

The Sabbath Recorder.

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Editors—GEO. R. UTTER & THOMAS B. BROWN (T. B. B.) (Occasional) Editorial Contributors: JAMES BARTLEY (J. B.), WM. B. MAXSON (W. B. M.), T. B. BARBUCK (T. B. B.), N. V. HULL (N. V. H.), J. M. ALLEN (J. M.), A. B. BURDICK (A. B.) British Correspondent—JAMES A. BEGG.

A THOUGHT FOR THE TIMES.

We write these thoughts after our nation's anniversary, but we suppose that, if they are worth reading at all, they are appropriate at any time. We write, oppressed with the consciousness that the principles of the Declaration of Independence are repudiated south of Mason and Dixon's line. The self-evident truth that "all men are created equal" was, long ago, declared by Southern oligarchs to be a self-evident lie. They do not believe that "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness" are "natural and inalienable rights" of any but themselves; they do not accord these rights to negroes, nor even to all white men.

Liberty—what is it? Can there be such a thing, where there is no freedom of speech? Is liberty merely the right of saying what nobody denies? Is it merely to say what pleases the majority? In what respect, then, is America more free than the most despotic country on earth? If opinions offensive to the great multitude are not to be expressed but at the risk of incarceration in a penitentiary, or even at the risk of life, we have in reality no liberty at all. A despotism is none the less intolerable when exercised by the many, than when exercised by one man; nay, if any thing, it is *more* intolerable, because the sufferer is deprived, not only of his liberty, but of the sympathy of his fellow citizens. Democratic despotisms are the worst possible forms of despotism; more destructive of the ends of government than any system of absolutism. Unquestionably, all government originates, under God, with the people; and the necessary inference from this is, that the majority should rule. But if the majority will not rule equitably, and with due regard to the natural and inalienable rights of the minority, it is the clearest dictate of reason that the oppressions of the majority should, in some way or other, be resisted. And in view of the terrible outrages upon personal liberty in the Southern portion of our confederacy, we see not what virtue there is in farther forbearance.

The capacity of a people for self-government is a problem which, it has been supposed, has been fully demonstrated in this country. In common with those who have entertained this opinion, we have felt no little pride in the fact that our government was (as we imagined) raised up to teach the despots of the earth that "mankind were not born with saddles on their backs." But four score years had not passed, till it began to grow doubtful whether we were yet in a condition to teach this lesson. This doubt, instead of dissipating, grows thicker. We fear that a people not sanctified by the religion of the Bible, can never demonstrate this important problem. Sober thinking men have always felt that the perpetuity of our republic depended upon the virtue of its citizens; but we fear that, while admitting this, they have entertained too high an opinion of the natural virtue of mankind. They have thought that the masses were naturally virtuous enough for all purposes of civil government, and that the despisers of dominion were such rare, exceptional cases, that there need be no very rigid scrutiny of the morals of those who were proposed for office. And this lack of rigidity has increased, till the vilest men are exalted. Some palliation for this is to be found, perhaps, in the anxiety of our political forefathers to dis sever, most completely, the connection between church and state—an anxiety which showed a just sense of the evils of such a connection, and developed a doctrine of the highest importance in the theory of government. But the connection of righteousness and politics, and the connection of church and state, are very different things; and those who disregard the former, under the idea of repudiating the latter, manifest a censurable lack of discrimination. "Righteousness exalteth a nation," and "He that ruleth over men must be just, ruling in the fear of God." A nation that practically repudiates this great principle, will soon be left to see its own shame.

We go for righteousness as an essential qualification for political office. We look upon wickedness as a radical disqualification; it is impossible for us to view the matter in any other light. Not that we would reject every candidate who is not a church member; for, alas! many church members are shamefully unrighteous, and in political life are more shamefully unrighteous than any where else. Neither do we say that a man must be (in the technical sense) a pious man. Far distant be the day, when it shall be established that none but the subjects of divine grace are entitled to office. But we do say, that no man of loose moral principle, no man of oppressive or intolerant spirit, no man who does not regard government as a medium for dispensing justice and happiness to all, should ever receive the suffrages of righteous men. And firmly convinced that the morality which is so essential to good government, cannot be widely diffused in a country where pure Christianity is on the decline, we feel that the disciples of Jesus, of every name and persuasion, will lie under a vast load of guilt, if our republican form of government shall, after all, prove a failure. T. B. B.

THE AMERICAN AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.—The regular monthly meeting of the Board of Managers of this society was held at the Bible House, No. 117 Nassau-street, July 3, Rev. Dr. Welch, President of the Society, in the chair. The report of the Treasurer showed that the Board had disbursed about \$6,500 the

past month: And though the receipts of the Society were gradually increasing, yet the state of the treasury, still overdrawn about \$5,000, did not allow of the appointment of but six additional collectors out of a large number of applications. Of those appointed, one was for Sunday School Colportage at the Five Points, in New York. Two were for Ohio, where hitherto the Society has done but little in this form of labor. One, a Greek, was for Greece. The Missionary Union having abandoned the Greek Mission, this Society has determined to continue a colporteur there. Three were Germans appointed to labor among their own countrymen in three of our large Western cities. Thirty-three colporteurs reported for this meeting: 8,387 visits for Bible readings from house to house; 785 families found destitute of the Word of God; 907 persons induced to attend Church; 502 children brought into Sunday Schools; 311 sermons preached; 312 prayer meetings held; 190 visits to vessels and for seamen made; 31 persons hopefully converted, and 42 baptized.

GIRARD COLLEGE FOR ORPHANS.

Being in the city of "Brotherly Love," a long cherished desire was gratified, of seeing this institution, so unique in its character, and of world-wide fame. It was founded by Stephen Girard, who left France, his native country, when a boy, and after spending several years on the seas as a mariner, finally settled permanently in Philadelphia as a merchant. After a long and successful business career, he died, leaving about 7,500,000 dollars. He gave two millions of this for the erection of the College edifices. He also devised to the city of Philadelphia a permanent fund, a sufficient portion of which should go for the maintenance and improvement of his College—thus making his riches do his bidding forever.

The institution stands in one of the most elevated portions of the city, and is a marked object of sight for miles around. The square of some forty acres, on which the College buildings are located, is surrounded by a massive stone wall. The grounds within are being laid out, and ornamented, and set with shrubbery. Six College buildings have already been erected, and others are soon to be erected. The main building is one hundred and eleven feet wide, and one hundred and sixty-nine feet long, and sixty feet high. The general design of the building is that of a Greek temple, being surrounded by thirty-four columns. These are six feet in diameter, fifty-five feet high, finished in the Corinthian style, and costing thirteen thousand dollars apiece. No wood is used in the building, except for windows and doors. It is three stories in height, the first and second stories being twenty-five feet from floor to floor. Each story is divided, as directed by the will, into four rooms, each fifty feet square. The walls are from three to six feet in thickness, and faced with marble. The roof is composed of marble tiles, supported by brick walls, the weight of the whole roof being nearly two millions of pounds. Each end of the building is occupied by vestibules and stairways. All the rooms and vestibules are vaulted with brick, according to the direction of the will. The reverberation of sound in the rooms, caused by their arch-formed ceilings, was so great that it rendered them totally unfit for educational purposes. The difficulty is now obviated by false ceilings of canvas. This building is used for chapel, recitation rooms, and library. One room is devoted to the reception and preservation of his books, papers, old furniture, old clothes, and the like. The other buildings stand on both sides, and in the same general range with the main building, and are devoted to the use of the pupils, teachers, servants and officers. The entire cost of erecting all the edifices was about three millions of dollars, one million of which, and perhaps one half of the whole, was lost or wasted. This, like almost every similar instance, forcibly illustrates the folly of hoarding up riches during life, to be left to be disposed of by others. Every one should see that his property is arranged precisely according to his wishes, not leaving it for relatives to wrangle over, or experience to waste, or lawyers to line their pockets from.

Mr. Girard died in 1831. The buildings were completed in 1847, and the College was formally opened, with one hundred pupils, on the first of January, 1848. According to the conditions of the will, none but poor white male fatherless children, between the ages of six and ten, are admitted. These are to be selected, first from orphans born in the city of Philadelphia; second, from those born in any other part of Pennsylvania; third, from those born in the city of New York—being the first American port at which he arrived; and, lastly, from those born in the city of New Orleans—being the first American port at which he traded. The will requires that orphans thus admitted, shall be fed on plain and wholesome food, and clothed with plain but decent apparel, and lodged in a plain but safe manner. Due attention shall be paid to health, cleanliness, and exercise. They shall be taught in the various branches of a sound and practical education. He desired that, "by every proper means, a pure attachment to our republican institutions, and to the sacred rights of conscience, as guaranteed by our happy Constitution, shall be formed and fostered in the minds of the scholars." "Those scholars who shall merit it, shall remain in the College until they shall respectively arrive at between fourteen and eighteen years of age." They shall then be bound out to suitable occupations. There are, at present, about three hundred orphans in the institution. It is supposed that by proper management, there are funds sufficient to support forever one thousand scholars.

The day on which we visited the institution, there was no school exercises, it being the anniversary of Girard's birth day. Order and neatness seemed to prevail throughout all departments. The government is strict, yet paternal. We had long been curious to know

something of the moral and religious influences exerted upon the students. It was the opinion of many, that he intended to exclude all religious teaching from the College. If his legacy was thus intended, no good man could rejoice in it. "The sinister and one-sided education that neglects the moral nature of the pupil, leaves that nature misshapen, depraved, and unsafe to his fellow men." Better that the soil be barren as the bare rock, than that it should be cultivated to bring forth the deadly nightshade. The light of a false education is the illumination of a temple by its own conflagration, which, while it lights, consumes and desolates it."

His will enjoins and requires "that no ecclesiastic, missionary, or minister of any sect whatsoever, shall ever hold or exercise any station or duty whatever in said College; nor shall any such person ever be admitted for any purpose, or as a visitor, within the premises appropriated to the purposes of the said College." For this very singular and strange restriction, he offers this explanation: "In making this restriction, I do not mean to cast any reflection upon any sect or person whatsoever; but as there is such a multitude of sects, and such a diversity of opinion amongst them, I desire to keep the tender minds of the orphans, who are to derive advantage from this bequest, free from the excitements which clashing doctrines and sectarian controversy are so apt to produce; my desire is, that all the instructors and teachers in the College shall take pains to instill into the minds of the scholars, the pure principles of morality, so that, on their entrance into active life, they may, from inclination and habit, evince benevolence toward their fellow creatures, and a love of truth, sobriety, and industry, adopting at the same time such religious tenets as their natural reason may enable them to prefer." This portion of the will has been contested, with the view to its invalidation, on the ground that these principles and exclusions were derogatory to the Christian religion, excluding by implication all instruction in religion; but the Supreme Court decided that religious instruction was not excluded. Accordingly, the scholars are carefully trained in the fundamental principles of Christianity. Reading the Bible, singing and prayer, is a part of their daily school-life. No minister being allowed within the enclosure, much less to preach, the difficulty is obviated by the President, W. H. Allen, who we understand is a Methodist, and a devoted Christian—or some other layman—reading a portion of Scripture, and lecturing upon it to the pupils.

MISSIONARIES AND MISSION BOARDS.

At the meetings of the American Baptist Missionary Union, much has been said of late about the relation of missionaries to the Executive Boards by which they are sent out, and the rules which ought to govern them. The discussion of the subject will no doubt result in the adoption of a code of laws satisfactory to all parties. In 1827, the Baptist Triennial Convention adopted seven "Regulations," which were originally drawn up by Dr. Judson. Modifications of these, or additions to them, have been made from time to time, though their general spirit has been retained. At a late annual meeting of the Union another paper was adopted on the "Mutual Relations of the Union and its Missionaries." Since that, some twenty of the missionaries have drawn up and published a set of articles which they regard as expressing the mutual obligations and duties of the Union and its missionaries. The paper adopted recently by the Union is not before us; but the regulations drawn up by Dr. Judson, and also those proposed by the twenty missionaries, are before us, and will no doubt be interesting to our readers.

REGULATIONS DRAWN UP BY DR. JUDSON.

1. No missionary receiving pecuniary support from the Board, shall engage in any secular business for the purpose of personal emolument; and not at all, unless in the opinion of the Board the great object of the Mission can be best promoted thereby.
2. No such missionary shall appropriate to himself the avails of his labor, or the compensation he may receive for service of any kind; but all avails of labor, and all presents or payments made in consideration of services performed, shall be placed to the credit of the Board; provided, that nothing in this article shall be construed to affect private property, inheritances, or personal favors not made in compensation of services.
3. All missionaries supported by the Board shall, with their wives and children, be considered as having claims on the Mission fund for equal support in similar circumstances, the rate of allowance being fixed by the Board; and widows of missionaries, while they continue such, and orphans until the age of sixteen, shall receive the usual allowance.
4. In regard to missionaries who support themselves from the income of their estates, or in any way not inconsistent with their missionary profession, they shall be considered members of the mission equally with those who receive pecuniary support, and therefore equally subject to the instructions and general regulations of the Board.
5. Every missionary, however supported, shall transmit to the Board, in a journal or series of letters, a regular account of the manner in which he spends his time and performs the duties of his profession.
6. Missionaries who reside within a convenient distance, shall hold stated and occasional meetings for solemn consultation and prayer in reference to the object of their pursuit; and no missionary shall attempt anything new or important, involving expense or otherwise affecting the interests of the mission, but with the advice and consent of a majority of the brethren, as well as in conformity with the regulations of the Board.
7. If any missionary persist in violating any of the above regulations, it shall be the indispensable duty of his associates in the mission to give full information to the Board.

ARTICLES PROPOSED BY TWENTY MISSIONARIES.
1. In the designation of missionaries, the Union, or its agents, the Executive Committee,

shall have regard to the predilections of the candidate, and shall not designate a man to a particular field or kind of labor, without his cordial consent.

2. A missionary having been thus designated, no change shall be made, either in his place or kind of labor, unless by mutual consent, except in case of an emergency, when he may act with the advice of his mission, pending a reference to the Executive Committee.

3. Missionaries residing within a convenient distance of each other, shall be divided into distinct missions, each having its own Chairman, Secretary, and Treasurer. Each missionary shall hold himself responsible to his own mission, and each mission shall exercise a watchful care over its members, and hold stated meetings for consultation and prayer, and the transaction of mission business. The voice of the majority, in all cases, being considered the voice of the mission. In case of a difficulty arising between the members of a mission, which they are unable to settle among themselves, they shall refer it to other missions or missionaries as arbitrators. If any missionary feels himself aggrieved by the decision of the arbitrators, he shall have the right of appeal to the Executive Committee or Union.

4. All missionaries supported by the Union shall, with their wives and children, have claims on the mission funds for equal support in similar circumstances; the rates of allowance being mutually agreed upon by the Executive Committee and missionaries in the several fields of labor. Widows of missionaries, while they continue such, and orphans until the age of sixteen, shall receive the usual allowance.

5. No missionary receiving the usual pecuniary support from the missionary Union, shall engage in any secular business for the sake of personal emolument. And not at all, except with the advice of his mission, pending reference to the Executive Committee.

6. No missionary shall appropriate to himself the avails of his labor, or the compensation he may receive for service of any kind; but all avails of labor, and all presents made in compensation for services performed, shall be placed to the credit of the Union, provided that nothing in this article shall be construed to affect private property, inheritances, or personal favors not made in compensation of services rendered.

7. If any missionary shall have been guilty of conduct affecting his missionary character, or there are evil reports concerning him, the mission of which he is a member shall call him to an account; and if necessary, shall request other missions within a convenient distance to aid them in the investigation. The accused shall have the privilege of inviting any missionary or mission he may wish, and shall have every facility afforded him for defending himself from the charges laid against him; but if, after patient investigation, he be pronounced guilty, the whole case shall be reported to the Executive Committee, and also to the church of which he is a member, unless on account of repentance and reformation it be judged proper to restore him to confidence. And he shall not be allowed to draw from the mission treasury beyond the amount of his salary, until the Executive Committee shall have been heard from.

8. The Executive Committee shall not recall or dismiss a missionary unless he has, according to article seventh, been pronounced by his associates unworthy of his standing.

9. No missionary shall undertake anything new or important, involving expense, or otherwise affecting the interests of the cause, except by a vote of the mission of which he is a member; and no mission shall authorize any large expenditure, unless they can obtain the necessary funds without drawing upon the mission treasury, except with the consent of the Executive Committee.

10. All rules for the guidance of missionaries, and all affecting their interests or their work, shall be mutually agreed upon by them and the Executive Committee.

11. The several missions as such, or by delegates, shall have stated meetings for religious services and the transaction of business of general interest.

UNION ACADEMY.

The Union Academy, at Shiloh, N. J., held its sixth anniversary in the meeting-house in that place on the evening of July 3d and the morning of the 4th. The following is the programme of the morning exercises:—
Tranny, Henry Gray Randolph.
Youth the time for Moral Culture, Ruth B. Ivins.
Fashionable Fashion, Lissana Tomlinson.
Fear of Growing Old, Sarah Howell.
De festa die haec quam celebramus, Edward Tomlinson.
The Nobility of Labor, Isaac Edwin West.
A Letter, Hannah Minch.
Is Answer, Emma Tomlinson.
Greek Oration, Eli Minch.
A Hundred Years Ago, Anna Colvin.
God is Love, Matilda Ayars.
Liberty, Berilla Crossley.
Populr Humbled, Franklin Homer.
Hebrew Oration, Lucius Romain Swinney.
Academic Star, Jacob Harris.
Emma Smith.
The Flight of Time, Margaret Woodruff.
America as it was and is, Sophronia Tomlinson.
The Falling Glory of the Year, Elizabeth Mulford.
Solifiance, John B. Hoffman.
The Transfiguration, Charlotte Davis.
Valedictory, Horatio Tomlinson.

During the last year, this school has been under the instruction of Wm. A. Rogers, of Brown University, and Miss Mary C. Fithian, of Greenwich, N. J. The school has been in a progressive state during the year, and has been equal to the expectations of its patrons. At the close of the exercises, the following resolutions were read and adopted by the large congregation in attendance:—

1. Resolved, That we, the trustees and patrons of Union Academy, do tender to Mr. Wm. A. Rogers and Miss Mary C. Fithian our thanks, and express our entire satisfaction in their untiring efforts and success in imparting instruction to those who have been placed under their immediate charge.
2. Resolved, That as Mr. Rogers is now to leave us, while he goes our best wishes and our warmest affections shall go with him; and may we ever cherish with grateful remembrance his labors of love with us, hoping and praying, that wherever his lot may be cast, he may be, as he has been to us, a blessing and a comfort.
3. Resolved, That we tender our thanks to the students for their faithful attendance, their willing submission to discipline, and for the honor they have secured to themselves, their parents and guardians, and the institution, and the pleasure and satisfaction they have given their teachers.
4. Resolved, That, as the trustees have employed Mr. C. H. Thompson, of Brown University, and Miss M. C. Fithian, the present Preceptor, for the coming year, we pledge ourselves to give them our aid, our influence, and our support, according to the opportunity and the ability we possess.

WHERE IS PARDON DAVIS?

More than a year ago, our denomination was excited from center to circumference by the news that one of our brethren had fallen a victim to the cruelty of the slave power. Brother Pardon Davis, of Wisconsin, had obeyed God, by clothing the naked and hiding the outcast, but for these deeds of mercy he was kidnapped and doomed to hard labor for twenty years in a Southern dungeon, and compelled even to work on the holy Sabbath-day. The story of his wrongs was told in our churches and associations, and at the sad recital tears ran from eyes not most accustomed to weep. Hearts beat sympathetically. Prayers went up to God for his deliverance; all of the Associations took up the case, and inquired anxiously and earnestly what they could do. It was unanimously agreed, that the people could at least pray. A day of prayer was appointed in the churches, and many a warm heart bowed before God and sent up its earnest petition for the deliverance of our brother. The Conference took up the matter, and expressed its confidence in the power of prayer.

Scarce half a year had passed, when we were made glad to hear that our brother was free, and safe in the embrace of his friends. It was announced that prayer had been heard, and Associations again convened and thanked a prayer-hearing God.

But we hear nothing from brother Davis. Are we, who have thus prayed and labored, never to know by what means his escape was effected—what were the means so signally blessed of God—and what are his testimonies of an institution which has thus wronged him, and sent desolation to the fond circles of home? It fills us with unspeakable joy to believe that he is free; but is this all that we are ever to know? D. E. M.

LETTER FROM THE FAR WEST.

WASCOGA, Dodge Co., Minnesota, June 5th, 1856.

To the Editors of the Sabbath Recorder.—
At present I occupy the place of a poor emigrant. I am one of some thirty who left Milton, Wisconsin, on the 8th of May last, to seek homes in the more distant West. We found the roads in bad condition for such heavy wagons as ours. We had abundance of rain and mud for the first two weeks, and no shelter but the canvas over our wagons. We crossed the Mississippi River near Prairie du Chien, a little north of west from the point of starting. We passed through the north-east corner of Iowa, which is undoubtedly a beautiful and pleasant country, and better watered than is usual in the West. A part of southern Minnesota, embracing Root River especially, is quite rough and broken—some good timber, but generally destitute. Farther north, the country lies more level, especially to the north west, and directly west of this place it is quite flat and a good deal wet. In this country timber is quite plenty, sufficient with prudence to meet the demand; the soil is good, embracing something of a variety—the first one or two feet black and sandy loam; then a reddish sandy clay in some places to the depth of three feet or more, and very tough. Water appears to lie much nearer the surface here than in southern Wisconsin. In some instances it is within a few feet. Water is usually good, with many beautiful springs. The prairies are sufficiently rolling to drain well. Hazel bush is scattered over a portion of them. Grass grows quite luxuriantly here, and judging from appearances, I should think the country well adapted to the growing of fall wheat, also live stock. The climate is no more severe here than in southern Wisconsin or northern Illinois, if I am correctly informed. True, the snow falls to a greater depth, but there is less wind. The snow here for the two winters past fell near the first week in December to the depth of 18 or 20 inches, and remained till the last of March. I have been shown potatoes growing from seed left in the ground, some that were not saved in digging last fall.

Since coming into the Territory, our company has divided. At Rochester, in Homestead County, some of the teams, and one wagon, were likely to fail, and it became necessary for a portion of the company to stop; others thought it best to go a little farther west and north. So they have gone on—where, I am not informed. After a few days delay, we came off here on the middle branch of the Zonia River. The country presents some inviting features to the emigrant. The land in the Territory is more generally taken than most persons are aware of. Here we find some that is not taken of good quality, and in the vicinity of where the Lacross and St. Peter's Railroad will be located; also on an air line and feasible route for the Dubuque and St. Paul Railroad. It has been viewed through on the section line adjoining us, and has been reported as most feasible. We have located near the center of this county, and the county seat will perhaps be near; there are three sites within three miles of us, each expecting to have the preference. I see but little difference in them, so far as location is concerned. The place that has the most men and money will doubtless succeed. If some of our Sabbatharians, who have means, and wish to emigrate to the West, would think it best, they might buy out the proprietor or proprietors of one of these places, and so have a town to their own liking. I would suggest to any wishing to come, to do so before moving their families, and when they come, to come by public conveyance, as a matter of economy and convenience. In order to get to this place, persons can either ship to Winona, or Redwing, points on the Mississippi. Redwing is 45 or 50 miles north-east, Winona 70 south-east. Redwing is generally preferred. Our Post-Office is Monteville, Dodge County, Minnesota, five miles east of the town of Wascoega. I am located on sections 34 and 35, range 17, town 107. From Winona here, take the Monteville road, via

Rochester; from Redwing, Monteville direct. Come out, brethren and friends, and see us; bring a good minister along, and help build up the country, and train the people in the way they should go. B. F. BOND.

NEW MARKET SEMINARY.

It was our privilege to attend the anniversary exercises of this new and vigorous institution, which came off on the 4th of July. The exercises of the students evinced promptness and ability not often surpassed by students of like age and opportunities. The literary character of their productions was of a high order, while the moral tone of every essay and oration was pure as the air which fanned their youthful brows. Hoary-headed crimes, and pampered wrongs, found no apologists there, while the voice of rebuke and denunciation rang nobly out against slavery and kindred abominations. Labor was vindicated—the Bible was commended—religion was honored—and God was adored.

Such scenes are refreshing and comforting to the man and the Christian who hope and labor for our country's regeneration. Surely, the rising generation, thus schooled, will not perpetuate the follies and crimes which their parents have been too indolent to abolish. Surely, rum-selling and man-stealing cannot survive such a generation. Success to our schools and academies. The hope of the Church and of the State is in them. May we cherish them as they deserve.

Miss Fisher, the accomplished and successful Preceptor of this school, leaves beloved and regretted by all. The next term will open about the first of September, under the supervision of Miss Green, of Berlin, in whose abilities and accomplishments, her employers have the most implicit confidence. May great success attend her labors. D. E. MAXSON.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

The congregation of Little Britain, N. Y., having recently invited, by their session, the Rev. R. Howard Wallace, to assist his father, the Rev. Robert H. Wallace, who has been their pastor for nearly thirty two years, in the labors of the pastoral office, united recently with other friends, in a practical expression of their attachment to their pastor, who has so long and ably ministered to them in holy things, and of welcome to the youthful ambassador, which amounted to a very handsome sum, and has since been increased to more than \$500.

The Independent Presbyterian Church in Savannah, Georgia, of which the late Dr. Preston was pastor, has generously settled an annuity upon his widow, during her natural lifetime, said to be amply sufficient for her comfortable support. This is as it should be. When a minister wears himself out in the service of people who are able to do so, it is but just and proper that they should take care of his family after their support from his labors has been cut off.

At the annual meeting of the London Society for Promoting Christianity among the Jews the Earl of Shaftsbury stated that, being no longer under the seal of secrecy, he might declare, that as long as two years ago, a dispatch from the Foreign Office, written with Lord Clarendon's own hand, had been sent to Constantinople, urging upon the representative of the British Empire to do all that lay in his power to effect the emancipation of the Jews, allowing them to hold land, and to enjoy every civil privilege in Palestine.

The half yearly meeting of the friends of Moravian Missions was recently held in the Society's chapel, Fetter Lane, London. In the course of the evening various highly interesting statements were laid before the meeting, relative to the recent progress and present position of the Society's missions. It was stated as a gratifying fact, that the Esquimaux, belonging to the Moravian body, have a hymn-book in their own language, consisting of upward of one thousand hymns.

Rev. H. Beebe was dismissed from the pastoral charge of the Congregational Church in West Haven, Conn., on the 4th inst., at his own request, after a ministry of less than two years. The reasons assigned were, inadequacy of temporal support, and unsuccessfulness of his ministry, on account of a want of union and cooperation on the part of the church, occasioned by a division with regard to two previous candidates.

A letter from Rome, dated May 16, says: "A young Jesuit, Mr. Doane, son of the Bishop, is preparing here for the Roman priesthood, and has gained the picturesque costume of his order, of which you have no example in the United States. Several priests from America were present at the celebration of the feast of Corpus Domini on Thursday; but none of them have assumed the costume of the Italian priesthood."

A clergyman in Newark, on a recent Sunday, said to his congregation—"My brethren, I wish you to vote just as you pray. If you pray for slavery and intemperance, vote for them; if you pray for freedom and temperance, vote for them." The truth is, in this respect as well as in others, we may very often have a great deal to do in answering our own prayers.

The Christian Secretary says:—"During the last three months fifty-three have been baptized into Christ by Rev. F. Denison, as member of the Central Baptist Church, in Norwich, Ct. The revival has not yet ceased; a number are still inquiring; one striking conversion occurred yesterday. The work of the Lord has been unusually quiet, precious and powerful."

The Friend of India estimates the number of converts to Christianity "at probably one hundred thousand in India, and twenty thousand more in Ceylon." It is not yet fifty years since Sidney Smith asserted, in the Edinburgh Review, that there was not the slightest prospect of success for Indian Missions, and bestowed the most merciless sarcasm on the whole scheme.

A letter received recently from Rev. L. G. Leonard, pastor of the Baptist church in Marietta, Ohio, dated June 3, 1856, says:—"God has greatly blessed us during the winter. One hundred and twenty-eight have been added to the church since I came here, the first of September, and the work has not ceased."

The Methodist General Conference has established the Kansas Conference, embracing Kansas and Nebraska, and all that part of Utah and New Mexico lying east of the Rocky Mountains.

General Intelligence.

Proceedings in Congress last Week.

SECOND-DAY, JULY 7.

In the SENATE, a joint resolution was passed, appropriating \$10,000 for the continuance of mail service between Charleston, S. C., and Havana, during August and September.

In the HOUSE, the bill relative to revolutionary claims was ordered to a third reading; the Senate Kansas bill was ordered printed, and Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, asked leave to offer a resolution relative to Kansas affairs.

THIRD-DAY, JULY 8. In the SENATE, Mr. Douglas reported back from the Committee on Territories the House bill for the admission of Kansas, with an amendment striking out the preamble and all after the enacting clause, and inserting the bill passed on Fifth-day in the Senate.

FOURTH-DAY, JULY 9. In the SENATE, the Internal Improvement bill, passed over the President's veto, were ordered to be sent to the Secretary of State.

FIFTH-DAY, JULY 10. In the SENATE, the Indian Appropriation bill, after sundry amendments, was passed.

SIXTH-DAY, JULY 11. The SENATE was engaged on private bills, a number of which were passed, including a bill granting a pension to the widow of Com. Decatur. Adjourned to Second day.

SABBATH-DAY, JULY 12. The HOUSE was in session, and spent nearly the whole day in considering the Report on the Summer Assault. Speakers were limited to fifteen minutes each.

European News. News from Europe to the 26th of June, has been received by the steamship Africa.

leged, that the rules of the Palace must forbid the introduction to her Majesty of a gentleman squatted. Mr. Dallas, with equal civility, replied, that he could not leave his friend behind him.

Queen Victoria's eldest daughter had a narrow escape from an accident. Her sleeve caught fire from a taper, and was burned to the shoulder, but, fortunately, she had the presence of mind to extinguish the flame ere it caught the body of her dress.

California News. Two weeks later news from California has been received since our last.

The excitement in San Francisco, growing out of an attempt on the part of the Vigilance Committee to put a stop to ruffianism, and a consequent collision with the State authorities, had not subsided.

STATE ELECTIONS.—The following States will hold their elections previous to the great contest for the Presidency:—

ALABAMA Aug. 4 Alabama Sept. 8 ARIZONA Sept. 8 ARIZONA Sept. 8 ARIZONA Sept. 8 ARIZONA Sept. 8

On Thursday, July 10, an important suit was tried in the village of Allegany, Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., before Hon. Andrew Mead, justice.

THE CHILDREN THAT WENT WEST.—A few weeks ago a company of poor straggling children started for the West, under the auspices of the Children's Aid Society.

By a dispatch from Kansas, we are advised of the dispersion by military force of the Free State Legislature at Topeka on the 4th inst.

A PREACHER A CENTURY OLD.—It was announced in the New York dailies, that one Elder Marshall, a gentleman "upwards of a century old," would preach on Sunday, June 6th, in the Oliver-street Baptist Church.

RECOVERY OF THE SUB-MARINE TELEGRAPH LOST OFF NEWFOUNDLAND.—A telegraphic dispatch received from Sydney, Cape Breton, announces the recovery of a large portion of the sub-marine cable lost in an attempt to lay the same in August last, off Cape Breton.

On Tuesday afternoon, in Boston, a man whose name is unknown, with a quill or straw in his mouth, was observed on Pier No. 2, sucking whisky from barrels which lay on the wharf.

The Western Baptist Theological Institute will be under the necessity of suspending its operations for several years, from its financial embarrassments; and the services of the President, Dr. Lynd, will of course cease in August next.

THE COURT OF APPEALS have reversed the judgment of the Superior Court of New York in the case of the New Haven Railroad Company.

A dispatch dated Hartford, Saturday, July 12, 1856, says: Two of Hazard's powder mills at Hazardville exploded this morning.

At the late session of the Gilmer County Court, Va., the Grand Jury of that county presented the Western Christian Advocate for publishing Abolition doctrines, and also the Rev. Levi Parke for circulating the paper.

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Since the re-establishment of commercial relations between Great Britain and Russia, the Electric and International Telegraph Company have received dispatches direct from St. Petersburg within a second of their leaving that capital.

The Boston Post says: A communication has been received from the Royston Olive Leaf Circle, of Royston, England, directed to the inhabitants of Roxbury, Mass., in which they desire to cultivate their friendship, and express a wish that peace and love may continue to exist between England and the United States.

At South Hanson, Mass., on a recent Sunday afternoon, a man by the name of Ezra Phillips, while leading a horse to water, was struck by lightning and instantly killed.

Rev. Asa Cummings, the veteran editor, who was for thirty years connected with the Christian Mirror, recently died at Sea, while returning from a visit to his daughter, Mrs. Rowell, at Panama.

There is rather a better feeling in Land Warrants. Thompson's Reporter quotes:—

Table with 3 columns: Quantity, Price per acre, and Total. Rows include 40 acre warrants at \$10, 60 at \$9, 80 at \$9, 120 at \$9, 160 at \$9.

On Tuesday afternoon, in Boston, a man whose name is unknown, with a quill or straw in his mouth, was observed on Pier No. 2, sucking whisky from barrels which lay on the wharf.

Preston S. Brooks has been tried by the Criminal Court of the District of Columbia and fined three hundred dollars for his brutal assault upon Senator Sumner.

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Mr. Paramore, of Cleveland, was slightly burned, and his niece, Miss Rowland, severely burned, on the 27th ult., by the explosion of a camphine lamp which Mr. P. was filling with that fluid.

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The receipts of the American Board of Missions for the month of May, were \$23,413 45, and the whole amount from the 1st of August to 1st of June was \$240,597 60.

New York Markets—July 14, 1856.

Flour and Meal—Flour 6 3/4 to 6 5/8 for common to good extra State, 6 7/8 to 7 1/8 for extra State, 6 40 to 6 70 for Michigan, Illinois, and Wisconsin. Rye Flour 2 65 to 2 45 for fine and superfine. Corn Meal 2 95 to 3 00 for Jersey.

Grain—Wheat 1 53 for Illinois, 1 55 for winter Indiana, 1 75 for good white Tennessee 1 90 for white Genesee. Rye 85c for Northern. Corn 57 1/2 cts. for mixed Western, 61 cts. for Southern yellow. Oats 42 1/2 cts. for State and Western.

Provisions—Pork 17 62 for prime, 22 75 for mess. Beef 7 50 to 9 25 for country prime, 8 50 to 10 00 for country mess. Lard 12 1/2. Butter 12 1/2 for Ohio. 12 1/4 for State. Cheese 5 1/2 cts.

Potatoes—1 00 to 2 00 per bbl. for various kinds of old potatoes. Long Island new 1 00 per basket. Seeds—Rough Flaxseed 1 80 to 1 85. Wool—34c for coarse fleece, 42 cts. for medium fine fleec.

MARRIED. In West Edmondson, N. Y., July 2d, by Eld. L. M. Cottrell, Mr. SAMUEL C. BASKETT, of Brookfield, to Miss FRANK L. COOK, of West Edmondson, Otsego Co., N. Y.

In Milton, Wis., July 3d, by Eld. W. C. Whitford, Mr. HENRY J. BUNNELL to Miss SARAH A., daughter of Mr. Wm. Anson Goodrich, all of Milton.

On Sabbath evening, July 5th, at the residence of Dr. E. Langworthy, Esq., and by the same, Mr. ISAAC BERT of Hopkinsville, to Miss MARIA R. SHIRLEY, of Stonington.

In Brookfield, N. Y., on the evening of the 5th inst., by Eld. J. Clarke, Mr. GARNER GRANDALL, of Columbus, N. Y., to Miss HANNAH JAGGARS, of the former place.

By the same, and at the same time and place, Mr. FRANCES GRANDALL, of Columbus, N. Y., to Miss HARRIET A. DENISON, of Brookfield.

DIED. In Dakota, Wis., June 25th, of phthisis pulmonalis, FANNY E. wife of J. L. POPE, in the 23d year of her age. Sister POPE died, she had for several years been severely afflicted with a species of pyrosis or water-belly, unaccountably by medical skill, and in relation to the doctors of which "doctors disagreed." A post mortem examination (instituted at the request) showed inflammation and ulcers in the upper region of the stomach, terminating in an eruption of that organ near the cardiac orifice.

LETTERS. W. B. HALL, H. B. BAKER, W. C. WHITFORD, I. M. COTTRILL, V. HALL, I. F. BANDO, A. A. LEWIS, O. SHERATT, BERGER, JOHN P. SIMPKINS, JAMES SUMMERBELL, J. R. IRISH, E. W. CLARKE, J. BARRETT, JOHN WHITFORD, B. F. LANGWORTHY, W. F. RANDOLPH, T. W. WEST, G. R. WHEELER, THOMAS FISHER, D. R. SILLIMAN, H. V. DANHAM.

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

FOR THE SABBATH-SCHOOL VISITOR: W. B. HALL, M. F. BOND, \$50. WILLIAM M. ROGERS, Treasurer.

Receipts for the Track Society. The Treasurer of the American Sabbath Tract Society acknowledged the receipt of the following sums:—

FROM May 19, 1856. The train will leave Chambers Street at 11 A. M., and arrive at Albany at 5 P. M., and 9 A. M., through Troy, and 12 M., 4 P. M., and 8 P. M. For Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M., and 1 P. M. For Sing Sing, 10 30 A. M., and 9 45 P. M. For Hamilton, 11 30 A. M., and 8 30 P. M. For Peekskill, 4 A. M., and 5 30 P. M. For Ossining, 6 15 A. M., and 5 15 P. M. For Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M., and 1 P. M. For Sing Sing, 10 30 A. M., and 9 45 P. M. For Hamilton, 11 30 A. M., and 8 30 P. M. For Peekskill, 4 A. M., and 5 30 P. M. For Ossining, 6 15 A. M., and 5 15 P. M.

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

SAVORY'S Temperance Hotel AND TELEGRAPH DINING SALOON, No. 14 Beekman Street, N. Y.

THE MOUNTAIN GLEN WATER-CURE, Plainfield, N. J., A. UTZER, Physician and Proprietor, is now open for the reception of patients.

Central Railroad of New Jersey, New York City—Mail and Express Line, Leave New York at 8 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.

Central Railroad of New Jersey, New York City—Mail and Express Line, Leave New York at 8 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.

Alfred Highland Water-Cure. This establishment, for the cure of Chronic Diseases, is conducted by H. P. BURDICK.

Book Agents Wanted, B. STEARNS & SPOKER, PUBLISHERS AND WHOLESALE BOOKSELLERS, Indianapolis, Indiana.

FOR PHILADELPHIA, THE CANADIAN AND ANBY RAILROAD LINE for Philadelphia will leave as follows: Morning line—at 6 o'clock A. M., daily.

N. Y. AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY'S EXPRESS OFFICE, No. 175 Broadway, N. Y.

THE NEW YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY, having made arrangements to transact Express business over their road and connecting branch railroads.

CONDERS' United States Type Foundry, No. 28, 31 and 33 BEEKMAN STREET, NEW YORK.

To Printers and Publishers. The undersigned beg to inform the Trade that they have issued their NEW QUARTO SPECIMEN BOOK OF PRINTING TYPES, BORDERINGS, &c.

Miscellaneous

The Arctic going on a Sounding Expedition.

The steam-propeller Arctic—the little vessel of 250 tons which has already made for herself a fine reputation by her behaviour under Capt. Hartstein, on the Kane Arctic search—leaves her berth at the Navy Yard in about a week, starting on a trip down East. Her errand is to take soundings preparatory to laying the Sub-Marine Cable from Newfoundland to Valencia Bay, on the Western Coast of Ireland.

The diver was protected by copper armor, and was under water forty minutes. The upper deck of the steamer lies 160 feet under water, and far below where there is any current or motion.

The Arctic is fully equipped with provisions for 90 days and coal for 30, expecting to re-cruise with coal at Newfoundland whenever it is necessary.

They first steer for the north of Newfoundland. A place will be selected for the start where the water is so deep that the anchors of fishing vessels will not be likely to interfere with the deposit cable.

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But, how large, or rather how small, a cable must it be that a steamer can take 840 geographical miles of it on board? The cable that they will probably select, is not larger than a child's wrist—say, 1/2 inch in diameter.

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Submarine-cables are getting to be quite common. The first one was laid from Dover to Calais three years ago. It is 22 miles in length, and connects France and England.

Another crosses 50 miles from Ipswich to the Hague. Three cables cross the Irish Sea; one from Holyhead to Dublin, which is 69 miles. There is one crossing from Spezzia in Italy to Corsica, about 100 miles in length.

to Corfu, and one from Malta to Alexandria in Egypt. Others of less importance are talked of. This one between America and Europe, if completed, will be the triton among the minnows, the giant of telegraphs among the pigmies that are now in existence.

The Wreck of the Atlantic.

We learn from the Detroit Advertiser, that a submarine diver from Buffalo descended to the wreck of the Atlantic the other day, and recovered the safe, with its contents, belonging to the American Express Company.

The diver was protected by copper armor, and was under water forty minutes. The upper deck of the steamer lies 160 feet under water, and far below where there is any current or motion.

In the office he found the safe, and was enabled to move it with ease, and took it upon deck, where the grappling irons were fastened on, and the prize brought safely to the light.

The Detroit Free Press says: "The new bills, we are told, are comparatively uninjured by their long imprisonment and exposure to dampness; but the old ones are quite injured and defaced—whether so much so as to prevent their identification and redemption we have not learned.

The Farmer having improved his time through the season in planting and tending his crops, will now begin to reap the reward of his labor.

A variety of opinions exist as to the proper time for cutting wheat. The following, published in an old number of the Rural New Yorker, agrees with our experience in wheat growing:

"Experiments careful and repeated—the true touchstone of all theories—have solved the question of the period of cutting grain in favor of early harvesting.

"The time of cutting grain very sensibly affects the proportion of flour and grain yielded by samples of it. Careful experiments have shown, with regard to wheat, that when cut from ten to fourteen days before it is fully ripe, the grain not only weighs heavier, but measures more; it is positively better in quality, producing a larger proportion of fine flour to the bushel.

"If these things be so, of which there can be no doubt, this is truly an important matter in this large wheat growing region. If grain cut two weeks before it is fully ripe will produce fifteen per cent. more flour, and fourteen per cent. greater weight of straw—both of a superior quality—in the aggregate, an important difference in product would result to the country from early harvesting.

A large portion of the severe labor the farmer is usually subjected to at the time of harvest may be saved by the use of reaping machines. These are becoming quite common in most parts of the country, and are so constructed that they can be readily altered for cutting grass, which they will do as well as reaping grain.

Ruta Baga turnips. These can be easily sown with the seed drill, in rows from eighteen to twenty-seven inches apart. The soil should be fine and good, and supplied with a liberal dressing of bone manure, either bone dust or super-phosphate; the latter the best.

Backwheat should be sown early to prevent its being hurt by frosts before it ripens. In more southern latitudes it may be sown later without fear of injury.

Cabbage for the late autumn crop can now be transplanted. Dip the roots in a mixture of yard manure and water, before setting out.

Peas may be sown for a late crop. Plant cumber for pickles. Sow flat turnips later part of the month. Transplant celery in trenches four feet apart; dig in old hair with manure in the bottom of the trenches, and water freely before and after planting.

Millet may yet be sown in the early part of the month. The "American Farmer" says: "This grass may be sown up to the tenth of this month, for hay or for feeding green.

Dig out muck while the low ground is dry, and prepare it for composting through the winter and spring. Scatter the salt and lime mixture pretty strong on the muck as it is thrown up; it will pulverize it finely, and make it fit to apply to the land without further preparing.

The plants set this spring will bear very little fruit, and the whole management should be in reference to the next year's crop.

Removing the runners has two advantages. It gives opportunity for constant cultivation during the summer, and makes strong plants, will full large heads. A plant thus treated, sends off its roots in all directions, and will take complete possession of a cube of earth two feet upon each side of it.

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An English gentleman of some note, on visiting New England a few years ago, remarked upon the propensity of the Americans for good living.

The habits of these fish are very peculiar. And although they have been taken in immense numbers for three-quarters of a century, their habits are not well understood.

gentle; and her pride and gratification are in direct proportion to the variety and excellence of the means produced to gratify the unnatural longing of an epicure.

Eating and drinking, therefore—to our shame be it said—seem to be an important part of the business of our lives, and a foreigner may be forgiven for supposing that we conceive the ne plus ultra of human happiness to consist in a well-furnished table.

Of all Spanish Merino stocks in the United States, the family known as the "Atwoods," are very generally regarded as the best, and consequently, among breeders, are the most popular.

We have recently sold, in some of the eastern counties of Ohio, a few Atwood sheep from the celebrated flocks of W. & E. Hammond and W. R. Sanford, of Vermont.

Our sympathies for the purchaser have been truly awakened, as he stood and watched day by day and saw the beautiful tinge of their coats slowly but surely fading away.

But how can a painted sheep be detected from an Atwood? I answer: Take a lock of painted wool, and it will require both soap and water to cleanse it white.

Many a one cuts a rod for his own back." S. B. ROCKWELL. MIDDLEBURY, VT., 1856.

The following anecdote refers undoubtedly to Hon. Jacob Collamer, now in the United States Senate, and formerly Postmaster General.

"I remember," says the late Postmaster General of the United States, "the first time I visited Burlington, Vt., as Judge of the Supreme Court. I had left many years before, a poor boy. At the time I left, there were two families of special note for their standing.

"Approaching the court-house the first time in company with several gentlemen of the bench and bar, I noticed in the court-house yard, a pile of old furniture about to be sold at auction.

"Those fathers provide best for their children who leave them with the highest education, the purest morals, and—the least money."

The habits of these fish are very peculiar. And although they have been taken in immense numbers for three-quarters of a century, their habits are not well understood.

deep into the water, as suddenly as though they had been converted into so many pigs of lead, and perhaps it would be some hours before they would resurface.

June and July are the months when it is most important to stir the earth and kill the small weeds.

In killing among corn, and potatoes, and beans, the most expensive and disagreeable part of the labor is the setting of the plant right in the hill and clearing it of weeds.

Now, in smooth fields, where the land was properly prepared, a brush harrow may be dragged over the field just before the plants are up without the least injury to the blades.

This is a very important consideration to the man who is to see that each hill of corn and potatoes is clear of weeds.

So in the cultivation of the small roots, a brush harrow may be dragged over them a whole week after the seed is sown.

As soon as these appear, you can run a hoe or a small plough along close to the plants without any fingering to get out weeds.

All this work of thinning may be done with the hoe instead of the fingers, provided you are willing to have your carrots, parsnips, and beets stand in hills of four or five plants each, instead of standing entirely separate as many do.

The frequent stirring of the surface of the soil among all sorts of plants is quite important at this season of the year.

How to Spoil Other People's Tempers. The London Christian Observer gives the following capital rules for this purpose, which we cordially recommend.

1. If you are staying in a family, and especially if the master is rigidly punctual, take care to be always a little too late.

2. Especially extend this practice to family prayers, so as to keep all the family standing in the library, and the servants in the hall.

10. Carefully avoid every thing like sympathy with him. Be as perverse as "the children in the market place." Always laugh when he cries, and cry when he laughs.

Publications of the American Sabbath Tract Society. THE AMERICAN SABBATH TRACT SOCIETY publishes the following Tracts, which are for sale at its Depository, No. 9 Spruce-st., N. Y.

The Sabbath Recorder, Published Weekly. Terms—\$2 00 per Annum, in Advance.

The Sabbath-School Visitor, Published Monthly. Terms per annum—Invariably in Advance.

The Seventh-day Baptist Memorial, Published Quarterly. Terms—\$1 00 a Year, 25 Cents a Number.

The Carol: A Collection of original and selected Music and Hymns, for the use of Sabbath-Schools, Social Religious Meetings, and Families.

NEW YORK. Adams, Charles Potter. Alfred, Chas. D. Langworthy. Alfred, Hiram B. Burdick.

THE SABBATH RECORDER, PUBLISHED WEEKLY. BY THE SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST-PUBLISHING SOCIETY. NO. 9 SPRUCE-STREET, NEW YORK.

For a square of 16 lines or less—one insertion, 5 Cts. each subsequent insertion, 2 Cts.