the danger that might accrue should the Indians return through Canada, with

their savage resemments awakened, or, what No. 14—Delaying Obecience. 2 pp. was worse, should they go over to the Ameri-No. 15—An Appeal for the Restoration of the Bible Sabbath, in an Address to the Baptists, from the their savage resemments awakened, or, what No. 14—Delaying Obedience. 4 pp. Burgoyne was thus reluctantly brought to spare the offender but henceforth made it a

rule, that no party of Indians should be per A Defense of the Sabbath, in reply to Ward on the conduct of a British officer, or some other competent person, who should be responsible for their behavior. The mischief to the British cause, however,

had been effected. The murder of Miss M'Crea resounded throughout the land, counteracting all the benefits auticipated from the terrors of Indian hostilicies. Those people of the frontiers who had hitherto remained quiet, now flew to arms to defend their families and firesides. In this exasperation they looked beyond the savages to their employers. They abhorred an army, which, professing to be civilized, could league itself with such barbarians; and they execrated a Government, which, pretending to reclaim them as subjects, could set loose such fiends to desolate their homes.

The blood of this unfortunate girl, thereore, was not shed in vain. Armies sprang up from it. Her name passed as a note of alarm, along the banks of the Hudson; it was a rallying word among the Green Mountains of Vermont, and brought down all their hardy yeomanry. [Irving's Life of Washington.

course of centuries, a great amount of valuasurprising that so many of these things should letter to the U. S. Post-office Department, kept off in a great degree by the application kind Maker of us all. A different result must of tar around the tree, the same as the canker be brought about, by the exercise of the reason which is implanted in all parents, and which, if properly cultivated and practiced in the light of our times, would soon work wonderful change in infantile mortality.

1. Children should sleep in separate beds, on mattresses of straw or shucks of corn. 2. Require here to got bed at a regular early hour six let them have the fullest amount of the bullet them have the fullest amount of the bullet them have the fullest amount of the bullet the bed, there are the bullet the bed, there

hould be no carpet on the floor of their chamber, no bed or window curtains, no clothing of any description hanging about, no furniture beyond a dressing-table and a few chairs, no standing fluids, except a glass of statistical matter, designed to illustrate the rise, prowater, and nothing at all in the way of food, and most barren room in the house, in order to secure the utmost purity of air possible.

4. Make it your study to keep your children out of doors every hour possible, from breakfast time until sundown, for every five minutes so spent in joyous play increases the probabilities of a healthful old age.

5. Let them eat at regular hours, and nothing between meals; eating thus, never stint them; let them partake of plain, substantial food, until satisfied. Multitudes of children In General Fraser's Division was a young are starved into dyspepsia. The last meal of the day should be at least two (2) hours be-

6. Dress children warmly, woolen flanne next their persons during the whole year ties well. It is an ignorant barbarism which enabled to sustain theirs. I will not say that, Presbyterian clergyman of the Jerseys, some allows a child to have bare arms, and legs, knowing how carefully Congress compares time deceased, and resided with her brother and feet, even in summer. The circulation the cost of our lines with the income derived on the banks of the Hudson, a few miles be- should be invited to the extremities; warmth does that; cold repels it. It is at the hands and feet we begin to die. Those who have The Joneses were Loyalists; the brother of fruits, plenty of sleep, and plenty of joyous Miss McCrea was a stanch Whig. The for- out-door exercise, would save millions of chil- Brookfield...Andrew Babco Hali's Jour. of Health.

The Sun-flower is destined to become one of the greatest agricultural products, yet few know its value. I have raised and tested it, and think no farmer who has land should be Nie. E. R. Clarke. without it for feeding animals, and the oil it produces. It has yielded with me from 90 to Preston, J. C. Maxson. for corn. I plant in drills three or four feet

of oil; one bushel will yield a gallon of oil. I had a part of my seed made into oil at a common oil mill, and used it for burning in lamps, and tested it well for painting. My house has been painted a long time, and it wears equal to those where linseed oil is used, reach. and the walls are left more glossy, as though a little varnish had been applied.

The oil cake is nearly equal to any other; and there is nothing better to feed hens in

The clipper bark Kate Clather recently First Assistant P. M. General, and who was emitted to the reward. The made the passage across the Atlantic in the cipal at any time, no matter how greatly the The Hon Schurze Colvar, House of Representatives, dispute became furious, and one, in a parox- extraordinary short space of eight days.

ysm of rage, killed her on the spot. He com- Publications of the American Sabbath Tract Society pleted the savage act by bearing off her scalp THE AMERICAN SABBATH TRACT SOCIETY publishes the following Tracts, which are for igh at its Depository, No. 9 Spruce st., N. Y., viz.

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As to the curculio, which a tacks the plum in preference to all other finit, in consequence of the smoothness of its skin, I think it can be letter to the II S. Postage.

Department.

Sive shower, and thereby covering the bark, might be effensive to the insect, and arrest its progress up the tree.

As to the curculio, which a tacks the plum in preference to all other finit, in consequence of the smoothness of its skin, I think it can be letter to the II. S. Postage and the smoothness of its skin, I think it can be letter to the II. S. Postage and the smoothness of its skin, I think it can be letter to the II. S. Postage and the smoothness of its skin, I think it can be letter to the II. S. Postage and the smoothness of its skin, I think it can be letter to the II. S. Postage and the smoothness of its skin, I think it can be letter to the II. S. Postage and the smoothness of its skin, I think it can be letter to the II. S. Postage and the smoothness of its skin, I think it can be letter to the II. S. Postage and the smoothness of its skin, I think it can be letter to the II. S. Postage and the smoothness of its skin, I think it can be letter to the II. S. Postage and the smoothness of its skin, I think it can be letter to the II. S. Postage and the smoothness of its skin, I think it can be letter to the II. S. Postage and the smoothness of its skin the country, and half the children born do not reach ten years. Such a result could never have been intended by the wise and letter to the II. S. Postage and the smoothness of its skin the columns are smoothness of the common ments of God and the faith of Jesus. Its columns are smoothness of some time that it urges children to the common ments of God and the faith of Jesus. The columns are smoothness of some time that it urges children to the common ments of God and the faith of Jesus. The columns are smoothness of the columns are smoothness of the columns are smoothness of the columns are smo Seventh-day Baptist Denomination. It aims to population to the wants and tastes of every class of readen As a Religious and Family Newspaper, it is intende that the Recorder shall rank among the best.

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