



The Sabbath Recorder.

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LIBERALITY TO OTHER SECTS.

It is a nice point to determine the bounds within which courtesy to other denominations should be restricted.

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.

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.

The question, then, seems to be simply this: Shall the meeting-house be granted to any denomination of order of people that may apply for it, with unrestricted license to set forth sentiments however heretical or unscriptural, such sentiments remaining uncontradicted, unopposed, and uncontroverted, at the time?

Expulsion of Abolitionists.—The work of expelling from the slaveholding States persons suspected of entertaining abolition sentiments, seems to have commenced in earnest.

the State within five days. They took the hint, and left. The other case occurred in Livingston, Sumter county, and resulted in the expulsion, by a committee of citizens, of an Englishman named Samuel Sherwood, charged 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.

It would be easy to adduce any amount of Bible testimony to prove perseverance a duty, 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.

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, with its crown, and honors, and 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.

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 Christian 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.

A consideration of this subject calls up to our thoughts the young professor of religion, 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 apostasy. Many a warning voice may be heard from those who once joined the ranks of God's people, but are now on the enemy's side, and reveling in all the follies and abominations of this world; and many a death-bed scene, where the wailing and lamentations of a faithless spirit to its religious vows are heard calling upon you to take care lest you too prove faithless.

apostates. You have enlisted in a noble cause, and put on colors which will never disgrace you. Take care that you do not disgrace them. Fidelity is what is required of you; "be thou faithful unto death," that you may end your profession with honor, and obtain the crown of life, the rich reward of grace. A host of noble spirits, animated by divine promises, 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."

G. R. W.

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."

The Treasurer's Annual Report was presented by Rev. Eleazer Parmley; from which it appears that the receipts of the past year 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 since the organization of the Union have been as follows:—

Table with 2 columns: Year, Amount. Rows: First year (\$5,595 50), Second year (\$10,433 98), Third year (\$16,727 78), Fourth year (\$23,592 67), Fifth year (\$30,050 63), Sixth year (\$42,631 76), Seventh year (\$46,203 79).

The Annual Report of the Board gives the particulars of those changes in the body which have taken place within the year, especially the resignation of the Presidency by Dr. Maclay, and of the Treasuryship by Wm. Colgate. Of the progress made in the translation and publication of the English Scriptures, the Report gives the following account:—

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 completion.

A small edition of Ephesians has been bound and circulated for criticism. Thirteen chapters of the Acts of the Apostles have been stereotyped, or put in type for stereotyping. The Epistle to the Hebrews has gone into the hands 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 salaries, within three months after the anniversary in October next, to commence their labors as 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 be removed by the Board; and another (or others) appointed.

3. They shall prosecute their labors, so far as practicable, at the Bible Union Rooms, in the city of New York, and from the time of their organization, they shall devote at least seven hours per day exclusively to the revision of the New Testament, till it is completed, or during 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.

5. As soon as each book is completed, it shall be delivered to the Board to be copy-righted, and published in the Bible Union Reporter, under the editorial supervision of a competent scholar, who shall be chosen by the Board for that purpose, with the advice and 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 Secretary, to record for it the deliberations and doings of the Committee under their direction.

Some weeks ago it was announced that a Committee had been appointed by the Board to investigate the charges of mismanagement made by the late President, Dr. Maclay. This Committee met a few days before the anniversary of the Union, and having completed the investigation, made their report to the annual meeting. It was adopted by the Union, twenty thousand copies of it were ordered printed for general distribution, and within twenty-four hours after that order was made we received one copy of it in pamphlet form, and another in the New York Chronicle. This report states that Drs. Maclay and Judd declined to attend

the meetings of the Committee, but does not state what reasons, if any, they gave for declining. It then takes up the allegations of Dr. Maclay, (numbering thirteen, as arranged in this report,) and states what conclusions the Committee formed in relation to them. We have not room for the entire report, but give the following "summary," with which it closes:

First, In this minute and protracted investigation, we find that there is no discrepancy whatever between the official statements concerning 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.

Third, That the charges concerning sectarian publications are not sustained.

Fourth, That the financial management of the Bible Union is admirable.

Fifth, That the officers have conducted the whole business with great propriety and fidelity.

Sixth, That concert of action and great unanimity prevail in the councils of the officers.

Seventh, and lastly, That in view of the whole premises, we have great reason to congratulate the friends of the Bible Union, that its concerns are managed by such able, faithful, and self-sacrificing 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. Thomas 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 natural law and natural history, and in the light of the Scriptures. If there is any one who feels positive and certain that he knows the whole truth in all these departments, or in any one of them, let him come forward and make it known, and enlighten those who have not yet 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 conclusion that he knows but little, and has much yet to learn. Let all who would be learners seek to bring themselves into a condition of humility and of supplication for enlightenment and guidance. In order that a matter may be thoroughly analyzed and understood, and proved beyond all controversy, we must take nothing for granted, but question every thing, and admit nothing until it is proved. Slavery having existed from the earliest ages, among all nations and all religions, is the first occupation of the ground, and occupies the defensive position. With the affirmative rests the burthen 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. Is slavery liable to great abuses? So are civil government and the family and industrial relations; and the effort should be to ameliorate 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 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, force, and slavery, has been more and more superseded by higher and better principles and motives of action. This progress is, and must be, the work of time. Man does not, and cannot, 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 would do this, he would often be saved many humiliating defeats and bitter disappointments.

We will now attempt to make an application of these principles to the case under consideration; and while we consider and determine this special matter, we are at the same time acting on the great general question of slavery in our country. Slavery, or the strict subordination of the negro to the white race, in our Southern States, we regard as an institution which is absolutely necessary for the political, moral, social, and commercial safety and well-being of the whole southern country; that the dissolving of that relation of subordination, would multiply and aggravate in a fearful degree the evils and miseries under which society groans in that region of country; that it would inaugurate an era of anarchy, confusion, and bloodshed. General bankruptcy and prostration of industry, trade, and commerce, would sweep over the land. These waves of trouble, and commotion would roll quite extensively

over the Northern or Free States. From our readings of history, experience, and of natural law, we are unable to come to any other conclusion. We look upon the slaveholder of Virginia as occupying a position of authority and trust similar to that of a ruler or governor, or the head of a family. He is under the obligations of the law of kindness and humanity, and is responsible for the abuse of that trust. The position itself is one of the necessities of society, which some one must occupy.

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 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 to do it any thing like justice.

A FRIEND OF CONSERVATIVE PROGRESS.

"FORSAKING THE OLD PATHS."

To T. B. B.:—

Dear Brother,—It is painful for me to say 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 shortcomings 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 piety's sake, they forsake the Sabbath and leave our communion, is, to say the least, extraordinary. 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 partial and unfair, and that the difference is more in imagination than in reality. Many of us are 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 suggest 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 delinquent debtors; and, what is perhaps greater than all, frequent losses by those who never pay. When all these things are summed up, 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 may have less employment as book-keepers and as collectors, and certain other parties who 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 of society. NECKER.

GLAD TO GET OUT OF IT.

The assistant editor of the Detroit Advertiser, who has had charge of the local columns for three years, abandons the post with a well-written farewell to his readers and friends, from which we take a paragraph:—

"But the editorial life, though to the outsider redolent with distinction, influence, rose-colored luxuries, and grateful privileges, is really but a life of drudgery and poor recompense. Such at least is our experience. Where we knew little, we have been expected to know everything. However much it may have been against our feelings, we have been expected to be obliging, courteous, and putting in labor, until the last nerve was unstrung. We have been looked to as authority in municipal affairs, matters of history and politics, and have been cursed for not knowing more than our neighbors. It has been demanded of us that we manufacture ourselves into a locomotive, to be kept constantly running without stopping to wood and water. Our pen was to serve as a throttle which must be out to the full length; our boiler full of ink, and up to the last inch of steam, while we are dragged along on the driving wheels of public opinion, without daring to do as we choose, lest the scorpion-lash of offended dignity come down upon our unfortunate head, and demand,

'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 meet 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 dispassionate opinions of this capable gentleman. When this 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 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 they must together be forwarded or together retarded, 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-draft, (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 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 be an immediate relief to it.' I have little doubt that it would. We must adopt measures of permanency, not the shifts of immediate expediency."

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

"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, quite threadbare 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 teaching the people what party ticket to vote; and others still, because it has not a larger infusion of modern philosophy in its treatment of gospel themes. It is with some the humdrum of 'come, come, poor sinners,' and does not kindle its center 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 spiritualism 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 Peto, 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 in the vicinity of Regent's Park, at an expense of \$80,000, and placed a pastor in it who at the end of his first year's labor, could report a chapel crowded with two thousand people, and a large and active church.

THANKSGIVING DAY FOR 1856.—It has been suggested that the Executives of all the States set apart the third Thursday of November as a day of thanksgiving. Last year, fourteen States united in this observance. Other States had their festival earlier or later during the month 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 day.

DEATH OF A MISSIONARY.—We deeply regret to announce the death of the Rev. A. B. Satterlee, missionary of the American Baptist Missionary Union, to Burmah. He died on the first of July, after an illness of less than twenty-four hours, of Asiatic Cholera. Mr. Satterlee was a young man of the highest excellence, and at the time of his death was only missionary in Arracan. Though but a few years in the missionary field, he had acquired the largest confidence of his associates abroad, and of his advisers at home. Poor Arracan! Who will fill the wide place thus made vacant!

THE QUAKERS.—It is said that important changes are in progress among the Quakers, which threaten to do away with much of the staidness which has characterized the sect. The fifth yearly meeting in Chester, Pa., has issued a "testimony" on amusements, which upsets all the old notions of Quakerism. It contends earnestly for music and dancing as innocent and useful recreations, and quotes any amount of Scripture to sustain the idea. They oppose public balls and late dancing parties, but commend the cultivation of both music and dancing as home pleasures.

General Intelligence.

European News.

Our European dates are to Sept. 20th. The 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 Biarritz.

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 from 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 north-westerly direction, a circular white tent erected on the ice.

The Esquimaux had taken from them their first visit some bright metal, and on their second visit, some moose 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 utmost 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 excellent spirits. News having been received at Granada a short time since that a party of men adverse to the Government were occupying a rancho at San Jacinto, General Walker dispatched a party of forty men, under Lieut. Col. McDonald, to attack them. Col. McD. attacked them, but finding the party too strong to warrant an assault, retired with a loss of six men killed and wounded. Leaving a small number to watch the enemy, he returned to Granada with the remainder of his troops. On receipt of the news at Granada a party of citizens numbering about sixty men, headed by Lieut. Col. Cole, Assistant Quartermaster General, Lieut. R. Miljkin, and Mr. Niles Marshall, volunteered to go and attack the rancho, and having gained the consent of Gen. Walker, marched to the spot. The rancho 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 a very good one. The following notice of some of the articles on exhibition appears in one of the daily papers:—

Shepherd's Magnetic Electric Machine for lighting ships and for submarine purposes, telegraphing, &c., attracts great attention for its novelty, and we should think deserve it for its usefulness. When in operation it is capable of throwing a light two miles or over from a ship. Its operation is by a revolving process. Its advantages, during a fog, at sea, are incalculable. We understand the one on exhibition was built for the Adriatic steamer, the Collins line.

Every traveler in a railroad car will readily recognize the comfort of the Reclining and Self-Adjusting Car Seats, contributed by Ward & Salsler. They should supersede every other description of car seats now in use. The Valute Car Spring is another great improvement in the implements of railroads, from the same manufactory.

All housekeepers will be attracted by the novel and ingenious domestic "sweeping machine." This is a portable machine, and does away with the use of the broom. We have all heard of the street sweeping machines. 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 their rights, but when it is remembered that it takes up the dust without spreading it, the objection will be overcome by the utility. We do not know that it will do away with sweeping, nor has it a stick to it to break over the heads of refractory members of the household, but then it operates in other respects to compensate for these drawbacks. It moves upon wheels, and is turned with a crank. It takes up the dust by a cylinder brush and deposits it in a drawer underneath. When it is remembered that the dust flying about a room is very deleterious to the health as well as injurious to the furniture of a household, this novel process of suppressing it will be recognized as highly beneficial. Housewives need no longer enquire their heads in a pocket handkerchief or night-cap—this machine will do away with the use of both.

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

But one of the most interesting objects to be seen is Parsons' Warbling Piano. We all remember the sensation created by the Zolian Attachment of Coleman. But this Warbling Piano is destined to create a more intense excitement. What the miraculous voice of Jenny Lind was to the enchantment of the human organ of sound, this Piano of

Parsons' is to the melodious power of all instrumental music. It is something marvelously novel and yet charmingly simple. Such an instrument, under the inspiring touch of Carl Wells or Gottschalk, would perpetuate forever in melody the divine warbling vocalization of Jenny Lind.

The sewing machine has ceased to attract in point of novelty, but it will always continue to interest in respect of utility. There is no heart in iron, but then in those ponderous instruments there is more feeling for the poor sewing woman than is discovered in the tiny point of a needle. The iron penetrating the soul is not an exaggerated comparison to the needle of steel in the hands of a hard-working needle woman. But to look at the rapid operation of this sewing machine of Singer, and the cheerful countenances of the young girls who are working it, humanity and utility join their sacred hands in union, and the heavy heart of old beads no longer in despair, but bounds with joy.

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:—

"Every engineer will be held accountable for running off at a switch at any station where his train stops, but will not be held responsible for running off at a switch at a station where his train does not stop."

It was against this same rule that the engineers struck in June, 1854. But on this occasion less inconvenience resulted to the traveling public than on that, because the Company, in anticipation of the strike, had secured the services of other competent engineers, and had placed a strong police force at all the principal stations on the line, in readiness to repel any violence which might be offered by the striking engineers to those who could be prevailed upon to run the engines, and to protect the mails and freight, in case any necessity arose for such interference.

At Jersey City, Paterson, and so on westward to Dunkirk, there were sheriff's posses of six to twelve men each to protect the Company, and United States Marshals' Deputies to care for the transport of the mails. By this arrangement the Company was enabled to run all of the principal trains in good time. In some cases the engines were saluted with volleys of stones, but no great damage was done.

DEATHS OF DISTINGUISHED MECHANICS.—A number of persons distinguished for the aid they have afforded to the material progress of the world, have died within a few weeks past. The funeral of the lamented George Steers of this city, the great American shipwright, who has said little but done much toward improvement in Naval and Marine construction, was attended by a very large concourse, including the shipwrights in a body, and also the Masons, of which Order he was a member. N. J. Wyeth of Boston, immortalized by his practical improvements in cutting and securing ice for Summer use, is another whose recent death may be alluded to in this connection. Paul Stillman, who for many years has had charge of the manufacture of steam-gauges and engine indicators at the Novelty Iron Works of this city, and under whose care these latter instruments have risen to such perfection that the English cannot be named in comparison, died on the 11th of September. James Brennan, the English engineer who got the steamer Great Britain afloat with such success after her wreck in Dundrum Bay, and John Ross, the venerable arctic navigator, whose name figured by the side of vessels and icebergs in our earliest geography lessons, are among the names of those lately deceased brought by the late arrivals.

A CURIOUS CASE.—There was a strange case in law decided by the Surrogate of New York, A. W. Bradford, a few days ago. Henry Eagle, at his decease, willed to his son William certain property, providing said son, who had been away and not heard from for five or six years, was then living. Seven years have elapsed since William Eagle was heard of, the law considers him dead. William, before going away, bequeathed all his property to a brother. This brother now claims the bequest made to William by his father. If William was alive at the time his father made the will, of course his heir or brother has a legal claim to the property bequeathed, but not if he was dead. The law considers the absentee dead at the end of seven years; but does it hold him to be alive till the end of that time? The Surrogate decided that the law assumes him to be living until the last day of the seven years has elapsed, and that it requires positive evidence to establish his death before that time.

SUMMARY.

The Anti-Slavery Standard is out against Mr. Banks' Wall street speech, and the Republican Party, as its views and purposes are therein represented. It complains that the Republicans do not propose to abolish Slavery, to repeal the Fugitive Slave law, nor even to resist the admission of any more Slave States into the Union. It is inclined to doubt whether the moral weight and strength of the Anti-Slavery movement is so boundless that we can afford to squander it in a movement of the possible character of which Mr. Banks has thus forwarded us.

General Lane of Kansas has sent a challenge of a rather remarkable character to the Goliath of Slaveryocracy, to meet him in single combat, with a hundred followers on each side, and settle the Kansas difficulties by a free fight, and so put an end, once for all, to the matter; the question of Slavery or Freedom for the new State to be determined by the issue of the combat.

Among the passengers recently arrived in New York by the steamer Baltic is Miss Dix, who has traveled extensively through Great Britain, and nearly every country in Europe, investigating the various institutions for the insane, to the amelioration of whose condition she has devoted many years.

The managers of the Agricultural Fair, to be held at Charleston, Ill., announce that they will present, as a premium to the ugliest man in that or adjoining States, a ten-dollar mirror. The premium is to be adjudged by a committee of ladies.

Mr. William Franklin, of 120 Chapel-st., New Haven, Conn., has written and published a book giving the history of Building Associations, and the condition of those in existence. Mr. Franklin states that "over twelve millions of dollars of stock, and three millions of deposits, are involved in about fifty institutions in Connecticut; and in New York and Massachusetts stock has been issued, which, if allowed to mature, will amount to at least Sixty Millions. [In the city and vicinity of New York alone, there are one hundred and twenty-four institutions; and in Boston, from fifteen to twenty-five.] The amount involved in the three States, then, is over seventy millions, and probably exceeds one hundred millions."

A letter to the St. Louis Republican, dated Leocompton, Kansas, the 26th of September, gives the following cheering intelligence. "The armed bands that have been ranging 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-slavery agitators. Gov. Geary has appointed Col. Titus to form a volunteer battalion to preserve the peace in the neighborhood of Leocompton, and he has awarded the same duty to Capt. Walker in the vicinity of Lawrence."

The French railroads are managed well. On one railroad line, two hundred and forty trains pass a certain bridge every day, and no collision. The roads are well built. They cost high, compared with ours—but what would ours cost, if made as good as these? The stone-masonry, the grading, the ballasting, the sodding of the slopes, the depots, the station-houses, the cars, the order and the preciseness, are all models which we shall follow eventually. No conductor can cheat there; no collecting in cars; no confusion on getting in; their tunnels are excellent, and their street crossings admirable.

A correspondent, in a business letter to the 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 in that disease. The mode of preparation is simply to boil it in new milk, and drink plentifully of the decoction."

President Monroe died at the residence of his son-in-law in New York, in 1831, and was buried in a cemetery in Second street. There is not even a headstone erected to his memory. But upon a simple slab of marble, that lies flat, some two feet square, upon the earth, and is almost covered with grass, is the following inscription:—"James Monroe, Robert Tiltonson. Vault No. 147." This is all there is to indicate the resting place of an ex-President of the United States.

Rev. J. J. Waterman, of Galena, Ill., has received a unanimous call to the pastoral charge of the First Congregational church of Winona, Minn. sota Territory. Winona is one of the most interesting and important places on the Upper Mississippi. A few months ago it contained only eight hundred inhabitants; now it is reported to have two thousand five hundred or three thousand souls.

Since January, 1854, some 150 American ships have visited the port of Constantinople, choice representatives of the commerce of the United States. In former years, not more than two, three, or four ships annually came here. The greater part of these have been transports, and a few laden with American merchandise for the allies or for merchants. Their appearance has made the most favorable impression on the minds of the Turks.

The expulsion of Messrs. Strickland and Upson from Mobile, by the Vigilance Committee of San Francisco, for selling incendiary publications, is still fresh in the public mind. Mr. Strickland, it appears, made a statement, for private circulation, soon after his arrival at the North. According to his account, he sold two copies of Douglass' "My Bondage and My Freedom," and one copy of the "Autographs of Freedom," to three gentlemen who formed a part of the Vigilance Committee.

Rev. J. C. R. Lyton, under the date of Sept. 11th, thus writes from the Montpelier mission Indiana: "In mid-summer the Lord has poured out his Spirit upon us. At a meeting held at Greene's school house twenty three joined the Church; twenty eight have joined since my last notice, making, in all, since conference, one hundred and fifty-eight. We close our year with a good interest in this work."

The Chicago Democratic Press says: The Rev. Mr. Van Meter arrived at Freeport on Tuesday last, with a few children intrusted to his care by the Children's Aid Society of New York, for whom he was seeking homes. 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 £500 to the authorities of Liberia, toward the purchase of the Gallinas Territory, and more recently gave £200 as the basis of a copper currency for the Republic. He was the brother of the late Joseph John Gurney and of Mrs. Elizabeth Fry, and was like-minded with them. It is believed that Mr. Gurney has expended little less than the incredible sum of \$100,000 a year in works of benevolence and mercy.

The Petersburg (Va.) Express commends the President's rejection of Rowers' statue of "America," (a woman trampling on a broken chain,) because it would be "typical of the Anti-Slavery fury of the North." Were such a statue erected in our Capital, says the Express, the nigger-worshippers of New England would never be done with allusions to it as a satire upon Slavery.

A lady living at the Minot House, in Co-hasset, Conn., recently swam a mile to a rock in that vicinity, took a brief rest, and then swam back to the shore. She was not much fatigued, the narrator tells us, and he says she can perform the feat again and again without any difficulty or distress.

An elk with large branching horns, harnessed to a buggy and driven through the streets of St. Paul, Minnesota, one day last week, created some excitement among the denizens of that place. He was well broke, and distanced the "fast horses" with ease.

The Boston Journal says that Jotham Stearns has upon the stocks at Chelsea, a schooner, built for the Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. She is to be called the Morning Star, and will be engaged in carrying supplies and missionaries to the islands in the Pacific ocean. Her frame is already up, and it is expected she will be completed in time to double Cape Horn in January.

A dispatch dated Keeseville, N. Y., Wednesday, 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 Kingland's nail factory and shop are now falling. The upper bridge is going, and the stone arch bridge is expected to fall. The lower rolling mills and the forge and coal houses are destroyed.

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 redeemed from Slavery by the eloquent and gifted Sumner was at the meeting at Littleton, on the 10th ult., and was there introduced to the vast assembly by the Hon. Mason W. Tappan, M. C. She is as beautiful a child as can be found anywhere, without a suspicion of African blood in her veins, or the slightest mark of the odious institution.

The Vicar General and Administrator of the Diocese of San Salvador, addresses a circular to his curates, in which, after declaring William Walker the enemy of the Catholic Church, for which he intends to substitute Protestantism, he calls upon the priests to be watchful against the enemy, and to prepare a vigorous resistance.

It is reported from Washington, that the administration will shortly make a demand upon New Grenada for full and ample satisfaction 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 Convention to day nominated the following ticket for Electors: Edwin W. Lawton of Newport, Isaac Saunders of Scituate, Wm. P. Bulock of Providence, William D. Brayton of Warwick. The American Convention nominated the same ticket.

Messrs. Simeon and Warren Leland, proprietors of the Metropolitan Hotel, Broadway, N. Y., were recently arrested, on an affidavit charging the accused parties with having purchased of Mr. Culver \$15,000 worth of bonds, and paying for them in Valley Bank money only two days before the same ticket.

In consequence of representations made by Mr. John L. O'Sullivan, United States Minister at Lisbon, the Portuguese Consuls at New York and Baltimore have been notified that their functions are, for the present, suspended. The slave traffic carried on so extensively in New York and Baltimore is said to be the immediate cause of this movement.

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

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 rats, and he thinks that they may sell.

It is said that Barum has asked the opinion of M. Vattemare at Paris whether his autobiography would damage the speculation of exhibiting Tom Thum in France. Vattemare replied no, but quite the contrary, 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 fanaticism in Kansas, by saying:—"Sixty fanatics 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 been butchered, and much can never be made public."

A mass meeting of some 6,000 or 8,000 of the yeomanry of Allegany Co., N. Y., and parts of Northern Pennsylvania, was held in Wellsville on the 24th Sept. Addresses were delivered by Messrs. 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. Governor, Lyman Odell of Livingston; A. H. Prescott was nominated for Canal Commissioner.

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 still in existence, on which are marks and alterations in his own hand.

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.

Rev. S. Thurston, of Searesport, has declined the honorary degree of D. D. conferred on him by Waterville College. He wholly disapproves of the practice, as fostering "the spirit of vain ambition."

The Salem (N. J.) Gazette says that potato rot prevails extensively in some parts of Essex county. In Boxford it is doing much damage, and about Newbury it is still more destructive.

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 was a shocking one.

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 deposited 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 instant.

The President has fixed the two new Land Offices for Minnesota as follows: for the North West District at Ojibwa, and 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 hundred thousand.

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 Atlanta, in Georgia, was destroyed by fire on Friday, Sept. 26. Loss \$100,000.

New York Markets—October 6, 1856. Ashes—Pots 7 1/2; Pearls 7 7/8 to 8 1/2. Flour and Meal—Flour 6 05 to 6 75 for various grades of State, 6 25 to 6 40 for Ohio, Michigan, and Upper Lake, 7 00 to 9 00 for extra Genesee. Rye Flour 3 00 to 3 25. Corn Meal 3 55 to 3 75 for Jersey. Grain—Wheat 1 30 to 1 50 for ordinary to choice No. 1, 1 50 for good Western white, No. 1 to 2 for new. Barley 1 15 to 1 25. Oats 40 to 45c for Jersey, 44 to 46c for State, 46 to 48c for Ohio. Corn 67 to 69c for mixed, 70 to 71c for Northern and Southern yellow. Provisions—Pork 17 75 to 18 00 for prime, 20 00 for extra. Beef 6 00 to 7 00 for country prime, 8 00 to 9 25 for country mess. Lard 1 1/2 to 1 4c. Butter 16 to 20c for Ohio, 18 to 24c for common to very good. Cheese 25 to 27c for choice. Cheese 7 1/2 to 9c. Hay—75 to 87c, per 100 lbs. for local use, 68 to 70c for shipping. Tallow—13c, per lb.

MARRIED. On the 15th ult., by Eld. Thomas B. Brown, Doctor Geo. H. Taylor, of New York, to Miss Sarah Elizabeth Langworthy, daughter of John A. Langworthy, of Little Genesee, N. Y.

In Hopkinton, R. I., in the evening after the Sabbath (Sept. 27), by Eld. C. M. Lewis, Mr. David D. Fox to Miss Hannah A. Lewis, both of Norwich, Ct.

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

LETTERS. Eli Forryth, Stephen Burdick, Wm. E. Maxson, Charles M. Lewis, P. C. Knapp, H. L. Davis (have written), C. A. Bacon, J. L. Green, T. G. Bailey.

RECEIPTS. All payments for publications of the Society are acknowledged from week to week in the Recorder. Persons sending money the receipt of which is not duly acknowledged, should give us early notice of the omission.

FOR THE SABBATH RECORDER: C. F. Langworthy, Albany, N. Y. \$2 00 to vol. 12 No. 52 Lewis Lane, Cortland, Pa. 2 00 13 52 P. C. Kenyon, Canby, Pa. 2 00 15 52 John Tillinghast, Factoryville, Pa. 1 50 13 52 Joshua G. Babcock, Mouton, O. 2 00 13 52 J. L. Green, Berlin 2 00 13 33 Richard Gardner, Clear Creek 2 00 13 46 Stephen Burdick, Rochester 1 00 13 39 J. S. Rogers, Oxford 3 00 12 52 WILLIAM M. ROGERS, Treasurer.

Board Meetings. The next Quarterly Meetings of the Seventh day Baptist Missionary, Tract Publishing, and Education Societies, will be held at Plainfield, N. J., on First day, Oct. 12th, commencing at 9 o'clock A. M.

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. CLARENCE ROGERS (Late of Fulton Hotel). HENRY ZOLLNER.

Savery's Temperance Hotel AND TELEGRAPH DINING SALOON, No. 14 Beekman street, N. Y. KEPT ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN. MEALS AT ALL HOURS OF THE DAY. LODGING ROOMS, From \$2 to \$3 per Week, or 50 Cts. per Night. DELA SAWYER, Sup't. JOHN S. SAWYER, 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 commence its fourth academic year on the first Tuesday in September, at 10 o'clock A. M. The Board of Instruction have engaged the services of Miss A. E. GREEN, formerly a graduate of DePuyler, but of late of Wesleyan College, Cincinnati, Ohio. In placing this Institution under the charge of Miss Green, the Board feel confident that it will not only sustain its present energetic character, but will continue to advance as its facilities for instruction are increased.

Good board in private families can be had at the low price of \$1 75 per week, where every useful attention to the student will be given. Tuition from \$3 00 to \$5 00 per term of six weeks. D. DUNN, President. New Market, August 12, 1856.

Boarding School for Ladies and Gentlemen. The Fall Term of this school will commence on Wednesday, August 15th, under the instruction of HENRY L. JONES, A. M., Principal, and Miss JOSEPHINE WILCOX, Preceptress, assisted by a full board of competent Teachers. Those wishing to enter upon a course of mental and moral culture which will ensure a full development of the true man and the true woman, if possessed of will, here find ample facilities, and them in their aspirations. Those wishing particularly to qualify for the Profession of Teaching, will here receive especial attention, and tuition free. Candidates for this class should be present on the 28th of August. For further particulars, address Deaklyter Institute, Madison Co., N. Y. Aug. 6, 1856.

Merchants' Line Steamboats for Albany! DAILY AT 6 O'CLOCK A. M. (Sundays excepted) from the foot of Rotterdam-st., in connection with the New York Central Railroad. Passage \$5. The steamer KNICKERBOCKER, Capt. Wm. B. Nelson, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. The steamer HENRIK HUDSON, Capt. Curtis Peck, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Tickets can be had at the office of the Wharf for all stations on the N. Y. Central Railroad and the principal Cities in the Western States and Canada. Baggage checked to all points on the N. Y. Central Railroad free of charge. Freight charged at reduced rates and forwarded promptly. E. HUNY, Agent, Office on the Wharf.

Book Agents Wanted, BY STEARNS & CO., PUBLISHERS AND WHOLESALE BOOKSELLERS, Indianapolis, Indiana. We are in the very heart of the best section of the Union for the successful prosecution of the Subscription Book Trade, as testimony of which we need only refer to the number of our agents during the past year, many of whom are now in the city. Our books are of a character calculated to secure for us and our agents the highest confidence of the reading community, and we wish to engage the services of those only who will help us to sustain it. Our proximity to the great labor market, and our personal attention to the interests of our agents, and to their orders at short notice, saving them the delays and heavy expense of transportation from the eastern cities. Men of energy and business habits will find this a very worthy field for their attention. All communications promptly answered. STEARNS & CO.

The Reg. var Mail Line for Boston, VIA STONINGTON AND PROVIDENCE.—Inland Route, without detour, either by car or baggage. The steamer PLYMOUTH ROCK, Capt. Wm. C. VanDerBilt, leaves New York on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Saturday, in connection with the Stonington and Providence, and Boston and Providence Railroads, leaving New York daily, Sundays excepted, from Pier No. 2 North River, first class above Battery place, at 5 1/2 o'clock P. M., and Monday at 8 1/2 o'clock 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 Express Mail Train, several hours in advance of the other routes, and in ample time for all the early morning lines connecting North and East. Passengers that prefer to remain on board the steamer, enjoy a night's rest, and breakfast, if desired, and leave Stonington in the A. M. train, connecting at Providence with the 11 A. M. train for Boston.

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

Election Notice. STATE OF NEW YORK, SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Albany, August 19, 1856. To the Sheriff of the City and County of New York: A certificate is hereby given, that at the General Election to be held in the State on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following officers are to be elected, to wit:

A Lieutenant Governor in the place of Myron H. Clark; A Canal Commissioner in the place of Cornelius Gardner; An Inspector of State Prisons in the place of Thomas Kirkpatrick; A Clerk of the Court of Appeals in the place of Benjamin F. Harwood, deceased; All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

Thirty-five Electors of President and Vice-President 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 and County.

Also, a Representative in the said Congress for the Fifth Congressional District, composed of the Seventh and Thirteenth Wards of the said City and County; and the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards in the City of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings.

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

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

Also, a Representative in the said Congress for the Eighth Congressional District, composed of the Twelfth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first and Twenty-second Wards of the City of New York. A Mayor and City Officers to be elected: A City and County Officers to be elected: A City Judge in the place of Fernando Wood; Two Governors of the Alms House in the place of Isaac Bell, Jr., and Simon Draper; Also, Sixteen Members of Assembly for said City and County.

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next. Yours respectfully, JAMES C. WILLET, Secretary of State. 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 statute in such case made and provided, and is deemed to be a true and correct copy of the original. JAMES C. WILLET, Sheriff of the City and County of New York. All the public newspapers in the County will publish the above notice in each week until the Election, and the name of the candidate for advertising the same, who 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.

