VOL XIII.—NO. 18

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Sabbath." 8 pp.

24 pp.

NEW YORK, FIFTH-DAY, OCTOBER 9, 1856.

WIIOLE NO. 642

# The Sabbath Recorder.

### INTERESTING MEETINGS.

non European Young Men's Christian Associations, refers as follows to an important and in- production, to satisfy our readers' curiosity: teresting feature in the practice of the Association at Belfast, Ireland :-

work of this Association, and one which I nowhere else found carried out even with approaching system and success, is that of the frequent visiting and holding prayer and conference meetings in neglected portions of the town, usually upon Sunday. A description of interest. At 8 o'clock or thereabouts, in the morning, before the hour for the Sunday-school, by the kind invitation of the Secretary, I accompanied him to a district thickly settled by the poorer classes. The houses were all small, and well packed with tenants. The streets were more -cleanly than usual, owing to the rigid sanitary regulations; the cholera existing in the town to an alarming degree. Commencing at the first of a long row, we visited every house, some thirty or forty in all, if I remember correctly. At the prompt opening of the door in response to a gentle knock, the Secretary would affectionately inquire after the health of the occupants, and leaving a tract for each family, with a plea for its careful perusal, earnestly invite all to attend a social meeting, to he held at a certain hour at one of the houses in the row. In the afternoon, at the appointed

hour, we were at the house in question. The front room on the first floor was the place of meeting. Here, occupying the chairs of the residents, and many brought in by the neighbors, as well as thronging the hall and stairway, we found a large gathering of men, women and children, bearing unmistakable traces of poverty and extreme ignorance. but withal remarkably orderly and attentive, evidently anxious to give ear to the instructions which the Secretary and one of his co-laborers, who now joined us, sought to impart. After singing and prayer, a chapter was read, and a few simple truths pressed home from its teachings by my companions: the audience giving almost breathless attention during the whole of the time. Another hymn being sung and prayer offered. inquiry was made as to where the next meeting should be held. Instantly several of the women designated their houses, and in a manner showed their real interest in the matter. One was selected by the Secretary; and to the suggestion that all who could possibly attend should do so, and bring their friends and relatives with

them there was a united 'So we will.' "Some twenty meetings of this character are held every Sunday, mainly under the auspices of the Association; and thus, without ostentatious or wearying exertion, incalculable good is being accomplished. Instance upon instance of the most cheering triumphs of the Gospel, thus faithfully dispensed, might be recorded. The work of a dozen churches is well sustained by as many young men, engaged at the forge, the ledger, and the counter, throughout the week."

# THE EARLY LIFE OF WM. JAY.

The account Mr. Jay himself gives of his first deeply serious impressions is, that he at tended a religious service at Tisbury, in the and he says :-

which I required."

wards be accomplished ! ter, who had charge of an Academy for the of promoting religion, as much as the erection ough, came a distance of forty miles to preach | salaries, or the purchase of communion service. | enjoyment at home. with marked attention to his discourse. A year worthy improvement has been made. afterwards he came again; the same youth was | Commencing in 1789, with some three or their coming.

evidence of the rough state of the diamond quadrennium. The paper and typographical was submissive and cheerful. The Lord's will and sent letters to his friends in the "old na dissolved into the glories of the dawn. The written by Jay before he went to Marlborough, crease of sales is attributed to this circumstance. her, "She always made home happy." Mr. R. C. McCormick, Jr., in his report the lowly home of his boyhood." We need but sides pamphlets, children's small books, and

good health as it Left me and all my friends at four years. "An exceedingly important feature in the tisbury thanks be to god for his mercy and goodness," &c.

tages than myself. But," he adds, "I had a one of these meetings will be listened to with thirst for knowledge, and a valuation of it, which would insure application when opportunities and means were afforded."

Most of our readers know to what eminent distinction. Mr. Jav afterwards attained.

### METHODIST PUBLICATION SCHEME.

Whatever is to be said of the theology of the

Methodist Church in this country, no one will be disposed to deny the pre-eminent efficiency and wisdom of their organization. They have succeeded in introducing into their organic plan some elements which give them a denominational unity, loyalty, efficiency, and growth, to which no other religious body in this country has by any means attained. There are unquestionably some features of Methodist policy not desirable, and which conflict with the fundamental ideas of freedom, catholicity, liberality, public spirit and general benevolence, prevailing in other communities. If we are not mistaken, the outsider would regard them, compared with other sects, as clanish, sectarian, exclusive; as giving too much prominence and authority to the priesthood: as exercising too severe and oppressive a regimen over the laity. And we fear that the denomination cannot be acquitted of having evinced sometimes a lust of numbers which has overridden the rights of other denomrather than the conversion of souls, the spur and measure of activity. But it is not to these features, nor to any others conflicting with the enlightened taste or usages of other denominations, nor to its peculiarities in theology, that the Methodist denomination owes its remarkable efficiency and progress. Besides these, there are features which evince a wisdom, foresight, and practical sense, fully sufficient to explain their career of energy and success, without calling in the aid of qualities which have more of worldly shrewdness than Scriptural prudence It would be an instructive problem to ascertain the central attracting and propelling force to which this body owes its compactness and its energy. The analysis might suggest to others those centralizing tendencies and outward activities which they very much need But this is too large a task for our present undertaking. We desire now to look at a single one of it elements of denominational vigor, for the purpose of educing a lesson for our own profit. We refer to its measures for diffusing religi-

ous literature and inteligence—its wise, liberal and successful subordination of the Press to denominational service and general usefulness. There is no feature of Weslevanism that evinces greater sagacity, that contributes more to their internal unity, vigor, and growth, or, we are sorry to say, that more widely distinguishes it house of Mr. Turner, one Saturday evening, from other sects, than this. First in the field to do good by the issue and distribution of tracts and books, the Methodists have kept "The singing, the extemporaneousness of the in advance of all others in the number of their address; and the apparent affection and earnest- books and periodicals, and especially in the sysness of the speaker, peculiarly affected me; and tem and energy with which they have circulatwhat he said of the 'faithful saying and wor- ed them, and the universal and intelligent inthy of all acceptation, that Jesus Christ came | terest they take in them. Other influences have into the world to save sinners,' was like rain co-operated with this to produce their singular upon the mown grass, or cold water to a thirsty unity and compactness; but we are persuaded soul. I scarcely slept that night for weeping that a fair analysis would assign to their Book and for joy; and as the preaching was to be Concern, their well supplied, universally-taken renewed the next morning at seven o'clock, newspapers, and their adapted and engaging (not to interfere with the service of the Estab. periodicals, no small share of all that distinlished Church, ) I happened to be the first that guishes and honors them as a denomination. The came. Mrs. Turner opened the door herself. Methodists began their Book Concern as early and taking me by the hand benignly asked, as 1789; though from the beginning, this 'Are you hungering for the bread of life?' She method of doing good was a favorite one with continued talking to me most winningly for Wesley. Indeed, he may be properely called some minutes, till others began to enter. But the father of the whole system of tract distrithis seemingly casual and trifling circumstance bution, since he commenced issuing, from his was important to me in the result: for from own printing office, tracts and periodicals dethat day forward, she particularly noticed me: voted to religion, long before Hannah More and her information and addresses were more undertook her Cheap Repository, or any other useful than many of the sermons I heard, as general attempt of the kind was made. A book she adapted herself to the state she found I steward was then appointed, and a very promwas in, and to the present kind of knowledge ising commencement made in the issue of Thomas a Kempis. Baxter's Saint's Rest, and other In this simple parrative there is something good books. From that period to the present which strongly appeals to the conscience of the Book Concern has been a cherished nurse-Christians in the walks of private life. How ling of the Church, occupying a fair share of much good may be done by a kind and season- the attention of every Conference. It has been able word? A Christian female sees a strip- all along, one of the recognized and indispensling under some degree of religious impression, able functions of every preacher to distribute she does not pass by unheeded; she does not books and tracts, and to promote the circulamerely watch his movemets, but she takes him tion of the periodicals of the Church. The ually upon multitudes in every rank of society! to other sources unnecessary. Until the pre- "She always made home happy." If the minds of Christians were thus prompt to magazines have been owned and controlled by graces this wife and mother must have possess- so strange, so unaccountable, that he should —the winds were whist. The moon, then in It so happened that the Rev. Cornelius Win- ed by the people, as the constituted methods thoughtful for the comfort of all about her !

present; and having had the favorable imprest four books one of which was a hymn book, by

or "had doffed his leather apron and quitted This large sum paid for 6,458,109 volumes, bequote a few commencing words of this singular Tracts, which latter have been issued at the rate of 9,914 for every working day during the "DUTIFUL FRIEND,—this comes with my whole time Upon all this, the Agents promise kind love to you, hoping It will find you in to make a large advance during the coming

we find that there is no de-

The Western Book Concern, at Cincinnati, reports for a period of three and a half years, Mr. Jay's own honest statement is-"My during which time a division has been made deficiencies were very great . . . It will be with the Church South. The sales amount to naturally supposed that no one could have gone \$346,886, being \$86,057 more than during the to an Academy more destitute of many advan- previous term: 768,300 volumes have been printed, 745,750 tracts, besides pamphlets, &c. How much the publications of the Methodist Church South would augument these magnificent totals, we are unable to say. Of their periodicals during the same period

the statistics are as follows: The average number of subscribers of the Christian Advocate and Journal has been 29,875; the cost of publishing that paper during four years, \$124,749; receipts for it, \$141,731—leaving a profit of \$16,982, even at the very low price at which it is published. The average circulation of the Sunday School Advocate has been \$3,600; of the National Magazine 15,875; of the Quarterly Review 2,721; of the Western Christian Advocate 28,718; Ladies' Repository 29,580; Christian Apologist (German) 3,593; North Western Advocate, at Chicago, 10,033; Northern Advocate, (Auburn) 45,000; Pittsburgh Advocate, 8:000. The statistics of Zion's Herald, at Boston, are not given, but would probably swell the above number some 10,000. The number of copies taken is 295,000,—the aggregate number of sheets issued annually, is nearly ten millions.

The amount of capital invested in this department of church enterprise is very large. The property in Mulberry st., N. Y., was purchased in 1832, and has now grown to mammoth pro-568: personal property \$511,978—total capital \$642,547. After the settlement with the Southern Church, and payment of costs, the fits during the past four years have been 11 above all liabilities, is \$568,272. The capital of the Cincinnati establishment is \$150.405. after payment of their share to the Southern Church. These funds have been slowly accumulated, by gift, profit on sales, good management, &c., until they supply the means of carrying on one of the largest and most profitable establishments in the country. As a part of the same comprehensive care for the intellectial culture of the Church, and growing out of the stimulus which these ample means have helped to supply, it may be stated, that during these four years, the Church has organized nine higher Seminaries, and some fifteen academies, seminaries and institutes.

The total membership of the Methodist

Church North is 779,431 The good which has been accomplished, directly and indirectly, by this extraordinary activity, passes all computation. The reflex benefits it has conferred upon the Church, in imparting unity of views, plans and purposes, in promoting the acquaintances, kindling the sympathies, and wisely distributing the activities and benevolence of the different churches, and in keeping alive a proper church-feeling, an honorable lovalty to and love of the denomination on the part of all its members, must likewise be rather imagined than described Amidst intense public excitement, a rapid increase of members, a great multiplication of its projects of benevolence, and many other powerful tendencies to internal jealousies, strife, and separation, the Methodist Church has been growing more compact, more loyal in attachment, and more aggressive and successful in the great work of evangelizing the land. We think that to their well-digested Publication Scheme, and to the sensible, filial, and universal interest all this completeness and power is to be traced. We think, moreover, that no denomination will ever repeat, in this country and age, the specand systematic use of the Press.

### New York Evangelist. SHE ALWAYS MADE HOME HAPPY.

Many elaborate and learned epitaphs are found in our cemeteries, but can any one be found more comprehensive or eulogistic than this simple tribute, which we find noticed in the New York Evangelist :-

A plain marble stone in a New England churchyard bears this brief inscription: "She

always made home happy."

nel dress and a white leather apron, listening of the publications, a constant and most praise as home There was their mother, thinking of from him, he wrote down a few words, which reign.

mony of Mrs. Turner, he sent for the boy into until, at the quadrennial Conference held last her ready sympathy. When sick, they must not a fool," they said; "he is a conjurer."

and that yourself eaced the the the the theory and doctioned to account and centrolion would red quite extensively down apon ear culorinate head, and demand, land events of the theory and demand.

which afterwards received so bright a polish, execution of their books during this period the editors have given a letter to Mr. Winter, were much improved, and something of the in-

"TO WHOM SHALL I GO BUT UNTO THEE?" I come, O Lord, to thee;

In sad and grievous thought I hear thy call; And I must come, or else from thee I fall Deeper in misery.

I have not kept my word, And yet thou biddest me to taste thy love, Shaming my faithless heart, that e'er could rove From thee, O gracious Lord!

Shame wraps my heart around, Like morning gloom upon the mountain spread: Indignant memory, avenger dread, Deepens each restless wound,

Yet must I come to thee; Thou hast the words of life, and thou alone; Thou sittest upon the Mediator's throne: Where should a simer flee? Nor saint's nor angel's will Could lift the burden from this loaded breast!

Weary I come, and thou wilt give me rest: Thou wilt thy word fulfill, I come to thee. Since all To faith is possible, in faith I come; As blind, and deaf, and halt, and maimed, and dumb

Before thy feet I fall. Whom didst thou turn away? From what distress was hid thy pitying face? What cold rebuke e'er checked the cry for grace? Can I unheeded pray?

Saviour! Oh, come to save! Speak but the word—thy servants shall be whole; Turn, Lord, and look on me. Quicken my soul Out of this living grave.

Enter my opening heart; Fill it with love, and peace, and light from heaven; Give me Thyself, for all in thee is given-Come, never to depart!

### A POPULAR ERROR.

One of the most common and fatal mistakes made by ardent friends of education, is the indulgence of unreasonable hopes, and the maintenance of extravagant views as to what they portions. Before the division of the property can effect by means of it. It is often supposed in 1852, the reported value of the real estate that great results can be produced in a single into English, as a book or tract, and that no Divide and concern owned by the New York Concern was \$130,- term of twelve or fifteen weeks. Both teache ufacture. True education is that which aims at the slow and healthy growth of the mind—the MSS. of Scripture were at that time in extentotal capital in 1853 was \$439,798. The pro- incorporation into it of principles and the formation of tastes and habits, the value of which per cent on this capital. The capital in 1856, will appear only after mature years have developed their tendencies. The highest and best parts of education are incapable of exhibition. The show made at the close of a term is well enough to amuse children and their fond parents, but is often like that of newly dressed pleasure grounds, adorned with trees and shrubs fresh from the nursery, having a show of vitality in the foliage, though as vet drawing no sap from the root. Such frostwork of the school room is soon dissolved, and generally passes away with the occasion. All attempts at such premature results of education are entirely useless, and yet our system of employing teachers colleges and universities, ten female colleges or by the term renders it almost necessary for a teacher who is ambitious of distinction, to lay his plans for that kind of superficial culture and mechanical drill which can be produced in a few weeks, and shown off as evidence of marvelous skill. President Sears.

#### From the Youth's Dayspring THE ALPHABET-MAKER.

There is one Indian name which is distinruished from all others. Se-quah-yah, sometimes called George Guess, made an alphabet! Will the readers of the Dayspring say. "This was a small matter; we could do it?" Wait a moment. Perhaps you will change your minds, when you have heard the whole story. George Guess had received no education what- others, who had taken refuge in Geneva, edited ever; he could neither read nor write. But it, and added marginal annotations. when he heard how white people put their words upon paper, he declared that he could do | Queen Elizabeth to revise the existing translathe same thing. He took a stone, and made tions, and with the help of various bishops and some characters on a rock, and then said, "Let others, published in 1568 what was called the held a public office in one of our large cities. this stand for such a word, and that for such a Bishops' Bible. It contains short annotations, a quiet and cozy situation for a government such a word; and so on. In this way we can text is divided, like the Genevan, into verses do what the pale faces do." This was bold The same text was afterwards printed (in have a pleasant family—they are all that heart

tacle they furnish, that does not make diligent give a certain character. The young Chero- Bible was perhaps more read in private. in the language, that no one could learn all the (A. D. 1609-10.) characters! This was a sad discovery for

to have come to naught. But there was something in him that said, Despair not. What others have done. you can do. A word-alphabet is impossible: but upon the true idea. He began to form a syllabic alphabet. To each syllable that his peo-This epitaph was penned by a bereaved hus- ple used, he set apart a definite character; and band, after sixty years of wedded life. He he found to his great delight that the number by the hand, encourages him in his course, shows whole work of providing an adequate literature might have said of his departed wife, she was required was not too great for the memory ! him the way of God more perfectly, and be- for its members has been undertaken by the beautiful and accomplished, and an ornament With our language he would have failed; with for this purpose rose at two oclock in the morn- who have their portion in this life:" we could comes unconsciously the means of giving a de- Church, and the aim has been to furnish it so to society, and yet not have said she made most languages he would have failed; but the

a youth of about fifteen years of age, in a flan- been started, and in the quality and character return, for there was no place for them so dear white man. Having sent his daughter away up from the depths of the North to their Sove- the prayer for an abiding portion here, is one them, and praying for them, and longing for he read to them. "Carry these to her," he Such was the glorious spectacle as I entered said. "and let her read them." They did so, the train. As we proceeded, the timid approach

with the proposal that the pro Youth should join his academy at Marlborough. receipts for sale of books at the New, York de- the cares common to her place. She toiled; tion. Indeed, it was not till some years after- ily the wonderous transfiguration went on moved from the threshing floor, take out the

they thought, "This is a good thing."

end, moreover, was not such as we should have in glories too severe for the gaze of man, began chosen. Being anxious to visit different tribes his course. strangers, in the midst of privation and want, he closed his earthly life: Sad was his death:

### THE ENGLISH BIBLE.

the memory of their alphabet-maker.

but the Cherokees will never cease to cherish

The English version of the Scriptures now in use, is itself the result of repeated revisions. In the preface to the Bishop's Bible (A. D. 1568.) a distinct reference is made to early Saxon versions, and there are still extant parts of the Bible in Saxon, translated by Bede, by Alfred the Great, and by Ælfric of Canterbury. Early Saxon MSS. of the Gospels are still preserved in the libraries of the British Museum, and Corpus Christi College, Cambridge.

The first complete translation of the Bible was made by Wycliffe, about A. D. 1380. It existed only in MS. for many years, but the whole is now in print, (New Testament 1731; Old Testament, 1848.) The work was regarded with grave suspicion; and a bill was introduced into the House of Lords for suppressing it: but through the influence of John O'Gaunt this was rejected. In 1408, however, in a convocation held at Oxford, it was resolved that no one should translate any text of Scripture tion led to great persecution, though there is reason to believe, that notwithstanding, many sive circulation throughout England.

The first printed edition of the Bible in Eng lish, was published by Tyndale, the New Tes tament in 1526, and the Bible in part, in 1532 Tonstall, Bishop of London, and Sir Thomas More, took great pains to buylup and burn the impression, but with the effect thereby of enabling the translator to publish a larger and improved edition.

On the death of Tyndale (who died a martyr to the truth.) Miles Coverdale revised the whole, and dedicated it to King Henry the 8th. A. D. 1535, and in 1537, John Rogers, who had assisted Tyndale, and was then residing at Ant werp, reprinted an edition, taken from Tyndale and Coverdale. This edition was published under the assumed name of Thomas Mathews. A revision of this edition was again published a single point. A. D. 1539.) by Richard Taverner.

The Great Bible appeared A. D. 1539. was Coverdale's, revised by the translator, under the sanction of Cranmer. It was printed n large folio. For the edition of 1540, Cranmer wrote a preface, and it is hence called Cranmer's Bible. It was published "by au-

During the seven years of King Edward's (VI) reign, eleven editions of the Scriptures were printed: but no new version or revision was attempted.

During the reign of Mary, was published the Genera Bible, A. D. 1557-60. Coverdale and

Archbishop Parker obtained authority from

kees laughed at him; the old Cherokees shook | The Rhemish New Testament, and the let me live forever just as I am !" their heads. Still he had faith in his "great | Douan Old Testament, form the English Bible thought." At length he found that all his of the Romanists. The former was printed at to do in the world, that by his own showing. labor was in vain. There were so many words Rheims, (A. D. 1582.) and the latter at Douay, he had not one aspiration beyond it : so well

poor Se-quah-yah. His bright dream appeared of the translation, and for this purpose appoint- life, that he had not a wish for anything higher. something else is possible." At lust he struck the authorized version. Bible Hand Book. Few, very few, could say as much as he did.

# THE MORNING STARS.

I had occasion, a few weeks since, to take the early train from Providence to Boston; and cisive impulse in a right direction, to a mind cheaply, so plentifully, of such varied adaptation as "the which is destined to work powerfully and effect- tion and attractive quality, as to make a resort a Christian, and not have been able to say, inventive powers."

| The might direction as "the make a resort a Christian, and not have been able to say, inventive powers."

| The might direction, to a mind cheaply, so plentifully, of such varied adaptation as "the might direction, to a mind cheaply, so plentifully, of such varied adaptation as "the might direction, to a mind cheaply, so plentifully, of such varied adaptation as "the might direction, to a mind cheaply, so plentifully, of such varied adaptation as "the might direction, to a mind cheaply, so plentifully, of such varied adaptation as "the might have added, she was precisely suited to his seemed at that hour the unearthly clank and could not help thinking of the Saviour's story inventive powers. How did his friends regard his work all this rush of the train It was a mild, serene midually upon multitudes in every rank of society! to other sources unnecessary. Until the pre "She always made home happy."

A word spoken in season, how good it is?" sent year, all the Methodist newspapers and What a rare combination of virtues and time? They thought he was crazy. It was summer's night,—the sky was without a cloud, the minds of Christians were thus prompt to magazines have been owned and controlled by graces this whe and mights in making characters the last quarter, had just risen, and the stars sorry, deeply sorry, for the very happiness of the last quarter, had just risen, and the stars sorry, deeply sorry, for the very happiness of how much might be effected which is now left appointed by the Conference, either annual or house! In what patience she must have pos- that for them had no meaning whatever! His shone with a spectral lustre but little affected how much might be effected which is now left appointed by the Conference, either annual or house! In what patience she must have postate appointed by the Conference, either annual or house! In what patience she must have postate appointed by the Conference, either annual or house! In what patience she must have postate appointed by the Conference, either annual or house! In what patience she must have postate appointed by the Conference, either annual or house! In what patience she must have been thought he was acting very foolishly; by her presence. Jupiter, two hours high, was wife even thought he was acting very foolishly; by her presence. Jupiter, two hours high, was wife even thought he was acting very foolishly; by her presence. Jupiter, two hours high, was wife even thought he was acting very foolishly; by her presence. Jupiter, two hours high, was wife even thought he was acting very foolishly; by her presence. Jupiter, two hours high, was were sadly afraid of the probable issue.

We were sadly afraid of the probable issue.

For, after all, as he himself understood, his Church, circulated by the ministers and sustain- have been ! How tender and loving! How and so she burnt up his papers. But he knew the herald of the day; the Pleiades just above what he was about; and he knew that time the horizon shed their sweet influence in the Her husband did not seek happiness in pub- would show it. He made his daughter ac- East; Lyra sparkled near the zenith; Andtraining of Dissenting ministers, at Marlbor of church-edifices, the payment of ministers, lie places, because he found purer and sweeter quainted with this mysterious alphabet. He romedia veiled her newly discovered glories then told his people that he would convince from the naked eye in the South; the steady at Tisbury. He observed among his audience As the Church expanded, new periodicals have Her children, when away, did not dread to them that he fashion of the world passeth away, and

When tempted they thought of her. When and found that she uttered the self-same words of twilight became more perceptible: the in Blon he had received, confirmed by the testi- the way—the work of publication has gone on in trouble, they remembered her kind voice and Now they were astonished. "Se-quah-yah is tense blue of the sky began to soften, the small- fully "a better and an enduring substances" er stars, like little children, went first to rest; the vestry. This was one Saturday evening. Spring, there were reported the following ex- go home; they could not die away from their with this alphabet. Still the Cherokees did gether; but the bright constellations of the This youth was Jay. The proposal was acceded pository, \$1,000,734 mwhich was an increase she suffered disappointments and bereavements; wards that they began to prize it. When he Hands of angels hidden from mortal eyes shifted pository, \$1,000,734 mwhich was an increase she suffered disappointments and bereavements;

And East began to kindle. Faint streaks of purple many said, "We too will learn to write." soon blushed along the sky; the whole celestial; Hundreds and thousands soon mastered Se concave was filled with the inflowing tides of quah-yah's alphabet, and so were able to send the morning light, which came pouring down letters all over their beautiful country. George Guess was about forty years old at length, as we reached the Blue Hills, a flush when he turned his thoughts to alphabet-mak- of purple fire blazed out from above the horizon. ing. He lived some thirty years afterwards; and turned the dewy tear-drops of flower and but he made far less improvement than many leaf into rabies and diamonds. In a few seconds, others. He did not like the "pale faces;" and the everlesting gates of the morning were he was averse to adopting their customs. His thrown wide open, and the lord of day, arrayed

of Indians, he went to Mexico with several I do not wonder at the superstition of the Cherokees. The party encountered many diffi- ancient Magians, who, in the morning of the culties and hardships; and finally his health world went up to the hill tops of Central Asia, failed. Far from his people, in a land of and ignorant of the true God, adored the most glorious work of his hand. But I am filled with amazement, when I am told that in this enlightened age, and in the heart of the Ohristian world, there are persons who can witness this daily manifestation of the power and wisdom of the Creator, and yet say in their hearts. 'There is no God." [Hon. Edward Everett.

### SECRET OF GOOD WRITING.

We cut from an exchange paper the following remarks by Goethe. They contain very important practical suggestions, and ought to be read at least once by every one before he attempts to write for the benefit or instruction of the public:

The grand secret of good writing seems to be in this very simple maxim: Be sure you have an idea before you attempt to express it. If you clearly comprehend in your own mind what you wish to communicate, nature and reason. together with a little practice, will most certainly teach you to say it in an appropriate

A single idea is fully sufficient for one mind to manage at one time. And it may be added. that if the idea is of much importance, it would be the more dignified by being honored with a

literary as in military tactics. The more extensive the theme which the writer proposes to himself to discuss, the less, usually, he has to say upon it. Some subjects can be managed with ease by descending from generals to particulars, and treating of the subjects in their individual parts.

There is nothing more popular, especially with young writers, than brilliancy of style. This manner of writing is certainly excellent in its proper place, but there are many topics which do not require this quality, and many are much injured by it. The language of every dissertation should be that which is best calculated to express the thoughts in the happiest

As the rays of the sun will not kindle a blaze unless brought to a focus, so the thoughts of the writer will not set the hearts of his readers on fire, unless all are made to converge to

Some writers seem unable to express themselves in a cool, rational manner, on any subject. With them every virtue is god-like, every fault villainy, every breeze a tempest every molehill a mountain. They appear to think their manner of writing is sublimity; but their judicious readers (if they have any such) call it tragidity and absurdity.

The design of language is to give expression to thought—that style of writing, therefore. must necessarily be the best, which most perfectly conveys to the reader's mind what the writer intended he should understand

# NOT TO BE ENVIED AFTER ALL.

Awhile ago we fell in with a person whose condition would probably be regarded by most people as peculiarly enviable; and yet we had not a whit of any such feeling toward him. He word, and that for such a word, and that for and in the smaller editions (from 1589,) the official—and, said he, "I have no wish for the least possible change in my circumstances. I which their clergy and laity take in it, much of language for an untutored Cherokee. A great 1572,) in a large size, and with various pre-could wish; they are all in perfect health, and thought was born in him; hence his confidence. faces, under the name of Matthew Parker's pleasantly situated; my own health is equally The alphabet-maker now set about his task Bible. It continued in common use in the perfect; my income is ample; all my surroundin earnest. To every word he proposed to churches for forty years, though the Genevan ings are agreeable; and the best wish I could utter to the Almighty himself is, that he would

Think of that. Here was a man so well

satisfied with his share of the comforts and In 1603, King James resolved on a revision pleasures of this narrow earth, and this present ed fifty-four men of learning and piety. Forty- and purer, and better; and we may add, as inseven only undertook the work, and in four deed would necessarily follow, he had no good years (from 1607-11,) it was completed. The hope of anything better. The world would text as thus prepared and printed in 1611, is call him a happy man; in a sense he was so. concerning their wordly condition and circumstances. And yet from our heart of hearts, we pitied him. We were sorry for his very hanpiness; for we could not help thinking what the word of God says of "men of the world. of the rich man and the beggar that was laid at his gate; and as we thought of all this, we sny again, as we said at the time we were

> wish could not be granted. Whatever elements of satisfaction this world can afford, continuance is not one of them. Satisfying though it may seem for the present, it is only for the present. that God will never answer. Well will it be for the prosperous man of the world, if he shall seasonably experience enough of earth's changes and disappointments to lead him to seek success-

Christian Secretary, AN EXAMPLE FOR CHRISTIANS. The Hindoon

to, after consultation with his parents. As an of 53 per cent over the seles of the preceding she was afflicted in her own person, but yet she removed to the scenery of the heavens; the glories of night or small the crop, the god's portion is first given.

# The Sabbath Recorder.

New York, October 9, 1856.

Editors-GEO. B. UTTER & THOMAS B. BROWN (T. B. B. British Correspondent-JAMES A. BEGG.

#### LIBERALITY TO OTHER SECTS.

It is a nice point to determine the bound within which courtesy to other denominations should be restricted. It is especially so, when the claims upon our courtesy are made by those whose doctrinal principles are, in our judgment, subversive of the very foundation of the Gospel Perhaps on no occasion are the feelings of a Christian church subjected to a severer trial in this respect than when its house of worship is requested for a funeral service. Every one is alive with sympathy; every body desires to show kindness to the bereaved: every one speaks tenderly, feels tenderly, nay, treads softly, and lulls his voice to a whisper, in his extreme cautiousness to save the lacerated feelings of those, his neighbors, who wear the weeds of mourning. Who is not ready to grant favors. at such a time? Who would be so hard-heart ed as to withhold any thing that would soothe the sorrows of a circle invaded by the common destroyer of mankind? And shall a Christian church not freely grant its meeting-house, for such religious services as the heart-stricken family may deem most suitable to the occasion? Shall a society, professing to be governed by the good will and gentleness of Christ, refuse to illustrate its principles by corresponding practice, when such a golden opportunity is offered?

It does indeed seem like bigotry of the most narrow kind, to take any exception to a course prompted by the most free and generous liberality, on such occasions. But we have been sorely tried by the results which have some. times grown out of such liberality. We have seen the meeting-house granted to Universalists, Unitarians, Destructionists, and others, who. instead showing gratitude for the favor, have only used the occasion to assail some of the most vital truths of the Christian system. We have known them to avail themselves of the opportunity, seemingly with the utmost eagerness, to disseminate their sentiments in such an obnoxious manner as could be regarded noth ing short of a direct attack upon the principles of those who had opened their house to them. And in not a few instances, has the matter resulted in serious damage to the church which extended its hospitality: its weak members have been led astray, the minds of many unsettled, and strifes of opinion and schisms have followed. In view of such results, we have found it difficult to throw the mantle of charity over those who have precipitated them.

The idea of free inquiry is such a hobby with some, that they would have the meeting-house open to all sorts of sectaries, and free for the discussion of all sorts of opinions. But even granting that Christianity can lose nothing by free discussion; granting even more than this -granting that nothing is lost by having the ordinary meetings of a church transformed into seasons of debate about controverted topics we should think a funeral occasion, above all others, ought to be excepted from the operation of such a rule. For admitting that no danger would accrue from the free propagation of Universalism, Destructionism, or any other system of error, provided the antidote were promptly applied; is it a fit season, when friends are assembled to pay their last tribute of regard to the dead, to break up the solemi harmony by controversial discussion? We put it to the candid judgment of any man, whether a discussion of doctrinal differences, on such an occasion, would not result in more annoyance -in more real unkindness,—to the mourning circle, than the prompt refusal of the meetinghouse would. Nine families out of ten. we believe. would say:- 'If we cannot occupy your house in quietness, proceed with our exercises free from interruption, and mourn over our dead with undisturbed solemnity, we prefer not to occupy it at all.'

The question, then, seems to be simply this Shall the meeting-house be granted to any denomination or order of people that may apply for it, with unrestricted license to set forth sentiments however heretical or unscriptural such sentiments remaining uncontradicted unquestioned, and uncontroverted, at the time? And really, we cannot bring our mind to such a stretch of liberality as the affir mative of the question implies. Not that we go for an absolute exclusion of errorists, provided they can conduct their exercises, on such occasions, without making war upon what they know to be our cherished faith. But in view of that Apostolic injunction. "If there come any unto you, and bring not this doctrine receive him not into your house, neither bid him God-speed," we feel that there ought to be some sort of understanding, when the house is let, that it will not be used in violation of the strictest courtesy to the people who have

Expuision of Abolitionists.—The work of voice may be heard from those who once joined and doings of the Committee under their direction of slavery in our pense. Such at least is our experience. Where the largest confidence of his associates abroad the largest confidence of his associates abroad. suspected of entertaining abolition sentiments. seems to have commenced in earnest. The abominations of this world : and many a deathcase of the two men who were driven away bed scene, where the wailing and lamentations from Mobile because they had sold a couple of of a faithless spirit to its religious vows are Fred Douglass' books, is familiar to our readers heard calling upon you to take care lest you Committee met a few days before the anniver of the whole southern country; that the Two similar cases have occurred since. One too prove faithless. Young Christian, we urge sary of the Union, and having completed the dissolving of that relation of subordination, being "abolitionists, anxious to propagate their the neglect of prayer and the house of God. thousand copies of it were ordered printed for faith on that subject." It was resolved by a Consent not to go with the worldly and the general distribution, and within twenty-four sons, and ought to be ejected and the meet not to your youthful passions and carnal appe- one copy of it in pamphlet form, and another tion of industry, trade, and commerce, would

expulsion, by a committee of citizens, of an with being "an abolition incendiary."

### CHRISTIAN PERSEVERANCE A DUTY.

Christian Perseverance is obligatory upon us, and a failure involves us in criminality. It has often been considered doctrinally, and an important item in the doctrines of grace. The old school, both Baptists and others, have treated it as if we had nothing to do but believe it. Our own efforts and labor were superfluous; and that if we could fix upon a time when we supposed we were converted, we might be sure of our salvation. It mattered not how we had backslidden, or what our present condition was, our eternal life was certain upon the ground of divine decrees. If perseverance is not binding upon Christains, then declens on with all its coldness, indifference to divine things, and spiritual death, is no crime. It may be that our denomination is not much troubled with this false sentiment; yet that many are in a declining state, and have forsaken their first love, and at the same time seem at rest, as if after all they should be saved, is too plain to escape observation. The neglect of church duties, of public ordinances, of social prayer meetings, and of Christian effort, is a plain indication of a want of spiritual life in the soul. What is perseverance, but action—the carrying out of our profession by works of faith and labors of love-the advancement of all the graces of the Spirit in the inner man, and their more full development in the outer life-progression in divine knowledge and holiness, and a growing up to Christian maturity? The idea of perseverance, in any other sense, is absurd, and a contradiction in terms. The old notion of perseverance while standing still and waiting to be moved like a machine. is death to Christian perseverance in every sense. Nothing but a downward course gan be the result of such a sentiment. It would be easy to adduce any amount of

but no one can read that sacred book without perceiving, that in all the promises to God's people, and in all the solemn warnings and threatenings spread out before them, as well as in all the epistles sent to the churches by the apostles, an especial regard is paid to this point. The right discharge of this duty is connected and of the Treasuryship by Wm. Colgate. Of ed beyond all controversy, we must take no with the greatest advantages, both personal and relative. Perseverance supposes a spiritual vitality, breaking out in holy exercises, gives the following account:breathing a glowing devotion, laving hold of divine realities, drawing its energies from the divine throne and divine Saviour, living and growing on heavenly food, and drinking from the wells of salvation-stretching out its arms of benevolence to rescue a fallen world, panting for greater attainments, and in fact struggling onward and upward towards a perfect development. It supposes, too, the cultivation of this heaven-born principle—for, however excellent and spiritual the principle may be, there are both internal and external opposing influences, which must be met and struggled with and overcome, or this beautiful plant of heavenly origin will be trampled down. The first thing, then, to be done in its cultivation, is to keep off intruders. Again, in its cultivation we shall feel that we are dependent on a higher scource than human, and hence the soul seeks after divine influences-places itself in that advantageous position in which God usually blesses his people, and where the Spirit delights to shed down his light and power. Under such influences, we grow in grace and in the knowledge of Jesus Christ. In this way the Christian goes from strength to strength, and every step he takes by way of advancement, he is still stronger for another, for Christian graces always strengthen by exercise.

Bible testimony to prove perseverance a duty,

Perseverance supposes energy. The soul with all its powers, is engaged in this work, for we feel that the work is great, and of infinite importance. It is not an earthly kingdom, others) appointed. with its crown, and riches, and honors, that we are laboring for, but some vast, eternal, incomprehensible good, presented to the eye of faith, and promised to those who hold on and out unto the end. We are racers for a prize, combatants for a great and noble object, laborers for a great reward. In this enterprise, no re laxation or rest can be allowed-one steady mighty, energetic, whole-souled effort, until

The advantages to ourselves in this allotted work are too many to specify; suffice, that we refer to the clear and decided evidence it affords of Christain character, and of a blessed destination beyond the grave. The advantages to others-to the world, as calculated to enlighten, convict and convert—to the church, as a stimulus to the whole body—contributing to its health, happiness and power.

and awakens our greatest anxieties for his character and stability. Alas! how many run well for a time, and then go back, and give fearful evidence of apostacy. Many a warning Secretary, to record for it the deliberations special matter, we are at the same time acting really but a life of druggery and poor recomthe ranks of God's people, but are now on the enemy's side, and reveling in all the follies and was at Cedar Creek, Clark Co., Mississippi, you to watch carefully the approaches of the investigation, made their report to the annual would multiply and aggravate in a fearful where two men named Price were charged with enemy. Heed him not, when he tempts you to meeting. It was adopted by the Union, twenty public meeting, that they were "dangerous per- vain to places of amusement and vanity. Listen hours after that order was made we received bloodshed. General bankruptcy and prostra-

the State within five days. They took the apostates. You have enlisted in a noble cause, the meetings of the Committee, but does not over the Northern or Free States. From our hint, and left. The other case occurred in and put on colors which will never disgrace state what reasons, if any, they gave for de readings of history, experience, and of natural and put on colors which will never disgrace state what reasons, if any, they gave for de readings of history, experience, and of natural Livingston, Sumter county, and resulted in the you. Take care that you do not disgrace them. clining. It then takes up the allegations of law, we are unable to come to any other con-Fidelity is what is required of you; "be thou Dr. Maclay, (numbering thirteen, as arranged clusion. We look upon the slaveholder of Vir-Englishman named Samuel Sherwood, charged faithful unto death," that you may end your in this report,) and states what conclusions the ginia as occupying a position of authority and strengthened by our ever-present Saviour, have ended their race, and are enjoying the crown Some whom you knew have joined them, and are beckoning for you to follow in their track, so far as they followed the truth and their leader, that you may share with them in the glory. Above all, the Saviour himself urges you onward, and to a faithful adherence to your profession, "that no man take thy crown."

> "Fight on, my faithful band," he cries, Nor fear the mortal blow; Who first in such a warfare dies, Shall speediest victory know.'

THE AMERICAN BIBLE UNION. The seventh annual meeting of the American Bible Union was held in New York on the fourth and fifth days of last week. After singing and prayer, it was resolved, "as a measure to facilitate the business of the body, that no member shall be permitted to speak more than once, and shall be limited to ten minutes debate on the same question, until all who desire to take part in debate shall have had the opportunity." This resolution, as we learn from the New York Chronicle, "operated as a check upon those who wished to occupy the time in efforts to change the directing power of the Union, and the policy upon which it has heretofore

The Treasurer's Annual Report was presented by Rev. Eleazer Parmley; from which it appears that the receipts of the past year positive and certain that he knows the whole amounted to \$45,203 79, and the expenses to \$47.598 64. From the Annual Report of the Board it appears that the receipts of each year known, and enlighten those who have not ye since the organization of the Union have been as follows :-

Fourth vear

The Annual Report of the Board gives the seek to bring themselves into a condition particulars of those changes in the body which humility and of supplication for enlightenment have taken place within the year, especially the and guidance. In order that a matter may be resignation of the Presidency by Dr. Maclay, the progress made in the translation and pub- thing for granted, but question every thing, and lication of the English Scriptures, the Report

The revision of the two Epistles to the Thessalonians has been completed, and the book has been stereotyped and printed. A limited number of the Gospel of John has been sent to scholars for examination, and some

valuable criticisms have been returned The same course has been pursued with the first three chapters of Matthew. The reviser has refused to deliver the manuscript of other parts of the book, and the Board has been

obliged to make other provision for its com-A small edition of Ephesians has been bound and circulated for criticism. Thirteen chapters of the Acts of the Apostles

ave been stereotyped, or put in type for ste-The Epistle to the Hebrews has gone into the nands of the stereotyper, and rapid progress

has been made upon it. The Report states that a plan for a final revision has been agreed upon by the Board,

which is as follows:-1. The Board shall proceed to appoint the Final Committee of Revisers, and fix their sala-

soon as they can be brought together. 2. The Committee shall consist of not less than five. nor more than seven, selected on account of their acknowledged qualifications. And in the prosecution of their labors, should any one (or any two) of their number prove perseveringly unreasonable, so as to embarrass and hinder the work, and all the other members of the Committee so judge, he (or they) may

3. They shall prosecute their labors, so far as oracticable, at the Bible Union Rooms, in the city of New York, and from the time of their organization, they shall devote at least seven loars per day exclusively to the revision of the New Testament, till it is completed, or during force, and slavery, has been more and more the pleasure of the Board.

4. Four scholars in Great Britain, of acknowledged qualifications, shall, if practicable, be engaged, one connected with each of the following Universities: - University of Oxford, University of Cambridge, University of Edinburgh, and University of London.

Proofs of each chapter, as revised by the Committee, shall be sent to each of these scholars, to be examined and criticised, and returned to the Committee for re-examination before its completion and preparation for the

5. As soon as each book is completed, it shall be delivered to the Board to be copyrighted, and published in the Rills Union Reporter, under the editorial supervision of a A consideration of this subject calls up to competent scholar, who shall be chosen by the would do this, he would often be saved many our thoughts the young professor of religion, Board for that purpose, with the advice and humiliating defeats and bitter disappointment consent of the Final Committee.

6. The Committee shall keep a record of its proceedings, and report monthly to the Board. and, when they wish, the Board shall employ a

Committee had been appointed by the Board States, we regard as an institution which is to investigate the charges of mismanagement absolutely necessary for the political, moral made by the late President, Dr. Maclay. This social, and commercial safety and well-being ing then resolved itself into a committee of the tites, lest you make shipwreck of faith and a in the New York Chronicle. This report states sweep over the land. These waves of trouble lest the scorpion-lash of offended dignity come commend the cultivation of both music and

profession with honor, and obtain the crown Committee formed in relation to them. We trust similar to that of a ruler or governor, or of life, the rich reward of grace. A host of have not room for the entire report, but give the head of a family. He is under the obliganoble spirits, animated by divine promises, and the following "summary," with which it closes: tions of the law of kindness and humanity, and

> First, In this minute and protracted investi gation, we find that there is no discrepancy whatever between the official statements con- which some one must occupy. cerning the number of revisers and the facts.

Second, That the charge of incompetency of revisers is not sustained. And the Committee are surprised and gratified at the high standing and qualifications of the principal revisers.

an publications are not sustained. Fourth, That the financial management o the Bible Union is admirable.

Fifth, That the officers have conducted the to do it any thing like justice. whole business with great propriety and fidelity. Sixth, That concert of action and great unanimity prevail in the counsels of the officers.

Seventh, and lastly, That in view of the whole oremises, we have great reason to congratulate he friends of the Bible Union, that its concerns are managed by such able, faithful, and selfsacrificing officers, and the manner in which they have discharged the duties of their respective offices demand, and justly entitle them to the highest confidence and commendation.

### SLAVERY-A CONSERVATIVE VIEW.

To the Editors of the Sabbath Recorder :-

The controversy in relation to Bro. Thoma B. Bond's holding slaves, seems to me to present a favorable opportunity for examining the general question of slavery in all its bearings and relations. Let it be examined in the light of history and experience, in the light of natu ral law and natural history, and in the light of the Scriptures. If there is any one who feel truth in all of these departments, or in any one of them, let him come forward and make it attained to that perfect measure of light and knowledge. The writer of this confesses his ignorance upon these questions, and that he is anxious to learn. At a former period he thought he understood and knew something; but in seeking to know more, he has come to the con 42,631 76 clusion that he knows but little, and has much yet to learn. Let all who would be learners thoroughly analyzed and understood, and prov admit nothing until it is proved. Slavery hav ing existed from the earliest ages, among all nations and all religions, is the first occupant of the ground, and occupies the defensive position. With the affirmative rests the burther of proof. The accusers must prove their charges. In order to facilitate the inquiry, and avoid

unnecessary argument, we will state our general position. Slavery, then, we regard as not in itself sinful or criminal, but as an institution springing out of the wants and necessities of society, similar in its nature to civil government, or the institution of the family. Like them, it is liable to great abuses. All of these are in a constant condition of transition or change, from the state of knowledge or of moral feeling in the community. Slavery is a condition of service for life, the master being bound to provide for the support of the slave. The true line of progress is that of gradual amelioration, from the development of intelligence and humane and moral feelings. slavery liable to great abuses? So are civil government and the family and industrial re ries, within three months after the anniversary lations: and the effort should be to ameliorate in October next, to commence their labors as or remove those abuses as fast as circumstances will permit. Slavery seems to have been one of the means under Providence of raising humanity, in different ages of the world, from the savage or barbaric state, to a condition of comparative improvement and civilization. The law of war, of force, and of slavery, seems to have prevailed among the different tribes and be removed by the Board, and another (or peoples of the world at those periods when they first find a place in written history. With the progress of light and knowledge, with the development of reason and conscience, but more especially with the introduction of the Christian law of kindness and love, the law of war. superseded by higher and better principles and motives of action. This progress is, and must be, the work of time. Man does not, and can not, as an individual, or as a race or nation. either in his mental, moral, or physical being. spring from infancy to manhood in a day. There is a law of God's providence, governing, controlling, and regulating all these things. Man is limited in all of his faculties and powers. He may theorize, and will, quite extensively, but events move on in a certain fixed and determinate course, beyond his control. Man should know and remember the limitation as well as the extent of his powers. If he

We will now attempt to make an application of these principles to the case under consideration; and while we consider and determine this country. Slavery, or the strict subordination Some weeks ago it was announced that a of the negro to the white race, in our Southern degree the evils and miseries under which society

is responsible for the abuse of that trust. The position itself is one of the necessities of society,

We have perhaps said enough to introduce the subject, and for one article. It is very desirable that the whole truth should, as far as possible, be known. In order to know this, we Third, That the charges concerning sectari- | should be willing to know what can be said on all sides of the question. The investigation will require time, patience, and labor, in order

A FRIEND OF CONSERVATIVE PROGRESS

"FORSAKING THE OLD PATHS."

To T: B. B.:-

one word, on any occasion, and especially through the columns of the Recorder, which calls in question the wisdom of your strictures on our people. That we are sadly deficient. I freely admit; that we need "plain preaching." I know; and far be it from me to turn aside the force of a well-aimed and deserved blow. Still. on reading your articles from time to time. both myself and many others have felt a painful but clear conviction, that your policy of seeming in some degree to justify the "forsaking of the old paths," or at least in some sort excusing it, on account of the many short-comings of our people, is a mistaken one. You no doubt desire to employ things to excite us to duty: but there are two difficulties in the way. In the first place, you are under the necessity of apologizing for apostates from the truth, by claiming for them a higher condition of piety than the case will warrant. The idea, that for Christ's sake, and for their own pietv's sake, they forsake the Sabbath and leave our communion, is, to say the least, traordinary. Those acquainted with this matter will be slow to believe this. Another thing is, that the habit of representing our piety to be so inferior to that of other Christians, is liable to the charge of being par- be an immediate relief to it.' I have little tial and unfair, and that the difference is more doubt that it would. We must adopt measured in imagination than in reality. Many of us are ures of permanency, not the shifts of immediate conversant with other Christians, and although we are ready to accord to them sincerity and great excellence, still we are not willing to acknowledge such a superiority as is claimed. Besides, this public and constant complaining of us tends to discourage us, and far more affects those who are acknowledged faithful than those whom you would arouse from their slumbers. Our earnest brethren are already distressed for their brethren, and for our cause; but these representations only add to their trouble. The indifferent are not in a state of mind to be benefited by such representations, and I sug gest that you reconsider this question, and see if there is not ground to question your policy. YOUR TRUE FRIEND.

HOW TO BE PAID AS YOU GO. All important changes in the customs and usages of society, require labor and effort by somebody to bring them about. The customs of business and of trade are often very difficult to change. If a person has been in the habit of selling his labor, or the product of his labor, on credit, it is often quite difficult to sell it in any other way In order to make this change, it may be necessary to produce a better article. or to sell it somewhat cheaper, and the party should have a certain degree of independence, so that, if a customer does not come to-day, he can wait until to-morrow or next week. If he will really produce better articles, or sell cheaper, and let nobody have them on credit a class of cash customers will gradually gather around him, and he will find many and great advantages in the change. He will be saved much labor and trouble in collecting; frequent angry words, ill feelings, and collisions with in the vicinity of Regent's Park at an expense delinquent debtors; and, what is perhaps greater than all, frequent losses by those who never pay. When all these things are summed up, a large and active church. they amount to not a little: so that a man can well afford to sell for considerable less for cash. These savings are divided between the honest producer and the consumer, and both are gainers. The losers are certain parties who day of thanksgiving. Last year, fourteen States may have less employment as book-keepers and as collectors, and certain other parties who their festival earlier or later during the month would have to pay for what they got, or go elsewhere. Such a movement would be conducive to the ends of justice, and the welfare and prosperity of the most useful classes NECKER.

# GLAD TO GET OUT OF IT.

The assistant editor of the Detroit Advertiser, who has had charge of the local columns for terlee, missionary of the American Baptist three years, abandons the post with a well-writ- Missionary Union, to Burmah. He died on ten farewell to his readers and friends, from the first of July, after an illness of less than which we take a paragraph :--

sider redolent with distinction, influence, rose-cellence, and at the fime of his death was the colored luxuries, and grateful privileges, is only missionary in Arracan. Though but a few we knew little, we have been expected to know and of his advisers at home. Poor Arracan everything. However much it may have been against our feelings, we have been expected to be obliging, courteous, and untiring in labor, until the last nerve was unstrung. We have the Quakers.—It is said that important been looked to as authority in municipal affairs, changes are in progress among the Quakers, matters of history and politics, and been cursed which threaten to do away with much of the for not knowing more than our neighbors. It staidness which has characterized the sect. The has been demanded of us that we manufacture fifth yearly meeting in Chester, Pa., has issued ourselves into a locomotive, to be kept constantly running without stopping to wood and water. groans in that region of country; that it would Our pen was to serve as a throttle which must all the old notions of Quakerism. It contends inaugurate an era of anarchy, confusion, and be out to the full length our boiler full of ink, earnestly for music and dancing as innocent and up to the last inch of steam, while we are and useful recreations, and quotes any amount dragged along on the driving wheels of public of Scripture to sustain the idea. They oppose opinion, without daring to do as we choose, public balls and late dancing parties, but 16 whole to notify the men that they must leave good conscience, and find yourself among the that Drs. Maclay and Judd declined to attend and commotion would roll quite extensively down upon our unfortunate head, and demand, dancing as home pleasures.

Why do ye so without my leave? These are only a few things that have made editorial labors distasteful to us. But while it is not meet for us to trouble the public with this matter, it is also not meat and drink for us to remain in this position."

### THE REVOLUTION IN CHINA.

A new work is circulated to some extent in China, by T. L. Meadows, of the Civil Service of the British Government. "The Friend of China," in announcing it, remarks of the revolution, "that if we regard the momentousness of the issue to the Chinese themselves, rather than our own temporary interests, we shall not fail, as I conceive, to adopt the dispassional opinions of this capable gentleman. When the enlightened spirit shall pervade the foreign mind in China, we may hope for some attempt in the direction of 'conciliatory mediation,' as the only suitable means toward the solution of the most serious problem of the day."

The annexed extract from Mr. Meadows' closing remarks respecting the rebellion, will Dear Brother.—It is painful for me to say show his views of its character and of the duties of foreign Governments:-

> "If the Tae pings succeed, the four hundred and eighty millions of human beings out of nine hundred millions that inhabit the earth, will profess Christianity, and take the Bible as the standard of their belief; and these four hundred and eighty millions will comprise precisely the most energetic and most civilized half of the human race. Those, therefore, who believe that the extension of commerce, the progress of civilization, the diffusion of religion, and the gradual approach toward universal and lasting peace, are so indissolubly connected, that the nust together be forwarded or together retard ed. will do their best to see that the present struggle in China is not interfered with.

> "Can the reader now comprehend me, and will he not now freely pardon me if I have in one or two places been unable to repress a somewhat bitter expression of the feelings which I entertain for all attempts to urge, or entrap, or en-drift. (for there is always some one who slips the cable, and that danger is the greatest.) the maritime Powers of the Occident into a coarse physical repression of the Tae-ping rebellion i

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"I am aware that some gentlemen now engaged in business in China may urge. 'All that you have said of advantages is but a speculation as to the future; we have facts now: these Tae-pings are an actual and palpable oppression to trade, and their destruction would expediency."

PREACHING.—Rev. Dr. Williams, of this city. concluded his sermon, on a recent Sunday, by

"This is an old fashioned way of preaching but can a better be invented? We know that there are those who think it a dry story, quitethreadbare and worn out; some because it does not embody the more specific information as to the state of the dead which the spiritualists of our times profess to have received; others because it is not more explicit in teach ing the people what party ticket to vote; and others still, because it has not a larger infusion of modern philosophy in its treatment of gosoel themes. It is with some the humdrum of come, come, poor sinners,' and does not kinlle its censer at the shrine of the current literature, nor deal enough in the facts lately reported to the Association for the Advancement of Science. But as for us, we say, let spirit ualism have its place, if there is any place for it: let instruction as to the manner of voting be given on proper occasions: let literature. science, and philosophy, have free scope to do for us all they can; but when we go to the sanctuary, let it be to hear those themes treated of which Jesus and his inspired Apostles made the burden of their preaching."

BAPTIST LIBERALITY.—The Baptists of London rejoice in the possession of a friend whose liberality in church building might compare with that of Mr. Bowen for the Congregationalists in this country. Sir Samuel Morton Pelo, a distinguished contractor, built some time since a beautiful and very large chapel in a needy locality, and sustained a pastor until a church was gathered able to sustain itself, and it is now one of the most influential churches in the Kingdom. Recently he has built another of \$80,000, and placed a pastor in it; who at the end of his first year's labor, could report chapel crowded with two thousand people, and

THANKSGIVING DAY FOR 1856 -It has been suggested that the Executives of all the States set apart the third Thursday of November as a united in this observance. Other States had of November. Taking the medium, therefore, probably the third Thursday of November would be the most acceptable time throughout the whole Union-and the Governors of the States are earnestly invoked to unite on this

DEATH OF A MISSIONARY.—We deeply region to announce the death of the Rev. A. B. Salv twenty-four hours, of Asiatic Cholera. Mr. "But the editorial life, though to the out- Satterlee was a young man of the highest exyears in the missionary field, he had acquired Who will fill the wide place thus made vacant?

> THE QUAKERS .- It is said that important a "testimony" on amusements, which upsets

from Mr. Meadows ting the rebellion, will aracter and of the duties cceed; the four hundred

uman beings out of nine inhabit the earth, will d take the Bible as the is; and these four huns will comprise precisely d most civilized half of se, therefore, who believe mmerce; the progress of on of religion, and the rd universal and lasting bly connected, that they arded or together retardto see that the present t interfered with. ow comprehend me, and pardon me if I have in

en unable to repress a sion of the feelings which mpts to urge, or entrap, is always some one who cdanger is the greatest.) of the Occident into a sion of the Tae-ping reme gentlemen now enina may urge, 'All that intages is but a speculawe have facts now :

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the shifts of immediate Williams, of this city, n a recent Sunday, by

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R 1856 —It has been utives of all the States sday of November as a st year, fourteen States Other States had ter during the month the medium, therefore, ursday of November table time throughout he Governors of the oked to unite on this

We deeply regret the Rev. A. B. Sate American Baptist armah. He died on n illness of less than matic Cholera. Mr. in of the highest ex-

e of his death was the an. Though but a few field he had acquired his associates abroad, ome. Poor Arracan ce thus made vacant? mid thet important

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General Intelligence.

European News.

news is unimportant. The English papers are fain to make the most of their correspondence from Moscow.

which still comes to hand full of descriptions of the splendors of the coronation. The Czar's manifesto on the occasion of his coronation accords an amnesty to the political offenders of 1826 and 1831, and relieves all the Jews of the Empire from the special burdens

of the recruitment by which they were still oppressed. From Paris the only item is an account of arrests of numerous members of the secret society of the Marianne, who, it is reported, intended to assassinate the Emperor as he returned from

There are again rumors of coercion against Naples by France and England, but their authenticity is very questionable.

Captain Penny, Commander of the ship Lady Franklin, has returned with her to Aberdeen, from the Arctic regions, and reports that when he was in Hogarth's Sound he was told by the Esquimaux that some of their companions had seen, a long way off in a northwesterly direction, a circular white tent erected on the ice. The Esquimaux had taken from it on their first visit some bright metal, and on their second visit, some moons afterward, they had seen two white men in the tent. It was reported among the natives that these and other white men had perished from hunger So far as Capt. Penny can judge, he thinks that this may refer to the same party from whom Dr. Rae obtained the silver spoons, &c., which identified the white men with Sir John Franklin and his party.

### Fighting in Nicaragua.

San Juan dates to Sept. 22d have been received. It is stated that affairs in Nicaragua are assuming a more favorable aspect, the u most confidence in the Government prevailing. The army under General Walker now consists of about 1,000 Americans-besides native troops-all in good health and of men adverse to the Government were occupying a ranche at San Jacinto, General Walker dispatched a party of forty men, under Lieut. Col. McDonald, to attack them. Leaving a small number to watch the enemy, of his troops. On receipt of the news at done. Granada a party of citizens numbering about sixty men, headed by Lieut. Col. Cole, Assistant Quartermaster General, Lieut. R Milikin, and Mr. Niles Marshall, volunteered to go and attack the ranche, and having gained the consent of Gen. Walker, marched to the spot. The ranche was a large adobe house, pierced with loop holes, and surrounded by a heavy stone wall. Col. Cole divided his men into three parties of twenty men each, and /attacked the house at three different points, and succeeded in driving them from the inclosure into the house, but was then repulsed with loss of fifteen men killed, wounded and missing, including the three commanders. The loss of the enemy was about one hundred; their whole force was estimated at four hundred. Gen. Walker was about dispatching a body of artillery, to make another attack.

# Fair of the American Institute.

The Annual Fair of the American Institute is now open at the Crystal Palace in New York. The exhibition is said to be in one of the daily papers:

Shepherd's Magnetic Electric Machine for lighting ships and for submarine purposes. exhibition was built for the Adriatic steam- heard of; the law considers him dead. Wil- Sept. 11 h, thus writes from the Montpelier

The Valute Car Spring is another great im- queathed, but not if he was dead. The law We close our year with a good interest in from the same manufactory.

have all heard of the street sweeping machines. to establish his death before that time. To have a substitute for the broom in our houses is a great advancement in civilization. Housekeepers may grumble at first at this singular invention and encroachment upon When it is remembered that the dust flying Banks has thus forewarned us. about a room is very deleterious to the health. General Lane of Kansas has sent a challenge

Fitzgerald's Portable House is another sublect of interest. There are three of them on exhibition, of various descriptions. These ortable houses, built up within a palace, are certainly objects of novelty. For purposes: of Kansas emigration, they are certainly in

But one of the most interesting objects to be seen is Parsons Warbling Piano. We condition she has devoted many years. all remember the sensation created by the

Parsons' is to the melodious power of all in-Our European dates are to Sept. 20th. The zation of Jenny Lind.

needle woman. But to look at the rapid lions." operation of this sewing machine of Singer,

Woodruff's Self-Acting Gate is another object of interest. The movement of a vehicle over a spring acts upon it, and in a horse walks without so much as asking leave.

STRIKE OF ENGINE DRIVERS -On the 4th inst., at noon, there was another strike of the engine-drivers of the New York and Erie Railroad, occasioned by the enforcement of the sixth rule of the Company's regulations, which reads as follows:-

his train stops, but will not be held responsi where his train does not stop,"

It was against this same rule that the en gineers struck in June, 1854. But on this Company, in anticipation of the strike had their street crossings admirable. secured the services of other competent engiall the principal stations on the line, in readiness to repel any violence which might be offered by the strikinge ngineers to those who could be prevailed upon to run the engines, excellent spirits. News having been receiv. and to protect the mails and freight, in case ed at Granada a short time since that a party any necessity arose for such interference. At Jersey City, Paterson, and so on westward to Dunkirk, there were sheriff's posses of six in that disease. The mode of preparation is vention to day nominated the following ticket to twelve men each to protect the Company. and United States Marshals' Deputies to care Col. McD. attacked them, but finding the for the transport of the mails. By this ar | President Monroe died at the residence of Providence, William D. Brayton of Warparty too strong to warrant an assault, retired rangement the Company was enabled to his son in-law in New York, in 1831, and wick. The American Convention nominated red, 1 58 for good Western white. run all of the principal trains in good time. was buried in a cemetery in Second street. In some cases the engines were saluted with There is not even a headstone erected to his he returned to Granada with the remainder volleys of stones, but no great damage was memory. But upon a simple slab of marble,

world, have died within a few weeks past. The ex President of the United States. funeral of the lamented George Steers of this city, the great American shipwright, who has said little but done much toward improveattended by a very large concourse, includtical improvements in cutting and securing ice inhabitants; now it is reported to have two be the immediate cause of this movement. for Summer use, is another whose recent death thousand five hundred or three thousand souls. may be alluded to in this connection. Paul in Dundrum Bay, and John Ross, the venera- Turks. ble arctic navigator, whose name figured by a very good one. The following notice of the side of vessels and icebergs in our earliest some of the articles on exhibition appears in geography lessons, are among the names of Upson from Mobile, by the Vigilance Comthose lately deceased brought by the late arri-IN. Y. Tribune.

the ctroplating, &c., at racis great attention c-se in law decided by the Surrogate of New his arrivel at the North. According to his for its novely, and we should think deserves York," A W. Bradford, a few days ago it for its usefulness. When in operation it is Henry Eagle, at his decease, willed to his capable of throwing a light two miles or over son William cereain property, providing said the "Autographs of Freedom," the three to from a ship. Its operation is by a revolving son, who had been away and not heard from gentlemen who formed a part of the Vigilance process his advantages, during a fog, at sea, for five or six years, was then living. Seven are incalculable. We understand the one on years have elapsed since William Eagle was liam, before going away, bequeathed all his mi-sion Indiana: "In mid-summer the Lord Every traveler in a railroad car will readily property to a brother. This brother now has poured our his Spirit upon us. At a recognize the comfort of the Reclining and claims the bequest made to William by the meeting held at Greene's school house twenty & Sinclair. They should supersede every father made the will, of course his heir or joined since my last notice, making, in all, public." other description of car seats now in use. brother has a legal claim to the property be- since conference, one hundred and fity-eight. provement in the implements of railroads, considers the absentee dead at the end of this work." seven years; but does it hold him to be alive All housekeepers will be attracted by the till the end of that time? The Surrogate de- Rev. Mr. Van Meter arrived at Freeport on does away with the use of the broom. We elapsed, and that it requires positive evidence New York, for whom he was seeking homes.

# SUMMARY.

The Anti-Slavery Standard is out against their rights, but when it is remembered that Mr. Banks' Wall street speech. and the Reus takes up the dust without spreading it, the publican Party, as its views and purposes are objection will be overcome by the utility. Therein represented. It complains that the \$500 to the authorities of Liberia, toward the We do not know that it will do away with Republicans do not propose to abolish Slave purchase of the Gallinas Territory, and more scolding, nor has it a stick to it to break over ry, to repeal the Fugitive Slave law, nor recently gave £200 as the basis of a copper the heads of refractory members of the even to resist the admission of any more Slave currency for the Republic. He was the brohousehold, but then it operates in other States into the Union. It is inclined to doubt ther of the late Joseph John Garney and of still in existence, on which are marks and landt street, at 7 30 and 11 A. M. 3 and 5 P. M. respects to compensate for these drawbacks. "whether the moral wealth and strength of Mrs. Elizabeth Fry, and was like-minded with alterations in his own hand. It moves upon wheels, and is turned with a the Anti-Slavery movement is so boundless them. It is believed that Mr. Gurney has crank. It takes up the dust by a cylinder that we can afford to squander it in a move- expended little less than the incredible sum brush and deposits it in a drawer underneath. ment of the possible character of which Mr. of \$100,000 a year in works of benevolence

the issue of the combat.

Among the passengers recently arrived in New York by the steamer Baltic is Miss hasset, Conn., recently swam a mile to a rock Dix, who has traveled extensively through in that vicinity, took a brief rest. and then Great Britain, and nearly every country in swam back to the shore. She was not much Europe, investigating the various institutions fatigued, the narrator tells us, and he save for the insane, to the amelioration of whose she can perform the feat again and again

Eclian Attachment of Coleman. But this be held at Charleston, Ill., announce that messed to a buggy and driven through the Piano is destined to create a more they will present, as a premium to the ugliest streets of St. Paul, Minnesota, one day last Oct. 2d, says that on that day a portable steam Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Rail-Joice of Jenny Lind was to the enchantment mirror. The premium is to be adjudged by denizens of that place. He was well broke, Agricultural Fair exploded, killing fourteen ledo, Detroit Chicago, &c. of the human organ of sound, this Piano of a committee of ladies.

Mr. William Franklin, of 120 Chapel-st., strumental music. It is something marvel- New Haven, Conn., has written and published ously novel and yet charmingly simple. Such a book giving the history of Building Associa- built for the Board of Commissioners for Essex county. In Boxford it is doing much an instrument, under the inspiring touch of tions, and the condition of those in existence. Foreign Missions. She is to be called the damage, and about Newbury it is still more Carl Wells or Gottschalk, would perpetuate Mr. Franklin states that "over twelve mil- Morning Star, and will be engaged in carry destructive. forever in melody the divine warbling vocali- lions of dollars of stock, and three millions of ing supplies and missionaries to the islands in The sewing machine has ceased to attract tions in Connecticut; and in New York and and it is expected she will be completed in in point of novelty, but it will always continue Massachusetts stock has been issued, which, if time to double Cape Horn in January. to interest in respect of utility. There is no allowed to mature, will amount to at least heart in iron, but then in those ponderous in- Sixty Millions. [In the city and vicinity of struments there is more feeling for the poor New York alone, there are one hundred and sewing woman than is discovered in the tiny twenty-four institutions; and in Boston, from point of a needle. The iron penetrating the fifteen to twenty-five.] The amount involved soul is not an exaggerated comparison to the in the three States, then, is over seventy milneedle of steel in the hands of a hard-working lions, and probably exceeds one hundred mil-

A letter to the St. Louis Republican, dated forge and coal houses are destroyed. and the cheerful countenances of the young Lecompton, Kansas, the 26th of September, girls who are working it, humanity and utility gives the following cheering intelligence. join their sacred hands in union, and the The armed bands that have been ranging beavy heart of toil bears no longer in despair, through the Territory are dispersed; citizens are returning to their claims; business is reviving; confidence is restored, and peace reigns throughout the Territory. Warrants have been issued for the arrest of Messrs. Jones, Stringfellow, and other pro-salvery agitators Gov. Geary has appointed Col. Titus to form a volunteer baitalion to preserve the peace in the neighborhood of Le-

The French railroads are managed well. On one railroad line, two hundred and forty trains pass a certain bridge every day, and "Every engineer will be held accountable no collision. The roads are well built. They for running off at a switch at any station where cost high, compared with ours-but what would ours cost, if made as good as these? ble for running off at a switch at a station | The stone-masonry, the grading, the ballasting, the sodding of the slopes, the depois, the preciseness, are all models which we shall follow eventually. No conductor can cheat occasion less inconvenience resulted to the there; no collecting in cars; no confusion on a vigorous resistance. traveling public than on that, because the getting in; their tunnels are excellent, and

A correspondent, in a business letter to th neers, and had placed a strong police force at publisher of the Christian Secretary, adds: While I have my pen in hand, I wish to inform you, and all whom it may concern that in cases of dysentery, there is a plant which some call Pussy Weed, others Indian Clover, which grows on dry, gravelly ground in the month of August and September, which has, in many cases, been found very valuable tifully of the decoction."

that lies flat, some two feet square, upon the earth, and is almost covered with grass, is

Rev. J. J. Waterman, of Galena, Ill., has received a unanimous call to the pastoral

Since January, 1854, some 150 American Stillman, who for many years has had charge ships have visited the port of Constantinople, of the manufacture of steam-guages and engine choice representatives of the commerce of indicators at the Novelty Iron Works of this the United States. In former years, not city, and under whose care these latter instru- more than two, three, or four ships annually ments have risen to such perfection that the came here. The greater part of these have English cannot be named in comparison, died been transports, and a few laden with Ameron the 11th of September. James Bremnar, ican merchandize for the allies or for mer the English engineer who got the steamer Great chants. Their appearance has made the most Britain afloat with such success after her wreck favorable impression on the minds of the

The expulsion of Messrs. Strictland and mittee of San Francisco, for selling incendiary publications, is still fresh in the public mind. Mr. Strictland, it appears, made a A CURIOUS CASE -There was a strange statement, for private circulation, soon after account, he sold two copies of Douglass' 'My Bondage and My Freedom," and one copy of

Rev. J. C. R Layton, under the date of

The Chicago Democratic Press says: The novel and ingenious domestic "sweeping cided that the law assumes him to be living Tuesday last, with a few children intrusted machine." This is a portable machine, and until the last day of the seven years has to his care by the Children's Aid Society of When he left New York this time he had forty seven under his charge, boys and girls, for whom he had found good homes before he reached this point, with the exception of half a dozen fine looking little boys.

> A few years ago Mr. Gurney contributed and mercy.

The Petersburg (Va.) Express commends as well as injurious to the furniture of a of a rather remarkable character to the Goli the President's rejection of Powers' statue of household, this novel process of suppressing ath of Slaveocracy, to meet him in single "America," (a woman trampling on a broken it will be recognized as highly beneficial. compat, with a hundred followers on each chain,) because it would be "typical of the Housewives need no longer ensconce their side, and settle the Kansas difficulties by a Anti-Slavery fury of the North." Were such heads in a pocket han kerchief or night-cap free fight, and so put an end, once for all, to a statue erected in our Capitol, says the Ex this machine will do away with the use of the matter; the question of Slavery or Free- press, the nigger-worshipers of New England dom for the new State to be determined by would never be done with allusions to it as a satire upon Slavery.

A lady living at the Minot House, in Co without any difficulty or distress.

The managers of the Agricultural Fair, to An elk with large branching horns, harand distanced the "fast horses" with ease. | persons, and wounding several others.

The Boston Journal says that Jotham Stetdeposits, are involved in about fifty institu- the Pacific ocean. Her frame is already up,

> A dispatch dated Keesville, N. Y., Wed- was a shocking one. nesday, Oct. 1, 1856, says: The Au Sable River is higher than ever known before. The destruction of property has been immense. The saw mills and Kingsland's nail factory and shop are now falling. The upper bridge s going, and the stone arch bridge is expected to fall. The lower rolling mills and the

The New York State Agricultural Fair was held at Watertown last week. The display of horses, cattle, sheep, and swine, was of the most superb description. The display of engines and machinery of all kinds was very fine. Three printing and lithograph presses were in operation. The dairy and domestic department was excellent.

The little girl purchased and redeeme from Slavery by the eloquent and gifted Sumner was at the meeting at Littleton, on the compton, and he has awarded the same duty 10th ult., and was there introduced to the vast to Capt. Walker in the vicinity of Lawrence. assembly by the Hon. Mason W. Tappan, M. C. She is as beautiful a child as can be the North West District at Ojibwa, and for found anywhere, without a suspicion of African blood in her veius, or the slightest mark of the odious institution.

The Vicar General and Administrator of the Diocese of San Salvator, addresses a cir- hundred thousand. sular to his curates, in which, after declaring William Walker the enemy of the Catholic station-houses, the cars, the order and the Church, for which he intends to substitute Protestantism, he calls upon the priests to be watchful against the enemy, and to prepare

> It is reported from Washington, that the administration will shortly make a demand upon New Grenada for full and ample satis faction for the outrages committed upon the Americans at Panama during the riot, and that our naval officers have been enjoined to exercise great vigilance for the protection of our citizens in that quarter.

A dispatch dated Providence, Tuesday Sept. 30, 1856, says:—The Republican Consimply to boil it in new milk, and drink plen- for Electors: Edwin W. Lawton of Newport Isaac Saunders of Scituate, Wm. P. Bullock Flour 3 00 a 5 25. Corn Meal 3 65 a 3 74 for Jersey. Total free of charge. Freight carried at reduced rates

Messrs. Simeon and Warren Leland, proprietors of the Metropolitan Hotel, Broadway, N. Y., were recently arrested, on an DEATHS OF DISTINGUISHED MECHANICS.—A the following inscription:—"James Monroe. having purchased of Mr. Culver \$15,000 State, 25 a 27c. for choice. Cheese 74 a 94c. affidavit charging the accused parties with a 20c. for Ohio, 18 a 24c. for common to very good number of persons distinguished for the aid they Robert Tillotson. Vault No. 147." This is worth of bonds, and paying for them in Valhave afforded to the material progress of the all there is to indicate the resting place of and ley Bank money only two days before the bank failed.

In consequence of representations made by Mr. John L. O'Sullivan, United States Minisment in Naval and Marine construction, was charge of the First Congregational church of ter at Lisbon, the Portuguese Consuls at New Winona, Minn sota Territory. Winona is York and Baltimore have been notified that ing the shipwrights in a body, and also the one of the most interesting and important their functions are, for the present, suspend-Masons, of which Order he was a member. N. places on the Upper Mississippi. A few ed. The slave traffic carried on so exten-J. Wyeth of Boston, immortalized by his praction months ago it contained only eight hundred sively in New York and Baltimore is said to

A construction and a freight train on the Michigan Southern Railroad came in collision on Saturday, Sept. 27th, near the New Alba ny and Salem crossing Eight laborers and a passenger from New York were killed, and twenty laborers were wounded, by the disas-

A paper in British India publishes a letter from a person at Kurachee, who says that he is determined to export 120,000 salted rats to China. The Chinese eat rate, and he this ky that they may sell. If he should succeed in obtaining any thing like the price that rules in Whampoa and Canton for corn grown rats. his fortune will be made.

It is said that Barnum has asked the opinion of M. Vattemare at Paris whether his autobi ography would damage the speculation of exhibiting Tom Thumb in France. Vattemare replied no, but quite the con rary, so much so that perhaps he would make money by allowing Tom Thumb to exhibit him.

Rev W. Nute sums up his own private experience of border sufficients in Kausas, by saving:-" Sixty families have been turned out of home. Many of them have had their all destroyed or plundered. Six persons with whom, I was personally acquainted have Se l'Ajusting Car Seats, contributed by Ward father. If William was alive at the time his three joined the Church; twenty eight have been butchered, and much can never be made

> A mass meeting of some 6,000 or 8,000 of the yeomanry of Allegany Co., N. Y, and vantage found in but few "Water-Cures.". Especia delivered by Messis Geo. W. Patterson, E D. Culver and Martin Grover.

The American State Convention at Rochester nominated unanimously Erastus Brooks. editor of the New York Express, as their candidate for Governor: and for Lieut Govgroor, Lyman Odell, of Livingston; A. H. Prescott was nominated for Canal Commis-

The first Russian newspaper was published in 1703, and Peter the Great was its senior editor. The Imperial Autocrat not only took part personally in its editorial composition, but in correcting proofs, as appears from sheets

The grand Protestant Synod, which is to establish an independent organization of the Protestant Church, and form a kind of constituent assembly of that Church, is to be convoked to assemble in Berlin, in January next. foot of Duane st., New York, as follows:

Rev. S. Thurston, of Searsport, has declined the honorary degree of D. D., conferred on him by Waterville College. He wholly dis- termediate stations. Passengers by this Train will approves of the practice, as fostering "the spirit of vain ambition."

Mr. Richards, who formerly had charge of

the Pennsylvania Institution for Idiots, has recently opened a private establishment in the upper part of the city of New York, near Ex Governor Floyd made a speech from

the steps of the Merchants' Exchange, New York, on the 2d inst., in reply to a speech of Mr. Speaker Banks, a week earlier, on the

The Salem (N. J.) Gazette says that potason has upon the stocks at Chelsea, a schooner, to rot prevails extensively in some parts of

A man has been held under \$2,000 bond in Mobile to answer the charge of inhuman treatment to a slave. The black man was sent to the hospital for treatment. The case

The Annual Elections in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana take place on Tuesday Oct. 14, when Delegations to the next Congress are to be chosen from each of these important States.

The old original charter, which was de posited in the trunk of the Charter Oak, has been inclosed in a frame of wood of the tree which preserved it one hundred and sixty nine years ago.

Rev. James B. Taylor, of Richmond, Va. has also declined the doctorate conferred on him by Columbia College, also from conscientious motives. The Philadelphia Ledger says that Dr.

Kane's health is much impaired, and that he will take a trip to Europe, leaving on the 8th The President has fixed the two new Land Offices for Minnesota as follows: for

the North East District at Buchanan. There was a large Democratic Meeting at Poughkeepsie, last week, the attendance on which is variously stated at from ten to one

A tobacco factory on Barclay and West Streets, New York, was burnt last week,

causing the loss of about \$100,000. President Pierce and family passed through New York last week on their way to New

Hampshire. W. R. Taber, Esq., editor of the Charleston Mercury, was killed Sept 29th, in a duel

with Edward Magrath, on the third fire. The engine depot of the various railroads at Atalanta, in Georgia, was destroyed by fire on Friday, Sept. 26. Loss \$100,000.

### New York Markets-October 6, 1856.

Ashes-Pots 7 31; Pearls 7 75 a 7 81. Flour and Meal-Flour 6 05 a 6 75 for various Grain-Wheat 1 30 a 1 50 for ordinary to choice and forwarded promptly. ELI HUNT, Agent, new. Barley I 15 a 1 25. Oats 40 a 43c for Jersey,

44 a 46c for State, 46 a 48c for Ohio. Com 67 a 68c. for mixed, 70 a 71c. for Northern and Southern yellow, Provisions-Pork 17 75 a 18 00 for prime, 20 00 for mess. Beef 6 00 a 7 00 for country prime, 8 00 a 9 25 for country mess. Lard 134 a 14c. Butter 16 Union for the successful prosecution of the Subscrip-Hay-75 a 87c. per 100 lbs. for local use, 68 a 70c

for shipping. Tallow-13c. per lb.

MARRIED. On the 15th ult., by Eld. Thomas B. Brown, Doctor ARTH LANGWORTHY, daughter of John A. Langworthy, of Little Genesee, N. Y. In Hopkinton, R. I, in the evening after the Sab bath, (Sept. 27,) by Eld. C. M. Lewis, Mr. David D. Fox to Miss Hannah A. Lewis, both of Norwich, Ct.

DIED. In Westerly, R. I., Sept. 26th, Mrs. ELIZABETH Smith, wife of David Smith, aged 40 years.

LETTERS. Eli Forsythe, Stephen Burdick, Wm E Maxson Charles M Lewis, P C Kenyou, & L Davis (have write teu,) C A Bacon, J L Green, T G Bailey.

RECEIPTS. All payments for publications of the Society are acknow money the receipt of which is not duly acknowledged, shoul

FUR THE SABBATH RECORDER :. C F Langworthy, Ashaway, R I \$2 00 to vol. 12 No. 52 Lewis Langworthy John Tillingnast, Factoryville, Pa 1 50 Joshua G Babcock, Montra, O J L Green. Berlin Richard Goodwin, Clear Creek Stephen Burdick, Rochester S Rogers, Oxford WILLIAM M. ROGERS, Treasurer.

# Board Meetings.

HE next Quarterly Meetings of the Seventh day Baptist Missionary, Tract Putllishing, and Educa tion Societies, will be held at Plainfield, N. J., or First day, Oct. 12th, commencing at 9 o'clock A. M.

# Alfred Highland Water-Cure.

THIS establishment, for the cure of Chronic Dis L eases, is conducted by H. P. BURDICK, M. D. The facilities in this "Cure" for the successful treatment of Diseases of the Liver, Spine, Nerves, Female Diseases. Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, &c., are no excelled in any establishment. Patients will have the penefit of skillful Homeopathic prescriptions—an adparts of Northern Pennsylvania, was held in attention will be given to diseases commonly called Wellsville on the 24th Sept. Addresses were surgical cases, such as Hip Diseases, White Swellings, Caucers, (in their early stages,) and Caries and Necro-

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

Central Railroad of New Jersey,

ware. Lackawanna and Western Railroad, to Scranton. Great Bend, the North and West, and a Chunk-SUMMER ARRANGEMENT, commencing June 9, 18562 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 10 45 A. M., and 3 30 and 5 30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New Jersey Railroad, leaving New York from foot of Court-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.

New York and brie Kailroad. O'N and after Monday, May 19, 1856, and until fur-ther notice, Passenger Trains will leave the pier Sixteenth and Twentieth Wards of the City of New Dunkirk Express at 6 A M. for Dunkirk.

Buffalo Express at 6 A. M. for Buffalo. Mail at 84 A. M. for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and all in connect with Express trains for Syracuse, Cayuga, Canandaigua, Niagara Falls, and Rochester, and with the Lightning Express train on the Lake Shore Rail-road for Cincinnati, Chicago, &c. Rockland Passenger at 3.30 P. M. (from foot of

Chambers-st.) via Piermont for Sufferns and interneciate stations. Way Passenger at 4 P. M. for Newburg and Midletown and intermediate stations.

Night Express at 5 P. M. for Dunkirkand Buffals. Emigrant at 6 P. M. for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.

The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

These Express Trains connect at Elmira with th Elmira and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton D. O. McOALLUM, Genera Sup't.

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 HENRY ZOLLVER LATE OF Fulton Hotel.

Savery's Temperance Hotel TELEGRAPH DINING SALOON,

No. 14 Beekman Street, N. Y. KEPT ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN. MEALS AT ALL HOURS OF THE DAY. LODGING ROOMS. From \$2 to \$3 per Week, or 50 Cts. per Night.

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

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

The Board of Instruction have engaged the services of Miss A. E. GREEN, formerly a graduate of De-Ruyter, but of late of Wesleyan College, Oincinnati, Ohio. In placing this Institution under the charge of Miss Green, the Board feel confident that it will not only sustain its present energetic character, but wie continue to advance as its facilities for instruction ar

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 morats will be given.

Tuition from \$3 00 to \$5 00 per teim of 14 weeks. D. Dunn, President. New Market, August 12, 1856.

benugier Institute. Boarding School for Ladies and Gentlemen. THE Fall Term of this School will commence on Wednesday, August 27th, under the instruction of HENKY L. JUNES, A. M., as Principal, and Miss 10SEPHINE WILCOX, Preceptress, assisted by a

full board of competent Teachers. Those wishing to enter upon a course of mental and noral culture which will ensure a full devélopment of the true man and the true woman, if persevered in, will here find ample facilities to aid them in their aspirations. 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 Dekuyter Institute. Merchants' Line Steamboats for Amuny, . AILY AT 6 O CLOCK P. M. (Sundays excepted) from the foot of Robinson street, in connection with the New York Central Railroad. Passage \$1.

The steamer KNICKERBOCKER, Capt. Wm. B. Nelson, Minday, Wednesday, and Friday.
The steamer HENDRIK HUDSON, Capt. Curtis Peck, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Tickets can be had at the office on the Wharf for all stations on the N. Y. Central Railrord and the pringrades of State. 6 25 a 6 40 for Ohio, Michigan, and cipal Cities in the Western States and Canada. Bag-Upper Lake, 7 00 a 9 00 for extra Genesee. Rye gage checked to all points on the N. Y. Central kail-

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

Indiana. We are in the very heart of the best section of the tion 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 recure for us and our agents the highest confidence of the read. ing 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 GEO. H. TAYLOR, of New York, to Miss SARAH ELIZA- 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 communica-

tions promptly answered. STEARNS & SPICER. The Reg var Mail Line for Buston. TIA STONINGT ON AND PROVIDENCE-Inland V Route, without delay, change of cars or baggage. The steamers PLYMOUTH ROCK, Capt. Joel Stone. and C. VANDERBILT, Capt. W. H. Frazee, in con ton and Providence Railroads, leaving New York daily, Sundays excepted, from Pier No. 2 North River, first v hart above Battery place, at 5 p'clock P. M., and Stonington at 8.30 P. M., or on the arrival of the mail

train which leaves Boston at 5.30 P. M. The C. VANDERBILT from New York Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. From Stonington Tuesday. Thursday, and Saturday.
The PLYMOUTH ROCK from New York Tuesday,

Thursday, and Saturday. From Stonington Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.
Passengers proceed from Stonington per Railroad to Providence and Boston, in the Expre s Mail Train, several hours in advance of those by other routes, and 52 in ample time for all the early morning lines connecting North and East. Passengers that prefer it remain on board the steamer, enjoy a night's rest undistured breakfast, if desired, and leave Stonington in the 6.45 A. M. train, connecting at Providence with the 11 A. M. train for Boston.

A Baggage Master accompanies the steamer and train hrough each way. For passage, berths, state-rooms, or freight, apply at Pier No. 2 North River, or the office, No. 10 Bat-

C TATE OF NEW YORK, SECRETARY'S OFFICE. ALBANY, August 12, 1856 To the Sheriff of the City and County of New York-SIR: Notice is hereby given, that at the General Election to be held in this 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. Raymond: A Canal Commissioner in the place of Cornelius Gardiner:

An Inspector of State Prisons in the place of Thomas Kirk patrick: 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-Presi-

dent 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 Kepresentative in the said Congress for the Fifth Congressional District, composed of the Seventh and Thirteenth Wards of the said City and County, and the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards in the City of Brooklyn, in the County

Also, a Representative in the said Congress for the Sixth Congressional District, composed of the Eleventh, Fifteenth and Seventeenth Wards of the City of Also, a Representative in the said Congress for the

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

Isaac Bell, Jr., and Simeon Draper; Also, Sixteen Members of Assembly for said City and County;
All whose terms of office, will expire on the las day 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 stratet in such case made and provided.

Sherist of the City and County of New York.

All the public newspapers in the County will publish the above once in each week until the Election. Intense excitement: What the miraculous man in that or adjoining States, a ten-dollar week, created some excitement among the engine on exhibition in the Delaware County Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland Cincinnets To advertising the same, 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, vol. 1, chap. 6, title 3, article 3, part 1, page 140.

### Migrellaneous.

A New African Grain.

In Chambers Edinburg Journal we find the following notice of a grain, obtained from the colony of Sierra Leone, Africa, which has recently been introduced in Great Britain :-

"According to Mr. Clarke, Assistant Surgeon of the Colony, this grain, which is called 'fundi,' or 'fundungi,' is cultivated in the neighborhood of Kissy village, and in other parts of the colony, by industious individuals of the Soosoo, Foulah, and other tribes, by whom it is highly prized. By the natives it is called hungry rice, though neither in botanical character nor appearance does it bear the least resemblance to the rice of common culture. The fundi is a slender grass, with digitate spikes, and grows to the height of about eighteen inches.

The ear consists of two conjugative spikes. the grain being arranged on the outer edge of either spike, and alternated; the grain is attached by a short peduncle to the husk. from which it is easily separated. The grain. which is codiform, (heart-shaped,) and about the size of mignonette seed, is covered by a thin fawn-colored membrane; and when freed from this membrane, is whitish and semi-transparent. It is highly glutinous, and has a delicate flavor, between that of rice and kiln-

dried oats. The mode of culture is extremely simple The ground is cleared for its reception by burning down the copse-wood, and hoeing between the roots and stumps. It is sown in the months of May and June, the soil being slightly opened, and again lightly drawn together over the seed with a hoe. In August, when it begins to shoot into ear, it is carefully weeded It ripens in September, growing to the height of about eighteen inches; its stems, which are very slender, being then bent to the earth by the mere weight of the grain. The patch of land is then either suffered to lie fallow, or is planted with yams or cassado in rotation. Experienced cultivators of this Lilliputian grain assured Mr. Clark that manure was unnecessary, nay, injurious, as it delights in light soils, and is even raised in rocky situations, which is the general charac ter of the surface in and around Kissy. When cut down, it is tied up in small sheaves, and placed in a dry situation, generally within the huts of the natives; for, if allowed to remain on the ground and to get rain, the grains begrain is trodden out with the feet, and is then parched or dried in the sun, to allow of the more easy temoval of the outer membrane (or epicarp) in the process of pounding, which is performed in wooden mortars. It is after

In preparing this delicious grain for food, it is first put into boiling water, assiduously stirred for a few minutes, and the water then poured off. To the grain so prepared, the Soosoos, Foulahs, &c, add palm oil, butter, or milk, the Europeans and negroes connected with the colony generally stew it in a close saucepan, with fowl, fish, or mutton, a small piece of salt pork being added for the sake of flavor. This is said to make a very good dish. Sometimes it is made into puddings with the usual condiments, and eaten either hot or cold with milk By the few natives of Scotland in the colony it is dressed as milk porridge. In either form it is said to be excellent; and Mr. Clarke is of opinion that could it be raised in sufficient quantities, it would become an important article of commerce, as it would prove a valuable addition to the light farina- Father of his Country! [G. W. P. Curtiss. ceous articles of food now in use among the delicate and convalescent.

wards winnowed with a kind of cane fanner

From the specimen kindly furnished us by Mr. Clarke, the fundi grain appears to be quite as délicate as arrow root, while it possesses a more agreeable flavor than sago, potato starch, and other similar preparations."

# Traits and Personal Attributes of the "Father of his

common in those days, when suddenly the burnt out the punk, and though it was feared Colonel appeared among us. He requested that this would kill it, such was not the fact. power? to be shown the pegs that marked the bounds Fresh sprouts sprung out the next Spring, of our efforts; then, smiling and without and Mr. Stuart took great pains to preserve putting off his coat, held out his hand for the this valued relic of the original forests of amozed, as we stood around, all stripped to together. the buff, with shirt sleeves rolled up, and having thought ourselves very clever fellows, up the entrance, and he also placed tin caps chief rivers of Europe united, and more than while the colonel, on retiring, pleasantly ob upon the stumps of broken limbs, and for enough of single rails was laid to make a belt served, When you beat my pitch, young the past three or four years fresh sprouts have of iron around the globe. The cost of these gentlemen, I'll try again."

Major Lawrence Lewis asked his uncle mits. then gather in at the hips.

general rule, since it descended from the many thousands that had preceded it. shoulders to the hips in perpendicular lines, cast have been made of his right hand, so far spare this old hollow oak. They declared time 4 tons of coal flashed into steam 20 tons did its dimensions exceed nature's model that that it had been the guide of their ancestors of water—an amount sufficient for the supply centh century. La Fayette remembered this, al decay. remarkable hand, when, during his triumph little gentleman, ligged out inia coat and at its top, & ne constitute

blue, deep sunken in their sockets, giving the surrender its Charter.) expression of gravity and thought. Stuart | On the 31st of October, 1687, Sir Edmund receipts of a railway had not been of contin- and crimson bullion tassels.

acquired in service on the frontier.

cular powers, the chest should rather be Connecticut to be in his own hands, and that obtain grafts, and for want of a better name flesh, li erally a man of "thews and sinews." He wore around his neck the miniature porall the vicissitudes of his eventful career, from the period of his marriage to the "last days of Mount Vernon."

In the appearance of Washington there was nothing of bulkiness, but there was united all that was dignified and graceful, while his air and manner were at once noble and commanding. No sooner one approached him that did not feel for him, as Lord Erskine observed, "a degree of awful reverence' He wore a sword with a peculiar grace. The Viscompt de Nouilles said it was because the man was made for the sword, and not the sword for the man."

La Fayette, not long after the war of the Revolution, wrote a letter to Col. Trumbull, urging him to paint an equestrian portrait of the Chief as he appeared on the field of Monmouth. The illustrious Frenchman, America's great benefactor, said to us: "I was a very young Major-General on that memoraole day, and had a great deal to do, but took time amid the heat and fury of the fight, to gaze upon and admire Washington, as, mounted on a splendid charger covered with foam, he rallied our line with words never to be forgotten. 'Stand fast, my boys, and receive your enemy; the Southern troops are advancing to support you.' I thought then, as do now," continued the good La Fayette, that never have I seen so superb a man."

When this noble Empire shall have achieved ts high destiny, and embracing a continent, attained a power and grandeur unexampled in the history of nations, the future American, from come agglutinated to their coverings. The back upon the early days of his country, and the topmost reight of his greatness, will look call upon the 'time honored" memories of the heroic era and the age of Washington; and, when contemplating the image of Peter the canvas and the freshness of time enduring bronze, with honest pride of ancestry he will exclaim, my forefather was the associate of that great man in the perils and glories of the struggle for American independence. Let quarto, costing \$350, a rare and beautiful there be undying honor to the memory of

> Ever green may be the laurels that deck his trophied tomb; ever living be the homage in the hearts of his countrymen and mankind for the patriot, the hero, and the sage, who, under Providence, with humble means, so much contributed to raise his native land from the depths of dependence, and to place her in the rank of nations; who presided over her civic destinies in the dawn of the great experiment of selfgovernment; and who, after an illustrious life spent in the service of liberty and mankind, and without a cloud to dim the lustre of his fame, descended to the grave with the august title of the

# "Old Charter Oak."

Some weeks since we men ioned the full of the Charter Oak, at Harlford, Conn. The following facts in the history of this venera ble tree, which we take from the Hartford Times, will be read with interest:-

This noble old tree stood upon the beauti ful grounds of Hon. Isaac W. Stuart, late the One afternoon several young gentlemen, Wyllys' estate, in the southern part of the visitors at Mount Vernon, were engaged in city. About three years ago, some boys pitching the bar, one of the athletic sports built a fire in the hollow of this tree, which

grown upon most of its limbs, though other lines had been £286,000,000-equal to one In giving a graphic description of the stature limbs were decaying. At the time of its third of the amount of the national debt.

time, my dear sir."

new government instituted, Connecticut refus- and 120,000 horses. The receipts of the railwith a very elegant general officer's plume of the site in stem with a knife from its end to
time, my dear sir."

new government instituted, Connecticut refus- and 120,000 horses. The receipts of the railwith a very elegant general officer's plume of the site in stem with a very elegant general officer's plume of the site in stem

painted those eyes a deeper blue, saying in a Andress, attended by members of his council, uous growth, even where pertions of its traffic hundred years they will have faded to their and a body guard of sixty soldiers, entered had been abstracted by competition or new right color. His hair was of a hazel brown, Hartford to take the Charter by force. He lines. The wear and tear was great; 20,000 and very thin in his latter days. In his move- entered the Assembly room, and publicly de- tons of iron required to be replaced annually ments he preserved in a remarkable degree, manded the Charter. Remonstrances were and 26,000,000 sleepers annually perished; and to advantage, the elastic step that he had made, and the session was protracted till 300,000 trees were annually felled to make evening. The Governor and his associates good the loss of sleepers; and 300,000 trees Being ordered one morning very early into appeared to yield. The Charter was brought could be grown on little less than 5,000 acres he Library at Mount Vernon, a spot that in and laid on the table. Sir Edmund thought of forest land. none entered without orders, the weather the last moment of the colony had come, when being warm, we found the Chief very much suddenly the lights were all put out, and undressed, and while looking at his manly total darkness followed! There was no frame, we discovered the centre of his chest noise, no resistance, but all was quiet. The fruits arises from the little precaution generwas indented. This is an exception to the candles were again lighted, but the Charter ally used to preserve the names. If, when a general rule laid down by anatomists, that was gone! Sir Edmund Andross was distree comes into bearing, the fruit is found to where the human frame possesses great mus- concerted. He declared the government of he particularly fine, persons at once desire to rounded out and protuberant than indented. the colony was annexed to Massachusetts and they attach that of the person from whom the We were equally surprised to find how thin other new England colonies, and proceeded grafts were obtained, although in most cases he was in person, being, with the absence of to appoint officers. While he was doing this, the fruit is well known to promologists by Captain Jeremiah Wansworth, a patriot of another name. Nurserymen also frequently those times, was concealing the Charter in perpetrate errors in the same way. There trait of his wife. This he had worn through the hollow of Wyllys' Oak, now known as THE are doubtless many fine seedlings with local CHARTER OAK.

In 1689, King James abdicated, and on the these local names are given to old and well 9th of May of that year, Governor Treat and known fruit. To guard against such errors his associate officers resumed the government and correct those already existing, will be of Connecticut under the Charter, which had the work of Horticultural Societies, and indibeen preserved in the Old Hollow Oak.

### The Book Trade in Chicago.

Chicago is fast becoming one of the largest book markets in the country. In school the names on the trees, we advise the further books our dealers are far ahead already. The full orders of Messrs. S. C. Griggs and Co. contain among others, the following items of school books: Their own publications, 247,- fully done removes the possibility of errors 000 volumes, being more than double of their great order, a single twelve month ago; D. Appleton & Co.'s publications, near 40,-000; other houses, 60.000—total volumes,

Among the books ordered of Appleton & Co., are 455 copies of Commodore Perry's Japan Expedition

The same house have ordered for the fall and winter trade, 45 000 quires blank books 8000 reams paper, including 3,100 reams and three-fourths of an inch wide at one end commercial note.

This house has already received 1,800 of Ticknor & Field's Life of Fremont, and 500 date when set out, and when obtained, can be of Derby & Jackson's, and Miller, Orton & bent round one of the same branches, with Mulligan's—all but a few copies of which the writing outside, and as the branch grows have been sold.

Chicago, through Messrs. G. & Co., takes more of the Encyclopedia Brittanica than any other city in the country. Forty seven of the set—21 volumes, costing \$115 50 per set-are taken here.

\$450 per set. It is one of the most magnifithere are but four copies in the country.

Also a celebrated French illustrated work, Musée Français," in four volumes, royal book of which there is but one other copy for sale in any bookstore in the United States. They have also the "Royal Galleries

of Munich," in five princely volumes, \$100. Messis G. & Co. publish in pattnership wi h Ivison & Phinney, New York, that popular list of school books known under the name of the "American Educational Series," of which unwards of half a million of copies have been sold by the Chicago house a one within the past twelve months.

This series embraces, among others, Sanders' New Reading Books-a name which, says the "Northwestern Christian Advocate," and has already become a "household word;" ties are sold in a single year in a Western gang, squatting on their hind quarters, look Sitka Islands off the Pacific coast of Russian well it may when such almost fabulous quanti city, where, less than thirty years ago, a white on at a distance. After some time spent in America. man's voice had scarce been heard.

The above orders were forwarded some time since; but they are deemed insufficient, and yesterday we were shown an additional order for 78,000 volumes of the publications of this house. This makes a grand total of 425,000 ordered by Messrs. Griggs & Co. to meet the demands of the fall trade. What a commentary this upon the social and moral condition of the great Northwest! Does it nut show that the intellectual progress of the West in material wealth and political [Democratic Press, Chicago.

Mr. R. Sephenson, M. P., on taking the missile. "No sooner," observed the narra | New England, but more especially interest | chair for the first time as President of the tor, with emphasis, "did the heavy iron bar ing as the tree in which the old British Char- Institution of Civil Engineers, handed in an behind, to assist the other. The sinews are that at birth, this holding good for both sexes; feel the grasp of his mighty hand, than it lost ter of Connecticut was secreted and preserved. address, which was read by the Secretary, cut, and in half the time I have been describbut since the new-born female weights less the p wer of gravitation and whizzed through At this time the hollow in the trunk of the containing some interesting facts respecting ing it, the horse is on his side; his struggles than the standard, and the new-born male the air, striking the ground far, very far, be oak was so large, that a fire company of the British railways. These he described as are fruitless—the victory is won. At this more, the weight of the adult male is 137 lbs. vond our u most limits. We were indeed twenty seven full-grown men stood up in it spreading, like a network, over Great Britain signal the lookers on close in at a gallop; but and of the adult female 121 lbs. The mean and Ireland to the extent of 8,054 miles com the small fry of followers keep at a respecta- weight of a man, irrespective of his period of Mr. Stuart had a stout door made to shut | pleted; thus, in length they exceeded the ten | ble distance, until their superiors are gorged, and form of Washington, we give not only fall, young and fresh acorns were growing on Already, in two short years, there had been the result of personal observation and experi- every part of it. Thousands of people are spent more than one-fourth of £286,000,000 which we possess written documents the ence of many years, but information derived visiting the tree, and bringing away such in the war in which England was engaged; most exact and the most complete. Its hisfrom the highest authority—a favorite nephew. sprigs, and parts of limbs, as Mr. Stuart per- yet how small were the material advantages tory, its religion, its manners, its literature, obtained by the war in comparison with the are familiar to us; and while we possess what was his height in the prime of life. He | Proudly it had stood, and when tottering results secured by railways. The extent of neither a single Egyptian book, nor a single replied: "In my best days, Lawrence, I stood | with age, and reduced to a mere shell of a the railway works was remarkable; they had Assyrian treasure, the writings of its prophets six feet and two inches in ordinary shoes." few inches, by the steady inroads of Time penetrated the earth with tunnels to the extent of its legislators, and of its kings, have all We know that he measured by a standard itself, it still clung with fondness to the loved of more than fifty miles; there were eleven reached us entire. precisely six feet when laid out in death. Of spot on which it had witnessed the decay and miles of viaduct in the vicinity of the metro- Yet, by an inexplicable singularity, the his weight we have an evidence, having heard downfall of many of its a sociates—the fierce polis alone. The earth-works measured 550,- people, who have transmitted to us such nuhim say to Crawford, Governor of Canada, in and bloody wars of the red man, and the red 000,000 cubic yards. St. Paul's, in compari. merous and such certain written proofs of its 1799, "My weight in my best days, sir, never | man's decay-the birth and death of genera | son with the mountain this earth would rear, | existence, has lest us no fragment of its statuexceeded from two hundred and ten to twen- tions of the white man whose ax had cut away would be as a pigmy beside a giant, for it ary, of its painting, no inscription, no graven ty." His form was unique, unlike most athits lowering comrades of the olden time.
beight, with a base larger than St. James'
then gather in at the hips.

Would form a pyramid a mile and a half in materially testify, in a striking manner, to its boight, with a base larger than St. James'
then gather in at the hips.

Would form a pyramid a mile and a half in materially testify, in a striking manner, to its boight, with a base larger than St. James'
But while preserving a fair exterior it was boight, with a base larger than St. James'
But while preserving a way, and was obliged to larger than St. James'
The particular in the particular The form of Washington deviated from the yield and fall in a storm far less severe than run annually on the railways; 5,000 engines art of the Egyptians, of the Assyrians, of the and 150,000 vehicles composed the working Babylonians, or of the Greeks, abound among Before Governor Wyllys came to America, stock; the engines, in a straight line, would our collections, and give evidence, as it were, the breadth of the trunk being nearly as great he sent his steward forward to prepare a extend from London to Chatham; the vehicles, to an enviable extent, of the importance and at the one as the other. His limbs were long, place for his residence. As he was cutting from London to Aberdeen; and the compa- grandeur of these nations, no museum can large and sinewy; in his lower limbs he was away the trees upon the hill side of the beau- nies employed 90,400 officers and servants, offer us a work of Jewish antiquity of inconwhat is usually called straight limbed. His tifut Wyllys' place," a deputation of ladians while the engines consumed annually 2,000, testible authority. joints, feet and hands were large, and could a came to him and requested that he would 000 tons of coal; so that in every minute of it would have been preserved in museums for for centuries. It was spared to fall this day, of the domestic and other wants of the town woman's rights. Her Majesty, at several of ages, as the anatomical wonder of the eight- having finally yielded to the process of natur- of Liverpool. The coal consumed was almost the late reviews, has appeared in a splendid equal to the whole amount exported to foreign military uniform. The habit was of the finest The tree measured thirty-three feet in cir- countries, and to one-half of the annual con scholar cloth, the ornaments on the collar of in America, he said to us in the portice at cumference at the bottom; and it had broken sumption of London. In 1854, 111,000,000 which were beautifully embroidered in gold Mount Version, 12 It was here, in 1784, I was off so as to leave eight feet of stump on one passengers were conveyed on railways; each and silver, with the device of a field murshal. first introduced to you by the good General; side, and six feet on the other—the stump passenger traveling an average of 12 miles. A brilliant star upon the left breast, across it is a long while ago; you were then a very measuring wenty-one feet in circumference The old coaches carried an average of 10 the left shoulder the blue ribbon of the Gar passengers, and for the conveyance of 300,000 ter, and a very gorgeous crimson and gold feather, and held by one finger of the General's when the general government of New passengers a day, 12 miles each, there would not sash, terminated with gold bullion tassels. mighty hand. It was all you could do at that England was dissolved by James II, and a have been required at least 10,000 coaches The hat was of a remarkably light black felt, new government instituted, Connecticut refus- and 120,000 horses. The receipts of the rail- with a very elegant general officer's plume of them slit the stem with a knife from its end to

### Labels for Fruit Trees.

Much of the confusion of nomenclature of names only; but in a large majority of cases viduals who are well acquainted with the common fruits of the country; but the greatest safeguard against the repetition of them in future is the careful marking of every young tree set out. Though, in addition to putting precaution of plotting out the ground of the orchard on paper, and marking the locality of each tree with its name This once care

The labels which come from the nursery on trees are 'not designed to be permanent and they should be replaced with permanent ones at the first leisure after planting. Be particular that the wire by which the label is attached is not round the body of the young tree, otherwise it will, as the tree grows, be buried in it and materially injure the tree. The very best label we have ever used is a cut so as to taper to a point at the other end; which after writing the name of the tree, the five cents per hundred, or five dollars per tun; it will expand without injuring it.

The ink for writing on those labels is made thus; Take of Verdigris and sal ammoniac each 2 drachms, lampblack 1 drachm, water 4 ounces, to be well mixed in a mortar, add-We notice among the fall purchases of the a glass stopped vial. Write on the zinc with Palestine—a large English quarto, costing and after it is dry you may expose it to the weather or bury it in the ground for years, cent illustrated publications extant of which and it will be as legible as when first written. I Louisville Journal.

### How Wolves Cajole and Capture Wild Horses.

Wherever several of the larger wolves associate together for mischief, there is always dom more than two ever begin the assault, this way, the two assailants separate, when one approaches the horse's head, the other his tail, with a shyness and cunning peculiar to themselves. At this stage of the attack their frolicksome approachés become very interesting-it is in right good earnest; the former is a mere decoy, the latter is the real assailant, and keeps his eyes s'eadily fixed on the ham-strings or flanks of the horse. The critical moment is then watched, and the attack is simultaneous; both wolves spring at our people fully equals the advancement of their victim at the same instant—one to the age, the male infant is heavier than the female; throat, the other to the flank—and if success- but this difference gradually diminishes, and ful, which they generally are, the hind one at twelve years their weight is sensibly the never lets go his hold till the horse is com- same. Three years later, at the period of be addressed to the General Agent, Groner B. Utim. pletely disabled. Instead of springing for puberty, the weight is one half of what it is No. 9 Spruce st., New York. ward or kicking to disengage himself, the finally to be, when full development is rehorse turns round and round without attempt- vealed. The maximum weight eventually ing a defence. The wolf before then springs attained, is a little more than twenty times and then they take their turn unmolested.

# Jewish Architecture.

Of the many races that have appeared on this planet, the Jewish is that concerning

QUEEN VICTORIA'S MILITARY COSTUME. -Queen Victoria seems to be going in for

The Country Gentleman, in reply to the natities of a correspondent, offers the follow- at its Depository, No. 9 Spruce-st., N. Y., viz. ing useful suggestions respecting the care of No. 1—Reasons for introducing the Sabbath of the

his grass lands repeatedly this Fall; and cover the Sabbath. 52 pp.
them an inch with fine manufe or compost, the No. 3—Authority for the Change of the Day of the his grass lands repeatedly this Fall; and cover strength of which will wash out by Spring, and impart fertility to the soil. Then early next Spring, sow timothy and red top at the rate of at least two bushels per acre, and mix the seed with the previous Autumn's top dressing, by repeatedly passing over a fine harrow. The seed will quickly come up and furnish beautiful carpet of densely growing grass, which should be mown once a fortnight for the first half of the Summer, and nearly as often the remainder, unless very dry. The harrow should have small and very numerous teeth. Be very sure to sow nothing but grass, and no grain crop with it, which will only injure and retard its growth. There are several other lawn grasses, which, if the seed can be obtained, all the better, as several sorts are more apt to maintain a constant growth, than where all depends on one sart."

### Ice and its Consumption.

Under this head the New York Evening Post gives an interesting article, from which we clip the following paragraphs --

As an industrial pursuit, the ice trade of the United States is far from an insignificant one. From six to seven millions of dollars are employed in its prosecu ion, and the sales do not fall short of thirty million dollars annually, amounting, even in its present imperfect development, to about one-third of the value of the cotton crop, and one-fourth of that of the wheat crop of the whole country. It is, moreover, an article exclusively of northern production. The laws of nature have given the monopoly of it to States lying north of thirty six degrees thirty minutes, and its consumption at the present rate of increase in a sending their address, with a remittance, to Grongs strip of thin sheet zinc, about four inches long, few years will equal, if not surpass, the entire cotton crop of the southern States. Ice is sold in New York at retail at twenty-

at wholesale for two dollars per tun, and for shipping at one dollar and a half a tun. These prices are a fair average of those charged in northern cities elsewhere. In southern latitudes the wastage of the ice is so great from melting, that a much larger price per hundred must be received in order to make the business a remunerative one. Much, also, ments of God and the faith of Jesus. Its columns are ing the wa'er gradually. It must be kept in depends upon its scarcity. In a year when open to the advocacy of all reformatory measures the ice of the south has entirely failed, and a which seem likely to improve the condition of society, same house two copies of Robert's Views in Palestine—a large English quarto, costing and after it is dry you may expose it to the \$450 per set. It is one of the most magnifi-In the early settlement of California, almost to the wants and tastes of every class of readers. As fabulous prices were paid for the cargoes of a Religious and Family Newspaper, it is intended that ice which were sent from Boston around the Recorder shall rank among the best. Cape Horn upon a venture, which proved a remunerative one. We have been told by a gentleman who engaged in a highly successful business as a merchant at Mount Auburn, a numerous train of smaller ones to follow in | in Placer county, that he had been often atthe rear, and act as auxiliaries in the work tracted by the snow clad peaks of the Sierra of destruction. The large wolves are sufficient | Nevada, which rose in the distance, about to destroy the most powerful horse, and sel- fifty miles from Mount Vernon; and on one occasion, during the extreme heat of the sumalthough there may be a score in the gang. | mer, he sent a heavy wagon to the mountains It is no less curious than amusing to witness to bring back a load of the snow which apthis ingenious mode of attack. If there is no peared so inviting. After a few days' journsnow, or but little on the ground, two wolves ey the wagon returned, with nineteen hun approach in the most playful and caressing dred pounds of snow, partially melted into manner, lying, rolling and frisking about, ice. The whole load was immediately sold statistical matter, designed to illustrate the rise, no until the too credulous and unsuspecting for one dollar per pound, and yielded the victim is completely put off his guard by cu- proprietor nineteen hundred dollars. Ice is riosity and familiarity. During this time the now obtained in San Francisco from the

# Physical Aspect of Man.

An examination of 20,000 infants, at the Maternité, in Paris, gives for the weight of the new-born 61 lbs.; the same mean value obtains for the city of Brussels. For about a week after birth, this weight undergoes an actual diminution, owing to the tissue destruction which ensues through the establishment of respiration, and which for a time exceeds the gain from nutrition. For the same life, is about 107 lbs, and of a woman, nearly 94 lbs. The mean weight of a human being, without reference either to age or sex, is densee. W.P. Langworthy, about 99 lbs. M. Quetelet, to whom we are Gowanda. Delos C. Burdick. indebted for the above statistics, as the result of his researches, states that communities Leonardsville..W. B. Maxson. Lincklaen..Daniel C. Burdick seem to be under the influence of unchangea. Newport: Abel Stillman. ble laws, as much as the individual. "In Nile. E. R. Clerke. communities, man commits the same number Portville. Albert B. Crandall of murders each year, and does it with the Preston. J. C. Maxeon. same weapons. We might enumerate, before hand, how many individuals will imbue their hands in the blood of their kind, how many will forge, how many poison, very nearly as we enumerate, beforehand, how many births and deaths will take place."

WASHINGTON AND CONGRESS.—The following lowing anecdote of the late Governor Jay one of the purest and most illustrious statesmen. is furnished to us by his son, Judge

"Shortly after the death of John Adams, I vas sitting alone with my father, conversing about the American Revolution. Suddenly \$2 00 per year, payable in advance. Subscriptions ie remarked-'Ah! William, the history of that revolution will never be known. Nobody now alive knows it but John Adams and myself." Surprised at such a declaration. I asked him to what he referred. He briefly re plied-'The proceedings of the old Congress.' Again I inquired- Wnat proceedings? He answered - 'Those against Washington;

eighth of an inch of the cucumber on the stem. there will be a new cucumber large as the first,

THE AMBRICAN SABBATH TRAOT SOCIETY publishes the following Tracts, which are for sale

Fourth Commandment to the consideration of the "We would suggest to W. R. P. to harrow No. 2-Moral Nature and Scriptural Observance of

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No. 6—Twenty Reasons for keeping holy, in each week, the Seventh Day instead of the First Day. No. 7—Thirty-six Plain Questions: presenting the main points in the Sabbath Controversy; A Dialogue, between a Minister of the Gospel and a Sabbatarian; Counterleit Coin. 8 pp.

No. 8-The Sabbath Controversy; The True Issue No. 9—The Fourth Commandment: False Exposition No. 10-The True Sabbath Embraced and Observed

16 pp: (In English, French, and German.) No. 11-Religious Liberty Endangered by Legisla. tive Enactments. 16 pp. No. 12-Misuse of the term ' Sabbath." 8 pp. No. 13-The Bible Sabbath. 24 pp.

No. 14—Delaying Obedience. 4 pp No. 15-An Appeal for the Restoration of the Bible S bbath, in an Address to the Baptists, from the Seventh day Baptist General Conference. 40 pp. The Society has also published the following works to which attention is invited: A Defense of the Sabbath, in reply to Ward on the

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The Royal Law Contended for. By Edward Sten

net. First printed in London in 1658. 64 pp.
Vindication of the True Sabbath By. J. W. Morton late Missionary of the Reformed Presbyterian Church 64 pp.

Also, a periodical sheet, quarto The Sabbath Vindica tor. Price \$1 00 per hundred. The series of fifteen tracts, together with Edward

Stennet's "Royal Law Contended for," and J. W. Morton's "Vindication of the True Sabbath," may be The tracts of the above series will be furnished to

those wishing them for distribution or sele, at the rate of 1500 pages for one dollar. Persons desiring them can have them forwarded by mail or otherwise, on B UTIER, Corresponding Secretary of the American Sabbath Tract Society, No. 9 Spruce-st., New York.

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against him.'"

As the old Congress always sat with closed doors, the public knew no more of what past-ordered it to be standed. His duty is such a sate is not to take doors, the public knew no more of what passed within than what it deemed expedient to disclose.

[Irving.]

When a cucumber is taken from the vine, let it be cut with a knife, leaving about the eighth of an inch of the cucumber on the stem.

In passes use of it, even if he has never subscribed for it. or interest to be stopped. His duty in such a case is not to take ordered it to be stopped. His duty in such a case is not to take it is passed in the passed in the passed in the passed in the office.

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