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WHOLE NO. 653

Sabbath Recorder.

FUTURE PURISHMENT OF THE WICKED-NO. 7. MILTON, Wis., Oct. 28th, 1856. DEAR BROTHER S .-

I cannot adopt the doctrine of annihilation ranging from " the man that fails but once." to ly, in this case, there can be no proportion between the punishment and the crime, if death, or destruction, is the penalty.

One of our opponents asks, on another point, "Will the Judge of all the earth do right?" We put the question to him, "Will the judge of all the earth do right?" Now, that offenses Matt. 5: 19, "Whosoever, therefore, shall break one of the least commandments." Here a distinction is made between God's commandments. The guilt must be proportioned to the law, and the punishment to the guilt. The justice of this matter is so plain, that it almost forbids argument. The state lies

That each sinner is to be punished according his the is seen som Scripfore Job 27: 11 for the work of a man shall he render unto lm, and cause every man to find according to h ways," Rs. 62: 12, "For thou renderest 'rov. 24: 12; Jer. 32: 19; Rom. 2: 6; lev. 2: 23; Matt. 16: 27. Here you have be the punishment for all ... We have proved that there are "weighter matters of the law," more guilty, and must therefore receive the "greater damnation." Matt. 23: 14: Mark 12: 40; Luke 20: 47. Here you have the tesword is established." Matthew tells when that one dead man is deader than another. their destrine must fail, for the want of adaptation to different degrees of crime. The doctrine of degrees in the importance of different statutes in the law, and degrees in guilt, and Bible, and it takes a madman to deny it.

for crime to the incorrigible. A man that is a sinner may as well be the worst as the least sinner. If he dies unreconciled to God, he can least transgressor; that if he lives unreconciled to God, he may as well throw off all restraint, and drink to the very dregs the cup of iniquity, as otherwise, for it is to be the same mortality." Language can be no more clear in the end; if there is any sensual pleasure in sin, to seek it; add robbery to robbery, theft | dead are made "incorruptible." to theft, murder to murder; spread ruin whereever he goes; and he is then no worse off than the least offender. The law pays no attention to the sinner's progress in crime'; if he has once sinned, that is enough: it follows him no farther. And why should it? It does not in tend to punish him for a single additional crime. If God punishes the smallest offender equal to his crime, then he either does not punish the more wicked as much for the same degree of offense, or else he does not punish him at all for his multiplied offen ses, Here let me quote the language of Mr. White, from whom I have once before quoted: "The reasonableness of any doctrine must be made to appear, in order for it to take sary to meet the solemn responsibilities it ineffect upon the minds of men; for there is no volves—we may truly exclaim, Who is sufficient scripture doctrine which is not in accordance for these things?

that of "firey torment," as he calls it. if the destruction of his being is the result of sin, then, if he does not sin, he will live on unthen he will die as the result of his mortality.

will not be destroyed. I want to be distinctly own offspring against the evil influences with scene of life that can be compared with their own firm nucleus. Supply against the evil influences with scene of life that can be compared with their own firm nucleus. Supply against the evil influences with scene of life that can be compared with their own firm nucleus. Supply against the evil influences with scene of life that can be compared with their own firm nucleus. Supply against the evil influences with scene of life that can be compared with their own firm nucleus. Supply against the evil influences with scene of life that can be compared with their own firm nucleus. Supply against the evil influences with scene of life that can be compared with their own firm nucleus. Supply against the evil influences with scene of life that can be compared with their own firm nucleus. Supply against the evil influences with scene of life that can be compared with their own firm nucleus. Supply against the evil influences with scene of life that can be compared with their own firm nucleus. Supply against the evil influences with scene of life that can be compared with their own firm nucleus. Supply against the evil influences with scene of life that can be compared with their own firm nucleus. Supply against the evil influences with scene of life that can be compared with their own firm nucleus. Supply against the evil influences with scene of life that can be compared with their own firm nucleus. Supply against the evil influences with scene of life that can be compared with their own firm nucleus. Supply against the evil influences with scene of life that can be compared with their own firm nucleus. Supply against the evil influences with scene of life that can be compared with life that can be compared with their own firm nucleus. Supply against the evil influences with life that can be compared with their own firm nucleus. Supply against the evil influences with life that can be compared with the compared with life that

in the discussion of this question, I would be such. They even neglect to inquire earnestly Such the wells of el Mileh. There, in places, half the way from Canton to this place, being willing to risk the whole here. I repeat, the what impressions these influences are making the country was full of people and children, uniformly received with kindness and curiosity. "But He does not. He only waits for us bodies of all are made immortal at the resurting before He robs us of it. So many of the to love anything before He robs us of it. So rection. The scriptures no where speak of the children cannot be guilty of immoral acts. while leve, in the country of tillage, and towns most polite and most Christian. We have that He grudged us the poor crumbs that we resurrection of the spirit. First, the resurrec. They are with them daily, and they have never and vlages, the whole country seemed to lie found no inconvenience from it except weary picked up of ourselves." who are materialists, and hold the doctrine of conclude that they are free from the sinful as the penalty of God's law, because it would annihilation, (and I know of no other,) certain- habit. Is it wise or prodent to rest secure upon be unequal in its application. It admits of no ly will not deny what we say here. Many say such evidence, which indeed is no evidence at degrees. Reason would dictate that the punthat "man's soul and body was made of the all? This may seem an unjust charge to bring ishment of each sinner should be proportioned dust of the ground," and that this man dies against Christian parents; but I speak from There dies forward to his brother sun; to his crimes, and these are vastly different, and is raised. Matt. 27: 52, "And the graves knowledge, limited though it may be. I have were opened, and many Bodies of the saints been acquainted with numbers of families, the the most hardened wretch who has spent a life which slept arose, and came out of their graves," heads of which stood high in the church, and his t time in multiplying his aggravated crimes etc. Second, those bodies that came out of yet some of the boys of those families used proAre by as poet's season when they flower, against God. The least sinner, if punished at the grave are made immortal, and made so at fane language; and the fact seemed to be under the daily gain upon the shore, all, is destroyed. The greatest is only destroyed. So each receives the same punishment, although inthians, fifteenth chapter, enters into a general those who, when they had detected a child in this wealth no more shall rest in mounded heaps, argument on the question of the resurrection of using a profane expression, or in telling a false. During with freer light, shall slowly melt the dead. In verses 21, 22, he says, For since mood, did not seem much a armed, nor did they and spread and man be liker man, by man came death, by man came also the resur- take efficient steps to remove the evil. To be rection of the dead. For as in Adam all died, sure, they would administer a reproof, but in even so in Christ shall all be made alive." such a milk-and-water style as failed to con-How many died in Adam ?" "All." How vince the child of the turpitude of the offense, many were raised in Christ? "All." The or to produce the impression that they were differ in magnitude, is sure. The Saviour says, a question, then, of a general resurrection, in-rectitude. They would say, perhaps, in justificluding all, "both of the just and of the unjust." cation of their course of treatment in such cases, Enrich the markets of the golden year. Acts 24: 15, Christ is to reign till he has put that the child is young, and does not under But we grow old. Ah I when shall all men's good down all "authority and power." Paul goes stand the nature of an oath or a falsehood, but on to say, that Christ must reign until he they hope that when he becomes older he will he ke a shatt of light across the land, hath put all enemies under his feet." He then refrain from such sinful practices. They forget Tarogh all the circle of the golden year? says, "The last enemy that shall be destroyed that while the child is growing older, the seeds is death." Now, if "death is destroyed," how thus early sown are taking root, and will surely are men to die again? But Paul thinks that produce a crop. Is it strange, then, that so somebody will be quite curious, and inquire, many grow up, in the very midst of a church. body do they come?" The question is in rela- ance of the Sabbath? Is it strange, that in b ways,". Ps. 62:12, "For thou renderest tion to the dead—to "all" the dead. Then times of religious awakening, so many Christian charge, in this respect, has taken place. What not serve them I then said, that as it was could not be done with safety a few years since our aim to promote the happiness of all men, and says, that he does not sow the grain "that ness and impenitence of heart manifested by shall be," but he will give it a body, and will their sons and daughters in resisting all the ap-who how make long journeys into the interior, boat, leaving my own where it was, provided the fact fully established, that men's punishment is to be "according to their works." This ment is to be "according to their works." This is to be "according to the wing to be according to the wing ment is to be "according to their works." This Then, in verse 29, he tells us of the different addressed to them? Is it strange, that young not by tours alone, but for the permanent resirenders it impossible that annihilation should "kinds of flesh." "There are also celestial bodies, men and women entirely forsake the Sabbath, and bodies terrestrial; but the glory of the who were not carefully instructed, in childhood; celestial is one, and the glory of the terrestrial in regard to its nature and obligations but and therefore differences in importance. The is another." Then he illustrates, or continues permitted to make it a play day? Is it strange: man breaking the greater, or "weighter mat- the thought, by saying," There is one glory of that men rush headlong after wealth, position, ters of the law," must be supposed to be the the sun, another glory of the moon, and another and fame, heedless alike of the honesty of the glory of the stars : for one star differeth from means which they make use of to secure their another star in glory." He then makes his ap- ends, and of the immortal destiny of their own plication, and says, "So, also, is the resurrect souls, who had no correct ideas concerning the very compactly built, but covering a large area, considerate. They raised but one objection timony of "three witnesses," by whom "every tion of the dead; it is sown in corruption, it is object of human existence instilled into their raised in incorpurrion." Here the proof is minds in youth? "God will render to every man according to positive, that the body "is raised in incorrurhis works." This is to be done when the Son Tion." But he changes the form of expression, of Man shall come in the glory of his Father, and says, "It is sown in dishonor, it is raised and all the holy angels with him." See Matt. in glory; it is sown in weakness, it is raised in 16: 27. Here is proof positive, that one power." In these different forms of expression, man's "damnation" is "greater" than another's: the idea is the same. "Corruption," "dis-Now, until our annihilation friends can prove honor," and "weakness," all are used to repre good things, and all who knew him blessed him sent man as a feeble, frail dving creature. The too; and he always sought to make others words "incorruption," "glory," and "power," happy—the stranger as well as the neighborrepresent, not a state of felicity, but merely particularly the poor and needy. But he did it triumph over death, without the least reference to their happiness or misery, as many suppose. degrees in punishment, runs through all the Now, if they were raised to die again, there would be no such "glory," "honor," or "power." 2. To make the penalty of the law to con- Here the apostle has both affirmed and argued sist in destruction simply, is to offer a premium the point. Then he goes on after this triumphant argument, and says, "There is a natural body, and there is a spiritual body," and that "it was sown a natural body," but that "it py sufferers; and then he would behold his dir progress was profitably slow. It being only be destroyed, and that is the lot of the was raised a spiritual body." If it is possible own house, and go into his chamber, and think, smallest offender. Annihilationism tells the to add to the strength of such testimony, we sinner that he may as well be the worst as the have that addition in verse 52: "For the trum- Whenever he heard of any destruction of pro-

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

incorruptible; for this corruptible must put on

incorruption, and this mortal must put on im-

MORAL TRAINING.

When we look over the whole field of primary education—physical, intellectual, moral and take into account the influence which this character of children, but through them upon generation after generation to come, and upon the nation whose destinies they will controland reflect that in imparting it, we set in motion moral forces which will continue in operation through all eternity and then consider what wisdom, prudence, and forbearance, are neces-

them that it is in accordance with that justice ing. Moral training, which remains to be considered, is of infinitely higher importance than throne." I think Mr. White will find it very difficult to make the sinner see in justice in his consistent is, that, if we take society together, and nerhans this is the reason why wicked of their final destiny, we must show portaine of a correct Physical and Mental traindifficult to make the sinner see "justice" in his consistent is, that, if we take society together, theory, and perhaps this is the reason why, we shall find that parents are more negligent within the limits of his own observation, there in this department of education than in either and his muleteer, or a Turkish official within the office that our progress was profit party, rarely does a moving object appear non taking slow, not faster than a man could walk. The landscape is and this firey torment, as he calls it. hold true with regard to very many professedly 3. To make death the penalty of the law, is Christian families. How few are the parents to admit that man by nature is immortal; for who carefully explain to those under their training, the distinction between right and wrong, interruptedly But if man is raised mortal, know that they associate often with those who tance on the hill-side a single figure, a man and portions of scripture, we could walk on,

tion is affirmed of the body only. Our brethren heard, their sons use a profane word, and so under spell. [Louth's Wanderer in Arabia, feet; muddy shoes, and wet clothes." resurrection is as extensive as death. This is really grieved with such a departure from moral How are the dead raised up, and with what destitute of religion, and careless of the observ-

GOD'S COFFER.

There was once a respectable wealthn many the residence of a missionary; and this, whose name was benedict—that means "Blessed." And he had a good right to bear such a name; for God had blessed him richly with all the conditions and all relatives and all relatives and all relatives. C. W. Gaillard, of the Southern Baptist

in this way: When he had passed a joyous day o whom have their wives with them, and the with his friends, he would go into his chamber, women do about as much work as the men. and think, "There are many who have not had | Cur cabin, containing our effects, books, etc., such a day of enjoyment. How would it have aid occupied by Mr. G., my teacher, my cook. been if I had invited as many more guests?" and myself, is seven feet wide by seventeen Then he would lay by of his money, as much | bng. We pay for boat and crew about \$1 50 as the feast had cost him, in a chest which he | per day, and can travel in a day from twenty called God's Coffer. In the same way if he b sixty-five miles, the progress depending much heard that there had been a fire any where, he would give largely for the relief of the unhap-"All here is safe and unhurt," and immediately | oll poling, with bamboos, or by towing with a he would lay up some gold in God's Coffer. pet shall sound, and the dead shall be raised perty from thunder, or bail, or drought, or other mischances, he would lay up gold, on account of it, in God's Coffer. Also, if he had in a short line made fast to the long one at languidly. occasion to buy wine, or costly furniture, he would purchase it but moderately only, to en- ollar, worn over one shoulder, diagonally across on any point than on this. The resurrected able him the better to entertain his friends; the breast and under the other arm. In this V. Hull and then go into his chamber, and say. "So way four or five persons will, if strong, do about much more mightest thou have bought, and las much as a common horse, walking along narhave enriched thy stores," and lay up the value low paths in the sides of steep hills where no in God's Coffer. Besides which, he would will-horse could go." ingly give of his best wine, if a sick person needed it. And as he lay on his dving bed.

THE GOLDEN YEAR. BY ALFRED TENNYSON.

The dark earth follows, wheeled in her ellipse:

The vonder of the eagle were the less, But he not less the eagle. Happy days Roll wward, leading up the golden year. Fit, lappy, happy sails, and bear the Press; Knit and to land, and blowing heavenward, With alks, and fruits, and spices, clear of toil,

From the Journal of Missions.

MISSIONARY TOUR IN CHINA. giving an account of one of these at Tak King and giving to each the same report of what we measurement about one hundred and ninety it was very pleasantly announced that a boar English miles from Canton, nearly west, situated | would go at my pleasure to take me back to upin one of the finest rivers in the world. It my own boat. The treatment received from is walled city of the third official rank, not all these higher officers was the most polite and having paved streets laid off at right angles, viz. that as we were strangers to their customs and from our limited observation, a quiet, orderly people, who would be favorably dis- culty with the people in the villages. They preed to missionary labor. We saw nothing in | made various offers of assistance in distributing the location of the place unfavorable to health our books, all of which I politely declined

"Our boat's crew consists of four men, three thon wind, tide and current Having but little find on our way up, and a strong head current, recessary to propel the boat either by what we long rope fastened to the top of the mast. progriss could never be faster than a man could wak." The towing process generally employed thee men and one woman on shore, each havdifferent points, and terminating in a kind of

Thus females are converted into beasts of and death was approaching, the poor, the wid burden. "I wish," says Mr. Vrooman, "some ows, and the orphans, lamented and wept, and of their Christianized sisters could see them in child." said, "Who will take pity on us when Benet this employment, for then they would surely education must exert, not only upon the present dict is taken from us? As long as he lived, feel that there is work for them to do in China. we wanted for nothing; but what will now be A well proportioned, closely knit form, high come of us?" But he said, "A good house forehead, regular features, and a penetrating holder takes care that when he is away his keen eye, were the most observable points in children shall not want. So take the God's one of our crew, who, being the wife of one Coffer, with all that is in it. It belongs to the hands, always took the horse collar with the poor, the widows, and the orphans; divide the men in towing the boat, a work at which ! it, and use it well and wisely." And so God's hardly ever saw her employed without thinking the not?"

Coffer has remained for hundreds of years, to that under the proper youthful training she not?"

The comfort of the needy, and the man is remight have, graced a parlon. Mrs. We see disposed to think highly of Chinese woneign only they could be properly cared for.

[Krummacher]

DESOLATION OF PALESTINE.

And so God's hardly ever saw her employed without thinking the not?"

And so God's hardly ever saw her employed without thinking she not?"

No, ma'am; she is one of the spirits of order to its full power, a cultivated people, the just made perfect; and according to my raised above superstition, and sharpened to a continuous disconnect. Its very office, too, is to a specific that no where else in the world is there they haven't so much to be thankful for as we."

I do not understand you. They have been of God. How great a power of culture, too, is to give light, to pour eternal day into the darkenter of God. How great a power of culture, too, is the made perfect; and according to my raised above superstition, and sharpened to a specific that no where else in the world is there the just made perfect; and according to my raised above superstition, and sharpened to a specific that no where else in the world is there the proper youthful training she is one of the spirits of order to its full power, a cultivated people, the just made perfect; and according to my raised above superstition, and sharpened to a specific the just made perfect; and according to my raised above superstition, and sharpened to a specific the just made perfect; and according to my raised above superstition, and sharpened to a specific the just made perfect; and according to my raised above superstition, and sharpened to a specific the just made perfect; and according to my raised above superstition, and sharpened to a specific the just made perfect; and according to my raised above superstition, and sharpened to a specific the just made perfec it, and use it well and wisely." And so God's hardly ever saw her employed without thinking In Palestine you are nearly as much in the ine sdies, and that no where else is that mate-

no passengers are on the highways. How one and ravines, it was often slower; and this gave Saviour is a Christian's glory and song. He nity to go and settle a township in another and the settle a township in another and the settle a township in another and the settle a township in another and settle a township in a township in another a y it is! And this loneliness strikes you more a good opportunity for entering almost every like that of the desert, for it seems unnatura, village near the river, on the side upon which because here there should be life, and they is our boat chanced to be, without at all impedand the moral nature of their daily acts. They none. Sometimes you may make out at adis- ing our progress. Taking our arms full of tracts pleases, can he not?" do not fear the Lord; they know that there upon a donkey. It is the only moving thing giving to every man we met, or make a circuit the counsel of his own will." then he will die as the result of his mortality. do not fear the Lord; they know that the result of his mortality. do not fear the Lord; they know that your eye can detect all round. And so you go through a town, leaving a tract in nearly every on through this desolate land. From Jrusa- respectable looking shop, and supplying all who continued. AT THE RESURRECTION. If they are made im- and lie, and profane God's holy day; and yet lem to Beyrout you can scarcely light upon one Bore the appearance of scholars with a portion mortal at the resurrection, then certainly they take no special pains to fortly the minds of their single scene of rural industry not one single of the Word of God, until our stock was ex

OFFICIAL INTERFERENCE.

MOnly once did they depart from this open mode of proceeding, and for that they were soon punished. They reached a walled town of the second official rank in the evening, "when it was raining hard." and fearing the officers might not allow them to go further, they "kept close" "Soon after passing the entire town we commenced distributing books as usual. "The next day being the Sabbath, we did not travel, but entered the villages near and explained our books to the people. About noon we returned to our boat and found it in the custody of a police boat sent after us from Shin Hing Fu with strict orders to take us back to that place. As I had hired the boat myself, intending originally to make the excursion alone, the boatmen at once referred them to me, and without any flinching I assumed the whole responsibility This gave the officers no legal ground for in terfering with any one but myself; and this point gained, I told them, plainly, that as we were doing a good and lawful work, and were well received by the people, making no disturbance, and moreover, exhorting men to cease from evil and become good citizens, which was all in accordance with the laws of the Emperor. we neither could nor would return, until we had distributed the greater portion of our books. The officers objected, and promptly inquired why we had passed Shiu Hing Fu so quietly. We could only answer that we arrived late while it was raining fast, and started early, before any one was up to receive our books. To this they could make no objection; but they said if they Rears by the missionaries, for preaching the returned without us the higher officers would goler and distributing Christian books, have chastise them. I offered them an explanatory tract: became of late quite common in China. A great letter to the Prefect, but they feared it would is now done freely. A wide field for Christian | we did not wish them to suffer on our account. effor is thus thrown open. And missionaries and I would myself return with them in their fruit of multifarious employments, of every kind dete of Christian laborers, far away from the To this proposition they agreed. We reached points which alone have been open for such our destination in the evening, and after conesdence. Mr. Vrooman, of Canton, has made ferring with a number of respectable officers of several such tours. He commences a letter different grades, who came one after another.

> "The officer who returned with me, offered to keep the polite boat in attendance, as our consort up the river for a couple of days, in order to protect us from robbers. This positively refused. for I suspected it was only a ruse, so that they could report us as in cus tody. We were breaking no law and would suffer no restraint. We feared no danger and would have no protection." Having returned to his boat, Mr. Vrooman remarks, "They had said We met you as a friend, and although with us only a few hours, you have become brother;' so I gave them some tea and cakes (not at all unacceptable, for they as well as myself had been destitute of a few creature comforts during the day,) and bade them 'as brothers' a good-bye, which raised a hearty laugh

there was danger of our being involved in diffi

UNCLE WILL'S THEOLOGY.

among the crews of both boats."

"Uncle Will wants to know if he can come to see you, Miss Ida," said Rachel, one Sunday for one year. Two others gave, one a half-penny

before the fire. "Let him come." she replied This man was her mother's steward and fac- portion of the gifts of the entire year from all

Ida was dressed, and rocking herself listlessly

totum: a hale, fine looking negro; better edu- sources. He that sat over against the treasury cated than the generality of his caste, and de and marked the casting in of the gifts took votedly pious. He brushed off a tear with note of these fruits of labor and self-denied the back of his hand as his mistress greeted another day they will he have again. him. He had not seen her since she was grown, The bread cast upon the waters will be tound and was moved by her likeness to her mother. after many days. These gifts are suggestive of "You would not have known me, would you. the many ways in which a willing heart may Uncle Will." she asked.

"Yes, ma'am; you are your mother's own and do likewise?

"Indeed! I am called like my father." "You're like her, ma'am, in body, and like her in spirit, too, I hope." "N. Uncle Will, you cannot expect that,

she was an anguly By ter than that, mistis : she was a Christ-

And how is that better?" said Ida, sur-

happy from all eternity; and those who have ived in this world have had sorrow and painand sin-mourning all their days."

> Why should the children of a King Go mourning all their days?"

"They needn't, ma'am:

said Will readily. "He holds us up under what-ever troubles we have, unless we bring them upon ourselves by our transgressions, and He didn't die for angels."

pleases, can he not?"

pleases, can he not?"

Certainly, mistis; he worketh according to endowed with half a million of dollars ! "If is.

"And he is very pitiful and gracious?" she

"He will, ma'am."

"Because they ain't good for us, mistis." "Why did he allow us to take them, then? Why wait until we have tasted and found them sweet before He snatcheth them away?"

"I remember, mistis, when you were a little thing, no higher than my knee, you were mightily taken with some red peppers growing in the garden. Your mother called you away from the bed four or five times, and ordered you not to touch them. By and by, I spied you running down the walk toward them, when you thought she didn't see you, and I was starting in a hurry to fetch you back, but she stopped me. 'No, Will,' said she, 'the punishment sin brings with it is remembered longer than a hundred warnings. She will have a useful lesson.' I was loath to have you hurt: but I had to mind her. Your lessons were right hard. for your mouth and face and hands were swelled and burning for hours. But you didn't go near the pepper-bed again. And it seems to me, ma'am, that the Almighty treats us just so. We run crazy after things that are like the red peppers, pretty outside, but hot as fire. when we get to play with them. He does not push us toward them. He lets us alone; and we are mighty apt to run to Him after we've got a fair taste. You didn't know but your mother would whip you for disobeying her; but you went straight to her when you felt the smart."

PENNIES FOR BENEVOLENCE.

The Macedonian has an article on the various sources from which missionary contributions are received. The following is an ex-

The latest report of the English Church Missionary Society gives a list of contributions remeans of aiding the missionary cause as if a fertile and sanctified intellect had been laboring to detect fresh methods of profit. that thev might pour their consecrated offering into the treasury of the Lord. The juvenile contribu-Chan, of which place he says, it is "by Chinese were doing and what we were determined to do, lifteen thousand dollars. These were in part the fruits of missionary baskets, and of the sale of work. How many hands must have been busied, and with what protracted and persevering industry, in gathering together such a sum! Besides the children's donations, there is designated also a laborer's annual subscription, and the contents of his missionary box, and a thank offering from a working man; showing that hearts loving the Lord Jesus and loving his cause beat under an exterior of rough and unholished forms. Then, what varied methods of securing missionary funds ingenuity has invented ! We enumerate a few of them. Produce of a strip of land; sale of flower seeds: sale of arrowroot; sale of lavender; missionary apple trees; missionary flowers; produce of missionary trees; John Hoyl's goosberry tree, producing missionary goosberries for nearly twenty years, that have sold for nearly forty pounds: Christmas tree; bazaar tree; missionary lamb missionary sheep; missionary hen; missionary pig; sale of a pet lamb; first fruits of a small dairy; profit on bees; beehive; sale of honev: sale of ink : physic box : reward for finding a seal: sale of a gold coin; sale of book-marks. trinkets, and pen-wipers; proceeds of a lecture on Palestine; proceeds of a lecture on a dron of water. When the window tax was repealed. one gave half his accustomed window tax, and another, part of window tax saved. A dressmaker gave a farthing per shilling of her gains. a day, and the other a penny a day, for a year.

Many of these contributions are, beyond a doubt, from persons in the humble walks of life. But the aggregate forms no mean progratify its desire to do good. Who will go

CHRISTIANITY AND LEARNING

It is also another public benefit of religion.

that it fosters intelligence, endows institutions of learning, and values the good of the mind. above all external sifts of fortune. The true gospel loves intelligence. It has no fear of the truth, no jealousy of talent. On the contrary. rised at the reply. "She is an angel now, is it wants intelligence to be the gate of its own there in two genuine Christian sermons, heard every week-if it were two lectures instead, who would think such a means of culture insignificant! Here accordingly is the power that fosters schools and founds institutions of learn-on ing. This it was that planted a college, if I rightly remember, in one of our new States. before a single acre of land was sold in it. & squatter college in advance of the titles of law. will deliver us then if we will call on Him. The This it was that organized a Christian communication State, and found a college there, by reservibe Ida mused. "There is a question I wish for that purpose a considerable portion of the to ask you," said she. "God can do as he land purchased; which community of Christian by such testimonies to the value of mind or the immaterial part, above all other wealth; and by such foundations laid for the ages to come, that "Like as a father pitieth his children, mistis." a really Christian people settle into the sense of

IMPERFECT IN ORIGINAL

Che Sabbath Recarder.

New York, December 25. 1856.

JAMES BAILEY. WM B. MAXSON, N. V HULI, A. B. BURDICK, T E BABCOCK,
J M. ALLEN,
LUCIUS CRANDALL,
W. C. WHITFORD, GEO. R. WHEELER, S. S. GRISWOLD,

British Correspondent-JAMES A. BEGG

THE POURTH OF HERREWS.

A friend at the West, whose residence is or of the circle of Sabbath-keepers, in a letter not designed for the public eye, desires our views respecting "the true meaning and connection" of the fourth chapter of Hebrews. Some of the ministers out there, it seems, are in the habit of presenting this chapter as their authority for the change of the Sabbath. Thinking that some remarks upon the passage may be of service to others besides our western friend, we have concluded to throw them together in the form of an editorial; and if we succeed in exposing the fallacy of the reasoning which perverts the passage to the support has not been misdirected.

Having frequently talked with those who thought they found evidence, in this portion of Scripture, of a change of the Sabbath from the seventh to the first day of the week, we have found them cherishing the idea, that the rest which the Apostle makes the subject of discourse, is that which believers enjoy under the Gospel Dispensation—that peace. comfort and perfect satisfaction, with which a clear view of the way of salvation as developed by Christ and his Apostles fills them. They laid much stress upon the third verse: "We who have believed do enter into rest"—insisting that the use of the present tense, instead of the future, was proof that Christians do now enter into rest—seeming to be ignorant of the fact. that the use of the present for the future tense is a is to show that what is spoken of shall as cering the chapter.

those who came out of Egypt by Moses were encouraged with the promise of rest in the land the rest typified and pledged by the seventh- chicken about their premises, but it indicates ed with the promise of a rest to be enjoyed in " Unto us was the gospel preached. as well as unto them." (Verse 2.) Though by long use the term gospel has been appropriated to the good news of salvation by Jesus Christ, vet it primarily denotes any kind of good news. Therefore, as the promise of a rest to be enjoyed in the land of Canaan was had been recently emancipated from slavery in the gospel preached to them, or (as it is in the nized as believers. And if the Sabbath, given original) to have been evangelized.

the rest promised to Christians is yet future. As the Israelites were not to enjoy their rest in Canaan, till after they had endured a season of trial or probation in the wilderness; so believers are not to enjoy their rest in heaven till after they shall have undergone a season of mises. trial in this world. The entire scope of the Apostle's argument proceeds on this view. Some of the Israelites failed to enter into the rest which was promised them, because through unbelief they did not persevere to the end of their probation. "Some, when they had heard [the good news | did provoke." Their "care cases fell in the wilderness." (See Num. 13th and 14th chaps.) The Apostle admonishes through an evil heart of unbelief to depart fact that it is totally unfounded and unjust. from the living God. "Let us therefore fear, It is unjust to the student, and much more un Lat a promise being left us of entering into his just to the communities entertaining it; for it it." "Let us labor, therefore, to enter into that they should to educational efforts, whether rest, lest any man fall after the same example among themselves or elsewhere, and therefore of unbelief."

A third remark of importance is, that the body of people to whom the promise of the give them. They stand in their own light, and heavenly rest is made, comprises the pious of in the light of their posterity. all ages, and not merely Christians technically so called: that is, the Israelites under the former dispensation had the promise of that rest. as well as ourselves. The Sabbath, and the conception of any other kind of tabor then play earthly inhertrance in Canaan, were both of sical labor. By them, the small amount of them tupes and pledges of heaven. The one tellectual exertion usually put forth in the ord had been given to man in Paradise, as a pledge nary avocations of men, is not regarded as labor of that heaven which he was to enjoy in case But there is such a thing as mental labor, as he fulfilled his probation without sinning The well as bodily labor. Men, created in the other was given to the Israelites, in connection image of God, intellectually and morally, not image of control of physically should not all other matters of doctrine or duty. A sidered a holy day. with sacrifices and circumcision, as a pledge of physically, should undoubtedly work much more them interest understanding of the Sabbatic instituthe heaven they were to obtain through faith with their heads than with their hands, in the Great Sacrifice and the circumcision of their hearts. Yet, as if to show that the heaven promised in both cases was one and the same—that is, to show that Jesus Christ does Intelligence begets industrious habits not take his people to any different place from gence assimilates men to God, who "hath es and high scholastic attainments have no affini- tor; we must necessarily place it among the is no authority for this rather modern tradition. printed, and parcels, including all except the what they would have attained to, provided tablished the world by wisdom, and hath they had never sinned—the Sabbath was re-stretched out the heavens by his understandnewed to the Israelites, incorporated in the ing." So men, by their wisdom and under-Decalogue, and its observance made a promi-standing, embowel the mountains, belt the nent part of the religion enjoined upon that earth with iron rails, harness to their cars the people. So then the Israelites had two very winds and the waters, and send the lightnings important and significant types of the heavenly beneath oceans and over continents on intellirest.

in the wilderness, when your fathers tempted late the desire to attain it.

me, proved me, and saw my work. Forty years long was I grieved with this generation, and of the earth, and the most intelligent people said, It is a people that do err in their heart, are every why and they have not known my ways: unto whom I sware in my wrath, that they should not enter into my rest." The Apostle shows that in ally lazy, because the tenally ignorant. Await these words of David no reference is had to the sabbatic rest, for that was a rest which the of industry. The African, in his ignorance Israelites had already received, it having been given to mankind from the foundation of the and intelligent, and he will compete favora world. (Verse 3.) Also, that no reference with the European in industrial pursuits. was had to the earthly Canaan, although they German laborer is, as a general truth, familie had received that also; for "if Jesus (Joshua, under whose guidance the Israelites entered because generally far more intelligent. Idea that land) had given them rest, then would he this, in a strictly economical point of vigor not afterward have spoken of another day." the special superiority of Protestantism of (Verse 8.) Yet long after Joshua's time, (that | Catholicism. The former was born in is, some four hundred years after.) the Holy | University, and has uniformly developed Spirit said by the mouth of David. "To-day, higher and more general intelligence than the hearts." (Verse 7.) Proving that the Israel- and more general industry. But contrast con ites were still regarded as probationers for a munities wherever you will, the same truth un rest yet future, notwithstanding they had re- formly appears. It is said that, in the State ceived both the Sabbath and their earthly Tennessee, one in four of the white population

of Sunday-keeping, we shall feel that our labor regards this language of David as suitable to one in four hundred and eight of the sameclast of temptation in the wilderness:"—and so on. promised them, it shows the same thing when attentive industry, is among the earliest evi it is employed by the Apostle. If, in the mouth | dences of the growing intelligence of a people of David, it showed that the Israelites were The first effort of the missionary, in all heather not then in the enjoyment of their rest; in the lands, is to arouse the intelligence of the let mouth of the Apostle, it shows that the He- ple. This done, the decorums of civilized if crue to the cause of Christ from these improper brew Christians, to whom he was writing, were thing of frequent occurrence, when the object not yet entered into rest: for the Apostle ed by successful home missionaries. would not after endeavoring to exculpate tainly happen as if it were already present. David from impropriety in the use of language, newly settled country; build there a school to sustain the doctrine of the Christian Sab-(See Matt. 3: 10, Mark 9: 31, 1 Cor. 15: then fall into the same error himself. From house; place in it a competent and energeic 12.) The object, undoubtedly, was to render all which it follows, that the rest promised to teacher; gather the children into Sabbahthe foundation more secure for the tenet that the people of God, both under the Old and the Schools; establish regular preaching; and, in the original seventh-day Sabbath received its New Dispensation, yet REMAINETH, or is reserve a year's time, you have affected a complete "Therefore," says he, "whosoever shall break word when, which is italicized, fulfillment in the Gospel. The same persons ed, for them—(verse 9)—the word "remainheld that verses 8th and 10th were clear allu- eth" being used, not in the sense of abideth, or sions to the change. Our remarks are made continueth, as some have tried to make out, but pearance. They are better clothed, better ed, with particular reference to their way of treat- in the sense of left as not included or comprised; and better housed. They are more cleanly ind the word in the original literally signifies. is orderly. Their fields are better cultivated. In the first place, the Apostle shows that, as left to come afterward.

That theology, therefore, which affirms that the are better sheltered. There is not even a of Canaan, so believers in Christ are encourage day Sabbath is fulfilled in the Gospel Dispen- increasing thrift. Carry their mental improvesation, is contradictory to the whole tenor of ment still farther, and their physical condition the Apostle's argument in this chapter. His earnestness to have the Hebrew believers labor legitimate result. Intelligence and industry to enter into it-to take heed lest they come short of it—to be admonished by the cample of those who came out of Egypt by Moses. shows that he considers them not to have obtained that rest of which he was speaking. good news to a race of toil-worn pilgrims, who any more than the Israelites had in David's time Nevertheless, they certainly had receiv-Egypt, so the Israelites are said to have had ed the Gospel Dispensation, and were recogoriginally as a type of Heaven, and afterward Let it be observed, in the second place, that renewed as such, has not received its fulfillment in the Gospel, it follows unavoidably, that is attentive application of the mind to book. it still continues in full force. For a type is a pledge to bestow what it stands for : and God having given the pledge, will not call it back again, till He shall have given all that it pro-

COLLEGES-STUDENTS INDUSTRIOUS.

A PREJUDICE AND ITS EFFECTS.

There is a prevailing prejudice, in commun ties but little acquainted with students of colleges and seminaries, that students are usually lazy—that study tends to induce laziness. What was said incidentally of the industrious habits of students, in another article, should have suffic-Christians that they, in like manner, are liable ed as a reply to this prejudice, but for the rest, any of generald seem to come short of prevents them from giving the encouragement prevents their youth from deriving those superior advantages that a superior education would

> MENTAL LABOR. We suspect that those who make the charge of laziness against students have no adequate

INTELLIGENCE AND INDUSTRY INSEPARABLE. One of the first results of intellectual and moral cultivation is to render men industrious gent errands of business and mercy. The of the fourth paragraph of my reply to Mr. ed an blotted out, with the hand-writing of afford any. Another thing to be remarked is this: that higher the mental cultivation is carried, in any David discourses concerning the heavenly rest, country or community, the more rapid the and exherts the Israelites to labor after it accumulations of wealth and all the means

Pass the eye over all the nations and tribes most industrious they are industries they are industries are industries. The Notice of the control his intelligence, and you awaken in him half natively lazy. But make the African a f

industrious and reliable than the Irish langer if ye will hear his voice, harden not your latter: and, therefore, has secured a hill ness questioned by a regular Baptist, I was over twenty years of age can neither real wall It is now to be observed, that the Apostle | write; but, in the State of Massachusetts only be addressed to believers under the gospel dis- of population are in the same unfortunate contributes: that he knew no difference in days pensation. He therefore adopts it, as pertinent dition. Need any intelligent man be informal they were all the Lord's days; that it was just to the argument which he employs with the which people are the most industrious and as proper to keep Wednesday or Saturday as Hebrews, saying to them, as David had said terprising? A given number and class of the to their ancesters, "To-day, if ye will hear ratives in the mills of New England, are found hunting, and persist in doing so, he knew of "And after eight days," &c. In all that his voice, commanding you to enter into the to produce annually for their employers at nothing in the word of God authorizing the Christ said on this occasion, there was nothing heavenly rest, harden not your hearts. as they least one fourth more than a like number and did in the provocation at Kadesh, in the day class of operatives in the mills of England. As the former are more intelligent than the Now, if such language, in the month of David, latter, they are more industrious, enterprising, shows that those to whom it was addressed and skillful. Increased attention to neathers, were not yet in actual possession of the rest order, propriety, and decorum, all demanting

> revolution in their habits and manners. women, and children, are improved in their apwill be proportionally improved. This is a always go hand in hand. They are twin sisters: fair as the morning, mild as the evening, and as proline as the garden of Eden; while ignorance and laziness are twin demons. Wherever you find the one. you will be sure to find the other with his sooty visage, and scowling, contract brow, growling and snarling.

soon follow. This is precisely the course adon-

Let us now look at students, in the light these fundamental principles. A student is person devoted to learning or study. "Stud or other objects, for the purpose of learning what was before unknown." Study is, therefore, attentive labor. The more one studie the more he becomes sensible how much the is to be known, and how inexhaustible are sources of pleasure and profit arising from knowledge. This necessarily stimulates ambition for knowledge, and redoubles his dustry for procuring it. Hence the dire tendency of study is towards the highest possi ble industry. This is the theory; let us see what are the facts. The history of students and literary and scientific men, in all ages the world, confirms the argument. Not to gi back into antiquity, there are, at this very time thousands of students, in all Christian lands who are devoting from fourteen to eighteen hours per day to close and severe study. Such may be met with every day. We have known, many a student to live for weeks on bread and water alone, that he might not impair his mental activity. Here is one of the principal reasons why so few young men procure collegiate education. They are unwilling to endure the immense toils and privations that must be endured to secure the end. Take the triennial catalogue of any of the

you will have an additional evidence of the dents who eraduate from college are patterns life. Heace we vast literary and profession ors of such Ven as Albert Barnes, Liwell subject. Mason, Dr. Silliman, Wir. H. Sararo, and I thousands of others, living vitnesses of the truth we are attempting to Nustrate. No lazy man ever yet became a scholar. Indolence Dec. 19, 1856.

ERRATA.

THE OBLIGATIONS OF THE SABBATH

I found in the New York Chronicle of Oct. 18th, the following article on the Obligations of the Sabbath :--

Messes. Editors,—Having been a Baptist for the past forty years, I was taught, and have, always believed, that the first day of the week, as observed by our denomination, and by Christians generally, was the Christian Sabbath, and should be kept sacred. I have supposed, too, that, as a denomination, we have so regarded this day, from the fact that this view of it was sustained by the word of God; for this has ever been our stronghold. We have always appealed "to the law and to the testimony. We have ever discarded the doctrine that rites. rituals, compacts, and covenants, not supported, religious character of the day. These intervery much surprised, a short time since, to hear them repudiated by a minister of our denomidorsed by a number of excellent brethren.

He said "that he did not think there was any such day as the Christian Sabbath: that the Jewish Sabbath was abrogated when the gospel dispensation was instituted, and that were to spend his time on Sunday in fishing or ples the succeeding first day, John 21: 26. church to discipline him therefor, nor to discontinue his membership therewith."

And these views were not expressed privately out openly, in the presence of a large congrepresent. After the congregation were dismissed, a man of the world present was heard to say, that "after this he would cut his wheat on Sunday, and if any of his Christian neighbors said anything about it, he would hand on this day for religious worship. As consid them over to their minister!"

It seems to me that a great injury must acand unguarded remarks. I never before heard any Christian minister deny but that one day in seven should be kept sacred. However, if Take some out-of-the-way neighborhood, it a his views are correct, if there be no Scripture upon the first day of the week, bath, let us not "teach for doctrine the commandments of men." But to me it is plain that this doctrine is amply supported by Scripture. Christ came not to "destroy the law." | night," &c. It is claimed by one of these least commandments, and shall kingdom of heaven: but whosoever shall do and teach them, the same shall be great in the read only our common version; but this word kingdom of heaven." Who can suppose that has no place in the inspired original. In that Christ would have given such an exposition of text it simply says, "The disciples having asthe divine law, if any part of it were to pass away at the introduction of the gospel dispensation? True, the rituals of the law were fulfilled, not abrogated, in Christ; but not so its

> Will the Editor of the Chronicle, or some of his able correspondents, give us a little light for the sake of the truth" on this sub

As neither the Editors, nor any of their cor respondents, had published any response, as re quested by the writer. I prepared an article which I then thought. and now think, would manished him, and others in a similar difficulty, a proper and scriptural explanation of the subject. I presented this article to the Editors of the Chronicle, requesting its publication in their paper, if they thought proper. They declined doing so, upon the ground that they entertained opinions antagonistic to my article—that it would probably provoke discussion upon the Sabbath question—and that it might operate to the injury of their paper. With the hope that it ultimately may meet the eye of him for whom it was designed, or others similarly circumstanced. I request the favor of its insertion in the Sabbath Recorder—a paper always open to the investigation of truth. with-

out fear of the consequences. Affectionately yours, NEW YORK, Dec. 14, 1856.

The Obligations of the Sabbath. To the Editors of the New York Chronicle:-

I have seen an article in the Chronicle Oct. 18th. under the above head. appears to be a conscientious observer of the Christian Sabbath:" but has recently had his opinions on this subject opposed by one of succeeding night. his brethren. who taught that the Jewish Sabbath was abrogated, and that Christ had not

tion will do much in settling this perplexing Testament, that is supposed to favor the regard

ties. The literary man, who boasts, to prove man ceremonial observances with which the lit was some hundreds of years after the death his genius, that he "never crasses a line," will form dispensation abounded; such as festivals, of the apostles, before this day is known to cause many even of his friends to regret that new joons, annual Sabbaths, meats, and other have been called Lord's day.

Liked not "crassed many" arna ordinances, which Paul calls "a shadow of the to come, which Christ took out of the was Haling it to his cross." See Col. 2d chap. MR. EDITOR,—The next to the last sentence In the case, the Sabbatic institution is abolish- bath so neither can the aggregate of them all es will be supplied with the Reports by mail, if Summerbell on "Restricted Communion" ordinates. Therefore, unless we can find in would read better if you had put the fourth the Net Lestament something equivalent to a going remarks, where is there a "thus saith the line of the sentence (as it now stands) where Divine rammand for some other day of weekly Lord" for the religious regard claimed for and when he says, in the 95th Psalm, "To-day, if of human progress. Develop the mental powers the third is, and the third where the fourth is observate we are indeed without any divinely paid to the first day of the week? I know

man would be at full liberty to labor every would on all religious questions appeal "to the day, and employ his servants, cattle, and horses, law and to the testimony." in like manner, if he chooses to do so, unless ever, supposed, that in the New Testament pointment, it is a fixed fact, that the church

authorizing the practice.

views Christ held with his disciples upon this day, after his resurrection, he indicated the reby the word of God, were binding on his chil- views are recorded in Matt. 28: 1; Mark These having been our views for so long 16: 2, 9: Luke 24: 1: and John 20: 1, 19. These all relate to the appearance of Christ to his disciples in proof of his resurrection. But there was nothing in his manner, or his commu nation, and more surprised to see his views en- nications with them, that indicated any thing of this nature. Some of them journeyed to accompanied them; and they returned to Jerusalem the same day: but nothing is said in the Christ had not substituted any other day in its record indicating that this day had, or should thereafter assume, the character of a sacred

It is alledged, that by the frequent inter

It is also said, that Christ was with his discithat can be construed to have the least allusion to a day of worship. And it should be borne in mind, that this interview was not gation, ministers of other denominations being upon the first day of the week, as it was after eight days from the former first-day evening.

It is nevertheless believed, that Acts 20: furnishes evidence that the disciples usually met erable importance is attached to this text, as settling the question of authority for the prac tice, it may be well to examine it somewing minutely. It appears that Par panions had been in Troas sevel ples came together to break preached unto them, ready to morrow, and continued his spi this was the day usually employed by them for religious duties. It may so seem to those who

sembled to break bread." It was in the night part of the first day of the week that they are said to be assembled, which was, according to the early custom of the church, and with the season when the Supper was instituted, that they broke bread in the night season. It was after midnight when Paul broke bread. And it should be borne in mind, that the early Christians and the Jews, as well as all Eastern nations, observed and counted the day from sunset to sunset: so that this meeting was held in the evening and night following the seventh day, which day was then kept "according to the commandment." And as Paul and his com pany departed on their journey in the morning of that day, it was evidently used by them for similar purposes. Now, we are unable to see any thing in this text like example or precept for the practice contended for. But should it still be thought that there is here the evidence of a practice which should be imitated, it should be remembered, that the circumstances of that meeting, as to time and facts, are the measure of the duty required. It may not be amiss to state, that the early translators of the English New Testament make this text read somewhat different from our common version. Tyndale. who was the first from the Greek text, rendered it thus: "On a Saboth daye the disciples cam to geder to break bread." The three following revisers, Coverdale, Cranmer, and the Bishops, render it, "One of the Sabboth daies." This is unquestionably more literal than we have it in our common version. It is quite probable that the disciples on this occasion assembled nearly at the close of the Sab-

I am aware that 1 Cor. 16: 2 is considered as favoring the regard paid to the first day of substituted any other in its place, and that the week. It is supposed that Paul selected now there is no Sabbath, all days being alike. this day as the most appropriate season for re- County, town 104, range 23, west 80 miles Brother B. R., the writer, requests the editors, ligious contributions, which require the assemo some one of their correspondents, to give a bling of the church. But the church was not Buffalo, by water, is about the same as to little light, for the sake of truth, upon the sub- directed to assemble, or even to contribute, upon places along the Mississippi river in Iowa or ict. Seeing no response to his article in the this day; but that every one lay by him in Southern Wisconsin. The wheat market is older colleges of this country, and notice the Chronicle, I will, with your permission, make store as God had prospered him. Tyndale, distinguished positions held by its alumni, and a few suggestions; and should they fail to sat- and the three translators above mentioned, isfy our brother, they may provoke some more render the text thus, "In some Saboth daye, timbered land, which is heavy, is all claimed, industry of students. We would not be mis- able pen to the better elucidation of the subject let every one off you put aside at home, and but can be purchased at reasonable prices. lay uppe. whatsoever he thynketh mete." There It is safe to appeal "to the law and to the is certainly nothing here that favors the idea on the ground, and ten farms claimed. Some testimony," for the settlement of this as well as that the first day of the week was then con-twenty or thirty families are making arrange-

claimed for this day, viz : Rev. 1 : 10, "I was If we regard the Sabbath in the light of an in the spirit on the Lord's day." It is supinsitution designed for national Israel, as a posed that the revelator intended by this the Seventh-day Baptist Missionary, Tract, metorial of some important event in their his phrase the first day of the week. But there Publishing, and Education Societies, have been

Viewing this subject in the light of the forege will hear his voice, harden not your hearts, of a people, and you develop the shility to ap- In the eleventh line of the next paragraph, the appoints day of rest and devotion. We have not where. I can find no authority for the as in the provocation, in the day of temptation preciate a higher state of manhood, and stimu- word through is used where though it is used where the though it is used where though it is used where though it is used where the though it is used w The Chardale of Small for the divise arrangement of the ecclesiastical tradition, and human enactments; at a salary of \$10,000.

week would have been broken up, and every neither of which can satisfy a Christian, who

If, then, the law of the Sabbath is abrogated, prohibited by human enactments. It is, how- and God has not seen fit to make any new apwe have that which is equivalent to a divine and the world have no Sabbath by divine anprecept to keep as a Sabbath the first day of pointment. If so, it is a matter of serious the week. We may become better satisfied doubt, whether the church has a right to instion this point by referring to those texts which tute one; and it must be wholly arbitrary in relate to this matter, and are relied upon as human governments to impose one on the people. Should the church, by voluntary consent agree to keep a weekly festival in memory of Christ's resurrection, as such, the unconverted could feel no obligation to observe it, more than they do the Lord's Supper, which celebrates his death.

The evils legitmately resulting from such a

state of things, may well lead us seriously to doubt the correctness of the conclusion, that the sabbatic institution was designed for the Jews only. There appears nothing in the fourth commandment. (Exodus 20: 8-11.) Emmaus, seven and a half miles, and Christ more especially adapted to the Jews than to all other nations. It has none of the Jewish adjuncts appended to it. It was as well adapted to all nations, to all climates, to all ages, and all dispensations, as any other possibly could be. It simply requires the due sanctification of the seventh day, and gives as the reason for the appointment of this day, that God, the creator of heaven and earth, had himself rested upon it from all his works. It is evident that this commandment does not originate the Sabbath, but is retrospective. commanding the people to remember what always existed. From Exodus 16:28, and its context, it is evident that even the sabbatic law had been promulgated a long time before the Jews came to Sinai. Otherwise, the rebuke, "How long refuse ye to keep my commandments and my law?" is inconsistent with facts; for this could not refuse to keep a law of which they were ignorant. The reason as signed for the appointment was as old as creation. God rested upon it, and it is emphatically what Philo called it, "the world be it as The Saviour sald, referring to this, "The Sa both was made for man," Mark 2: 27: 6 mankind universally, and not for the Jews on who would become a nation some two thousand years after it was made. I see no before his for supposing that the law of the was designed for them, than that the lawagainst murder, theft, and adultery, were so

> In tracing the divine records, we find the same day recognized as the Sabbath down to the time when the pious women, after witnessing the crucifixion and bural of the Lord Jesus. returned and "kept the Sabbath according to the commandment," Luke 23:56. The same day appears to have been kept by the disciples through the history of the Acts of the Apostles; and there is no fact better established by the ancient history of the church, than that the seventh day continued to be the principal day of their worship for several centuries after the Christian church was organized.

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It therefore should be conceded that the church and the world, both man and beast, have a Sabbath of God's own appointing—one that God as Creator, and that Christ as Redeemer, both honored and kept. A Christian should be the last creature of God who should ignore it or dishonor it. It is better for the numan race to feel and own the restraint of the law of God in this matter, though they may lie under a mistake as to the particular day of the divine appointment, than to be without it but it would be best to correct the mistake and to abandon the error. The Christian, especially, should pray, "Give me understanding and I shall keep thy law, yea, I shall observe it with my whole heart; make me to go in the path of thy commandments; for therein do I delight," Ps. 119: 34, 35. He can then confidently appeal to the law and the testimony, when he is doing all things according to the pattern shown to him in the scriptures.

PLACE FOR SETTLERS IN MINNESOTA. A letter from John W. Ayars requests us to call attention to a desirable place for settlers in bath, and continued their devotions during the Freeborn County, Minnesota. It seems that a number of Sabbath-keepers, finding the price of land in Wisconsin too high for their mesus, started in search of new land, and found a location which fully met their wishes in Freeborn from the Mississippi River. The distance from Superior City. The prairie land in the vicinity is of the best quality, rather rolling. The There are now four Sabbath-keeping families ments to move there in the Spring; and good f they come on in the Spring.

Annual Reports.—The Annual Reports of Now, as no one of those texts which we be sent by mail without prepaying the postage, have examined, affords any authority for mak- for which no provision has been made. Breing the first day of the week a Christian Sab- thren not located in the vicinity of our churchthey desire them enough to send a request as companied with the necessary postage stamps.

> The Rev. E. H. Chapin, D. D., the talented Universalist divine, who now receives a salary of \$5,000 from his congregation in Broadway!

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE!

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The city of Chicago appears to have been fixed upon, by common consent, as the metrobyterian, or Lind University.

The California Advocate reports that the for many years a missionary in China, is succeeding in his mission among the Chinese in Sacramento. He has a native Chinaman to assist him, who is said to be an eloquent preacher in his own language. Recently several Chinamen have been converted and taken into the church. Mr. Shuck has erected a neat house of worship expressly for the Chinese.

Otterbein University has recently been visited by a gracious revival, which was very rebe a citizen, &c. No decision yet. awakening and conversion of many precious souls, mostly students. The Otterbein University is a young and thriving institution, located at Westerville, Franklin Co., Ohio, twelve miles north of Columbus. It is under the auspices of the United Brethren, a rigidly anti-slavery

From Syria, it is reported that the Christians were never more oppressed than at present. In the province of Herzegowins, a murwomen on the Catholic bishop of Mostar. The the protest of the Senate of that State relative Turkish government, however, remains still a thereto, were taken up for consideration, and for about £60,500 (\$302,000.) presses these outbreaks of Mohammedan fanaticism with firmness.

According to the Louisville Times, the Me thodists of that city have been much excited in consequence of the members of Sehon Chapel having withdrawn from the control of the Conference, and organized themselves into an independent body. This came from the bishop's removing Rev. Mr. Smiley, the minister, to an-

The Catholic bishop of New Jersey has is med directions that no more than six carriages at the hermiter be employed at a faneral, and that the body must, in all cases, de taken into

among the parishioners and friends of the late

A New York city paper states that Mr. Edwin Forrest, the actor, has sold his magnificent house on the Hudson River, below Yonkers, to Archbishop Hughes. Only a portion of the grounds was sold; the price was \$50,- called laws of that Territory. 000. Under the patronage of Bishop Hughes, the home of the tragedian is to become a nun-

Lieut. Maury, of the National Observatory "I have always found in my scientific studies. that when I could get the Bible to say anything on the subject, it affords me a firm plate ed. Mr. Brown gave notice of his intention foom to stand upon, and another round in the to introduce a bill providing for the construcladder by which I could safely ascend."

At a late Missionary meeting in a Methodist Society of Philadelphia, the Secretary read the following note from a friend of the cause. "God has prospered me in business, and I feel that I owe Him all. I will be responsible for the

The last number of the Methodist Protestant of Baltimore, contains a communication from Jefferson County, Tenn., stating that an ordained traveling preacher, one local preacher, and ninety-nine members, all from the Methodist Episcopal Church, had united with the Methodist Protestant, because of their preference for the government of the latter.

On a recent Sunday, seventy persons were added to the First Reformed Presbyterian sage. Church, Philadelphia, of which the Rev. Professor Wylie is pastor. A large portion of them were from the admirably conducted Sunday-school, for which that church is justly dis-

- Among the passengers in the ship Southern Cross, which arrived at this port on Sunday from Calcutta, was an infant child of the late Rev. Alfred B. Satterlee, formerly Baptist missionary to Burmah. Mrs. S. A. Satterlee, the mother of the child, died on board the ship on the 4th of November, at sea.

There has been a precious revival of religion in a neighborhood near Stonington, Ct.; over forty persons profess conversion, and about Message. thirty have been baptized, the most of whom have united with the Baptist churches at Stonington Point and Groton.

Douglass Putnam, Esq., of Homer, has offered to give to Marietta College. \$26,000 towards its more adequate endowment, provided that \$30,000 additional shall be raised. Mr., Putnam has already made liberal donations to this institution.

Rev. S. G. Spees, of Milwaukie, Wisconsin, has a large-hearted Elder in his church, and one whose example is worthy of imitation. Mr.

The Methodist Church North has appropriated to missionary purposes, for the year 1857 \$73,000 to Foreign missions.

The Southern Christian Advocate states, that from the labors of the preachers at the late session of the Tennessee Conference, at Huntsville, resulted the "conversion of over one hundred persons."

It is estimated by the Friend of India, that in India and Ceylon there are one hundred and with the third Tuesday to January, were set passage from England to the West Indies. twenty thousand converts to Christianity!

United States Supreme Court, between Dred polis of Christian education for the West. There | Scott, plaintiff, and John F. A. Sandford. The will soon be within and around it no less than plaintiff, a colored man, brought suit to estabfive Theological Seminaries, Baptist, Congre-lish his right to freedom, on the ground that gational, Methodist, New School Presbyterian, his master had taken him to reside in Illinois, and Old School Presbyterian. Three of these which act, by the Constitution of that State, are connected with Universities, viz.: the Bap- operates to emancipate. The Circuit Court detist, the Methodist, and the New School Prescided against the plaintiff, on the ground that by his return to Missouri his master's right, obtain, leave to report a bill, prepared at the dormant while in Illinois, had revived, and that Post Office Department, and approved by Rev. Mr. Shuck, of the Baptist church, and the Constitution of Illinois was a penal law, the Post Office Committee, taxing lottery which the Courts of other States were not circulars and such class of mail matter with bound to enforce. The case was argued at the letter postage. Several private bills were last session of the Supreme Court, but the de discussed, among them one granting a rencision was reserved to allow of arguments on sion to the widow of the late Commodore certain points of law. These arguments, which Porter. were heard last week, covered an extensive field, and included a consideration of the relation of the States to each other and to Slavery, the Constitutionality of the Missouri Compromise, the question whether a colored man can

Proceedings in Congress.

SECOND-DAY, DEC 15.

In the SENATE, on motion of Mr. Jones of Iowa, the Committee on Commerce was directed to inquire into the expediency of makderous assault has been made by two Turkish Mr. James Harlan, Senator from Iowa, with of an acre each, and seventy one lots, or finally referred to the Committee on the Judifrom the Mississippi River to San Francisco.

other station. The newly-formed society have revival of the slave trade, and characterizing called Mr. Smiley to become their pastor for it as a "horrid and inhuman traffic." This plicate many distinguished Northerners He resolution was adopted by a vote of 120 to was taken to Carrelton, where \$600 had cester R R Co. for \$6,000 damages sustained 57. Mr. Orr of S. C. submitted a resolution, been offered for his capture and arrest. that it is inexpedient, unwise, and contrary to Lieut. D. D. Porter, c. m. anding United two trains. He was engineer of the train run the settled policy of the United States, to States atoreship Supply, writes to the War into, and injured himself by springing from church. One objection urged by the bishon repeal the laws prohibiting the slave trade. Department, on the 14th ult., from Smyrna, his post. The case was lately tried in Noragainst the present order of things is, that now. This resolution was also adopted, by 183 to the 15th (the next day.) and expected to the 15th (the next day.) and expected to reach the mouth of the Mississippi by the

comitatus, by the civil officers in that Terri- purchased by Lieur. P. United States, or with violation of the so

THIRD-DAY, DEC. 16. which have not been heretofore communicat- voluntary absence from Congress. tion of a railroad and telegraph communication between the Atlantic coast and the Pacific. Mr. Wilson introduced a bill amendatory of

perty belonging to the citizens of Kansas entire success. The British government have Some forgeries, committed in Pike, Wyo-Allen. tory. Also a bill establishing a District Court Company. at Leavenworth City and other places in Kansas, and a bill establishing two additional Appropriation bills. The balance of the day was spent in discussing the President's Mes-

FOURTH-DAY, DEC. 17.

tablishing a Navy Yard at Newport, R. I. A service of the Board." resolution was adopted, requesting the Secretary of the Navy to report whether, in his fire than now exists, and to submit such sug- in cans into the States, find it more economigestions as he may think proper for legislation | cal to drive their cows over, milk them on the der Reffians."

The House spent the whole day in a political discussion growing out of the President's

FIFTH-DAY, DEC. 18. In the SENATE, several resolutions of in Providence. R. I., where the article is to be quiry were adopted. Mr. Stuart presented turned into oil and oil cake. An extensive mails periously sick last we k, from eating of the memorial of Edward K. Collins and assor factory for extracting wil from the seed of a micken pie, cooked in a yellow glazed ciates, contractors for carrying the mails be- cotton is already in o, eration in Rhode Island, cidekey dish. The glazing of such dishes tween New York and Liverpool, setting forth and one or two companies are forming in is well known to be poisonous. that the original contract does not enable Boston with the object of getting up similar them to keep up successful competition with establishments there. the British line, sustained as it is by the in-John B. Gough, the temperance lecturer, an unwillingness to surrender to England the ruralizes during the summer at his residence in great national ocean supremacy they have crease of Government support. They express now, and desire, if it must be surrendered, it gate sum of between \$1,250,000 and \$1,500,-Boylston, leads the choir of the village church, now, and desire, if it must be surrendered, it superintends the Sabitan school, and extempor-shall be done by hands other than their own; izes in the pulpit in the absence of a regular and ask, masmuch as they embarked in the enterprise at the solicitation of our Government, that Congress may pass a law to terminate their contract and dispose of their species of purchases. Louis, to meet the solicitation of our Government, that Congress may pass a law to terminate their contract and dispose of their species of purchases. S. writes, that on Thanksgiving evening he received a present from his beloved Elder of one thousand dollars!

Laking without loss. A discussion on the During the five weeks ending December 8, first sumboat on the Connecticut River, died A ND one of the very best and cheepest Books of the Oily Inspector of New York reported the City Inspector of New York reported the City Inspector of New York reported the United States, and one that thousand dollars! ships, so that they be relieved from the under-

sums amounting to \$225,000. Of this amount consideration of the seident's Measage was resumed, and continued throughout the ses-

SIXTH-DAY, DEC. 19. The SENATE did nothing but listen to a

In the House, the three days commencing At a recent Wesleyan Missionary meeting in hess. The bill which passed the Senate at has set up for himself. He has engaged the the work of the consideration of Territorial business. The bill which passed the Senate at has set up for himself. He has engaged the the senate at has set up for himself.

IMPORTANT CASE IN THE SUPREME COURT.—An Government preparatory to their admission important case was argued last week in the into the Union on an equal footing with the to be conducted on the temperance principle. the appropriate committees, including many the prohibition in his lease. Mr. Delavan has 3 25 a 3 37 for Jersey. SABBATH-DAY, DEC. 20.

The SENATE was not in session.

In the House, Mr. Mace asked, but did not

SUMMARY.

In 1853, a farm of one hundred and forty acres, situated in the village of Bowmanville, Canada. was purchased by a merchant of Toronto, at £1,400 (\$7,000.) This year he sold it to the Grand Trunk Railroad Company for £2,400, (\$12,000) clearing £1,000 (\$5,000) by the transaction. Two weeks ago the farm was re-sold by the company to three gent e. There are at present in Richmond several was re-sold by the company to three gent e. There are at present in Richmond several ford, B G Stillman, H V Dunham, N V Hull. (T P familiar, having had occasion to touch upon it in his men of the village, who purchased it at the gentlemen from Pennsylvania, having come paid \$2 July 2d to vol. 13, No. 13,) E L Burdick, History of Philip the Second, and having copies from extraordinary sum of £13,000, (\$65,000.) on for the purpose of establishing iron manuthe Railroad Company thus realizing the lactures on a large scale. With this view ing a further appropriation of \$30,000 for sum of £10,600, (\$53,000) on the property, they have purchased a fine body of the beautiful they have beautiful the body of the beautiful the beautiful the body of the beautiful the beautifu the enlargement of the Custom House and But this was not the end A portion of the mineral land in the counties of Bath and A Post Office at Dubuque. The credentials of property was subdivided into loss of a fifth legany, immediately on the Central Railroad. fourteen acres, were sold for £5,500 (\$27,) 000.) The rest of the property will be sold

ciary. Senator Houston gave no ice of his day morning, Dec. 13th, the Rev. William from Iowa was instantly killed, and eight or Anderson, a preacher of the Methodist Church ten other persons seriously injured. ment of a semi-weekly overland mail route of the North, and chief of the Abolitionists of Madison. Indiana, was captured while on In the House of Representatives, Mr. bag taken from him. His carpet bag was says that the sales of land by that company Etheridge obtained leave to suspend the found to be filled with incendiary documents. during the year 1856; have realized the sum R A Thomas, Alfred Center. rules to offer a resolution condemnatory of a proving that he had been engaged in running of four and a half millions of dollars. The Silas Stillman The papers found in his possession also im- acte tracts to actual settlers.

tion paper is being circulated in that city money paid and liabilities incurred for the pay and support of persons called into the Dr. Peabody, and the proceeds will be given pay and support of persons called into the had on bourd the Supply forty-four camels—

The postum terms of continuous a statement of the amounts of men, prepared with a steamer to receive them and take them to Texas Lieut. Porter had on bourd the Supply forty-four camels—

The postum terms of continuous and of the late money paid and liabilities incurred for the men, prepared with a steamer to receive them and take them to Texas Lieut. Porter had on bourd the Supply forty-four camels—

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The postum terms of continuous and support of persons calle br. Peabody, and the proceeds will be given by the Coal will produce forty gain to Mrs. Peabody. Already it has amounted service of the United States, either under the six of which were presented to the govern-the cost of 10 cents per gallon. to \$10,000, and probably it will not come far designation of militia in Kansas, or as a posse ment by the Sultan, the remainder were

of persons charged with treason against the House Mileage Committee, is preparing a bill United States Bank, amounting to \$40,000, calling on the Secretary of War for copies of be continued up to two hundred and fifty or all letters addressed to that Department, or five hundred miles, and all above this to be at Washington, in a lecture in New York, said, to Wilson Shannon, late Governor of Kansas, reduced to ten, instead of forty cents a mile; by Colonel Sumner, relative to Kansas affairs, also a deduction of \$25 or \$30 per diem for

deut and Secretaries Marcy and Dobbin, with Creat efforts are making in New York to the act to organize the Territories of Kansas | dent and secretaries many and sold in lend- in lend- in lend- money and men for the aid of Walker In the House, Mr. Whitfield introduced a the great enterprise of uniting America and Government has ordered its officers in New during the recent disturbances in said Territ already offered all the aid required by the

Land Districts in Kansas Mr. Campbell of St. Louis have passed the following resolubeer passed on the Banks of Attica. Lancas-Ohio from the Committee on Ways and tion: "That henceforth no Teacher shall be ter, and Perry. Mesns, reported the Indian, Civil and Army allowed to inflict blows on the head in any manner—that the use of the rattan, or like inthe body, will not be tolerated; and this Board re-opening of the African slave trade by alstrument, upon the hand, or any other part of wish it distinctly understood that, in accord-The SENATE passed the bill giving further ance with powers reserved in their rules, they time to the creditors of Texas to present will consider departure from such restrictions

It is said that Mr. Secretary Guthrie, in forming his reciprocity tariff with Canada, opinion, it is practicable and expedient to made the "duty" on milk so high, that the American side, and then drive them back

engagement of a ship of 800 tuns to take a thousand dollars; copyright percentage on full cargo of cotton seed from that port to the see of the works.

exigencies of purchasers.

President's Message occupied the remainder of the day.

In the House, twenty thousand copies of the President's Message and accompanying documents were ordered to be printed. The documents were ordered to be printed. The consideration of the President's Message was constantly on the increase.

In the House, twenty thousand copies of the City Inspector of New Lork reported to the consideration to Texas and Kansas from should be in every home: to consult in case of emershould be in every home: to consult in case the Boston papers that scarlet fever is also unusually prevalent in that city.

to Europe to improve his impaired health, is be steen honey, was found in his possession. speech of Mr. Wilson, on the leading political represented to be suffering from an increased questions of the day Adjourned to Second- cough and night sweats, and his physician lon, of Kentucky, as Judge for Kansas, in enjoined him to leave immediately for a lon, or required, removed. warmer climate. He has accordingly taken

Leeds, England, the collection amounted to the first session, authorizing the people of National Hall in Philadelphia, and will hold Albert Pice of Arkansas recently received Kansas to form a Constitution and State forth as occasion may require.

The Delavan House, at Albany, has ceased original States, was referred to the Committee Mr. Roselle, the lessee, acting on legal advice, on Territories. The other Senate bills lying has decided that he will hereafter furnish over from the first session, were referred to wines and liquous to his guests, in defiance of relative to Harbor and River improvements. written him a letter protesting against such a breach of covenant, and threatening litiga- Rye 85 a 89c. Barley 1 00 a 1 28 for inferior to

> The Board of Trade of Indianapolis, Ind. have issued a circular, in which they say that 1847 their population numbered 4,000; now it is fully 20,000. The wonderful inrailfunds, sevents en of which, including connections, with 2,800 miles of track, centre there, and to the fertile soil of the adjacent

> The President has removed the Chief Justice of the Territory of Kansas, Judge Lecompte, and appointed James O. Harrison of Mentucky in his place. Mr. Spencer has also been nominated as Marshal of Kansas, vies Donaldson, and Thomas Cunningham of Pennsylvania Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, in place of Burril, deceased.

The Richmond Enquirer of Dec. 8th says An accident occurred on the Pittsburg,

Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, on Friday night, Dec. 19th, near Lima, Ohio. One The Louisville Courier says that on Satur bankment by the breaking of an axle. A lady passenger car was precipitated down an em-Henry Wilson, Esq., land agent of the Illi

board the steamer Telegraph, and his carpet. nos Central Railroad Company at Columbus, off slaves from the neighborhood of Carrolton, sales are made principally in forty and eighty Thos Ellis

by an accident received at a collision between

The Cincinnati Gazette states that a party tory, since the date of its establishment, and A letter dated Washington, Friday, Dec. an excavation at Taylorsville, Kentucky, for witnesses, and for arrest, detention and trial 19, 1856, says: Mr. Kelsey, a member of the found a bottle containing notes on the old

In the SENATE, a resolution was adopted, session. He proposes that the present rates return of the week previous. We notice an

Private advices from London state that the

ing its aid and countenance in carrying out in Nicaragus. Meanwhile the United States

min County, of mercantile paper, have been discovered by the failure of Mr. N. N. Olin. The Board of School Directors of the city The orgeries amount to \$60,000, and have

Both houses of the South Carolina Legislowing the committee to which it was referred toreport at a future time.

Duing the past week, twenty-one children their claims Notice was given of a bill es good cause for immediate discharge from the have sed of scarlet fever in Boston; and sevent-three have died during the past three sevent-three have died during the past three ingly, until April 10th, when the "Cure" at the weeks. The oldest was only six years of "Glen" will (Providence permitting) be re-opened.

Indan outrages and depredations in Texas cause steam vessels to be so constructed as farmers on the royal burders, instead of milk-contine unabated. Since the 1st of last to afford greater security against accidents by ing their cows at home and sending their milk month over seventeen persons have been murdeed and six wounded by these "Bor-On the first of January, Childs & Peterson.

publishers of Kane's Expedition, will pay The New Orleans Picayune notices the over of the author the handsome sum of fifty A family in Springfield, Mass., were all

Cold winter has come. At Little Gene-

The Washington Star of the 5th says that thermometer stood 9 degrees below zero. It was inexplicable fact, that men buried

Bermin-Ashley, the man that built the first stanboat on the Connecticut River, died

William Smith, employed as mail guard has been amested at Augusta, Ga., charged with Dr. Kane, the Arctic navigator, who went robbin the mail. Nearly \$1,000, supposed to

> The President has appointed J. O. Harri-Mr. Precous income from the Boston ditions of his works has been \$20,000 within

fee of \$160.000 in an important law suit.

New York Harkets December 22, 1856. Askes-Pota \$7 75 Peorla 8 00.

Flour and Meal-Flour, 6 30 a 6 60 for common to good superfine State and Western, 7 10 a 8 75 for extra Genesee. Rye Flour 3 50 a 5 12. Corn Meal Grain-Wheat, 1 43 for Chicago spring, 1 77 fo

prime. Corn. 70 a 72c. for Western mixed, 75 a 76c. for white and vellow old. Oats, 46 a 48c. for State,

Provisions-Pork, 17 37 for prime, 19 50 for mess Beef, 6 25 a 8 00 for country prime, 9 50 a 12 00 for country mess. Lard 124c. Dressed hogs 74 a 8c. crease they attribute to the construction of Butter, 16 a 21c. for Ohio, 20 a 26c, for State. Cheese

Hay-87c. per 100 lbs. Tallow-il a lige.

gestion of the lungs, Polly Bunpick, wife of Dea. Samuel P. Burdick, in the 69th year of her age. She died as she had long lived, firmly trusting in God. In the obituary notice of CAROLINE N. STILL-MAN, of Lincklasen, published in the Recorder of Oct.
11th, her age should have been printed 31 years, not

Abel Stillman, W C Kenyon, J Allen, L Crandall G R Wheeler, Thomas Fisher S Burdick, John Whit-

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.

Titeworth C F Green, Berlin David Potter Desire Maxson, Pittstown, L Cardner, DeRuyter H C Crumb Jesse Maxson, Adams Center C S Benson, New York W L Bowler David Coon, DeRuyter WILLIAM M. ROGERS, Treasurer.

This resolution was also adopted, by 183 to unerals are frequently made the occasion of cleasure excursions.

The Boston Times states that a subscription paper is being circulated in that city money paid and liabilities incurred for the mouth a steamer to receive money the parishioners and friends of the late.

This resolution was also adopted, by 183 to that now unerals are frequently made the occasion of the mouth of the United States on the first new order of the United States on the first new order of the mouth of the Mississippi by the company of gentlemen from Mayeville, and the jury decided for the defendance to consult the first new order of the mouth of the mouth

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

Rooms to let by the day or week.

also a deduction of \$25 or \$30 per diem for Private advices from London state that the voluntary absence from Congress.

Cattle for the New York Newfoundland and nected with the New York, Newfoundland factured at the rate of from 10 to 15 miles seminary, will hold a meeting at Alfred Academy on and London Telegraph Company, are in per day, and that there is no doubt that the weening of the 31st day of December, 1856, for Washington, and have called on the residence of the said Treaters.

The following are the names of the said Treaters: Education Society-Trustee Meeting.

The following are the names of the said Trustees: man, J. R. Irish, Leman Andrus, Jas Summerbell, W. B. Maxson, G. B. Utter, Joel Wakeman, Clarke Eosalary of one missionary abroad, to the amount bill providing for the assessment of damages Europe by an electric cable. The object of York to stop the shipment of men, arms, and charge by the loss and destruction of progers, Benjamin Maxson, Ira B. Crandali, Hamilton and attractive style. The pictures are really exqui-Potter, John A. Langworthy, Perry F. Potter, Jonethan N. V. Hull. Chairman.

> Quarterly Meeting. THE Quarterly Meeting composed of the Churches of DeRuyter, Scott, Lincklaen, Truxton, Otselic, and Preston, will assemble with the Church in Scott, on Sixth-day before the first Sabbath in January next, (2d.) at one o'clock P M. Introductory Discourse is expected by Eld. T. Fisher, of DeRuyter. By order of the Committee. E. H. P. POTTER.

Water-Cure.

R. UTTER, of the Mountain Glen Water-Cure, Plainfield, N. J., has removed for the winter to No. 34 East Twelfth-st., New York, where the most ample accommodations are provided, for patients or. boarders. Correspondents will please address accord-

Central Kailroad of New Jersey, MONNBOTING at New Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, to Beston with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, to Mauch Chunk—FALL ARRANGEMENT, commencing Occumber 7, 1856. Leave New York for Easton and intermediate places, from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7 30
A. M. and 3 30 P. M.; for Somerville, at 7 30 and
VALUABLE CONTRIBUTION TO AMERICAN LITERATURE.

10 30 A. M., and 3 30 and 5 00 P. M.: The above Biographical Essays. By H. T. Tuckerman. In one trains connect at Blizabeth with trains on the New Jersey Railroad, teaving New York from foot of Court-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 O. STERNS, Superintendent.

Alfred Highland Water-Care. THIS establishment, for the cure of Chronic Discour annals. Some of the articles have appeared in England, and were favorably noticed in the Westman-facilities in this "Care" for the successful treatment ster Review, London Literary Gazette, etc.; some of of Diseases of the Liver, Spine, Nerves, Female Distance published in the North American Re-Cold winter has come. At Little Genecases, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, &c., are not see, N Y., on the morning of Dec. 18th, the excelled in any establishment. Patients will have the throughout the country; and others were written exbenefit of skillful Homeopathic prescriptions—an ad-vantage found in but few "Water-Cures." Especial This is not a work p vantage found in but few "Water Cures." Especial attention will be given to diseases commonly called pose; it contains the elements of a solid and enduring popularity, and will take its place in all our libraries. Cancers, (in their early stages,) and Caries and Necro- and in the permanent literature of the country.

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book of over-our large count of the medicine in Will be published in December.

It contains every recent improvement in medical will welcome any new production from his pen.

Will be published in December. knowledge, with a plain account of the medicine in

To put it within the reach of every family we have To put it within the reach the unpreceded low TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTA

And send it to any part of the United States (ecopi California) free of expense. The work which we here present we unhesita ly believe will command the respect and confiden of all who may avail themselves of the valuable i formation which it contains. O. SHBPARD & CO., Publishers.

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Phillips. Sampson & Company's Announcement

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 Baperor after his Abdication. By Wm. H. Present, 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 his ory of that reign; at least, the author devotes less most curious and interesting portion of his rife. But, in truth, Robertson had not the materials for writing

t. These materials existed only in the Archives of

limancas, which, until very recently, have been closthat access to them has been given, under severe restrictions, to such persons as have had interest with the government to obtain it, these archives have been carefully explored with reference to the monastic lile very different aspect from that in which it has hither o 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 he late discoveries in regard to the Emperor's latter days. For this purpose they applied to Mr. Prescott greater completeness to the original work of Robertson. It was a subject with which he was already 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 conection with those he had already written. The reign.

the reign of Ferdinand and laabella 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 fitteenth to the beginning of the seventeenth century. Robertson's history, with this addition by Mr. Pres-

cott, 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 es a valuable addition to our standard literature.

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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 the wonderful island, formed a grand picture. mind of Young America to contemplate. The has here given an account of a second via island, the career of the shoemaker after the death, including a journey among the gnome of the great Mer-King, and other strange and incinity ing adventures. The story is more entertaining than

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its reputation in the public mind. The settlement of two hundred thousand people during the short space of ten years in a Territory more than fifteen hundred miles from the seaboard, which up to that period had only been roamed over by savages, is an extraordinary fact in the history of emigration even in this country, and it becomes all the more interesting when we consider the chartions of the older States. As we should ex- now to give. They are of a nature to make wearisome bondage of the needle-woman. pect from such a people, all of the best insti- humanity shudder. tutions of older communities keep pace with The Reverend M. Chapdelaine, pursuing the general improvement of the country. his missionary work in the northern part of Every village has its school house and its Kwang-si, was seized by the authorities on laid on a broad and generous scale.

will have a population of at least half a mil- gross, and cruelties the most barbarous, were having all Europe leagued against him, by the first to report his fall to me, and I did not get away with those barbed points in his lion in 1860. In two years or less, Chicago heaped upon him. The Mandarin who or every means in his power. He accordingly appose him. For a year he gave evidence of heaped upon him. The Mandarin who or every means in his power. He accordingly appose him. For a year he gave evidence of heaped upon him. The Mandarin who or every means in his power. He accordingly appose him. For a year he gave evidence of heaped upon him. The mandarin who or every means in his power. He accordingly appose him. He had recently fall-dered his seizure caused to be administered sent for a clever workman and asked if he agenuine reformation. He had recently fall-dered his seizure caused to be administered sent for a clever workman and asked if he agenuine reformation. St. Paul, furnishing a grand highway of travel to him one hundred blows on the jaws with thought himself competent to make a coat of en again, and doubtless under a sense of Canada with his trap, to sell it in that wolfinto the heart of the Territory, and by that the sole of a shoe, from which the missionary mail of such texture that no weapon whatever shame and remoise, more than half dement swarming region time another railroad will in all probability suffered intensely. He was immediately could penetrate. On the artificer answering ed, selected the altar of God on which to have penetrated Southern Minnesota from afterwards thrown upon the ground, when he in the affirmative, Napoleon agreed to give immolate himself as a desperate atonement Iowa, if not more than one. Meanime, also, received three hundred blows from a rattan. him 18,000 francs, the sum asked. On the to the church! He is now in a hospital." a railroad will be carried forward from St. Uncomplainingly did M. Chapdelaine receive day fixed the man brought his work to the Paul to Lake Superior, throwing open a vast this cruel punishment, not uttering a word, on palace. Napoleon quickly examined it, and region to settlement and improvement. These which his brutal judge, attributing his silence told the workman to put it on himself. The works constructed, the progress of sett ement to some enchantment, ordered the throat of a man obeyed. Napoleon took two pistols, will be wonderfully rapid, and we can hardly dog to be cut, with the blood of which he saying, "We shall now see whether this coat tany limits to the population of the Territhe end of the next twenty years.

Cause of Colic in Horses.

ould only stretch the imagination, so es to take for granted all the popular causes assigned for the production of colic, then their name would be legion. Some writers inform us that a drink of water, when the animal is heated, is the most potent cause; then we must infer that the horses ridden by the Russian Cossacks, (fast fellows,) in a country where cold water is abundant, should be the subjects of colic; but the very reverse is the case; the disease is almost upknown among

Previous to the introduction of Cochituate water in the city of Boston, colic occurring among horses was partly attributed to the cold well water, then used; but now they all drink the former, yet colic is just as prevalent, and indeed more so, than at the time refer-

There are no people that pay more attention to the watering of horses than the English grooms, and, as a general thing, when a horse is taken from his home to a distant race-course, to remain away only a few days, sufficient water is transported with him to last, during his stay. Such a dread have English grooms of "strange water," as they term it. Now, it is a notorious fact, that the English horse is more subject to bowel affections than those of this country. From this circumstance, I infer that bowel affections are hereditary, or, in other words, a predisposition to such is transmitted from parents to offspring. I can well remember the time when phy-

sicians would not allow a fever patient to

horse, when performing a journey, a bounti- ber any where employed by a single firm. ful supply of water, because active exercise Each one is calculated to do the work of ten may be said that the Greek people have no somewhat suspends the digestive function, and ordinary sewers The uses in which they therefore the water may remain in a portion are employed is exceedingly curious; and they take all their pleasures with equal in of the larger intestines without undergoing the persons of an inquisitive disposition, who are briety. usual transformation; it then occupies space, not satisfied to judge simply by external ap and being weighty, may, in the rapid move- pearances, may derive much satisfaction from ments of the animal, operate unfavorably in the opportunity here afforded for minute invarious ways, more particularly on the gut vestigation and scientific research. Three A hospital for the blind has just been con itself; it being pendulous from the spine.

a state of profuse perspiration, and, of course, statistics: There are cut up weekly 272 pieces is somewhat exhausted. Now, it would be of muslin, or 14,300 per year; ditto, 2,000 decidedly wrong to either feed or water him, pounds of jule cord, or 104,000 per year; until he be rubbed dry, and has rested 600 dozen spools of cotton per week, or 31,awhile; for at such times food is just as 200 per year. For the single item of round likely, and I think more so, than water, to whalebone boiled in oil and perfectly flexi

food and water, and yet so joy immunity from facture of hair cloth, for the inflation of ladies' this calamity was occasioned by allowing the the different mode which he adopted for fix- he deems it, may be productive of benefit to food single water, and yet enjoy immunity from collect. Therefore, should collected in a horse after he has had a hard drive, be having partially taken of a draught of water, it is rather difficult to decide which of the two, if either, was consistency of a plaster salve.

Therefore, should collected in a horse garments, making 3,000 yards per week, and animals to eat grass with the dew on it. Iron ing them, which I will here detail. As fast country preferred,) one pint of soft soap garments, making 3,000 yards per week, and animals to eat grass with the dew on it. Iron ing them, which I will here detail. As fast country preferred,) one pint of soft soap garments, making 3,000 yards per week, and animals to eat grass with the dew on it. Iron ing them, which I will here detail. As fast country preferred,) one pint of soft soap garments, making 3,000 yards per week, and animals to eat grass with the dew on it. Iron ing them, which I will here detail. As fast country preferred,) one pint of whiskey—time in memorial it has been a precept with the dew on it. Iron ing them, which I will here detail. As fast to receive the hair of our readers. One pint of soft soap garments, making 3,000 yards per week, and animals to eat grass with the dew on it. Iron ing them, which I will here detail. As fast time, independent of which I will here detail. As fast time, independent of our readers. One pint of soft soap garments, making 3,000 yards per week, and animals to eat grass with the dew on it. Iron ing them, which I will here detail. As fast time, independent of our readers. One pint of soft soap garments, making 3,000 yards per week, and animals to eat grass with the dew on it. Iron ing them, which I will here detail. As fast time, independent of our readers. One pint of soft soap garments, making 3,000 yards per week, and animals to eat grass with the dew on it. Iron ing them, which I will here detail. As fast time, independent of our readers. One pint of soft soap garments, making 3,000 yards per week, and animals to eat and that is, the stomach is deranged, and they form a barricade almost as formidable morning, so dear to poets, considered danger a heavy pair of pincers, which were not made cloth, linen or cotton, sufficiently large to

used. One norse is attacked immediately large machine of the name of the large of t chin taken on his, yet ne is once tound in the character of the character insipid and nauseating drink that you can the quality of sewing silk, twist, thread, etc., imbibe it. she were in the all sdidmi

rational view of the gubject, Heat the continue

presume many of your must nave observed, sudmoer or metances. Several cureau lactured in manufer the light of day. Stimper of the farmer dings them in manufer the light of day. Stimper of the farmer dings them in manufer the light of day.

flatulent colic is often observed to have a car large husiness. the filthy straw that has served as bedding, sion, or finish From 1,000 to 2,000 stitches Often he proves to be a "crib-biter," (cribbing per minute. according to the description of

soap-suds and of a dirty color; the tongue is half of the machines now made are sold to also foul, and the breath somewhat fœtid. the laborious class of people known as needle-One or more of these peculiarities generally women, sewing girls and employees in manpredominate in colicy horses

tem of one horse, and inoperative on that of another. Colig is the heritage of some of the best horses in the world.

was sprinkled In a state of great weakness of mail is of the texture you promised me." and suffering he was conveyed to prison, He fired at his breast, the cuirass resisted. where from an admirable constitution he soon | "Turn around." The man obeyed. The so far recovered as to be able to stand up and second ball struck his back with the same walk. But his suffering had not ended. In result. The poor artificer, half dead with the belief that he had some connection with fright, thought these would be sufficient, the secret societies adverse to the Govern- but he was mistaken in his calculation. Biment, while they only allowed him one meal naparte next armed himself with a long fowa day, they prepared it of all the means reput- ing piece, and made the same experiment of ed to be unclean and abhorred by the mem- the shoulders, back and breast of the trembers of these societies. To testify to his bling patient. Happily the cuirass resisted tormenters that he belonged to none of the and saved the inventor from so cruel a trial. illegal associations, he freely ate of all put be- "How much am I to pay you?" said Napafore him. After being in prison for five days, leon after this noble exploit. "Eighteen and placed in the cangue. At the end of that francs," and gave an order on his treasurer time he was forced into a cage, carried from for that amount.

his prison, and publicly decapitated. His head was then hung to or placed on a tree, and the boys of the town amused themselves by throwing stones at it until it fell. It is not known what became of the body, but it is asserted that the Mandarin soldiers opened it, took out the heart, cut it into pieces, fried it and ear it, in the disgusting belief that they would thus be rendered invincible in battle! A Chinese Christian, a widow twenty three

years of age, who had been employed by the died of indigestion. Drunkenness, so conmissionary in teaching, was put to death after mon in cold countries, is a rare vice with he fact that the second mate thought he heard a him, and all those openly known in the neigh- Greeks; they are great drinkers—but water whale blowing a short time before the shock borhoud as Christians have had their property drinkers They would have scruples about occurred, it is supposed that the fish made a confiscated and have been thrown into prison, and since executed, we have heard. [Hong-Kong Register.

Sewing Machines.

Sewing machines are very extensively used taste water; but now they act more in ac- by manufacturers. Douglass and Sherwood, innes; they then have enough to keep the cordance with reason, and allow the sick just manufacturers of ladies' skirts, in Broadway, have not less than 150 machines, costing \$15. It is not good policy, however, to allow a 000, which is believed to be the larges numhundred hands are employed, and the execu-A horse is often brought into the stable in tion done may be inferred from the following to build one for madmen. ble—the enormous sum of \$6,000 is paid from some disease which could not be accorded where shoes were loose, and would soon drop persue on an exhausted annual.

| District Council of this every week. Besides, there are 25 looms counted for. Many sheep were also lost, from off; when I requested him to take them off handed to us the following recipe for sprains, East Wilson. Delatrius Davis. exhausted state, will fill their stomachs with in the city constantly employed in the manuand that is, the stowned and they form a barricade almost as formidable morning, so dear to poets, considered danger the story of cover the parts injured, spread the mixture, therefore fermentation precedes digestion, then the same with black pepper. The parts injured and sprinkle the same with same pepper. The parts injured and sprinkle the same with same pepper. The parts injured and sprinkle the same with same pepper. The parts injured and sprink

insipid and nauseating drink that you can the quanty mercular thread, etc., of the rapid and accurate but not developed there; they have to be made necessary by the rapid and accurate but not developed there; they have to be made necessary by the rapid and accurate but not developed there; they have to be made necessary by the rapid and accurate but not developed there; they have to be made necessary by the rapid and accurate but not developed there; they have to be made necessary by the rapid and accurate but not developed there; they have to be made necessary by the rapid and the dear little innocents, either be onging to the hunt, and the loss of a shoe time thirsty for some time ere they would be the probable ruin of a horse, worth, produce hread in this country which far expectation in attendant. notibe it. all sales of the produce upon in the produce upon the produce upon the produce of the Time will not sllow me to nouce other ceeds by or foreign importation, in strong and There they lie on the smoking dung heap; feeful of such an accident." "Simply, be popular theories regarding the cause of colic, and seiness of texture. If the foreign and lerked and far away roam the sheep in whise lungs case you drive home and clinch the nails but I shall, in a brief manner, offer a more domain and lerked and ler

not properly massingle his love, and have been distributed by man's powers, whatever their cultivation, are are rare, because the Entozoa have been distributed by five carriages. No. 1 forms a dining-room over particular as to the sum of the find him devouring, with apparent relish, unable to compete, either in rapidity, precidented. is a defect, either inherited or acquired.) work, is not unusual. On shirt bosoms, the Ordinarily the salivial fluid is augmented, number per minute is about 1,500; in cord work, is not unusual. On shirt bosoms, the yet it does not look healthy, it is more like ing and binding umbrellas, 2,000. Full one has been briefly mentioned in the papers, is salvon, is surmounted by the imperial crown; ufacturing concerns; though very many are I contend, therefore, that some horses are made for family sewing, several families often cate:as cold water, exposure, fatigue, irritating food and medicine, are operative on the sys

Broadway where ladies gather each day followed the door operative on the sys

Broadway where ladies gather each day followed the door operative on the sys

Broadway where ladies gather each day followed the door operative on the sys

Broadway where ladies gather each day followed the door operative on the sys

Broadway where ladies gather each day followed the door operative on the sys Broadway where ladies gather each day to entered the door opposite the middle aisle, has a cupboard, containing every kind of tool No. 14—Delaying Obedience. 4 pp that could be required in case of accident. All No. 15—An Appeal for the Restoration of the Bible seen those of affluence and the highest re- liberately into the altar, and taking his posi- these carriages are decorated and furnished spectability. Sometimes a woman buys a tion in front of the communion table, drew a with the greatest elegance. Now should you ask, what are the causes machine for gaiter work, for instance; hires five or six barrel revolver from beneath his of colic? I answer, it is occasioned by pre- female fitters in sufficient number to keep coat. Up to that moment I had continued to disposing direct and indirect causes, operat- her constantly employed, and pays \$4 or \$5 speak, though the movements of the intruder Times of Saturday says: A very ingenious

Anecdote of Napoleon I.

Sobriety of the Greeks.

The food of an English laborer would be enough in Greece for a family of six persons. The rich are well satisfied with a dish of handful of olives or a piece of salt fish. The entire population eats meat at Easter for the whole year. I do not believe a Greek ever strong liquors; they ask for a cup of coffee at deeply laden vessel of five hundred tuns, a penny; a glass of water, light for third sailing at the rate of nearly ten knots an hour. cigarettes, a newspaper, and a game of donselves occupied for the day. In two year have not met with a man dead drunk in he streets, and I believe it would be easy to count all the drunkards in the kingdom. inclination for any kind of excess, and tiat

This sobriety naturally explains the fie that insanity is rare in Greece. Madness as is a malady exceedingly rare in the kingdom structed in Athens: it will never be necessary

"Early Dew" Practically Considered.

sixty thousand horses died-one-third d all had been clinched in the manner universally

eggs are deposited in these latter domicies, a ong day's hunt, I should have to shut up out I shall, in a brief manner, oner, a more donestic are tooped together and liver they alone can develop themselves before you wist them off," said I "Xes," recently banished from Mobile for the heisting of the subject. This relied he by which I secure a rivet, as nous crime of selling three copies of "Uncle the train washes them in washes them in the rain washes them into the rain washes the rain washe

temperaments, or conformation to certain ed, to meet the increased demand. The upon the soil. The humidity serves to develop A TRAVELING PALAGE—The royal nabob Publications of the American Sabbath Traction leaves to develop A TRAVELING PALAGE—The royal nabob Publications of the American Sabbath Traction leaves to develop and the soil of the Willimantic Manufacturing Company is ex. them; they fix themselves against the moist of France does not stand about trifles in the torms or disease. This peculiarity, or predictions and those disposition, is said to lurk in breeds, and those tensively engaged, and the works are in course grass; the sheep nibble the grass, and with way of personal comfort, any more than the conversant with the horse's structure and of enlargement. There is a large silk factory it carry these tiny-Entozoa into their stomachs; Sultan of Turkey, who is rivaling tradition conversant with the horse's structure on Turkey, who is rivating tradition to the horse's structure of Turkey, who is rivating tradition to the horse's structure of Turkey, who is rivating tradition to the horse's structure of Turkey, who is rivating tradition to the horse's structure of Turkey, who is rivating tradition to the horse's structure of Turkey, who is rivating tradition to the horse's structure of Turkey, who is rivating tradition to the horse's structure of Turkey, who is rivating tradition to the horse's structure of Turkey, who is rivating tradition to the horse's structure of the horse's structure temperament, can readily determine who has ease of which are now estimated at \$100,000, and Thus it is that the dewy grass is dangerous. a chamber of solid silver, in which to retire he be predisposed to certain forms of disease of which are now estimated at \$100,000, and or not; for example, a horse predisposed to large horse of the No. 2-Moral Nature and Scriptural Observance of the Sobbeth and the loves of the No. 2-Moral Nature and Scriptural Observance of the Sobbeth and the loves of the No. 2-Moral Nature and Scriptural Observance of the Sobbeth and the loves of the No. 2-Moral Nature and Scriptural Observance of the Sobbeth and the loves of the No. 2-Moral Nature and Scriptural Observance of the Sobbeth and the loves of the No. 2-Moral Nature and Scriptural Observance of the Sobbeth and the loves of the No. 2-Moral Nature and Scriptural Observance of the Sobbeth and the loves of the No. 2-Moral Nature and Scriptural Observance of the Sobbeth and the loves of the No. 2-Moral Nature and Scriptural Observance of the Sobbeth and the loves of the No. 2-Moral Nature and Scriptural Observance of the Sobbeth and the loves of the No. 2-Moral Nature and Scriptural Observance of the Nature and Scriptural Observance of the Nat to sheep, multiplying the disease of lungs and harem! pacious belly, voracious appetite, and does The celerity of the sewing machine in its liver to which these animals are subject: The new railway train built by the Orleans Sabbath. 23 pp.

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Singular Scene in a Church.

polished, and of beautiful workmanship. No. The following account of an incident which 3, which is a state carriage, or reception given by Rev. C. Cook, of the Green Street it is composed of an ante-chamber, with folding sideboards, for refreshments. No. 4 is Methodist Episcopal Church, Philadelphia, in a letter to the Pittsburg Christian Advodivided. It comprises a bedroom for the

disposing direct and indirect causes, operating conjointly or not. Should you also desire to know, what is the state of the digestive organs at the commencement, I would inform you that their function is either disturbed, or partly suspended. [Dadd's Veterinary Jour.]

Barbarittes in China.

her constantly employed, and pays \$4 or \$5 speak, though the movements of the intruder of the intruder of Saturday says: A very ingenious had evidently gotton the attention of the peo and apparently effectual contrivance for and apparently effectual contrivance for the digestive of the digestive of the digestive of the digestive or should you also desire per week, often leaving a handsome profit had evidently gotton the attention of the peo and apparently effectual contrivance for and apparently effectual contrivance ing toil—has developed the industrial arts and with fear, many rushed for the doors, and steel iron case, are provided with four barbed We have received from a source upon quickened the wheels of commerce—so that many frightened females and children scream points, upon which the bait is fixed. The which we can place reliance, some few par- instead of depriving the laborer of his means, ed without stint of lungs. The poor fellow, little thing is completed by two small steel acter of the population, which for energy, ticulars of the atrocious murder of a French of support, he is only enabled to apply his however, had no intention of injuring any one tubes or pistol barrels, running lengthwise, industry, and the sober household virtues, will Roman Catholic priest by the authorities in powers to the greatest advantage. The sew-but himself. As I stood immediately above with the case on either side, and provided compare favorably with that of the best por- the Province of Kwang-si, which we proceed ing machine promises permanent relief to the him, I saw him distinctly turn his pistol and with cones for percussion caps. place the muzzle against his left breast! Fortunately for him and others, the cap mash- out the two prongs upon which it is fastened, ed without exploding, and before he had time and in doing so, opens them by a powerful to re-arrange for the fulfillment of his suicidal spring, thus forcing his jaws wide apart and Napoleon was accustomed to wear a coat purpose, the deadly weapon was taken from holding them firmly by the cruel barbed church, and at St. Paul and other large towns, the 14th of February last, it is presumed of mail under his clothes, and which he rarely him. Every barrel was loaded, and two of points, while at the same instant both pistol the foundations of public education are being under the notion that he was there exciting went without. On his departure once for them doubly so! He had been a member of barrels are simultaneously discharged down the people to rebellion. Without any thing Belgium, he thought it best to guard against the church, and some fifteen months since had his throat. It finishes him completely. Even At its present rate of increase, Minnesota in the shape of a trial, indignities the most the dangers with which he was threatened, fallen by the power of strong drink! He was without the pistol shots, no wolf could well

A Ship Struck by a Whale.

pictures for the adornment of churches and for presents to the crowned heads of Europe. The ship Cuban, of Greenock, Capt. Galloway, which arrived in that port from Demera- They are now engaged in making collossal ra on Wednesday, met with an extaordinary portraits of the Popes, to be placed in St. adventure on her homeward voyage. About Paul's Church, now erecting. It is intended 920 P. M. of the 16th inst., when in lat. 43 to place there a complete series of three por-49 N., long. 29 50 W, the ship, which was traits, from the first Pope down to Pius IX. running before the wind at the rate of nine and to continue them as long as the succesand a half knots an hour, received such a shock that she keeled over several strakes, and her way was completely stopped; while the of a species of glass enamel manufactured for men who were sleeping in the starboard the purpose, and the different tints used in berths of the top gallant forecastle were these works amount to more than ten thouthrown out upon their chests. Shortly after the shock, an immense whale rose at a short distance from the ship's quarter, and after lyand having made no confession, which it thousand francs," stammered the affrighted by the blow, swam towards the vessel, as if ed of the difficulties to be encountered in the promination. Wood-cuts of meeting houses will have been seed object of the artificer. The same states to have been seed object of the artificer. The same states are seen as if ed of the difficulties to be encountered in the boundaries to have been seed object of the artificer. The same seed the same seed of the difficulties to be encountered in these productions when it is known that from be introduced from time to time in connection with the was a moment of intense excitement on board: was a moment of intense excitement on board; twelve to twenty years are frequently occubut fortunately, when close to the stern, the monster wheeled around in the opposite direction, and dived, throwing with his tail, as he did so, a quantity of blood and water on board. It was a moonlight night, and the bulk of the huge animal could be seen distinctly towering to a considerable hight above the sur-

vegetables for their meal; the poor with a face. When he dived, his tail appeared to those on board to be from thirty to forty feet out of the water. The pumps were sounded, but the ship was found to be making no it excels in quality, the Appian Way, which water. From the force of the blow, and the passing by a fountain without drinking at it; regular attack on the ship, and was not come in the main, and was filled in with blocks of but if they enter a tavern it is to chatter. The in contact with while asleep. An estimate of coffee-houses of Athens are full of people, and its immense size and power may be formed at all hours; but the customers do not take from the fact of its bringing to a standstill a

Horse-Shoeing.

North British Mail.

A selection from the Farmer's Cabinet in M. Babinet, of the French Institute, in the the Boston Cultivator contains some hints on course of remarks which he has published this subject which appeal to one's common concerning the comet which is expected by Coras Geo. S. Crandall. sense, and have the endersement of a correlastronomers in 1858, says: "With regard to DeRuyler B.G. Stillman. spondent of the last-named paper. It relates to one of the questions to which this comet has the mode of shoeing adopted at Corydon, near given rise, I must protect against the idea London, famous as the point where the nobles that a comet possesses the power of impartand gentry collect to start for the stag-hunt, ing a perceptible mechanical shock. I can their horses often valued from five to seven prove that the collision of a swallow, intent

As I passed through this town, one of my train of a hundred carriages drawn by ten horses' shoes became loose, and I went to steam-engines, would be a thousand times the shop of a smith named Lovelace, to get it more dangerous for the train in question fastened; the shoe was nearly new, and had than, would be the simultaneous shock of all become loose in consequence of the nails the known comets against the earth. What An exchange paper says: Last year nearly having drawn out of the hoof, although they is a comet? It is a visible nothing." in the colony—on the Cape of Good Hope, practiced. The smith remarked that all the

Notwithstanding our best emoris to prevent it, colic will occasionally occur. Green grass, it, colic will occasionally occur, carrots, and turnips, are said to occasionally occur, carrots, and turnips, are said to occasionally occur, carrots, and turnips, are said to occasionally occur. Then, again, it appears in stables where nothing but corn, oats, and hay are used. One horse is attacked immediately ing, machine is doing such wonders, weights the distribution of the rest of the nail.

Notwithstanding our best emorits to prevent of enterprise may, meet with such encourage in the pincers appears in pincers. Apply this, and let it remain for 48 hours. A cure, in nine out of ten cases, will be the pincers with a cure, in nine out of ten cases, will be seen out of the nail would hold, so as to get the pincers and perfect twist round before it separated.

The paper discontinued and it is appears in stables according to the corn, oats, and hay are used. One horse is attacked immediately ing, machine is doing such wonders, weights but four ounces and a half training the larger species of mosquitoes, known in New Orleans as "gallinipper," to perform all the objects hitherto only accom plished by the leech or the cupper. A dozen of these insects are equal to six leeches, and placed on the desired spot will at once com mence to suck blood in the same way, and with far less trouble than the older institution.

Liabilities of these who take Periodical in the law declare that any person to whom a Periodical in the law declare that any person to whom a Periodical in the law declare that any person to whom a Periodical in the law declare that any person to whom a Periodical in the law declare that any person to whom a Periodical in the law declare that any person to whom a Periodical in the law declare that any person to whom a Periodical in the law declare that any person to whom a Periodical in the law declare that any person to whom a Periodical in the law declare that any person to whom a Periodical in the law declare that any person to whom a Periodical in the law declare that any person to whom a Periodical in the law declare that any person to whom a Periodical in the law declare that any person to whom a Periodical in the law declare that any person to whom a Periodical in the law declare that any person to whom a Periodical in the law declare that any person to whom a Periodical in the law declare that any person to whom a Periodical in the law declare that any person to whom a Periodical in the law declare that any person to whom the paper is ordered it to be stopped. His duty is such a case is not to take the paper is ordered it to be stopped. His duty is such a case is not to take the paper is ordered it to be stopped. His duty is such a case is not to take the paper is ordered it to be stopped. His duty is such a case is not to the paper is ordered it to be stopped. His duty is such a case is not to the paper is ordered it to be stopped. His duty is such a case is not to the paper is ordered it to be stopped. His duty is not have in the paper is ordered it to be stopped. His duty is not have in the paper is ordered it to be stopped. His duty perform all the objects hitherto only accom Wa Strickland, the bookseller who was

It is well, known by paysongues, and the farmer flings there in the thing was clear as Tom's Cabin," has opened a bookstore in presume many of you must have observed, number of instances. Several thread factories chance, that the rain washes them into the wall as a clinch." The thing was clear as Tom's Cabin," has opened a bookstore in presume many of you must have been found to the farmer flings there in the farmer flings there is the farmer flings there is the farmer flings there is the farmer flings the figure in the farmer flings there is the farmer flings the figure is the farmer flings the flight of the farmer flings the figure is the farmer flings the figure is the farmer flings the flight of mild of Bred A Por each additional square, two thirds the

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

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