Sabbath Recorder,

DITEDEBY WEO. B. UTTER AND THOS. B. BROWN.

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

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VOL XIII.—NO. 16

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NEW YORK, FIFTH-DAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1856.

WHOLE NO. 640.

The Sabbath Recorder.

lead at the Anniversary of Alfred Academy, by Miss Ella M

The anticipated hour has come, when we most cordially salute and cheerfully welcome the friends and patrons of learning to become participators in our intellectual entertainment. Although we are but learners in the great school of existence, yet would strive to do honor to an occasion dedicated to the interests of education. May the benedictions of our Heavenly Father rest upon our efforts, as we with glad hearts strive to express the senti ments of truth and wisdom which throughout our curriculum of study has been so earnestly and faithfully instilled into our minds.

It may be advantageous for us, who have here taught to love the truth, and fondly cherish the right, in regarding our own present nosition, and the cherished band who are about to perform the final duties in that course of study in this institution which they have so honorably concluded, to pause and briefly consider the importance of a knowledge of the Literature of our own Language. We have great reasons to earnestly congratulate our patrons and teachers, who have so generously planted institutions of learning, and have so nobly expended their energies for their promotion, thus constituting those delightful and verdant oases which furnish extended facilities, not only for cultivating the minds of the sterner sex, but equally for the education and development of the gentler. Yet amid the extensive means of a solid education, which we consider, even for ladies, preferable to mere accomplishments, we would invite your attention briefly to the Literature of our own Language It has been truly remarked, that the Litera-

ture of the past is a shrine in which the relics of the true, beautiful, and good, are most carefully preserved. Although our language does not possess the perfection in its declensions and formulas of those more appropriately styled the classics, those models of philosophic arangement and expression, yet the literature of our mother tongue possesses a depth and extent of expression, strength and vivacity of thought, doubtless superior to the classics. We do not hesitate to express our hearty concurrence in the opinion, that the mind can be thoroughly trained and generously developed only by an extensive disciplinary course of study. Accordingly, all of our master minds have not only been disciplined by such a course of study, but even beautified and adorned, by conning the pages of Homer and Pindar and Demosthenes, Livy and Tacitus. And may we not consider one's education more complete and finished who can read the Eneid of Virgil and Phædo Platonis, than one ever so exquisitely society? Did not the noble Lady Jane Gray, by her delight in the deep thoughts and hidden beauties of the classics, exhibit a taste and cultivation of mind superior to that of her companions in the pleasures of the chase? The incident is so beautifully illustrative of the present thought, that we cannot refrain from quoting it, expressed as it is in the quaint but beautiful language of Sir Roger Ascham. "Before I went into Germany," says our author, "I whom I was exceeding much beholding. gentlemen and gentlewomen, were hunting in the park. I found her in her chamber reading Phedo Platonis in Greek, and that with as some other talk, I asked her why she would is but a shadow to the pleasure I find in Plato."

the time spent in reading the merest ephemeral stories—were employed in studying the master with the beautiful expressions and noble or convince, I shall be happy to do so. progressive and vitalizing tendency.

its course by the constant influx of the litera- two significations, breath and spirit. The givits course by the constant influx of the literative of modern languages. We would retain ing up of a thing by no means conveys the idea nounce such a meeting "dull." They will be to notice the solution of the literative of modern languages. We would retain ing up of a thing by no means conveys the idea nounce such a meeting "dull." They will be to notice the solution of the literative of modern languages. We would retain ingup of a thing by no means conveys the idea nounce such a meeting "dull." They will be to notice the solution of the literative of modern languages. We would retain in the solution of the literative of modern languages. The notice of the literative of modern languages in the atonement a propitiative of modern languages. The notice of the literative of modern languages in the atonement a propitiative of modern languages. The notice of the literative of modern languages in the atonement a propitiative of modern languages. The notice of the literative of modern languages in the atonement a propitiative of the literative of modern languages. The notice of the literative of modern languages in the atonement a propitiative of the literative of modern languages. The notice of the literative of the literat

ger of corrupting, if not destroying, the better can the language refer to non-existence. elements of our literary character and productions, is to be apprehended. A person's reading will in a remarkable degree determine his character. An intimacy with such authors as Alexander Dumas and Eugene Sue, will have a tendency to dissipate originality and sound thinking as well as good morals. On the other hand, the careful perusal of the standard English authors, through the labyrinths of their deep thinking, can but produce a salutary effect upon our intellectual energies. Just as in society one partakes very much of the character of his associates, so in literature is one greatly influenced by the thoughts of his favorite authors. Our literature, as well as our nation, is made up of various conflicting elements. Our language is constantly receiving accessions from surrounding modern languages. Just as new levies of immigrants come from Holland, from the Emerald Isle, from vineclad Italy, and the sunny plains of France, to mingle their destinies with ours, to modify, perhaps strengthen, our national physical and metaphysical characteristics, so accessions from various literatures have a tendency to modify, maybe destroy, the decided character of our English literature. Let us bring our minds repeatedly If, then, we would preserve our own individuclassical productions of the master minds in the earlier periods of English literature, especially in the Elizabethan age, he would find them to possess inherent worth and energy, which, if equaled, is not excelled, by any mod-

"Out of old fields, as men saith, Cometh all this new corn fro' year to year; And out of old bookes in good faith, Cometh all this science that men lere."

As thus we derive a conservative advantage in studying the English classics, so in the second place we become fully acquainted with the real genius of our own language, and so imbibe its spirit as to rather extend than divert its legitimate development. There is a spirit in our mother tongue worthy the highest cultivation. Aside from the life and vigor imparted to it by the rugged Anglo Saxon, it possesses a vitalizing, Christian, elementary energy. If we would possess the mighty power and massive grandeur of the Anglo Saxon, we must not versed in the fashionable accomplishments of merely read but study Chaucer and Bunyan and King James' version of the English Bible. If we would attain the finesse of the Greek and the iron and stately power of the Latin, we must not merely read but study Johnson and Bacon and Burke.

REPLY TO "D. P. C."

This brother is a perfect stranger to me, and I had to guess at his sentiments from the fact that persons who have embraced the new doccame to Brodgate in Leicestershire, to take trines of materialists and destructionists, make my leave of that noble Lady Jane Grav. to just such inquiries, and ask such Bible proofs. Her as he. If I have erred in my judgment, I am parents, the Duke and Duchess with all their glad to be corrected, whilst I regret that I have hurt his feelings by the suggestion. It is a matter of sorrow to me, that at this advanced age of Christianity, any of our denomination much delight as some would read a merry in should be so far seduced by an infidel world, Bocace. After salutation and duty done, with and so little established in the "faith once delivered to the saints," as to be led to doubt the lose such pastime in the park? Smiling, she great fundamentals of our holy religion. I can answered me, I wist all their sport in the park account for it only on two principles—first, because they have become isolated and away from But if this extended course of reading, which | the regular means of instruction and improveis so earnestly recommended, be pursued, per- ment; and, second, that they have come in haps it will be objected, that it must be done contact with wily religious speculators, either as at the expense of the regular course of study. private individuals or as public fanatics, who Latin, Greek. Mathematics, the Natural and have, in their zeal for the new doctrines they Metaphysical Sciences, must be neglected to have discovered, gone about to publish them. read English authors. To this we reply, if half I am glad my friend has not embraced the doctrines referred to, and am ready to admit, on effusions of the day—novels, novelettes, and silly the principle of charity, that his inquiries have originated in a wish that the ignorant may be productions of our own language, the English instructed, and the sceptical convinced. If I classics, we might become familiarly conversant can communicate any thing tending to instruct profitably spent in this way.

and Milton, whose writings are far oftener friend's last article, as apparent opposites to Praised than read, and a host of authors, whose those I gave to prove the soul's separate exist. Works are almost as little known to the English ence, I must confess I was surprised at the Student as the Chinese or Sanscript. We would suggestion, because upon their very surface not have the student pursue other studies less, there is nothing opposed or doubtful. There is but his own literature more. Aside from the one text, and that the very first mentioned, consideration, that there is often on the part confirmatory rather than contradictory. In the of those who have completed their education 14th chapter of Job, from the 7th to the first at the Seminary, College, and University, la- clause of the 10th verse, there is a mere allumentable ignorance of English books and Eng- sion to the death of the body, the resurrection lish authors—an ignorance which calls loudly of which he speaks of in another place, when, for reform—we shall recommend the study on adorned with the beauties of immortality, he two grounds—first, on the ground of its con- should see the face of his Redeemer. In the servative influence; secondly, on that of its latter part of the 10th verse, he says nothing of an unconscious existence as to the soul, but First, then, we would preserve the current a "giving up of the ghost," or spirit, which is of our English literature, so profound, so broad the best word. The word ghost seems to be deand strong, that it cannot be perverted from rived from the Anglo Saxon, gast, which has

and carefully conserve the power of the Eng- of unconsciousness, but putting it into another's surprised to learn what a great and glorious | God, find a harmony and consistency between converts his external defects into positive adlish language to maintain its own life and hands. In the 14th verse of the same chapter, originality. Amid so much light literature, Job calls death a change, and I suppose he superficial reading, superficial thinking, the dan- refers to a change of position; but in no sense

praise not the Lord," we have merely the common-sense and self-evident idea, that a dead body cannot sing God's praise, or speak it. We ask, who can prove, or even conjecture, that the spirit cannot or will not? John, who lived long after the Psalmist David, saw in vision in the heavenly world those who came out of great tribulation, before the throne. serving God in his temple. As this vision was before the resurrection, we premise, that the souls of believers were referred to.

In the 146th Pailm, 4th verse, is the same thought, but differently expressed-"In that very day his thoughts perish." Who, of comforce and beauty of this passage? We see a gers. But, before we begin to combat, with away for ever-" In that very day his thoughts | God had not put it into your heart?" perish." But does that prove the perishing of

man as a dying creature, places him on a level | do, and look for salvation solely through the with the brutes; but in the 21st verse he speaks | blood and righteousness of Christ?" of the spirit of man that goeth upward, whilst the animal spirit or justinct perishes with the and often to those pure fountains of thought | body. In the 12th chapter, 7th verse, of the and expression which flow so steadily from the same book, he says, "The spirit shall return to yourself afterwards, by your good works?" founders and early authors of our language. God who gave it." In the 6th verse of the 9th chapter of the same, we have an explanation of to last." the 5th verse. Truly, when a man is dead, he ality in letters, and cherish the appropriate spirit does not know any thing of the transactions of by the grace of God, are you not in some way of English, it must be done by a more general time, or, as it is expressed, "any thing that is or other to keep yourself by your own power? and extensive study of English authors. If done under the sun." In the 10th verse, we one would earnestly and steadily pursue the have a strong incentive to act promptly and and religion, because all is to be done in this infant in its mother's arms?" state of discipline and trial that can be done.

In the 2d chapter and 34th verse of Acts. there is evidently no allusion to David's soul at all, but merely to his body. If we look back dom?" to the 24th verse, and read right through to ern productions. It is astonishing how much the 35th, we shall clearly perceive, that Peter modern books owe to these early writings, and is referring to the resurrection and ascension of so true to this day are the words of Chaucer: Christ. In the 25th verse, he commences speaking of David's prophecies concerning Christ, and especially on the subject of his resurrection and ascension to heaven. In the 29th he proves that David did not refer to according to the flesh in the time of David, and then in the three succeeding verses asserts the ulfillment of the prophecies and the actual fact of Christ's resurrection and his exaltation at the right hand of God and the design of it. He says. You know he (David) could not refer to himself, for his dead body is entombed in a sepulchre with us unto this day. The sum of all this is to show merely that Peter, in and therefore has nothing to do with the subject

> Having gone through the ordeal assigned me as well as I can, let me press the question at the close of my previous article. It is a curious interesting, and impressive fact, that there too, that something great and mysterious and fearful awaits us after death. In the mind of voung and old. learned and illiterate. Christian and heathen, savage and sage, the sentiment is GEO. R. WHEELER. how it is. SALEM, N. J.

portant meetings sustained by the Church of Christ. Its relation to the growth of piety at home, and the cause of truth abroad, invests it with great interest. Yet it is poorly sustained, on the whole, by the people of God. True, in some places, it is well attended, and contrioutes not a little to the common cause of religion. But these places are few and far between. On every hand we hear it said that no meeting is so thinly attended, and none is so constantly dull and uninteresting. This cannot arise, surely, from the character of the subject there entertained. For no cause is more fruitful of inspiring themes than that of Missions. None is better suited to stir the souls of believers. and animate them with commendable zeal. The dullness of such meetings must be owing to the manner in which they are conducted, or to the cold hearts of the disciples who attend. Probably both of these causes may have somewhat to do with the state of things referred to. In many places the chief suffering and subjected to authority. exercise of the Concert is reading from the organs of our various Benevolent Societies—all excellent, but nevertheless dry to the multitude. pecause it is reading. I doubt if any meeting can be killed more effectually than by reading to excess. A small portion of the time may be We suggest the following plan:-

brethren shall report extempore; giving, at was tempted.

them become better informed upon this subject, | ture of Christ in the incarnation. and there will be no lack of interest. . Ignorance has much to do with the feeble desires is alledged cherished for the prosperity of Missions, and In the 115th Psalm, 17th verse, "The dead the niggardly contributions, so frequent still, among the people of God. Puritan Recorder.

SIMEON AND WESLEY.

The following occurrence, narrated by Dobbin, in reference to an interview between Simeon and John Wesley, is instructive.

Three or four years after Simeon, whose name has since become sacred in the annals of the church of Christ, was ordained, this young minister had an opportunity of conversing with the founder of Arminian Methodism; and, wishing to improve the opportunity to the utmost, he began to question him thus:

"Sir, I understand you are called an Arminian; now I am sometimes called a Calvinist. mon observation, has not been struck with the and therefore, I suppose, we are to draw dagman of enterprise, employing all of his thoughts | your permission, I will ask you a few questions, in the improvements of art or science or me- not from impertinent curiosity, but for real chanics, or some pursuit for his own interest, instruction. Pray, sir, do you feel yourself a pleasure, and aggrandizement, and death comes | depraved creature—so depraved that you would ere his schemes are matured, and sweeps all never have thought of turning unto God i

"Yes," said the veteran, "I do, indeed." "And do you utterly despair of recommend In Ecclesiastes 3: 19, Solomon, considering | ing yourself to God by any thing that you can "Yes, solely through Christ."

"But, sir, supposing you were first saved by Christ, are you not somehow or other to save "No: I must be saved by Christ from first

"Allowing, then, that you were first turned

"What, then, are you to be upheld every hour and every moment by God, as much as an

"Yes; altogether." "And is all your hope in the grace and mercy of God to preserve you unto his heavenly king-

"Yes: I have no hope but in him." "Then, sir, with your leave, I will put up the dagger again: for this is my Calvinism: this is my election, my justification, my final perseverance. It is, in substance, what I hold, and as I hold it; and therefore, if you please, instead of searching out terms and phrases to be a ground of contention between us. we wil cordially unite in those things wherein we agree

THE HUMILIATION OF CHRIST.

During the recent anniversary exercises of Brown University, a discourse was preached Rev. E. G. Robinson, D. D., Professor of Theology in Rochester University, from the text this Scripture, has no reference to David's soul. | Philipians 2: 5-8, "Let this mind be in you, which was also in Christ Jesus; who, being in the form of God, thought it not robbery to be equal with God: but made himself of no reputation, and took upon him the form of a servant, and was made in the likeness of men is an universal impression, and an abiding one and being found in fashion as a man, he humbled himself, and became obedient unto death, even the death of the cross." The following ontline of the discourse, prepared originally for written by some invisible hand. Please tell us the Providence Journal, will no doubt interest our readers :-

proposition, that there was a humiliation of him. the divine nature of Christ in his incarnation.

created and eternal, was afterwards humbled.

1st. That to suppose the deity thus humbled, thus limited, supposes him to cease to be God.

deity to die.

3d. It is said that the subject is at all events of a character purely speculative, and that no practical effect can follow from the discussion. These several objections being answered, the preacher passed to consider, in conclusion, some of the practical inferences to be drawn from

1. It affords an illustration of the unmeasured beneficence of God, who did not shrink from forming man, though knowing beforehand how great would be the sacrifice involved in this exercise of his creative energy.

2. It exhibits, in a no less striking light, the holiness of God. which induced on his part an inconceivable humiliation rather than to compromise his innate and immutable justice.

3. It illustrates the universal moral truth that it is by denial of self, by humiliation, that man attains to the loftiest elevation of character, to the truest likeness to God. 4. It affords a measure of Christian duty, of

the self-abnegation in behalf of the good man and the glory of God, which should characterize every follower of Christ.

5. It gives a promise of the exaltation which is yet to be attained by man; of the glory purchased for humanity by the descent and humiliation of Christ's divinity.

Morn calleth fondly to a fair boy straying 'Mid golden meadows, rich with clover dew She calls—but he still thinks of naught save playing And so she smiles and waves him an adieu!

Whilst he, still merry with the flowery store,

So soon, unnoticed, seeks the western shore,

Deems not that mornesweet morn, returns no mo Noon cometh-but the boy to manhood growing, Heeds not the time—he sees but one sweet form, And all his loving heart with biss is warm.

And man forgets that noon returns no more. Night tappeth gently at a casement gleaming With the thin firelight flickering faint and low; By which a gray-haired man is sadly dreaming Of pleasures gone, as all life's pleasures go. Night calls him to her, and he leaves his door, Silent and dark—and he returns ho more.

CHALMERS.

Another luminary, which for several years

and been attracting notice, was now fixed in our Scottish sky-I mean Thomas Chalmers. I have known him long, and pretty well. When I first became acquainted with him, he used to leave his parish of Kilmany twice or thrice a week to lecture in St. Andrew's on chemistry. And not confining himself to physical science. he stored his mind during the first stage of his before the Society for Missionary Inquiry, by course by a general study of the principles of deavored to turn them out of doors; and one moral and political philosophy. In this posi- of us advancing to the threshold of our chamtion of an indifferent minister, and a lecturer rather ardent and exact, he produced a strong impression of his energy and ability on all who tures, which had a complete and instantaneous were within his range. But it was only on success. The crowd seemed to be seized by being elevated by the deep religious feelings which afterward took possession of him that his powers were developed in their full force. From that moment he was a new creature: and devoted himself, as if with new faculties, to the moral and religious improvement of his countrymen. The high station which he soon attained awakened his ambition, and has dignified his powers. Of the result, in so far as it termined to gratify themselves with a sight of is contained in a constant and copious stream of published composition and of public exertion. any one can judge. But eloghence records its In his introduction he stated that two views character feebly. He is awkward, and has a had been taken as to the humiliation described low, rough, husky voice, a guttural articulation, in the text. The view long prevailing in the a whitish eye, and a large, dingy countenance. church has been, that it related mainly to the In point of mere feature, it would not be diffiadvent of Christ. to his assumption of a human | cult to think him ugly. But he is saved from nature, and his subjection to the laws of finite this, and made interesting and lovely by sinbeing. But it has, on the other hand, been gular modesty, kindness, and simplicity of manalledged, that it extended only to his human ner, a strong impression of calm thought and nature, and consisted in the low earthly rank benevolence, a forehead so broad that it seems which he assumed, and in the sufferings to to proclaim itself the seat of a great intellect, which he was exposed. In opposition to this a love of humor, and an indescribable look of latter view, the preacher gave as his theme the drollery when any thing ludicrous comes over

great orator; for effect, indeed, at the moment | the arm, clapped on his head his official hat mentioned and contrasted Christ's states of of speaking, unapproached in our day. Yet and dragged him along as fast as we could run pre-existent exaltation and of earthly humilia- he seldom utters an extemporaneous word. to the gate of the inn. Then we thrust into tion, but one personality is mentioned, and it His habit is to have everything written, to the his hands the great bamboo with which we had is assumed that the same being, who was un- very letter. The success of the very few at- armed ourselves, and enjoined him to stand tempts at unprepared speaking which he has sentinel. "If." said we, "a single individual 2. Christ uniformly speaks of himself as but ever been obliged to make, removes all doubt passes that gate, you are a lost man:" and a single personality, when describing himself as of his power, if he had chosen to practice it. hearing us talk in that grand style, the poor descended from the Father, and as enduring But it is not his way. He feels stronger in man took it seriously and did not dare to stir. building up beforehand, and giving the public The people in the street burst out laughing: 3. This view furnishes the only adequate re- the mere recitation. But then he premeditates for it was something new to see a military manconciliation of those seemingly contradictory and composes with an exact anticipation of his darin mounting guard with a long bamboo at passages of Scripture. in which Christ is men-speaking position; and neither in recollecting the door of an inn. Everything remained pertioned now as inferior to the Father, and as nor in reading could any one unacquainted with feetly quiet up to the time of our going to bed: holding to him only a subordinate relation, and his system discover that his memory or his eye now as equal with him, and sharing all the at- were particularly engaged; and he does truly glow with the warmth of present conception. to console Still the habit impairs his power of reply; but tobacco. tiates the same view. Either it was to the it does not impair the general impressiveness Let four or five persons, including the pas- | divine nature of Christ unhumbled and unlimit- | On the contrary, by withdrawing him from the tor, be appointed, each one to study and report | ed, that the temptation was offered, in which | temptations of personality, and the little tricks | will blame us severely. They will ask what a particular field. Give to one, Home Mis- case the trial was unreal and apparent only; and idle flashes of what is commonly called right we had to make this mandarin ridiculous sions; to another, Foreign Missions, etc. Or, or the human nature only was tempted, in which debate, it leaves him freer for his own loftier and expose him to the laughter of the people. what is better perhaps, assign a particular case he cannot, in his now exalted divine dig- range, into which he rarely fails to put his The right, we answer, that every man has to Mission, as India, to one, and Africa to another nity, have any sympathy with man; or, the views and statements, which, in truth, though provide for his personal safety. This triumph, and so on. Then at each concert, these divine nature in a state of humiliation, which not in form, are answers to all that can be said not in form, are answers to all that can be said absurd as it seems, gave us great moral power, on the opposite side. But neither devotional and we had need of it, in order to arrive safe one meeting, the condition of the country 5. The fact that, throughout the Scriptures, fervor, nor enlightened philosophy, nor vivid when the Mission commenced; at another, worship is offered to Christ, and that the iden-language, nor luminous exposition, could prothe progress of truth there; and thus on. tical being who was incarnate, and who suffer- duce the effect he does, without the aid of his At the same time, also, each one shall read the | ed on earth, receives also the adoration of men | manner. I have often hung upon his words | circumstance just related is a trifle. Missionary intelligence for the passing month and angels, proves the correctness of this be- with a beating heart and a tearful eye, without in our several Missionary publications, and relief.

port what is interesting at the present time in 6. This view alone furnishes any rational day the very syllables that had moved me to before had raised us so high in public opinion, his field of investigation. Let each one be theory of the Atonement. The school of The-such admiration, but which then seemed cold, that we had not to encounter on our passage. limited to from five to eight minutes, each re- ology, which altogether denies the existence or The magic lies in the concentrated intensity the slightest inconvenience. The streets were port being followed by a prayer. In this way need of an atonement, rejects, also, the divinity which agitates every fibre of the man, and thronged with people; but their behavior was the brethren who perform this work will grow, of Christ and the humiliation of his divinity. brings out his meaning by words and emphasis civil, almost respectful. They stood aside intellectually and spiritually. They will be The advocates of the rectoral or governmental of significant force, and rolls his magnificent quietly, to let our palanquins pass, and every come stronger members of the church, and theory of the atonement, (proposed by Grotius,) periods clearly and irresistibly along, and kin-body appeared to be earnestly engaged in the more deeply interested in the spread of the Gos-can present no necessity in the nature of the pel. Those who hear will be profited by the case for the incarnation of the divine Being. He no sooner approaches the edge of his high ed as far as possible to render extremely ma-

work is that of the Missionary enterprise. Let this view and the humiliation of the divine na- vantages, by showing the intellectual power that overcomes them; and getting us at last within the flames of his enthusiasm. Jeffrey's But objections are made to this theory. It description, that he "buried his adversaries under the fragments of burning mountains," is the only image that suggests an idea of his 2d. It is said that this view supposes the eloquent imagination and terrible energy. Personally, he appears to me to be simple, affectionate, and true; devoted to useful objects. and utterly unspoiled by applause. I was so much struck with the wisdom and energy of his system for the management of the poor, that I wrote an article in explanation and defense of it. Lord Cockburn.

The estafette who preceded us several stages

to announce our arrival, did not fail to blow his

trumpet and arouse the inhabitants. The peasants abandoned their field labors, to run and post themselves on the roadside to see us pass by. At the entrance of the towns, especially. the curious came thronging about us in such numbers that the palanquins could scarcely make their way through the throng. Our bearers vociferated, the soldiers who formed our escort tried to disperse them by dealing out blows right and left with their ratans, and while we advanced, as through the midst of an insurrection, all those thousands of little Chinese eyes were peering into our palanquins with the most eager curiosity. Loud remarks were made, without the smallest ceremony, on the cut of our physiognomies, our beards, noses, eyes, costume—nothing was forgotten. Some appeared pretty well satisfied with us: but others burst into shouts of laughter, as soon as they caught sight of what seemed to them our burlesque European features. A magic effect was, however, produced by the yellow cap and red sash; those who first discovered them. pointed them out to their neighbors with evident amazement, and their faces immediately assumed a grave and severe expression. Some said that the Emperor had charged us with an extraordinary mission and that he had himself bestowed on us these Imperial decorations Others were of opinion that we were European spies, who had been arrested in Thibet, and that we were to be tried as a preparatory ceremony to having our heads cut off. These various opinions, which we heard expressed all around us, were sometimes amusing, but more frequently, it must be owned, vexatious.

At Ya-tcheou, a fine town of the second order, where we stopped after leaving Tsing-khihien, there was a real insurrection on our account. The inn where we were lodged possessed a large and handsome court-yard, round which were ranged the chambers destined to travelers: and as soon as we were installed in those prepared for us. our visitors began a arrive in such crowds, that the tumult come

came deafening. As we had rather as cosire to rest than to present ourselves a tacle for the amusement of the publi

bers. addressed to the multitude a few words accompanied by energetic and imperious gespanic terror, and set off as hard as they could run: and no sooner was the court-yard clear. than we had the gate locked for fear of a sec-But little by little the tumult began again

in the street. A sort of murmur was heard among the crowd, and the noise burst out again as loud as ever. The worthy Chinese were dethe Europeans. They began to knock loudly and repeatedly at our great gate, and at last by dint of violent shaking burst it in, and the living torrent rushed again with impetuosity into the court-yard.

The matter was now becoming serious and it was evidently important to let them see who was master. By a sudden inspiration we seized a long bamboo, which happened to be lying near the door of the room, and the poor Chinese, imagining no doubt that we intended to knock them down with it. tumbled over each other in their haste to get away. We then ran to the door of the room occupied by our mandarin conductor, who, not knowing what to do in the riot, had bethought himself of the safe expedient of hiding himself. But as soon This view was supported by several argu- bad figure, voice, gesture, and look, and an las we had found him, without giving him time unusual plainness of Scotch accent, he is a to speak, or even to think, we seized him by the guard was then relieved, and our warrior laid down his arms and returned to his room to console himself by smoking some pipes of

Those who do not know the Chinese, wil doubtless be scandalized at our behavior, and and sound at the end of our journey. It would be childish or insane to talk of reasoning or acting in China as you would in Europe: the

Our departure from Ya-tcheou was almost

Che Sabbath Recorder.

New York, September 25, 1856.

British Correspondent-JAMES A. BEGG.

FORSAKING THE OLD PATHS AGAIN

Those who abandon the Sabbath are no moved by any consciousness of a defect in the argument for its observance; they are usually influenced by other considerations. The uncharitable among us are always forward enough to say, that these considerations are of a nature purely selfish; that desire for popularity, love of gain, regard for personal comfort, or some such motive, is the real cause of their defection But let us not be too severe in our judgment It were better for us to sit in judgment upon ourselves: we might find in the low condition of our churches, in the all-pervading worldli ness of our people, in the wide-spread neglect of family prayer, in the inefficiency of our ministry, in the lifelessness of our prayer meetings, in the inertness with which our public enterprises are conducted, and in many other things which ought not to be named among us, enough to fill us with wonder that the number of those who go out from us is not far greater than it is. How can they stay where there is so little nourishment for their souls? Now we are disposed to find in these things

-not a justification of the forsaking of our communion, but—such palliation of it as entitles the erring to that charity which hopeth all things. One who never judges otherwise than with rigidness, would say that, though these repellencies of our denomination are dis couraging to those who feel it important to be placed under influences more propitious to their growth in grace, nothing can be gained by a course involving disobedience to God's law. Unquestionably, there is weight in this view: cept brings no good with it. Yet it must be youngest son. Down to Sheol crowd the ignoclearness; and we are inclined to think that, It is the Underworld of night, (Job 36: 20, in in at least some of the cases of defection from the Heb.,) the invisible Hades of the departed. all events, suppose that there is something of a longing after those hallowed social influences. that elevated religious instruction, and that devoted pastoral care, which God has appointed as the agencies for furthering his children in fore them is, whether they ought not to avail themselves of these agencies in that connection or communion which apparently promises them in the highest degree. A Christian of vigorous growth, it is true, would not feel himself so dependent upon these agencies as to make them primary considerations. But the church of Christ is not composed wholly, nor even mainly, of such; the greater portion consists of those who need to be nursed and cared for with sleepless vigilance. These feel that they cannot day. Evil possessing spirits, demons and delive, without those sustaining influences which are found in the agencies of which we speak, and very probably they could not. When, therefore, we see cases of defection in this class of our members, we feel disposed to judge leniently—to direct our severity, not towards them, but towards those who have made, and are continuing to make, our denomination a soil in which nothing but trees of the hardiest, sturdiest growth, can live.

been hoping, for years, that our churches would become roused from their supineness: that our here. We would put off this frail earthly tent. ministers would become more spiritual, our pastors more vigilant, and our deacons more zeal- ing. We earnestly labor to "attain to the ous; that meetings for prayer and conference would become more generally established; that family religion would be revived; and that the work of Christian enterprise would be prosecuted with more whole-hearted benevolence. It may be, that hope deferred has made their heart sick. It may be, that their abandonment of our denomination—their resort to other communions has been prompted by those pious longings, which could not find their full gratification in our circle. It may be, that they have become weary of hoping that the Sabbath question would ever be anything else than a mere question of contreversy between us and our opponents; weary of hoping that the Sabbath would ever take its place among us as a power to promote our godliness. And in view of such suppositions, we say to our people. Be not surprised, if defections should multiply more and more.

But let not these remarks be construed as an apology for those who have been influenced by considerations of a less worthy nature. There is now and then one, who forsakes the Sabbath on grounds which, in his case at least, admit of no apology. His education, his ma. of years; teaches us what God requires of his of our blacks, and that they should have a am the County Clerk." We then proceeded to born and educated in the Episcopal Church; Sermon on Restricted Communion, preached in nation, his acquaintance with the Word of God, his ability to live in a measure independent of on those obeying or disobeying; it also informs will come forward and obligate himself to com- of the opinion that no other would avail.) The those nurturing influences which are essential us that God does and will punish those who ply with the terms heretofore stated in the Re- Judge within ten minutes had a petition written to weaker disciples, his general strength of disobey; it informs us that God has provided corder, I will deliver the black boy up to him. character—all contribute to create distrust of a ransom for sinners, and promises a heaven of but I will not obligate myself to hand over In a few minutes more I had the names of the the purity of his motives. To such we cannot happiness to those who obey him. I cannot see any portion of the estate. He can transport speak comfortably, though we would not speak the beauty in this being hard to be understood. him to a free clime, and pay him wages for his started on horseback, through the swamps and harshly.

Sheppard, the Counsel to the Corporation of toward us, then the responsibility rests on him. word to our friends there; but it appears that, of them had left the country. I then found New York. died last week very suddenly. He If he fails to inform us what we must do, how in the estimation of some, that is a title which myself twenty miles from the place of starting, entered his bath-room well, as his family sup- can we learn his will? "What was written we are not worthy of in any other sense than and at Waterproof, the place where the great posed, and was found there dead, a short time aforetime was written for our learning," says that of a brotherhood of horse-thieves, high-crime (as they call it) was committed. I preafterward, probably from a stroke of apoplexy. the Apostle. How shall we learn it, if its waymen, burglars, adulterers, &c. Friends, it sented my petition for signatures, and some ed to the religion in which he had been educat-Mr. Sheppard was left an orbhan at 12 years beauty consists in its mystery? In my opinion, is lamentable that the state of affairs is just eighty signed it. I then left for St. Joseph's, of age, but by the ferce of his own native genius we attempt to mystify the Bible more to justify what it is—that we as a denomination are no and upon arriving there, I found a steamer at had raised himself to posts of distinction rarely ourselves in our wicked course than to glorify better united. While this state of things ex- the landing. I settled up my business, and

early age of 86 years. His funeral discourse tempting to worship the unknown God, but stand ready to use it to our prejudice. In look of my return, came on board, and presented me D., Prest. of the Revision Association; Rev. to have spoken of his death as follows:-

speedy departure? I have no doubt that they mind those things that have been spoken. may be thought in a rough manner.) We are, do, as if the shadow of death touched them before the shaft had quite reached them. It is extraordinary that the very last night before Mr. Sheppard's death, in returning from a the poor and unlearned? There must be im- Virginia, surrounded on every side by different political meeting in New Jersey, he seemed to minent danger of leading them astray. I adopt denominations, denouncing and condemning on have such a presentiment. He was in company it as a light to my path—a guide to me in this all occasions, while we have other difficulties to with a long intimate friend. There beneath the stars, in that solitary ride to this city, in the calm, cool hour of midnight, he began to converse on the subject of personal religion. He told that friend that as soon as he could discharge himself from all political duties in this present campaign, he would have done with politics forever. He told that friend, also, that what most interested him now was his relation to God and eternity. He said that the theme which his mind could grapple with, with the greatest power and most earnestness, was the gotten. redemption of the world by the Son of God. He wished it had been his lot to have been minister of the Gospel. He said to that friend but about eight hours before his very sudden death, 'I have not for years committed myself Joseph Stillman, of Westerly. His mother to sleep at night without engaging in secret prayer, and endeavoring to settle my account

THE SPIRIT WORLD-A BIBLE VIEW.

Not all that the Bible teaches on the sub ject, but a "portion in season." The endeavor is to tell only truth, and that truthfully—not caricatured by unavoidable partialness. So here is my mirror, reflecting a few glimpses of the divine sunlight. If some abler and more 'instructed Scribe" can give attention to the subject, let him take up his reflector, and cast the light of truth upon us, till this glimmering shall be turned to noonday. You cannot beat the darkness out of a cave; but looking-glasses, well arranged, will let the sunlight in.

THE COMMON WORLD OF THE DEPARTED IS Often spoken of in the Scriptures, as any one who reads the original Hebrew and Greek may see. Towards it the sorrowing Jacob bent his gray for direct, willful disobedience to a divine pre- hairs, in anticipation of mischief befalling his remembered, that the question does not pre rant, the vile, and the wicked oppressors sent itself to all minds with the same degree of thither too quietly escapes the troubled slave. the Sabbath, the question of obedience or dis- It is the sad kingdom of Death; far below obedience to a divine precept is not the one which Destruction, Abaddon, reigns in the which is before the mind; it is not the one black abyss. Yet is it not wholly sad. From which chiefly exercises the heart. We can, at it came Moses to mount Tabor. The penitent crucified thief was with the not-yet-risen Jesus in Paradise. While Dives burned with the cankering rust of his ill-hoarded gold, dead Lazarus was comforted in Abraham's bosom. Jesus went there. "Killed as to flesh, but holiness; and that the prominent question be made alive as to spirit, in it he went and preached to even the spirits in prison." "For to this end to dead men also was the gospel preached," that they, even as the living who heard it, might be judged. (See Greek.)

THE BOTTOMLESS PIT IS DEEPER WOE. "The sinning angels God cast down to Hell (Tartarus.) and delivered into chains of darkness, to be kept for judgment." (See also Jude 6.) He still "knows how to reserve the unjust in punishment (so the Greek) for the judgment monlings, among the tombs where they dragged their wretched mediums, feared lest the "Holy One of God should cast them into the Abyss, and torment them before the time." This appears to be the burning Tophet of the ancient prophet, the Gehenna of fire, concerning which Christ warns.

BUT TO BE WITH THE RISEN SAVIOUR is the prize which the Bible sets before the faithful disciple of Jesus. "To depart and be with It may be, that these swerving members have CHRIST" is far better than even the "favor to suffer in his behalf," and be accepted by Him and put on our more substantial heavenly dwellresurrection from among the dead." (teen ekanastasin toon nekroon.) HE is gone far "above all principalities and powers," and thither He leads our way. We even see the unseen and "eternal house, not made with hands." Walking by faith, we confidently desire to depart from the body, and be present of the Lost Creek Church with the Aswith the risen Lord Jesus. For since "flesh | and blood cannot inherit the kingdom of God," of slavery. My impression is, that he is giving right, and this is the reason why we have dewe long to lay off the natural and corruptible. and put on the spiritual and incorruptible. Mr.

MYSTERIES OF THE BIBLE.

To the Editors of the Sabbath Recorder :-

I find an article in the Sabbath Recorder of August 28th, that I am at a loss to endorse. It is headed the Mysteries of the Bible. position assumed is, that the mysteries of the our blacks, (while he, or some other individual, Bible constitute its greatest glory, I do not feels disposed to doom us to eternal death,) and took to be at least half drunk. I at first thought opponents were willing to admit at least that see the propriety of the position. The Bible seems desirous that they should be equal sharers to pass them, but they hailed me, and after purports to be a revelation from God to man. in the estate with the rest. His suggestions in some salutations, I inquired for a certain law-It first teaches him who God is, his character regard to the settling of the estate I consider yer. One said, "I am the man." I then and his attributes; it informs him who made gratuitous. I presume that matter can be addingulated for the Judge, and also for the Sheriff. the world, gives a brief but comprehensive justed without applying to him for assistance. to which two responded, "I am the man;" and Fremont, was correct? He replied that it was: May last. The other, dated September 18th, history of the human family for some hundreds |S. S. Griswold is so interested in the liberation | the fourth cried out with an oath, saying, "I and added in a few words, that he had been contains a review, by the same author, of a tured judgment, his power of logical discrimi- creatures; gives instances of their obedience good legacy, perhaps he may have a daughter the Clerk's office, and I soon made known my that he had been confirmed as a member of that the Pawcatuck Seventh-day Baptist Church, and disobedience, and shows the effect of each that he would wish to wed to a darkey. If he business, and made my fraudulent plea, (being If he did not wish us to understand it, there labor, if he chooses. was no need of a revelation. If he has failed PRESENTIMENTS OF DEATH. -Lorenzo B. to make a revelation of himself, or of his wishes thren in the North, I would like to speak a eight of them, who signed my petition. Four

lost and ruined world. Without it all is gloom.

DEATH OF PAUL STILLMAN.

truly is this saying verified in the death of this Why, we find that we are in the midst of our lamented brother, who in the meridian of life has been taken away from the scenes of earth, where he was too well known to be soon for-transgressors under heaven. Thomas B. Bond.

PAUL STILLMAN was born in Westerly, R. I., on the 6th of August, 1811. He was the son of Joseph Stillman, and grandson of Dea. was the daughter of Caleb Maxson, of Newport, R. I., and sister of Eld. Wm. B. Maxson, of Leonardsville, N. Y.

In 1816, Bro. S. left Westerly, with his father's family, to reside in Schenectady, N. Y., where he spent the most of his youthful days. Bro. S. removed to New York city about twenty years ago, and has been favorably known here as a mechanic of the first order. and as having a prominent place in the extensive machine works of Stillman, Allen & Co., where he perfected many useful inventions. O account of declining health, he was induced to visit California, Mexico, and other places of a more genial climate. But his life could not be prolonged by human skill. He returned home and died on the morning of the 11th of September, 1856, at Plainfield, N. J., and was buried in the Cemetery of the New York Church, on the 13th.

As a Christian, Bro. Stillman was we known. He early made a profession of religion -was a member of the Seventh-day Baptist Church in Schenectady, and was one of the constituting members of the Church in New York, where his membership continued till his death. He has left a wife and one son to mourn his loss. In his last moments, he exhibited the same unwavering confidence in th Christian faith that had during his life support ed him in trials and crosses.

SLAVERY IN THE VIRGINIA CHURCH.

QUIET DELL, Virginia, Sept., 1856.

I have noticed from time to time in your paper articles in reference to the Slavery Question, some of which have been called forth in one in the Recorder of August 28th, purportany good intentions in penning this article. their signatures to such an instrument. If the for it. If you would pay as you go, you must writer is not disposed to give his true name, you may expect me to hold you responsible. Messrs. Editors. If you are disposed to suffer a portion of our denomination to be villified and slandered through your columns, I would just state, that I cannot feel a freedom to pa-

discontinue my paper. One word in reference to former communications of Shermon S. Griswold. It seems that he is in trouble about the connection himself unnecessary trouble. I maintain, that tion fanatics far exceed the evils of slavery, as fanatics. And further, S. S. Griswold seems

reached by persons dying, as he did, at the God. The Apoetle found the Atheneans at lists, we must suffer loss; our enemies ever went on board. The County Clerk, hearing now full. It consists of Rev. S. W. Lynd, D.

was preached Rev. Dr. Adams, who is reported said, "Him declare I unto you." The Bilde ing over the columns of the Recorder, I noticed with letters of recommendation to the Governor, teaches us that the wayfaring man, though a a piece there which has caused me sorrow and a Senator, and the two Representatives of that "Do those who are suddenly removed by fool, need not err therein; he that runs may affliction of mind, and I have taken this method | Parish, requesting them to do all they could for death experience presentiments of a sudden and read. God has promised his Spirit to bring to of giving vent to my feelings, (and perhaps it me, and signed by the four officials. Finding If the Bible is such a mystery, why publish it as it were, a mere handful of Sabbath-keeping in our language, and place it in the hands of brethren down here in the wilds of Western Legislators assembling. I went to work among surmount, not necessary here to mention. While we were in this situation, we thought to find an asylum, as it were, in the bosom of the Eastern Association. But alas! alas! what "In the midst of life we are in death." How | comfort, what consolation, have we found? enemies, and we also find that we are unchristianized, and denounced as the most flagrant

HOW TO "PAY AS YOU GO."

In order for individuals to pay as they go they must have something to pay with. There is nothing better for this than ready money Money is the tool of trade—not, absolutely ne cessary in all cases, but the very best instru ment for that purpose there is in existence There are other means of carrying on trade but money is the best of them all. A farme may exchange the products of his farm for clothing, groceries, or other necessaries, or h may buy his necessaries upon credit, and pay for them at a future time, when the products of his farm are ready for the market, in produce, or in the money which he gets for his produce All these substitutes for ready-money are more expensive than the money itself, unless there is too great a sacrifice made to obtain it. Money then, being the best tool, or instrumentality. of trade, by which buying and selling can be carried on with the least labor and expense, it follows, that the farmer, the mechanic, or the laboring man, should try to provide himself with ready-money sufficient for carrying on his necessary trade. This is one of the points that is very much overlooked by the industrious producing classes generally. The farmer knows that he must have on hand farming utensils. such as plows, hoes, scythes, rakes, live stock, a team, &c.; the mechanic, that he must have the tools of his trade; the carpenter, that he must have saws, planes, hatchets, hammers &c.; the shoemaker, that he must have his knife, last, and awls; the tailor, his shears, &c. But in relation to ready-money for making purchases, it is not looked upon as a necessary, Great numbers, perhaps a majority, only think of getting the money for making a purchase when they begin to feel the want of the article to be purchased. Then they are in a position of inconvenience or embarrassment, to a greater consequence of a union of the Lost Creek or less extent, after suffering for the thing want-Church with the Eastern Association. I noticed ed, they make a sacrifice to obtain it, either by selling something cheap for cash, or by running ing to be a Gospel narration, and to be penned in debt, and promising to pay an extra price for by H. C. H., and also purporting to be delig-the credit given. The true way is, in making ered in the spirit of Christ. If the writer had the estimates for say a year's business, to apportion or set apart a certain amount of capital (which I have a right to question,) or a desire to be kept in ready-money, looking upon this to effect any good, the spirit in which it was as one of the necessaries, without which the couched, and the language employed, is a safe parties will, in the course of the year's business, guarantee against any such results. The writer suffer great inconvenience and loss. Poor men, seems to have assumed to himself the preroga- or men of moderate means, cannot afford to tive of a judge, and from his seat has dealt be without ready-money. They should set it out his judgments and anathemas against a down as one of their necessaries, and go to certain class of individuals. I deem such judg- work and make all those exertions and sacriments and anothemas nothing short of libels. fices which are requisite to obtain it. Every I am not at all surprised that the writer is dis- thing valuable costs toil, time, and care. So posed to conceal his true and full name, for I if a man would have the best instrument of effectam aware that individuals are loth to place ing his necessary amount of trading, he must pay

PARDON DAVIS.

first pay for the tools.

Berlin, Wis., Sept. 10, 1856.

I noticed in your paper of July 17th, an tronize your paper. I therefore request you to | inquiry for Pardon Davis, and by what means he was liberated. In answer to D. E. M., I would say, that Pardon Davis is now in the Wisconsin Pinery; and as I am the man who procured his liberation, I would say, that I was under the necessity of using as much desociation, lest he might be partaker of the sin ception as Jacob did to obtain Esau's birthferred publishing it. I left home last December the evils resulting from the course of the aboli- for the South, with a firm determination that my son must be liberated, and that if fair means it exists in the Lost Creek Church. They could not procure it, some other means must. therefore have greater cause to complain, and I proceeded directly to Baton Rouge, where I disclaim fellowship and membership with said found my son. After conversing with him, and taking the names of persons and places. I re-The to be very much interested in the liberation of turned to St. Joseph's, the place where he had his trial. On landing, I met four men, whom I and signed by himself and by the other three. Jurors, and places of their residence. I soon frogponds of Louisiana, in search of the Jurors. Once more; could we be recognized as bre- After riding five days, I succeeded in finding

myself thus more prosperous by far than I anticipated. I felt like St. Paul when he saw the Three Taverns-thanked God, and took cour-

On returning to the Capital, I found the

them, vindicating my cause. As soon as the Legislature was organized, my petition was presented to the old Governor, Faber, who would have nothing to do with it. His term expired in ten days, and glad was I when the time came. As soon as the new Governor Wicklief, took his seat, I again presented my petition. He informed me that my case was a very doubtful one; he said that aiding slaves to escape from their masters, they considered to be the most heinous of all crimes; said he. 'Were it for murder, I could give you some encouragement, but as it is, I can give you none" He said that I might leave the petition, and when he had leisure he would look it over and I might call again in about three days, and he would give me an answer. I soon in formed those with whom I had become acquainted what I had done, and requested them to intercede in my behalf. At the expiration of three days, I was requested by some to postpone seeing him, as they had not all had an opportunity of conversing with him. After eight days, he informed me that there was some hope in my case. Said he, "Mr. Davis, will you please inform me how you go to work to gain so many friends in so short a time, for since I last saw you, more than half of both Houses have been before me, pleading your case." He said that he had promised them, and would promise me, that he would do something, but I must be patient. To cut my letter short, I would say, that after spending five weeks in the city, I succeeded. As to the fraudulent plea, I never have published it, and never shall, Without it, I have no doubt my son would have remained in prison his twenty years, had he lived that length of time. I am well persuaded, that if the truth of the case should be found out, it would be called a real Yankee J. R. DAVIS.

The following appears as an editorial in ecent number of the N. Y. Evangelist:

It is not our business to enter into the strife of politics. That is not our vocation, and we have religiously abstained from such contests. Nor shall we depart from this line of strict propriety. But we are sometimes appealed to for information as to matters of fact, by readers who imagine that we may have special means of knowing the truth. In such a case we are divine instrumentalities, to guarantee the stabiliwilling to tell what we know-not for the sake of the party, but of truth. This we may do without one line of legislation, upon our part, without sacrificing our neutral and independent character. If we can help to correct an error, or to disabuse the public mind of a false impression, we are doing a service to right-minded men of all parties. We do not urge our readers to cannot discard from the mind the belief, that it vote one way or the other, but we do wish them

It is well known that one of the candidates divine influence upon the heart of the slave, and or the Presidency has been charged with we may say of the master too, the Almighty never gave the slightest importance, considering | should trust him for the accomplishment of His t as one of those bald falsehoods which were purposes, and look alone to these means in fabricated for a party purpose, and which would hope of maintaining the institution; for it is drop into oblivion, and be despised, as soon as by them alone that it can be maintained." it had served its object. But as the originators of the story cling to it with great pertinacity, thinking it a very effective weapon to excite odium and prejudice, some good men have hought it worth while to set the matter at once and for ever at rest. Clergymen of this city have been applied to by members of their It is one of the numerous documents to which churches, and by letters from abroad, to make Dr. Maclay's letter on the Bible Union has personal inquiry, since the public would have entire confidence in their statement. knowing that they were not likely to be deceived them selves, and that they could have no motive to misstate the facts.

Thus appealed to, a number of clergymen, hough very reluctant to do anything which could bring their names before the public in connection with any political question, called on Col. Fremont for the purpose of a frank conversation in regard to his religious profession and belief. This they did-not for their own personal satisfaction—for not one of them had doubt about the matter—but simply that they might be able to satisfy others by an assurance from his own lips. Among those who went, were Rev. Dr. DeWitt, of the Dutch Reformed Church; Professors Henry B. Smith and R. D. Hitchcock, of the Union Theological Semi nary: Rev. David B. Cod, Secretary of the Home Missionary Society, and one of the editors of this paper. They were received with great cordiality, and Col. Fremont responded very frankly and cheerfully to their inquiries.

When it was remarked that some of our good people were disturbed about his religion, ne replied smiling, that he was glad that his he had some religious feeling—that he was not review, by B. F. Summerbell, of the essay on wholly indifferent to Christianity. One of the Restricted Communion, prepared by Lucius ministers inquired if the account of his early Crandall, and read before the Seventhely religious education and of his joining the Epis copal Church, as given in Bigelow's Life of Church, and had never had a shadow of a Oct. 7, 1854, by A. B. Burdick. We presume

assertions that he was a Catholic, he replied the persons reviewed, and that our readers will that he could not imagine how such a story took hear from them in due time. its rise, for that in fact he had hardly been inside of a Catholic church more than half a dozen times in his life, and then upon occasions of public interest or of curiosity.

All this was said very quietly, and with no apparent desire to obtrude his religion or to as heretofore, commencing at 11 o'clock in the make capital out of it, but to state the simple morning. Eld. W. B. Maxson is expected to fact of his religious education and belief. No one could listen to this frank, yet modest state ment, without feeling that it was perfectly ingenuous; and that, with no bigotry towards others, he was sincerely and unaffectedly attached by a pious mother.

AMERICAN BIBLE UNION -A circular an- as a means of keeping them from temptation, nounces that the Committee of Investigation is and posting them up in useful information?

G. W. Eaton, D. D., Prest. of Madison University; Eld. Alexander Campbell, Prest. of Bethany College, Va.; Rev. W. B. Maxson. Leonardsville, N. Y.; Edward James, Esq. Canal Department, Albany; Hon. Judge Black, Supreme Court, Penn.; Hon. Judge Swaim, Pemberton, N. J.; Dr. T. R. Potter. Fredericktown, Ohio; Joseph A. Pond, Bos.

SLAVERY IN AFRICA.—The readers of the Recorder would perhaps like to have an occasional glimpse of what the papers in the Slave States say of Slavery. We accordingly give them the following from the Richmond Dia. | patch:-

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"Intelligent travelers state that the popula tion of Africa is about fifty millions, of whom forty-three millions are slaves. Their slavery is of the most degrading and horrid kind. The masters are cruel and barbarous in the extreme and, in most instances, have the power of life and death over the slaves. Upon the death of a chief, some two or three hundred of his slaves are put to death and buried in the same grave with him. The negro king of Dahomy had his court-yard paved with the skulls of slaves, and graced with pyramids of the same material. "What a contrast this to the condition of the same race in the South, where they are better clothed, fed, and lodged, than the white laborers of any other country, and where they enjoy all the humanizing and elevating influences of civilization and Christianity! Yet it is over this superior condition that such a howlof indignation is raised by the men who, if they had their way, would reduce the whole South

to the condition of Dahomy. The suggestion in the last paragraph of the above extract, that the slaves of the South are better fed and clothed than the white laborers of any other country, cannot be sustained by facts; while the imputation cast upon antislavery men, is quite gratuitous and unfounded The editor talks as if we had only the choice between the savage condition of Dahomy on the one hand, and the despotic power of the master-class of our Southern States on the other, which is not the fact. There should be less of the government of will, and more of the government of law. This is the true line of progress from the barbaric and despotic conditions, to that of freedom—the substitution from time to time of the well-regulated government of law, for the unregulated, unrestrained government of will.

sentiments are expressed by a reverend gentleman in Abbeville, S. C., whose name is Robert A. Fair. He argues in favor of giving the Bible to the slaves as the best means of convincing them of the divine authority of the institution of human bondage. He says :-

"There is enough between the lids of the Bible, upon the subject, fully impressed upon the mind and heart of the slave by human and ty and perpetuity of the institution of slavery. looking to the accomplishment of such an end So rooted and grounded are we in the faith of the entire Scriptural propriety of slavery, from the fullness of the Bible upon the subject, we is by means of the teachings of his Word in justification of the institution, operating by To this story we intended to secure its perpetuation. If so we

> "DR. SHEPPARD'S REPLY TO DR. JUDD'S AT-TACK."—An article with this heading, some four columns in length, has been left at our office, with a request that we print itsin the Recorder. given rise. We have looked it over, to see if it contains matter of general interest, and-find that it does not—that it is wholly personal and expresses the writer's opinion of his opponent in language quite too strong to interest outsiders. We have also examined the columns of the Recorder, to see if any Ting has been printed in them which would entitle Dr. Sheppard to a hearing, and find that nothing of the kind has been printed—that our columns have not even informed the public of the existence of a Bible Union reviser named Sheppard, much less that he is the man whom Dr. Judd deems unfit for the work. In such circumstances, we conclude to let the article in question lie on the table for the present.

"RESTRICTED COMMUNION."—Two numbers of the Christian Herald and Messenger, a paper published at New York and Irvington, N. J., "under the direction of the Christian Book Association," have found their way to our table. One of them, dated August 28th, contains & Baptist Eastern Association at its, meeting in When allusion was made to the persistent that copies of these papers have been sent to

MEETINGS IN NEW YORK CITY.—The meetings of the Seventh-day Buptist church in this city will be resumed next Sabbath, and continue

preach next Sabbath. Sabbath-School at 10 o'clock.

To those readers of the Sabbath Recorder who send their children from home to school:-

Have you considered the importance of sending the Recorder to your children while absent,

state that the populaty millions; of whom laves. Their slavery and horrid kind. The barous in the extreme aveithe power of life Upon the death of hundred of his slaves ed in the same grave ng sof Dahomy had the skulls of slaves. of the same material. to the-condition of ith, where they are dged, than the white atry, and where they ad elevating influences Stianity! Yet it is on that such a howl

the men who, if they

ice the whole South

ast paragraph of the aves of the South are n the white laborers not be sustained by tion cast upon antilitous and unfounded. lind only, the choice ition of Dahomy on spotic power of the thern States on the t. There should be will, and more of the is the true line of and despotic condithe substitution from egulated government d, unrestrained gov-

ERY.-The following y a reverend gentle-Rose name is Robert favor of giving the best means of conauthority of the in-He says :een the lids of the fully impressed upon slave by human and guarantee the stabilinstitution of slavery

ation, upon our part, ment of such an end. ire we in the faith of riety of slavery, from pon the subject, we and the belief, that it igs of his Word, in ution, operating by leart of the slave, and too, the Almighty betuation. If so, we ccomplishment of His to these means in institution: for it is be maintained."

T TO DR. JUDD'S ATis heading, some four n left at our office. nt it in the Recorder. documents to which e Bible Union has ed it over to see if al interest, and find is wholly personal opinion of his oppostrong to interest xamined the columns any Ting has been Ild entitle Dr. Shepthat nothing of the st our columns have. lic of the existence med Sheppard, much om Dr. Judd deems ch circumstances, we in question lie on the

?—Two numbers of Messenger, a paper du Freington; N. J., he (Wristian) Book ieir way to our table. 28tha contains li of the essay on repared by Lucius e the Seventh-day rat its meeting in ed September 18th, same author, of a municipal proceded in by Bayerst Church,

dick www.presume have been sent to hat our readers will gavilla bill over 101 EECH TOTAL TO CITY.-The meet ptist church in this

bhath and continue tel ko'clock in the Base on Brooks of their place of send-

miwhile absent,

outtemptation,

Profes VE

inconstico!

European News. We have European dates to Sept. 6th. The following summary embraces the principal items of general interest. Much financial distress was caused in Great Britain by the sudden failure of the Royal

General Intelligence.

British Bank, which was established seven veals since, and enjoyed many advantageous vivileges from the English Board of Trade. on the 5th Sept., the American ship Ocean Home came in collision with the ship Cherukin, off the Lizard, when the former vessel went down, and seventy-seven emigrants were drowned. The Ocean Home was bound to New York from Rotterdam.

Cholera was abating at Madeira, after five thousand persons had died.

Diploma ic relations between Turkey and Russia had been renewed.

The leading London journals have very severe articles against the Walker rule in Nicaragua, and in condemnation of the policy of the United States government in officially recognizing his Minister.

On the 2d of September a revolution broke and in the Prussian portion of Switzerland. at Neufchatel, but the royalists had seized the chateau, arrested the Committee of State. and hoisted the Prussian flag. At Chaux de Rank and the western portion of the Canton the people had taken up arms.

that the Austrians would retire from the place it as high as fifteen. Italian legations. . France was about to negotiate a commer-

cial treaty with Japan. A good deal of auxiety was felt in Europe with regard to the yield of the harvest.

Kansas News.

15th, via St. Louis, Sept. 20th, says:-

Twenty eight hundred men, mostly Mis somians, reached Franklin yesterday, destineil to attack Lawrence. Owing to our reliance upon Gov. Geary somewhat for protec tion, our force is mostly in the country. About five hundred remain, preparing to fight in our fortifications. Our advance guards came into collision last night, three of the enemy's menare reported killed hone of ours injured. Just then orders came from the Governor. forbidding the approach of the Pro Slavery forces They then fell back and camped at Franklin. Four hundred troops arrived here last night for protection. This morning, the Governor in person disbanded the Ruffians Missouri Legislature. These are no longer Territorial militia. Many of them swear they will have blood in spite of the Governor. Our crizeus have enrolled as his milicia. A collision is feared. Col. Harvey's regiment Lught at Hariford, yesterday, and won, killing tiree, wounding many. Five of Harvey's men were nearly dead. His whole force were taken prisoners by dragoons while re-

The Panama Massacre.

Mr. Corwine, the Special Commissioner

sent out by our Government to investigate the made a voluminous report, embracing all the Piison Inspector - C. B. Mills, of Onondaga. testimony taken by him while on the lathmus. It is addressed to the Socretary of State, and nixed at the attack of the police and mob decreasing. upon the station-house and were themselves to a very great extent responsible for the massacre. As the conclusion of the whole matter, Mr. Corwine reports that the Government of New Granada is utterly unable to maintain law and order, and incompetent to the protection of passengers and property conssing the Is hmus. He refers to a variety of incidents within the past lew years to sustain this position. He also recommends the immediate occupation of the Isthmus, from Ocean to Ocean, by the United States, as absolutely necessary for the purpose of securing safe y and tranquility to the transit, unless New Granada, after the proper representations shall have been made, and the necessary demand made upon her, in pursuance of treaty stipulations, can satisfy us as to her ability and inclination to afford the proper amount of business done across the Isthmus, reach him. He was 36 years of age. and of the extent to which American lives ad property require protection.

STATUE OF FRANKLIN IN BOSTON. A statue of Benjamin Franklin, standing near the City Hall in Boston, was maugurated on the 17th inst., with imposing ceremonies.

The procession, embracing nine divisions, was escorted by the First Brigade of Massachusetts Militia, including the Boston Light Arrillery, the National Lancers and Light Dragoons. The procession was over two hours passing a given point, and represented

of other novel and interesting features. The by repeated outbursts of applause.

Accident at Chicago.—At Chicago, on readily ascertained where blame rests. the 19th of September, ten or fifteen lives were lost by the upsetting of a ferry-boat. The facts are as follows:

The boat was loaded down with passengers

mostly working men, coming over to the north side to work. The boat being full, they commenced pulling across without the ferryman. When they had nearly reached the middle of the river, the ferryman slackened the rope, apparently to let a schooner past that was warping down, although it is stated by several who were on board, that there was plenty of time to have pulled across. The slackening of the rope checked the boat's headway, and keeled her over to

IMPORTANT FROM KANSAS -A dispatch dated Lawrence, Kansas, Sept. 10th, says:-

After a contest of two days, the State prisoners have been admitted to bail by Judge A dispatch dated Lawrence, K. T., Sept. is in Leavenworth, and will be here to-morthed designs of the Italians to be robbery, will call to his aid one thousand United States troops, and fifty thousand volunteers from the North, if necessary. Capt. Emory's banditti Turner was also stabbed in the arm, promer in the rested an officer of the leading flour merchants of New York, and an influential measurement entering their left breasts, the instrument entering their left breasts, the probably, fatal wounds. Another friend of Turner was also stabbed in the arm, promerchants of New York, and an influential measurement of the leading flour merchants of New York, and an influential measurement of the leading flour merchants of New York, and an influential measurement of the leading flour merchants of New York, and an influential measurement of the leading flour merchants of New York, and an influential measurement of the leading flour merchants of New York, and an influential measurement of the leading flour merchants of New York, and an influential measurement of the leading flour merchants of New York, and an influential measurement of the leading flour merchants of New York, and an influential measurement of the leading flour merchants of New York, and an influential measurement of the leading flour merchants of New York, and an influential measurement of the leading flour merchants of New York, and an influential measurement of the leading flour merchants of New York, and an influential measurement of the leading flour merchants of New York, and an influential measurement of the leading flour merchants of New York, and an influential measurement of the leading flour merchants of New York, and an influential measurement of the leading flour merchants of New York, and an influential measurement of the leading flour merchants of New York, and an influential measurement of the leading flour merchants of New York, and an influential measurement of the leading flour merchants of New York merch of the army yesterday, for which Emory's whole c mpany were brought before Gen. yesterday, and took eighty horses.

under Gen. Reed, member elect to the next | tickets for State Officers in New York are before the people. They are as follows:-

> Republican. Governor-John A. King, of Queens. Lt. Governor-Henry R. Seldon of Monroe. Canal Commissioner-Charles H. Sherrill, of Oneida. Prison Inspector-Wesley Bailey, of Oneida. Clerk Court Appeals-Russell F. Hicks, of Livingston

Governor-Amasa J. Parker, of Albany. Lt. Governor-John Vanderbilt. of Kings. Canal Commissionez-J. L. Russell, oPSt. Lawrence. Prison Inspector-Matthew T. Brenner, of N. York. Clerk Court Appeals-Horatio G. Warren, of Monroe. Radical Abolition.

Governor-William Goodell, of Kings. Lt. Governor-Austin Ward, of Oneida. circumstances' of the Panama massacre, has Canal Commissioner-J. C. Harrington, of Oswego.

A VILLAGE OF WOMEN.—The following acis now on file in the State Department. Mr. count appears in the Augsburg Gazette: The Corwine states that the riot was commenced village of Madana which is about sixty English by a colored native, who fired a pis of at an miles from Rutschued, in Wallachia, offers at American passenger, who was intoxicated, the present moment a curious ethnographical The subsequent attack upon the Railroad singularity, having been inhabited by women Co., of this city, on A S. Barnes & Co., of depor, and the firing upon the passengers, was only, for the last thirty years. At one period New York, for school books published by who died in Middlebury, Vt., on Saturday, in pursuance of a plan deliberately formed in this female population was two hundred. The them, which was so large that it excited our Aug. 23d, was a Congregational clergyman, for Deborah C Harvey advance, in which the Authorities of Panama ladies did not live like warriors, like the Ama- curiosity to know the exact amount. The several years settled over the society of that L Stillman, Child's Station, Wis 2 00 were actively concerned, the police being par- zons of old, but avoided all intercourse with items were footed up and embraced 57,500 order in New Haven, Vermont, and for some A H Main, Madison. Wis ties to the plot, and that the dispute with the men, and drove away from their territories all volumes! The books ordered were those time a Professor in Middlebury College. passenger was merely seized upon sa pre- who appeared with matrimonial intentions. which have been adopted for use in the pubtext for commencing the assault. He states, The anti-social settlement is now supposed to lic schools of this State. What estimate shall the receipts into the Home Mission treasury for also, that the military authorities of Panama be on the decline; at least no more recruits are we form of a trade in which a single order is failed utterly in their duty—that they did made from the disappointed or the love-crossed, to suppress the riot—that they con. and the members of the population are rapidly

A LARGE CHURCH.—At Oberlin, Ohio, where the well known Oberlin College is located, there thodox. The whole community, citizens and from Galveston to New Orleans, during the students, between whom there is the closest late storm, which destroyed so many valuable sympathy, form a congregation numbering on lives and so much property in the South west. church has a membership of thirteen hundred of Miami University and of Princeton Theo in moving a meeting house, was killed by a

SUMMARY.

Lorenzo B. Sheppard, Counsel to the Corporation of New York, and a distinguished residence in this city on the 19th inst. A bath. After waiting some time, the visitor projection and make speedy and ample atone- proceeded to his chamber, and discovered ment for the wrongs inflicted upon our coun- Mr. Sheppard dead, leaning over the bathing trymen by the people and officials of the tub, with his head in the water. He had evi Sale of Panama. These recommendations dently been suddenly attacked by a rush of are backed up by strong arguments, and are blood to the head, and had fallen in this way accomponied by elaborate statemen's of the and was suffocated before assistance could

> There was a great Convention of Railroad Officers at Cincinnati last week, at which it was resolved, that the fare from New York to common Western points should in no case exceed two and a half cents per mile, although an anyance of about 6 per cent, was generally agreed upon, to continue from November 1 to April 1. A slight advance on freights, from the 1st of October until the adoption of the Winter rates, was also resolved upon. The Convention adjourned to meet at Cleve land on the first Wednesday in October.

The Inaugural Address of the new Govnearly every mechanical trade and manufacternor of Kansas, delivered at Lecompton on ure. Among the special attractions was a the 11th inst., was brief and pointed. It depnew and beautiful locomotive and tender, recates a continuance of the strife and disor named Benjamin Franklin, mounted on trucks der in the Territory, caused by the illegal and drawn by eighteen horses; a sugar grind- and unjustifiable interference of other States, g mill for Cuba, drawn by twelve horses; promises to do justice to all without party the House and Morse telegraph instruments; considerations, and expects obedience to the thriving town in Jefferson county, on the monument to Madison. the electric fire alarm; Franklin's old printing laws of the Territorial Legislature until they shore of Lake Ontario. It will commence on Press, on which was being struck off and are repealed. A proclamation was issued on the 30th of September, and continue till the scattered to the crowd a fac-similie of his the same day, ordering that the Volunteer 4th of October. The Watertown and Rome newspaper, dated 1723; immense structures Militia be discharged, and commanding that Railroad Company have reduced the fare on wheels representing school rooms filed all aimed bodies of men disband or quit at from Rome, and we presume that all the conwith scholars at the deaks, and a vast number once the Territory.

The Postmaster-General has made an imexercises consisted of music by the band, portant improvement in the mail service on mention reports of a serious difficulty be- ing a charity sermon, had her pocket picked as singing by the pupils of the public schools, the great line between New York and New tween the government of that country and the she was leaving the church. On making the prayer by Rev. Wm. Bladgent, addresses by Orleans, by introducing what may be termed British Minister, and that the latter had de- discovery she said, "God could not find the Mayor Rice, Masonic ceremonies of inaugu- a system of registration for the lock mail manded his passports. Orders had been way into my pocket, but it seems the devil ration, &c. The oration was pronounced by pouches. The route agents accompanying transmitted to Havana for the British squad- did. the Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, and occupied such mails are severally furnished with blank ron there to proceed to Vera Cruz to enforce an hour and a quarter in its delivery. It was books, in which they make daily entries of the demands of England. The commander listened to with close attention, broken only the number of pouches received and convey of the British steamer Tartar, at Havana, ed under their charge for each of the princi- was collecting a naval force, and would sail During the oration and other exercises, pal points on the above line. The agents on immediately. telegraphic messages were transmitted to, and connecting lines regularly meet, and together answers received and read from, the Mayors take accounts of the pouches transferred from of Portland. New York, Philadelphia, Halifax, one to the other at the railroad station. If Troy, Albany, Springfield, Dover, Pittsfield, a pouch be missing, or any irregularity apthe gold fever first broke out in that region, and talented and effective. Our contributions for Department for investigation, that it may be

> Some time since we published accounts from Mexico, stating that the difficulties between that republic and the Spanish government had been settled by the Spanish Minis ter, who had made concessions to President | The supply of ice, we grieve to learn, is so Comonfort. The last news from Spain in reduced in our city that we are threatened the O'Donyell Cabinet worked itself into a morrow or next day, if an arrival, now 20 Mexico (Alvarez) has been recalled, and his Ice is now a second bread. It is no longer whole action disavowed by his government; luxury, but, bread like, an article of primary so that matters are put in the same position necessity. which they previously occupied, only that they look a little worse for Mexico.

one side; at the same time the rope of the San Francisco Virilance Committee, was ar to a fund of fifty thousand dollars, to be for Southern white. Rye 92 a 95c. for new. Barley schooner caught across the railing of the boat, rested in New York last week, at the instigal awarded as a premium for a perfected steam The Pasha of Egypt had ordered a new bottom side upward. A new railing had who complains that while performing his duty performing the work at an expense in money expedition to be organized to ascend the Nile, just been put upon the boat, and several get- in guarding the State arms, he was seized not greater than the average cost of perform- Beef 6 00a 7 00 for country prime 8 00 a 9 25 for under M. le Count d'Escaviac de Lauture, ting jammed in weie unable to extricate and finally expelled from the State by the Com- ing the same work under the present system. country mess. Lard 144c. Butter 15 a 19c. for Ohio themselves. At 8 o'clock six bodies had mittee, to his great personal and pecuniary The French troops had completely evacu- been drawn out, and those who were aboard damage. Mr. Coleman, who is now on a ated Turkey, and it was said that the army judge that there must have been, at the least temporary visit to this section of the country, of the Emperor would soon quit Rome, and calculation, as many as ten lost, and many was taken before the Supreme Court, and

> night at Lounsbergers Hill, at the eastern the charter in the oak. extremity of Baltimore. Two Italian organmen were found secreted in the ice-house of Lecompte, and are to-night with us. It is not Col. J. Maybury Turner, by Turner and a the British Cabinet, and one of the editors of row. We are cheered by his arrival. He Turner treated the men accordingly, when the Board of Trade for the Railway Departpromises to drive every marauder from Kanone of the Italians drew a dirk and stabbed ment of the government of Great Britain, Co, N. Y., to Miss Julia A. Bassett, of Independsas who is not an actual resident, and says he Turner and Wollen in their left breasts, the arrived in Baltimore on the 15th inst. They ence, N. Y.

The Philadelphia Journal states that a firm Smith. We have had a jubilee of rejoicing. in that city holds the Government contract for Public speaking in the street from the pris- making postage stamps, and that they prooners for three hours. Col. Whipple's regiduce no less than 14,000,000 per annum. The ment captured a party of thieves at Osaukee stamps are for 1, 3, 5, 10, and 12 cents, to suit distances as provided by law, the great River at Easton, which fell some weeks ago, bulk of the manufacture being of 3s, as might is so far reconstructed that the connection has NEW YORK STATE Nominations -Three be anticipated. The firm are now making been resumed and cars pass over the bridge. facilitate the separation of the stamps—which work night and day since the accident. is practiced in England. The stamped envelopes are manufactured under contract by a firm in New York. They turn out 1,500,-000 per week, one half of which number is for the Government.

> brief conversation with a gentleman who, took to the woods. on the 11th of July last, left China for this. his native country, and arrived at New York on Monday afternoon in the steamer Atlantic. He came a great part of the distance overland, by way, among other places, of Cairo, Island of Malia, Paris and Liverpool; thence to the United States, arriving on Tuesday in Washington. Thus, in the space of less than ten weeks, although detained about eight days, en route, he was in the been found near Madison, Wisconsin, which four quarters of the globe!

extensive book concern of D. B. Cooke & producing steam. given for 57,500 school books!

one of the Presbyterian churches in New Orleans, but of late pastor of the church in Houston, Texas, was lost on board the steam is at present but one church, and that an or- or Nautilus, which was wrecked on her way an average twenty-five hundred persons. The Mr. T. was a native of Cincinnati, a graduate man named Ammi Nichols, who was engaged mostly in New Orleans and the South-west of the slipping of a roller. for the last sixteen or seventeen years.

Democratic politician, died suddenly at his appear that the conversion of iron into steel foundered at sea, and four of the crew were is much facilitated by the passage of accurrent lost by the heavy sea that swept the deck. friend called to see him on that morning, and of electricity through. The application of was told that Mr. Sheppard was then in the the current for a certain time will, it is affirm for a young man to work in a store, was aned, insure the absorption of a certain amount swered by eighteen applicants. But one for the intensity of its action, different qualities sponses. of steel will be produced with more certainty and regularity than by the ordinary process.

too much in a hurry to have the hymenial of corn. knot tied, to wait for the end of their journey, Rev. C. C. Williams, formerly of Plainfield, tleman was from Keene, New Hampshire, York. and the bride from our neighboring town of Chicopee. The ceremony was performed by a Methodist minister. This is starting on the journey of life at railroad speed.

A petition at the Exchange Reading Room, Boston, is receiving signatures, praying the Governor to call a special session of the Legislature for the purpose of taking "into con sideration the endangered safety of the lives as President of the United States. and property of the sons and daughters of Massachusetts, in the Territory of Kansas," at a hickory pole-raising, at Buffalo, on the and the expediency of devising means for 16th inst. Another was seriously if not fatally their relief and defense.

The New York State Agricultural Fair will be held at Watertown, a pleasant and Richmond, Va., toward the erection of a

Private advices from Mexico, via Havana,

The Abington Virginian states that John H. Thompson, of Smith county, Va., who spent a year or two there without any appa- missions and general benevolence are increasing rent success, finally invested a small amount yearly." in land and returned home. A few days ago he received information that his land is in the richest gold region yet discovered, and is valued at \$300,000.

The Mobile Register, of the 9th inst., says forms us that when this news reached Madrid with an entire stoppage in the supply tohigh state of indignation. The Minister to days out, shall not come to hand meanwhile.

Hon. Bronson Murray, in a letter to the Prairie Farmer, published at Chicago, Ill. 3 75. Mr. William T. Coleman, President of the proposes to be one of a hundred subscribers

The "Charter Oak, Jr.," grown in the garden of George Francis of Hartford, from an acorn of the old oak, has been offered to Mr. held to answer in the sum of fifty thousand Stuart, proprietor of the great original, and will be transplanted to the site of its fallen A dispatch dated Baltimore, Sunday, Sept. sire. The acorn was planted ten years since. In Dane, Wis., Aug. 26th, by Eld. Z. Campbell, by Mrs. Francis, who is a lineal descendant Mr. Charles A. Burdick, of Albion, to Miss Adelle 21, says:—A shocking affair occurred last of Capt, Wadsworth, the hero who deposited A. Lusz, of the former place.

The Right Hon. Robt. Lowe, member of Miss Lucy Esos, of Hopkinton, R. I. neighbor named Thomas Wollen. Supposing the London Times, with Capt. Douglass Gal. DEL MEEKER to Miss RACHEL L. DRIKE, both of Pis ton, of the Royal Engineers, and Secretary to

John Rice, E-q., one of the leading flour | An Hopkinton, R. I., Aug. 25th, 1856, of dysentery, | For further particulars, address of Leavisian Reheast, | Madison Co., N. Y. shortly before his decease, his friends found in early lee, she continued stendlast unto the end. it necessary to convey him, in consequence of troubles having deranged his mind.

The Railroad bridge over the Delaware

The Memphis Evening News relates that the first born." a negro fireman employed on the Somerville Branch Railroad stole the locomotive Saturday morning, and taking on seven or eight other negroes, ran away with it to within The Washington Star says: We have had a twelve miles of that city, when they left and (all right,) Jepthah F Randolph (doin't remember R

According to the Newburyport, Mass. Herald, the potato rot is alarmingly extensive in that county, especially in the low lands. All payments for publications of the Society are acknowledged the society are acknowledged to the society acknowledged to the society are acknowledged to the society acknowledge and with the early crop, worse than it has been for years. Some of the fields that promised well a thort time since are said not to be · A bed of peat, 300 acres in extent, has John Smalley

rests upon an inexhaustible bed of marl. It We saw yesterday afternoon, says the Chi- has been found, by experiment, that one cord ler R Davis, Berlin, Wis cago Press, by accident, an order from the of this peat is equal to four cords of wood in James Barnhart, Milton, Wis Hon. James Meacham, member of Congress.

The Baptist Record for August states that Henry Sheldon

the first quarter of the current year, have, as compared with the corresponding months of Peter Burdick, Nile, bound volume Rev. Jerome Twichell, formerly pastor of last year, fallen off upwards of \$3,400. A Whig National Convention was held at

Baltimore last week, which endorsed the nomination of Filmore and Donelson, and for their election.

At Unadilla Forks, N. Y., not long ago, a logical Seminary, and had been preaching lever striking him on the head in consequence

The captain and part of the crew of the The London Mining Journal contains the packet Ship Diadem, from New York, had esults of some experiments by which it would arrived at New Orleans. The Diadem had

An advertisement in a Boston paper lately, of carbon, and by controlling the flow in this "a gentleman" to travel and play on the respect, as also by increasing or diminishing banjo, met with four hundred and nine re-

A species of locusts are making frightful havoc among the crops on the Upper Missis-The Springfield Argus says:—A couple sippi, in some cases destroying whole fields

were married in the cars on the Connecticut N. J., has accepted a call to become pastor of River Railroad, on Wednesday. The gen- the Court-street Baptist church in Rome, New

> Among the private bills passed by Congress before its late adjournment, was one in aid of Betsey Nash, which has been on the calendar for twenty-five years! At Cincinnati, recently, a man was present

> at a political meeting, who was 91 years of age, and who voted for George Washington A man named Thayer was instantly killed

injured. A private movement is being made in

Advices from Port au Prince to August 24,

with great violence.

necting roads will follow this good example. I postponed until after the Presidential election.

A lady who had refused to give, after hear-

The Western Watchman reports the baptism of 16 candidates in Audrain Co., Mo., and the constitution of a church at the same place, July 28th. Another church was constituted at Mexico, the county seat of Audrian, July 25th, A correspondent of the Western Watchman

The Koran, or Mahommedan Bible, was written by Mahomet, assisted by Baticas, a Jacobin, Sergius, a Nestorian Monk, and by a learned Jew, and was published A. D. 610.

Messrs. Dean and Morse, of the Graduating Class of Andover Seminary. are soon to be ordained as foreign missionaries at Reading.

Kew York Markets-September 22, 1856. Ashes-Pots \$7 31; Pearls 7 75.

Flour and Meal-Flour 5 75 a 6 75 for ordinary to avorite State, 6 00 a 6 45 for common to good Upper Lake and Ohio, 7 00 a 9 00 for extra Genesee. Rye Flour 3 25 a 5 25 for fine and superfine. Jersey Meal

Grain-Wheat 1 50 for Western red, 1 57 a 1 1 25 a 1 30. Oats 40 a 43c. for Jersey, 42 a 46c, for and in an instant she capsized and turned tion of James R. Maloney, late of California, plough, suited to farm use, and capable of for mixed. 63 a 70c. for Northern and Southern yellow State, 45 a 47c. for Ohio and L. ke. Corn 64 a 66c 17 a 22c. for State, 22 a 26c for prime. Cheese 7 a 9c. Hay-60 a 65c. for shipment, 70 a 80c. for local use

In Alfred Center, June 14th, 1856, by P. S. Green Esq, Norman Woolworth to Nanck M. Collins, all of Alfred.

At Rockville, R. I., Sept. 7th, 1856, by Eld. P. S. Crandall, Mr. Gro. W. Brown, of Stonington, Ct., t On the 18th inst., by Rev. Alfred Harvy, Mr. Sam-

cataway, New Jersey. In Independence, N. Y., Sept. 9th, by Eld. J. Ken-

citizen of Brooklyn, cied on the 10th inst., in faithful member of the 3d Seventh-day Baptist Church the Luna ic Asylum, Utica, to which place, of Hopkinton. Having made a profession of religion

> In Hopkinton, R. I., of consumption, Aug. 28th ELIZABETH F. LANPHEAR, widow of Ethan Lanphear, and daughter of Benjamin Potter, Esq., aged 41 years,

In Lincklaen, Aug. 22d, WM. CRANDALL, aged 73 the Church in DeRuyter, for which Lis love and zeal arrangements to perforate the sheets, so as to The Company have been engaged upon this were maintained to the last; and we trust "he has passed on before," "to join the spirits of just men made perfect in the general assembly and church of

J R. Irish, Abel Stillman, Jared Kenyon, A B Bur dick, L P Babcock, W C Kenyon, P L Berry, Ethan W J's article,) S T W Potter, C Satterlee, S Maxson, C Rowley, H'W Babcock, L L Dean

RECEIPTS. edged from week to week in the Recorder. Persons sending money the receipt of which is not duly acknowledged, should FOR THE SABBATH RECORDER:

J K Rogers, New London. Ct \$2 00 to vol. 13 No. 52 J A Dunn. New Market, N J S N Stillman, Alfred Center

WILLIAM M. ROGERS, Treasurer.

Board Meetings.

I HE next Quarterly Meetings of the Seventh day nomination of Filmore and Donelson, and lapton Missionary, Tract, Publishing, and Educa appointed an Executive Committee to labor tion Societies, will be held at Plainfield, N. J., on First day, Oct 12th, commencing at 9 o'clock A. M.

> Quarterly Meeting! THE Quarterly Meeting composed of the churche

L of DeRuyter, Scott, Preston, Otselic, Truxton, and Lincklaen, will assemble with the Lincklaen Church (10th.) at two o'clock P. M. Introductory Discourse by A. W. Coon, of Scott: J. C. West, alternate. By order of the Committee. J C. WEST.

Alfred Highland Water-Cure.

THIS establishment, for the cure of Chronic Dis-Leases is conducted by H. P. Bunnick, M. D. The of Diseases of the Liver, Spine, Nerves, Female Diseases, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, &c., are not benefit of skillful Homeopathic prescriptions-an ad. and County. vantage found in but few "Water-Cures." Especial attention will be given to diseases commonly called Fifth Congressional District, composed of the Seventh surgical cases, such as Hip Diseases, White Swellings, Cancers, (in their early stages,) and Garies and Necro-

Connected with the establishment is a Dental Shop, where all calls in that profession will be attended to H. P. BURDICK,

New York and Erie Railroad. O^N 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 Dankirk.

Buffalo Express at 6 A. M. for Buffalo. Mail at 84 A. M. for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and all intermediate 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 inter mediate stations.

Way Passenger at 4 P. M. for Newburg and Mid dletown and intermediate stations. Night Express at 5 P. M. for Dunkirkand Buffala Emigrant at 6 P. M. tor Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.

The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; in such case made and provided. at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great report yellow fever and black vomit as raging Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Rail-

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.

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TELEGRAPH DINING SALOON No. 14 Beekman Screet, N. Y. KEPT ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN. MEALS AT ALL HOURS OF THE DAY. LODGING ROOMS.

JOHN S. SAVERY, Proprietor. FIDELIO B. GILLETTE, M. D., Office lately occupied by Doctor Gibson. BELLEVILLE, NEW JERSEY.

From \$2 to \$3 per Week, or 50 Cts. per Ni, ht.

BELA SAWYER, Sup't.

North-Western Association.

THE Seventh-day Baptist North-Western Associa-Church in Walworth, Wisconsin, commencing on Fifthday, Sept. 25, 1856, at 10 o clock A. M. Introductory Discourse by T. E. Babcock; V. Hull, alternate.

N. J. READ Rec. Sec. The most direct route from Chicago to Walworth is by the St. Paul and Fond-du-Lac Railroad to Harvard station, 74 miles from Walworth, where conveyances will be in readiness to take passengers to

New Market Seminary.

THIS Institution, located at New Market, N.J., will L commence its fourth academic year on the first Tuesday in September, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The Board of Instruction have engaged the services f Miss A. E. GREEN, formerly a graduate of De Ruyter, but of late of Wesleyan College, Cincinnati-Phio. In placing this Institution under the charge o. Miss Green, the Board feel confident that it will not only sustain its present energet c character, but wit continue to advance us 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. Dekugier Institute.

Boarding School for Ladies and Gentlemen. NHE Fall Term of this School will commence on L Wednesday, August 27th, under the instruction of HENRY L. JONES, 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 in, will here find ample facilities to aid them in their spirations. Those wishing particularly to qualify for the Protession 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,

CONNECTING at New Hampton with the Delat Ware, Luckawanna 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 Steambouts for Albany. DAILY AT 6 O'CLOCK P. M. (Sundays excepted) from the foot of Robinson street, in connection

10 45 A. M., and 3 30 and 5 30 P. M. The above

rains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New

with the New York Central Railroad. Passage \$1.
The steamer KNICKERLOCKER, Capt. Wis. B. Nelson, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. The steamer HENDRIK HUDSON, Capte Curtis Peck, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

Tickets can be had at the office on the Wharl for all stations on the N. Y. Central Railrord and the principal Cities in the Western States and Canada. Baggage checked to all points on the N. Y. Central Railroad free of charge. Freight carried at reduced rates and forwarded promptly. ELI HUNT, Agent,

Book Agents, Wanted. BY STEARNS & SPICER, PUBLISHERS AND WHOLESALE BOOKSELLERS, Indianapolis

We are in the very heart of the best section of the Juion for the successful prosecution of the Subscription Book Trade, as testimony of which we need only refer to the unparalleled success of our agents during the past year, many of whom are still in our employ. Our books are of a character calculated to secure for us and our agents the highest confidence of the reading community, and we wish to engage the services of those only who will help us to sustain it. Our proximity to the field of labor enables us to attend personally to the interests of our agents, and fill their orders at short notice, saving them the delays and heavy expense of transportation from the eastern cities. Men of energy and business habits will find this a work worthy their attention. All communications promptly answered. STEARNS & SPICER.

Election Notice. CTATE OF NEW YORK, SECRETARY'S OFFICE. ALBANY, August 12, 1856. To the Sheriff of the City and County of New York-Sin: Notice is hereby given, that at the General Election to be held in his State on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following officers are to be elected, to wit: 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 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 Electors of President and Vice-Presilent of the United States;
A Representative in the Thirty-fifth Congress of the

United States for the Third Congressional District, composed 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

Also, a Representative in the said Congress for the and Thirteenth Wards of the said City and County, and the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fisteenth and Six-teenth Wards in the City of Brooklyn, in the County

Also, a Representative in the said Congress for the Sixth Congressional District, composed of the Elev-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, Eighteentn, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first and Twentys-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 saac Bell, Jr., and Simeon Draper; Also, Sixteen Members of Assembly for said City

and County; All whose terms of office will expire on the lasday of December next. Yours respectfully,
N. P. STANTON, JR., 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 attatet JAMES C. WILLET Sheriff of the City and County of New York.

All the public newspapers in the County will pubroad, for Scranton; at Bullalo and Dunkirk with the and then hand in their bills for advertising the same, The sale of the Delaware lands has been ledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c. ledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c. vol. 1, chap. 6, title 3, article 3, part 1, page 140. Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, To so that they may be laid before the Board of Supervisors, and passed for payment. See Revised Statutes.

Winter wheat should be sown this month, and the sooner the better. | That wheat may be produced in most parts of New England. and made a remunerative crop, needs not further to be argued. The high price of flour for the last two years, if there were no other consideration, should lead those who have suitable ground to make the experiment.

Whether spring or autumn is the best time for sowing wheat, is a mooted question. We are in favor of both. We have good authority for saying, "In the morning sow thy seed, and in the evening withhold not thy hand."

In Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont, we believe most of the wheat is sown in the spring. The reason assigned is, that it is less liable to winter-kill. If the ground is wet and cold, we should prefer not to sow wheat upon it. But, if at all, we should sow in the spring. Otherwise we prefer autumn.

crop of rye, will ensure at least as good a return in wheat; and in most cases, as much such soils there is too much water—it better them has entirely ceased. The manufacture better as wheat is more valuable than rye. loves a warm, light sand or gravel, on which of jewelry and silver ware, we have long The ground may be prepared as for rye, by barley and oats would fail. Good corn land known, is carried on in this country to an fallowing and seeding, early in September. will produce fair rye. Sward land of the extent that places us in a position quite inde-It may be sown after the corn or potatoes, proper character of soil is also employed. provided they are got off early in October. The preparation of the soil for rye should But we prefer turning under clover, and sow- be deep and thorough. If stubble-land is ing about the first of September. In all cases, lime should be used freely. Oyster-shell is the previous crop had received a good dress cheapest, and answers a good purpose. The ing, and ashes and muck are valuable fertili shells should be ground without burning. By passing through the fire they lose at least one half their virtue. Animal matter constitued then by the use of the gang-plough or tutes an essential part of the shell. This is cultivator, and harrow, secure a fine and mel all driven off by the fire. After drying in the low surface soil. The proper time for sow sun, there is no difficulty in grinding them ing is the middle of September, and from one without burning. Wood ashes, also, and salt, and a half to two bushels of seed is given per do good.

try the experiment, if it be but half an acre.

Severe winters and the yellows have made terrible havor with these trees throughout vested before it is dead-ripe, as it is heavier their skill in Germany, but who, receiving manity is usually commensurate with his bulk. budded seedlings should attend to them now. been produced. Its value, as shown by mar-

ever, by decomposition, will add to the value pears to facilitate digestion, and has a singuof their contents.

y farmer, and who verily believe that th that is valuable may be raked out of it it has intrinsic value, and moreover is hly valuable as an absorbent and retainer he volatile ingredients of animal and min-

Nuisances, if there are any upon the farm, should now be removed. Partially decayed stumps should be grubbed up, or burnt out. We would apply the stump-puller and make a clean sweep. In cultivated fields and grass who would not keep a nursery of brakes and duces an astonishing effect. thistles, and other pestilent weeds.

Bushes and briars which so abound on an unthrifty-farm, should now be removed—extirpated. In this matter we go for radical

Autumn is the time for draining. Thousands of acres of the best land in New England are now producing nothing but brakes, lizards, foul grasses and miasma, which need nothing but to be relieved of surplus water. That New England is incapable of sustaining her present population, we cannot admit. Indeed, we believe that her soil, under proper management, would produce enough to sup- product is very considerably more than was Others have attributed this peculiar power to Another method recommended for destroy- broken through by some convulsion of nature port four times her present population. Shall we not do our part towards securing so de-N. E. Farmer. sirable an object?

Valuable Experiments with Cast Metals.

A very finely executed and comprehensive work has just been published by authority of the Secretary of War, containing reports of officers belonging to the U.S. Ordnance Department, on the above named subject just been discovered and patented by Mr The work is a scientific one of great value, Hogg, publisher of this city, (Edinburgh,) and especially the information it contains relating we have had an opportunity of seeing its operto the nature and treatment of cast iron, a ation. Mr. Hogg's process consists of a mixmaterial of deep interest to so many millions ture of various ingredients, finely pulverized, of people in our own and other countries.

a number of times up to a certain point, is on a piece of wrapping paper, and then thereby greatly improved in strength. In passed under an accurately adjusted straight trials with some iron, it was found that its edge, by which means a surface as smooth transverse strength was nearly doubled by and as equal as a sheet of paper is obtained. being melted and cast four times This is a The material for the matrix being thus form discovery of great importance to all engineers ed, it is laid on the types, the composition, in and cast iron founders. At the South Boston a soft state, being next the face. An impres Foundry, experiments were made to test the sion is then taken by a common printing strength of cast iron which had been submit- press; but the pressure required is so slight

Eleven thousand pounds of iron were cast for the purpose. The matrix, affixed to the into four six pounder guns; one, after the face of the types, is then laid on a gently minate Canada Thistles. Some people doubt at the back end, leaving the forward part complete the movements—or else they are metal had been under fusion or melted half heated hot plate for about twenty minutes, whether they can be killed even by perse-open to the length of 3½ or four feet; then a sold to traveling agents, who case them in an hour; the second, under fusion an hour after which it is ready for being cast from. verance; but I am no doubter on this point. box is made to nearly fill the width between silver or gold. and a half; the third, under fusion three The advantages over any of the processes Thistles can be eradicated, and with much the runners. The box is 4 feet long and 15 hours, and the fourth under fusion three hours now in use are very considerable. From the less difficulty than quack grass. The best inches deep, with the forward end open. To and three quarters. The gun first cast burst impression being taken as in the ordinary way to get rid of them is when they have atat the thirty-first fire; the second at the thirty-mode of printing, a perfectly level surface on tained their full size. A man who has had the forward end, teeth of hard wood are se-three of architectural decorations in basalt by fourth, and the third was fired thirty-eight the face of the stereotype plate is obtained. experience in mowing and killing them. can cured so as to project about 12 inches; they melting and casting in hot molds. The protimes and remained unbroken. Thus the There is not the slightest shrinking or twist- judge as to the time when they should be 3-4 of an inch thick and 1 inch wide ducts are very firm and beautiful, and are asstrength of the metal seemed to increase in ing of the matrix as in casting from stucco down. The stalks are hollow; the blossoms on the top, and made a quarter of an inch sumed to be very durable. When cust in a ratio corresponding to the period of fusion, No more damage is done to the types than are red—not much faded; the lower leaves are narrower or beveling on the under side. These cold molds, a glassy lava termed obsidian is or under which it was kept in a highly molten by pulling a proof at the hand-press; what dead, and the weather warm and dry. When teeth are placed three-sixteenths of an inch produced. The material generally employed be directed, post paid, to or under which it was kept in a lightly molten by putting a proof at the material generally of these appearances present themselves, you apart, so as to form a comb. If the upper side is the ragstone of the neighborhood, but furthis that the fourth gun would have been the leads are preferred; there is no filling up of should make an attack upon your beds of of the teeth were capped with hooped iron, naces have been erected for the reduction of

up to some (not well ascertained) limit, be-stucco or paper process. In stucco, all low —a few only remained in the field. The lots four or five acres of clover in a day with this while France, with 10,000,000 head of cattle. yond which the strength of the iron is dimin- portions of the form of types must be filled have been mowed every year since, and to machine, and collect it in the box. With one and 53,000,000 hectares of land, produces

deep import to all engineers.

inches square and twenty-four inches long, process great damage is done to the types by to some extent in this section of New York; that which is cleaned. the metal of which was kept under fusion the pulp being beaten into them, and, from the but on the whole, mowing them down in the during different periods of time. These bars metal requiring to be used at a comparative months of July and August seems to be the and the breaking force was applied at the cess we have been describing permits of the upon them with one half as much horror, either middle. The results obtained from four cast- metal being used at any temperature. ings were in favor of that which was kent fused longest—three hours.

On this head the report says, " From this it ppears that the cohesive power of the iron so far as it can be shown by its capacity to resist transverse strains, is increased 60 per cent. by its continued exposure in fusion. This is also a fact of importance to engineers and architects, regarding girders and beams, subject to a crushing force."

loam—a light porous soil being requisite—

employed it is well to apply manure, unless zers, suitable both to the soil and the requirements of the grain. Plough deep and well, acre. The earlier it is sown the more it tillers Much care should be exercised in the se or spreads, and hence less seed is needed if lection of seed, to secure the best varieties, got in in good season. A luxuriant growth and they are in great variety—are receiving in virtue of being a fat man, is per se a popand that which is clean. We think it well to may be fed off, both fall and spring, and this attention from our manufacturers, and a house ular man, and commonly he deserves his popsoak the seed over night in strong brine, and is often practiced; but when much reliance in Troy, in this State, gives its undivided at ularity. In a crowded vehicle the fattest man roll it in plaster, or lime. Let all who can is placed on this supply of pasturage, the rye tention to their production. Probably one will ever be most ready to make room. Inshould be sown much more thickly—at double fourth of all that are sold in our toy shops deed, he seems to be half sorry for his size, Now is the time for budding peach trees. the rate of seed above named, per acre.

Rye, like most other grains, should be har-New England. Unless we abandon this de- and gives more and whiter flour. The usual better wages, produce really better articles A fat man has abundance of juices The licious fruit entirely, we must set about the vield varies from ten to twenty-five bushels than when in the workshops of Europe. growing of trees at once. All who have un | per acre, though larger crops have sometimes Every farmer should be able to bud, and ket reports, is generally a little above that of graft, and prune trees properly. If the buds Indian corn For bread-making it is whole-becomes necessary, but not removed, there is Indian meal and baked a long time, it makes tremity, having nearly paid for his curiosity no extra pains to advertise mankind that another disadvantage. The latter is but a diffuse knowledge, reclaim the inebriate, and enfrant tremity, having nearly paid for his curiosity no extra pains to advertise mankind that less danger from the frosts of winter. Other the famous "rye and Indian," or brown with his life. He declared that he felt no he is among them; he knows that he is in no buds previously set, should now be attended bread, so well known in Yankeedom. The flour should not be ground too fine or closely his eye, which changed first to black and then take a deal of wrong to make one really hate Composting should not be neglected. The bolted, and an aroma will be retained, which to sky blue. These colors are even a source a fat man; and if we are not always as corbarn-yard, the pig-stye, the cesspool, the is peculiar to this grain, giving it a flavor of pleasure. A Capt. Montagnac, who was dial to a thin man as we should be, Christian privy-vault, should now be liberally supplied much admired, and which the great German hanged in France during the religious war, charity should take into account the force of with earth, muck, weeds, brakes, and what agricultural chemist, Von Thaer, says, "aplar strengthening, refreshing, and beneficial Doubts have been expressed by those whose effect upon the human frame." It has a larger opinions we are wont to regard in other mat | per centage of sugar than wheat bread, and ters, of the value of muck, as a fertilizer. We does not as soon become dry and hard, being are among those who have a faith in mud-superior in this respect to even that made of who would put a muck rake into the hands of the flour of spring wheat. [Rural N. Yorker.

A Virginia Farm.

The Germantown Telegraph gives the following account of a farm belonging to Isaac Newton of Delaware county, Penn., lying on the Potomac River, 27 miles below Washington City. It comprises over three thousand acres, of which 1800 were under cultivation, and 600 more he had just reclaimed from the marsh, which would be put down in timothy grounds, stumps should no more be tolerated this year. The remainder was timber-land than carious teeth in the mouth. Brakes, de- from which 600 cords of fire wood were cut caying logs and brush-wood should be remov. and sold during last winter. The soil is aled from pastures and beside fences, by all luvial, dark clay mould, on which lime pro-

> The amount of land cropped this season is as follows: -260 acres in corn; 150 acres in wheat; 120 acres in oats; 8 in potatoes, 3 in sweet potatoes; 6 in pumpkins; 4 in beans; and 4 in watermelons. The yield will be over 5,000 bushels of oats, and over 3,000 bushels of wheat. The corn, potatoes, and other crops, look very promising. The wheat

eye if the reader. hands—six white and four colored—and the premises, who worked fifty slaves upon it. which enables him to sustain himself in this worms, is to take shavings or straw, and light allowing the equatorial current of the Atlantic throughout, which works to the satisfaction of has demonstrated that in many insects of the month of June. As soon as the millers see reflected back to England, the writer says: both parties—the employer and employed.

New Process of Stereotyping. An altogether new and very simple method of stereotyping (says the Scotch press,) has and mixed up to the consistency of putty. It One new fact developed is, that iron fused this state the substance is spread with a knife ted to fusion during different periods of time. that Mr. Hogg uses an ordinary copying-press

Experiments were also made to test the generally the practice, picked out by the the lot is now clear of thistles. were set on supports twenty inches apart, ly low heat, the plates are softer. The pro- best mode of extirpating them. I do not look

Our Fancy Goods Manufactures.

The great Exhibition of 1851 in London brought together samples of goods from all the world It was generally decided that Americans excelled in useful inventions, but knew little of taste and ornament. Since that time quite a change has occurred in the latter doubtless make money by plowing at least respect According to the Courier and Enquirer, at least half of that class of articles than ten inches deep. I think this mode of known as fancy goods, in common use in this managing them would result in their final country, are manufactured in American work- extermination. When they are mowed down The soil best suited to rye is a rich sandy shops. Reticules and porte monuies were close to the ground, the remaining portion of imported altogether a few years ago. Now, the stalk is usually filled with water; and dom producing good crops of this grain. In garded as superior, and the importation of death of the thistle. pendent of importation. In toys, also, (by no ings they endure with the thermometer 95 means an unimportant branch of trade,) American manufactures have made great progress, and in a measure supplanted the imported articles. In fact, there is a considerable exportation yearly. We are without competition in toys manufactured from India rubber, which form the principal export. Their durabili y renders them peculiarly ac- it clings to him; it fructifies on him; he ceptable to the English people, and there is swells nobly out, and fills a generous space manufacture. In toys of tin (japanned) Con- gratitude to the earth and the fullness thereof; necticut has never had a rival worth mention | an incarnate testimony against the vanities of | be sown or planted upon it. ing, and still remains without one. Toys pe- care; a radiant manifestation of the wisdom culiar to Germany and German workmen- of good humor. A fat man, therefore, almost are manufactured in this country. It is true, lest it be in the way of others; but others the artisans are mostly those who acquired would not have him less than he is, for his hu-

meant to hang himself—only partially—lost nizable; he knows that he has a marked 2. The loss of vegetable matter and the open to the advocacy of all reformatory measures pain, and his only sensation was the fire below danger of being overlooked. It does really but often, on hill sides, a large part of the and rescued from the gibbet at the intercession of Viscount Turene, complained that, his thinness. A fat man is nearest to that having lost all pain in an instant, he had been most perfect of figures, a mathematical taken from a light of which the charm defied all description. Another criminal, who es- conceivable dimensions, a simple line. A fat caped by the breaking of the cord, said that man is a being of harmonious volume, and after a second of suffering a fire appeared, holds relations to the material universe in across it the most beautiful avenue of trees. every direction; a thin man has nothing but Henry IV. of France sent his physician to length; a thin man, in fact, is but a continuquestion him, and when mention was made of ation of a point." a pandon, the man answered coldly that it was not worth the asking. The uniformity of the descriptions render it useless to multiply instances. They fill pages in every book of struggling form that swings in the wind.

How the Fly walks on the Ceiling. hold himself upwards by atmospheric pressure. | mented upon was wormy. commonly known as valves, and that these are stroyed every season in this way. beset with numerous hairs, each of which has a minute disk at its extremity. There is no doubt that this apparatus is connected with the power these insects possess of walking with the feet upwards, but there is still some uncertainty as to the precise manner in which it ministers to this faculty. We learn, however, from the Medical and Surgical Journal, that the recent careful observations of Mr. Hepworth, published in the Quarterly Journal of Microscopic Science, had led him to a con clusion which seems in harmony with all the facts in the case, viz, that the minute disks at the end of the hairs upon the pulvilli act as suckers, and that each of them secretes liquid, which, though not viscid, serves to make its adhesion perfect.

ished. This is a new developed fact in rela- up, and the face of the type brushed out, my certain knowledge there is scarcely a of these machines a farmer can gather as only 400,000,000 killogrammes.

in the meadow or corn field, as I do upon enumerated as follows:quack grass. This is decidedly a bad grass, and will soon take the advantage of a large

I am of opinion that Canada thistles can be in the spring, and other farm work is less killed by deep and thorough plowing. For instance, if you have a piece of land which you wish to summer fallow, and which has been and is burdened with thistles, you would three times, and not let your plow run less The same preparation which is made for a the strong clays in which wheat delights sel- the American manufactured articles are re- this leads to the decay of the roots and the Still, we cannot hope for any better state very

Giles thus conso es fat men for the suffer-

deg. in the shade :-"There is something cordin about a fat man. Everybody likes him, and he likes everybody. Your Ishmaelites are, in truth, a bareboned race; a lank tribe they are, skeleton and bile. Food does a fat man good: hinges of his system are well oiled; the springs of his being are noiseless; and so he goes on placidity. A far man feels his position solid An acquaintance of Lord Bacon, who in the world; he knows that his being is cog. jection to plowing in autumn. spring time. The soil is also consolidated by prejudice which we have to overcome against sphere; a thin man to that most limited of

medical jurisprudence. All agree that the worm, which is so prevalent in many parts of for this purpose. uneasiness is quite momentary; that a pleas | the country, without doubt produced by a urable feeling immediately succeeds; that moth, or miller which deposits its eggs in the colors of various hues start up before the calyx of the apple when it is very small, says compares the way in which the northwestern sight; and that these having been gazed on that having been troubled with wormy apples parts of Europe are warmed by the Gulf for the subscription price and the cost of binding,] for a trivial space—the rest is oblivion. The for the last fifteen years, he tried the follow- Stream to the method of warming buildings mind, averted from the reality of the situation, ing expedient: - Taking half a dozen quart by hot water, and calls the Torrid Zone the is engaged in scenes the most remote from beer bottles, each filled halffull of sweetened furnace, the Caribean Sea and the Gulf of that which fills the eye of the spectator—the water, he suspended them from the branches Mexico the boilers, the Gulf Stream the vile rabble, the hideous gallows, and the of a tree, first tying leather straps three-fourths conducting pipe, and the great hot air chamber of an inch wide around the branches to pre- being from the bank of Newfoundland to the vent them from being girdled; to these were shores of Europe, whence the heat is taken tied hemp strings, to which were attached by the prevailing west wind. Owing to the the bottles, leaving them open to allow the influence of the Gulf Stream, Ireland is clothed How the fly manages to walk over the millers to enter. The bottles remained in in robes of evergreen grass; while on the smoothest surface with his feet upward, in this situation five or six weeks, and on taking American shore in the same latitude. is the defiance of the law of gravity, is a phenomenon | them down and emptying them, it was found | frost-bound coast of Labrador. The port of was threshed out week before last, and is that would interest us more than it does, were that the millers had entered in great numbers, Liverpool has never been closed with ice in probably sent to market before this meets the it not so common. It has been generally sup. and were drowned in the liquid. The tree the severest weather. The Laplander cultiposed that his feet were supplied with valves thus treated produced fourteen bushels of fair vates barley in a latitude which in every other This immente farm is worked by only ten or suckers, and that he is thus enabled to apples, while the fruit on the trees not experipart of the world is doomed to sterility.

obtained by the preceding proprietor of the the secretion of a sticky liquid in the feet, ing these millers, that produce the apple and the Gulf of Mexico cease to be a gulf, There is a thorough system introduced seemingly unnatural position. The microscope fires in the orchard in the evening, in the to pass through into the Pacific instead of being fly kind, the foot is furnished with a pair of the light, they will fly tewards it and be con
"Britain might then become a Labrador, and Akron. Samuel Hunt.

Berlin. John Whittord. membranous expansions, termed putvilli, sumed in the flames. Millions may be de cease to be the seat of a numerous and now-

Gathering Clover Seed.

following method of collecting clover heads:

July and August are the months to exter- secured together with two cross pieces only sells them to little master watchmakers, who however, it proved to be the weakest, for it burst at the twenty-fifth discharge.

Liabilities of those who take Periodically tunsues. Several years since, we had a large neatly fitted, it would be better. This box thrifty "patch" of them on rich soil, and the pulverized quartz is as they leave the hands of the compositor, no land was seeded down to timothy, though, in two gudgeons or pins two inches in diameter.

Liabilities of those who take Periodically tunsues. Several years since, we had a large neatly fitted, it would be better. This box thrifty "patch" of them on rich soil, and the is hung between the sides of the sled upon land was seeded down to timothy, though, in two gudgeons or pins two inches in diameter.

Liabilities of those who take Periodically tunsues. Several years since, we had a large neatly fitted, it would be better. This box thrifty "patch" of them on rich soil, and the is hung between the sides of the sled upon process, in which the pulverized quartz is as they leave the hands of the compositor, no land was seeded down to timothy, though, in two gudgeons or pins two inches in diameter.

Liabilities of those who take Periodically thrifty "patch" of them on rich soil, and the is hung between the sides of the sled upon process, in which the pulverized quartz is as they leave the hands of the compositor, no land was seeded down to timothy, though, in two gudgeons or pins two inches in diameter.

Liabilities of those who take Periodically thrifty "patch" of them on rich soil, and the is hung between the sides of the sled upon process, in which the pulverized quartz is as they leave the hands of the compositor, no land was seeded down to timothy the sled upon process, in which the pulverized quartz is a supplied to the sled upon process, in which the pulverized quartz is a supplied to the sled upon process, in which the pulverized quartz is a supplied to the sled upon process, in which the pulverized quartz is a supplied to the sled upon process, in which the pulverized quartz is a supplied t as they leave the hands of the compositor, no in this report, says: "These results appear this report, says: "These results appear to establish satisfactorily the fact, that a proof of the plates is required, while the saving to onged exposure of liquid iron to an intense leaf does augment its cohesive power, and his power increases as the time of exposure with a power increases as the time of exposure of land, British agriculture proin this report, says: "These results appear Little of what is understood as "picking" thistles, the grass did not amount to much; two handles, four feet long, secured to the render the whole perfectly fluid. to establish satisfactorily the fact, that a pro of the plates is required, while the saving to and the whole mass of stuff was moved down box and projecting behind, the box may be longed exposure of liquid iron to an intense the printer in the wear of types is very great. in the month of July, and not one bit of it moved on the pins so as to lower or raise the heat does augment its cohesive power, and This will at once be apparent to those acthis power increases as the time of exposure quainted with stereotyping, either from the after they were scarce A man with a horse can strip the heads from duces 500,000,000 killogrammes of meat,

tion to cast iron subjects to concussions, of while what remains of the stucco must either thistle to be found in the field. Another much seed in a day as would be required to Publications of the American Sabbath Tract Society be cleansed by the stereotyper, or, what is "patch" was served in the same way, and seed forty or fifty acres. It needs no hulling THE AMERICAN SABBATH TRACT SOCIETY or cleaning unless it is designed for market. transverse strength of cast iron bars, two compositor as he best can. By the paper Plowing them out by the roots is adopted Some prefer to sow the seed in the chaff to

The advantages of Fall Plowing may be

1. In autumn, the team having become nured to work through the summer, is more vigorous and better prepared for labor than pressing in its demands upon the time and attention than in that bustling period. Let all the plowing be done which is possible in the fall, and still the spring work would give abundant employment to the farmer and his teams, in drawing manure, cross-plowing, cultivating, harrowing, &c. 2. In the fall, low, moist lands are generally

in better condition for plowing than in spring time. We say generally, for this season low, moist lands are decidedly moist at present. early next year, and if plowed as they should be, wet lands will suffer very little from water through the winter.

3. Stiff, heavy soils, plowed in autumn, indergo, by the action of water and frost, a more thorough disintegration—clays are pulverized and crumbled, and heavy loams and hard-pan lands are acted upon in a like manner and with like benefit.

4 Heavy, coarse swards, full of rank weeds and grasses, can be better subdued by plowing in the fall—their roots are more apt to die out and far less liable to sprout again than when plowed in the spring. The turf a company which confines its capital to their in life. He is a living, walking minister of is better prepared, by its more advanced state of decay, for the use of the crops which may

> 5. Fall plowing disturbs the "winter are rangements" of numerous worms and insects, and must destroy a large number of these ests, and also their eggs and larvæ. This s a minor advantage, but one worthy of consideration, especially on lands infested with

> The principal objections to fall plowing are

1. The loss of that fresh friable condition readily permeable to air and moisture, and the consolidation of the soil by long exposure his way rejoicing, in full contentment and to changing and stormy weather. This, on Seventh-day Baptist Denomination. It aims to prosoils of a light character, is a very serious ob- mote vital piety and vigorous benevolent action, at the

small loss, if the work is done late in the fall, chise soluble and floating organic matter is washed away by the heavy rains of winter and early | the Recorder shall rank among the best.

situated would sustain less injury than light swards or stubble lands The advantages and disadvantages of this practice may be appropriately followed by

the same influences. Heavy swards thus

orief directions for performing the work. 1. Do it in the best manner. 2. Throw up low lands in narrow beds and cut cross furrows and drains sufficient to carry off at once all surface water. This wil

obviate one great objection to fall plowing. 3. Plow deep and narrow furrows—such will best secure the action of the ameliorating influences of frost upon the soil. A rough A correspondent, speaking of the apple broken surface is better than a smooth one [Rural New Yorker.

> How England is Warmed.—A review Should the perpetual Isthmus of Panama -be erful people."

How Watches are Made in Switzer-LAND.—A large proportion of the work be-A writer in the Valley Farmer gives the stowed upon the manufacture of watches in Hounsfield. Wm. Green. Switzerland is done by cottagers, who cultivate the earth in the Summer, and in the Lincklaen. Daniel C. Burdick "We once made and used for many years, Winter shut themselves up with their families a very simple machine for gathering clover during the inclement season, which lasts three Petersburg. Hamilton Clarke. heads, with which a man and horse can go or four months. The whole family then deover and gather the seed from double the vote themselves to the work of making watch quantity of land in a day that he can cut over movements. Not only do the children work, with a scythe; and when the heads only are but the dog turns a wheel and puts in motion gathered, they require no other labor, except a lathe or a pair of bellows. First, the rough drying, to prepare them to run through the part of the movement is made by water power hulling and cleaning machine. Any tolerable __particular parts are assigned to young memworkman can make one of these machines in bers of the family, while others are employed two days. It is upon the following plan: in putting the plates and wheels together. Make an ordinary sled with sides or runners When a sufficient number have been prepar-14 inches wide and 6 feet 6 inches long ed the master transports them, on the back These may be placed 5 or 6 feet apart, and of a mule, to some town or village, where he

Near Birmingham, in England, works ave been recently started for the manufaction not paid till the close of the year, will be liable to

publishes the following Tracts, which are for sale at its Depository, No. 9 Spruce-st., N. Y., viz:

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