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NEW YORK, FIFTH-DAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1856

WHOLE NO. 647.

## The Sabbath Recarder.

#### INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE ON TRANSLA-TIONS OF SCRIPTURE IN CHINA.

The following correspondence between Bro. Nathan Wardner and a member of the Episthe readers of the Recorder. The argument and spirit of Bro. Wardner will meet the approbation of all who believe in a faithful translation of God's Word, and who love his truth more than they love their ecclesiastical relations. The discussion shows what disadvantages our missionaries labor under in their efforts to teach the benighted the whole will of God. It was sent to the Board, to publish to our brethren, and we are very willing that all Christendom should road it and jauge of it in the zight of the commission given to the servants of God, to teach all nations His Will and the way of salvation.

DEAR BROTHER,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of a copy of the Acts of the Apostles my thanks. I have not read much of it vet. hnt enough to say that I like the style in genea few instances, and especially in the seventh verse of the twentieth chapter, a comment is it seems to me. will by no means warrant. I am, yours very truly, N. WARDNER.

are pleased with the style.

signate the first intelligibly, except the one we fully fixed. have adopted. By a little observation of the other places, you will see that we have not the so generally, and so distinctly taught that the slightest disposition to confound the first day and the Jewish Sabbath, and I send you our Catechism, to let you see for yourself, that we distinguish the two as carefully as you can do. I should be very glad if you can suggest any phrase that will be intelligible for the passages to which you object; and in general, for any criticisms which may occur to you.

Thear Brother,—As you have given me an opportupity, I will state a few of my principal reason for dissenting from your method of

transet. The way in which the first and eventh days of the week have been confounded in various publications circulated in China. You are probably aware, as I am, that the fourth commandment has been translated by nearly all of the important passages on that alluded to. subject in both Testaments as enjoining the lepa-nyih directly, without any distinguishing line being drawn.

Mr. McClatchie published and circulated an edition of tracts, in which he stated that the "day sanctified at the creation, and enjoined in the fourth commandment, is the le-pa-nyih." Some years ago the London Mission pubished an edition of Matthew's and John's Gos-Dr. Taylor also published and circulated a

tract teaching the same sentiment. I have before me a tract, published in 1848, by your Mission, in which it is stated, page 70, that "the seventh day is the le-pa-nyih,"

Nearly every year since I have been in China which is the le-pa-nyih," thus declaring as pos- that they attached no sacredness to it. ilirely as language will admit of, that the lepanyih is the seventh day of the fourth commandment. Of these there must have been many tens of thousands, and more likely hun- did say, and what he did not say. dreds of thousands, published in Shanghae

the author says, "This is God's fourth commandment given to men, that they should honor

I have also seen a number of others, in which

is also probable, that the number of such pub- These facts seem conclusive, that the Apostles of the first day, as rendered in all modern trans- so, and by this means substantiate what you as thus the passages rannot explain each other, lications as have fallen under my observation is were never in the habit of using them inter- lations.

been told by at least two native church mem- him. had read in books something about it, and one and vice versa. Otherwise, the Chinese reader in his possession contained a statement that would be sure to be misled. If Luke said. the Sabbath observed in Judea in the Saviour's in Acts 20: 7, that the disciples came together always been taught to believe that the le-pa- in his Gospel, that after the women had rested nyih was the seventh day of the fourth com- on the Sabbath day according to the command- mands; and therefore must beg your forbearin the Colloquial, for which please to accept | mandment, he thought this must be a misprint, | ment, they went to the sepulchre on the mornand with his pen changed it to le-pa-chih. If ing of the le-pa-nyih to embalm the body of you again on this subject at present, unless I men who have enjoyed such advantages are in- Jesus. And Matthew said also, "In the end I am very sorry to see, however, that in capable of making the proper distinctions, how of the Sabbath, as it began to dawn toward can it be expected that others will do it?

substituted for the language of the inspired come current in China for week, makes the worship day in Acts, it must mean the same in Apostle; and one also, which that passage, as first day the seventh, and Jehovah's rest day Matthew, Mark, Luke and John. For if I the sixth, thus annihilating completely the am not mistaken, translators were first led to Trusting you will accept this frank expres- names and numerical order which God has con- adopt the present rendering of the phrese in sion of my mind as proceeding from no other descended so carefully to establish and reveal. Acts by what seemed to them a necessity for than a feeling of reverence for the Word of The Chinese had no name for week, nor any so rendering it in the Gospels. Otherwise it such method of reckoning or numbering days, would probably always have been rendered as till foreigners came among them and taught it we find it in Tindale's version, "One of the to them; and the above quotations show plain- Sabbaths." If I were translating the Gospels, ly how they were taught. The Word of God or the Acts of the Apostles, in Chinese, I think DEAR BROTHER,—Thank you for your note is not responsible for this confusion, and instead I should use the term ur-sih-ih for mia toon of vesterday, in regard to our translation of of its being marred in order to accommodate | Sabbatoon, which, to my mind, is about an the Acts of the Apostles. I am glad that you it to this error, every effort should be made by exact transcript of the Apostle's language, and its friends to preserve it from such abuse, and is perfectly idiomatic, and would cut off all lia-As to the expression to which you object, it correct the error. The name Saturday has bility of confounding it with Sabbath. For is used as the nearest translation of the phrase been adopted by common usage to designate whatever day was understood to be the Sab-"first day of the week," to which we have at- the seventh day of the week; but would this bath, this expression would unmistakably point tained. If the Chinese had a term answering justify its being used as a translation for Sab- out the next day following it. It is the expresto week, the case would be very easily bath in a version of the Scriptures. It seems sion we have always used, and it is readily undisposed of. But as they have adopted the to me that it would be no more innocent to derstood by all who understand what we mean term le-pa for week, and le-pa-ih is not the first change the names or numerical arrangement of by the word Sabbath. The only difficulty is but the second day, I know of no mode to de- the days of the week which God has so care-Now, since the Chinese have been so long,

le-pa-nyih which most foreigners observe is the ur-sih-nyih of Scripture, and is the seventh day of the fourth commandment, I feel quite confident, that, take the people together, there is not one in a thousand who might read your rendering of Acts 20: 7, who would get the least idea that the le-pa-nyih there spoken of was a different day from the ur-sih-nyih spoken 16: 13: 17: 2: 18: 4, 11. The fact that the passages last cited represent the ur-sih-nyih as being regarded by the Disciples, the Jews and Gentiles alluded to, as their day of rest and religious worship, and the only day thus regarded, would make the conclusion almost inevitable to the Chinese, that this le-pa-nyih and that ur-sih-nyih were only different names for one and the same day, as they find it represented in hundreds of thousands of publications the use of the term le-pa-nyih, and widely cir- that are flooding the country, unless a comculated. It has been done by Mr. Shuck. Dr. | ment were added explaining the difference, and Medhurst, and others. I have also seen treatises even then ten to one if they would not take it on the Sabbath which contained references to for a misprint, as did the church member above

Second—I consider the term, in itself, unsuitable to be used as a translation of mia toon Sabbatoon, because the signification of the two terms does not correspond.

1st. The phrase le-pa-nyih, in itself, no more represents the first day of the week, than it does the fifteenth day of the month, or any other day. It is used by the Chinese to represent any day which is devoted to worship, by pels, in the colloquial, in which le-pa-nyih was any body, and at any time, without regard to used interchangeably with ur-sih-nyih, in ren- weeks, months, or years. There is nothing in I should think Sunday a good approximate exdering Sabbaton; which was also circulated. it expressive of numbers, either ordinal or nu-Since that I have seen other works published merical, any more than the name Sunday has; by that Mission, teaching directly that the le- | and it seems to me this latter would be as propanyih is the day enjoined in the fourth comper a word with which to render that phrase mandment, and without any distinction of the in an English version as le-pa-nyth would in a Chinese version.

2d. The use of this term represents the Apostles as asserting in effect, that the day there spoken of was statedly observed by the and the additional one, which I consider fatal, become an abettor and countenancer of what Disciples at Troas, and the Apostles, as a day that it is not in use. usually set apart by them for religious worship; whereas, he says no such thing, nor intimates have seen Calendars, which generally con- any such thing; but to many minds the contained the fourth commandment, copied with text proves most explicitly, that the very day out comment, and by its side a list of the first on which that meeting was held, Paul and his days throughout the year, and it stated over companions traveled from Troas to Mitylene, the top, that these days were "the Sabbath, a distance of sixty or seventy miles, showing

> judge of the fitness of this term for rendering | mistaken than at present exists. the Apostle's language, is to ascertain what he

1st. It seems very certain to me, that he did He designed should be proclaimed to all na-

not used by him.

not used by him. 3d. I am very doubtful also about his inthe two days were similarly confounded, and tending to say first; as mia is generally, if not le, as it means the same in both. have heard of several that. I have never seen, invariably, used by the New Testament writers think I should speak advisedly were I to say, in the sense of one; and protos is generally, if see that you confound the two days as distinct the colloquial, and the pung-lee, which is not you will find a few extracts from the writings ly on one in a hundred of the books and not invariably, used to express the sense of first. It is the colloquial and the two days, nor does it rethe sale of the sa tinction as is made in the tract, you sent me stance, I believe, has it been rendered by Engyesterday, and it is altogether supposable that lish translators in the sense of first, (and that mandment just quoted, the question is asked, was observed by the disciples at Troas as an The fact that you use one term in the gospels

but a very small part of those that have been changeably; and therefore, no circumstance, it | Second—I have seen some pretty sharp critpublished at this station, and it is not likely seems to me, could justify their being so inter- icisms from the head of your Mission on the that missionaries of other stations are less active | pretated or rendered, if it be possible to make | Delegates' version, because there was a seeming By the above facts, it seems evident, that signification, according to the usage of the words in order to adapt them to existing custhe Chinese would be liable to confound the Greek language, and what is known to be the toms and modes of speech among the Chinese; could Mission in Shanghae, is commended to two days always, unless great care was used uniform sense in which the inspired writers used and I should be very happy to see the spirit of to distinguish between them. That they do them. The same rule holds good also in re- those criticisms carried out in practice almost universally so confound them, seems too gard to Sabbatoon. The principle which would evident to be questioned. I have several times allow of this departing from the literal sense of have seen it rendered in all the Gospels in the could hardly be misunderstood by any China inquired of those who had been or were in the a word in translating, without a real necessity, colloquial, and a part of them by your Mission, man who could read. But if you do not like employ of first-day missionaries as servants and if carried out, would not leave an unmutilated and that too without the use of the term le-pa- it, then why not retain the one you have always

teachers, and some who had for a long time sentence in the Bible. And the first step being nyih, and much more literally than it could be used? been under instruction as inquirers, and in most taken, it is beyond the stretch of human for- with it; and I can see no more difficulty in so cases they seemed to have no idea that the ur | sight to see what the result may be. The devil | rendering the same phrase in Acts. sih-nyih of Scripture and the le-pa-nyih of is not dead yet, neither is his hatred to truth Shanghae were two different days. I have diminished, nor have all his servants forsaken tion is very unjust, and without foundation. I criticisms on the Delegates' version, based upon or not, as might be thought best. We give it bers, that until they learned that we kept a But whatever be the sense of mia toon Sab- feeling. I have always been particularly caredifferent day from other missionaries, and in- batoon, it should be rendered by the same ful to make all the distinctions to which you an author, without addition, diminution, or changes. quired the reason of it, they had no idea of any | words in Acts 20: 7, as it is in Matt. 28: 1, allude.

such distinction. One of them stated, that he | Mark 16: 2, Luke 24: 1, John 20: 1, 19. time, answered to le-pa-loh. But as he had on the le-pa-nyih to break bread, he said also,

the le-pa-nyih," &c.; and so with Mark and It is admitted, that the term which has be John. If mia toom Sabbatoon means ceremony that to the ear it sounds so near like the manters are widely different.

i. e. 1: 5. It seems to me that the express or first day of the week by it, I think is very sion, "Take water and perform the washing

tizen hudoti, "Immersed in water."

eye, and be of one heart and of one judgment, I am your fellow laborer. N. WARDNER.

DEAR BROTHER, Thank you for your long and elaborate expression of your views, to which I have time to reply only very briefly.

First—We do not consider ourselves at all concerned in what others may choose to publish; and as to the tract which you say was published by our mission in 1848, we know of none such, but would be glad to see the book you mention. I would suggest, however, that the parties in question may have used the term. not as a set phrase, but as meaning a day of rest. And as to any disturbing influence which such confusion of terms, in said books, may produce, as none of them are in the dialect. I cannot consider their influence as worth taking

Second-It is admitted, that le-pa-nyih does not signify "first day of the week," but it does definitely mean that by a usage now fixed and commonly understood by the Chinese at Shanghae. If there was no day for week in English pression for the same idea, being the proper signed; and I voluntarily choose that word, name of the day, instead of a description of the

Third—As to your difficulties about mia and protos, I think they will be removed by translators, and myself too, that would not so comparing St. Mark 16: 2. with 16: 9.

Fourth—I think your proposed term is liable to all the objection you may have against ours,

Finally—I would frankly say, that if you ing and this false impression. I am not rewould take the pains to explain to such persons | sponsible for what others do or say, unless I in as come to you for instruction, that the day some way give it my sanction; if so, I am. mentioned in the Scriptures as the Sabbath is And it is for this reason that I feel impelled to not the one which the whole Christian world do that which may wound the feelings of those (except yourselves) keep sacred, that we do to whom I highly esteem, and whose friendship I explain the same, and would also tell them why praise. God's revealed truth is mine as much and when the change was made, there would as any other man's, and I hope I feel as deep The first question to be settled in order to be a much greater security against their being an interest in having it preserved pure, as when

Yours very truly.

In a book published in 1846, it is stated, not say that the disciples came together on a tract which you request, which I obtained taking into account," when that term is pro-"God says, Remember the le-pa-nyth, to keep ceremony worship day to break bread, nor about three years ago at your city church, and posed for translating God's Holy Word, and them, I hope tholy," &c. In another, published the same anything of like import. Even if the day were was taken from a large pile there kept, as it in such connection as to produce such con-Jear, the author says, "After the le-pa-nyth universally understood to have been so ob- would seem, for distribution. Had I quoted founding in the minds of the readers; and much of day has been effected, as respects a large Past, early the next morning, pious women served, it would not make him say so, neither the whole phrase alluded to, it would have less, when its signification, in itself, necessarily majority in Christian nations; and of course went to the sepulchre to see Jesus." In an would it, in my estimation, justify any such read, Every the seventh day which is the le-paother, after quoting the fourth commandment, rendering of his language. I believe the Holy nyth. I left off the word every in my quotawhat He has said into something widely differfor its being done. But as I find no allusion Spirit dictated to him the precise words which tion to avoid the necessity of a paraphrase. First—A part of the works alluded to in You have frankly acknowledged that "le them, I of course cannot teach them as Bible

whether it be written in the colloquial or vung- and as His veritable words?

sense of a passage by giving them their literal departure from a literal rendering of the inspired

As to the phrase, "first day of the week." I

"Finally"—Under this head your insinua think it must have been dictated by an unkind these rules. See "VINDICATION OF COMMENTS." Yours very truly,

N. WARDNER.

DEAR BROTHER.—As your messenger was waiting impatiently for my note to you the other day. I did not answer your letter as fully as I wished and as I think the subject deance a little longer, promising not to trouble have something new to answer.

As to mia and protos. I have no difficulty. The uniform senses in which they were used by the inspired writers, as is agreed by all philologists, to my mind, fix their intended signification it the Scriptures. In regard to their use in the passages you quote. I see no necessity for departing from their primary and uniform signification; and I know of several able philologists and theologians who are of the same opinion. But even if there was such necessity in this case, would that make it allowable thus to depart, where there was no such necessity? Because a man might be justified in striking which will be deprecated by all who hold that in a transdown an enemy as the only means of saving his lation of the Inspired Word, nothing is to be altered, life, would that justify his striking down every man le met who he thought owed him an ill will, contrary to all Law and Gospel? No more do I conceive it justifiable to depart from the literal sense of a word or phrase in translating, ir any instance that would admit of a literal rendering according to the established usage of the writers and the idiom of the language to be rendered. You say le-pa-nyih definitely means first day

darin word for twenty-one, that strangers some- of the week by a usage now fixed and commontimes mistake it. But this difficulty is at once ly understood by the Chinese at Shanghae. obviated when they are written, as the charac- To most foreigners at Shanghae, it unquestionably means that: and the Chinese understand In regard to other passages, I have as yet it to mean the day that most foreigners observe; only noticed one, that I think is exceptionable, but that they commonly understand first day far from being correct. That they understand ceremony," is hardly a proper rendering of ebap- to mean the seventh day pointed out in the burth commandment, and have been thus Being confident that a day is approaching aught much more than they have to distinwhen all the servants of God shall see eve to guil it from that day, is proved by facts too clearly, it seems to me, to be questioned. It is n uncommon thing for teachers of other missonaries, and those who have got a general howledge of Scripture truths, to come to us, ad say, "Other missionaries and foreigners keer the seventh day, but you keep the sixth." "How is it that you believe in and teach the ten commandments, the fourth with the rest. and keep the sixth day for the Sabbath instead of the seventh, which that commandment enjoins and which other foreigners observe?" &c. &c. I feel quite confident that ninetvnin hundredths of the Shanghae people, who mat read your version, will understand that the day you represent by le-pa-nyih is no other that the seventh day of the fourth commandmert, and is identical with the other days which you represent by the term ur-sih-nyih. If course I do not consider you responsible for "what others may choose to publish,"

nether do I hold myself responsible. But, if others have published what I know to be untrae, and by that means have affixed a usage and signification to a word or phrase which conveys a false impression to the minds of a the inhabitants for whom a translation is deand use it in a way to give the same impres- your position. sion, when there are other terms at hand, and some that had always been used by all other mislead: it seems to me I should not only be responsible for all the false impressions my use of the term might produce, but should thereby others have done to bring about this confoundit proceeded from his unerring lips. I cannot agree with you, that the influence

which the misuse of a term has obtained in con-DEAR BROTHER.—I herewith send you the founding truth with falsehood, is not "worth

bath to the first day?

nor could it possibly confound the two days; and hence must be as far from being liable to all the objections I may have against the term fellow-servant. Yours very truly, you have adopted, as truth is from falsehood. Besides, it would be easily understood: in fact,

As a fuller expression of my views, I beg to transcribe a few rules of translation, quoted by Dr. Boone as his views: and also a few of his

"The object of interpretation is to give the sense of A version ought to be an exact image of the original or archetype, in which image nothing should be drawn either greater or less, better or worse, than the original. It should be so composed that it might be acknowledged as another original itself. It follows, that a translation should use those words, and those only, which clearly express all the meaning of the author and in the same manner as the author."

"When one cannot translate ad verbion, he must translate ad sensum. But if appropriate words, as above described, cannot be selected, on account of the difference of idiom between the two languages, which often express the same thing by words which do not correspond in their etymology or their proper signification, then we must relinquish the design of translating ad verbum, and content ourselves with merely giving the sense of the original, plainly designated."

"In very difficult and doubtful passages, a literal

translation must be given, because a version ad sensum would be assuming that one definitely understood the real meaning of the passage. This might do in a commentary, but not in a translation." (Pp. 21 and 22) "A departure from the words of the author is allowed

(says Dr. Boone) when a difference of idiom requires it; but the onus probandi lies upon the translator when ever he departs from a literal rendering; and when translating doubtful passages, where Christians bave differed, he must translate ad verbum." (P. 22.) "In the Chinese version are unwarrantable liberties

(In your version of Acts 20: 7, is there nothing altered, nothing added, nothing taken away?)

"They [the translators] were bound to put the readers of their version in the best possible position for forming an opinion for themselves on these points, not from the sense the translators give to the Apostles' words, but from the Apostles' own words." (P. 88.) "Can any uninspired man be trusted to alter God's word in this way?" (P. 42.)

"Mr. Culbertson complains that the words of Joseph, in Gen. 1: 19, 'Am I in the place of God?' are changed into 'To recompense belongs to God, does it belong to me?' The defense set up is, 'Bush remarks on this passage, These words seem to signify that God is to be regarded as the avenger of sin, &c.' The fact that a worthy commentator, who has since turned Swedenborgian, remarks that the words seem to signify so and so, justifies them, according to their principle, in writing it down in God's Holy Book, in Moses' name, that Joseph said so!!!" (Pp. 56 and 57.)

Can Dr. B. produce better authority than this for writing down in God's Holy Book. in Luke's name, that the disciples at Troas came together on a ceremony worship day to break bread? If he will apply the above rules and criticisms to your version of Acts, which has passed under his hands, and for which he is mainly responsible, it is all that I or any other honest man can desire.

Respectfully yours. N. WARDNER.

DEAR BROTHER.—I regret very much, that vou should have taken the last sentence of my note. on Friday. as you did. I did not intend to express unkind feelings, for I felt none, and still less to be unjust. I merely meant to say, that if the views of others lead to so many expressions which you thought likely to mislead. we were as fully persuaded that your views were erroneous, and that they would lead you to make mistaken (as we think) statements to the Chinese whom you may instruct. But certainly did not intend to say, much less to insinuate (which I should scorn to do about any thing. I hope) that you did so intentionally. But I cannot conceive how one holding the views you do can at the same time be teaching constantly a set of facts which condemn those part, and especially if to a large majority of views. If you are able (as you say) to inculcate the facts, I congratulate you, and think vou succeed better than most people would in

> To recur again to the translation. I will merely mention that I find, by looking at a revision we have just completed of St. Matthew. that the phrase in question has been there translated by the round-about expression chih nyih le du ih nyih, which I believe is the same formerly used in the gospels. This will show you that there was no intention of using any expression which might seem liable to objection.

Your note comes as I am writing, but I will not detain your messenger, but send again if I find occasion to remark upon it.

Yours very truly.

DEAR BROTHER.—I am happy to be assured that I was mistaken in regard to the paragraph alluded to in your note, and have now to apologize for doing you injustice. As to the "facts" alluded to, which you think

prove me inconsistent. I know of none, divinely attested, which conflict with my views or practiee. If I did, I should at once conform to names, and encouraging them by holding out

It is, however, a notorious fact, that a change ent, or, even if the difference be ever so small. to any such thing in the Bible, as sanctioning which is the lepa nyile" tions and in all languages, leaving each individing speaking of God's giving the Israelites and in the save "multiple save "multipl the term alluded to was used as a "set phrase," which you contend is the meaning of the pas-or, "as meaning a day of rest," is all the same sage. This is acknowledging that such a use You of course think differently, or you would as probable signs of final and total ruin. he says, "The people inquired of Moses why it 2d Neither do I understand the Apostle to in its influence in confounding the first and of it makes God say what He never did say, not practice and teach differently. We must Moses said, "Because to morrow is the say first day of the week, as the word day is seventh days, and in misleading the Chinese. And are you determined to make Him say so, therefore, agree to differ, if we cannot, after And I can see no difference in this respect and then give it to the Chinese in His NAME, proper efforts, agree to agree. Agreeable to Apostolic injunction, however, which requires blessedness realized without looking to further Here is a term that has always been in use us to "prove all things," I send you the accomends; it is itself its best end, and they do but

have put forth in your Catechism, that Jesus and the one in Acts cannot explain itself. If gave His apostles authority to change the Sab- your object were to mislead the Chinese reader, I know of no way that I think you could more The term ur-sih-ih, which I proposed, would effectually accomplish it than by the course you put no such language into the apostle's mouth, have pursued. But I have nothing to do with your motives. It is your translation that I criticise. God is your judge, and I am your N. WARDNER.

### WORKING CHURCH MEMBERS.

Mr. Thomas Thompson, of London, has appealed to Rev. James Sherman, pastor of Surry Chapel, to train his 1.400 church members to enter on the work of saving souls, in behalf of 100,000 immortal beings who are perishing for lack of knowledge, within a circuit of one mile from the chapel where they worship and commune. He instances these examples:
"Of the late venerable Dr. Waugh, it is

said that he never admitted a member without inquiring what he could do for the church, for society, and for the world; and during a tour for promoting the missionary juvenile movement with my esteemed friend, Rev. Robert Philip, a Welsh minister, told us, in reply to our question how he obtained sufficient teachers for his large Sunday-School : O. we make it a church matter, and we only admit members on the condition that they labor with us in the Sunday-School especially; and if they are absent from their duties for two or three weeks, we suspend them from the ordinances till they give us satisfaction."

The above, which we clip from an exchange paper, gives the clue to the prosperity of some churches over others. The pastor of one of the most flourishing churches in the United States. once remarked in reply to a question which we had propounded to him, as to the cause of his great success, that it lay in his ability to set all of his church members to work, doing something for upbuilding the church and the salvation of sinners. After spending a few weeks among his people, we were satisfied that he had given us the true solution of his success. A working membership is just as essential to the upbuilding of a church, as is a working ministry. Whether the officers of the church are authorized to prescribe any particular kind of labor as a condition of membership, is very doubtful; but that they have a right to demand in the name of Christ, that each one that is admitted to his church shall do something for him, in some department of labor, is we think perfectly clear, and we should be glad to hear that more of our church sessions had taken the matter in hand, and attempted to bring their membership up to this high standard of Christian activity. The idea that ministers are to do the whole work of building up and sustaining the church, ought to be driven from the minds of the people, and each one be brought to feel his individual responsibility to labor for that end. Presbyterian.

## PRESSING TOWARD THE MARK.

"I press toward the mark, for the prize of the high calling of God in Christ Jesus."—Phillippians 2: 14. The most remarkable parts of the stadium were its entrance, middle, and extremity. The entrance was marked at first only by a line drawn on the sand, from side to side of the stadium. To prevent any unfair advantage being taken by the more vigilant or alert candidates, a cord was at length stretched in front of the horses or men that were to run; and sometimes the space was railed in with wood. The opening of this barrier was the signal for the racers to start. The middle of the stadium was remarkable only by the circumstance of having the prizes allotted to the victors set up there. From this custom Chrysostom draws a fine comparison. "As the judges, in the races and other games, expose in the midst of the stadium, to the view of the champions, the crowns which they were to receive: in like manner, the Lord by the mouth of his prophets, has placed the prizes in the midst of the course. which he designs for those who have the courage to contend for them."

At the extremity of the stadium was a goal. where foot-races ended; but in those of chariots and horses, they were to run several times round it without stopping, and afterward conclude the race, by regaining the other extremity of the lists from whence they started. It is therefore to the foot-race the Apostle alludes. when he speaks of the race set before the Christian, which was a straight course, to be run only once, and not, as in the other, several times without stopping.

According to some writers, it was at the goal, and not in the middle of the course, that the prizes were exhibited, and they were placed in a very conspicuous situation, that the competitors might be animated by having them always in their sight. This accords with the view which the Apostle gives of the Christian life: # Brethren I count not myself to have apprehended; but this one thing I do. forget. ting those things which are behind, and reaching forth unto those things which are before. I press toward the mark for the prize of the high calling of God in Christ Jesus." L'Enfant thinks the Apostle here compares our Lord to those who stood at the elevated place at the end of the course, calling the racers by their the crown, to exert themselves with vigor.

FEARFUL SIGNS.—To be insensible under udgments, to be hardened by instruction, to be devoted to the appetites, to rest in our own righteousness, to glory in our shame, to oppose the conversion of men to God, to sport with Scripture, to revile goodness, and to slander

It is a low view of knowledge, to make it an instrument to an end; knowledge of what is true and excellent is a substantive good, a In the tract you sent me the other day, I for rendering that phrase into Chinese, both in panying "Vindicator" in which on page 1, see that you confound the two days as distinct the colloquial and the vung-lee, which is not you will find a few extracts from the writings raining things below itself or see ought in it. gaining things below itself, or see ought in it. but the body and glory of an unchanging good.

Never consider yourself dressed except you much more pains would be taken to bring those with very doubtful propriety,) except when to translate mia toon Sabbatoon, and another cation, the royal robe of Christ's righteousness, other term in its stead, that will make Him say too, the very way to confound the two days; versation. have on the white garment of inward sanctifi-

# The Sabbath Recarder. New York, November 13, 1856.

Editors-GEO. B. UTTER & THOMAS B. BROWN (T. B. B JAMES BAILEY, T E BABCOCK, J M. ALLEN, LUCIUS CRANDALL, A B. BURDICK, GEO. R. WHEELER, S. S. GRISWOLD, British Correspondent-JAMES A. BEGG.

#### THE WORK OF THE CHURCH.

It is a matter of great importance, that the

divine design of church organization be well

understood by all the membership, and that

every one who makes a public profession

should be well instructed in that design. It is

to be feared that multitudes, who join churches,

and stand as members, have either lost sight

of or never entertained the right idea on this for a beginning, and has shown that the elesubject. If we understand it, the great intenments of strength and success are in it. In truths He taught them. Hence the requisition mont's majority over Buchanan was about 75,of the use of the talents entrusted to their care 1000, and over Fillmore 130,000. The Gov-Hence many of the parables He delivered ernors of all of the North-Western States, Hence the last commission after His resurrec- except Indiana, it is said, will be Republicans were scattered by persecution, they conveyed trouble in Kansas. gospel truth wherever they went, and from the churches which were permitted to remain undisturbed, the Word of the Lord was sounded | conceded; but at the time of writing this (Secout in all the surrounding region. The church ond-day morning) there is thought to be a bare is the great depository of light and truth—the possibility that the election may be thrown light of the world—a city set on a hill, which into the House of Representatives. cannot be hid. It is a grand mistake that the electoral vote stands as follows: work of evangelizing the world belongs exclusively, or nearly so, to ministers. It is true, much devolves on them; and they have a part to perform in this noble enterprise which does not belong to the common membership. It may be true, also, in some measure, that the ministry are at fault for not instructing the people of their charge properly on this subject, and not pressing the claims of a perishing world on their attention. It may be, that ministers have studied elocution and popularity. and to please the tastes of their congregations more than the commission of their risen Lord; and hence the people have lost sight of it too. Maryland After all, however, there stands the commission, unaltered and unrevoked. There stands, too, the example of primitive churches, to be followed by all succeding churches unto the end of time, or so long as there is an unconverted sinner in the world. The little effect produced on a degenerate world by the church of Christ, is a matter of grief to all who love the souls of men, and long for their salvation. We would not intimate for a moment, that no good is done in the world by that spiritual organization, for we believe it is the greatest blessing in this country, and in every other where it is established, as it originates and gives impulse to every improvement. The first great effect contemplated by its author, and entertained by the churches, is not produced to the same extent as we are warranted to expect. Is the fault to be charged on the divine Spirit for suspending his operations? or to divine sovereignty? or to some radical defect in the churches themselves? We answer. Most likely to the latter. Is the ministry evangelical enough? or plain, and primitive enough? Are the solemn verities of a future hell, heaven, and judgment, presented to the people with as much energy, and fidelity, and warm benevolence, as the Apostles presented them? Is the doctrine of the Cross held up in the same way as Peter did, when he drew such a striking picture of a dying Saviour, and brought the charge of murdering the Lord of glory upon assembled multitudes? Are the efforts of ministers and active members encouraged by the sympathies, prayers, and co-operation of the churches, as was the case in primitive Alas! we build fine houses of worship, sit in fine pews, dressed in fine clothes, listen to fine preaching and fine music, but where is the simplicity, spirituality, and generosity of Christianity? The work of the church must be done; for who else will or can do it? She must awake to her duty, imposed on her by her Lord. She must give herself to the work of evangelization. She must assail the divine throne, to obtain wisdom and strength, and give the success. There is no backing out in this enterprise. Every member of the church is called to work in some department or other. Every new convert, young or old, rich or poor, let his talents be what they may, must be made to understand the post allotted him by the Master of all. We must, as Christians ought, give up debates on speculative subjects -yea, as Paul says, leave the first principles. and go on to more weighty matters, and towards perfection of character, attainments, and usefulness. If the church becomes strong and effective, it must be by maintaining the truth in its membership and ministry: and the truth entrusted to her care must be kept pure. and circulated in the world by her life and labors. doctrine and cavillers at the truth, thus losing eventually, if they repent not, lose their iden- sion, tity. We have most certainly something of Under these resolutions, the Rev. Dr. Winsweak minds, and unfit them for important children. duties. Men are perishing around us in their sins, darkness, misery, and ruin, the fruit of know that the Batticotta Seminary has been the gospel may be seen far and wide, and there may soon be re-opened on such a plan as may is no remedy but what is deposited in the accord with the views of the mission and with church of Christ a remedy to be made known Whereas, The American Board of Commisour immediate neighborhoods men require our tical body labors. The various societies formed have to be labors and our profession of dition, and punishing him severely when he relies to act in accordance with their directions dollars.

| by conversion, and not otherwise, members of every day the least change in his physical con- in New Orleans, as completed, but, says the least change in his physical con- in New Orleans, as completed, but, says the least change in his physical con- in New Orleans, as completed, but, says the least change in his physical con- in New Orleans, as completed, but, says the least change in his physical con- in New Orleans, as completed, but, says the least change in his physical con- in New Orleans, as completed, but, says the least change in his physical con- in New Orleans, as completed, but, says the least change in his physical con- in New Orleans, as completed, but, says the least change in his physical con- in New Orleans, as completed, but, says the least change in his physical con- in New Orleans, as completed, but, says the least change in his physical con- in New Orleans, as completed, but, says the least change in his physical con- in New Orleans, as completed, but, says the least change in his physical con- in New Orleans, as completed, but, says the least change in his physical con- in New Orleans, as completed, but, says the least change in his physical con- in New Orleans, as completed, but, says the least change in his physical con- in New Orleans, says the least change in his physical con- in New Orleans, says the least change in his physical con- in New Orleans, says the least change in his physical charge in his p

influence—the missionary cause, at home and abroad, must be sustained, and missionaries from our families and our churches must be raised up and sent out with the same commission as the first evangelizers of the world re- labor shall be performed, the persons and inceived. To do all that the Saviour requires strumentalities to be employed, and to distribute may be attended with sacrifices and self-denial. funds.) But we must do our Master's will, at whatever cost. "Work while it is called to-day, for the night cometh when no man can work."

GEORGE R. WHEELER.

### THE ELECTION

One of the most exciting elections ever held in this country is over, and every body appears to be glad of it. The result is not what the friends of freedom desired, but what many of such forms of organization as they may prefer. them expected. Although Fremont is not elected, the Republican party has done nobly tion on the part of the Head of the Church was most of the Northern States, the Republicans the evangelization of the world. Hence the elected their Presidential and State tickets by Presbyterain Church, and one from the Re-Saviour sent out his disciples to propagate the large majorities. In New York State, Fre- formed Dutch Church, whose expenses in attion. The first churches formed were truly after the 1st of January next—an important missionary in their character. When they result in view of the possibility of further desirable to send deputations to the various

> For four or five days after the 4th of No-The

For Buchanan:		For Fremont:
New Jersey	7.	Maine
Pennsylvania	27	New Hampshire
Indiana	13	Massachusetts
<sup>4</sup> Virginia	15	Rhode Island
North Carolina		
South Carolina	8	Vermont
Alabama	.9	New York
Mississippi	7	Ohio
Missouri	9	Michigan
Delaware	3	Wisconsin
Georgia	10	Iowa
Texas	4	
Arkansas	4	land
Florida	3	Doubtful:
Kentucky	12	Louisiana
	<u> </u>	Tennessee
	141.	Illinois
For Ellmon.	:	California

choice is 149. If, as some think, Louisiana has gone for Buchanan. Tennessee for Fillmore, and Illinois for Fremont, Buchanan will lack two votes, and the question whether the election shall go into the House will turn upon California. The probability is, however, that Buchanan is elected by the people.

Since the election is over, various rumors are afloat in relation to the future course of Mr. Buchanan, the most important of which is, that he will go for making Kansas a Free State.

The vote for Congressmen in the State of New York was strongly Republican. Indeed, nearly every Republican candidate outside of New York City and Brooklyn was elected. New York City, the Republican candidates for Congress were all defeated, including, we are sorry to say, our friend Mr. T. B. Stillman.

We have seen several reports of votes in towns peopled chiefly by Seventh-day Baptists, and notice that they are largely Republican. In Alfred, N. Y., for instance, the electoral vote stood 43 American, 45 Democratic, and 300 Republican. In other towns, similarly peopled, the relative strength of the different parties is much the same.

## THE AMERICAN BOARD.

The forty-seventh anniversary of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions was held at Newark. N. J., week before last. It was largely attended, places of entertainment having been assigned to nearly two thousand guests in Newark, while hundreds of others lodged in New York. Of the annual reports presented to the Board we have already given an abstract. There was no subject of special interest discussed during the meeting. On Third-day, the usual day of convening, the Board did nothing more than to organize in the afternoon, and adjourn to a sermon in the evening. On Fourth-day, the Report of the Special Committee of Thirteen on the Deputation—the chief and the only prominent feature of the meeting—occupied the entire day in the reading. The discussion on it was brief, for the report was its own argument, and needed but little debate; it was adopted with amendmendment, on the following morning. Fifth-day afternoon the communion of Lord's Supper was celebrated. In the evening the finances of the Board were considered. And the morning of the next day witnessed the closing scenes and final adjournment. The following resolutions, appended to the Report of the Special Committee, were adopted by the Board :-1. Resolved. That the oral utterance of the Gospel in public and private, is the chief instru-

mentality for the conversion of the world.

2. Resolved, That education and the press No wonder if churches, becoming corrupt in are to be employed as auxiliary agencies, in forms and methods, and in a relative proportion to the chief instrumentality, to be determined their vitality and activity, should dwindle, and by the circumstances of each particular mis-

greater moment to carry out than debates on low gave an explanation of the views of Jaffna the topics which have plagued the churches of mission, and contended for the privilege of chiefly instrumental in bringing about this unlate, and which are of no use, except to be wilder educating in the English language, and of exhappy state of things?

3. Resolved. That the Board are glad to unbelief; and a destitution of the truths of only temporarily closed, and that they trust it do not escape the poisonous effect of the imthe principles of the preceding resolutions.

and published as far as the curse is found. In sioners for Foreign Missions is not an ecclesias-

of a mission established by this Board, and regarded simply as such, (whether composed wholly of ordained ministers or of ministers and laymen,) is to decide upon the places where

6. Resolved. That on the whole subject of ecclesiastical relations and organizations, the principle of the Board is that of entire nonintervention on the part of the Board and its officers; that missioneries are free to organize the health of children as a moderately coarse themselves into, or connect themselves with, diet, as may be seen in comparing the children such ecclesiastical bodies or churches as they may choose either on missionary ground or in this country, and in organizing churches, provided the principles held in common by the constituencies of this Board be not violated, the persons to be thus organized are to adopt into their diet I think that the tendency of

7. Resolved, That for the purpose of carry ing out in the Prudential Committee the just and salutary principle of representation, with respect to the denominations by which the Board is mainly sustained, that two members of the Committee be annually elected from the tending the business-meetings shall be paid by the Prudential Committee; it being understood that a quorum for the transaction of business application of such knowledge in the training be, as heretofore, a majority of the members of the young under their care, remembering resident in Boston and its vicinity.

8. Resolved, That it is proper and may b missionary stations, for the purpose of obtaining life. information in regard to them; but that it would be inexpedient for such deputations to vember, Buchanan's election by the people was have power to originate or make important changes in mission policy, without the express instructions of the Prudential Committee. This power should only be exercised in such cases as do not militate against or conflict with the action of the Board.

9. Resolved. That this Board deems it inex- is not the only means. These exchanges may pedient to receive grants in aid from Govern- be effected by a system of barter. Trading by ment by the missions, when such appropriations are accompanied by certain conditions which may lead to embarrassment in the practical strictly on the system of exchanging values, working of the system.

the Eastern missions have performed a great money, when it can be commanded without and needful work, have discharged their high trust as faithful and devoted men, and should receive the cordial thanks of this Board, and advantageous. The farmer who purchases that we may confidently hope, that a new spirit his store goods to be paid for in produce, may pervade and animate our missions abroad, usually pays something more for them, and has and a strong missionary impulse be given to our a more limited opportunity of selection, than churches, by this labor of love.

### PRIMARY EDUCATION.

"A sound mind in a sound body," is a valuable maxim, if indeed there is not an inconsist of the way of running in debt for their ordinary ency in the idea of a sound mind in an unsound body. If we admit that a sound mind may they have received it, of eating their produce inhabit a constitutionally diseased body, or a body enfeebled by injudicious training, it is yet certain, that it will be deprived of half that power and capability for usefulness which it might possess in a healthy one. It is not my purpose here to enter into the

particulars of the physical training which children should have. One short article would in no wise be sufficient for such a purpose. It is the province of the Physiologist to disseminate a knowledge of the laws of health; and I am glad that such knowledge is now within the reach of all. My object is to notice a few of the errors into which parents and guardians fall in the management of children, and to call attention to the fact that they are responsible for all the evil results which grow out of such

So evident, upon the least reflection, is the importance of a healthy development of the body, that it would seem that not a word need be said upon the subject, were it not that we constantly see the sad effects of neglect in this department of education. We see children growing up around us with constitutions very poorly qualified to perform the stern duties of life. or to endure its numerous trials. Especially is this the case with girls. Boys are favored with more exercise in the open air; and conse quently are more robust than girls. Girls not being called upon to labor in the field, and being taught that it is unladvlike to "romp' out of doors—as many speak of out-of-door play -have no alternative but to submit to a fate which is to deprive them forever of those blessings that accompany perfect health alone. What there is in playful and vigorous exercise out of doors that is unbecoming the character of young ladies, it is difficult to conceive. I it unladylike to inhale the pure air of Heaven which exhilarates the spirits, gives life to the blood, and sends to the cheek the rosy hue of health? Is it unladylike to make a free and vigorous use of those limbs which were given for no other purpose but to be used, and which can acquire strength of muscle and symmetry of form in no other way? If not, why confine them in the tainted atmosphere of the kitchen and the parlor, and deprive them of healthful exercise in the open air? Such a policy is not merely foolish and cruel—it is a murderous policy; for premature death, or lingering disease, is the legitimate result of such a policy. It is not necessary here to bring proof of the truth of this statement. It is too painfully churches, which cannot fail soon to attract manifest that indifferent health, to say the least, among those who arrive to the period of womanhood, is the general rule, and that robust women are the exceptions. And who, that understands the vital importance of pure air and healthful exercise in the development of the body and the preservation of health, can doubt for a moment that the want of these is

exercise in the open air than girls, and consequently are more healthy than they. But boys construction of these apartments. When will society heed this call? Do not people in this

often are three or four children crowded into a small room to remain eight or nine hours, without the opening of a door or window to admit wholesome air! Sleeping rooms especially ought to have provision for perfect ventilation

The matter of diet requires much greater at tention on the part of parents than is generally given to it. A rich diet is not so favorable to diet, as may be seen in comparing the children of the middling poor with those of the rich, whose fare is sumptuous. Hot food and hot am heart-sick, and home-sick. I have a perdrinks are very deleterious to the health of the stomach, and should not be allowed to enter tea and coffee, when used by children, is to create an appetite for stronger stimulants. by destroying the healthy condition of the mucus membrane of the mouth and stomach. But I will not enlarge upon this subject. In short, parents should avail themselves of all the knowledge of the physical laws that relate to the development of the body which comes within their reach, and should make a practical that without a good physical constitution, their

Intellectual training will be considered in our next article.

"PAY AS YOU GO."

Although ready money is the very best tool of trade, or instrumentality for effecting the exchanging of the different items of wealth, it barter is paying as you go, when it is conducted and not upon credit, to be paid at a future 10. Resolved, That the late deputation to time, in some valuable commodity. Ready too great a sacrifice, is much more convenient he who buys for cash. Still, barter is frequently very convenient—sometimes a necessity.

> The main idea that we have sought to convey is, that farmers, mechanics, and trial classes, should, as far as they can, get out consumption—of consuming their income before before it is raised. They should strive to get forward to that point where they can pay for what they buy at the time, either in cash or in some ther valuable. They should also strive to get into the way of disposing of the product of ther exertions for cash, or for something of real value, and not for promises. They would find hany advantages in this system. They would find it a saving of money, a saving of time, troule, annoyances, and vexations. They

would find it eminently conducive to their solid Tosperity, and to the moral peace and safety themselves, their families, and the communw in which they reside.

It may be observed, that these remarks have en addressed to certain classes of the comunity, and that they refer mainly to a certain ind of business affairs. They have been adressed mainly to the industrial and producing asses, and they refer mainly to the producon, exchanging, and consumption, which is cessary for the subsistance of themselves and milies. We have aimed, not so much to preint new views, as to call attention to old ones, nat are generally-indeed, almost universally admitted to be true and useful. It is often the case that after a truth is acknowledged takes a long time, and a great deal of patient and persevering labor, to reduce it to practice. At the battle of Waterloo, it is said, it took eight hundred balls to kill a man: that is. there were that number fired for every man killed. At this rate, man is hard to kill; but harder than it sometimes is to fasten truth uson his mind, with such a force of conviction as to produce the desired change in his conduct and habits. The arrows of truth are sometimes discharged more than eight hundred times before they produce the desired result. But the reformer should not be discouraged, but continue to work on.

We have received a communication making some inquiries as to the application of the "payin a future number.

PEDOBAPTISM IN ENGLAND.—The French correspondent of the Independent refers as follows to a change of sentiment now going on in that

"Before closing this letter, allow me to re turn to France to say a fow words upon a feature of the present physiognomy of the free much attention, and perhaps cause much disturbance among evangelical Christians. I the high Western desert, allude to the spread of, I would not say Baptist, but anti-pedo-baptist opinions. In many churches there are members who decidedly Spirits.—The Dayton (Ohio) Gazette details oppose the baptism of children. Some of the

5. Resolved, That the appropriate sphere and that this impure air cannot escape from, taneous, has led, little by little, many of the RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE nor pure air gain access to, a close room? How best minds, amongst those who are opposed to an established church, to abandon the notion of infant baptism."

> A NORTHERN CLERGYMAN IN THE SOUTH. From a private letter to one of the editors of the Utica Herald, that paper extracts a few the secrets of a Christian heart in a land of Court against this act of persecution. These Slavery. He says:—

nearly a year: have a splendid church edifice, large congregation, large salary, etc.; but I fect hatred of slavery and all its influences They are all wretched degrading and damn

He proceeds to speak of certain public acts in his city during the last few weeks, which are located There are three villages lying contitoo widely known to be again told. And he

'He who says there is a Free Press or Free Speech in the Slave States is, in plain Saxon LIAR. Every Fremonter in the South marked and spotted, and twitted of Abolitionism. I have not meddled with politics in my pulpit services; but because I dared to take THE NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE, I have been Gloria Dei, which was erected in 1709, on the complained of bitterly. Oh, how I sigh for the same site as its predecessor, which was built of Free North? It is my purpose to resign my logs, and served the double purpose of a place charge this Fall, and seek a home Westward of worship and a defense against the Indians. offspring can never fully enjoy the pleasures of or Northward. I cannot, will not, tarry much Christ Church is where Washington and Franklonger in this land of bondage and

> REVIVALS.—The Central Presbyterian Richmond, Virginia, says:—

"Cheering accounts of churches revived are coming in from various quarters. A deepl interesting meeting, conducted by Mr. Smith of Charlottesville, Mr. Hodge of the Seminary, and others, has been in progress at Buckingham Court House, for nearly three weeks. When we last heard from there, a number had Massachusetts, led by Obadiah Holmes: they professed conversion, and many more were nn- were charged with gross immoralities, adjudged der deep religious impressions. A large proportion of the gentlemen who are the subjects President of Harvard College embraced the of this revival, are heads of families.

"In the churches of Cumberland, Prince Edward and Charlotte, we hear that there are priests, and Quakers, were likewise banished. most pleasing indications of revivals. Unwonted interest also prevails at Hampden Sidney College, so often blessed with copious outpourings places for curates. Out of this number, only of the Spirit of God. All through that region one offers £100 a year. There is one at £90, of country, there is a degree of religious sus- one or two at £80, and the rest rapidly fall ceptibility, and earnest attention to the preached from £70 down to £26, with a small furnished word, which excites the liveliest hope on the house where the rector is non-resident. One is part of Christians, that the churches are about unique. It offers £50, with the use of the to enjoy times of refreshing from the presence rector's furniture at a valuation of £360! An-

THE RE-OPENING OF THE SLAVE TRADE. Speaking of the decree of General Walker, reestablishing the slave institution in Nicaragua. the California Times remarks:

"For our own part we are highly pleased with the decree, for we are decidedly in favor of re-opening the slave trade in order that the price of negroes may be reduced to such figures that every industrious poor man may purchase and become a slave-holder. We regard the course pursued by General Walker as not only correct, but challenges the approval of the entire mass of people inhabiting the Southern slaves. Previous to his death he called his States, and we believe that they will sustain servants around his bed, offering all those who him in the position he has assumed. Hoping wished to be released from bondage their freeand believing that the confederacy now known soon be dissolved, we look upon this movement on their way, in company with the executor of soon be dissolved, we look upon this movement of General Walker as that of a statesman, and where they intend to make their future home we hope the day is not far distant when Central America, embracing the island of Cuba will form part of the Southern confederacy."

WEBSTER ON SLAVERY.—In a speech made b Daniel Webster at Niblo's Garden, on the 15t of March, 1847, on the annexation of Texas and the agitation of the Slavery question, he used the following language -

"On the general question of Slavery, a great part of the community is already strongly excited. The subject has not only attracted attention as a question of politics, but it has struck a deeper one ahead. It has arrested in a condition of mental derangement. the religious feeling of the country, it has taken strong hold on the consciences of men. He is a rash man, indeed, and little conversant with human nature, and especially has he an erroneous estimate of the character of the people of this country, who supposes that a feeling of this kind is to be trifled with or despised. It will assuredly cause itself to be respected. But to endeavor to coin it into silver, or restrain its free expression, to seek to compress and confine it, warm as it is, and more heated as such originated and carried out successfully a system endeavors would inevitably render it—should of open-air preaching, during the past season, this be attempted, I know nothing, even in the in the city of Lynn. This shows how much Constitution or Union itself, which might not may be done for the good of a community by be endangered by the explosion which might a strong and earnest purpose acting alone.

Crocker & Brewster, of Boston, have publish ed a new edition of the Rev. Dr. Robinson's Returning home, his loss so affected his reason as-you-go" system to the heavy transactions of Biblical Researches in Palestine, in a condensed that he was sent to the hospital at South Boscommerce, banking, &c., which we will notice form, in two volumes; with an additional supplemental volume, the fruit of a second visit to the Holy Land in 1852. Notes have been added on the position of Israel at Sinai, on Jebel Serbal, and on the Sinaitic inscriptions. just closed its sessions in Philadelphia. This Ancient Geba is now identified with Jeba; would indicate that Mr. B. is an Episcopalian, Gibeah of Benjamin is recognized at Tuleilel- and not a Presbyterian, as has been stated. Ful: while Ophrah, Ephron, and Ephraim, as being probably one and the same, are fixed at Taiyibeh. The historical evidence is also given of the identity of Eleutheropolis with Beit Jibrin; and a new marginal note enumerates the reasons for not seeking Kadesh-barnea in

BIBLICAL RESEARCHES IN PALESTINE. - Messr

STARVING TO DEATH BY DIRECTION OF THE churches of the Union do not baptize them any a very remarkable instance of monomania, been opened at Worms for the construction of more, and yet they do not ask of converts to which has just terminated in that city. in a Gothic chapel in that town in honor of Lube baptized again, nor do they make baptism a the case of the Rev. Joshua Upson, a Univer-ther, and of his protest to the Diet of Worms. condition of their taking the communion. I salist clergyman, who died recently. He has know several missionaries of the Evangelical lived in an almost skeleton condition, abstaining completed his half century in the First Con-Society who do not baptize any more children, from nourishment for fifteen, twenty, and even gregational church in that place. He is still I have said that boys are favored with more Mr. Edmond De Pressense, of Paris, does not thirty days in succession. He has maintained vigorous and active, and will preach his annipractice pedo-baptism, though his colleague in and believed that he did this under the directiversary sermon on the 12th inst. the same church, (Taitbout,) Mr. Fish, does, tion of "the spirits," who promised by this In the south of France, a regular controversy course of discipline to develop him into a more do not escape the poisonous effect of the imhas begun on the subject. Already half a
pure air of small and poorly ventilated sleeping dozen pamphlets have come out, and a big
rooms and school rooms. The welfare of children calls loudly for an improvement in the

listorical and Dozental of France, a regular controversy course of discipline to develop him into a more
has begun on the subject. Already half a
extraordinary "medium" than has hitherto
for his pastoral duties, in consequence
has begun on the subject. Already half a
extraordinary "medium" than has hitherto
for his advanced age and increasing infirmities.
He has been in the pastoral office of the Presthat hundreds of disembodied spirits were conbyterian Church for upwards of forty years. Historical, and Dogmatical, upon Infant Bap- aging him, rebuking him, prescribing what he The Christian Chronicle speaks of the noble tism. The idea that every one must become should eat, what he should say; foretelling edifice of the infant and feeble Baptist church by conversion, and not otherwise, members of every day the least change in his physical con- in New Orleans, as completed, but says there

The London Christian Times of the 10th ult., brings the gratifying intelligence of the escape of M. De Mora from the Convent of Esculapians in which he had been confined by the Inquisition He is now safe in London. The details of his escape are not yet communicated. It appears, however, that Lord Clarenwords, merely to lift the curtain and glance at don made strong representations to the Spanish representations probably led the government at Madrid to intimate to the Tribunal of the "I have preached here, in this slave city, Faith, into whose hands De Mora had been surrendered, that the prisoner should be allowed to escape from his prison and from Spain.

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The Newport Daily News of Oct. 21, says: 'The new Baptist meeting-house just completed in Clarke Village, Richmond, Rhode Island. was dedicated to the worship of God on Tues. day, the 7th Oct. The house is admirably guous. viz.: Shannock, Clarke, and Kenyon. in the central of which the building is erected. and in its vicinity there are more than one thousand inhabitants, all of whom have convenient access to it. It is neat and commodious. and is a beautiful ornament to that section of the country."

The oldest church in Philadelphia is the ing; the present comes was brought by Cap. of Budden from England free of freight, and in compliment to him rang out a joyous peal on his arrival. The "good Queen Anne" presented part of the communion service in 1708

In 1642 some Puritan preachers visited Virginia, and were ordered to leave forthwith by a proclamation of Gov Berkeley. In 1651 the Baptists first made their appearance in a nuisance, and banished the province: the new tenets, and was dismissed. In the same State, or rather Colony, Jesuits and Romish

The last number of the English Ecclesiastical Gazette contains thirty advertisements of other gives £70 in a parish of nearly 6,000where there is daily service!

Rev. I. Westcott. of Gloversville. N. Y. savs: "We baptized ten last Sunday, and five two weeks before; also four in September. Our revival of last fall and winter has not ceased. even to this time. There have been inquirers in our congregation all the time during the last twelve months. It has been a year of the right hand of the Most High. Our additions during the last twelve months amount to 180; nearly 150 by baptism."

A gentleman recently died near Staunton Va. leaving a large property and several dom. Seven chose the latter. They are now

The Rev. William B. Walker, for ninetan vears a Methodist preacher, of considerable note, in Tennessee, recently united with the Baptists. The Rev. James A. M. Latourette, for four years pastor of a Dutch Church on Staten Island, has been admitted to Episcopal orders by the Bishop of Ohio, and become rector of a Church in Columbus.

English papers announce the death of Dr. Buckland, the well-known and justly celebrated Dean of Westminster: less famed as a theologian than as a natural philosopher, he was in times past distinguished for his geological researches, but for the last six years he has been

The Church of the Epiphany, at Philadelphia, on Monday night, Nov. 3, by a vote of fifty-seven against forty-four, sustained the vestry in the rebuke given some time since to the pastor, Rev. Dudley A. Tyng, for preaching politics from the pulpit. Dr. Tyng will, therefore, resign the pastorate.

To Rev. Parsons Cooke, editor of the Puritan and Recorder. belongs the credit of having

A Boston paper states that Rev. S.G. Ricker, formerly one of our city missionaries, went to Kansas some time since with a view to settle, and was robbed of his possessions—some \$1500. ton, a raving maniac.

Hon. James Buchanan is reported to have appeared and taken his seat as a delegate to the General Episcopal Convention, which has

Louis Napoleon has positively and peremptorily ordered the prefects of France to allow, to all the Protestants in their district the free and undisturbed exercise of their religion, desiring that he may hear of no more persecution of the Protestants, and that they may never again be disturbed in their worship.

The German Journal of Frankfort states that a subscription limited to three kreutzers (about fifteen centimes) to each person, has

Rev. Noah Porter, of Farmington, Ct., has

The Rev. Dr. Hoge, of Columbus, Ohio, has retired from his pastoral duties, in consequence

le portion, sc <sup>ntly</sup> perfo**rm** ghe had alre ense and rei MIRRORS IN C igion of Jap gods, and lled sintoos. mples were , and many

what is cal rity~ There ldow, throug ice, fruit, to his coin i HE VOTING

tes.—The United Stat age, and to e, is about 5 Presidenti leaving 2; rk, ik 1852, 0,000, yet the

the vote in two-third cause or ther States SINGULAR ed Boston, jor Benjami

arnived Wheelbarro Ance of the s. The job Burbank i Fillmore Massachuser Gling his et about so oston and

Attempted Murder for Robbery near Springfield, Mass.

in extraordinary attempt was made to mur-

ner Albert G. Hall, a cattle drover and dealer.

of Berlin, N. Y., on the road between Spring-

as to be forfeited. Walker then said that he

and telegraphed to his father, who would meet

pany him thither, and particularly requested

he company of Mr. Hall. On arriving there

on the noon train. Walker made an unsuccess

fil search for his father, after which Hal

agreed to accompany him to Belchertown: and

at about 4 o'clock Walker hired a horse and

carriage, at the same time requesting Mr. Hall

to walk up to the hill, saying it would save

some expense to have it appear that but one

man went with the team. They rode up to-

ward Indian Orchard, crossing the Chiconee at

mite to Belchertown, although Walker pre-

and the bullet hit a button of Hall's overcoat.

hid him before him, and Walker discharged

houlder.) but without effect, the bullets glanc-

g by Mr. Hall's head. Mr. Hall says that

imates with his story. Search was immedi-

is been decided in England in favor of a cler-

he had already been suspended for a similar

eligion of Japan is called sin-syu—from sin,

whis coin into the money-box and retires.

THE VOTING POPULATION OF THE UNITED

hates.—The whole white male population of

100,000, yet the votes returned did not much

Major Benjamin Perley Poore, the late Fill-

more candidate for Congress in the Sixth Dis-

efused to deprive him of his office.

LIGENCE

Mora had been bould be allow: dirom Spain. f Oct. 21, 8878: ise just complet.
d. Rhode Island, of God on Tuese is admirably ges lying conti-and Kenyon. ding is erected. more than one hom have connd commodions that section of adelphia is the in 1709, on the

iich was built of pose of a place at the Indians. zton and Frankfirst a log buildfreight, and in joyous peal on sen Anne" preervice in 1708 reachers visited leave forthwith keley. In 1651 appearance in h Holmes : they alities, adjudged province: the embraced the I. In the same its and Romish wise banished. lish Ecclesiasti vertisements of number, only is one at £90. est rapidly fall small furnished esident. One is the use of the of £360 ! An-

ersville. N. Y., st Sunday, and r in September. winter has not here have been II the time during s been a year of gh. Our addienths amount to Manager 1 near Staunton, y and several

f nearly 6,000,

**he called** his all those who dage their free-They are now he executor of ir future home. for ninebon of considerable nited with the M. Latourette, teh Church on ed to Episcopal and become rec-

e death of Dr. ustly celebrated ed as a theoloher, he was in s geological rears he has been ny, at Philadelby a vote of sustained the

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yng, for preach-Dr. Tyng will, of of the Paricredit of having e past season, wa how much community by cting alone.

ev. S. G. Ricker. naries, went to ew to settle, and **s**ome \$1500, ed his reason at South Bos orted to have

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Episcopalian,
peen stated. and perempto. to allow to ice the free and gion, desiring recution of the never again be the cuthy s Histori states iree kreutzers

person, has attraction of onor of Leof Worms

Girst Con-He is still h his anniindustrial I

Ohio has consequence of the last the la the Pros Sa years preferrit o

hat Fillmore would get more votes in the State Massachusetts than Fremont. The Major, heeling his apples, was escorted up State dreet about 2 o'clock, by the Fillmore Clubs the noble

We have one week later news from Europe he substance of which will be found below. A severe shock of earthquake had been felt ever, was not great

field, and Belchertown, under circumstances that show a deep and carefully laid, though unsuc-The Paris Moniteur says that when the cassial plot for robbery. The singular circum- Congress of Paris broke up, the Great Powers tances, as related by Mr. Hall, are these: A saw elements fraught with danger to peace man named Washington D. Walker, son in Belgium, Greece and Naples that of Peacon Walker, a forehanded farmer of these States Naples alone refused to accept pathertown, went to Greenbush, N. Y., a friendly advice, and that in consequence the or more since, and contracted with Western Powers will cease to hold diploma-Theeler and Hall, drovers, for 548 head of tic intercourse with her.

heep, at \$2,055. The sheep were counted England and France had suspended diplo and Walker paid \$200, with the under- matic intercourse with Naples, but no hostilitanding that if the balance of the whole ties had taken place. mount was not paid within a given time, the

A terrible accident had occurred at Lonontract was broken, and the money advanced don The Rev. Mr. Spurgeon, a Baptist preacher, was speaking in Concert Hall, Surry Gardens, when thieves raised the cry him at Springfield and pay the required sum; he of fire, and the audience rushing toward the therefore requested that one of the firm accom- duors, several persons were trampled to death.

> Numerous arrests have recently taken place in the Department of the Deux Zones, France, where a secret society of a dangerous description has been discovered. The society was organized by tens and hundreds, all trained to obey orders for the destruction of the St. Antoine, within a few days.

ear the river bank, which is not the direct A telegraph from Constantinople states, unded it was. The conversation turned upon of October 9, that Sefer Pacha has gained tw molvers, first of Colt's and then of Allen's : | victories over the Russians in Circassia, and Talker asked if the latter were good for near has taken from them eight hundred prisoners mactice, and Hall said they were: Walker and twenty-one guns.

minted out the spot near where Lyon was Baron De Robeck has mysteriously disapnurdered, and related the circumstances; just peared in Ireland. He had had his life inthen the evening express train passed along, sured to an extremely heavy amount. One While in this desolate and unfrequented spot, of the agents of the oldest London office in Walker dropped the reins, and discharged one Dublin reports the sum to be £100,000.

Allen's revolvers at Mr. Hall, who sat at The whole process of cultivating the soil in is left hand, and wounded the latter in the England is undergoing such progressive mist: immediately he fired a second barrel. changes by the introduction of artificial manure, the use of improved implements, and which turned it off, the bullet tearing the butthe increasing substitution of steam for m to pieces, and the powder scorching the manual labor, as to amount to a revolution. bith around it. Mr. Hall exclaiming that he

killed, then grasped his antagonist, and tion as to the progress of the mammoth ship. the three remaining barrels over his (Walker's Great Eastern, was submitted to the shareholders. It is expected the ship will be launched about the middle of April next. 3, says: Early on Saturday morning a small this occurred while the horse stood perfectly all and the reins were left loose. When the mself mortally wounded, he lay in the road a

A curious occurrence took place lately in The parties were Germans. stely made for Walker, but neither he nor the could be found that night. He was sub- the territory of Hamburg. Several cattle equently arrested, however, and will probably dealers had crossed the territory from Holet the punishment due his dastardly attempt stein to the frontier of Mecklenburg with large herds of oxen, but were not allowed to Mr. Hall is the treasurer of his firm, and enter the latter duchy, an order having just smally has large sums of money about his per- been issued to refuse all cattle from Holstein, son; he had some \$1,000 or \$1,200 in his pock- a contagious disorder being supposed to preet on Saturday, and Walker supposed it was vail there. The dealers turned their faces there still, together with his \$200. Instead, homewards, but when they arrived at the Mr. Hall had but \$50 about him, having de- Holstein frontier, they found that in the interwited the above amount in Troy, before his val a similar anathema had been hurled there Nov. 5, 1856, says: A terrific hurricane pass- stone building, and bears the date about 1680.

man of the Established Church, which has mited some comment in the public journals. PLUM.—At Hailham, England, recently, the the country. the Court of Arches, a clergyman pleaded Rev. Sir John Clume Seymour, Bart., and J. A violent tornado was experienced at Nor-The present value of the land is nessed this scene felt like using the impressive lanprofane and indecent language. It even apthe former with stealing one plum valued at 4th, and occasioned considerable damage. pared that on one occasion he took with him 1d, and the latter with stealing two plums Several houses were unroofed, and the new church, when about to officiate therein, a valued at 2d, and one peach valued at 4d. car-house of the Seaboard and Roanoke Rail- Abner Hogg died at New Boston, N. H., last ottle of spirits, of which he drank a consider. The complainant, one Henry Winchester, road in Portsmouth was reduced to ruins. week, at the age of 97. He was a soldier of occupies a garden attached to Hustmonceaux Eight or ten persons are known to have the Revolution—fought on Bunker Hill and atly perform the service. Yet, notwithstand- Castle, and visitors are in the habit of fre- been seriously injured, and it is feared that on several other fields of revolutionary fame. quenting it to purchase fruit. On the 1st of others are under the ruins. dense, and reinstated in his curacy, the Court September the Rev. Sir J. Seymour and his son went to this garden, intending to purchase states that Governor Geary had arrested some fruit. They called for the gardener, several of the ringleaders of the marauding Mirrors in Churches.—The original national but he did not come, and while they were parties in the vicinity of Ossawatomie. The waiting they picked three plums and one Grand Jury had found true bills against over peach. The gardener then made his appear- ninety persons for murder in the first degree. he gods, and syn, faith—and its followers are ance, and they went up to him and stated that The Kansas Legislature is to meet at Lealled sintoos. The only decorations of the old they had picked some fruit, and desired to emplies were a mirror, the emblem of purity of know how much they had to pay. The garoul, and many strips of white paper formed dener was so excited that he refused to listen to what is called a gohei, also an emblem of to any explanation. The defendants assured Point Pleasant, Mason County, Va., says: There the votary performs his ablutions him that they only came to purchase. The "The Abolitionists have made another haul a reservoir provided for the purpose; he then | Chairman said, the Bench quite absolved the from this place. On Saturday night last, six dels in the verandah, opposite to a grated defendants from any intention of stealing the slaves five of them, a woman and four children, indow, through which he gazes at the mirror, fruit, but there was a degree of impropriety belonging to Dr. S. G Shaw, and a negro then offers up his prayers, with his sacrifice in their conduct in not waiting until the gar- man, belonging to Mr. Wm. S. Sterrett, left 1856, says: The house of a man named Pernce, fruit, tea, or the like. This done, he dener appeared. He should therefore con- for a free territory." vict them in the penalty of 1s. and costs for The Charlestown (Va.) Star says the streets was consumed by fire last night. Perkins, improperly taking the fruit.

WALKING ARSENALS.—Judge Mittal, in a be United States, for instance, over 21 years recent charge to the Grand Jury of Boone age, and to be presumed to be entitled to county, Kentucky, expressed himself in relaote, is about 5,100,000, and yet the votes cast tion to the practice of carrying concealed Presidential election seldom exceed 3,100,weapons, in the following energetic, though leaving 2,000,000 of inhabitants who do not very elegant language: "Now I think I their franchise. In the State of New am safe in saying, that one man in twenty has lock, in 1852, the voting population exceeded a six-shooter in his breeches pocket, or a bowie knife in his breast, and if you ain't care-Tr. Massachusetts the white ful you will come in contact with some of states that between the 12th of September, the Company has accumulated a surplus of as I call them. They make it a point to learn ten months, two hundred and eighty seven et the vote in 1852 was only 133,000, showing hat two-thirds of the adult population, for enough of law to throw you in the wrong; fugitive slaves passed through the city of one cause or other, had staid away from the you will then see them brace themselves Albany en route for Canada. And the proportion is nearly as great against a wall, and when they think themselves safe in the eye of the law they blaze away I want you to get right after these 4 SINGULAR POLITICAL WAGER.—A dispatch dated Boston, Friday, Nov. 7, 1856, says:

parties of surveyors have started from Portage for the use of the voyagers. arrived in the city this afternoon, with Railroad. One party will survey the route wheelbarrow and barrel of apples, which he to Watertown, one to Madison the capital of road Company, in October, reached \$908,800 the State, and one of St. Croix. It is the against \$444,490 in October last year. Every distance of thirty-six miles, in two and a half purpose of the consolidated Milwaukee and purchase this October has been by an actual lays. The job was in fulfillment of a bet with La Crosse Company to lose no time in comsettler, whereas last year the company sold but Fillmore the Fremont State Senator elect, directors have now a basis on which they are receipts of October 1881 year the company sold receipts of October 1881 yea directors have now a basis on which they can receipts of October will be about \$300,000. act with energy and safety.

of Boston and Charlestown, a military company, sprung up between Mr. James Colt and Col. . The Post learns that some difficulties have and a mounted cavalcade of citizens. The Samuel Colt, his brother; and that the forhovelty of the performance collected many thou- mer, to enforce his claims for \$758,000, has ninety-seven cases of clothing have gone for- learn that there were 401 deaths in this city with the people, and the Major was greeted attached the property of the Colt Manufacturwith tremendous and tumultuous appliance on ing Company of South Hartford, Connecticut, sides. He delivered the apples to Col. Bur- which will be contested in a court of law gifts displayed on the table at weddings, are week. on the steps of the Tremont House, when The sudden decease of Mr. Jocelyn, the often hired from jewelers expressly for the oth gentlemen delivered congratulatory speechtreasurer of the Company, in the absence of purpose. It is stated that there is one silver the Were process. The Colonel, has created some impediment in coffee pot in that city that has figured at three.

The National Woman's Rights Convention of the Convention that city that has figured at three.

The National Woman's Rights Convention of the convention of the National Woman's Rights Convention of the Seventh Annual Session at the Robbert seasurer of the Colonel, has created some impediment in coffee pot in that city that has figured at three.

Broadway Tabernacle on the 25th and 26th Robbert seasurer of the Colonel, has created some impediment in Robbert seasurer.

SUMMARY.

throughout Egypt, and some 200 houses were in the late gale. Some twenty schooners and cut down the pole, which was forthwith done. vailed, from which great damage is representthrown down in Cairo. The loss of life, how-barks are reported ashore or badly damaged. The raising of the pole is said to have been ed to have resulted. The brig Cumberland is reported to have done in burlesque. been lost with all on board. Capt Champ ney, of the schooner Vermont, arrived this afternoon, says on the afternoon of the 4th, he saw a large steamer or propeller lying in the trough of the sea wholly unmanageable, Her smoke-pipe was overboard, and a crowd of people standing on the hurricane deck. He thinks she must have swamped before the

A fleet of thirty metallic boats are being built at Greenpoint, designed to aid the United States troops in their operations against the Indians in Florida this winter, particularly in penetrating the Everglades. They are twenty-two feet in length. and three feet six inches in breadth, with lockers at each end for ammunition and provision. Fifteen of them are already finished. At the same place 30 life saving cars are making for use at the stations on the Long Island and Jersey Coast.

The council Bluffs (Iowa) Eagle says that the Omaha Indians, numbering 897, have returned from the summer hunt, to their new home at Blackbird Hills, baying captured rich. Sixty persons were arrested; but the from six to eight hundred buffalo daring their peasants, armed with pitchforks, attacked the absence, besides doing some service to emiescort, and rescued the prisoners. New grant trains, on the plains, in recapturing Putti-Bridge, and thence took the old road arrests have also been made in the Faubourg from bands of unfriendly Indians, cattle, horses and other property that had been

> In the city of Buenos Ayres, D. Lucio Man cilla. a member of one of the first and wealthiest families, and nephew of the Ex-Dictator Rosas, challenged Senor Marmel. another "first family" man, to fight a duel. For this crime he has been sentenced to three years banishment from the Province, and at the end of that period will only be alcurrent money not to renew his challenge

The religious and charitable contributions of the Christian natives of the Sandwich Islands amounted, during the last year, to within a fraction of nineteen thousand dollars. If the Christians of this country contributed At the half yearly meeting of the Eastern as largely, in proportion to their number and Steam Navigation Company, some informa- means, as the Sandwich Islanders what would be the annual amount of their contributions to religious and charitable objects?

A dispatch dated St. Louis, Monday, Nov. The boilers were to be delivered the present cabinet manufactory in the northern part of sill, and the reins were left loose. When the week, and the propelling machinery is being this city was burned. Ten of the employees of students from Southern States; arriage, and Hall followed him. Supposing proceeded with. Most parts of the hull are the establishment slept in the building, three plated—the extremities of the stem and stern of whom jumped from an attic window, but ment, then got over the fence, and ran to- alone remaining to be completed. The before the others could be rescued, the front Nov. 3, 1856, says; Messrs. Samuel Jacobs, T. Hawrs, of Madison, Dane Co., Wis., to Miss Mary

1856, says: Two lads, named Charles Lutz ball entered the head of Charles, killing him surance of five thousand dollars only. instantly. The boys were cousins.

A dispatch dated Montreal, Wednesday, vania is yet in existence. It is a quaint old against cattle coming from Mecklenburg; so ed over this city last night, tearing down that the poor fellows are now encamped becklenburg and fences, and doing great damage town. It is located on a small stream near German-town to buildings. The steamer Prince Albert imported from England is still retained. DRUNKENNESS IN THE PULPIT.—A novel case tween the two countries, not knowing which to buildings. The steamer Prince Albert from St. Lambert was driven on St. Helen's Island by the violence of the wind. Much A CLERGYMAN SUMMONED FOR STEALING A damage has been done in exposed parts of

A letter dated Westport, Mo., 27th ult., compton on the second Monday in January.

The Independent Republican, published at

leaving Virginia for the West. There has not been so much emigration for years from Mr. W. M. Nash has shown the editor of

quite a flourishing institution. A report of York and Bremen has been very successful the Albany Vigilance Committee (colored) It is said that, in addition to regular dividends,

press on board the Great Western, the mam- charge of murder in the second degree. moth ship now being built in England for the The Madison (Wis.) Argus says that three during the voyage. In connection with this there is to be a reading room, well supplied total circulation in 1851 was 60,660; at ER Maxson, Genevice total circulation in 1851

Thirty bales of clothing sent from the east for sufferers in Kansas, have arrived at Law. rence and been distributed. Sixty cases more were at Leavenworth and would reach Law-

the management of the Company, was at the dozen weddings as "the gift of my uncle." of November 1 201 as the

Great excitement prevailed at Portsmouth, Va., occasioned by the raising of a Fremont prevailed on Lakes Erie and Ontario, which By His Excellency Myron H. Clark, Governor of the A dispatch dated Buffalo, Thursday, Nov. pole and banner. The military were called caused numerous wrecks and great destruc-

43 as compared with the mortality of the week | Lee ; St. Peter's at Rome, 560 feet. previous. Of diseases of the stomach, bowels, and other digestive organs, we notice a decrease of 40 fatal cases, and in consumption a falling off of 20 cases.

A Jew by the name of Jacobs, red made a complaint at the Lower Police Court, and signed his name in Hebrew characters. When he testified to it, he proceeded on the approved method of his sect. He put on his hat, and opening the Bible, placed his hand upon the last page of the Old Testament, which he kissed.

A fire at Bellefontaine, Ohio, on Saturday night, Nov. 1st, destroyed fifteen or twenty buildings, including the entire business part of the town. Among the buildings destroyed were the Post Office and Exchange Bank, sented as the highest in this country. The loss is variously estimated at from \$50,-000 to \$100,000. There were no fire engines citizen of Messachusetts, died Nov. 2d, at his

The Lutherans of South Carolina, offended by the strictures of the Lutheran Observer (Baltimore) upon the conduct of Preston S Brooks, have, according to the Newberry Mirror, resolved to establish a religious journal, to promulgate and expound the Gos pel according to the patron saint of that little moral, religious and political universe.

The Clarks urg (Va.) Register says that the Grand Jury of Harrison dunty has found a true bill against Horace Greeley for circu- 85c. Barley 1 20 a 1 30. Oats 43 a 47c. for State lating the "Tribune" in that county, that paper being denounced by said Grand Jury lowed to return upon giving bonds of \$100.000 as an incendiary, publication. Two citizens

> A French correspondent of the Christian Advocate estimates that the Protestants in France number about two millions, or one eighteenth of the population. The officia census makes the Protestants only about 700,000 to 36,000,000 Catholics, and 74.000 Rough Flaxseed 2 22 a 2 25 for 56 lbs.

The number of students in the first three colleges in the country is—in Harvard, 697 Yale, 604; in the University of Virginia, 540. In the latter there is an increase of 80 over the number last year. At Yale, there are 57

walls gave way, and bursting in, alarmed the engineer, J. R. Brunel, has matured his plan walls gave way, and precipitated them to the Albert Rogers, Samuel Shoan, ascended in a Jane Williams, of Fitchburg, Dane Co., Wis. cellar, where they perished beneath the ruins. balloon with Monsieur Godard this afternoon, on a private excursion, designed to reach A dispatch dated Philadelphia, Nov. 8. New York, the wind being favorable. Crave's flour mill, at Marietta, Ohio, and

> near their father's house, on the Back road; of wheat, were destroyed by fire on Saturday skill of eminent medical men. As he approached the and went into a barn to fire at a mark. On night, Nov. 1st. Loss estimated at thirty-five close of life, he gave up the world, and laid fast hold Irvin's cocking the pistol, it exploded, and the thousand dollars, on which there was an in-The first grist mill ever erected in Pennsyl-

> > It is stated that the Rev. Dr. Pyne. of St. John's Church, in Washington, sold forty acres of land in the environs of Chicago, about two years ago, to Senator Douglas, for

estimated to be \$100,000. The Manchester Union states that Mr.

He was a good man and a true patriot.

The prices of hides and leather have now reached a higher point than ever before known, and bear with great severity upon the shoe trade. Buenos Ayres hides are now selling at .30c. a pound; hemlock tanned leather from 25 to 29c., and oak tanned 38c.

The city of Syracuse was devastated by a conflagration Nov. 8th. About one hundred buildings were consumed, including the Post Office, the banking house of the Bank of Salina, and the Telegraph office. The loss is estimated at more than a million of dollars.

A dispatch dated Binghamton, Nov. 8 kins. situated about two miles from Kirkwood, of that town are filled every day with persons his wife and seven children, perished in the

Virginia. Sometimes there can be seen eight the Petersburg (Va.) Democrat a number of or ten families moving together, who intend white rats. They had been caught near a forming a Virginia settlement of themselves creek in Sussex, and by their snowy whitein Missouri, Kansas, or some other portion ness and brilliant red eyes were curiosities in this part of creation.

The underground railroad appears to be The Ocean Steam Company between New

Bauer, the Catholic priest of Cleveland, who punished a child so severely that she died, for attending a Protestant Sunday School. It has been proposed to establish a printing was bound over in the sum of \$6000 on a

The New York Tribune gives the total A P Harris, Adams Center present it is 278.000. W G Quibell, Adams Center James Witter, Stowell's Corners 2 00

A. A. Bradley, a colored lawyer, was stricken from the roll of members of the bar. and his certificate to practice was revoked, on account of mal-practice. The Indians regard a thin husk of corn as

true, the one just approaching will be of the gentler kind as the husks are said to be very

week ending Nov. 1-being an increase of A Baltimore paper states that the bridal 35 as compared with those of the previous

On Tuesday night, Nov. 4th, another storm 6, 1856; says: Our papers this afternoon are out to preserve peace, and the Mayor con- tion of property, including a large quantity of filled with accounts of disasters to lake crafts vened the Council, who passed an order to wheat. At Montreal, also, a hurricane pre-

> Trinity Church spire, in New York, is 254 According to the report of the City In- feet; St. Paul's 234. The Presbyterian has only looked upon us and departed. Never has labor spector there were 358 deaths in this city Church spire, in Cincinnati, 262 feet, and old received reward more cheering; no fear of famine, no during the past week, being a decrease of St. Peter's Church, in Philadelphia, is 233 apprehension of industrial distress or commercial panic,

> > a few nights since from Benton County, Ky., and that about the same time tivelve others

It is estimated that nearly \$150,000 worth of property was destroyed by the recent gale in view of this wonderful display of the goodness of on Lake Ontario. Swenty or thirty vessels God, nothing can be more appropriate than a solemn have received more or less damage.

Russia is forty-three times the size of times that of England, and has sixty-three millions of people. The spire of St. Peter's Catholic Church,

in Philadelphia, is 233 feet high, and repre-The Hon. Samuel Hoar, a distinguished

residence in Concord. The Manufacturers' and Mechanics' Bank of Columbus, Ga., has failed.

New York Markets Nevember 10, 1856, Ashes-Pots \$7 50, Pearls 8 50.

Flour and Meal-Flour 6 25 a 6 45 for commo to choice State, 6.35 a 6 70 for common to superfine Western, 7 25 a 9 00 for extra Genesee. RyeFlour 3 50 a 5 00. Corn Meal 3 44 a 3 50 for Jersey, Grain-Wheat 1 52 for red Indiana 1 43 a 1 46 for mixed Indiana, 1 67 for good white Western. Rye and Western. Corn 72 a 73c, for Western mixed,

White Beans 1 87. Provisions-Pork 18 00 for prime, 20 00 a 20 50 of that county were also presented for aiding a 9 50 for country mess. Lard 13c. Butter 16 a 21c. for mess. Beef 6 00 a 7 00 for country prime, 8 50 for Ohio, 18 a 25c! for fair to prime, 26 a 27c. for Orange County.

Hay-75 a 80c per 100 lbs. for the city trade. Potatoes-1 25 a 2 50 per bbl. for various grades Sweet 2, 50,a,3 50. Turnips, 374c. a 1 25 per bbl for whites and Russias. Seeds-Clover 12 a 13c. Timothy 3 25 a 3 50

Tallow-113 a 121c. Wool-Domestic Fleece 42 a 44c. for No. 1, 47 50c. for medium, 52 a 56 for extra.

MARRIED. In Charence, N. Y., Oct. 23, by Eld. Rowse Bab. cock, Mr. Andrew Wickwire to Miss Miry Ann

A dispatch dated Philadelphia, Monday, N. Y, on the evening of Nov. 4th, 1856, Mr. JASPER

In Plainfield, N. J., on the 8th inst, NICHOLAS Rogers, aged 47 years. He was a member of the and Irvin Luiz, found a revolver in the road its contents, including eleven thousand bushels the digestive organs, which has baffled the science and Seventh day Baptist Church of New York. For more vigorous to the last; so that he was able to look death n the face, free from the morbid effects of disease. He was most thoroughly tried in the trial of afflictions; but was able to endure them to the end with Christian patience. His faith and hope triumphed over all his fears and foes. The last day of his life, his voice sank through whispers of yielding nature into the stillness of peaceful rest in death. The scene was a most comforting proof of the power of the Gos pel to save lost sinners. His soul, full of immortal hope, and strong in the faith of a Saviour who had met and conquered the last enemy, did not fear the sting of death, nor the victory of the grave; but de-

> guage, "Let me die the death of the righteous, and et my last end be like his." At Utica, N. Y., on Thursday, Nov. 6, ALEXANDER M. BEEBE, LL. D., aged 73 years, brother of S. J. Beebe, Esq., of this city. In the death of Mr. Beebe the Baptist Church has lost a valued member. He was for many years the Editor of the Baptist Regis-

> est was transferred to the New York Examiner. He was a graduate of Columbia College, and studied law with the elder Ogden Hoffman. In New London, Oneida Co., N. Y., on the morning of Oct. 31, 1856, Mr. NATHAN BENNET, aged 63 years. The lingering nature of his disease (consumption) afforded a favorable opportunity for the manifestation

> of those truly Christian graces, patience and resignation; and, while the body wasted away, the confidence of Job, "I know that my Redeemer liveth," supported the spirit; and he died in the blessed assurance of a glorious immortality at God's right hand. Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord." D. P. C.

David R Stillman, James Bailey, D P Curtis, C Sat-Stillman, Rowse Babcock, C D Lewis, Charles Potter, of the true man and the true woman, if persevered Dodge, TF West, A G Boss, Francis Burdick, E R in, will here find ample facilities to aid them in their Maxson, W G Quibell, Z Campbell.

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 Welcome Stillman, Westerly, R I \$2 00 to vol. 13 No

Stanton Clarke

loseph Crandall John T Thurston Francis Burdick, Hopkinton, R I 1 00 Abel Maxson, Albion, Wis A G Boss, Milton, Wis Barz F Bandolph, Edgerton, Wis 2,00 Charles Smith N McDevitt, Huntingdon, Pa-Catharine Sisson Simon B Orandell, Rapids C D Lewis, Caton

14 In the Superior Court, at Boston, Mass., Geo Buten, Utica, Wis 13 Daniel C Richmond. Colo WILLIAM M. ROGERS, Treasurer.

Profitable Employment for the Winter Months. PLEASE TO BEAD THIS!—AGENTS WANTED!

an indication of a mild winter. This being All Persons in Want of Employment will at once receive our Catalogue of Books for the New Year, prepaid, by forwarding us their address. Particular attention is requested to the liberal offers we

about One Thousand Engravings.
On receipt of the established price, Six Dollars, the PIC 1 ORIAL, FAMILY BIBLE, with a well

The year that is now drawing to a close has been full of the mercies of our Heavenly Father. The Proviof our great and prosperous State, man has been preno dread of impending social calamity, mingles with our joy. Every department of honorable human culture It is reported that fourteen slaves escaped has advanced. The arts that adorn a Republican State

have not languished. The love of freedom has burned with a brighter flame. Our political rights have remained safe in the care of an enlightened and order-loving were missing from the vicinity of Maysville. people. The public morals have not been degenerated; and religion has not failed to cheer us by her consolation, to warn us by solemn admonitions, and to inspire us by her eternal hopes.

act of Thanksgiving by the whole people.

I do, therefore, and in pursuance of established cus-

tom, set apart and appoint Thursday, the Twentieth Day France, and one hundred and thirty-eight of November next, to be observed throughout the State as a day of public Thanksgiving and Praise. And I respectfully request all the people of this State to abstain on that day from their usual avocations, to assemble according to their religious customs, and give thanks to Almighty God, giver of all good. Let us implore Him to smile upon our future, to make us worshy of His bounties and to protect and preserve those institutions which enable man to glorify God and do His will upon

earth.
Let us, especially, thank Him, that the great privilege of the American citizen, the untrammeled expression of opinion, the defense of Truth and Justice, and the denunciation of Error and Oppression, is still ours. And while we pray for forgiveness of our sins, as citizens of the State and subjects of the Divine Government, let us consecrate ourselves anew on that day to a Religious Life, which neglects no private or public obligation on Earth, while it confides in the grace of God

for the hope of an immortal life in Heaven. In witness whereof, I have hereunto signed my name and affixed the Privy Seal of the State, at the City of Albany, this twenty-first day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six.

y the Governor, MYRON H. CLARK. GEO. E. BAKER, Private Secretary.

Rogers' Hotel and Dining Saloons, KEPT ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN No. 4 Fulton-st., New York,

Rooms to let by the day or week. CLARKE ROGERS | Late of Fulton Hotel.

Savery's Temperance Hotel TELEGRAPH DINING SALOON No. 14 Beekman Street, N. Y.

MEALS AT ALL HOURS OF THE DAY. LODGING ROOMS. From \$2 to \$3 per Week, or 50 Cts. per Night.

KEPT ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.

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

Yearly Meeting of the New Jersey Churches. THE Yearly Meeting of the New Jersey Churches will be held, according to adjournment, with the church at Shiloh, commencing on Sixth-day before the third Sabbath in November, (14th day of the month) at 101 o'clock A. M. The friends from all the church. es are cordially invited to attend.

W. B. GILLETTE, Sec.

Central Railroad of New Jersey, CONNECTING at New Hampton with the Delaware, Luckawanna and Western Railroad, to Chunk-FALL ARRANGEMENT, commencing Ocitober 7, 1856. Leave New York for Easton and interhe often said, was the happiest day of his life. He mediate places, from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7 30 frequently used expressions of Christian triumph, till A. M. and 3 30 P.M.; for Somerville, at 1 30 and his voice sank through whispers of yielding nature 10 30 A. M., and 3 30 and 5 60 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New Jersey Bailroad, feaving New York from foot of Courtlandt street, at 7 30 and 9 A. M., 3 and 5 P. M. Leave Plainfield for New York at 7 10 and 9 08 A.

I., and 1 52 and 5 30 P. M. JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

Alfred Highland Water-Cure. HIS establishment, for the cure of Chronic Diseases, is conducted by H. P. Burdick, M. D. The facilities in this "Cure" for the successful treatment of Diseases of the Liver, Spine, Nerves, Female Diseases, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, &c., are not excelled in any establishment. Patients will have the benefit of skillful Homeopath c prescriptions-an advantage found in but few "Water-Cures." Especial attention will be given to diseases commonly called surgical cases, such as Hip Diseases, White Swellings, Cancers, (in their early stages,) and Caries and Necro-

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

Alfred, Allegany Co., N. Y. DeRuyter Institute. Bearding School for Ladies and Gentlemen. Wednesday, August 27th, under the instruction of HENRY L. JONES, A. M., as Principal, and Miss JOSEPHINE WILCOX, Preceptress, assisted by a full board of competent Teachers. Those wishing to enter upon a course of mental and

aspirations. Those wishing particularly to qualify for the Profession of Teaching, will here receive especial attention, and tuition free. Candidates for this class should be present on the 28th of August. For further particulars, address DeRuyter Institute, Madison Co., N. Y.

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

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 the past year, many of whom are still in our employ us and our agents the highest confidence of the read. ng community, and we wish to engage the services of those only who will help us to sustain it. Our proximity to the field of labor enables us to attend personally to the interests of our agents, and fill their orders at short notice, saving them the delays and heavy expense of transportation from the eastern cities. Men of energy and business habits will find 52 this a work worthy their attention. All communications promptly answered. STEARNS & SPICER.

The New England Society TN THE CITY OF NEW YORK have arranged for L a brief course of popular lectures, to be delivered ratil, Actor Place, viz.: Wednesday, Nov. 12-Hon. Geo. P. Marsh, Vermont. Subject-England, New and Old. Wednesday, Nov. 19—Richard H. Dana, Jr., Esq., of

Boston. Subject-Edmund Burke in his Relations to America. Wednesday, Nov. 26—Rev. Samuel Osgood, D. D., of this city. Subject—Imagination in New England. Wednesday, Dec 3—Hon. Geo. Lunt, of Mass. Subject-Three Eras of New England.

Wednesday, Dec. 10-Rev. John S. C. Abbott, of Brunswick, Me. Subject Pioneer Life Two Hundred Years Ago.
Wednesday, Dec. 17—Rev. A. L. Stone, of Boston.
Subject—Home Life in New England.

Season Tickets \$2; Single Tickets 50 cents. Can make to all persons engaging in the sale of our Large Beason Tickets \$2; Single Tickets 50 cents. Can be obtained of the officers of the Society, and at the Astor House; Hall & Son's Music Store, corner of Broadway and Park Place; Randolph's Book Store, corner Broadway and Amity street; and at the door. To commence at 73 o'clock P. M.

S. N. Stebbins, WM. M. EVARTS. Lecture S. K. EVERETT. Committee. B. W. Bonney,

The Anniversary of the Society occurs Dec. 22, and will be commemorated with the usual annual dinner 181 William-st., New York. at the Astor House.

bound Subscription Book, will be carefully boxed, and forwarded per express, at our risk and expense.

It is possible that intercourse with this exclusive nation may add some new dishes to the American cuisine, but Commodore Perry's experience of their hospitality was not very of whiskey. The family have been to the tempting to an epicure, as one would infer from his account of the entertainment:

"Immediately on entering, the guests were desired to seat themselves, the Commodore, with Captains Buchanan and Adams, occupying the highest tables on the right hand, and the regent and his associates the one opknoweth to this day; possibly it was pig. Of the dishes, however, which were familiar to western apprehension, there were sliced boilwere furnished, to be used as forks, in taking down upon—an object of pity or contempt." balls of meat and dough from the soup, which made the first course. Soup constituted also the next seven courses of the twelve, whereof the repast consisted. The other four were gingerbread, salad made of bean sprouts and young onion tops, a basket of what appeared to be some dark red fruit, but proved to be balls composed of a thin dough rind covering a sugar pulp, and a delicious mixture comnumber for a royal entertainment."

### The Poor Whites of the South.

A correspondent of one of the New York papers describes the condition of the South Carolina poor whites, from his own personal observation:

"Between the 'low country' and 'upper country' of South Carolina, lies the middle or sandhill region. A large portion of this tract, which varies in breadth from ten to thirty miles, is covered with forests of pine, interspersed here and there with a variety of other trees. Where it is under cultivation, the principal crop is cotton. But the land is not generally fertile, and much of it is likely to remain for a long time a partial wilder-

features, but it is the home of a singular race for Master —. I'se going to live there this body in cotton steeped in oil, and setting fire or class of people, to whom I may profitably devote a few paragraphs of description. In traveling through the 'middle country,' I ance, John, (for this was the name of the often passed the rude and squalid cabins of boy,) delivered his letter and appealed to the Sandhillers. All the inmates usually Master — to be relieved from the comflocked to the door of their windowless domicile to stare at me. And such a lank, scraw- reply, as this kind of deception was no new ny, filthy set of beings, I never beheld else thing to him. After reading the letter and where—not even within the purlieus of the folding it up, he was about putting it in his Five Points! Their complexion is a ghastly, pocket when it flashed on the mind of the yellowish white, without the faintest tinge of boy that he was sold, and was bound for the wholesome red. The hair of the adults is generally sandy, and that of the children nearly as white as cotton. The children are even made. He exclaimed again: "Tell me, if paler if possible than the adults, and often I'se sold!" This last appeal brought the painfully haggard and sickly-looking. They are entirely uneducated, and semi-barbarous in all their habits, very dull and stupid, and the stage, and rolling in agony, sent up such in general social position, far below the slave on lands belonging to others, either with or his cry. without their consent. They sometimes cultivate, or rather plant, a small piece of ground near their cabins, raising a little corn and a Their agricultural operations never extend beyond this. Corn-bread, pork and cabbage -fried in lard-and whiskey, seem to be their principal articles of diet. To procure the latter, and the few clothes they require, They have lied to me! It they had a told knots and wild berries, which they sell in the ply their very limited actual necessities, they will not work. Their principal employments are hunting and fishing, and their standard amusements drinking whiskey and fighting. Their dress is as primitive as their habits. The women and children invariably go barefooted and bare-legged, their only garment, doubt with the feeling that it was for his life. apparently, being a gown of coarse calico. The driver instantly dropped his reins and The men wear a cotton shirt, and trowsers of pursued the boy. Proving himself no match, ment too rude and shapeless to be named or

I one day met a migrating family of these miserable people. On a most sorry, lank, the family, consisting of a bed and a few cooking utensils. Two small children occueach loaded with a bundle, trudged behind vance of the rest, with his long rifle on his shoulder, and his hunting-pouch at his side."

scribes an encounter with a Sandhill family:

What an odd, outlandish, low-wheeled cart own father l'y well, Jacquille 121

the horse is pulling by There is its the old D . She men woman and her grown-up daughter, with nothing on apparently, except as very dirty bonnet and a coarse and dirty gown. The with a corn-cob. Your life on it, that is a jug village with a couple of one-horse loads of modes:pine knots used for light wood. They have probably sold them for a dollar, half of which a man from sleeping; hanging a necklace of not a safe guide for speculation. has doubtless gone for whiskey, and now they | bones or other disgusting materials round the On each table were dishes to the number of or red-headed Celts—and all Anglo-Saxon on his back; binding a man to one tree and the European markets by supplying cheap some twenty, of various sizes and shapes, and backwoods, or mountain, or prairie people, hoisting his leg by a rope attached to another; food, and we extend our shipping trade the exact basis of some of which no American have cotton-headed or flaxen-headed children. suspending him by the wrist and scourging. people in the southern States, though nowhere of a woman who had died under the infliction else have I found them quite so degraded as of this torture.) Tying to a tree with a fire ed eggs, which had been dyed crimson, fish in South Carolina. 'Poor buckrah,' Poor underneath, in order to produce partial suffo-

How the System Works.

the following incident as having passed under placing the muzzle of a musket on the great situation five or six weeks, and on taking the shore I carelessly dropped my feet to his own observation:-

south-western counties in Virginia, the fol end of it, so as to produce partial suffocation, thus treated produced fourteen bushels of fair down; the vile, bitter, and bring water, from pounded of beaten eggs and a slender white lowing thrilling incident took place. Starting the torture being in some cases continued apples, while the fruit on the trees not ex. which I had hitherto guarded my head, now Seventh-day Baptist Publishing Soc.'s Publications root with an aromatic taste. Novel as was in the stage-coach soon after breakfast, the until the tongue protruded from the mouth; perimented upon was wormy this bill of fare, the gentlemen of the expedimental morning being a delightful one, in the latter binding a limb by twisting a rough rope. Another method recommended for destroy and for one horrible moment the only doubt 1 tion endeavored, with true courtesy, to do part of the month of May, I took my seat on round it, so as to impede the circulation, the ing these millers, that produce the apple had was whether I was to be drowned or honor to the repast, and at the end of the the box by the side of the driver, and behind twelfth course respectfully took leave, though, me on the top, was seated a bright, intelligent to the application of a composition of red pepthey were assured there were twelve more to looking mulatto boy, apparently of 18 or 19 per, salt, and mustard. This torture the month of June. As soon as the millers see walk in deep water, which I am inclined to me. The number of the courses indicated years of age. After being on the road a few Court of Directors had themselves described the light, they will fly towards it and be cona desire to do our countrymen a double share minutes, I turned about and asked him where in their letters written in the year 1801. sumed in the flames Millions may be deof honor, inasmuch as twelve is the prescribed he was going. He replied, he was going Another punishment was the stocks—the stroyed every season in this way. down a few miles to live with Master —, victim was placed on his back with his heels who kept the stage house at the west stand; in the air, his face exposed to the sun by day, that he had lived with him the last summer, and the damp and cold by night. Then there and that his master had sent him down to live was lifting up by and tearing out the mustawith him the coming season.

> to me in an under tone, "The boy is deceived victim on a nest of red ants, also a very painmiles on, where slaves are kept preparatory pinching the fingers between a cleft of bamto being sent to Louisiana; this deception is boo; torture by the kittee, an instrument by practiced to get him from his home and which fingers were gradually bent back unti

Shortly after, as we drew near to the place pincers; pounding the joints with mallets where the boy supposed he was to stop, he of soft wood; flagellation with every kind of began to gather up, preparatory to leaving scourge in every part of the human body, and the stage, the few articles he had brought with such severity as occasionally to cause away from his home. The driver said to him death; tying rags round the fingers and setin a decided tone of voice, "You are not to ting fire to them; burning various parts of get off the stage here." The boy, in aston- the body with a lighted cheroot, heated pack-The country itself presents few interesting ishment, replied, "Yes I is, I'se got a letter ing needles and searing irons; wrapping the summer." By this time we had reached the to it; driving thorns under the nails; filling house, and Master — making his appear. the nostrils, eyes, and other parts of the body mand of the driver. The master made no slave-pen. He exclaimed in agony, "Tell me, Master, if I'se sold!" No reply was

response: "Yes, John, you are sold." The boy threw himself back on the top of a wail of woe as no one in the stage could population around them. In fact, the negro endure; even the hotel keeper walked away horse to do it. If you have no windows in be fed under cover in stormy weather. looks down upon them with mingled feelings in shame, and the driver hurried into his box, your stable, by all means make one at once, and drove off in haste to drown the noise of

The passengers were all deeply moved by the distress of the boy, and tried in various ways to soothe his wounded and crushed few cabbages, melons, and sweet potatoes. spirit, but his agony was beyond the reach of their sympathy.

When his agony had somewhat abated, he exclaimed "O, if they had only let me bid my mother good bye. They have lied to me they make shingles or baskets, or gather pine me I was sold, and I could a bid my mother good-bye, I'd a' gone without making them village; but beyond what is required to sup- trouble, hard as it is." By this time we had passed on some two or three miles since down in an open lot when he can find a place leaving the last stand; when drawing near to a pretty thick wood, the boy became tranquil. Waiting till we had entered the wood a few rods. he darted from the top of the stage, and ran into the woods, as agile as a deer, no

and calling to the keeper, asked, "Where pate an extraordinary demand for American husbes, willows, bog-grass, etc., presenting a pied the top of the pack. Two larger ones, delivered at the pen, and that he had jumped wild, sinister-looking man, walked a little in ad- wished only to notify him of his being in the woods.

you frequently take negroes down to this truth was realized, and men who had at first with a close, tenacious sub-soil, the water "Here, on the road, we meet a family who slave pen?" "Yes, frequently." "What realized large sums from speculations in standing in the low places a considerable por is sitting on the backbone of a moving skele- nearly starved, and will some night make his the people to buy. The grain which they menced the work of underdraining it in ear wagon, in which is seated a man a real out- the slave pen in hand cuffs." After a pause, cayed with it. side squalid barbarian, maudlin and obfuscat- even this driver, feeling his degradation in or five years old at his side. Behind this, a out in the exclamation? "This is a cursed haggard-looking boy upon another skeleton of business; but in this case this is not the worst feature in it. The man who sold him is his

Torture in India.

From a report recently made in the British House of Lords, it appears that the Police and tax-payers. The following are some of the

Low indeed is the lowest class of white him while in the air. (There was an instance chios-not only a very painful torture, but a Turning from the boy, the driver remarked great indignity into the bargain; placing the I am taking him down to the slave-pen, a few | ful torture; squeezing the crossed fingers; mother without creating a disturbance on the the pain was unbearable; pinching the inside of the thighs; nipping the flesh with wooden

with cayenne pepper.

placed in a close filthy place without a breath purchase a good farm. of pure air—there obliged to make his meal. We would almost as soon think of eating in hay, and opportunity to go under cover when such a place ourselves, as of compelling the they please, and they should have racks and

air. When you have removed the droppings Gooseberry, and Raspberry plants. dry straw or husk; the value of the manure tected by a compost of muck and manure. will more than pay the expense—besides rendering your horse healthier.

reason they should never be turned from a stems of young trees with earth, and when warm stall, where they have perspired for an the first snow comes tread it down around hour, directly into a damp pasture. Neither them. If mice are particularly numerous, should a horse ever be left to lie down over place a tin ten inches high round each tree night in a damp pasture where their is no "It costs something." Certainly-but better shelter, but let a shed be built, to which they do that than lose a nice tree and break up can retire at night. A horse will never lie | your rows. of shelter; and if there is nothing better, they we all ready for you? [N. E. Farmer. will always get near a fence or tree, at night. [Weekly Visitor.

are usually bare of stock at this season, they drains progressed, the water began to disap- Publications of the American Sabbath Tract Society

are going home. Degraded as they are, you neck (a punishment peculiarly offensive to a one, and our surplus for exporting is admitted to plant the whole of it to corn next Spring; see it is the man who is helpless, and the Hindoo;) compelling a man to sit on his to be unusually large. Instead, therefore, of in fact, I expect after it shall have been thowoman who has to take care of the jug, and heels, with brickbats or sharp stones under causing part of the surplus to be left on our roughly tilled it will be one of the driest lots and the regent and his associates the one opposite on the left. A pair of chop-sticks was are hundreds of such people dispersed through against the other; tying two persons together speculation, our best policy—the best placed at each corner of every table; in the these sand-hills. You see the whole of this in a stooping posture by the hair of their for both farmers and dealers, is to have it all well next year. center was an earthen pot filled with saki— party are bare-legged and bare-footed. And heads; tying a man in a stooping posture to exported at fair prices, and the money brought. The actual amount expended in draining the intoxicating drink made by the Lew- how bony and brown they and And it is a the wheel of a cart; the mine acres described above is \$234 20-Chewans—surrounded with four acorn cups, curious fact, that in temperate countries, the of his head to the tail of an ass and parading ed by such a policy. Our own people can showing the whole expense to be about \$26 four large, coarse China cups, with clumsy spoons of the same material, and four tea-cups. —except Sir Henry Bulwer's black-headed man into a stooping posture with another man the same time enriched. We get control of

The Apple Worm.

A correspondent, speaking of the apple worm, which is so prevalent in many parts of bitumen on the beach, give to its waters a made into rolls and boiled in fat, pieces of white folks, are the terms by which the cation; forcing a man to whirl his head in a the country, without doubt produced by a resemblance to the ocean. Curious to excold baked fish, slices of hog's liver, sugar negro designates them; and 'poor' means peculiar manner with his hair dishevelled; moth, or miller which deposits its eggs in the candy, cucumbers, mustard, salted radish a great deal in this connection. It includes sitting in the sun, the process being assisted calyx of the apple when it is very small, says tops, and fragments of lean pork, fried. Cups not simply pecuniary poverty, but ignorance, by scourging (called in the native collector's that having been troubled with wormy apples of the extreme buoyancy felt in it, and I was of tea were first handed round; these were boorishness, and general social degradation office "extracting the devil;") suspending a for the last fifteen years, he tried the followfollowed by very small cups of saki, which The southern negro never applies the word man by his arms tied behind his back; plung ing expedient:—Taking half a dozen quart ation in what I had heard. I found the water had the taste of Fronch liqueur. Small bam poor to any one who has the manners and ing into wells and rivers until the victims beer bottles, each filled half full of sweetened almost tepid, and so strong that the chief boo sticks, sharpened at one end, and which bearing of a gentleman, however light his were half or sometimes wholly drowned; water, he suspended them from the branches difficulty was to keep sufficiently submerged some of the guests mistook for tooth-picks, purse. 'Poor white man' is a being he looks placing the carpenter beetle or other gnaw- of a tree, first tying leather straps three-fourths the feet starting up in the air at every vigoring insect or some stinging reptile, confined of an inch wide around the branches to prewithin a cocoa nut shell, on the naval or vent them from being girdled; to these were still more sensitive part of the body, causing | tied hemp strings, to which were attached the great torment; cudgeling with bludgeons bottles, leaving them open to allow the mil-A correspondent of the Independent gives with such severity as to produce dislocation; lers to enter. The bottles remained in this measure disappeared, and on approaching toe and forcing the party to continue with it them down and emptying them, it was found wade out, when lo! as if a bladder had been for hours in the burning sun; placing a stick that the millers had entered in great numbers, attached to each heel, they flew upwards; the While traveling not long ago in one of the across the chest with a man seated at each and were drowned in the liquid. The tree struggle to recover myself sent my head

Farm Work for November.

FUEL AND TIMBER.—In districts where snows lie deep, it is difficult to chop and collect wood or timber; this may be done o great advantage this month. Cord the wood, or if left sled length, place that and

the timber in an easy position to be loaded. Cellars.—The house cellar walls should be thoroughly white-washed, and the whole cellar perfectly cleansed of all decaying wood or roots and so drained that water shall not stand in any part of it for a moment.

Pumps.—These should be in order now, and protected from freezing.

CRACKS AND CRANNIES.—If you wish to save fuel, and always have your wife goodnatured, stop all access for the wind about the underpinning of the house. It is difficult to keep warm rooms where the wind is allowed to sweep under any portion of the house. It works its way up between the ceilings, and makes double the fuel necessary to secure a comfortable degree of warmth.

FATTING Hogs.—November is a good time for the pigs to grow and the hogs to fatten. Give them a warm, dry place, and just as Those who have the care of horses are much clean, nutritious food as they will eat frequently very negligent in the manner of with a good appetite, and no more. If any horse All excrements in the horse's stable, will be greedily eaten. There ought to be extinction of the last hope of insurrection in however small in quantity, should be remov- this sentence printed in large letters and the cabbage garden of Ballingarry—the left the animal to stand or lie down on. Many no swill in the trough." The annual moneya horse, when stabled for an hour's feeding, is loss in Massachusetts by this error, would

SHEEP.—Give them plenty of sweet clover

or knock off a board to let in light and pure trees may be set this month, so may Currents, from the stable at night, strew the floor with | CUTTINGS AND SEEDLINGS should be pro-

PRUNING.—Better do it now than in March of the laborer's wages to something approachor April, if you care any thing for your trees. Horses take cold very easily; for this Young Orchards.—Bank up around the

November! Welcome, November! Ar Underdraining-Its Cost.

I have on my farm about eighteen acres of cost, and the very lightning meekly travels | Sackett's Harbor. Ellas Frin Albion. P. C. Burdick. flat, low land being a sort of basin for the along the wire, bearing his messages of busi-Some of the Western papers are disposed deposit of the water running from a large tract ness or of love. Truly, man is weak, but with South Otselle. Francis Tallett. Milton. Joseph Goodrich The men wear a cotton shirt, and trowsers of the coarse homespun cloth of the country, with the addition sometimes of an upper garwith the addition sometimes of an upper garwith to encourage a spirit of speculation in bread of surrounding lands. The soil is a kind of the country, but in our opinion on insufficient of surrounding lands. The soil is a kind of the country, but in our opinion on insufficient of surrounding lands. The soil is a kind of the country, but in our opinion on insufficient of surrounding lands. The soil is a kind of the country, but in our opinion on insufficient of surrounding lands. The soil is a kind of the country, but in our opinion on insufficient of surrounding lands. The soil is a kind of the country, but in our opinion on insufficient of surrounding lands. The soil is a kind of the country, but with such that the surface of dignity and power, in his weak.

Stephenown. J. B. Maxson. Uttal. J. Compton. J. B. Maxson. Uttal. J. Country, but in our opinion on insufficient of surrounding lands. The soil is a kind of the country, but with such that the surface of dignity and power, in his weak.

Stephenown. J. B. Maxson. Uttal. J. Country, but with such that the surface of dignity and power, in his weak.

Watson. J. R. J. Watson. J. R. J He mounted his box and drove on a mile or throughout Europe has been rather above farm on which I now reside. At that time shines the resplendence of the God in whose East Wilson. Delatrius David so, when he reined up his horses at a house, the average, and it would be unsafe to antici- this piece was overgrown with small trees, image he was made. are your sons?" He replied, "They left breadstuffs. That there will be a demand most unsightly appearance, and was considerand almost fleshless substitute for a horse, home this morning with the doge, to hunt a sufficient to carry off our surplus products at led almost a nuisance—in fact, it was known You have relied alone on the single power of were packed the entire household effects of negro, and will not be home before night." remunerative prices is more than probable, and pointed out as the swamp. The Spring agriculture—and such agriculture! Your The driver said to him that Mr. — had sent but the effect of speculation here, is to check after I came in possession of it, I cut down sedge-patches outshine the sun. Your inathis boy John on the stage that morning to be orders and limit the consumption Europe. all the trees and bushes, burned them, together tention to your only source of wealth has If prices rise in Europe above a moderate with a large quantity of old logs, tree tops, seared the bosom of mother earth. Instead from the top of the stage and taken to the standard, a large mass of the people, from etc., then dug an open ditch, two and a half of having to feed cattle on a thousand hills, with their mother, who appeared not more woods. His reply was: "We will hunt him their poverty and small earnings, are obliged feet deep through the lowest part of it, which you have had to chase the stump-tailed steer than seventeen years of age. The father, a for you to-morrow." The driver said he to use the utmost economy and the coarsest carried off a considerable portion of the sur-through the sedge-patches to procure a single food—in fact, they must go on short allow- face water, and was really a great improveance. There is a limit to their ability to buy, ment, but was not what the land required As we drove on, I made the inquiry, "How and, consequently, speculation which forces (nor what I intended to do as soon as more A correspondent of another paper thus de- long have you driven a stage on this road?" prices beyond this limit is certain to end dis- pressing improvements were disposed of.) it has skinned the land, until all have grown He replied: "About fifteen years." "Do astrously. In the Irish famine years this bieng a rough, uneven piece, full of holes. have been to town. A little girl of ten years will become of this boy, John." He replied: breadstuffs, ended as bankrupts, because they tion of the year, and of course too wet to be for 1856, there are in the city of New York old, with a coarse old fragment of a dress on, "He will skulk about the woods till he is continued to force prices above the ability of tilled with any success. Last Spring, I com two hundred and ninety booksellers, of whom ton of a horse, which has the additional task way up to his master's house, and in about refused to sell at prices offered, rotted in their nest, by cutting a ditch along the east and five law-booksellers; one hundred and twentyof trailing along a rickety specimen of a two weeks I shall bring him down again to storehouses, and their sudden prosperity de- lowest side of the lot for a main drain, thirty nine book and job printers; and sixty-three inches deep, to be laid with six inch tile. I book-binders. There is another fact or circumstance which then commenced on the north and lowest end ed with bald-faced whiskey, with a child four being the instrument of such misery, broke speculators on this side of the Atlantic should of the lot with the cross drains, making them

must buy to meet present wants. If the sup pear from the surface, and within one week THE AMERICAN SABBATH TRACT SOCIETY plies come to market slowly, an advance in lafter the drains were dug, the water entirely price is necessary to draw them out, and thus disappeared from the lowest places. The at is Depository, No. 9 Spruce at., N. Y., viz: daughter has a basket by her side, and the Tax Collectors of India are in the constant we frequently find better prices prevailing in effect was striking and remarkable to every No. 1—Reasons for introducing the Sabbath of the old woman holds fast to a suspicious-looking habits of inflicting physical torture for the the English markets immediately after har- one who witnessed it. That portion through old woman holds fast to a suspicious-looking habit of inflicting physical torture for the the English markets immediately after har one who witnessed it. That portion through the English markets immediately after har one who witnessed it. That portion through the English markets immediately after har one who witnessed it. That portion through the English markets immediately after har one who witnessed it. That portion through the English markets immediately after har one who witnessed it. That portion through the English markets immediately after har one who witnessed it. That portion through the English markets immediately after har one who witnessed it. That portion through the English markets immediately after har one who witnessed it. That portion through the English markets immediately after har one who witnessed it. That portion through the English markets immediately after har one who witnessed it. That portion through the English markets immediately after har one who witnessed it. The English markets immediately after har one who witnessed it. The English markets immediately after har one who witnessed it. The English markets immediately after har one who witnessed it. The English markets immediately after har one who witnessed it. The English markets immediately after har one who witnessed it. The English markets immediately after har one who witnessed it. The English markets immediately after har one who witnessed it. The English markets immediately after har one who witnessed it. The English markets immediately after har one who witnessed it. The English markets immediately after har one who witnessed it. The English markets immediately after har one who witnessed it. The English markets immediately after har one who witnessed it. The English markets immediately after har one who witnessed it. The English markets immediately after har one who witnessed it. The English markets immediately after har one who witnessed it. The English markets immediately after har one who witnessed it. The English market in the winter and spring, when most of the dry, while the other portion immediately adfarmers are obliged to sell out their stocks. joining was literally soaked in water, and as A slight advance in price, therefore, in the fast as the drains progressed the water would Deprivation of food and water; hindering English markets, at this season of the year, is rapidly disappear. The experiment has prov ed entirely satisfactory, and I have already

Our grain harvest has been an abundant plowed about one-third of the lot, and intend

[Life Illustrated.

THE DEAD SEA.—Though in breadth not

exceeding ten miles, the Dead Sea seems boundless to the eye when looking from north to south: and the murmur of waves, as they break on its flint-strewn shore, together with the lines of drift-wood and fragments of perience the sensation of swimming in so strange a sea, I put to the test the accounts quickly convinced that there was no exaggerous stroke. When floating, half the body rose above the surface, and with a pillow, one might have slept upon the water. After some time the strangeness of the sensation in some rushed into my mouth, eyes, ears, and nose, believe is almost impossible. [Eastern Travel.

KEEPING GRAPES IN WINTER.—The following method of keeping grapes in winter, is given by a correspondent of the Rural New

"I have packed grapes in various waysn cotton batting, in cotton wadding, with the stems tied with twine, and with paper between the layers—and have arrived at the conclusion that none of these things are necessary, unless the grapes are put in tight boxes. If so packed there must be some dry substance to absorb the moisture, (always passing off more or less until the fruit becomes perfectly dry) otherwise it will mildew and rot the grapes,

"The fruit keeps the best, I think, to let it hang on the vines and not freeze; pick on a dry day, and place it in shallow boxes, not more than two clusters deep; keep it in as cool a place as you can and not let it freeze, and where there is sufficient circulation of air to carry off the moisture. I have kept the in this way until April, and though tist Denomination. Wood-cuts of meeting hours will towards the last they were indented like be introduced from time to time in connection with the raisins, they still retained their delicious

CHANGE IN IRELAND.—No instance is on record of a progress so rapid and decided as that which has followed the severe visitations discharging their duty. There is no animal is left in the trough, take it at once away, which Irishmen have endured. The interval in existence so susceptible to the effects of dash in cold water and sweep it out; at the from 1841 to 1851 saw the culmination and dirt, impure air, bad bedding, &c., as the next feeding be sure to give no more than the collapse of the Repeal agitation—the ed at least once a day, and a clean, dry place posted in every piggery in the land—"Leave destruction of the potato, with its frightful consequences of famine and pestilence—the subversion of the territorial system of the country by the operations of the Encumbered , ship, together with a few Temperance Songs, are in-Estates Court—the growth of an emigration hymns. which has now removed millions of the popuulation to countries which offer a larger field be addressed to the General Agent, Gronge B. Utter, for industry-the gradual introduction of QUINCE, PEAR, CHERRY, PLUM AND APPLE scientific methods of farming—the immigration of some thousand of active Saxon improvers-the substitution of habitable dwellings for mud hovels—the increase of food coupled

> ing on English standard. MAN'S POWER OVER BRUTES.—The horse has eight times the strength of a man. Yet man holds the horse in subjection. The bull State Bridge. John Parmalee can toss the stoutest Goliah on his horns. Yet the whole bovine race bows its neck to the Hounsfield. Wim Green. yoke, which man imposes. Air, and water, heat, cold, and lightning, all seem to be his Lincklaen. Daniel C. Burdier masters. Yet, he makes the winds his ministers, the ocean becomes his play-ground, the
>
> Newport. Abel Stillman.
>
> Newpor summer sun ripens all his harvests, the cold builds for him bridges and highways, without Richburgh. John B. Cottrell.
>
> Sackett's Harbor, Ellas Frin

with the decrease of population, and the growth

Gov. Wise's Description of Virginia. beef-steak. The present continue of things reach. has existed too long in Virginia. The landlord has skinned the tenant, and the tenant poor together!

According to Wilson's Business Directory one hundred and thirteen are publishers, and

Dr. Buckland, the Geologist, has been, apbear in mind. In the British Islands, if about thirty-two feet apart, (varying a little propriately buried at Islip, (near Oxford,) prices rule low at the harvest season, all the according to the situation of the surface,) where he died, in a grave blasted out of the farmers who can, hold back the greater part nearly at right angles with and entering into solid rock, and the cavity filled up with Portof their grain from market, and as the millers the main drain. Now for the result, as the and dement, to keep it waterproof.

publishes the following Tracts, which are for sale

Fourth Commandment to the consideration of the the Sabbath. 52 pp.
No. 3—Authority for the Change of the Day of the

Sabbath. 28 pp.
No. 4—The Sabbath and Lord's Day: A History of their Observance in the Christian Church. 52 pp No. 5—A Christian Caveat. 4 pp. No. 6—Twenty Reasons for keeping holy, in each week, the Seventh Day instead of the First Day.

4 pp.
No. 7—Thirty-six Plain Questions, presenting the main points in the Sabbath Controversy; A Dialogue between a Minister of the Gospel and a Sabba tarian; Counterfeit Coin. 8 pp. No. 8-The Sabbath Controversy; The True Issue.

4 pp.
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 Sabbath, 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 Fourth Commandment. By George Carlow. First printed in London, in 1724; reprinted at Stoning ton, Ct., in 1802; now republished in a revised form. 168 pp.
The Royal Law Contended for. By Edward Sten

net. First printed in Lundon in 1658. 64 pp.
Vindication of the True Sabbath. By. J. W. Morton late Missionary of the Reformed Presbyterian Church also, a periodical sheet, quarto The Sabbath Vindita

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