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NEW YORK, FIFTH-DAY, DECEMBER 4, 1856,

WHOLE NO. 650.

of Matter

The Sabbath Recarder.

THE SCRIPTURAL AUTHORITY AND OBLIGATION OF THE SABBATH EXAMINED.

BY REV. W. M. O'HANLON, BURNLEY, LANCASHIRE.

THE JEWISH SABBATH CONCLUDED.

It has been asserted by some who have written on this subject, that Christ violated the Jewish Sabbath, and that he did this designedly at utter variance with his own express declaration in reference to the design and tendency of nosed to the whole character he sustained on earth, as one who came to exhibit a model and eremplar of all righteousness. True, he did, on one occasion, when charged with a breach of the Sabbath law, announce a lofty principle, which only as God he could have propounded "My Father worketh hitherto, and I work." But while this clearly indicated his right to act above the laws which he had promulged for the government of his creatures, if he pleased, it does not follow that either on this, or any other occasion in his career, he did actually sanction, by either precept or example, the least violation of the ordinance which, as the God of Israel, he had established among the chosen people. There was nothing in the strictness enjoined upon the Jews, in relation to the Sabbath, which, when rightly apprehended, could be deemed at variance with those works of necessity and mercy, which the Saviour of the world allowed or wrought. This is taking low ground, but ground sufficiently high for our purpose. The hypocritical Pharasees, living in the utter violation of the spirit, were accustomed, in the same proportion, to strain and exaggerate the letter of the Sabbatic law. Christ taught as much by action as by word. His deeds were lofty symbols, speaking to all the negative side of this ordinance in the Jewish sive to be forgotten by the humble and docile crite. Instances of the manner in which he every reader of the New Testament. In Matt. xii. we read: "And behold there was a man which had his hand withered. And they asked him, saying, Is it lawful to heal on the Sabbath

days? that they might accuse him. And he

said unto them, What man shall there be

among you, that shall have one sheep, and if

#fall into a pit on the Sabbath day, will he

not lay hold on it and lift it out? How much,

fore, it is lawful to do well on the Sabbath

days. Then saith he to the man, Stretch forth

thine hand. And he stretched it forth; and

the Pharisees went out and held a council

against him how they might destroy him."

Here was a work of mercy performed on the

Jewish Sabbath by one who was "made under

the law," and whose whole life is the grand

model-life of sanctified humanity. It follows,

then that there was nothing in this act con-

trary to the divine injunction. And the case

is more worthy of notice, because it is only a

specimen of similiar acts wrought by him on

the Sabbath (chosen apparently as the most

appropriate day for such works of beneficence,)

and because like many, if not most of these, it

was not of such a nature as to demand imme-

diate attention and performance on the part of

Christ. Without any apparent obscuration of

his merciful and compassionate nature, he might

forth of his miraculous healing power; and thus

at least avoided the giving of occasion to the

Pharisees to indulge and display their fiendish

opposition. His adoption, then, of a different

course, and that, with so much system, could

only have been the result of a profound princi-

ple, worthy of his character and his mission.

made for man, and not man for the Sabbath:"

and that works of benevolence, tending to les-

sen the load of human misery and to light up

the soul with gratitude and holy joy, are among

the most divine and acceptable offerings which

can, on that day, be presented upon the altar

of God. Not against such, then, were directed

the prohibitions of either the moral or civil code

established among the Jewish people. This fact

is placed beyond all reasonable doubt by the

conduct of Christ. Again, in the commence-

another illustrative fact, serving to aid us in

the conception we should form of the require-

ments and spirit of the Jewish Sabbath law.

the disciples was, that by plucking the ears of

com on the Sabbath, and rubbing them in their

hands, they had violated the sanctity of that

him, but only for the priests? Or have ye not

that the disciples, under the circumstances,

Christ's reply to the Pharisees was:

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The receives the paper, as fif he receives the paper, as fifther subscribed for it. or has shown as the paper is the paper in the paper in the paper in the paper is the paper in the foundation for the allegation of the Pharisees. Upon any other day, it would have been allowable, even in their views, to act as the disciples did; for provision for such a case was made, with the utmost explicitness, in the Pentateuch. (Deut. 23: 25.) But on this day they were not at liberty, according to the strict letter of lish. the Sabbath law. under ordinary circumstances, to engage in any work, not even for the supply of their corporal wants, for which due care .was to be taken beforehand. Ex. 20: 10,

upon this position. And from the position enant they made and signed and sealed, they the positive element also of spiritual culture "Because," replied the Doctor, in that pe- in the same way as the women. But the men From the Bibliotheca Sacra and American Biblical Repository. ble the Pharisees had also in view some tradi- the prophets were not slow to condemn that that while the Israelites did not, so far at least are a lost man, a lost man! Paul says, 'If a can get a white man's old coat, they feel very tion of their own, by which the law was over spirit of cupidity and love of gain which could as their history shows, violate generally the man fall away, it is impossible to renew him proud. with the penalty of death, was of a widely dif- | wheat?" (Amos 8: 5.) ferent character. The connection in which it stands clearly shows that it was a presumptuous idea of any special sanctification of the day and daring transgression; and, as such, to "under the law," would probably go; but and on system, in order to prepare the way for have permitted it to pass with impunity, would there were profounder principles involved, and its entire abrogation. But such a position is have been to undermine the entire authority of more sacred and diviner requirements enjoined, the theocratic rule. But the conduct of the to which they are not willing to assent. An disciples was dictated by dire necessity. "They elaborate attempt was made by Spencer, in his mission "not to destroy, but the fulfill, the were an hungered," and their attendance upon the seventeenth century, to prove that only a and so submerging it into the rank of a mere about having religion that first time; but I law and the prophets;" and it is equally op- their Lord and Master had precluded the pos- cessation from labor was demanded by the sibility of their making previous provision for their bodily wants. If then David was justified when, fleeing before Saul, he ate the shew-bread of the tabernacle; and if the priests were justified in preparing the sacrifices and kindling fires for their consumption on the Sabbath, in the temple service, how much more the disciples while in attendance upon One "greater

than the temple," in plucking and preparing the ears of corn to supply their immediate and craving necessities. A narrow, illiberal, pharisaic interpretation of the Jewish law might seem to condemn them; but an enlightened, a just and scriptural interpretation fully warranted their "Mercy," rather than mere "sacrifice," is the genius of every economy of religion. Even in Judaism, with all its fiery denunciations, and though it was "the ministration of death." this principle prevailed. And these examples, presented in connection with the highest authority,-that of the Lawgiver himself.—serve to show the benevolent design and spirit of the Sabbath ordinance, even under that dispensation which, confessedly more than any other, abridged the liberties and restrained the inclinations of the human spirit.

manifest, in the very malignity and censure ing, it cannot be denied, indeed, that respite which they elicited from the carnal and the from toil, which oppresses and exhausts both strate the loftier character and claims conceded superstitious, from the formalist and the hypo- bodily and mental energy, is a great blessing and looking still higher, to the moral and spirbe regarded in itself, apart from other considerations, a boon of no small value. Still, however, contemplating man in his fallen condition, the intermission of labor might, on the whole be susceptible of abuses so great as to far more than counterbalance all the advantages derivable from it. The human being must have some objects of interest. A vacuum of mind. even if desirable, is impossible; and where it is not possessed by that which is good, it will then, is a man better than a sheep? Wherebe by that which is evil. Hence the refreshing repose of the Sabbath, both primeval and Jewish, was so ordered, doubtless, as to subserve it was restored whole, like as the other. Then the very highest interests of humanity, by a provision for the spiritual and moral culture of the

saic economy. But we are not left without such intimations as lead us naturally to infer the existence of such a provision. Even independently altogether of any inspired communication on this subject, we must be convinced that without something of this order, recurring too at fixed intervals, the life of religion could ill be sustained in the human spirit. And brief as are the notices of the pre-Mosaic period, there is enough to warrant the belief that some specific arrangement did exist to meet this necessity and to crown the Sabbath rest. Grotius has remarked, that "the precept concerning have postponed, for a few hours, the putting the Sabbath is two-fold; a precept of remembrance and a precept of observation. The precept of remembrance is fulfilled in a religious memory of the creation of the world; the precept of observation consists in an exact abstinence from all manner of labor. The first precept was given from the beginning; and without doubt the pious men before the law obeyed It was impossible to teach, more significantly, it as Enoch. Noah, Abraham, Isaac, Jacob; the great and suggestive truth which had been with respect to the latter of whom, though we 80 much overlooked, that "the Sabbath was have a relation of many of their travels, yet there is no sign of their stopping their journey on account of the Sabbath." We have already referred to the invalidity of such negative evidence. If we are to take Gen. 2: 3, as the foundation stone of the ordinance, the rest as well as the sanctification of the Sabbath would seem to be comprehended; and it is clear that Grotius admitted this passage in the modified and imperfect theory he entertained of the primeval ordinance. But in the face of this, little or no importance can be fairly attached ment of the same chapter of Matthew, we have to the absence of such information as he refers to; nor do we see how a religious remembrance of the creation, such as might be described i the language of Genesis, could be maintained See also Luke 6: 1—5. The charge against the neglect of that rest with which the memory of the day is so intimately associated in the divinely recorded appointment. The social element of worship was early called into exercise; otherwise we should not find Cain and "Have ye not read what David did, when he Abel meeting at the same altar; and this was was an hungered, and they that were with him, "in process of time," or "at the end of the how he entered into the house of God, and did days." And so also we read, Gen. 4: 26 eat the shew-bread, which was not lawful for that in the time of Seth "men began to call him to eat, neither for them that were with upon the name of Jehovah,"—an expression vhich, as Hengstenberg has well remarked, read in the law, how that on the Sabbath days has reference to the social developments of religion, "the solemn calling upon God in a conthe priests in the temple profane the Sabbath secrated place, in church fellowship, so that it and are blameless? But I say unto you that implies the existence of a church." And if it in this place is one greater than the temple. imply the existence of a church, and of holy But if ye had known what this meaneth is I will have mercy and not sacrifice, ye would not fellowship among the worshipers of the true God. revealed too in those more intimate rehave condemned the guiltless. For the Son of lations involved in the sacred name "Jehovah." man is Lord even of the Sabbath day." Now it is surely no unwarrantable inference, that the time fixed for these holy convocations would be Saviour. And yet there was some shadow of the day set apart from the first to sacred purposes, and thus rescued from the curse of toil. But whatever may be alleged as to the times

> stitutes which he was commissioned to estab-It will hardly be questioned, that Nehemiah and his co-religionists understood the genius of the Mosaic ordinances, when, in the solemn cov-

* Vide "The Truth of the Christian Religion." by 35: 2, 3. Num. 15: 32-36 will throw light Grotius, Book V. Sect, 10.

furnished by these passages, the charge, in all resolved to abstain from all commerce and and worthip. The portion of Ezekiel just cited culiarly solemn manner which so distinguished of distinction, on great occasions, wear a shirt likelihood, was preferred; though it is probatrade upon the Sabbath (Neh. 10: 31.) And serves to corroborate this view, since it is clear him, "because, if you are not mistaken, you falling over the cotton cloth, and when they laid and corrupted. Our Saviour's plea, not scarcely brook the interruption to traffic caused law of rest, they nevertheless were guilty of again,' and if you once had religion, and have merely of extenuation, but of complete acquit- by the recurrence of the sacred day. "When polluting the Sabbath, and that to such an ex- lost it, it is a hopeless case with you—there retal, was that of necessity. The conduct de- will the new moon be gone, that we may sell tent as to subject themselves to national excimains nothing in your case, but a certain fearscribed in Num. 15: 32.36, and which met corn? and the Sabbath, that we may set forth sion; which could therefore only have been ful looking for of judgment and fiery indignator to the number of his wives. Slavery is also So far, even those who are opposed to the

Jewish statute. And this dogma, advocated by him in his work on the Hebrew ritual, received the sanction of writers from whom better things might have been expected. Vitringa, for example, observes: "The lawgiver commences with the summary of the commandment, Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy,

and then explains, in the latter part, what keeping holy implies. This continuation contains directions to cease from work, and to extend this rest to others. And wherever this command of God is repeated, we find only the injunction to abstain entirely from work, which proves in our opinion that the keeping holy of the seventh day consisted merely, as the words of the commandment read, in entire abstinence from work." But this view is irreconcilable with the general teaching of the Old Testament Scriptures, which must surely be regarded as supplying the best commentary upon the meanhere refer the reader to the remarks of Hengstenberg, in which he argues for a more exalted conception of the Jewish law, showing that the peculiar, the double sacrifice, offered on the Sabbath (Num. 28: 10,) the strong and special Thus far, however, we have looked chiefly at exhortations as to the study of the law of the

Vitringa, indeed, endeavors to set aside the falsity of this rendering. Such holy convocations or assemblies were doubtless signalized by the presentation of sacrifice, where this was lawful. But as this was lawful only in one place, when the people had settled in the promised land, these convocations must have been designed elsewhere, throughout the tribes, only for such moral and religious purposes as could be realized apart from sacrificial services; while in all instances and in all situations, the ele-It is true, we have no direct statement to ments of instruction and spiritual worship must, this effect before the establishment of the Momore or less, have found a place in these assemblies. This, then, was not only a special period for the cultivation of domestic piety, for it was "the Sabbath of the Lord in all their dwellings:" but throughout all their borders, the seventh day was to be one of "holy convoca-

to the Sabbath under the Mosaic economy.

tion" likewise: so that provision was thus made for the development of religion, in all its social aspects, in immediate connection with that day which had been, from the first, "bless ed" and "sanctified" of God. We read in Ex. 16: 29, that the Israelites were commanded not to move out of their places on the Sabbath day: but it is evident this prohibition had reference only to their going forth to gather manna in the wilderness; for the law of "convocation" required them to leave their habitations for the public service of God on the seventh day. And the prescription of that service, as we have seen, amply refutes the position of those who would limit the meaning of the fourth commandment to a mere cessation

from accustomed labor. Such a limitation, we may further remark, finds no sanction or authority in the writings were conversing very earnestly on the subject ters of the laws of God among the Jewish peoadduced, would, if understood in this negative and inferior sense, be stripped of the greater part of its force and beauty; and so also would the words of the same prophet, in chapter lvi.: "Thus saith the Lord, Keep ye judgment and do justice, for my salvation is near to come and my righteousness to be revealed. Blessed is the man that doeth this, and the son of man that layeth hold on it: that keeneth the Sabbath from polluting it, and keepeth his hand sought him out again, and he was converted a from doing any evil." Indeed, it is impossible portions of the Old Testament, without being had he the clearest proof of the truth of the convinced of the vast importance which the God of Israel attached to this right and religious observance of the day. In the twentieth chapter of Ezekiel we discover the signal influence which the neglect and pollution of the Sabbatic seasons, including of course the weekpal causes of the punishment and privation en- first time?" dured in the wilderness (even to their exclusion | honey, which is the glory of all lands, because lost it. There was no room for mistake. their heart went after their idols." And now. that first time?" this was among the chief national sins which | "Yes. quite sure." replied Cousin John. He chain of captivity in Babylon, and "the iron had ever been before. entered into their soul:" while Ezekiel, among before Moses, no reasonable doubt can exist as the captives by the river of Chebar, was inspired "What a pity !" to the order and practice demanded by the inof the Lord to recall to their memory the trans-

> We have spoken of "the right and religious Consin John, what a pity !" observance" of the Sabbath, under the Jewish not merely the negative element of rest but a pity?"

duties of penitence, humiliation, and prayer.

through the neglect of those higher principles, tion, that devoureth the adversaries. A lost one of their institutions; but a peculiarity is

for the sake of which chiefly respite from labor man! A lost man!" was valuable and important. genius and bearing of the Jewish Sabbath, we length a ray of hope beamed unon his counare in danger of falling into one of two oppo- tenance. "Dr. Pearson." said he "I had n't site extremes; either, underrating its spiritual- thought of the subject just in that light before, cordingly. ity of character and design, on the other hand, and on reflection I may have been mistaken outward civil statute: or, on the one hand, thought I had." transferring the associations of the present economy back to times when God had not revealed himself in such glorious and gracious forms as those which it is our privilege to witness, and thus investing the ordinance with a measure of lustre, such as could not have been | Or the exquisite breath of a tropical clime. realized by worshipers in Jewish synagogue or shine. Examples illustrating both these ex- 'T is there Memory dwells, with her pale, golden hue, tremes might readily be adduced from writers on this subject, who have evidently been guided by their spiritual or unspiritual tendencies, and have not been sufficiently alive to the necessity of exploring fully and impartially the nature and relations of the Sabbatic institute, as given or rather reconstructed, by Moses, and enforced by the inspired teachers who followed him in

long succession. The "keeping" of the day would doubtless take its tone and character from the sphere of religious ideas to which i pertained. The creation of the world, the ing of the statute. We cannot do better, than movements of divine Providence, the perservation of the church, the signal interpositions of God on their behalf as a people, the giving of the law from Sinai, the distinguishing privileges which they enjoyed; these, and such as these, were the highest manifestations of the Divine which had been as yet given. And the study | E'en ne dead, the bright, beautiful dead, there arise. Lord (Deut. 6: 6, 7; Lev. 10: 11,) the of them would form an appropriate business of future ages, and speaking in forms too impresters. But we cannot imagine that mere cessal ancient practice of the synagogue worship (2) the day of public national rest; while the intion from labor was all that was required. Kings 4: 23,) and the injunction requiring "a fluence which such study exerted, and the measpirit. Their effect on his contemporaries was Viewing man in the inferior aspects of his be- holy convocation" on this day (Lev. 23: 3) sure of the devotion inspired, would depend largely upon the degree of religious suscepti- In the stillness of night, hands are beckoning us there -àll, more or less directly, serve to demonbility possessed. The ninety-second Psalm, intended (as the title indicates) for the Sabbath, We delight to turn back; and in wandering there, may be regarded as embodying the highest Through the shadowy halls of this Island so fair, thus rebuked the Jews, will readily occur to itual elements of our nature, such respite might idea of assemblies for worship taking place on style of sentiment, and exhibiting the purest that day, by proposing to render the words in and loftiest type of devotion, belonging to the Leviticus, "a proclamation of holiness." But times before the Gospel. But "that which as Hengstenberg has shown, Isa. 4:5 dis- was made glorious, had no glory in this respect, Is oft soothed by the voices we heard long ago, proves this, where the same Hebrew word is by reason of the glory that excelleth." Far employed; he might have added Isa. 1: 13, and nobler themes, far more wonderful evolutions Num. 28: 18-25, as also demonstrative of the of the Divine character—those pertaining to redemption—are now to be celebrated by the church of God, under the New Testament dispensation. The shadows have disappeared. The types have vanished. The true light now shineth. A more golden age is running its appointed course. It might then, indeed, be given we, north of the equator. Their language is hours, and is accompanied by thunder, ligh to a few choice spirits, specially illumined and different from that of the Mpongwe people, and ning, and rain; finally a long calm succeeds. trate the veil, and to gaze upon the glories of little below the Mpongwe, having less inter- gins in September, and ends generally at the the coming-times, and thus to anticipate, in course with the whites. part, the more exalted visions of the future. the Gospel. We have risen to a more elevated

truth came by Jesus Christ." ANECDOTE OF DR. PEARSON.

Several years ago, when the Rev. Abel Pearson, D. D., was traveling on a preaching tour through East Tennessee, he stopped to spend the night with a relative in Sevier County. "Cousin John," the name he familiarly ap-

plied to his kinsman, was a Methodist, and it was not long until the Doctor and Cousin John of the prophets, the divinely inspired interpret of religion. Cousin John remarked that he was a Methodist from experience—being himple. The language of Isa. 58: 13, 14, already self a living witness of the truth of Mr Wesley's doctrine of falling from grace. And he proceeded to relate to Dr. Pearson that part of his history which he regarded as conclusive on the subject in question. He had, he said experienced a change of heart many years previous-and although he had run well for a season, enjoying the undoubted presence of God, vet he had unhappily fallen—lost the last vestige of religion. By-and-by the grace of God second time, and then he was confident he was to examine either the historical or prophetic a child of God. Thus, in his own experience. doctrine of falling from grace.

in favor of his favorite doctrine, he paused for

from the promised land,) by the generation be no mistake. He believed in a religion that among them who may be called honest, com- without waiting for thanks, departed as he which had been rescued from Egyptian bond- he could feel. He always knew when he had paratively speaking. age. "I would not bring them into the land religion, and when he had it not; and he al-

dispensation, and the tenor of preceding re- nervous, and asked impatiently, "Why do you their companions. marks has been, that such observance involved say so, Dr. Pearson—why do you say, 'What Men do not wear any copper ornaments as been less than \$25,000, have gone into the

In estimating the import and usage, the dently in no very enviable state of mind. At N. Y. Evangelist.

THE MAGICAL ISLE IN THE RIVER OF TIME.

There's a magical Isle in the River of Time, Where softest of echoes are straying, And the air is as sweet as a musical chime, When June with the roses is staying.

And music forever is flowing,
While the low murmured tones that come tremblingly through, Sadly trouble the heart, and yet sweeten it too-As south-winds o'er waters when playing.

There are shadowy balls in this fairy-like isle, Where pictures of beauty are gleaming, Yet the light of their eyes, and their sweet sunny smile Only flash round the heart with a 'wildering wile, And leave us to know 't is but dreaming. And the name of this Isle is the Beautiful Past. And we bury our treasures all there; There are beings of beauty, too lovely to last; There are bosoms of snow, with the dust o'er them cast There are tresses and ringlets of hair

There are fragments of song, only Memory sings, And the words of a near mother's prayer; There's a harp long unswept, and a lute without strings, There are flowers all withered, and letters and rings, Hallowed tokens that love used to wear.

ith their soft flowing ringlets of gold; Though their voices are hushed, and o'er their sweet They are with us again as of old.

We behold our lost treasures again.

O! this beautiful Isle, with its phantom-like show, Is a vista unfadingly bright,

And the river of Time in its turbulent flow, When the years were a dream of delight.

> From the New York Tribune THE TRIBES OF AFRICA

THE M'BINGA TRIBE.

The M'Binga tribe live next to the Mpong-

But, at best, they could do little more than who does not possess much power; his influence fine; toward the close it rains almost every catch the distant radiance that gilded the being principally confined to the people of his day, but happily the rain falls most in the night. vanced, this final stage in the history of the treat them well, they do so eagerly. Divine dealings with the children of men.

The M'Binga are essentially a commercial are more flowers in the dry season. 'The law was given by Moses, but grace and people, and their love of trade passes almost all bounds. Their country is well adapted to com- they make their slaves' children free, and give mercial pursuit; two large rivers water itthe Moondah, and the Muni, or Danger River. their language and tribe will last long on the These rivers are navigable for vessels of large size to a certain distance Their banks are covered with majestic forests, and some of their woods, with other African produce, are objects

perceived a great number of canoes immediately receive. start from the different villages to meet the shall first reach it, in order to have the captain I am too old to begin now." anchor before their own village, and to be at officers of men-of-war. They cannot read them, but they have great faith in them, and preserve upon him a torrent of insult and abuse. them with great care. I have seen some twenty chant will intrust them with goods, as he often their way. does to his sorrow. For the negroes of Africa Having concluded this triumphant argument are skilled in deccit, and a man will once in a Dr. Pearson to reply; but the Doctor only a good book from him, and then with that book heavy. He coaxed, threatened, and beat his looked solemn, and ejaculated, "What a pity!" | will obtain the confidence of another trader oxen, but all to no purpose. He must leave Silence ensued for some minutes. At length | whom he will not pay at all. They have sense | his load, or ask aid of the man he had injured. ly Sabbath, had upon the destinies of the en- Dr. Pearson asked—"Are you perfectly sure enough not to go and ask one whom they have Presently he saw the farmer unhitch his oxen tire people. This had been one of the princi- that you experienced a change of heart that defrauded for a paper of recommendation. But from a load of hay, and come toward him. all alike in this respect: there are a few men

which I had given them, flowing with milk and ways knew when he got it, and just when he and smoking is one of their great enjoyments. knowledged the purity and power of that relithey despised my judgments, and walked not "And are you quite sure," continued the which is tied around their waists, and falls to since that time never willingly provoked his in my statutes, but polluted my Sabbaths, for Doctor, "that you lost all the religion you got their feet. Some kinds of beads are a great friend. luxury, and they wear a great many necklaces made of them; but one of their favorite ornahad led the Most High to abandon the people was perfectly conscious of having lost his re- ments is a brass ring around the leg. These for seventy years, during which they wore the ligion-indeed, he had become worse than he brass rings are about the thickness of one's "What a pity !" again sighed Dr. Pearson. standing and rank, wears them in various num- labor and support for converted Armenians. For the second and the third time, the same them from the ankles to the knees, making a thing in the city was put in requisition for the gressions they had committed, and to urge the questions were put, and the same answers given, weight of at least twenty or twenty-five pounds supply of the troops, an extensive bakehouse Dr. Pearson only responding, "What a pity, on each leg so that the poor women can scarce was established in connection with it employ-By this time Cousin John was thoroughly but they do not care, so they are envied by to the opinion of many, the operation has been

Their religion is the same as the Mpongwe's. and among their customs polygamy is very prevalent: indeed, a man's standing is according that the slaves' children born in the M'Binga Cousin John sat silent for some time, evi- country are free, and stand almost on equal terms with the M'Binga proper. Their slaves do not work much, but are frequently declared to be guilty of witchcraft, and are punished ac-

The slave-trade on that part of the coast is at an end, or very nearly so. The M'Binga people told me that they buy their slaves usually for a few yards of cotton cloth, and a few beads or other little things, for each one; the whole does not amount to more than \$2 or \$3 for a good and healthy man, but they are sold to slavers for goods of about \$25 or \$30 in value in that country. Those same goods, at manufacturers' prices, are not worth more than \$12 or \$15. In some places on the coast, where the slave-trade is very brisk, the slaves are sold for higher prices.

The Bay of Corisco, which is in the M'Binga country, is subject to terrific storms and tornados, and, if I am not mistaken. has been thus called by the Spaniards Corisco, meaning thunder. It is, indeed, the Bay of Thunder for no where on the Coast of Africa, from the Sahara Desert to south of the Equator, have I heard such terrific peals; and to one who is not accustomed to it, it is most appalling. For whole nights during the rainy season the thunder does not cease. Its awful crashes are in the heavens, and earth and sky seem shaken to the center by the elements.

The tornados are common during the rainy season, coming generally after a strong seabreeze. They form themselves in the northeast direction, and begin by an assemblage of black clouds, which increase and ascend the sky. During that time the sea-breeze loses its. strength, and a few minutes before the tornado comes it becomes quite calm: then animals are frightened and seem to know the approach of the hurricane. A white spot is seen in the horizon, rising under the black clouds, and ascending with almost the rapidity of lightning, and in an instant the tornado is upon you. Then the sky has a wild appearance: clouds are flying in every direction. Wo to the ship which is not prepared for the storm-most certain destruction awaits her. It is in vain that the trees of the forest bend to the ground; it is in vain that their flexible branches strike each other; the hurricane passes, and behind it are seen immense spaces covered with the ruins of nature. This overwhelming blast lasts about fifteen minutes, and on its subsidence there is a strong wind, which lasts four or five hours, and is accompanied by thunder, lightspiritually elevated above their fellows, to pene their features also. In civilization they are a The rainy season in this part of Action Deend of May, or in the beginning of June-al-

Each of their villages has its chief or king, most nine months. At first the rains are very mountain tops; whereas the meridian bright own village. It would be dangerous for vessels The season in which tornados are most common ness of the Sun of Righteousness is now the to run ashore in some parts of their country, is March and April, and those months are here cheap and common possession of all who enjoy for they would be liable to be plundered. But the warmest of the year, the average range of often the natives are kept from doing that the thermometer being from 85 to 90. The position. The church at large has passed from through fear of the men-of-war; for they say dry season (June, July, and August) is the the state of nonage to maturity, from twilight men-of-war speak very loud and very far; coldest I have seen in some time, the therinto day. And all her institutions, of whatever | meaning by that that they send cannon balls to | mometer being as low as 65 or 66 in the mornkind, must partake of the richer lustre and the a great distance. But many of their people ing. During the dry season not a drop of higher perfection which pertain to this more ad- have begun to get acquainted with the whites, rain falls, though the sky is almost always and seeing that it is for their advantage to cloudy. All the year round no change in the foliage of the forest can be perceived, but there

> The M'Binga tribe is also decreasing, but as them the same rights as the M'Bingas proper. African coast.

A TROUBLESOME NEIGHBOR

A few years ago, a poor mechanic, of a very quarrelsome disposition, settled near a Christ-In every town you see some of their people ian farmer, whose friends expressed to him their watching the horizon, and as soon as a sail is sympathy in the annoyance he was likely to

"Never mind," said the good old man. "I vessel, and there is a great struggle as to who have never yet quarreled with a neighbor, and

Six months passed, and then began a series the same time his trading men. It is very of petty annoyances, which the farmer bore curious to see the natives presenting papers of uncomplainingly; but this only irritated his recommendation from captains, merchants, or neighbor the more, until meeting the farmer one day, in the height of passion, he poured

"Friend," said the farmer gently, "no man years old, and, no doubt, when a man dies, under the influence of passion can reason clearsome other man of his village takes his papers ly; come to me calmly, and we will discuss and changes his own name, in order that it your grievances." The angry man raised his may agree with them : for they hope that on clenched hand to strike him, but was restrainreading these the inexperienced captain or mer- ed by some unseen influence, and both went

About a week after, the mechanic was nass. ing the farmer's house with a load of grain. while deal fairly with a trader in order to have It was at the foot of a hill, and the load was it would be unjust to say that these people are | With kindly words the farmer proffered his assistance, drew him safely to the summit, and came. Here is a simple act, but mighty in its The M'Binga people are very fond of dress, influence. The mechanic was humbled ac-Women wear only a piece of cotton cloth, gion that could "bear and forbear," and has

A MECHANICAL MISSIONARY. About three years since, a steam flouring mill was set up in Constantinople, at the suggestion and under little finger, and a woman, according to her the direction of Rev. Dr. Hamlin, to furnish bers. Those who are of the first rank wear After the Eastern war broke out, when every ly walk, or even raise one leg after the other; ling about forty men day and night. Contrary successful, and the nett profits, which have not the women do. They wear their cotton cloth missionary treasury.

Editors-GEO. B. UTTER & THOMAS B. BROWN (T. B. B. LUCIUS CRANDALL,

British Correspondent-JAMES A. BEGG.

Recorder is half completed, and the pay for it is now fully due A majority of our subscribers, we grieve to say, have not paid for the current volume, while many owe for one or more pre vious volumes. The consequence is serious embarrassment and no small cost to the office. This ought not to be so----would not be so, if people were in the habit of treating the claims o newspapers as they treat other just claims. Knowing that many of those who owe us are abundantly able to pay at any time, we must conclude that their failure to do so is an oversight. We wish all such to consider themselves specially reminded of their duty, and earne tly solicited to do it without delay. That none may be ignorant of the state of their accounts, bills will soon be sent to all who are indebted in the sum of one dollar and upward. If these bills are not correct, please notify us that they may be made correct. If they are correct, please forward is the cause which resorts to such arguments. | came forcibly to my mind. He says, "And

THE BASIS OF OUR GOVERNMENT.

The doctrine which lies at the foundation o our government is the equality of mankind in respect to their rights. This doctrine is not asserted, in so many words, in our National Constitution, but in that memorable instrument called the Declaration of Independence, which sets forth the ground upon which British rule was repudiated and a new government established it is asserted unequivocally. And no American ever thought of questioning its orthodoxy, till the agitation of the slavery question showed its incompatibility with the practice of holding | However, when regal dominion was established, | before the Lord. human beings in bondage.

"We hold these truths to be self evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; that to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed."

Such is the doctrine upon which our forefathers proceeded to disown allegiance to the till next week British crown, and to set up an independent government. And everybody supposed that the Constitution afterwards adopted and ratified by the several States was fashioned in ac- invitation to join the Rev. Dr. Bonar's party, a medium by which to carry this doctrine into Jordan. Mr. Saunders deemed it duty to avail one hour, we reached the banks of the Jordan, are useful as places of deposit. They make effect—an agency for rendering "life, liberty, himself of this opportunity, that he might ascer-which were beautifully fringed by a deep green transfers on their books upon checks or drafts and the pursuit of happiness," sure and certain tain the agricultural advantages of the Plains foliage. The course of the Jordan is extremely from one man's account to another. They to all persons living under its jurisdiction. And of Jordan and Jericho. We left Jerusalem en rapid; the high banks, covered with thick make loans and discounts. The business which had not this idea prevailed, the Constitution the 4th of March. Passing out of the Jaffa foliage, quite conceal the river, except one goes they do is very convenient; indeed, most of it had fought for their country's independence; it Mount Zion, and crossing the valley of Jehoshof a liberty-loving people.

days. Those who were implicated in the sys- covered with grass and flowers; others were Jordan, "right against Jericho," where the try will produce, and economy will accumulate it as an evil—a misfortune entailed upon them windings of the brook Kedron, amidst the wild ber, with their bannered hosts, passed over on create it by legerdemain tricks with paper." by the error of their forefathers; but they saw and beautiful scenery, for three hours, we dry ground, when the waters of the Jordan ed from the Constitution, the very instinct of the Dead Sea. its framers suggesting that a government based upon equal rights ought not to even seem to followed our narrow path, which lay at the very our long ride under the scorching rays of the by the banks, or by the owners of the capital predicted "a good time coming," when it would " Equality of human rights" was the watchgled against foreign oppression; it was the In what school had they learned it?

part of the human race to another. The pro- the downy wing of repose was soon upon us. totypes of mankind were Adam and Eve-a man and a woman, the one a "help meet for ing the horizon with his first rays of promise, and to blow their "trumpets of ram's horns." the other; not a man, and a woman, and a we were summoned from our cots to prepare Jericho was afterwards rebuilt by "Hiel the of Commerce, show the amount of gold exportslave to wait upon them." God "made of one for breakfast and for the day's journey. We Bethelite," and became the school of the Pro- ed during six years :blood all nations of men for to dwell on all the bade farewell to this our first wilderness home, phets, and was called the city of Palms. Our 1851, face of the earth;" so constituting each man just as the sun began to light up the gray and Lord visited Jericho. It was there that he 1852, neighbor and brother to every other man, and sombre sides of the surrounding mountains. declared unto Zaccheus, that salvation should 1853, binding him under an eternal obligation to After leaving Mar Saba, we soon entered a come to his house. love his neighbor as himself. The Paradisiacal deep ravine, with high mountains on both sides. Pausing for a few moments by the miserable amounting to over two hundred and forty milsociety inculcates the instructive lesson, that with projecting cliffs. It became necessary to village called Jericho, we then continued our lions of dollars. If this export was retained the Adams and Eves of this world are to do climb the fearful ascent by winding around upon way onward, by the soft quiet light of the stars, for a few years, it would cancel all the bank without slaves.

government for the Hebrews, there was no ascent, the chasm below us became fearfully to be served. Still I only took a drink of the on the "pay-as-you-go" plan. It may be askslavery in that system, making one human bedeep; every step of our animals seemed to sweet water which Elisha healed by casting salt ed, how this gold can be retained? The way for three and a half years among the Jews of ing in any correct sense the property of threaten destruction. After one hour and a into the spring, and then retired to my cot, that this can be done is for the people to re- Jerusalem without much encouragement. In to fill the vacant office of Rabbi and Minister. another. It is true, there was a system of ser- half, we began to make our way down the ter- quite exhausted. At an early hour the next solve to use it. Let them commence to make Northern Syria the prospects are much the some feeling was manifested against the control of the cash payments, to require cash payments. vitude recognized in the law of Moses, but the rific pass, which was not an easy labor. Our morning we took a walk to the site of the cash payments, to require cash payments, sub statutes which regulated the system, determined the servant to be entitled to all the moral, religious, and political rights which his master enjoyed. These statutes recognized the the shattered mountains, presented a scene Jerusalem by the ancient road, where our Lord aid them, and the thing can be done in a few servant as a man, and guarded the dignity of deeply interesting and impressive, which seem- described the scene of the good Samaritan, years. The national revenues of the United his manhood with jealous care. The servant ed to speak of God's wrath and righteous ven- when "a certain man went down from Jerusa- States, amounting to an aggregate of seventyenjoyed the marriage relation, and under the geance upon the guilty inhabitants, when he lem to Jericho, and fell among thieves." This live or eighty millions of dollars annually, are protection of law, possessed all the blessings overthrew the cities of the Plain. Pursuing road is still infested with robbers; all travelers all collected in specie, without the intervention pertaining to the family compact. There was our way still onward, in the midst of these take with them a well-armed escort. The road of one day's credit, or a single dollar of paper no sundering of the matrimonial tie, to promote scenes of solitude and desolation, four hours from Jericho to Jerusalem has nearly the same money. the interest of the master; no separation of brought us to the top of a mountain whence aspect of scenery as that by Mar Saba to the tion, freedom, and happiness that institution the associations connected with it! The Dead and with thankful hearts.

by which God instructs, refines, and sanctifies Sea now occupies what was formerly the lovely I find several incidents recorded in my jour- businesss. But we have quite too many paper RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE his people was conferred upon the serving valley of Siddion, in which stood the five cities nal, connected with this journey, which I must and kiting transactions for the benefit of projecand laboring classes equally with the ruling; of the Plain, Sodom, Gomorrah, Admah, Ze- pass over in silence, for the want of time and tors and swindlers, at the expense of the honest was appointed as directly for the benefit of one boim, and Zoar, which God utterly destroyed space. class as of the other. And though the servant on account of their daring sins. was represented as being bought and sold, he never became by such a transaction the pro- grandest, two hours more, which brought us to perty—the chattel—of another man. And the mysterious waters of the Dead Sea. There To the Editors of the Sabbath Recorder:though his master is often alluded to, his owner was quite a strong breeze, which helped to renever. When bought or sold, his value was duce the temperature, which else would have while reading the Recorder, under the head of The cash or "pay as you go" newspaper busigraduated in view of a certain term of service been very distressing, for the sun had risen high he was to render, which in no case was allowed in his strength; it also caused considerable to exceed six years, except when the servant action of the waters, which were clear and to comprehend all of the borrowed capital emby his own voluntary contract, after the six brilliant. Mr. Saunders and several others of ployed in trade, which is nine-tenths, directly years were expired, extended the term to the the party bathed in the Dead Sea, and found year of jubilee, which was the utmost limit al- the waters extremely buoyant. I tasted of this uals? Then "pay as you go" would call home, lowed by the law. Now, to speak of this most water, and found it impossible to express the benevolent, equitable, and affectionate system pungency of its saltness, and the intensity of of domestic service, as the archetype of the its bitterness. There is scarcely a green herb mercantile investments, houses, fixtures, raildegrading and infamous chattelism of American to be seen in the whole region of the Dead Sea. slavery, only proves how forlorn and desperate The prophecy of Moses, and its terrible import,

mankind are as clearly set forth as in our own upon it, and that the whole land thereof is Declaration of Independence. In fact, the brimstone, and salt, and burning, that it is not tially democratic. Regal dominion, or govern- there, like the overthrow of Sodom and Gomor- ing to, in 1855, \$5,404,104, which could be ment by a king, was not the primitive form; rah, Admah and Zeboim, which the Lord overand its adoption was regarded as tending to his guide book, and remain an unbeliever in its he will, I shall be pleased with the perusal of the subversion of that equality among the peo- truths; for the Bible is written as it were upon his diagram, and think it will pay for the readhad recognized. (See 1 Sam. 8: 11-18.) heart of man, and teaches him to walk softly it was still a mere graft upon the tree of popular sovereignity, and not an actual substitution Dead Sea; then gathered a few pebbles and a instead. God himself was their king; they had few specimens of black sulphurous stone. The the throne itself, each and every man was en- The sea has the appearance of a silver lake; it the business world would be deprived of it titled to equal protection in "life, liberty, and is neither sad nor mournful, except in thought. This is a great delusion. If every bond, mortthe pursuit of happiness."

We reserve the remainder of our remarks

FROM THE LAND OF CANAAN.-NO. 11.

When at Jerusalem, last March, we had an cordance with this doctrine. Everybody sup- who had just arrived from the Desert of Sinai, posed that the Constitution was intended to be and were going to visit the Dead Sea and the would never have been accepted by those who gate, and winding down the steep sides of to the very edge of the bank. Pursuing our springs from the necessities of the community. would never have been ratified by the suffrages aphat by the well of Job, our path then led stream, with the mountains of Moab on the south-eastward, between a succession of moun-There were no defenders of slavery in those tains, some of which were extremely beautiful, tem, never called it a blessing; they regarded rugged and bare. Following the fantastical thousands of Israel, which no man could num- capital; but jugglers only will propose to clearly, that any provision for its perpetuity came to a remarkable ravine, the grandeur and obeyed the voice of Jehovah. was furbidden by the theory of government magnificence of which is indescribable. At the which they had propounded to the world. The bottom of this ravine is continued the bed of terms slave and slavery were carefully excluding the Kedron, which flowed from Jerusalem to

uphold such an abomination. In the South, as edge of this vast chasm, until we reached the well as the North, slavery was admitted to be Convent and Tomb of Mar Saba, who lived an outrage upon justice, and all confidently an ascetic life in these strongholds and mountain fortresses for forty years. Our muleteers no longer exist, a foul blot upon our escutcheon. with the baggage had already arrived, pitched our tents for the night in a valley near the heavens were opened, and "the Spirit of God, much of it exported, confidence is impaired," After our evening meal, we were invited by ing, "this is my beloved Son, in whom I am when a contraction must take place. Hence corner-stone of the temple of American Liberty. Dr. Bonar to remain with them at their eve- well pleased!" . But how came our political forefathers by ning worship. It was a season of peculiar inthis doctrine? Whence did they derive it? terest, and eminently fitted to impress the soul. we resumed our journey, and bent our steps kept at the specie paying point, is strictly lim-We answer, that it is a Bible doctrine as it were from the world by the lofty moun-plains of Jericho. The palms, the cypress, the of the country, is extremely small. From the When God created man, he gave him "domin- tains which were rearing their bold summits balsam, and the honey, of which Josephus calculation made by Adam Smith, of England, of the air, and over every living thing that ing to the teaching of the Holy Bible—its all-tility upon the plains of Jericho. One can found that this amount is only about one per moveth upon the earth." All these were put wise Author the Maker of this sublime scenery! under his feet. but he received no dominion The deep rich tones of the Doctor's voice, so over his fellow man; to rule over his brother, solemn and impressive, imparted to every word there anything in the act of creation to indi- now seems to vibrate on the ear. We passed twilight had faded, when we reached Jericho. cate the subjection and enslavement of one a happy evening; then retired to our tent, and This city once stood in the pride of her strength, were taken, cancel all these notes, and the

the narrow path on the side of the mountain until we reached the Fountain of Elisha, where notes, and furnish the community with a sub-And when God legislated a form of political in lengthened procession. As we made our we found our tents pitched, and supper ready stantial cash capital for carrying on business zigzag path often led us to steep angles, where ancient Jericho. After examining the ruins jecting themselves to those exertions and privait seemed almost impracticable for our horses we went to the Fountain of Elisha. At half tions which are for a time necessary, bringing to stand. The deep chasms, the rent earth, past eight A. M. we resumed our journey toward also the legislation of the country to bear to

We journeyed, amidst scenes the wildest and

Whoever investigates thoroughly the form the stranger that shall come from a far land, of Rhode Island, all of which is employed in of government given to the Hebrews, will be shall say, when they see the plagues of that constrained to admit that the equal rights of land, and the sickness that the Lord hath laid Necker so alter or arrange the laws of trade, original government of the Hebrews was essen- sown, nor beareth, nor any grass groweth it was not adopted, till the nation had been in threw in his anger and in his wrath!" No one existence some four hundred and fifty years; can come to the Holy Land, with the Bible for ple, which their previous form of government the very face of this land, which speaks to the ing.

We took our lunch upon the shore of the no other in reality; and by the laws which He Dead Sea is surrounded on all sides, except the had given, and which were now fastened on north, by mountains rising in beautiful domes. The whole aspect, as far as the eye can reach, notwithstanding the barrenness of the soil, be burned to-day, there would be just as much presents a most charming landscape. I can readily perceive that it might once have been 'even as the garden of the Lord," when Lot chose it for his portion, "and pitched his tent

At two P. M. we left the Dead Sea, and way still onward upon the bank by this lovely The wealth or capital of the country, however, right, and the mountains of Judea on the left. one hour more brought us to the fords of the

The next morning, just as the sun was ting- Lord, when Joshua told the people to shout

MARTHA SAUNDERS.

WESTERLY, R. I., Nov. 6, 1856.

An article has frequently come to my notice Pay as you go;" and by the train of argument pursued. I understand the credit system is condemned in toto. Does the writer mean or indirectly, borrowed from banks or individnot only every bank-note, (which amounts to but a small part of the capital employed in the State of Rhode Island,) but all of our ships, roads, &c., all the capital of which is borrowed from the local banks, and which amounts to thirty millions of dollars, to say nothing about the \$5,000,000 loaned from the savings banks the business transactions of the country. Will that all of this amount of business, predicated on borrowed capital, can go on, and "pay as you go?" If all of the bills should be called in of the ninety banks of Rhode Island, amountdone, or they have the ability to do, and the banks not pay out one dollar of specie, then will Necker tell us how to sell our produce and other things, and receive pay as we sell? If DANIEL BABCOCK, JR.

The writer of the above seems to labor under the not unfrequent mistake, that the banks are the fountains or sources from whence wealth originates; that they create capital and loan it to business parties; and that if these loans were to be paid off, and not to be renewed, the capital would be annihilated, or at least, that gage, promissory note, bank note, etc., were to capital destroyed as if we should burn so much blank paper. There would indeed be great loss to individuals, and great confusion and injustice would ensue. But the burning itself would not consume any amount of wealth.

The banks perform useful labor. They greatcomes from other sources.

Labor, under the guidance of intelligence and enterprize, is the source of wealth. "Indus-

Our friend seems to be under the apprehen-

sion, that to pay as you go, would call home We seated ourselves upon the bank of the the bank notes, and that this would be a great river in a sweet secluded spot where oleanders loss of capital to the business world. Not so. and other trees afforded a lovely shade. We In canceling the notes, the capital to their drank, and had a delightful bath in the waters amount passes into the hands of the note-hold-Ascending from the valley to Mar Saba, we of the Jordan, which greatly refreshed us, after ers. The balance, if any, may still be loaned sun. Tradition says that this is the very place The amount that can be added to the capital of where the people came to be baptized, by him a country by the issuing of bank notes, redeemwho was the "voice of one crying in the wil- able in gold and silver, is strictly limited. If derness, prepare ye the way of the Lord;" and it goes beyond a certain proportion of the whole drawn of a grand exodus from all civilized where he baptized our blessed Lord, when the active capital of the country, the specie is too word of freedom in those days when we strug- convent, and were preparing our refreshments. descending like a dove, lighted upon him," say- and there is a draft upon the banks for specie, we see that the amount of redeemable paper After spending about one hour at the Jordan, issues, or bank notes, that may be made and We were here in this lonely valley, separated westward, and were soon upon the delightful ited. The amount that this adds to the capital ion over the fish of the sea, and over the fowl towards the serene arch of heaven, and listen- speaks, are gone; still there are traces of fer- and Thomas Jefferson of this country, it is readily perceive what it might have been in cent., or one dollar to the hundred dollars addthe day of its glory. The sun in his downward | ed to the capital of the country by the issue of course had cast his last rich beams on the high bank notes. If our California gold was retained was no part of the original grant. Nor was an emphasis of such force and interest as even ridge of Moab, and the last levely tints of in the country, instead of being experted, it would in a very few years, if the proper steps yet it fell, according to the command of the business community would scarcely be conscious

The following figures, taken from the Journal

\$29.472.752 | 1854. 27,486,875 | 1856,(est.)43,000,000 Here we have an export of gold in six vears

We did not commence these articles with the parent and child; no tearing of infants from we had a fine view of the mountains of Moab. Dead Sea. The high mountains, the deep view of advocating this measure. But as our the maternal bosom. The servant worshiped Mount Gilead and Ramath Gilead were dis- ravines, and the narrow winding paths around correspondent suggested these difficulties, we with his master at the same altar, and like his tinctly visible; also the Dead Sea, and the the precipitous sides of the rocky hills, make have tried to explain them. Industrious promaster, was personally responsible with respect Plains of the Jordan. We halted a few mo- the way very fatiguing and difficult. Passing ducing and trading men may, properly and ad- longing, of the Jews at this time, is for a deepto all the ordinances of religion. The Sabbath, ments to gaze upon the lovely picture which that great instrumentality of social regenerality of social regenerality of social regeneration of capital from those who have it to hood rather than for any return to the land of we intend to print the review next week, and we reached Jerusalem at four P. M., in safety

portion of the community. The pay-as-you-go system does a given amount of business with as much less capital. This comes from the numerous economies attending it, and from the ciety,) awaiting his return. Of edurse he was rapidity of the transactions.

We will close our article by one example. ness in this city, including only those which pass mainly through the hands of news agents. amounts to an aggregate of seventy thousand dollars per week, or three millions six hundred and forty thousand dollars per year. (We speak in round numbers, but we are near enough for the illustration.) It is almost necessary for an individual to be in the city, and go around the Examiner, is the most remarkable instance and see the operations, to appreciate the ease, of coming to Christ at the "eleventh hour" facility, and rapidity with which it is all done, and the comparatively small amount of capital used in proportion to the extent of the business ransacted.

CORRECTION

"A Friend of Conservative Progress," as he and the other to this day adorns the Christian styles himself, in continuing his defense of slavery, in the Recorder of Nov. 27th, makes the following statement:

"Friends S. S. G. and D. E. M. apply variety of bitter epithets to our former article, or to the parties it seemed to defend."

What I have to say in relation to this statement, so far as it refers to me. (S. S. G. can speak for himself,) is, that it has not the least foundation in truth. I have applied no "bitter epithets" whatever to the former article of this defender of "the sum of all villainies," nor to " the parties it seemed to defend," nor do I intend to apply any such bitter epithets to years, when it was found that neither of them

For our brethren in the Virginia Churches, entertain none but the kindest feelings; but, believing them deeply implicated in the stupend- are men of talents and literary acquirements. ous crime of American Slavery, I can have no Christian fellowship with them. But I have no "bitter epithets" for them, nor have I ever applied any to them.

As for the articles of this writer, I have never applied any "epithet" whatever, bitter or sweet, to them; nor shall I. I have no solutions were passed recommending the Trusepithets to waste on such articles. All such tees to send out an active agent among the efforts to defend American Slavery awaken in churches, to raise the remaining \$15,000. me emotions which partake largely of both pity and contempt. But I do not conceive that they need the application of any epithets to characterize them. The civilization and School Theological Seminary for the North Christianity of the nineteenth century will take west, as in contemplation, met in Chicago on care of them. I am willing this friend should spend all the remainder of his days in consummating his "object" (to save the union.) if he please: but I simply ask that he recall the statement in his last article; to which I have referred, and for the simple reason that it is not D. E. MAXSON.

THE JEWS IN PALESTINE.

A late number of the North American Review contained a long article on the present state of the Jewish People in Learning and Culture. The following extract from that article will interest our readers

"The Return of the Jews to Palestine" is a bling the necessary improvement to be made in favorite theme of sentimental poetry and of the collegiate buildings. An endowment is school-boy declamation. We are taught to be- also in progress, for a Training School for lieve that every Hebrew longs in his heart to Clergymen in Pennsylvania. go back to the home of his fathers, and that in every nation he is only a sojourner, holding Canaan to be his country. Splendid pictures are lands—of a united and jubilant race going up in peaceful throng to their beautiful city in the mountains. We have the historic parallel in the myriads which Moses led, and the historic contrast in the hosts of the Crusaders. There is more poetry than truth in these pictures. Only in the fewest instances is such a longing are to be paid to his relatives, and the residue real in the Jew's heart, and the more intelligent of his estate is placed in the hands of the exregard the idea of a return to Palestine as ecutors, to be by them bestowed as they shall senseless and chimerical. The number of Jew-think proper, for charitable, literary and scienish pilgrims to Jerusalem is comparatively small, tific purposes. vastly less than the number of Greek and Armenian pilgrims. A grave in the valley of Jehoshaphat is to an enthusiast worth much toi and sacrifice. But such enthusiasts are not numerous enough to represent a national desire. The irreverent exclamation imputed to one Rothschild, and the humorous retort, "I had rather be a Jew of the kings than king of the Jews," ascribed to another, no doubt indicate the most prevalent feeling of the Jews concernng the return of their people to Palestine. If they look for it as possible, it is possible only in the far distance, and is not now desirable.

The amelioration of the condition of the Jews n Palestine and the East has engaged the atcention, not only of many wealthy and benevolent Israelites, but of several Christian sects. The Christian missions in the Holy Land have as the chief object the conversion of the Jews. The English Church has built on the highest part of Mount Zion a costly Gothic structure, which it hopes at some time to fill with prose lytes from the neighboring Jewish quarter. The fame of Bishop Gobat and the zeal of Mr. Nicholayson have not thus far produced any striking results. The moral effects of conversion there have not always confirmed its value Rev. John T. Barclay, the missionary of a small sect in Virginia called the "Disciples," labored concerning the Divine nature is a stumbling a life tenure of the office, but an opinion preblock to the Jew, and will prevent the success of direct missionary labor.

however, to the Jews, but meant it all the races) is the recent attempt to introduce the methods of Western agriculture into the Holy under the following conditions: A salary of Land. Serious disasters and partial failure two thousand dollars per annum for ten years have attended the experiment thus far. But from date of accession to the rabbinical chair, it is still going on, and much is hoped from it. and thereafter a retiring pension of one thou-The best amelioration of the condition of the sand dollars per annum for life, provided cir-Jews in Palestine would be that which should entice them away from the land. In no one of their sacred cities can the condition of the masses be other than exceedingly wretched. No government regulation can secure them against constant and occasional persecution. The most evident desire, the most distinct

loan, to be used in bona fide and legitimate their fathers.

As the Rev. George G. Fairbanks, pastor of the First Baptist church in Somerville, Mass. returned home with Mrs. F. from the house of a friend, recently, he found a party of about fifty ladies and gentlemen, (members of his sovery much surprised, but glad to see them. The evening passed pleasantly away until the party retired to their respective homes. The pleasing emotion one feels to know that his labors are appreciated, had not passed away, when brother F. was again surprised to find that the party had left a well-filled purse as a token of their regard for their pastor.

At the late anniversary of the Philadenhia Baptist Association, one of the churches reported the baptism of a lady one hundred and two years old. This, says a correspondent of which has occurred within the Association since ten years ago, Rev. R. F. Young, of Chesnut Hill, baptized the same day a man aged one hundred and one years, and his great grand daughter aged ten years, of whom the one remained four years maturing his graces, and then was gathered as a "shock of corn fully ripe."

There were some two hundred delegates at the late Baptist Convention at Raleigh, N. C. A proposition to raise \$50,000 as a further endowment to Wake Forest College was met by a subscription on the spot, in one hour, of about \$25,000. Two gentlemen subscribed \$5,000 each, five \$1,000 each, five \$500 each, and a large number—perhaps thirty or forty—\$100 each; besides which, \$13,000 were subscribed to build a new house of worship in Raleigh.

Two clergymen of different denominations were conversing, a day or two since, about their respective salaries, and from curiosity added up every dollar they had received for six had made an average of two hundred and fifty dollars a year; yet from this sum they were expected to dress respectably, and to maintain comfortably their wives and children. They

A special convention for Shurtleff College was held on the 29th ult. at Alton. It was reported that the institution was free from debt. wes fully organized, had more students than usual at the season, and only needed \$50,000 to place it on a firm basis. Thirty five thonsand dollars were pledged on the spot, and re-

A Convention of Old School Presbyterian delegates from seven Synods, including Western Ohio. Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, and Wisconsin, called to deliberate upon establishing an Oldthe 7th Nov, and continued the sessions for some days. The Convention expressed its preference for Chicago as the seat of the new Sem-

Seton Hall College, to be located at Madison. N. J., is the first institution of the kind / established in New Jersey, and will be managed by secular clergy of the Roman Catholic Church, under the immediate supervision of Bishop Bailey. Mr. James Monroe, grand nephew of Ex-President Monroe, has been appointed to one of the important professorships

The Episcopal Recorder states that a donation of twenty thousand dollars has been made to the Alexandria Theological Schmary by a family in New York, for the purpose of ena-

Rev. Messrs. Vinton and Brayton, of the Burman Mission, have resigned their connection with the American Baptist Missionary Union. The American Baptist publishes, cultorially, a circular from the Corresponding Secretary of the Free Mission Society, proposing that this latter Society shall assume their support.

By the will of the late Thomas Dowse, Eq. of Cambridge legacies amounting to \$30,000

A gentleman who resided at Nyack, on the Hudson, has left by his will the muniticent sum of \$20,000 to the Five Points House of Industry, and \$5,000 for the personal benefit of Mr. and Mrs. Pease. He had previously made various donations to the institution, one of which amounted to \$2,000.

Rev. Mr. Malcom, formerly of Wheeling Virginia, has accepted a call from the Second Baptist church of Newport, R. I., to become their pastor. This church formerly enjoyed the ministrations of the late Dr. Choules

Rev. D. H. Wheeler, agent of the American Bible Society, was killed in Nicaragua, during the attack of the opposition forces at Masaya

The Rev. Mr. South, heretofore a prominent Methodist minister at Bowling Green, Ky., has joined the Baptists, and was publicly baptized

The successor of Rev. Dudley A. Tyng, (who was expelled from the Epiphany church in Philadelphia, for preaching politics,) is Ref. Mr. Bean, of Harrisburg.

SALARY OF A JEWISH PREACHER. The Jewish Congregation Emanu-El, New York, recently gave a call to Rev. Dr. Adler, of Alzie, vailed that without such provision the gentleman sought for would not be inclined to lay cumstances should arise to cause the congregation to discontinue the connection.

Several weeks ago we noticed the appearance in the Christian Herald and Messenger of & review of Eld. Lucius Crandall's essay on Restricted Communion. A reply to that review was printed in a late number of the same paper. the reply in our issue of the following week.

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ELIGENCE Cairbanks, pastor of Somerville, Mass. from the house of a party of about thembers of his so-Of course he was id to see them. The way until the party that his labors are d away, when brod to find that the purse as a token of

it the Philadephia of the churches rey one hundred and correspondent of markable instance eleventh hour," e Association since Young, of Chesnut. a man aged one l his great grand whom the one reiis graces, and then of corn fully ripe;" dorns the Christian

ndred delegates at n at Ræleigh, N. C. 000 as a further en-College was met by in one hour; of about subscribed \$5,000 \$500 each, and a ty:or forty—\$100 0 were subscribed nship in Raleigh. rent denominations

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Dudley A. Tyog, e Epiphany church, ing politics,) is Rev.

ACHER. The Jew-New York, re-Dr. Adler, of Alzie, Labbi and Minister. A against the cone futuré incombent put an opinion pre-fovision the gentle-be inclined to lay able position. The let to make the call cons: A salary of the years is rabbinical chair, encion of one thou-

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the same paper. maext week and following week.

PLACES FOR CHILDREN.—The Children's Aid Society has issued the following Circular to Farmers, Mechanics, and Manufacturers:-

The greatest charity, usually, which can be done to the poor in a city, is to get them into the country. We, as a Society, have devoted ourselves to the aid of the poor children of New York; and we feel it our first duty to put them, whenever possible, in the way of an honest living out of the city. Every occupation here is thronged; and with the poor. nothing so leads to idleness and crime, as this overcrowding of population. We call upon every man in the country who has the opportunities for it, and who would do a Christian charity, to assist us in getting these children work. There would be Ho loss in the charity. These boys are, many of them, handy and active, and would learn soon any common trade or labor. They could be employed on farms, in trades, in manufacturing; and many an intelligent lad might be saved to society from a life of theft or vagrancy! A charity at this time of

We want to apply the remedy to the source of these vast evils and sufferings in our city, and bring good influences to bear on childhood. he returned to our hands.

We confidently call on those throughout the country, who recognize it as a duty never to k avoided, to help the suffering and poor; those who practically believe in Christ's words the crowded city of these destitute children, Good references of character are in all cases

All communications on this subject, will be addressed to the office of the "Children's Aid Society," Clinton Hall, Astor Place, New Sec'y, Charles L. Brace.

THE SOUTH AND THE TERRITORIES.—The New York Tribune states as follows the doctrines which prevail at the South in relation to Slavery in the Territories:-

1. That the Federal Government has no right to exclude Slavery from the Territories. 2. That any slaveholder has a right to migrate to and settle in any United States Territory with his slaves, and that the Federal and Territorial authorities are constitutionally bound to protect him in the enjoyment of his slave

any power whatever down to the hour of the istration and government of Territories. transformation of such Territory into a soveadmission as such into the Union: and

4. That all endeavors, by Congress, the Federal Administration, by any State, or by any person not a citizen of said Territory, to it shall apply for admission as a Free rather satisfactory adjustment of all the difficulties rights of the South.

TELEGRAPHIC IMPROVEMENT.—The editor of one of the daily papers gives an account of a visit to Hughes' telegraphic instrument, just He says :-

"The result was all that could have been anticipated by the friends of the inventor, or to the United States, which would be the any one else. The instrument is quite simple in its construction—print, neatly and rapidly, and overcome, almost entirely the liability to make mistakes, which has always hitherto impaired the usefulness of the magnetic telegraph The instrument is worked by means of touch ing keys, like those of a piano, and the rapidity with which a message may be transmitted de pends simply upon the rapidity with which the fingers are moved over the keys, while all ne cessity for translating at the receiving office is obviated, as every word is perfectly printed. But another, and the greatest result of this inbe transmitted over a single wire both ways at close sea, and prevent the navigation of it as the same time. Thus, while an operator in a privilege, for which tribute may be imposed New York is busy sending a message to Phila- upon those who may have occasion to use it. delphia or New Orleans, an operator at either of the latter places may send a message to New York over the same wire at the same moment.

BIBLE HOUSE FUND.—The Christian Times, Chicago, says: "Rev. H. Seaver, agent of the American and Foreign Bible Society for the mangement of the Bible House Fund, is now visiting the West, with a view to procure funds for paying off the floating debt on that building. We learn from him that the whole amount needed for society purposes is set apart. A floating debt of \$25,000 remains to be paid by system donations from the churches. The brethren in New York have contibuted liberally to this ob-Ject. After what had been done previously, amounting to some \$40,000, an additional sum of \$14,000 has been obtained from nine individuals there, toward the sum now to be raised. The building itself is a noble structure, and the Droperty altogether is now estimated at \$150,-

INCREASE OF JEWS.—An intelligent writer in the North American Review supposes that no class of immigrants has increased more rapidly communities where a nucleus exists which will thousand Jews; about one-twentieth part of gogues in all the chief cities of the seaboard; two in Boston, five in Philadelphia, five in Baltimore, three in New Orleans, two in Charleston, and four in Cincinnati.

law in Turkey, 106 Christian churches have been repaired or constructed. The Sultan alone contributed \$5.000 to one building. In ment, to conciliate his subjects in this respect.

ELD. VARNUM HULL has resumed his letters on the Punishment of the Wicked, and we shall commence printing them soon—probably Congress—the President's Message, &c.

SECOND-DAY, Dec. 1.

The 34th Congress re-assembles at Washington to-day for its final session, which will close on the 3d of March next. Kansas will probably furnish the most important topic for discussion during the session. The general expectation is, that a strong effort will be made to organize Kansas as a State on the basis of Mr. Toombs's bill presented last session. It is rumored, but not generally credited, that an effort will be made to supplant Mr. Banks as Speaker, so as to secure some one more favorable to the South.

of Congress, will be to first call the roll, and then swear in new members, when Gen Whitfield will claim to be sworn in as Delegate from Kansas. Objection will be made, probably, by Mr. Grow, Chairman of the life, would do what no Reform or good influence Committee on Territories, when, if the previous question does not cut it off, debate will follow, and the President's Message may be delayed thereby. If the Slave State party If the children are not satisfactory, they can are not strong enough to secure Whitfield a seat, they will probably debate until the ab

The President's Message will not be de livered before Third-day, and it may not be and teachings, to aid, us in this effort; and to till several days later. We do not think aid us in the way most efficient, by draining worth while, therefore, to delay our paper with the idea of giving the Message this week. The following abstract of it, published in one of the New York daily papers, may or may not be reliable :-

> tensively into various questions that have breath of suspicion never rested, has disaparisen during the last year. The President peared, and with his disappearance comes the reiterates what he said in his last message in appalling fact that he has robbed his employanother, and deprecates in strong language rently upon the best authority, that the defalspicuous in their services in founding this 000. republic, and equally sharing its advantages, disregarding their constitutional obligations to

In regard to the settlement of the Cramp reign State—which hour is determined by its ton enlistment difficulty, the President intimates that although a minister has not as yet been sent in place of Mr. Crampton, dismissed, it sees or knows no reason why another has not been accredited, as the most friendly have it so peopled, governed, or organized, that and conciliatory spirit exists; in fact, that a than a Slave State, are impertinent, unconstil has been arranged between the two governtutional, and at war with the fundamental ments, and that a treaty has been executed in good faith by both parties, settling all questions, geographical and otherwise, affecting lour relations with the Central American

The President will reiterate what he said in his last Message in reference to the Hudcompleted, and put in operation in New York. son's Bay Company and the property of the is, a cession of the rights of both companies had surrendered the captured State arms. readiest means of terminating all questions,

sory rights of the company. In regard to the Sound does, the President entertains strong hope that an amicable ad- ers by the civil authorities. justment of this difficult and intricate subject will be arranged before the expiration of his term of office; that our government does not object to the payment of the Sound dues because of their amount, which is a secondary matter, but because it is in effect the recogni tion of the right of Denmark to treat one of rention, is found in the fact that messages can the great maritime highways of nations as a The President finally recommends the reports of the various Secretaries, which ex-

ibit a full and prosperous condition of things in each department, with numerous recommenda ions and suggestions, all of which he submits to the earnest and careful attention to

the service by a distribution of military inforpublication and general circulation among the bers, and the capture of the other two. The \$1,000. militia officers of all the States of the Union prisoners were brought into California for now due is about \$90,000. Of this, the greater of the reports to be made by the Crimean trial. Mr. Hyman is a Baptist clergyman. portion is provided for, by a permanent loan, Commission. Tactics and regulations, he for the payment of which the yearly rent re- says, should be liberally distributed, by which up to the 9th October. The King and Court ceived for those portions of the building not means we would really have an unpaid regu- were at Hilo. Theatricals were much atlar army co-extensive with the whole militia tended to, and a good deal of theatrical pro-

> ministration of Guthrie more than one hun- wheeled vehicle. dred millions of dollars.

European News.

Burbo Bank, where she remains upright, with turkey. soon grow into a synagogue. The city of New loss of rudder and forefoot, and five and a York alone has twenty synagogues and thirty half feet water in her hold, with nineteen feet the population being such. There are syna- fectual attempts to tow her off. Crew and passengers landed. The Silas Wright, also for New York, grounded on the West Mid-Since the publication of the new toleration with the publication of the new toleration with the publication of the new toleration Leuisiana, for New Ocleans, likewise ground- of the New Hampshire Legislature, transed on Burbo Bank, fell over on her starboard mitted through the Governor of that State. side, and is covered at high water. Crew

moment. Hitherto there has been not only incendiary acts of her husband.

apathy, but prejudice against a project which was deemed too vast for ordinary men to handle. Not only was it the common remark in conversation, that the project of an Atlantic telegraph was visionary but newspaper and magazine articles were written to show that the terrific gale of wind was blowing. She soon and various civil societies joined in the prophysical difficulties in the way were insur- parted in the middle and went to pieces. It cession, and the buildings on the route were mountable by human ingenuity. Lieut. Maury's theory of a subaquean plateau at Her officers and crew succeeded in gaining tracted much notice and considerably weak- the shore, but one of them shortly afterwards ened the doubt of skeptics, while it gave died. courage to the few who had all along maintained the feasibility of an ocean telegraph. The expectations of the most sanguine were, however, exceeded by the results of the soundings taken by the U.S. surveying ship Arctic, which placed beyond a doubt that The order of business, on the reassembling nature, instead of interposing obstacles, has actually made the best possible preparation for the enterprise, by laying a causeway along the bed of the sea.

Great consternation has been caused among the officials of the Great Nothern Railroad in England by the discovery of a series of most extensive frauds-frauds which throw the defalcations of William James Robson on the Crystal Palace Company completely into the shade. From inquiries which have been instituted, it appears that Mr. Leopold Redpath, of No. 27 Chester Terrace, Regent's Park was the registrar of shares and transferer of stock in the Great Northern Railroad, and in that capacity had a command over the whole of ial and useful institutions in the country. This gentleman, to whom such vast in-The Message is very lengthy, and goes ex- terests were intrusted, and upon whom the regard to the interference on the part of one ers-the directors and shareholders-of many State with the local interes s or concerns of thousands of pounds. It is said, and appathe course pursued by certain States con- cations amount to no less a sum than £150,-

News from Constantinople to the 3d Nov. had reached Marseilles. Lord Stratford de it. He plants himself squarely and fairly on Redcliffe had transmitted to the Sultan the cannot be invalidated, modified or shaken by have claimed equal advantages in the admin-effects of the late earthquake, should be s nt of course, lost. as quickly as possible. Engineers are en gaged to inquire into the best line for a railroad from Varna to Rustschuck. Murderous delivered his copy righted lecture last night malee, Charles Hubbell, Ephraim Maxson, E P Lar-Albanian robbers, and their heads have been publicly exposed.

California News.

The steamer Illinois, with California news o Nov. 5th, arrived at New York on the 29th The Mine's brought \$1 830,220 in treasure, which is an increase on the previous ship-

Puget Sound Agricultural Company; that state of siege, and the Vigilance Committee | The circulation is about \$190,000

Two opposing parties of Chinese, numbering in all about twenty-five hundred, had been inasmuch as there exits a misunderstanding engaged in a battle near Mound Spring, on as to the extent, character, value and posses- the Sonora road. The affair resulted, as the accounts state, in four being killed and four wounded. Two hundred were taken prison-

Sufficient returns of the election had been received to warrant the belief that Buchanan had carried the State by six thousand plurali-San Francisco the vote was close between Buchanan and Fremont, the former having was successful by about one thousand votes over the democrats.

the Indians near Bald Mountain.

Rev. Mr. Hyman had arrived from the Plains, and reports that the Indians were

From the Sandwich Islands we have news perty had changed hands. Reports from the The report of the Secretary of the Treasu- whaling fleet are encouraging. A distinguish ry will show that the indebtedness of the ed party, including Judge Lee, had driven in government standing upon the books of the a carriage from Kawuku to Honolulu, being Treasury has been reduced during the ad- the first time the road was ever run over by a

SUMMARY.

A sad accident occurred on Friday, Nov. One week later news from Europe has come 21st, in the Town of Hounsfield, Jefferson to hand, the principal items of which we give | County, N. Y. There was a shooting match | was convicted at Petersburg. Va., Nov. 25 h, Martin put the turkeys on the bench to be the Penitentiary. On Wednesday, the 12th Nov., at Liver- shot at, when a man named John Stewart quarter of a million of Jews, from eighty to West Middle Bank, but came off and anchor-though his recovery is doubtful. Mr. Stewart ninety synagogues, and a multitude of smaller ed. On the next tide she parted her chains thinks the ball glanced, while others think and drove ashore on the higher part of Great he must have taken the boy's cap for the

around her. Two steamers have made inef- Monday, Nov. 24. The Governor in his mes- now the "father" of that distinguished body, sage regards the recent election as merely having entered it on the 4th of March, 1817. establishing a truce between the North and South. He advocates the revival of the slave dle Bank, and was abandoned as the tide trade, and thinks that every branch of labor rose, the water being three feet above the should be in the hands of slaves. He refuses

Charles Herrick of Caton, Steuben County fact everything is done by him and his Governally and we wish to engage the services a capacity for making fourteen thousand tuns ing community, and we wish to engage the services a capacity for making fourteen thousand tuns ing community, and we wish to engage the services a capacity for making fourteen thousand tuns ing community, and we wish to engage the services and the left to consider the left of those only who will help us to sustain it. Our heavy sea and violent squalls rendered them ance. A few days since he took a quantity world for making steel. unmanageable by the seatugs. Steamers and of opium, which caused his death. He for-The subject of the Atlantic Telegraph excites much attention in England at the present wife is still in jail as an accomplice of the Hitherto there has been not call. The resident of the Policy of the Atlantic Telegraph excites much attention in England at the present wife is still in jail as an accomplice of the Dolicy of the Company, the Policy of the Company and business habits will find the credit of that institution, and asserts that this a work worthy their attention. All communications where he maintained a fair reputation. His the credit of that institution, and asserts that this a work worthy their attention. All communications were present that the present the present the present that the present the present that the

A dispatch dated Erie, Nov. 29, 1856, says: was impossible for a life boat to reach her. generally draped in mourning.

tails of the revolution which broke out in cannon-ball. Sonora, by which it appears that the forces of Gov. Gandary were completely routed by those of Aguilar, commanded by General Pesqueira, and that he himself had retired to Luzon. Fifty men had been killed and over two hundred wounded during the fighting, which was severe—according to the Mexican

It is reported from Washington that the federal authorities have concluded arrange. ments for the peaceful withdrawal of Billy Bowlegs and his followers from Florida. A delegation of Seminole chiefs from west of the Mississippi are to be sent to Florida with 22c for Ohio, 20 a 27c. for State. Cheese 9 a 10c. presents and provisions of liberal grants of and. Meantime, Gen. Harney is actively preparing for a campaign against the savages in case of the failure of peaceful measures.

Field Marshal Radezki celebrated on the he shares of the Company. Mr. Redpath hast |2d November the 90th anniversary of his elways borne the strictest character for honesty, birth. History only mentions a single man and the conviction of his integrity was strength- who, at such an advanced age, commanded an ened by the fact that he was a Governor of army in the field-Dandolo, the Doge of Christ's Hospital, a Governor of the Royal Venice, who was 95 years of age and almost Society of St. Anne, and was intimately blind when he commanded the Venetians in connected with many of the most influen- the great crusade, and who was the first to enter Constantinople at the time of the assault

> The N. Y. Journal of Commerce says the lemand for furs of fancy descriptions this eason exceeds all precedent, and as a consequence prices on raw stock, for varieties, ave gone up fifty per cent., or even higher, to Widow Almeda Randolph, of the former place. compared with last year. For dress goods furs will be worn the coming win'er to an unusual extent. Sets costing \$150 are very

When the Judges of the Election were counting out the ballots of the Hagerstown the Kansas and Nebraska bill, in the organi- insignia of the Order of the Garter, and made box, says the Chronicle, they discovered a zation of new Territories of the United a speech on the occasion. The reception love letter among them, which in all proba-States, and takes occasion to administer a ceremony was equally pompous as that of bility the devoted swain had deposited inpretty severe rebuke to those persons who the investiture of the Emperor Napoleon at stead of his ticket. As there was no such property.

3. That this right of the slaveholder to inhave c nstantly and systematically assailed London. The Sultan has ordered that assistcandidate before the people as the one whose continuous property.

Continuous property.

Candidate before the people as the one whose continuous property. troduce Slavery practically into any Territory the constitutional rights of other States which ance to the sufferers in Candia, from the name was attached to the letter, the vote was,

> A dispatch dated Boston, Wednesday, Novi 6, 1856, says: The Hon. Thomas H Benton | num Hull, Lucius Grandall. W M Truman, John Parattacks increase in Constantinople. The new | before the Mercantile Library Association. | mixed tribunal had sentenced to death some His subject was "The state of the Union, its Condition and Danger, with a view to avert the danger by showing its reality and invoking attention to the remedy before it is too

Maryland are informed that if the parties who | Charles Hubbell, Berlin, Wis are generally considered in New York as responsible should be solvent, the bill holders will be paid in full. They are therefore warned Susannah Lanphear, Leonardsville 2 00 not to sacrifice eir claims. The committee Hannah Cummings, Clarence 2 00 The Governor had withdrawn his proclama- will report more fully whenever more definite tion declaring the city of San Francisco in a information may be given by the Receiver.

> The Rockford (Ill.) Register estimates the present season's wheat crop in Winnebago County, Ill., alone at 1.000,000 bushels, and vet not one fifth of the land is in cultivation. According to this, when all the land is in cultivation and the season is favorable, the county canturn out four or five million bushels.

Mr. Philip St. George Cocke of Powhatan, Va., proposes to endow an Agricultural Professorship in the University of the S ate with ty over Fillmore, and by a much greater num- the sum of \$20,000; and J. G. Bruce of Halber over Fremont. The democratic State ifax has offered to bestow \$10,000 in aid of ticket was certainly elected. In the city of the cause of agriculture, in establishing a

We have Kansas dates to Wednesday, Nov. only between one and two hundred majority; 22d. The great land sale at Leavenworth the whole opposition charter ticket, however, was passing off quietly. About two thousand purchasers were in attendance, and the bids were active and ranging high Leavenworth A party of whites was recently killed by City property was changing hands in considerable quantities, and squatters generally were securing lots.

The Hon. Wm. Sturgis has made a donamation; and to this end he recommends the affair resulting in the death of five of the rob- nificent work at the time of its issue was

The ticket office at the depot of the Cleveland and Toledo, and the Cleveland, Colum bus and Cincinnati Railroads, at Cleveland, was entered and robbed of \$1,400, Nov. 26. A negro employed in the dining saloon near the depot has been arrested on suspicion of having committed the robbery.

John B. Fairbanks, formerly one of the editors of a publication entitled " Life Illusresidence in Sixth avenue, near Fortieth street, N. Y., by jumping from one of the fifth story windows of the house.

Alexander Falconer, the defaulting Treas urer of the Petersburg and Weldon Railroad, for turkeys at that place, and a boy named and sentenced to two years imprisonment in

ity and accuracy, and receive an answer.

ally directed attention to the members of the sis of bone. United States Senae, and to the point of The South Carolina Legislature met on seniority. Mr. Crittenden of Kentucky is In Boston, Messrs. Joaquin Negret and

De Mena, the latter a well known cigar dealer, have been arrested and held to bail in Indiana. the sum of five and ten thousand dollars respectively, on charges of having been engaged in the slave trade. There are eighteen establishments for man

A letter from the President of the Bank of orders at short notice, saving them the delays and

The steamer Golden Gate, running between the pioneer of Milwaukee, took place in that Detroit and Dunkirk, went ashore on the bar city, Nov. 28th, and were of a very imposing this morning, while endeavoring to enter this description, exceeding any thing of the kind port during a heavy snow storm, and while a ever witnessed there. The military, firemen

The same iron ore furnishes the world the plowshare, the pruning-hook, the needle, the graving tool, the spring of a watch, the chisel, From Los Angelos, Mexico, we have de- the chain, the auchor, the compass, and the

New York Markets-December 1, 1856.

Ashes-Pots \$8 00: Pearls 8 12. Flour and Meal-Flour 6 15 a 6 40 for comme Iowa, 6 85 a 7 10 for Ohio, 7 40 a 8 50 for extra Gen- the government to obtain it, these archives have been esee. Rye Flour 3 50 a 5 25. Corn Meal 3 40 for Jersey. Buckwheat 2 25 a 2 50 per 100 lbs. Grain-Wheat 1 40 for red Southern, 1 50 for red

Vestern. Corn 73c. f r Western mixed. Provisions-Pork 17 50 for new prime, 19 25 new mess. Beef 6 00 a 7 25 for country prime, 8 7 a 10 00 for country mess. Lard 123c. Butter 17

1 20 a 1 30. Oats 46 a 47 c. for State, 48 a 50c. for

Lumber-12 00 a 12 50 for Spruce and Pine. Potatoes-2 00 per bbl. for Western reds, 2.50 for Carters and Mercers. Turnips 75c. a 1 00 for Whites

Hay-65 a 70c. per 100 lbs

Seeds-Clover 113 a 12c. Timothy 3 25 a 3 5 per bushel for mowed, 44 a 47c. per lb. Flaxsoed 15 a 2 20 per 100 lbs.

MARRIED,

In Albion, Dane Co., Wis., Oct. 1, 1856, by Eld. T. E. Babcock Mr. Wm. Hunson, of Oakland, Jefferson In Albion, Dane Co., Wis., Nov. 20, 1856, by Eld C. E. Babcock, Mr. HENRY S. OLIN, of Lockport, Ill

to Miss Annie P. Crandall, of DeRuyter, N. Y. At the residence of Eld. P. S. Cranda'l, Rockville R. I., and by the same, Nov 15, 1856, Mr. SAMUEL WHITE to Mrs. NANCY P. MAINE, both of North Ston-

In Plainfield, N. J., on the 22 ult., by Eld. Lucius Crandall Mr. JEPTHA F. RANDOLPH, of Milton, Wis

DIED, In Rockville, R. I., Sept. 17, 1856, of consumption Widow Content Fenner, relict of Arthur Fenner, in Also John E. Fennen, son of the above-named. he same place, and of the same disease, Nov. 17, 1856, aged 21 years, 4 months, and 4 days.

In Albion; Dane Co. Wis., Oct 26, 1856, Mr. DANIEL G. Ayres, aged 49. In Albion, Dane Co., Wis, Nov. 13, 1856, JOSEPH F. CARPENTER, aged 36 In Little Valley, Cattaraugus Co, N. Y., ADALINE wife of Zoroaster Clarke, aged 50 years

Rowse Babcock, Joshua Clarke. H H Baker, Varkin, I E Gates, B F Burdick, E A Green, O B Wardner, J B Wells, C Sedgwick, J L Scott D E Maxson.

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.

The bill holders of the Valley Bank of B.F. Burdick, Westerly, R.I. \$2,00 to vol. 13 No. 52 of the great Mer. King, and other strange and fascinat-Mary Burdick, West Edmeston 2 00

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

WILLIAM M. ROGERS, Treasurer.

Near Fulton Ferry. Rooms to let by the day or week.

CLARKE ROGERS } Late of Fulton Hotel

Quarterly Meeting.

THE Quarterly Meeting composed of the Churches L of DeRuyter, Scott, Lincklaen, Truxton, Otselic, on Sixth-day before the first Sabbath in January next, site. 8vo. 75 cents, (21,) a: one o'clock P M. Introductory Discourse is xpected by Eld. T. Fisher, of DeRuyter. By order of the Committee. E. H. P. POTTER.

Water-Cure.

DR. UTTER, of the Mountain Glen Water-Cure, Plainfield, N. J., has removed for the winter to No. 31 East Twelfih st., New York, where the most ample accommodations are provided for patients or boarders. Correspondents will please address accordingly, until April 10th, when the Cure" at the "Glen" will (Providence permitting) be re-opened.

A Rare Chance for Speculation! THE subscriber offers for sale the Plainfield Gazette Establishment, with all its appurtenances, consisting of one elegant Washington Press, nearly submits to the earnest and careful attention to Congress.

The Secretary of War will urge an increase in the efficiency of the militia arm of crease in the efficiency of the militian that the materials necessary to constant the crease in the efficiency of the militian that the materials necessary to constant the crease in the efficiency of the militian that the materials necessary to constant the crease in the efficiency of the militian that the materials necessary to constant the crease in the efficiency of the militian that the materials necessary to constant the crease in the crease in the efficiency of the military and the crease in the crease in the efficiency of the military and the crease in the crease in the crea robbers, consisting of seven white men; the The subscription price to this rare and magoffice resulting in the death of five of the rob. s offered for sale because the proprietor has not time to attend to it properly, being employed in other business It will be sold very low for cash, and the pay-

> Central Railroad of New Jersey. CONNECTING at New Hampton with the Delaware, L.ckawanna and Western Railroad, to Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, to Mauch Chunk—FALL ARRANGEMENT, commencing Oc-

ments will be made to suit. Address E. W. RUNYON, Plainfield, N. J.

ober 7, 1856. Leave New York for Easton and internediate places, from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7 30 trated," a phrenological journal, committed A. M. and 3 30 P. M.; for Somerville, at 7 30 and suicide Nov. 29th, about 7 1 2 o'clock, at his 10 30 A. M., and 3 30 and 5 60 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New Jersey Railroad, leaving New York from foot of Court- our annals. Some of the articles have appeared in landt 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. M., and 1 52 and 5 30 P. M.

JOHN U. STERNS, Superintendent.

Alfred Highland Water-Curc. THIS establishment, for the cure of Chronic Dis-

L cases, is conducted by H. P. Burnick, M. D. The facilities in this "Cure" for the successful treatment The wire will probably soon be laid which of Diseases of the Liver, Spine, Nerves, Female Disin this country than the Hebrews. In 1850 a man might count upon his fingers all the synamight count upon his fingers all the synamics and the synamics of the decision of the line of the synamics of the decision of the synamics excelled in any establishment. Patients will have the attention will be given to diseases commonly called surgical cases, such as Hip Diseases, White Swellings, The death of Mr. Clayton has very natur- 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, Address.

We are in the very heart of the best section of the Union for the successful prosecution of the Subscription Book Trade, as testimony of which we need only refer to the unparalleled success of pur agents during the past year, many of whom are still in our employ Our books are of a character calculated to secure for facturing steel in our country. These have us and our agents the highest confidence of the read-

The funeral ceremonies of Solomon Juneau, | Phillips, Sampson & Company's Announcement of New Works.

History of the Reign of the Emperor Charles the Fifth. By Wm. Robertson, D. D. With a Continuation, treating of the Cloister Life of the Emperor after his Abdication. By Wm. H. Prescott, author of "Philip II.," "Ferdinand and Isabella,"
"Conquest of Mexico," etc., etc. In 3 vols. 8vo. With a fine portrait engraved from Titian. Price

Robertson's great work, the History of the Reign of Charles the Fifth, is literally nothing more than a history of that reign; at least, the author devotes less than four pages to the part of Charles' life subsequent to his abdication. Yet this is, in some respects, the most curious and interesting portion of his life. But, in truth, Robertson had not the materials for writing it. These materials existed only in the Archives of Simancas, which, until very recently, have been closed, both against the scholar and the statesman, Now that access to them has been given, under severe regood State, 6 35 a 6 65 for superfine Indiana and strictions, to such persons as have had interest with carefully explored with reference to the monastic life of Charles. The result has been to exhibit it under a very different aspect from that in which it has hither-Illinois, 1 68 a 1 73 for Genesee. Ry 90c. Barley to been presented to the public. The publishers of a new edition of Robertson's work, aware of this circumstance, have been desirous to give greater value to their volumes, by enriching them with the fruits of the late discoveries in regard to the Emperor's latter days. For this purpose they applied to Mr. Prescott to furnish them such a continuation as should give greater completeness to the original work of Robertson. It was a subject with which he was already familiar, having had occasion to touch upon it in his History of Philip the Second, and having copies from such documents at Simancas in his possession, as would furnish the proper basis for a continuation. There would seem, moreover, to be a particular propriety in Mr. Prescott's undertaking this work, from its connection with those he had already written. The reign of Charles the Fifth is the intermediate link between the reign of Ferdinand and Isabella and that of Philip the Second. A history of his reign, therefore, becomes necessary to complete the historical series. which, with this addition, will cover an unbroken period of the Spanish annals, extending for a hundred and fifty years, from the middle of the filteenth to the beginning of the seventeenth century.

Robertson's history, with this addition by Mr. Prescott, is now offered to the public, comprised in three volumes, and printed uniformly in size and style, and at the same price per volume, with Mr. Prescott's historical works. New contents have been supplied at the head of each chapter, together with a more complete index to assist the reader. A new portrait of Charles the Fifth, richly engraved from a picture of Titian, is prefixed to the work. With these advantages, the publishers trust that it may find favor as a valuable addition to our standard literature.

Will be published December 1st. This work is uniform with Prescott's Ferdinand and Isabella, 3 vols. Conquest of Mexico, 3 vols. Conquest of Peru, 2 vols.

Philip II, 2 vols. Miscellanies, I vol. NEW JUVENILE BOOKS.

The most unique, charming and elegantly printed Books for Children ever offered to the publi

MR, CRANCH'S ILLUSTRATED STORIES. Kobboltozo; a Sequel to "The Last of the Huggerforty exquisite illustrations on wood, by the author. Large 8vo. \$1 00.

"The Last of the Huggermuggers, a Giant Story," created a profound sensation in all the ranks of the little people. The entrance of Little Jacket into the giant's house, his refuge in the giant's boot, his escape from the shoemaker, Kobboltozo, and his return from the wonderful island, formed a grand picture for the mind of Young America to contemplate. The author has here given an account of a second visit to the island, the career of the shoemaker after the giant's ing adventures. The story is more entertaining than 26 its predecessor, the pictures more numerous, and 52 sketched with a freer and more graceful pencil.

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man, by Cousin Fannie. With spirited lithographic illustrations. 8vo. 75 cents. A NEW WORK BY THE AUTHOR OF "VIOLET." Daisy; or the Fairy Spectacles. By the author of

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A large number of attractive juvenile books, for which there is not room enough here to mention, are embraced in the Catalogue of P. S. & Co., which will be sent post paid upon application.

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These essays contain succinct hiographies and criti-cal estimates of Washington, Chateaubriand, Lord Chesterfield, Franklin, Campbell the poet, De Witt Clinton, Bishop Berkeley, Audubon the naturalist, DeFoe the author of Rubinson Crusoe-and other emi nent persons. About half the subjects are American. and embrace the most distinguished names known in England, and were favorably noticed in the Westminster Review, London Literary Gazette, etc.; some of them were published in the North American Review, and have been received with uncommon favor throughout the country; and others were written expressly for this work.

This is not a work prepared for any temporary purpose; it contains the elements of a solid and enduring popularity, and will take its place in all our libraries, Will be published in December.

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Indiana.] an instant and favorable consideration. His writings will welcome any new production from his pen.
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JUST PUBLISHED, AND NOW OFFERED TO THE TRADE: Dr. Kane's Arctic Explorations in Search of Sir John Franklin, during the years 1853, '54, and '55: Being a Personal Narrative, and containing an account of his Important Discoveries, the Perilous Adventures of his party, and the Thrilling Incidents connected therewith. Illustrated with several hon-dred engravings, including portraits of Dr Kane and Mr. Grinnell. Two volumes, ortavo. Price, in muslin, \$5 00; half calf, \$7 50; full calf, \$8 50. The most interesting work of travels or voyages

13 Winter Street, Boston.

Miscellaneaus.

From the Washington Union. The Agricultural Report of the Patent Office.

We have been furnished with proof sheets of the forthcoming Agricultural Report of the Patent Office, from which we shall make extracts, from time to time, in advance of its publication. We have already published the Patents, and we begin our extracts to-day the cochineal insect, as it is believed that the slips them into the upper part of the slit in from the report of Mr. Browne on the seeds Office, and distributed throughout the country cochinillifer, is not the one that produces in its various stages, but this, of course, must

The benefits which have resulted to the country, and those yet in the progress of development, from the introduction or distribution of useful seeds, plants and cuttings, obtained from distant parts of the globe, as well as from different regions of this country, have priest. been such as to call forth the expressed gratification and general approval of the agricultural portion of the community in all sections of the Union. From the success which has thus attended the past efforts of this enterprise, we are led to hope that a rich recompense may attend our labors in future. And here permit me to repeat what was expressed on a former occasion: The time for believing that the exclusive possession of any benefit contributes solely to the privilege or prosperity of any particular country or kingdom has gone by, and that the principles of free and universal intercourse and exchange are now conceded to constitute the surest foundation for the happiness of nations This is so obviously true in matters of this sort that it caunot for a moment be attended with a doubt. Hence it may be inferred that there is an ample field for exertion on the part of the General Government, as well as of States and individuals, to increase our agricultural and botanical riches, and more especially those products which so conspiculously and permanently add to our useful and economical re-

THE PERSIAN WALNUT.

The Persian walnut, or Madeira nu!, (Juglans regia,) originally a native of Persia, or the north of China, has been somewhat extensively distributed, and appears to be well adapted to the climate of the middle and southern latitudes of the United States. A tree of the "Titmouse," or "Thin-sheiled," variety (Juglans regia tenera,) about twenty planted, forty-five feet in hight and fifteen inches in diameter, standing on the premises of Colonel Peter Force, in the City of Washington, is perfectly hardy and bears yearly an ered the most valuable of all the walnuts, as the tree begins to bear in eight or ten years from planting the seed; and the fruit is very delicate, keeps well, and is rich in oil.

In Cashmere, where the walnut is the subject of careful cultivation, there are four varieties: The "kanak," or wild, the nut of which is diminutive, with a thick shell and scanty kernel; the "wantu," having a large nut, with a thick and hard shell, and a deficient kernel; the "dunu," also a large nut, Coast, assured as we are that, whenever a with a thick and rather hard shell, and a kernel large, good, and easily extracted; and the "kaghazi," so called from its shell being nearly as thin as paper. The latter, which may be readily broken by the hand, is the largest of all, having a kernel easily extracted, and producing an excellent oil. Its superiority is said to be attributable to its having been originally ingrafted, but it is now raised from seeds alone, and does not degenerate. The nuts, after being steeped in water eight days, are planted in the beginning of March, and the shoot generally makes its appearance in about forty days. If reared by grafts, the process is performed when the plant is five years old. The head being cut off horizontally, at a convenient hight, the stock is partially split, or opened, and the scion inserted in a similar manner to that adopted by our "cleft method," in grafting the apple or pear; but clay-mortar, worked up with rice husks, is put around it, and kept from washing away by being enveloped in broad slips of birch

In Cashmere the walnut tree begins to fruit, ordinarily, when seven years old, but two or three years more elapse before it is in full bearing. The average annual number of nuts brought to maturity on a single tree often amount to 50,000. About 1,150,000 pounds of walnut kernels are annually consigned to the oil press in that country, producing a large amount of oil and cake, besides a considerable quantity eaten by man, or consumed by other modes. Walnut oil, in that country, is preferred to linseed oil for all the purposes to which the latter is applied.

THE VANILLA PLANT.

The Vanilla plant (Vanilla planifolia) is a native of the Island of St. Domingo, where it climbs to the tops of the highest trees; and is somewhat extensively cultivated in Mexico, in the vicinity of Vera Cruz. From the great demand, and the high price which it brings in the United States, it doubtless could be grown to advantage in some parts of the South, with a very little protection during the colder months of the year, and perhaps in hot-houses in the North.

The amount of vanilla imported and consumed in this country, principally for flavoring cake, ice cream, &c., is believed to exceed 5,000 pounds, valued at from \$20 to \$30 a pound, or \$125,000 a year. The Mexicans have three classes of these beans, which they distinguish in commerce by the names pompona, ley, and simarona.

THE GINGER PLANT

The ginger plant (Zingiber officinale) is a of Asia, and extensively cultivated in the had the appearance of a real mango-shoot. ica; doubtless could be grown with advantage with the earth clinging to it; from its lower in various parts of the South. The amount part, the white fibers of the rent root stream ture have advanced at least thirty per cent., of ginger annually imported in the United ed out with a most natural appearance, while and that this advance is attributed by dealers States is valued at upward of \$60,000.

nese provinces, within the lofty range of the stone. Himslayas. The best is that which comes by the way of Russia, as greater care is taken in the selection; and on its arrival at Kiachta, within the Russian frontiers, the roots of grass. which are long white 6bears destroyed. This is the fine article of the long and a noble agreement of the stone. It is a specialty of the stone that two-thirds of the section that following to the stone that two-thirds of the stone t uestroyed. Into its the mine article of the skin and resemble the first growth of roots from ment, private enterprise is doing so much shops, improperly called "Turkey" thubarb. and resemble the first growth of roots from ment, private enterprise is doing so much shops, improperly called "Turkey" thubarb. That of the best quality occurs in small pieces, the mange seed. He ties them up, inserts for the future history of our nation. Some than a loose, red woolen shirt: 'loose,' for it is the tied and in the class stone and since them. Anal of the pest quanty occurs in small pieces, the state historical societies deserve great has room to move on the skin, thus causing a converse with them as we watch their sway with a hole in the middle of each, made in

RTHE COCHINEAL PLANT.

The cochineal plant, (Cactus cochinillifer,) or some of its congeners, is found in varying abundance throughout the torrid zone, as well as in several warm and temperate countries without the tropics. But much doubt still exists as to what particular species nourishes while covering up the basket with the cloth, has its votary. plant which was named by Linnæus, and the mango stone. The same process may be which has been almost universally called Cac- continued so as to give you the fruit-growing the best Mexican cochineal; nor is it positive. depend on the trick being performed in the ly known in what part of America it was fruit season. I was twenty-three years in in constant service on the road; and under originally a native. Linnæus speaks of it as India, and never met with anybody who this treatment they usually come out at the indigenous to Jamaica, and the warmer parts could explain the modus operandi of this of the New World; but others assert that it trick, though almost all—not all—felt satisfied they commenced. My dose is two quarts, was brought from South America by a Spanish that it was a trick. [Cor. of Cham Ed. Mag.]

"Cochineal," it is well known, is a small insect, (Coccus cacti,) which feeds upon the cactus above named, having a general appearance not very dissimilar to that of the mealbug " of our gardens, and equally covered with a white powdery substance. It was propagated in Mexico long before the con quest of that country for its precious dye which affords the fine red-coloring matter so extensively used in the manufacture of carare two varieties known in commerce, the is important to know its condition now. This horses, nor is there any cheaper one—that I "black grain" and the "silver grain," which terms arose from the fact that when first carried to Europe this insect was considered to be a seed or grain, and its dyes were spoken of as" grain " colors.

Deepening Rivers.

The Washington Union says that contracts with the United States Government have been executed by Messrs. W. P. Craig and W. R. Rightor of Newport, Ky., for the purpose of deepening the mouth of the Mississippi River. They are to give a depth of twenty feet below low water, and a width not less than three hundred feet to the South-west Pass and Pass and diseased brood. Such old stocks, when a'Loutre, for the sum of \$125,000 each; the time limited to ten months from date for the first named, and fifteen months for the second.

They furthermore agree to maintain said of $4\frac{1}{2}$ years thereafter for the further sum of should be moved to their quarters, unless they tilizer:—

This contract possesses more than ordinary interest, aside from the gigantic work it proposes to accomplish, from the fact that an entire new principle in mechanics is to be applied and developed; and, from the evidences before us, we can but predict its emi-

The unphilosophical and exploded system of scraping and dredging out the channel of a river, on the score of feasibility and economy, is by these enterprising inventors demonstrated to be unworthy the present age of progressive science; and we especially commend this valuable invention to the consideration of parties interested in deepening the outlets of rivers and harbors on the Gulf sufficient volume of flowing water can be centralized, the desired result can be speedily attained. It is gratifying to us to record the fact that the exclusive right to this new principle is secured to the inventors by a patent dated July 8, 1856.

The main features of this novel invention consist in a peculiar shape and point given to sawed spiles, so that after the first one, styled 'beginner," is driven to its proper bearings, and scured to a substantial and continuous beam, the remaining ones, unlike the first styled "followers," are one after another placed to the edge of its predecessor, and successively driven down. Obeying this new mechanical law, these followers, in their descent, maintain a close contact and true line, forming a complete dam or breakwater as the work progresses, each being also fastened to the continuous beam.

The Magical-Mango Juggling Trick.

Everybody has heard of the Indian juggler's trick of producing a young mango tree from a seed which he takes from his bag, and submits to your examination. The seed is sound, and fit for planting. The juggler collects a quantity of earth, moistens it with water, and taking a mango stone from his bag, plants it in the earth he has prepared. Over all he places a moderate-sized round basket, upon which he spreads his cloth or a native blanket. After an interval of discordant music and incantation the cloth and basket are removed, the muddy seed is taken from the earth, and you observe that long, slender, white fibers, forming the root, have suddenly shot out. Again it is planted, and covered as before, and the music becomes more dis cordant and the incantation more furious. At length the charm is complete, and the removal of the basket displays a young and tender shoot, with two opening leaves at its summit. Exclamations of surprise from the bystanders. and satisfaction from the jugglers, complete the second act. Again all is covered up anew, and the ear-splitting music goes on. Suddenly the covering is moved, and to the amazement and delight of all, the first shoot of a young mango tree, with its small, light-colored leaves makes its appearance. Seven years ago, I was the spectator of

such a scene at Madras, where I had gone on sick leave, and was glad of any amusement to shoot, six or eight inches in height, with the parts of Asia, whence the dried root is im- stone, I found it old and dry, and split down ported into this country for medicinal purpo- on one side. From its cavity I took out a destroyed. This is the fine article of the roots of grass, which are long, white, fibrous, of our public institutions and state govern-

Hints on Wintering Bees.

In response to your request, I will offer for the positions assumed.

must be learned by close inspection. Turn have ever tried—than the one mentioned. If tobacco smoke blown among them. The horses whose wind is any way affected—such best stocks will show bees between nearly all as the heaves, &c. Those who have tried the combs, unless the number of combs ex- them for this purpose will, I think, agree with between three or four combs, the most favor thus save further trouble and vexation

The brood combs of old stocks should also measure. be examined, to see that they contain no foul healthy, are just as good as young swarms, and will stand the cold even better.

As soon as the sunny days of autumn are past, so that there is no danger of their being tempted out, the hives intended for winter already stand in a suitable place.

they sink below the reach of the sun, get the seed. chilled and perish. A hard crust or melting snow is "terra firma" to a bee. In case of a light snow, put up a board to shade the hive, and should the air be sufficiently mild for them to leave when thus shaded, it will gene rally do to remove the board and allow them to fly—the majority will return The entrance should be secured against mice, and yet allow sufficient ventilation, a greater amount of which is required than is usually supposed. Small pieces, or strips of wire cloth, partially covering the entrance, are just the things. These should be fastened with carpet tacks in such a manner that the bees may pass, and still the mice not be admitted.

To get rid of the vapor that is continually passing off from the bees, which often moulds the combs and spoils the honey, make half-adozen or more inch holes through the top, and cover with an empty box, in such a way as to keep out rain, snow, and mice.

When fully ventilated and secured from the mice, they may be covered two feet with snow and no harm will be done. A little snow only around the bottom, is not so well.

When fifty or more stocks are kepi, would recommend a small, dark, warm room, or dry cellar. A much less number will not be likely to keep the temperature sufficiently nigh. Very little air admitted is sufficient. To get rid of the moisture, the hives should be turned bottom upward upon shelves, with little blocks under to raise them an inch from the shelf—the holes in the top being left open to allow free circulation of air. By having several tiers of shelves, one above another. a great many may be packed in one room; I have frequently put in two hundred on three tiers of shelves, in a room twelve by eigh een feet. That number will keep such a room above the freezing point at most times. But if the room cannot be kept uniformly warm by the number of stocks, or by other means prefer leaving bees out of doors, though housing is preferable with a large number [American Agriculturist.

Libraries.

The great and increasing demand for books. and the numerous private libraries which are relieve the monotony of a forced confinement being formed in our country, are gratifying to the house. I had a shrewd suspicion that, if evidences of the intellectual advance of the I could examine this tree of miraculous growth, people. It is not less gratifying to know that spite of the jugglers, bore it off. It certainly ture, thereby advancing the interests of our woolen under-garments altogether. Hall's native talent, but has also made a vast market | Journal comes to the rescue and says:-West Indies, and other warm parts of Amer- There was the dirty stone, wet and discolored, for foreign works. We learn that in Europe the prices of old books and standard literafrom the upper side sprang up a perfect young in England, France, and Germany to the American market. We have now in this The pulmated rhubarb (Rheum pulmatum) leaves in their earliest growth; a basin of country bibliographical collections that bid is a perennial native of Russia and some water solved the mystery, for, on washing the fair to rival any private libraries in Europe; and if our readers could visit the libraries of for when once well seated, it mocks alike some of our Southern planters, they would be

the fresh root, to facilitate the operation of secretly with the cloth to his chief, who plants praise; but it will hardly be credited that the tittilation which draws the blood to the surface ing branches through the long summer days.

drying. The color is a lively yellow, streak- a mango stone before your eyes, and while drying. The color is a lively yellow, streak- putting the cloth over the basket dexteriously sister in our Confederation, has expended no one can take cold; 'red,' for white flan- THE AMERICAN SABBATH TRACT SOCIETY and, when reduced to powder, it is entirely withdraws it and substitutes the stone with more money for books the past year than any nel fulls up, mats together, and becomes tight, the roots. The moist earth in which it is other society of the same character in the stiff, heavy, and impervious. Cotton wool buried removes all appearance of deception. United States. This demand for foreign publimerely absorbs the moisture from the surface, Again the confederate is ready with his pro- lications is by no means confined to works while woolen flannel conveys it from the skin gressive slips of mango, which, at every re- relating to our own country. Many gentle- and deposits it in drops on the outside of the moval of the basket, he contrives to place men have large libraries on special subjects, shirt, from which the ordinary cotton shirt within reach of the operator without being such as trade and commerce, numismatics, absorbs it, and by its nearer exposure to the seen; and the latter, in his manipulations agriculture, and in fact almost every topic air, it is soon dried without injury to the body. [National Intelligencer.

For two months past I have fed my two horses upon carrots and hay. My horses are horse; they have as much good, sweet English hay as they will eat, and cut, whether fed to them day or otherwise. This latter I have always practiced ever since I have had few suggestions on keeping bees during win- the management of horses; and I am satisfied ter, without stopping to give all the reasons that it is the cheapest and best way in which it can be given to the horse. There is no To ensure success, the first thing to be at- waste, and horses eat it better, and have more tended to is, to see that you begin the winter time to rest, which is quite an important conwith none but good stock. It will not do to sideration, where the horse is liable to be consider a stock good because it has thrown taken from the stable at any moment. I am off swarms, stored surplus honey, &c.; but it satisfied there is no better way of feeding the hive over on a cool morning, so carefully there is, will not some person who knows as not to arouse the bees. Shou d they chance | please report? I always cut them quite fine to be disturbed, they may be quieted by before using. Carrots are most excellent for ceeds a dozen. Where they are found only me in this; if not, just try the experiment and be satisfied. They are u-ually cheap, able circumstances will be required to get compared with other articles of food of equal them through the winter. Without superior nutritiousness. Last year I paid nine dollars accommodations such should be taken up, and per ton, this year eleven, and at the latter price I prefer them to oats-measure for [Saturday Evening Post.

How and when to apply Guano.

The Mark Lane Express gives the following rules to be used in the application of Guano, and considers them, from experience, to be useful as a guide to those using the fer-

1st. Guano is best applied in damp or there were thirteen States, with 3,172,664 When but few are kept, it is generally ad- showery we selver 2d Guano should not white, 50,455 free colored, and 697,807 slaves. visable to winter in the open air. Choose a generally be put on grass land in the spring In 1850 the State had increased to thirty-one, warm place in the sun, yes, in the sun, where later than April. 3d When Guano is applied and the population to 19,550,000 whites, 434,- ments of God and the faith of Jesus. Its columns are it can strike the hive an hour or two each day. to arable land, it should be immediately mix- 000 free colored, and 3,204,000 slaves. The open to the advocacy of all reformatory measures can strike the hive an hour or two each day. to arable land, it should be immediately mixMany people are alarmed at seeing a few ed with the soil, either by harrowing or othermees lying dead upon the snow during winter, wise. 4th. When the wheat is sown very thirty millions. The number of electoral chise the enslaved. In its Literary and Intelligence and there is a prevalent idea that they get early in the autumn, a less than usual amount votes is 296, requiring 149 to elect a Presi 'snow-blind," and fall down to perish This of Guano should at the time be applied, and dent by the people. The Free States have is an error, for a close examination will show the rest in the spring. The wheat, otherwise, 176, and the slave 120. that just as many perish upon the bare ground, might become too luxuriant, and be injured only they are not so readily seen as when on by subsequent frosts. 5th. Guano, and artisnow. I have frequently taken them out from ficial manures in general, should be put on their winter quarters in the house, when the the land only in quantities sufficient for the snow covered the ground, in many places particular crop intended to be grown, and two feet in depth, and yet lost a less number | not with the intention of assisting the succeedhan at many other times when the ground ing one. Each crop should be separately manured. 5th. Guano, before application, A light snow, newly fallen, is somewhat should be mixed with at least from five to six and at the back of the horse's foot is a joint, fatal, should the next day or two be still and times its weight of ashes, charcoal, salt, or pleasant to tempt them out. If they settle on fine soil 7th. Guano should on no account shoe to open and close so as to accommodate such snow, it will not support their weight - be allowed to come in direct contact with

In a quiet little village on the Western Re serve in Ohio, says the Prescott Transcript, there lives a man who, physiologically considered, is certainly one of the wonders of the world. His joints are completely ossified, turned to bone, and he is not capable of making the slightest movement, except alternately opening and shutting two fingers of his ight hand. His body is as rigid as iron, and t could not be bent forward or backward without breaking some of his bones. This on in his system for more than twenty years. He is now about forty-six years old, and has not had the use of his limbs, so that he could walk, since he was nineteen. Ossification commenced first in his ankle joints, gradually extending itself through his system until he was entirely helpless. Since that time he has been entirely under his mother's care, and she watches over him with an anxiety which only a mother can feel. When about twenty six years old, he became entirely blind from some unknown cause, and has remained so ever since. At about thirty he suffered greatly from the toothache, and finally he had his teeth all extracted. A year or two afterward, his finger and toe-nails all came off, and were supplied by others growing out from his fingers and toes at right angles, and present ing the appearance of horus. What is still more singular with regard to his nails, if the end of the nail is cu off, it will bleed freely.

those who visit him, on all ordinary topics of for £2 5s. the day, and he shows himself well informed and of good mind He is always cheerful, appears contented and happy, and it seems probable that he will live many years to come.

In our climate, fickle in its gleams of sunshine and its balmy airs, as a coquette in her every year the ornaments of many social cirfatal disease is worth many pounds of cure, medical skill and careful nursing. If the fair

Having these properties, red wool flannel is Having these properties, red wool fiannel is worn by sailors even in the mid summer of the hottest countries. Wear a thinner material in Summer."

A QUESTION FOR THE CURIOUS.—It has by some means become an established popular belief, that the age of trees can be determined by the "rings" or grains that overlie each other in their trunks. This is certainly the means by which an incredible age is often surmised of some famous tree, and the question is not without interest, as most men have doubted the enormous age often given to trees by this rule. Mr. Joshua Howard, in a letter to the Detroit Tribune, thus comes to the In your column of news paragraphs of last

issue you have a paragraph from the New buryport Herald, showing that a toad was let out of a white oak tree with sixty-seven rings or grains over it, indicating sixty seven years' confinement, as the writer think. There is nothing unusual or very extraordinary in finding a toad in a tree or imbedded in limestone rock; but what I have to suggest is, that those rings, counted on the section of the tree, are not of annual growth, but are formed one at every full moon in the growing season, and in this latitude five in a year. This I have frequently proved by felling young trees, the age of which I knew, and I am surprised that the error above indicated should be so pertinaciously follwed.

OUR COUNTRY AND ITS PROSPECTS -Some nteresting facts are recapitulated in the United States Military Argus. It is stated that the population of the eleven infant colonies in 1701 was 262,000 souls Georgia and Dela ware were added to the number about 1794 and the census reports give us 1,046,000. In the year 1775 the thirteen colonies had 2 303, 000 whites and 500,000 slaves. After the adoption of the present Constitution, in 1790,

VARIETY.

A Philadelphia mechanic has constructed horse-shoe in such a manner that it requires no nails, and can be put on by any one without the aid of a blacksmith. Attached to the shoe is a flange extending around the hoof, held in its place by a screw, which allows the litself to the size of the hoof. Between the hoof and the plate is a layer of gutta-percha, for the purpose of preventing injury to the hoof or leg of the horse by concussion while running over hard roads or streets. The mechanism is very simple, and the application of gutta percha a new and ingenious idea.

The greatest bituminous coal field in the United States is that of the Allegany range, about seven hundred miles long, covering an area of fifty thousand square miles, and extending over Pennsylvania, Ohio, through Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, into Alabama. The Cumberland Coal Deposit is an outlayer of this great coal field, as are also those of sigular process of ossification has been going Blossburgh. The Western coal field of the Mississippi valley lies principally in Iowa and Missouri, having its outlet by that river. The middle coal field of that valley, in Illinois, Indiana, and Kentucky, has its first accessible A number of pieces suitable to social and public worpoint and its outcrop on the Ohio junction ship, together with a few Temperance Songs, are in with the Mississippi, and below all difficulties cluded in the book. It contains 93 tunes, and 156 of navigation.

A correspondent of the London Literary Gazette, alluding to the numerous cases of death from accidental poisoning, adds:-"I venture to affirm there is scarce even a cotrage in this country that does not contain an invaluable, certain, immediate remedy for such events—nothing more than a desert spoonful of made mustard mixed in a tumbler of warm water, and drank immediately. It acts as an emetic, is always ready, and may be used with safety in any case where one is

At a sale of autographs in London, there Such is he condition of this remarkable occurred a series of 44 letters of the poet man at the present time. He has been visit- Cowper, of which number 21 were unpublished by a great number of scientific men from ed, being part of the correspondence of the all parts of the world, but all have failed to poet with his cherished friend, Mr. Samuel give any plausible reason of the cause of his Rose. These letters were sold singly, at transformation from flesh to bone. Singular prices ranging from two guineas to £10 15s. as it may appear, although his jaw-bone is 164 letters of Sir David Wilkie sold for £7. firmly set in his head, he not only talks freely, Memoir of Mr. Henry Weber, seven pages, but fluently converses with his friends and in the autograph of Sir Walter Scott, sold

Roger Sherman was representative in Congress from Connecticut; his business had West Edmeston. E Maxson been that of making shoes John Randolph, Watson..Dan'l P Williams who had Indian blood in him, rose, and with East Wilson..Delatrius Davis. his usual squeaking sounds, said: "I would THE FLANNEL QUESTION -There has been like to know what the gentleman did with his a war going on for some years, between the leather apron before he set out for Washingflannel and anti-flannel parties, and the result ton" Mr Sherman replied, imitating the ing on this idea, I suddenly seized it, and, in creates a large demand for American litera. has been that many persons have abandoned same squeak: "I cut it up sir, to make moc-

Insects have lymph instead of blood, and no bones, but hard coverings to which the muscles are attached They have no vertebræ. They do not breathe through the mouth or nostrils, smiles and favor, consumption bears away but have air vessels along their sides, called spiracula, and other vessels called bronchia. cles. The fairest and loveliest are its favorite They have the organs of sense, and make all victims. An ounce of prevention in this the discriminations which accord with their physical powers and wants.

Lord Gardestone, himself a valetudinarian, sex could be induced to regard the laws of took the pains to inquire for those persons

publishes the following Tracts, which are for sale at its Depository, No. 9 Spruce-st., N. Y., viz: No. 1-Reasons for introducing the Sabbath of the

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tarian; Counterfeit Coin. 8 pp.

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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 The Royal Law Contended for. By Edward Sten

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

Also, a periodical sheet, quarto The Sabbath Viudica tor. Price \$1 00 per hundred. The series of fifteen tracts, together with Edward Stennet's "Royal Law Contended for," and J. W.

Morton's "Vindication of the True Sabbath," may be had in a bound volume The tracts of the above series will be furnished in hose wishing them for distribution or sale, at the rate can have them forwarded by mail or otherwise, on

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