



The Sabbath Recorder.

New York, December 4, 1856.

Editors: GEO. B. UTTER & THOMAS B. BROWN (G. B. B.)

Accounts, Bills, &c.—The thirteenth volume of the Sabbath Recorder is half completed, and the pay for it is now fully due.

THE BASIS OF OUR GOVERNMENT.

The doctrine which lies at the foundation of our government is the equality of mankind in respect to their rights.

"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 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 accordance with this doctrine.

There were no defenders of slavery in those days. Those who were implicated in the system, never called it a blessing; they regarded it as an evil—a misfortune entailed upon them by the error of their forefathers; but they saw clearly, that any provision for its perpetuity was forbidden by the theory of government which they had propounded to the world.

But how came our political forefathers by this doctrine? Whence did they derive it? In what school had they learned it?

We answer, that it is a Bible doctrine. When God created man, he gave him "dominion over the fish of the sea, and over the fowl of the air, and over every living thing that moveth upon the earth."

And when God legislated a form of political government for the Hebrews, there was no slavery in that system, making one human being in any correct sense the property of another. It is true, there was a system of servitude recognized in the law of Moses, but the statutes which regulated the system, determined the servant to be entitled to all the moral, religious, and political rights which his master enjoyed.

Whoever investigates thoroughly the form of government given to the Hebrews, will be constrained to admit that the equal rights of mankind are as clearly set forth as in our own Declaration of Independence.

by which God instructs, refines, and sanctifies his people was conferred upon the serving and laboring classes equally with the ruling; was appointed as directly for the benefit of one class as of the other. And though the servant was represented as being bought and sold, he never became by such a transaction the property—the chattel—of another man.

Whoever investigates thoroughly the form of government given to the Hebrews, will be constrained to admit that the equal rights of mankind are as clearly set forth as in our own Declaration of Independence. In fact, the original government of the Hebrews was essentially democratic.

We reserve the remainder of our remarks till next week.

FROM THE LAND OF CANAAN—NO. 11.

When at Jerusalem, last March, we had an invitation to join the Rev. Dr. Bonar's party, who had just arrived from the Desert of Sinai, and were going to visit the Dead Sea and the Jordan.

Ascending from the valley to Mar Saba, we followed our narrow path, which lay at the very edge of this vast chasm, until we reached the Convent and Tomb of Mar Saba, who lived an ascetic life in these strongholds and mountain fortresses for forty years.

The next morning, just as the sun was tinging the horizon with his first rays of promise, we were summoned from our cots to prepare for breakfast and for the day's journey.

Pausing for a few moments by the miserable village called Jericho, we then continued our way onward, by the soft quiet light of the stars, until we reached the Fountain of Elisha, where we found our tents pitched, and supper ready to be served.

Sea now occupies what was formerly the lovely valley of Siddion, in which stood the five cities of the Plain, Sodom, Gomorrah, Admah, Zebaim, and Zoar, which God utterly destroyed on account of their daring sins.

We journeyed, amidst scenes the wildest and grandest, two hours more, which brought us to the mysterious waters of the Dead Sea. There was quite a strong breeze, which helped to reduce the temperature, which else would have been very distressing, for the sun had risen high in his strength; it also caused considerable action of the waters, which were clear and brilliant.

We took our lunch upon the shore of the Dead Sea; then gathered a few pebbles and a few specimens of black sulphurous stone. The Dead Sea is surrounded on all sides, except the north, by mountains rising in beautiful domes.

At two P. M. we left the Dead Sea, and proceeding northward over a waste plain for one hour, we reached the banks of the Jordan, which were beautifully fringed by a deep green foliage. The course of the Jordan is extremely rapid; the high banks, covered with thick foliage, quite conceal the river, except one goes to the very edge of the bank.

We seated ourselves upon the bank of the river in a sweet secluded spot where oleanders and other trees afforded a lovely shade. We drank, and had a delightful bath in the waters of the Jordan, which greatly refreshed us, after our long ride under the scorching rays of the sun.

After spending about one hour at the Jordan, we resumed our journey, and bent our steps westward, and were soon upon the delightful plains of Jericho. The palms, the cypress, the balsam, and the honey, of which Josephus speaks, are gone; still there are traces of fertility upon the plains of Jericho.

Pausing for a few moments by the miserable village called Jericho, we then continued our way onward, by the soft quiet light of the stars, until we reached the Fountain of Elisha, where we found our tents pitched, and supper ready to be served.

I find several incidents recorded in my journal, connected with this journey, which I must pass over in silence, for the want of time and space.

PAY AS YOU GO.

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

An article has frequently come to my notice while reading the Recorder, under the head of "Pay as you go;" and by the train of argument pursued, I understand the credit system is condemned in toto. Does the writer mean to comprehend all of the borrowed capital employed in trade, which is nine-tenths, directly or indirectly, borrowed from banks or individuals?

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 the business world would be deprived of it.

The banks perform useful labor. They greatly facilitate the business of the country. They are useful as places of deposit. They make transfers on their books upon checks or drafts from one man's account to another.

Our friend seems to be under the apprehension, that to pay as you go, would call home the bank notes, and that this would be a great loss of capital to the business world. Not so. In canceling the notes, the capital to their amount passes into the hands of the note-holders.

The following figures, taken from the Journal of Commerce, show the amount of gold exported during six years:—

1851,	\$29,472,752	1854,	\$41,422,423
1852,	42,674,185	1855,	56,247,343
1853,	27,486,875	1856, (est.)	43,000,000

Here we have an export of gold in six years amounting to over two hundred and forty millions of dollars. If this export was retained for a few years, it would cancel all the bank notes, and furnish the community with a substantial cash capital for carrying on business on the "pay-as-you-go" plan.

We did not commence these articles with the view of advocating this measure. But as our correspondent suggested these difficulties, we have tried to explain them.

business. But we have quite too many paper and kiting transactions for the benefit of projectors and swindlers, at the expense of the honest portion of the community.

We will close our article by one example. The cash or "pay as you go" newspaper business 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.

CORRECTION.

"A Friend of Conservative Progress," as he 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 a 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.

For our brethren in the Virginia Churches, I entertain none but the kindest feelings; but, believing them deeply implicated in the stupendous crime of American Slavery, I can have no Christian fellowship with 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 epithets to waste on such articles. All such efforts to defend American Slavery awaken in me emotions which partake largely of both pity and contempt.

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 favorite theme of sentimental poetry and of school-boy declamation. We are taught to believe that every Hebrew longs in his heart to go back to the home of his fathers, and that in every nation he is only a sojourner, holding Canaan to be his country.

The amelioration of the condition of the Jews in Palestine and the East has engaged the attention, 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 Rev. Mr. South, heretofore a prominent Methodist minister at Bowling Green, Ky., has joined the Baptists, and was publicly baptized last week.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

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 society,) awaiting his return.

At the late anniversary of the Philadelphia Baptist Association, one of the churches reported the baptism of a lady one hundred and two years old.

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 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 years, when it was found that neither of them 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.

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

A Convention of Old School Presbyterians delegates from seven Synods, including Western Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, and Wisconsin, called to deliberate upon establishing an Old School Theological Seminary for the Northwest, as in contemplation, met in Chicago on the 7th Nov., and continued the sessions for some days.

Ston 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.

The Episcopal Recorder states that a donation of twenty thousand dollars has been made to the Alexandria Theological Seminary by a family in New York, for the purpose of enabling the necessary improvement to be made in the collegiate buildings.

Rev. Messrs. Vinton and Brayton, of the Burman Mission, have resigned their connection with the American Baptist Missionary Union.

By the will of the late Thomas Downe, Esq., of Cambridge, legacies amounting to \$30,000 are to be paid to his relatives, and the residue of his estate is placed in the hands of the executors, to be by them bestowed as they shall think proper, for charitable, literary and scientific purposes.

A gentleman who resided at Nyack, on the Hudson, has left by his will the magnificent sum of \$20,000 to the Five Points House of Industry, and \$5,000 for the personal benefit of Mr. and Mrs. Pease.

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

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

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

The successor of Rev. Dudley A. Tyng, (who was expelled from the Epiphany church in Philadelphia, for preaching politics,) is 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 Alton, to fill the vacant office of Rabbi and Minister.

Several weeks ago we noticed the appearance in the Christian Herald and Messenger of a review of Eld. Lucius Crandall's essay on Restricted Communion.

PHILADELPHIA. The churches of the city are preparing for the anniversary of the birth of our Lord Jesus Christ, which will be celebrated on the 25th inst. with a series of religious exercises, to be held in the city hall, and in the various churches of the city.

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 opportunity for it, and who would do a Christian charity, to assist us in getting these children out of the city.

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.

A dispatch dated Erie, Nov. 29, 1856, says: The steamer Golden Gate, running between Detroit and Dunkirk, went ashore on the bar this morning, while endeavoring to enter this port during a heavy snow storm, and while a terrific gale of wind was blowing. She soon parted in the middle and went to pieces. It was impossible for a life boat to reach her. Her officers and crew succeeded in gaining the shore, but one of them shortly afterwards died.

The funeral ceremonies of Solomon Juneau, the pioneer of Milwaukee, took place in that city, Nov. 28th, and were of a very imposing description, exceeding any thing of the kind ever witnessed there. The military, firemen and various civil societies joined in the procession, and the buildings on the route were generally draped in mourning.

PHILIPPS, SAMPSON & COMPANY'S ANNOUNCEMENT OF NEW WORKS. History of the Reign of the Emperor Charles the Fifth. By Wm. Roberton, 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 \$8 75.

NEW YORK MARKETS—December 1, 1856. Flour—Fats \$3 00; Pearl's 12. Flour and Meal—Flour 6 15 a 6 40 for common to good State, 6 35 a 6 65 for superior Indiana and Iowa, 6 85 a 7 10 for Ohio, 7 40 a 8 50 for extra Genesee. Rye Flour 3 50 a 3 25. Corn Meal 3 40 for Jersey. Buckwheat 2 25 a 2 50 per 100 lbs.

Miscellaneous.

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.

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 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.

THE PERSIAN WALNUT.

The Persian walnut, or Madeira nut, (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.

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.

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 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.

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 GINGER PLANT.

The ginger plant (Zingiber officinale) is a native of the East Indies, and of various parts of Asia, and extensively cultivated in the West Indies, and other warm parts of America; doubtless could be grown with advantage in various parts of the South.

PULMATED RHUBARB.

The pulmated rhubarb (Rheum pulmatum) is a perennial native of Russia and some parts of Asia, whence the dried root is imported into this country for medicinal purposes. Large quantities of the roots are also annually collected for exportation in the Chinese provinces, within the lofty range of the Himalayas.

drying. The color is a lively yellow, streaked with white and red. Its texture is dense, and, when reduced to powder, it is entirely yellow.

THE COCHINEAL PLANT.

The cochineal plant, (Cactus cochiniifer,) or some of its congeners, is found in varying abundance throughout the torrid zone, as well as in several warm and temperate countries as in the West Indies.

"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 "mealy bug" of our gardens, and equally covered with a white powdery substance.

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 further agree to maintain said depth and width to said Passes for the term of 4 1/2 years thereafter for the further sum of \$72,000.

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 evidence before us, we can but predict its eminent success.

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 Coast, assured as we are that, whenever a sufficient volume of flowing water can be centralized, the desired result can be speedily attained.

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 secured 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.

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 discordant and the incantation more furious.

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 relieve the monotony of a forced confinement to the house. I had a shrewd suspicion that, if I could examine this tree of miraculous growth, it would turn out a very simple affair.

The great and increasing demand for books, and the numerous private libraries which are being formed in our country, are gratifying evidences of the intellectual advance of the people. It is not less gratifying to know that this increase is universal, and that it not only creates a large demand for American literature, thereby advancing the interests of our native talent, but has also made a vast market for foreign works.

Historical Society of Wisconsin, so young a sister in our Confederation, has expended more money for books the past year than any other society of the same character in the United States. This demand for foreign publications is by no means confined to works relating to our own country.

Hints on Wintering Bees.

In response to your request, I will offer a few suggestions on keeping bees during winter, without stopping to give all the reasons for the positions assumed.

To ensure success, the first thing to be attended to is, to see that you begin the winter with none but good stock. It will not do to consider a stock good because it has thrown off swarms, stored surplus honey, &c.; but it is important to know its condition now.

The brood combs of old stocks should also be examined, to see that they contain no foul and diseased brood. Such old stocks, when 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 should be moved to their quarters, unless they already stand in a suitable place.

When but few are kept, it is generally advisable to winter in the open air. Choose a warm place in the sun, yes, in the sun, where it can strike the hive an hour or two each day. Many people are alarmed at seeing a few bees lying dead upon the snow during winter, and there is a prevalent idea that they get "snow-blind," and fall down to perish.

A light snow, newly fallen, is somewhat fatal, should the next day or two be still and pleasant to tempt them out. If they settle on such snow, it will not support their weight—they sink below the reach of the sun, get chilled and perish.

To get rid of the vapor that is continually passing off from the bees, which often molds the combs and spoils the honey, make half-dozen 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 fifty or more stocks are kept, I would recommend a small, dark, wa m room, or dry cellar. A much lesser number will be likely to keep the temperature sufficiently high. 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.

Such is the condition of this remarkable man at the present time. He has been visited by a great number of scientific men from all parts of the world, but all have failed to give any plausible reason of the cause of his transformation from flesh to bone.

Libraries.

The great and increasing demand for books, and the numerous private libraries which are being formed in our country, are gratifying evidences of the intellectual advance of the people. It is not less gratifying to know that this increase is universal, and that it not only creates a large demand for American literature, thereby advancing the interests of our native talent, but has also made a vast market for foreign works.

and keeps it there; and when that is the case, no one can take cold; 'red' for white flannel falls up, matts together, and becomes tight, stiff, heavy, and impervious.

Horses and Carrots.

For two months past I have fed my two horses upon carrots and hay. My horses are in constant service on the road; and under this treatment they usually come out at the end of the "pile" looking better than when they commenced.

In your column of news paragraphs of last issue you have a paragraph from the Newburyport 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 thinks.

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 fertilizer:—

1st. Guano is best applied in damp or showery weather. 2d. Guano should not generally be put on grass land in the spring later than April. 3d. When Guano is applied to arable land, it should be immediately mixed with the soil, either by harrowing or otherwise.

An Ossified Man.

In a quiet little village on the Western Reserve in Ohio, says the Prescott Transcript, there lives a man who, physiologically considered, is certainly one of the wonders of the world.

A correspondent of the London Literary Gazette, alluding to the numerous cases of death from accidental poisoning, says:—I venture to affirm there is scarce even a cottage 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.

At a sale of autographs in London, there occurred a series of 44 letters of the poet Cowper, of which number 21 were unpublished, being part of the correspondence of the poet with his cherished friend, Mr. Samuel Rose.

Roger Sherman was representative in Congress from Connecticut; his business had been that of making shoes. John Randolph, who had Indian blood in him, rose, and with his usual squeaking sounds, said: "I would like to know what the gentleman did with his leather apron before he set out for Washington."

THE FLANNEL QUESTION.

There has been a war going on for some years, between the flannel and anti-flannel parties, and the result has been that many persons have abandoned woolen under-garments altogether. Hall's Journal comes to the rescue and says:—

A QUESTION FOR THE CURATORS.—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.

OUR COUNTRY AND ITS PROSPECTS.—Some interesting 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.

THE SABBATH SCHOOL DISTRICT. Published Monthly. Terms—\$2 00 per annum, in Advance.

THE SABBATH RECORDER. Published Weekly. Terms—\$2 00 per annum, in Advance.

THE SABBATH SCHOOL DISTRICT.

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