EDITED BY GEO. BISUTTER AND THOS. B. BROWN.

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## The Sabbath Recarder.

FUTURE PUNISHMENT OF THE WICKED.

MILTON, Wis., June 10th, 1856. DEAR BROTHER C. S ..-

punishment of the wicked, I have lost, and, as this way to answer it, hoping not only to benefit you, but others.

will follow the resurrection of the dead, and of God." the general judgment, which will result in their future punishment.

First, that the world is to be destroyed See Psalm 102: 25-27. "Of old hast thou laid the foundation of the earth; and the heavens are the work of thy hands. They shall shalt thou change them, and they shall be changed. But thou art the same, and thy years shall have no end." This passage as kingdom to God, even the Father; when he earth also, and the works that are therein, scriptures that speak of "the end of the world." gathered and burned, so shall it be in the end by John, Rev. 21: 1, 27. With this testimony before me, I cannot avoid the conclusion, that this world will "end."

At this time there is to be a resurrection of the righteous and wicked, and the judgment is to sit. Acts 24: 15—"And have hope towards God, which they themselves allow, that there shall be a resurrection of the dead, both of the just and of the unjust." Dan. 12: 1 2; John 11: 24, where it is said that the resurrection is to take place at the "last day." Also, John 5: 28, 29, says that they (the righteous and the wicked) are to be raised in the same "hour." Take all the passages that speak of the resurrection, and none of them intimate that there will be two resurrections, except Rev. 20th, where a literal resurrection evidently is not under consideration; in all others it is the resurrection. "I know that he will rise again in the resurrection at the last day." See John 6: 40, Acts 4: 2; 24: 15; John 11: 24.

There is to be but one general judgment, at which the righteous and the wicked are to appear to be judged. This judgment is to take place at Christ's second coming. 2 Tim. 4:1. "I charge thee, therefore, before God, and the Lord Jesus Christ, who shall judge the quick and the dead at HIS APPEARING and kingdom." Note, the judgment is to take place at his "appearing." Jude-" And the angels that kept not their first estate, but left their own habitation, he hath reserved in everlasting chains, under darkness, unto the judgment of the GREAT day." Rev. 20: 12-"And I saw the opened, which is the book of life, and the dead were judged out of those things which were written in the books, according to their works; and death and hell delivered up the dead which were in them, and they were judged every man according to his works." 2 Cor. 5: 10-" For we must all appear before the judgment seat of Christ, that every one may receive the things done in his body, according to that he hath done, whether it be good or bad.", Acts-"Because he hath appointed a day in which he will judge the world in righteousness, by that man whom he hath ordained." Compare Ps. 50: 3-6, Matt. 11: 24, Acts 24: 25, Rom. 19: 10, Heb. 9: 27, 2 Pet. 3: 7, Rom. 2: 5. At this time the righteous and wicked are to be separated. I tremble as I pen the thought. How solemn-O, how awful, that day-

"When I must stand before my Judge,

A strict account to give."

his right hand, and the goats on the left. See Luke 16: 26, Ps. 7, 17, 11: 6, 119: 155, Prov. 1: 24, 10: 24, Matt. 3: 7, 5: 20, 7: 19-27, Luke 10: 15, 13: 13, 23-28, 16: 22-24, John 5: 28, 17: 28, 1 Cor. 6: 9, 16: 22, Your letter asking my views of the future Gal. 5: 19-21. We have quoted enough to show the general teaching of the Bible on this I have forgotten your post-office address, I take subject, but have not quoted one half the passages that speak plain, teaching that he will separate the "wicked from the just" in the day

We find, in the brief pursuit of this matterthe rejection of the wicked from heaven, and 1. The world is to be destroyed. 2. The dead are raised. 3. The judgment sits. 4. The righteous and the wicked are separated. Now, dear brother, let me ask you one question: When and where are the righteous and the wicked brought together again? Give me "chapter perish, but thou shalt endure; yea, all of them and verse," as I have given it to you, and I shall wax old like a garment; as a vesture will thank you. Here I might stop; but I will go one link farther with the chain of thought.

When Christ comes, he is to "deliver up the positively proves that the world is to be de-shall have put down all rule, and all authority stroyed, as it declares the perpetual existence and power." This kingdom is an everlasting of God. Compare Isaiah 34: 4, 8, 10; 51: kingdom. See 1 Cor. 15: 29, Dan. 2: 44. 6; 24: 16-23; Heb. 12: 25-29; 2 Peter Let me quote this passage, for fear you will not 2: 10. "But the day of the Lord will come turn and read it: "And in the days of these as a thief in the night; in which the heavens kings shall the God of heaven set up a kingshall pass away with a great noise, and the dom, which shall never be destroyed, elements shall meIt with fervent heat; the and it shall stand forever." In this kingdom is the final abode of the saints. Dan. 7: 26, SHALL BE BURNED UP." Take another class of 27—"But the judgment shall sit, and they shall take away his dominion, to consume and Matt. 13: 40—"As therefore the tares are to destroy it, unto the end. And the kingdom and dominion, and the greatness of the kingof this world." 1 Pet. 4: 7; Matt. 13: 39; dom, under the whole heavens, shall be given 24: 3; Heb. 2: 26. Add to these scriptures unto the people of the saints of the Most High, the passages that speak of "the world to whose kingdom is an everlasting kingdom, and all dominion shall serve and obey him." Matt and new earth" were prophesied of by Isaiah, 66: 13: 93-"Then shall the righteous shine forth 22; looked for by Peter, 2 Pet. 3: 13; seen in the kingdom of their Father. Who hath ears to hear, let him hear." Matt. 25: 34, Lev. 12: 32, 22: 29, Heb. 12: 28, James 2: 5. 2 Peter 1: 11.

Into this kingdom the wicked are not to enter. Luke 7: 62-"And Jesus saith unto him, No man having put his hand to the plow and looking back, is fit for the kingdom of God." 13: 28-" There shall be weeping and gnashing of teeth, when ye shall see Abraham, and Isaac, and Jacob, and all the prophets, in the kingdom of God, and you yourselves cast out." John 3: 3-"Except a man bestorn again, he cannot see the kingdom of God." 1 Cor. 6: 9-"The unrighteous shall not inherit the kingdom of God." See verse 10, Gal. 5 21, Matt. 5: 20, 7: 21, 13: 41, Eph. 5: 5. Gal. 5: 21. These passages teach me, that the "unrighteous shall not inherit the kingdom of God." "Not every one that saith, Lord Lord, shall enter into the kingdom of heaven.'

As to the duration of this separation from God, or punishment, a few facts must suffice Men die unreconciled to God, in unbelief; after death there is no probation: the condition of the dead is unalterably fixed, for weal or wo Rev. 22: 11—"He that is unjust, let him be unjust still; and he that is filthy, let him be filthy still; and he that is righteous, let him be righteous still: and he that is holy, let him be holy still." Dan. 12: 10, Rev. 7: 20, Eccl 11: 3. No probation to those that die in their sins—no future life. "If ye die in your sins. where I am ve cannot come," said the blessed

Another class of scriptures prove the everlasting or eternal damnation of the wicked Mark 3: 28. 29-"But he that shall blas dead, small and great, stand before God; and pheme against the Holy Ghost, hath never forthe books were opened; and another book was giveness, but is in danger of eternal damnation." Now. if there is no such thing as eternal damnation," the text is not true, because a man cannot be in danger of what is not. "Unto him that blasphemeth against the and the sea gave up the dead which were in it. Holy Ghost, it shall never be forgiven." If the sinner is never forgiven, he can never enter V. Hull.

## For the Sabbath Recorder.

"GO YE ALSO INTO THE VINEYARD." Reader, do you work, physically or mentally Methinks I hear a universal. Yes! Do you ever think? Or do you rise, eat, drink, labor, dress, sport, sleep, each day of your life, never stopping or caring to bestow a single thought upon the temporal or spiritual wants of your fellows? You perhaps are enjoying all the necessaries, even the luxuries of life. You rise in the morning, and return thanks to God for his many mercies, and say, "Thy kingdom Matt 13: 30—"Let both grow up together it is all done—what more have I to do? Says rest I will come it is all done—what more have I to do? Says the pastor, "I preach regularly to my people; the political circles, may in yet another be ville, could see it to their best good to patronize the political circles, may in yet another be ville, could see it to their best good to patronize and taking the little hand of the child in both waters, where the floods overflow me." Psalm Alfred Academy. We ought in truth to have of his, he tenderly pressed it, and said: "Well, 66: 1, 2.

The roads in the east are through marshes gether, first the tares, and bind them in bundles I watch over my charge faithfully, and keep away community. And while they awaken great just such an institution in our midst. If we my child, yes! For your sake, I will forgive your father. This is enough. Now rise and swamps, which during the rainy season are to burn them; but gather the wheat into my the wolves; I preach the Gospel; I never barn." Matt. 22: 11—"And when the king desecrate the pulpit with politics, neither do I came in to see the guests, he saw there a man meddle with them out of the pulpit; they are which had not on the wedding garment; and too filthy for me." "I have nothing to do," he said unto him, Friend, how camest thou in says the merchant, who quietly sells and gets hither, not having on the wedding garment? says the merchant, who plant the affairs gain. "I have nothing to do with the affairs and he was speechless. Then said the king to of my country," says the mechanic, who labors the servants, Bind him hand and foot, and take at his bench from day to day. Ah! says the him away and cast him into outer darkness; good-natured, well-to-do farmer, as he sits in there shall be weeping and gnashing of teeth." his chimney corner, enjoying his pipe, "The pub-Matt. 25: 31 to 33—"When the son of man lic affairs of my country never trouble me; I divine revelation.

It seems to me shall come in his glory, and all the holy angels have never sought for office; neither do I care with him, then shall, he sit upon the throne of who fills the offices." The loungers around the his glory; and before him shall be gathered stores and taverns, claim an exemption from all all nations; and he shall separate them one public matters.

from the goats; and he shall set the sheep on country. Nothing to do, when intemperance which first founded our institutions, can alone stalks abroad at mid-day, lifting its hydra head edness, ruin, misery, and sadness over the world ficulties which encompass us." -nothing to do to arrest this monster? Hark! hear you those groans, as they roll up and are borne by the breezes of the South, from the rice swamps of Georgia, the cotton fields of Mississippi, the sugar plantations of Louisiana? And have you no part in that matter? Have I believe this world is to be destroyed. Then of the "righteous revelation of the judgments you nothing to do, while the antipodes, liberty and slavery, are contending against each other? While the western sky is lighted up by the flames of smouldering houses, and burning presses, and the shrieks of the orphan and widow are carried upon the wings of the wind; while men are torn from their homes and dragged ruthlessly before ruffian courts: while the free-state men of Kansas implore us in the most piteous tones to save them from the pollution of slavery; while the blood of a Barber and a Dow remains unavenged; while the sunny skies, and the broad, fertile, and rolling prairies, and the beautiful streams of Kansas, seem to say, Save us, save us; while the towns on the Missouri are infested with murderous barbarians, who drive back the freemen of the North; can we not feel interested? While our Senators are stricken down in our legislative halls, and made to bleed for daring to denounce injustice; while our congressional halls are cursed with a set of semi-ruffians, have we not all something to do? While our public offices are filled with unscrupulous men, who hesitate not to swindle the country of the public funds; while injustice sits in high places, and looks down with scorn upon the just; while religion is forced to beg from door to door for the privilege of an existence upon God's earth; we have something to do, and it is our duty, as Christians and good citizens, to inquire, "What wilt thou

have me to do?" SHILOH, N. J., July, 1856.

### DUTY OF THE PULPIT

Rev. Dudley A. Tyng, of Philadelphia, recently startled the quietude and lethargy of Episcopal conservatism, by a powerful and pungent sermon on the wrongs of Kansas, and the duties of Christian citizens in view of those wrongs. In his introduction to the sermon, he gives a frank and forcible statement of his views concerning the sphere and responsibility of the Christian pulpit. He says:

"It is a mooted question how far the Christian pulpit may and ought to be enlisted in the consideration of current events, and the discussion of questions of public interest. It is, undoubtedly, a great evil when the teachers of religion forsake their appropriate themes to

in the social system, whose ultimate tendency ambitions of manhood. Many gifted sons and is to destroy the practical influence of Christ- daughters of science look back to Alfred as ianity over the conduct of men, and to undermine the foundations of their faith. Is the pulpit to keep silence until the adversaries of in life's drama, ascribe very much of their prethe faith, having completely invested it with entrenchments in public custom and opinion. are boldly demanding its surrender? Human nature is an unit. Its many interests are but one body. And the sufferings of any one of its members are felt in the vital organs. Questions of social and political economy, as well as of moral the religious life. In fact, Christianity enters into every interest of man. And as Christians and Christian ministers, we are interested in everything that concerns humanity. We cannot disconnect our religion from the details of common life. It affects or is affected by them all. They are many members, yet but one body. And the eye cannot say unto the hand, I have no need of thee; nor again, the head to the feet, I have no need of you.' 'And whether one member suffer, all the members suffer with it; or one member be honored, all the members rejoice with it.' Owing to the close interchange | noble institutions of the State. To whatever life, they may also, from the higher standpoint It was not our good fortune to reach Alfred leave me." dearest rights and interests of man, and to the Alleghanian Lyceum, but we understood

It seems to me that we have now reached such a time. Events are transpiring which bear most momentously on all our rights as

preserve them to us in their integrity in the at every corner, rolling its firey eyes with fiend- present crisis. And I claim the right as a ish delight, thrusting out its tongue with hellish | Christian minister to declare what I believe to pleasure, murdering its thousands, laying waste be important truth, and to do my part, small the fair fields of our country, spreading wretch- as it may be, toward the settlement of the dif-

For the Sabbath Recorder.

"For the fashion of this world passeth away."—1 Cor. 7: 31 Transient and false are earth's delusive joys, And all terrestrial expectations vain, Their valued treasures unsubstantial toys, And pleasures promised terminate in pain; The fashions of the world must soon decay,

And like the morning cloud must pass away The glorious sun, with light and warmth imparts, To all their conscious life and joy below, Quickens the sluggish current of the heart. And gives returning Spring its genial glow; And yet this glorious orb of life and light, Mounts on his wings of fire to set in night

The genial Spring's recuperative power, Exerts its influence on the landscape fair, New clothes the forests, dresses the fields with flow Which shed a fragrance on the balmy air; But these are doomed beneath the autumn sky And chilling blasts, to wither, fade, and die,

The opening bud, the fragrant blushing rose Whose odors on the gentle breeze expand, Is torn and broken by the ruthless storm, Or rudely plucked by some incautious hand. So to the light the infant opes its eyes;

It smiles, it weeps, it languishes, and dies. Mild summer comes, and ripening fruits appear, Inspiring hope the harvest to obtain, When sudden tempests o'er the mountains drear With devastation sweep along the plain.

So sudden death, with stern, resistless sway, Sweeps talent, beauty, youth, and age away. and hope, that's radiant like the morning star, Which gilds the eastern skies with golden light, In disappointment's shadows fades ere noon,

In clouds and darkness disappears at night. So, often, though the morn is bright and fair, Evening is dark, and mantled in despair. Affection, too, with pure and ardent flame, Which in congenial, virtuous hearts abounds,

Whose ardor many waters cannot quench,
Nor floods of grief and disappointment drown— And friendship sweet-but draw their vital breath To drown and quench their social fires in death. Ambition builds to fame its columns high, And wealth and pride sepulchres costly raise,

To blend their names with immortality, And swell their lofty peans to the sky; Yet time's stern foot, in dust their names will tread And o'er their pomp and pride oblivion spread. And prophecy shall fail, and tongues shall cease, And worldly knowledge too shall pass away,

And nought remain but the undying grace Of god-like Truth, and heaven-born Charity While Faith and Hope will aid them as they fly They rise and dwell in heaven eternally. J. M. DERUYTER, N. Y., June 18th, 1856.

## From the Hornellsville Tribune.

ALFRED ANNIVERSARY. It was our good fortune to be present last their mark. week at the annual festivities of that noblest | The address of Prof. Ford to the graduating mingle in all the heated controversies of the of institutions, Alfred Academy. No one who class was really a noble effort, and showed inday. Nothing could be more calculated to can appreciate the beauties of nature can fail deed that he is a live man. To think right, to break down the influence of the ministry, and of finding ample delight, as his eye rests upon feel right, and to act right, was his exhortation. to rear up insuperable barriers of angry prejudice | the high, arching hills, sweeping away into the In unfolding these points he hesitated not to against the message of mercy which it is its distance, the swell and undulation of thick deal fearlessly with our national crimes and chief business to declare. But may there not foliaged woodland, the sweet fields of waving outrages on Freedom. We doubt not but what also be an opposite extreme? May there not green, the deep ravines, and the singing brooks the graduating class, and indeed all who heard be silence when great principles are at stake? that offer their grateful influences to the student | Prof. Ford, will long remember his soul-stirring. May not great wrongs go unchallenged of the and worshiper of nature in her purest robe at earnest exhortation. pulpit till there be supposed nothing in them Alfred. But if to the intrinsic charm of the inconsistent with religion? May not the dread landscape there be superadded the hallowed of offence be carried so far as to put the pulpit memories of many, many happy school days, classes would be formed—Freshman, Sophoin bondage? And may not the refusal to take the recollections of well-loved class mates now more, and Junior. So in a short time we shall sides, in great questions of public opinion, result | scattered over the world, and the remembrances | have an Alfred College, which will be the only in the gospel's being supposed to have nothing of teachers self-sacrificing and patient, oh then to do with the affairs, of society, and in con- it is surpassingly beautiful. To an Alfred stutempt on all hands for the ministry for its fear | dent each one of its sunny hills is a souvenir of of speaking out? Ministers have the same the happiest days of his life, the days of exultinterest in society and its institutions as other ing, free-hearted youth, thirsting for knowledge citizens; perhaps more so; for their happiness and longing for higher acquisitions. Each is peculiarly bound up in the right influence of shadowy glen reminds him of hours when religious and moral principles upon the commu- within its pleasant recesses he "took sweet counnity. Society can suffer in no member without | sel" with loving friends, or of times oft when a true-hearted Christian ministry's suffering he retired thither to collect his thoughts upon an Anniversary oration. To very many, Alfred Religion itself, moreover, is often vitally is a place full of classic memories. It was affected by events transpiring in social and there that their minds first aroused from the political life. Evil principles may be at work happy, gleeful songs of youth, to the hopes and

> sent honor and attainments to the impulses they received at Alfred, most especially from that energetic devoted friend of youth and educahistory of Alfred Academy, its trials, its persecutions because of spleeny prejudice and jaunman who has almost alone raised a feeble inliant career, to rank among the very first in- don, sire! pardon for my father!" stitutions of the land. No more glorious illustrations of what energy and an eye fixed on one purpose can accomplish, need be sought for than Alfred Academy. For thoroughness of discipline and vigorous

development of the mental powers, Alfred

of the Christian patriot. be seen to affect the in time to listen to the forenoon exercises of Christian ministry may be criminal if it does spoken of very highly, the "Political Medley." not speak out boldly in behalf of right, careful- which was reproduced on the stage anniversary ly avoiding, indeed, the arousing of those pas- day, by the request of a large number of ladies sions which belong to the lower aspect of events, and gentlemen.

but fearlessly and dispassionately directing public sentiment by the higher principles of York city.

ed his thoughts, was drawn from pure and clas- more than this lady loved her father. He did sic founts, and his periods were rounded with for us what she could not have done for him. that luxuriance which a highly cultivated taste He took our place and died in our stead, that alone imparts. But the chiefest excellence of we might live. God forgives sinners for Christ's the poem consisted in its sterling, soul-inspiring sake. But he does not forgive those who thoughts. The fierce battle of life and the neglect to honor his Son, by asking pardon in glorious victory achieved by the true soldier his name. It is true, that God will be strictly were imaged forth in colors of brightest hue. just with you, though you should remain away No one could have listened to that poem with- from Christ, his Son, who has done so much out feeling his soul strengthened for the "trials" for you. But then, justice to you will be banof life, and his heart quickened for deeper and ishment from heaven, forever. Are you willing a more earnest self control. To be fully ap- and prepared to receive justice? This young preciated, Mr. Day needs to be heard. The lady said: "I do not ask for justice, I implore harmonious modulations of his voice are finely pardon, pardon!" The Publican, "standing adapted to the sweet cadences of his song. afar off, would not lift up so much as his eyes Several ladies sitting in our neighborhood were unto heaven, but smote upon his breast, saying, about equally divided between disappointment God be merciful to me a sinner." And also surpassing beauty.

labored document. It was strewn thick with lady manifested in behalf of her father. Break bitter sarcasm, and happy hits at the errors of through every obstacle, cast yourself at his the present day. The thought that underlaid feet, cry pardon, pardon for a guilty rebel. his oration, viz., that a "complete man" was the triad-development of Power, Love, and Wisdom, was happily conceived and finely illustrated. He showed very conclusively, that a man composed of these triune elements was indeed a "whole man." The only criticism one might pass on the oration would be its great an approach is of the very essence of faith, you

good which the ladies do? The chief attrac- a right to all the privileges of the sons of God. tion, however, of the evening, to us, was a land enabled more and more to die unto sin and poem by Miss Mary Basset, known in our live unto righteousness. At death you will be periodicals and public prints as "Ida Fairfield." | made perfect in holiness, and immediately pass Her theme was, "Life, who can paint it?" into glory. "And all to the praise of the glory Had we not exhausted pretty much all our ad- of his grace" jectives upon Mr. Day's poem and Burleigh's' oration, we should feel disposed to laud Miss Basset's poem extravagantly. Life, with its mysteries so strange and marvelous, its enigmas so hidden and perpetually involved, were all set forth in words and tones almost enchanting. For beauty of expression and delivery we have rarely heard the poem of Ida Fairfield excelled. The regular Anniversary exercises took place the day following. The day was cool and the air bracing. Early in the morning strangers

began to flock into the village, and every road

seemed alive with carriages of all sorts. The

large numbers could not even get in. The orations and compositions were what one always expects at Alfred, of the first order. ed above may well be pondered by all to whom orations at institutions of much more pretension. It would be invidious to characterize or select a few in preference to the rest. Still there the world, cannot be denied. Should the proand thought than the majority, and if we mistake not, the authors of them will yet make

Before the benediction was pronounced. Elder Hull announced that next term three collegiate one on the whole line of the Erie Railroad.

After the exercises were closed, the Alumn of the institution met in the Orophilian Lyceum room. Greetings were exchanged, speeches made, and the utmost good feeling prevailed. A regular meeting or Society of the Alumni was organized to meet annually to listen to an Oration, Poem, and Essay from three of the Alumni chosen the year previous. And so hereafter there will be superadded to the usual festivities at Alfred Anniversaries, the meeting of the Alumni which we doubt not will call back many of her grown-up sons and daugh- lawful for the rich man to ride in his carriage, ters. But we must close this long notice. In conclusion, we have to congratulate the trustees. teachers, and friends of Alfred Academy, upon the starting point of their educational career. its continued prosperity and usefulness. Long to differ in mental endowments. In both cases Not a few, who are now acting their parts nobly may it flourish.

## NOT JUSTICE, BUT PARDON.

One morning, a beautiful girl fourteen years tion, Prof. Kenyon. Any one who knows the of age presented herself, alone, at the gate of one of the palaces of France. It was when the first Napoleon was Consul. Her tears and both to work in God's vineyard. diced pride, and above all its triumphs, cannot woes moved the keeper, a kind-hearted man, principle, may be the media of deadly wounds to fail to admire the indomitable will, the untiring to admit her. She found her way to the prepatience, and the whole-souled devotion of that sence of Napoleon, as he was passing through he may render a return of gratitude, and that one of the apartments accompanied by several he may have the means of working more effistitution, in an obscure town—or what was so of his ministers. In a delirium of emotion the ciently in the vineyard. Is the divine purpose at the time. Alfred Academy opened its bril- child rushed to his feet, and exclaimed, "Par-

"And who is your father?" said Napoleon. kindly. " who are you?" "I am Miss Lajolia," she replied, "and my

"Ah, Miss," said Napoleon. "but this is the second time in which your father has conspired Academy yields the palm to none of the many against the State; I can do nothing for you!"

"Alas, sire!" the poor child exclaimed, "I will be with thee; and through the rivers, they come." You do all this, do you? Well, is that of sympathy and influence, the events of the higher institution she sends her students, they know it; but the first time, papa was innocent; shall not overflow thee." Isaiah 43: 2. all—nothing more to do—all done? Certainly, day may assume a deep religious significance. are invariably recognized as thoroughly trained and to-day I do not ask for justice—I implore "Save me, O God; for the waters

your father. This is enough. Now rise and and swamps, which during the rainy season are

illustrate the way in which sinners are saved. say, "I sink in deep mire, where there is no endanger great principles, to the support of that it passed off finely, doing great credit to All this world, young and old, are condemned standing; I am come into deep waters." They which the pulpit is bound. At such times the the Lyceum and institution. One piece was to eternal death by the great God, against are intersected also with streams, over which whom we have all sinned.

ized. The language with which Mr. Day cloth- from eternal death, One who loves them much at the brevity of the poem, and rapture at its the trembling jailor said, "Sirs, what must I do to be saved?" Go. then, to the Saviour. Mr. Burleigh's oration was a well written and with something like the spirit which the young

> "You can but perish if you go, Then be resolved to try,
> For if you stay away, you know
> You must forever die."

And as none are pardoned, except in virtue of their relation to Christ by faith, and as such length and its transcendentalisms of language. will be accepted as righteous in his sight only In the evening the Ladies' Literary Society for the righteousness of Christ imputed to you. held forth. It was all good, and what is not. You will be received into the number and have Central Presbyterian.

### BICHES AND PIETY.

"I was one day," said the late William Jay, of Bath, "visiting with him (John Foster) at the house of a gentleman, who, though a deacon of the church, was too much carried away with the pride of life. The mansion was dectable furnished with every luxury. As we were entering the sumptuous dining-room, Foster pinched my elbow, and said. "Is this the strait gate?"

Foster possessed a somewhat surly temper, old chapel was filled to its utmost capacity, yet and we would by no means endorse all his remarks. Still he was a keen observer as well Providence has given wealth. That the rapid increase of wealth in our country is obliterating cess of assimilation continue, it will soon be impossible, from any outward showing, to distinguish between the families which lay claim to piety and those who are confessedly without

God. Surely things ought not so to be. If God sees fit to give to a redeemed sinner temporal riches in addition to an eternal inheritance. that is no reason why the recipient should feel less interest in God's cause, and do less to promote his glory. On the contrary, it lays him under increased obligations to gratitude and Which of these two effects are usually pro-

duced? Do we find men increasing in good works in proportion as their property increases? Is it expected that a rich man will feel as deep an interest in the cause of spiritual religion, as the man of moderate means?

Will the possession of property atone for the want of spirituality? Will a large subscription be an offset against non-attendance at the prayer-meeting? Is there one standard of duty for the rich man and another for the poor man? Certainly not.

We do not contend that the same duties are. in all cases, incumbent upon the rich and the poor. We do not contend that the rich man ought to live in the same style as the poorman. It is lawful for the rich man to expend for the comfort of his family more than it is lawful for the poor man to expend. It may be when it may be the duty of the poor man to go on foot. God makes men to differ in their these differences modify duties; but they do not modify the grand principle of duty. It is the duty of both to love God with all the heart. It is the duty of both to do all for the glory of God. It is required of both that they be not conformed to the world. It is the duty of

God does not give a Christian wealth merely that he may get more. He gives it to him that accomplished in the case of the majority of wealthy professors of religion?

The poor men of moderate possessions should not neglect their duty, because some who are rich neglect theirs. Every man must give his own account unto God.

## PASSING THROUGH THE WATERS

"When thou passeth through the waters, I

generally overflown with water. Passing This beautiful historical fact may serve to through these the traveler has often cause to there are no bridges, through which it is al-The Apostle Paul says: "Death passed upon | ways difficult and often dangerous to pass. On. all men, for that all have sinned." The Evan- the banks of these waters, persons station them. gelist John says: "He that believeth not is selves to conduct travelers through them. If The afternoon session consisted of a poem on condemned already." You probably think, mounted, they conduct them by taking hold of "Trials and Triumphs," by Rev. Mills Day, of that as for yourself, such a doom is hard and the horse's bridle, if on foot, they carry them Hammondsport, and an oration on the "Com- unjust. But you would not think so if you saw across on their shoulders. I have been often of plete Man," by Wm. H. Burleigh, Esq., of New What sin would do, if God did not punish it. carried "through the waters" in both of these It would overturn his government. It would ways, What the guide does for the traveler Of the poem, hardly too much can be said in make a hell of every place, and a devil of every in passing through these waters. God promises of men and duties as Christians. All that is dear its praise. The opening was exceedingly chaste rational being. God must punish sin for his to do for the traveler heavenward, when passing and from another, as a shepherd divideth his sheep This do-nothing principle is the curse of our The principles and influence of Christianity, expectations, which were more than fully real. There is, however, One who can save sinners of Death JANES BAILEY (J. B.) British Correspondent-JAMES A.BEGG.

#### HOW DISCIPLINE IS PROSTRATED

We offered a few remarks, last week, upon Church Discipline—our thoughts being prompted by an article which had appeared in the Recorder, some two weeks before. We expressed our fears, that thorough discipline was getting to be sadly neglected, and that our churches were suffering in consequence. Did the utter impossibility of maintaining discipline in a church which tolerates Sabbath-breaking gigantic struggle, which at one time appeared in its members, ever occur to our brethren? We maintain, that the Sabbath-breaking of church members is the complete prostration of every thing like order in the house of God Neither adultery, nor theft, nor slander, nor any other breach of the Moral Law, can be made the ground of ecclesiastical proceedings, if Sabbath-breaking is allowed to pass without censure. For with what consistency could church of Sabbath-breakers arraign for trial the member who had committed any of these offenses? Are these offenses more clearly a violation of God's law, than the profanation of the Sabbath is? Do they betoken more of a spirit of rebellion against God?

Not that we suppose a church must be abso lutely perfect—free from sin—in order to be in a condition to discipline offenders; but it certainly devolves on it to free itself from all willing participation in transgression. And if it allows its members to violate the fourth commandment, time after time, without ever looking after them, we see not but what it may, with equal propriety, allow the violation of the sixth, seventh, or any other one of the ten.

It is true, an adulterer, or a thief, commits a greater outrage upon the moral sense of the community, than the person who simply breaks the Sabbath. But that church has fallen verv low, that is content to take its standard of morals from what happens to be the prevalent popular sentiment. Public sentiment might which could give an exaggerated idea of things become so far vitiated, by reason of the spread as they did occur; but, on the contrary, the of infidelity, as not to brand licentiousness with half has never been told. Our invaders now infamy. What then? Shall the church tolerate the libertine in its communion? It is drive us out, and quiet reigns. This strikes me clear enough, that, in such cases, the inquiry as a favorable opportunity for our people to should be-not, what does community think. the great mass of community look upon Sabmorals, does not alter God's judgment about poor, and so situated that, with the prices of the matter, and never will. Sabbath-breaking property as they prevail in the Eastern States. ever has been, and always will be, an offense against Him who says, "Remember the Sabbath-day, to keep it holy."

But, in reality, the moral sentiment of the community is not much in favor of Sabbath-The professor of religion who violates the day of rest, always sinks in the estimation of his neighbors. It is true, that public censure denounces as wicked those who refuse to keep holy the first day of the week; and we, feeling ourselves guiltless of sin, so far as this day is concerned, are apt to imagine that the brand of infamy does not attach to us for merely disregarding the Saturday. And so. comforting ourselves with the idea that it is only God's censure which lies against us. we scarcely think of laying to heart the great sin pleased to term the "Jewish Sabbath," is lookwe commit against Him; and because community does not cry out against it as a shameless. flagrant crime, we pass it, in our churches. without discipline!

And what is the natural consequence? The evil grows, more and more. Of a church composed principally of farmers, two-thirds of them make cheese on their Sabbath. Of a church composed of lumbermen, the leading members run their rafts, go to market, and sell their stuff, on the Sabbath-day. Of a church composed of mechanics and day-laborers, a great part of them stretch their labors on into the dark of Sixth-day evening, and then travel twenty or thirty miles to reach home before Sabbath-breaking partnerships are multiplied, and the avails of Sabbath-day labor are put into the pockets of professed sticklers for the fourth commandment. And how can churches so circumstanced exercise a consistent

It is reported, perhaps, that some brother uses profane language, or is too intimate with his neighbor's wife, or is not very honest in his dealings. He is complained of; the church appoints a committee to investigate the master: he is arraigned, reprimanded, or threatened with excommunciation. "With what propriety do you sit in judgment upon me," says he "when you are all (or the leading members, at all events,) as manifestly involved in the guilt of breaking God's law as I am? For He that said. Thou shalt not commit adultery, said also. Keep holy the Sabbath-day." Sure enough. What propriety is there in such a course?

other "border Conferences." they came to the conclusion to establish another paper, to be called the "Central New York Independent." The Rev. Mr. Mattison, formerly of this city, writes that a "Central New York Publishing Association" has been formed, with a capital stock of \$20,000, for the purpose of establishing the proposed newspaper. It is said that \$4000 were subscribed on the spot.

#### LETTER FROM KANSAS.

LAWRENCE: K. T., July 13, 1856.

The circumstances which surround me compel me to say something through the Recorder to our people. The attention of all classes, from all parts, has been directed to Kansas within the past few months, by the peculiar events that have been transpiring there. The well nigh fatal to freedom, though still carried on, is being, as we hope, partially crowned with success in favor of the right. It remains to be seen whether the North will follow up the advantages which God has in his mercy secured to it. Although our numbers, as compared with the pro-slavery party, have an advantage, as all honest men admit, of at least three-quarters across the Missouri River, a powerful and numerous enemy, entirely unscrupulous, with the one great end in view, for which one of her distinguished politicians says, "All qualms in regard to the violation of Law, State or National, must be disregarded; it is enough that the interests of Slavery demand it." And no one who witnessed the acts committed by hin and his vile myrmidons, during the invasion in May, will doubt in the least of his speaking what he means, when he gives utterance to such sentiments. These inhuman invasions. or the part of Missouri, will no doubt have the effect to frighten out the timid of those who have come, as also to deter others of like dispositions from coming.

Of the past wrongs of Kansas, no exagger ation has been or can be made. I have been an eve-witness to many of the events that have been narrated in the "Tribune," and although some things have not been related just as they occurred, still nothing has been there recorded seem to be wearied with their vain exertions to enlarge their borders. God has here spread my own hands. It is now nearly completed, but-what does God say? And the fact that out one of the most beautiful countries that ever he permitted the eyes of his most favored bath-breaking as no very heinous offense against people to look upon. Many of our people are they can never hope to be possessed of a farm there; and consequently their eves are naturally enough turned to the "Great West." The next question seems to be, where in all of this vast domain shall we locate? To almost any people except our own, this would be a question of rather easy solution, or at least a blessing upon the books. On his return, he easier than for us. Our people are so few. compared with other denominations, that in order to secure religious privileges, they must ed them into their schools, thinking they taught 17. How to Enjoy Nature, Miss G. H. Graham. settle together in considerable companies. They good morals. Since his return, he has induced cannot, like others, unite with denominations unlike their own, without serious loss. Too many, alas, like myself, know the truth of this them. remark by experience. Again, an individual who observes what our Sunday friends are upon with suspicion among any other denomination, be his views what they may on other points. These things prove a great embarrassment in business. Still farther, when the Sabbath returns, an individual who has been in the habit of seeking the house of God, and the communion of his brethren of like precious faith, can never feel at home, merged as he the arguments urged by foreign teachers, and 36. Immortality, Miss C. E. Curtis. must necessarily be with a people who have no

sympathies in common with his own. Nor can he, unless he is constituted very unlike myself. be in the enjoyment of that frame of mind which the presence and union of his brethren is calculated to produce. The consequence is, that most of those who emigrate singly to new and l isolated regions, where there are no Sabbathkeepers, soon become careless, and finally abandon God's sacred requirements altogether. Our people have frequently been apprised of the necessity of organization in emigration and much has been said upon the subject, which, if it had been acted upon, might have given

us position and influence, where to secure it now is next to impossible. I have thought of the subject much, and I have been satisfied that our only chance to secure a footing any where is based upon the fact of our being first upon the ground. Then, again, in most cases it is are no trifling considerations to encourage the the rounds of the papers;" but through what necessary to go in sufficient numbers to erect a friends of Zion, and prompt exertion. The papers it has passed, except the Recorder. or society at once, or we forever fail; for society more I become acquainted with the character in what source it originated, I am unable to which is of spontaneous growth around us is, of this people, the more I am of the opinion, say. As, however, it is calculated, like covered as we have generally seen, not very apt to come that a reform among them must be wrought by kindred notices that have recently found their into our peculiar way of thinking. The eyes a gradual moving of the mass. There may be way into the public prints, to convey an erroof many are turned towards Wisconsin; and a few, now and then, sho will embrace and neous impression, and is erroneous in point of to such I would say, that I know of no country live out the truth, independently of the con- fact, I deem it proper here to make a brief citude. which I would prefer to Wisconsin if it were tempt and opposition of their countrymen; but statement, which may, possibly, through the not for the severity of its climate. Again, land I fear such cases will be somewhat rare until CENSORSHIP OF THE PRESS.—The Commercial in Wisconsin is becoming—especially in the public opinion undergoes some further modifi-Advertiser mentions a difficulty which has arisen vicinity of Sabbatarians—too high priced for cation, which is now in progress. among the ministers of the Methodist Episco- the slender means of most who want to emipal Church in New York, arising from the re- grate. To Iowa similar objections may be based upon living promises, involving the throne moval of the Rev. Mr. Hosmer, the former offered; and Minnesota is still more objection- of Omnipotence, which is a sufficient guaranty editor of the Northern Christian Advocate, able on account of its latitude and consequent for us to cast our all into the scale even if no and the appointment of the Rev. F. G. Hib-long winters. Kansas possesses all the advan- other encouragement had been given. God is bard, D. D., to that office. The Northern tages that are claimed for Wisconsin, Iowa, or not slack concerning his promises, nor is He Christian Advocate is published at Auburn; Minnesota, without the objections as to climate, more indifferent than we in regard to the honor and is under the patronage, chiefly, of five of Our winters here according to reliable authors of His name and the salvation of man, and we the annual conferences, viz., Oneida, Black Our winters here, according to reliable author- of His name and the salvation of man, and we of New York. All the plans and operations River Genesee, East Genesee, and Wyoming ity, are mild and comparatively short. The may rest in the fullest assurance that the best The General Conference, at their late session, farmers will have to fodder less than two times and opportunities will be chosen by Him nected with the Society, are under its direction; made the change, and a majority, it seems, of months, as a general thing. Many have feared to fulfill in the best manner these promises, and while Mr. Tracy, as one of the employees of

that I speak truly when I say that there is no China for the spread of Gospel truth, together Society. more healthy country on the American con- with His declaration that His word shall not tinent than Kansas. To be sure, I have not return to Him void, is enough to show what been all over the continent; still, I have been He is about to accomplish. Why He waits is in every degree of latitude, from the great not for us to inquire; but one thing we may Lakes on the North, to the Gulf of Mexico on know, that it is for the best time to come. the South: and from this slight experience. from others, I have come to the above concluthis mission: and I for one shall be happy to sion. Wood, too, is more plenty than in the welcome as many co-laborers as the hearts and generality of prairie countries. The best judges | means of our people will properly sustain. have given it as their opinion, that there is abundance of wood for all practical purposes.

But the country is rapidly filling up, and those who wish to locate any where in the Eastern portion of the Territory should come soon. This applies with peculiar force to our own people, who should locate together. would suggest, that those who wish to locate in the Territory adopt some plan immediately, to exchange views in the matter, and that they organize themselves into a company or companies, come on this Summer if possible, or late in the Fall at the farthest, and select their claims, make the necessary improvements, and still, it must be remembered, that we have, just then, if they must return for their families, do so in time to put in their Spring crops. Again. why can not our people get up an "Aid Society?" There are men among us who have capital. Let such come along, if they will, and erect factories and mills; they will find this a profitable investment. The saw-mills here charge \$12 per M. for sawing. Those having capital to invest, who are not disposed to come themselves, let them contribute to create a fund which shall be held as a loan to those who have not the means to establish themselves, unaided. But in these matters I merely suggest, leaving apt to indicate the prevailing feelings and senthe matter with those who are more conversant timents of the country; so oppression was with financial policy to perfect and fill up the roundly rebuked, and the freedom of Kansas plan. I can point one hundred men, to-morrow, to first-rate claims, handy to wood and water, in a perfectly healthy location, and all within fifteen miles of this city. Any person desiring to communicate with me will address me at Lawrence, Kansas Territory.

Yours truly. WM. PERRY

## LETTER FROM NATHAN WARDNER.

he following paragraphs are from a letter of Bro. Nathan

Much of my time since Mrs. Wardner left has been occupied in finishing off my house, a considerable part of which has been done with and though very cheap, is about as good and convenient a one as I care to live in.

Since my last I have had some further opportunities with the young man referred to, and I find the truth has made some advance. What will come of it, is yet uncertain.

Chang-Yuen (Vong-Nuyih) has recently visited home at Ningpo, a country place, and took a quantity of Gospels and Tracts to distribute. On leaving, he came and requested me to pray for him during his absence, and for said they were well received, especially the Gospels, and that several school teachers introducothers of his acquaintances to read and ex- 20. Music from Memory's Harp, Miss B. Barnhart amine, and applied to me for Gospels to supply

I preach regularly three or four times week, and occasionally oftener, as opportunities occur, and of course labor in a private way as | 26. What is True Greatness? Miss E. L. Hamilton. occasions offer. The congregations at my 'hired house." where I preach evenings, are 29. Governments, J. A. Weaver. generally good and orderly.

us any much encouragement. It is evident, however, that the people are by slow degrees 34. Political Aspect of the United States, R. E. Wood giving up idolatry. They say it is because of 35. Progress, I. B Trueman. what they know by their own experience and | 38. Soliloquy of a Sister in Kansas, Miss M. J. Bullock. observation, which convinces them that idols are powerless, and therefore it is a useless ex- 41. Congressional Chivalry and Slaveholding Insolence pense of time and money to worship them. This reform, although it may be prompted by 43. Let Friendship be True and Lasting, Miss R. A covetousness now, is nevertheless a fact not to be despised, as preparing the way for something better. It is not like some reforms in Christian countries, where there is a lowering down of the standard of appeal from reverence for God and His law to a consideration of dollars and cents, sectarian and national policy, &c., for the Chinese seem to have no higher principle than selfishness to begin with; and consequently every reform, inward or outward, is a step upward. These facts, taken in connection with the principles adopted and carried out by the Insurgents, all of which are the effect of Bible truth preached and distributed among them.

But we have a dispensation committed to us.

combined with what I have read and heard of our Board in January relative to reinforcing and assisted by Mr. Tracy. Homes were secur-

### MILTON ACADEMY.

The Second Anniversary of this Institution was held on the 2d of July, in a beautiful grove near the village of Milton, Wis. The day was very pleasant, rendered so partially by the in the company; the ages of the children rangmoderate breezes, which fan usually these western plains in the warm afternoons of summer. A large and attentive audience witnessed the exercises of the occasion. It was exceedingly gratifying to see the hard-laboring. intelligent, and enterprising inhabitants on the surrounding prairies and in the oak-openings, coming from their rich farms, their work-shops, their white cottages, and their log-houses, to unite with the students in celebrating the Anniversary of the School, and honor by their presence the cause of education.

Many of the productions of the students were well written, and presented creditably to them selves and the Institution. The moral tone of all was commendable. Nearly all evinced that their authors had aimed to acquire the great end of thorough discipline of mind by hard study and close reading, strong, clear, and in dependent thought. These school-exercises are earnestly advocated.

The Graduating Class, the first in the Academy, numbered five.

The school has, during the past year, fully equaled the expectations of its supporters Two hundred and fifteen students have been in attendance. The instruction of the Academy will be conducted, during the coming year, by Prof. A. C. Spicer and lady, assisted by Rev. M. Montague, in the department of Ancient Languages, lately a professor in Beloit College The Fall Term commences the fourth Wednes-

1. The American Indians, M. E. Hunt. 2. The Peculiar Institution, M. P. Farnham.

3. The Pleasures and Pains of the Student, Miss N. L.

5. Nothing Made in Vain, Miss L. P. Collins. 6. Life is what we make it, J. Loomer. 7. Napoleon, G. W. Case.

Friendship. Miss C. C. Soules. 9. We are Growing Old, Miss J. E. Wood. 0. Birth-day Soliloquy, Miss C. A. Pratt.

(S. E. Burdick. 1. The Sciences—Colloquy—by C. E. Curtis,

R. A. Graham.

14. Change, Miss M. E. Frink.

6. The Death of My Father, Miss M. J. Rich. 18. Science, Art and Government, M. W. Serle. 19. Reforms and Reformers, C D Burdick.

21. Perseverence, Miss S. L. Horton.

22. Regard the Stranger, Miss H. M. Macomber.

Editress, J. C. Bond.

27. The Rainbow, Miss A. E. Wemple. 28. Harmony of Nature, Miss A. M. Wemple.

30. Education, A. Z. Wemple.

31. School Teacher's Soliloquy, Miss F. H. Bond. We have no inquirers at present who give 32. Mourn for the Mourners, not for the Dead, Miss N

33. Life has a Work for All, Miss R. Pike.

36. Immortality, Miss C. E. Curtis

39. Colloguy the Colors. 40. Secret Societies, J E. Harriman.

42. The Union, B. F. Hunt.

45. Address to the Graduating Class, by the Principal

## EXPLANATION.

To the Editors of the Sabbath Recorder :-As a copy of the Recorder of the 24th inst. came into my hands this morning. I observed in its columns the following item:-

The above, I understand, has been "going columns of the Recorder, find the source whence the error emanated, and thus have the effect at least to prevent similar mistakes in future.

The News Boys' Lodging House is one of the various enterprises established by the Children's Aid Society, for the support, comfort, and salvation of the poor, miserable, disconsolate, ignorant, down-trodden, degraded, and outcast "child of unhappy fortune" in the city of this, like those of the other enterprizes conthe Conferences above named are displeased at that it might be unhealthy. To such I would so as to get the highest honor to Himself, and the Society, is appointed to superintend this the removal of Mr. Hosmer. A convention say, that you have only to come and see our confer the greatest good upon His creatures; particular branch of its operations. Every has recently been held at Syracuse to consider say, that you have only to come and see our confer the greatest good upon His creatures; particular branch of its operations. Every the matter, and after a protracted session, in beautiful clear cold springs of water, almost and what more can a Christian desire; and what more can a Christian desire a protracted session, in beautiful clear cold springs of water, almost and what more can a Christian desire; and what more can a Christian desire; and what more can a Christian desire a protracted session, in beautiful clear cold springs of water, almost and what more can a Christian desire a protracted session, in beautiful clear cold springs of water, almost and what more can a Christian desire a protracted session, in beautiful clear cold springs of water, almost and what more can a Christian desire a protracted session, in beautiful clear cold springs of water, almost and what more can a Christian desire a protracted session, in the change was made and what more can a Christian desire a protracted session are considered by the change was made and what more can a Christian desire a protracted session are considered by the change was made and what more can be considered by the change was made and what more can be considered by the change was made and what more can be considered by the change was made and what more can be considered by the change was made and what more can be considered by the change was made and what more can be considered by the change was made and what more can be considered by the change was made and what more can be considered by the change was made and what more can be considered by the change was made and what more can be considered by the change was made and what more can be considered by the change was made and what more can be considered by the change was made and what more can be considered by the change was made and what more can be considered by the change was made and what more can be considered by the change was made and what more can be considered by the change was more can be considered by the change which it was stated that the change was made upon the tops of the bluffs in many instances, what can be more encouraging; than such as happy home in the "Far West," or elsewhere, remains unsubdued."

at the instance of ministers from Baltimore and and to feel the revivifying influence of the surances. The fact that He has in His Provi- from the News-Boys' Lodging House, goes un- RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE never-failing prairie breezes, to be convinced dence opened a wide and effectual door in der the protection, and at the expense, of this

-all of which have found excellent Christian

Of the company of children referred to above

homes at the West-one or two went from the News-Boys' Lodging House, and all under the auspices of the Children's Aid Society, in charge It was with pleasure that I read of the action of Mr. Macy, Assistant Secretary, accompanied ed for several of the children through corre spondence, before they left New York: the remainder after their arrival at their destination. They were not all boys, but, as usual, about two-thirds boys, with three or four adults, and the remainder girls. In this instance, as has been the case before one entire family—consisting of husband, wife, and six children—were ing from six months old to some fourteen or sixteen years of age. This is but one of many companies of homeless, friendless children, who have gone out from time to time to their new homes, and new life, in the "better land," from the Children's Aid Society, which has been the pioneer in the experiment of company-emigration West of these miserable and neglected children of misfortune. J. P. BURDICK. OFFICE OF THE CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY, ) New York, July 30, 1856.

## THE LORD'S SUPPER.

The question introduced by Bro. Estee, last week, concerning the substitution in the Lord's Supper of materials entirely different in their nature from those used by our Saviour, is one of importance. That bread and wine were ness of the road has become so extensive that chosen because in their nature they were suited such an animal is greatly needed for the transto the occasion, cannot be doubted. What portation of freight. significance is there in water, or any kindred

element, such as makes them proper representatives of the blood of Christ? But the case is made incomparably worse, when we think of the use of some vile compound called wine, while there is not one particle more real wine in it than there is in the ink with which I write this article. It is a grief that Christians are so drowsy on this subject. The conviction is irresistible, that when Christians are indifferent to the circumstances of an ordinance, they have become in a measure indifferent to its meaning, and therefore to its worth.

Boardman, a son of the missionary whose name and memory are sacred with the Baptists of for refusing an expression of sympathy on the Maine, was recently expelled from his pastorate side of Brooks in his outrage on the Massachuand from his home, in Barnville, S. C., not for having taken any part in political affairs. not for having preached against "the peculiar in stitution," but simply because he declined to unite in a public demonstration of sympathy for the ruffian Brooks. A public meeting was recently called at that place, to express sympathy and approbation for Mr. Brooks in the shameful assault upon Mr. Sumner. Mr Boardman, having no wish to participate in the meeting, was not present; whereupon a committee was dispatched to his residence to inquire the reason. Mr. B. quietly replied that he preferred to have no part in the proceedings. Upon this, he was required to give a categorical answer to the question whether he sympathized P. Low. with Mr. Sumner and his views. To which Mr. B. answered in substance, that he wished not to be thus catechized, but if he must answer, he could do no otherwise, as an honest man, than to say, Yes. This was enough; and he was at once told that he could have twentyfour hours to leave the place! Resistance or refusal was useless, and making such arrangements as he could in that brief period, Mr. Boardman took his departure for the North.

Institution will open on Fourth-day, August 13th. The Board of Instruction includes the names of D. D. Pickett, D. E. Maxson, J. M. Allen, D. Ford, E. P. Larkin, W. C. Kenyon, making themselves visible, but nothing besides; H. C. Johns, Mrs. E. G. Ford, Mrs. A. M. Allen, Mrs. S. C. Larkin, Mrs. H. S. Maxson, Miss Julia A. Maxson, and Miss, Ida F. Sallan The following is an extract from the Circular:

pursuits, or for entering immediately upon pro- Pio Nono. fessional studies. The Teachers' Department supplies the public with at least one hundred and fifty teachers of Common Schools annually, and the Department of Elementary and Agri-"Mr. Tracy, Superintendent of the News cultural Chemistry affords the young farmer all Boys' Lodging House, in this city, has found the facilities desirable in the best agricultural looking it over, we find that the reply begins homes for about fifty boys, which he took out schools. The Department in Instrumental with an article of "T. B. B.," published about West a short time ago, and returned for an- Music is furnished with first class pianos and a vear and a half ago, and ends—we know not

The Academic Buildings consist of a large and commodious Chapel—North Hall occupied by gentlemen, under the supervision of one of his "Reply," so that we can get some idea the Professors-South Hall occupied by ladies. of their length and character, we will give under the supervision of the Preceptress; and them a candid perusal, and print them if we can Middle Hall used for boarding, and residence of Professors. By this arrangement for boarding and rooming, students are placed under the immediate care of those who watch over their morals, manners and health, with paternal soli- of general interest; and we are not fright

MERLE D'AUBIGNE AMONG THE SCOTCH. Among the delegates from foreign bodies pre- portant truths. But when long articles are desent at the late meeting of the Scotch Free voted to the discussion of individuals instead Church General Assembly, was the illustrious Merle D'Aubigne. His personal appearance is individuals of inconsistency than to illustrate thus described by the Edinburg Witness:-

"Dr. D'Aubigne is a tall commanding man. amusement, instruction, protection, elevation, of a muscular and powerful frame. His age may be sixty, or something more. He has rather an English face, notwithstanding his dark complexion, and might be taken for an English clergyman. The head is certainly not large; the forehead projecting, and a little narrow, as well as receding. The eyes are deep may wish to take part in the discussion who set in the head, under dark bushy eyebrows; are not yet familiar with all of the facts in the and the gray hair, combed back, falls thickly case, we have requested from head-quarters a over the collar. He uses a great deal of gest statement of the facts. When that is received, ture in speaking, and his whole manner is grace-

The twelfth annual report of the Ladies Home Mission at the Five Points has just been issued. Great progress has been made in the school, which during the past year has afforded instruction to 772 scholars. The average attendance for the year has been 230, and at the date of the report was 313. During the year. 17,569 garments, 922 pairs of shoes, 355 quilts. 57 other articles of bedding, 250 caps and 150 bonnets have been given to destitute persons. both adults and children. Twenty-five tons of coal have also been distributed, with consideraole quantities of food, and a few boxes of tea for the aged and infirm.

Messrs. Sheldon. Blakeman & Co., 117 Nassau street, New York, are soon to issue a volume of sermons from the pen of Rev. C. H. Spurgeon, London, with an introduction by Rev. Dr. Magoon, New York. An English writer informs us, that "during the year 1855. Mr., Spurgeon's Sunday morning sermon has been regularly published in the course of the succeeding week for one penny, or two cents. and some of them have reached as high a sale as 60.000 copies."

Newark, N. J., contains fifty-eight distinct church organizations. The population of that city approaches 60,000. There is consequently one church to each thousand inhabitants. In Trenton there are 17 churches, or one to about each 850 inhabitants. In Plainfield there are 10 churches, being one for each 500 inhabitants. The proportion in either of these Jersey towns is greater than in Brooklyn, which styles itself the "City of Churches."

John Thomas and Thomas G. White are out in a card, in the Syracuse papers, calling upon the friends of freedom to furnish a horse for the use of the Rev. J. W. Loguen, the agent of the Underground Railroad in that city. The busi-

Rev. Mr. Pinckney, colored missionary to Africa, and Miss Ball, a missionary teacher have arrived in New York from their fields of labor, having returned home for a restoration of health. Rev. J. T. Points and Miss Emma have arrived from China, also on account of ill

The ordination of Mr. R. W. Priest to the work of the Gospel ministry, and the setting apart of Mr. Priest as missionary to Central Africa, took place in the Baptist church in Montgomery, on Sunday, July 13th. He goes out as the missionary of the Alabama Associa-The Christian Watchman says: "We learn

from a reliable source, that the Rev. George D. Boardman, of Barnwell Court House, S. C. has been compelled to abandon his pastorate setts Senator." The Pacific-street M. E. Church, Brooklyn,

contributed \$500. on a recent Sunday, to enable Mr. Van Meter to convey fifty children to the West, where good homes have been provided for them under the supervision of the Ladies' Missionary Society.

The Christian Register says: "It is calculated that the clergy cost the United States six millions of dollars annually, the criminals nineteen, the lawyers thirty-five, tobacco forty, and RUM one hundred millions."

Rev. Mr. Bonner and lady, missionaries to China are to leave in a few days for Canton, in the clipper ship N. B. Palmer, Capt. Charles

The Emperor Nicholas is reported to have left a memoir of his reign, to be published five

Rome as it is .- A traveler who recently visited Rome gives a dark picture of its present condition. He says :-

I need scarcely say, that there is no gas in Rome. And sure I am, if there be a dark spot in all the universe—a place above all others ALFRED ACADEMY.—The Fall Term of this needing light of all kinds, moral, mental, and physical—it is this dark dungeon termed Rome. It has a few oil lamps, swung on cords, at most respectable distances from one another; and you see their sickly, dying gleam far above you, and after sunset Rome is plunged in darkness,

affording ample opportunity for assassinations, robberies, and evil deeds of all kinds. I know not how many companies have been formed to light Rome with gas. An attempt was made This Seminary is confidently recommended to to light in this way the Eternal City during the the public as a first class Institution. It is pontificate of Gregory XVI A Deputation provided with ten departments of Instruction, went to the Vatican, and told the Pope that having an able and experienced Instructor at they would light his capitol with gas. "Gas," the head of each, thus giving such a division of exclaimed Gregory, who had an owl-like dread labor as can alone secure the highest ability in of light of all kinds, "there shan't be gas in conducting each department. Gentlemen and Rome while I am in Rome." Gregory is not ladies can here complete an entire course of in Rome now: Pio Nono is in the Vatican; collegiate education, or be prepared for useful-but the oil lamps which lighted the Rome of ness in mechanical, agricultural, or commercial Gregory XVI. still flourish in the Rome of "T. B. B." AND "S. G. G."—We have re-

ceived a lengthy paper, headed, "Reply to T. B. Brown-No. 1." and signed "S. S. G." On where, this being only "No. 1." If Bro. Griswold will forward the remaining numbers of consistently do so. Meanwhile it may be well enough to say, that we go for free discussion, when that discussion relates to subjects ened by long articles, if they are designed and have a tendency to elucidate or enforce imof subjects, and are designed rather to convicty truths, they are in most cases distasteful to the general reader, and hurtful in their influence.

SLAVERY IN THE VIRGINIA CHURCH.—Two more communications on this subject have come to hand, one of them covering thirteen foo'scap pages. As some of our correspondents we shall lay it before our readers, and request

The Si System ; Cornelius tween N bille maki tion of hat and Beach The Ho 48, the bil uing the

Rapids in moved to for the ada his intenti cognizing souri Com for treason by a vote The Army and under wele made no part of Sales shall ment of the Assembly | until Congi were passe formity wit gress so de the Preside serve peac invasion, au ty of the c highways of

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"Reply to T.

S. S. G." On ie reply, begins ablished about we know not If Bro. Grisg numbers of get some idea we will give them if we can e it may be for free discuses to subjects are not fright

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Late received,

and request.

European News.

General Intelligence.

Proceedings in Congress last Week.

SECOND-DAY, JULY 28.

The SENATE had under consideration the

hill to amend the Diplomatic and Consular

System; also the subject of contracting with

and Beach Lake, Michigan, were passed.

ning the improvements of the Des Mons

Rapids in the Mississippi River. Mr. Dunn

moved to take up the Senate's bill, providing

for the admission of Kansas into the Union,

by a vote of 103 against 72-not two thirds.

The Army Appropriation Bill was taken up,

and under it numerous speeches on Kansas

were made, the motion being to amend, "that

no part of the military force of the United

S ales shall be employed to aid in the enforce.

Assembly convened at Shawnee Mission.

until Congress declares whether those laws

were passed by the Legislature chosen in con-

formity with the organic law; and until Con

THIRD DAY, JULY 29.

In the Senare, an appropriation was re-

used to test the practicability of the atmos-

pheric telegraph. The internal improvement

In the House, the amendments of the

propriation bill were considered. Mr. Bar-

bour's amendment, adding a disapproval of

the alledged laws of Kansas, and providing

against the employment of the Government

forces for their enforcement, and the amend-

ment'to this declaring the laws of Kansas null

dered to be engrossed, and was finally passed

by a vote of 89 to 80. Mr. Dunn made a

motion, which was agreed to, to reconsider

the vote referring to the Committee of the

Whole the bill to annul certain acrs of the

Kansas Legislature, and submitted a substi

ate for the reorganization of the Territory,

noviding against the continuance and recur-

ence of the outrages which have transpired,

inder color of the Territorial laws or other-

ise. After an unsuccessful motion to table

he bill, the substitute was agreed to, and the

bill thus amended was passed by a vote of 88

The Senate had up a proposition to add

Sper cent. to the pay of Congressmen, which

was referred to the Committee on Finance.

A long discussion arose about improvements

The House discussed the bill providing

r a settlement of the claims of officers of

he Revolution and the widows and orphans

of those who died in the service of the coun-

ry, and the bill was passed. The bill ex-

editing the issuing of patents for confirmed

and claims in California was debated, and

abled by three majority. The Fortification

ppropriation bill was taken up and discussed,

Election case Messrs. I. Washburne and

Sherman speaking for Reeder and Free Kan-

1835; Messrs. Oliver of Mo. and Savage of

Tenn. on the other side A very long state-

ment from Gov. Reeder (who is sick in Phil-

adelphia) was received and partially read,

In the Senate, the papers in the case of

gentleman. The Committee on Commerce

ste directed to report as to the expediency

be constructed of fireproof material. The

report relative to the case of Richard W.

In the House, Preston S. Brooks, of South

Carolina, appeared, was duly qualified, and

took his seat. The consideration of the Kan-

Reeder per diem and mileage.

The SENATE was not in session.

SABBATH-DAY, AUG. 2.

his was disagreed to by a voic of 60 against

bill, it was passed. The bill appropriates

\$1,583,000, including \$75 000 for Fort Rich-

mond and \$25,000 for Fort Montgomery,

Mr. Herbert made an unsuccessful effort to

introduce a reso ution au horizing the inter-

vention of the United States land and naval

forces in San Francisco affairs. The General

Appropriation bill was then discussed in

Committee of the Whole, and political

speeches were made by Messrs. Herbert,

Lumpkin, Wade, Letcher, and Ruffin.

After an ineffectual motion to table the

Equiring the fire rooms of steam vessels

SIXTH-DAY, AUG. 1.

when the House adjourned.

pending which the House adjourned.

FIFTH-DAY, JULY 31.

n the harbor of Newark, N. J.

FOURTH DAY, JULY 30.

void, were rejected. The bill was or

several of them passed.

Several days later news from Europe has been received since our last, the substance of which will be found below.

The Liverpool papers state that the difficulties which have for some time surrounded the relations between Great Britain and the United States, are in a fair way of adjustment.

Cornelius Vanderbilt to carry the mail be-In Parliament several items of minor interest tween New York and Southampton. The have transpired. A Committee of the House kills making appropriations for the construct of Lords have recommended that all executions tion of harbors at the mouths of Grand River henceforth should take place within the jail precincts, as in the United States, but no inas the bill appropriating \$200,000 for contin- or Australia.

Atlantic to the Pacific.

his intention being to offer a substitute, recognizing the Territory, restoring the Mis-

The Journal des Pays says that in political saloons in London, there is talk of the abdication of King Otho, in favor of Prince Adal- in flames almost instantly. bert of Bavaria, who, in that case, would go ment of the alledged laws of the Legislative through all the religious formalities necessary to the accomplishment of such an event.

ress so declares, that it shall be the duty of

invasion, and protect the persons and proper-A formidable insurrection had broken out in of the citizens of the Territory, on the Spain. The embroglio began by the opposition compelling Espartero and the Ministry to re- to Mrs. James Gray. unlawful search and seizure, and that the sign, and the appointment of a new Ministry, President disarm the present militia, recall composed of O'Donnell as Minister of War Il United States arms, and prevent armed Deaz, Foreign Affaires; Cantero, Finance; men from going into the Territory to disturb Rossas, Interior; L. Uzdaga, Justice; Ollado, the public peace, or enforce real or pretended Public Works. Espartero was supposed to have left Madrid, at least it was not known where he was, immediately on the new appointand the National Guards assisted the citizens Tom and Martin with facilities of escape, and bills on the calendar were considered, and

the troops, fighting ensued in the streets for twenty-four hours, with much loss on both sides. Another insurrection of Santals from famine Committee of the Whole to the Army Ap- is apprehended.

Cholera raged at Pattua.

Chinese insurrection over around Canton, but eighty cases have occurred in all, of which broken out again at Honan, and the insurgents forty six have come directly from shipboard, held most of the cities. On the whole, affairs ten from the neighboring villages, and seven. ning. He was sitting between two persons

explosion on board the steamer Empire State. St. Thomas, at the foot of Cortland street; was thrown senseless, but recovered, receiv- F Randolph. There are eight others seriously wounded, though the others were Custom House officers and ing a burn down his back to his knees. it is hoped not fatally. A passenger states captains of vessels or their families, who had Thence the lightning penetrated the floor. that shortly before the accident he was attract- come up to the city, but all were returned to The young lady received no injury. ed with two others to the vicinity of the boiler, the Marine Hospital, where the treatment by the red-hot appearance of the smoke chim- was very successful, as of the whole number ney. When the explosion took place, he es- but eight persons are reported to have died. caped by running aft; but a passenger named Palmer had a narrow escape, his throat being burnt with the steam. When the accident took The sound of the steam as it rushed through the starboard boiler, along the lower deck and up the companion-way, seemed like the roaring of many large chimneys at once. The passengers fled forward and aft and but a moment seemed to elapse before the saloon was filled with steam. Great fear was entertained that the boat would take fire, and many of those on board looked out for lifepreservers, which were to be had in ample numbers. Upon going below to ascertain the cause and extent of the disaster, it was found that

Mrs. Blakesly, wife of George Blakesly, resid- recognition. ing about two miles from this village, was bitten by a rattlesnake, and after suffering untold pain from the effects of the bite, died on the following day. The particulars of this melancholy death are as follows: On the day above mentioned. Mrs. B., with her little son, went Lieut. Barriett, of the Navy, were ordered to to the woods, about a mile distant from her be printed, with a view to do justice to that dwelling, for the purpose of gathering whortleberries, and while so engaged, was bitten on or near the ankle. She repaired at once to the house, where remedies were applied and physicians sent for immediately. Drs. Dolson and May, of this village, repaired to her home upon the instant, and gave all the skill in their power to arrest the effects of the venom. Every effort was used by them to save the un- General Walker received an overwhelming fortunate woman, but the reptile's venomous majority for President, and was inaugurated sting and effects could not be counteracted. on the 12 h ult. with imposing ceremonies contested election case was resumed. The The poison had diffused itself through the Don Firmin Ferrer, the provisional President, resolution ousting Gen. Whi field was adopt. veins; swelling and inflammation ensued, and delivered an address, resigning the reius of 110 to 92. The resolution giving the the patient died, after twenty-four hours of office, and administered the official oath to

to 113. The House also refused to give Mr. [We don't know as the life of this woman mense assemblage General Walker delivercould have been saved, but we do know that ed an inaugural address, in which the proother lives have been saved where the case gramme of his administration of the foreign looked equally desperate, by the use of olive and domestic concerns of the Republic was oil, administered internally, a spoonful at a briefly yet pointedly laid down. The country received 7,900 votes upon his re election to Taithe House, eleven House and six Senate time, until the patient feels relief; and at the was tolerably quiet. rivate bills were passed. The House then same time bathing the bitten limb with oil, or The Secretary of the Interior has recom-Annihilation of the Fortification if possible swathing it in cotton saturated, as mended to Congress the passage of a law fix. of election to Washington in advance. The Appropriation bill. After the bill had been though for a burn. We offer no guarantee ing the time within which the maps of the demendation to strike out the enacting clause. the best remedy in the

rell vs. Withelm has been decided by the the grants of land made at the present session and boys'. The amount sold in the same Supreme Court in favor of Correll, which of Congress for railroad purposes. Oher. manner in 1841 was only \$2,500,000. The ends the matter permanently, and Mr. Wil wise, that immediate steps be taken by the average earnings of females in sewing on this helm will be compelled to fork over the sum proper Department for restoring any lands to work is calculated to be about \$4 50 per of \$11,000. Our readers, (says the Easton entry and location which may have been Argus,) will remember that this case arose withdrawn for such railroads. out of the famous Peter Miller will case. Peter Miller, an old bachelor, residing in Easton, died, leaving an estate valued at week, which is an increase of 77 over the in the two cities of New Haven and Bridge about \$400 000. The only legal heir was a highest weekly motality in 1855, that being port, Conn., alone. Some one has proposed nephew living somewhere in Ohio. No one the corresponding week of the year. The to change the name of the latter city to Coachknew where this nephew lived, except Peter increase from the previous week was 115, port, on account of the prominence of this The Syracuse Journal has it from one of Correll, an old farmer, who lived on one of chiefly among children under five years of business. the company, that General Lane has actually Peter Miller's farms in Forks township. Mr. age. entered Kansas, by the lowa City route, with Correll agreed for the farm on which he The drouth in the Ohio Valley has affected been received in that city from a gentlemen a company of the lowa City route, with Correll agreed for the farm on which he company of eight hundred good substantial lived, worth \$12,000, to produce the Ohio the price of hay. The following are the in California, which states that Herbert, the

Wilhelm was at that time one of the execu-\$11,000.

ANOTHER STEAMBOAT ACCIDENT. - On Third-day, July 24th, the steamer John Jay, terference is contemplated with the usages of on Lake George, was destroyed by fire, which occurred there July 1, during which, The House passed by a vote of 117 against capital punishment in British North America causing the loss of several lives. The follow- at that place, twenty nine vessels went ashore, ing bodies had been recovered: Mrs. Belk- and three vessels off Dog Island were lost The Government of Honduras has prepared nap, of New York City; Miss Renshaw, of with all on board. Only two of the vessels a memorial to the European Powers, inviting New Orleans; Mr. Metcalf, of Cherry Valley, them to guarantee the right of transit from the New York; Mrs. Twing, of Boston, and Miss C. A. Fleet, of Brooklyn. Five in all. The The Duke of Cambridge has been appointed fire is said to have been caused by the burnsouri Compromise, and dismissing indictments Palmerston decorated with the vacant Garter. smoke pipe so as to drive the fire and smoke An explosion occurred at Cymmer Coal Mine, into the fire-room, compelling the fireman to improvement of the mouth of the Mississippi near Cardiff, and one hundred and ten men retreat to the deck for air, without giving him River, and for that of the St. Clair Flats, boxes. The sparks quickly ignited the wood- to be of great importance. The improvework over head, and the boat was enveloped ment of the St. Clair Flats, as authorized,

A DISAPPOINTMENT .- The Richmond Whig relates an exploit achieved by one Joseph A A daughter has been born to the Empress | Chadwick, mate of schooner Danville, of this city, then in dock at Richmond, who accident-The Crimea was entirely evacuated, except ally detected the presence of a slave concealed the President to use the military force to pre- that the allied ships were carrying away hewn in the chain-box of the vessel, and after procuring two men from the shore, uncovered him

"He had in his pocket \$390 68, viz: \$263 in paper, \$127 in gold, and 68 cents in change, which he said he stole from his father-in-law: but this is believed to be a fabrication, as his father-in-law alledges that he has lost no money. From the fact that the cook, a New York negro, named Lot Mundy, slept on the top of ments. The insurrection broke out in Madrid, the box, it was thought that he had furnished in erecting barricades, and being attacked by he was at once taken into custody."

### · SUMMARY.

The facts concerning Yellow Fever in the vicinity of New York, are summed up by the Hong Kong papers of May 22 report the Herald of August 2: as follows: -About

A correspondent of the Daily Times describes the routes to Kansas through the two dates for State offices :place, the passengers were startled by a loud Burlington to Mount Pleasant the railroad will soon be open; thence he prefers the route by Fairfield, Otumwa, Albia, Chariton, through the counties of Clark, Union and Adams, to Frankford in Montgomery Co., thence southerly by Sydney, the county-seat of Fremont Co., to Nebraska City. The attempt to keep the dust out of the cars of the other route is by Lowell and Keesauqua, and Central Road, by boxing in the wheels, has thence through the southernmost tier of coun proved futile, and the rigging has been taken ties, but we presume the valleys must be off. The casing was continually tearing off, deeper and the streams broader than by the and frightening into fits timid passengers. more northerly route.

the inner portion of the steam cylinder had 29, says: A destructive fire occurred in North to tear a side to pieces, and so they have been collapsed, choking the passage of the smoke-street this afternoon, destroying Jefferson abandoned. pipe, and forcing it downward through the flues Block and several tenements in the rear, and The Janesville (Wis.) Free Press states into the fire-room. The boiler had been tested at the corner of North and Clark streets; that, as Dr. Evans, of Evansville, was returnwithin two months, and then stood a pressure also, a stable. Jefferson Block was occupied ling home from that city, he met a span of Geo R Babcock, Leonardsville 2 00 The Senate passed several Harbor bills, of fifty pounds to the inch. The inspectors as a grocery and clothing store, and by several horses attached to a wagon loaded with proncluding those providing for the Harbors at authorized the engineer to run as high as thirty- families. The buildings destroyed were duce, and the owner, William Smith, dead Newark, N. J., Buffelo, Oswego, Oak Orchard, seven pounds, and at the time of the accident they were carrying only thirty-one pounds to the Livest deviced the inch.

The Harmon deviced the engineer to run as high as thirty-indicated the engineer to run as high as thirty and three others badly injured. The bodies DREADFUL DEATH FROM A RATTLESNAKE of a man, woman and five children, were BITE.—On Wednesday, afternoon of last week, taken from the ruins so defaced as to defy

eral, gives public notice that any steady, vir- 000; of negroes \$28,000,000, now \$53,000, tuous young gentleman, of 18 years and up | 000; of horses and cattle \$8,000,000, now wards, whose character is certified by respect- \$17,000,000. able parties, may receive, for the asking, a tract of 100 acres, on condition that he takes possession within eighteen months, cultivates 12 acres within the course of four years, and puts up a house twenty by eighteen feet. The district offered in market lies in the county of Hastings, Upper Canada.

The latest news from Nicaragua is that to sell their lives as dearly as possible. decant seat to Gov. Reeder was rejected—88 dreadful suffering. [Bath (N. Y.) Advocate. General Walker, in the presence of an im-

mended, it was reported, with a recom that this will always cure, but we do believe it finite location of certain railroads may be fied at the General and Local Land Offices. He suggests that the period of twelve months | by wholesale in the city of New York in 1853, IMPORTANT DECISION.—The case of Cor- be designated for that purpose, applicable to reached nearly \$20,000 000, including men's

There were 746 deaths in New York last

tee State emigrants, all intending to become heir and bring him to Mr. Wilhelm, who was latest prices in the places named: At New Congressman, has been notified by the Vigil- Bend with Delaware, Lackswanns and Western Rails not of doing business, for the past thirty years in a continuance. Their well known liberal man-

tors of Peter Miller. The heir was produc- breaking ground for the commencement of selves notorious by their attack on Charles ed, the will set aside, and Mr. Wilhelm the works by which the city of Brooklyn is to Sumner, and resigned their seats because the placed in possession of the lion's share of be supplied with water, was solemnized be- House of Representatives expressed dissatisthe estate, but then he declined giving Mr. fore a concourse of about one thousand per- faction with their conduct, have been re-Correll the farm that had been promised him. sons, among them most of the city officials and elected to the stations they had disgraced. To recover it, or its value, this suit was many prominent citizens. The Nassau Water brought by Peter M. Correll, executor of his Company is chartered by the State, with a father, (who died after the occurrences,) and capital of \$3,000,000, the city being authorthe result is a verdict in favor of Peter for ized to subscribe \$1,300,000. The water is to be introduced in two years, at the rate of 10,000,000 gallons per day.

A letter from Green Island, Straits of Belle Isle, dated July 7, speaks of a terrific storm that went ashore were named—the brig that the fund for the relief of the sufferers by Samuel Cook and the schooner Sarah Louisa. the accident on the Northern Pennsylvania Three hundred and fifty four men were living Railroad, already amounts to upward of in tents on Green Island. Only one vessel \$10,000. there had ridden out the gale in safety. The bills lately passed by Congress for the

an opportunity to close the doors of the fire- (between Lakes Huron and Erie,) are said will be a great boon to the trade of the North. Property exceeding one million of dollars in value, passes these flats daily, according to an official report, made by Colonel Graham, of the army.

The brig Anna, of Baltimore, Kimball from Aspinwall for Pedro Keys, for a cargo of guano, was struck on the 26th of June by a water spout, and capsized. The captain's son and three seamen, who were below at the and found that it was Tom, a slave belonging time, were drowned. The captain, mate and two seamen succeeded in getting on the vessel's bottom, where they remained until the long boat broke adrift from the deck and came up alongside, when they got into it, and after good works. Her Christian conversation and abiding rowing four days, landed within 120 miles of

On the Providence Railroad, on Saturday night, the freight car, containing Harnden & Co.'s crates, took fire from sparks from the engine, and in a few moments it was in a blaze. The car, with its contents, was burned. Harnden's & Co.'s trunks of valuable goods, consisting of sundry packages of silver from Jones, Ball & Poor, of this city, and many tist Church of Independence, dating his experience packages of silks, were reduced to ashes. The Express Company's loss will not fall far short of \$12,000 or \$15,000.

On the 9th ult., a little son of Mr. Samuel days. Kater, of Rosnoke Co.. was killed by light-

A Democra ic Convention was held at Syracuse, N. Y., last week, which resulted in a union of the various "shells" of that party, and the nomination of the following candi-For Governor-AMASA J. PARKER, Albany,

For Lt. Governor—JOHN VANDERBILT, Brooklyn. Canal Comm'r—JOHN L. RUSSELL, St. Lawrence. State Prison Insp'r—MATTHEW BRENNAN. N. Y. For Clerk of Appeals—H. G. WARNER, Monroe. State Electors— ADDISON GARDINER, Monroe.

The Rochester Advertiser states that the The least obstruction on or near the track-A dispatch dated Boston, Tuesday, July a stick of wood, for instance-was sufficient

Among the States where slavery is legally To the uninitiated in the great ert of selling and socially enforced, Texas appears to be Books, we would say, that we present a scheme for most rapidly progressing. The average value money making which is far better than all the gold Her Majesty's lands on the Hastings Road, of assessed land is now \$1 28; in 1852 it was in Canada, are to be thrown open to settlers. only 871c. The total value of land assessed will risk little by sending to the Publisher \$25. for An agent, appointed by the Governor-Gen- in 1852 was \$33,000 000; now it is \$58,000,-

The Burlington, Vt., Free Press, of July went, from Vermont to Kansas, dated at Osawatomie, July 1. He was seized in the foray upon that place, and his house pillaged of \$105, a serious loss to a settler. He says they are determined not to be driven off, but

The Public Ledger is the o'dest daily paper n London, having been established in the ear 1700; for several years it has only had petween five and six hundred subscribers. The London Daily Commercial List has less circulation of the kingdom,

A dispatch dated Columbia, S. C., Friday, August 1, 1856, says: Preston S Brooks Congress, and \$600 were contributed toward receipts. Surplus returned in same manuer. the fine to which he was sentenced. The vote for Keitt was also large.

The value of the ready-made garments sold

There are about 1,430 persons and \$745,000 worth of capital employed in carriage-making

The Worcester Spy says that a letter has

On Thursday, July 31st, the ceremony of Messrs. Brooks and Keitt, who made them-

Thompson's Bank Note Reporter says that the Bills of the Valley Bank, Hagerstown. Maryland, were not redeemed by the owners on Friday last, August 1st, and will not be bought by the brokers.

A dispatch dated Boston, Tuesday, July 29, says: This afternoon, Mrs. Callahan, her daughter and grandchild, residents of Cordaville, were run over and killed on the Boston and Worcester Railroad.

We learn from the Philadelphia papers,

### New York Markets-August 4, 1856.

Ashes-Pots \$6 50; Pearls 7 75. Flour and Meal-Flour, 6 00 a 6 15 for common good State, 6 15 a 6 30 for Illinois and Iowa, 6 60 8 50 for extra Genesee. Rye Flour 3 00 a 5 25 for New York, Corner of Cortlandt-st. fine and superfine. Corn Meal 3 50 for Jersey. Grain-Wheat 1 50 for old mixed Southern, 1 75

for fine to white Canadian. Rye 86c. for Northern. Oats 42 a 43c. for State, 43 a 44c. for Western. Corn, 61 a 65c. for mixed, 70 a 75c. for Southern yellow and Provisions-Pork 17 25 a 17 75 for prime, 20 (0 a

20 12 for mess. Beef 7 00 a 7 50 for country prime, 8 25 a 9 50 for country mess. Lard 121 a 13c. Butter 17 a 19c. for Ohio, 18 a 23c. for State. Cheese 6

Seeds-Rough Flaxseed 1 70 a 1 75 for 56 lbs. Tallow-11c. crsh.

DIED. In Plainfield, N J., on the 28th of July, at the reidence of her son-in-law, John D. Titsworth, Mrs. ELIZABETH DUNN, aged 68 years. The deceased was emmently a practical Christian, both in prayer and interest in the prosperity of religion, give assurance that she was ready to depart and be with Christ. Her memory is blessed.

In Westerly, R. I., on the 29th of July, 1856, Mr. онь Н. Викріск, aged 77 years. The deceased had ong been a member of the 1st Seventh day Baptist Church of Hopkinton, and d ed expressing hope that he should be saved with the people of God.

In Independence, Allegany Co., N. Y., July 20th, consumption, Lucius Wood, aged 27 years. Brother Wood made a profession of religion at the age of twelve years, and united with the Seventh-day Bap back to the age of seven years. He maintained his profession by a consistent life until death.

In We t Union, Steuben Co., N. Y., Hoxy, daughter of Seth Spicer, aged one year, eight months, and six

All payments for publications of the Society are acknowledge. edged from week to week in the Recorder. Persons sending money the receipt of which is not duly acknowledged, should

|   | 1  |             |            |                 | ••         |
|---|--|-------------|------------|-----------------|------------|
|   | F)R THE SABBATH                              | REC         | ORD        | R:              |            |
|   | P L Berry, New London, Ct                    |             |            | vol. 13         | NA 50      |
|   | David Rogers "                               | 79          | 00         | 13              |            |
|   | Clark S Rogers "                             | 2           |            | 13              |            |
|   | O Maxson "                                   | $\tilde{2}$ | 00         | 13              |            |
|   | D B Irish ".                                 |             | 00         | 13              | ~ •        |
|   | E G Beebe "                                  | ĩ           | 00         |                 |            |
|   | Charles Maxson, Westerly, R I                | 2           |            | 13              |            |
|   | Jonathan Maxson                              |             | 00         | 13              | -          |
|   | Wm Maxson "                                  | . 2         | 00         | 13              |            |
|   | B W Bentley "                                | 2           | 00         | 13              |            |
|   | Daniel Lewis, Ashaway, R I                   |             | 00         | <sup>†</sup> 13 |            |
|   | Belinda Potter                               |             | 00         | 13              |            |
|   |  |             | 00         | 13              |            |
|   | Edgar Ayars, Plainfield, N J<br>R Dunham, Jr | _           | 00         | 13              |            |
|   | Julia Wescot "                               |             | 00         | 13              |            |
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|   | E B Titsworth, for B S Brown                 |             | 00         | 11              | <b>3</b> 0 |
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|   | J F Randolph, Nev Salem. Va                  | 2           | .00        | 13              | 3 <u>£</u> |
| ı | Z Randell, Millerstown, O                    | ĩ           | 00.        | 13              |            |
| ļ | Wm C Tanner, Mt Clemens, Mic                 | h i         | 00         | 12              |            |
| ı | William Cole, Milton, Wis                    |             | 00         | 14              | 52         |
| ١ | David Snowberger, Quincy, Pa                 | ĩ           | 00         | 13              | . 6        |
| ļ | Ceo Champlin, Alfred Center                  |             | 00         |                 | 52         |
| l | Calvin Hall                                  | -           | <b>0</b> 0 | 13<br>13        |            |
| I | Joel Maxson, Little Genesee.                 |             | 00<br>00   |                 | . ••       |
| ١ | J L Thurston, Nile                           |             |            | 13              | 52         |
| l | A D C Barber, Scott                          | -           | 00         | 13              | 52         |
| ı | A D O Daiber, beom                           | 4,          | 00.        | 13              | 52         |

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New York and brie Kailroad. N and after Monday, May 19, 1856, and until fur-U ther notice, Passenger Trains will leave the pier foot of Duane st., New York, as follows:

Dunkirk Express at 6 A M. for Dunkirk. Buffalo Express at 6 A. M. for Buffald Mail at 84 A. M. for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and all intermediate stations. Pessengers by this Train will connect with Express trains for Syracuse, Cayuga, Canandaigua, Niagara Falls, and Rothester, and with the Lightning Express train on the Lake Shore Rail-road for Cincinnati, Chicago, &c.

Rockland Passenger at 3.30 P. M. (from foot of Chambers st.) via Piermont for Sufferns and intermediate stations. Way Passenger at 4 P. M. for Newburg and Mid-

dletown and intermediate stations. Night Express at 5 P. M. for Dunkirkand Buffels Emigrant at 6 P. M. for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

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Central Railroad of New Jersey,

ONNECTING at New Hampton with the Dela-Ware, Luckawauna and Western Railroad, to Scranton, Great Bend, the North and West, and at Chunk-SUMMER ARRANGEMENT, commencing June 9, 1856. Leave New York for Easton and intermediate places, from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7 30 rains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New Jersey Railroad, leaving New York from foot of Courtandt street, at 7 30 and 11 A. M., 3 and 5 P. M. Leave Plainfield for New York at 6 30 and 9 05 A. I., and 1 40 and 6 13 P. M.

JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent. Hudson River Railroad.

FROM May 19, 1856, the trains will leave Chambers st. Station as follows: Express, 6-A. M. and 5 P. M.; Mail, 9 A. M.; Through Way Train, 12 M.; Emigrant, 7 P. M. For Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M. and 1 P. M. For Sing Sing, 10.30 A. M. and 9.45 P. M. This train leaves every Friday evening at 11 P. M. held most of the cities. On the whole, affairs were not improved.

This train leaves every Friday evening at 11 P. M. the lap of a lady, and resting himself on a deaths have already resulted from the recent deaths have already resulted from pumping out an infected vessel from pumping out an infected vessel from the neighboring villages, and seventeen two persons in the door of a house, with his little hand in the door of a house, with his little hand in the lap of a lady, and resting himself on a deaths have already resulted from the recent from pumping out an infected vessel from without a perceptible scar. The young man the neighboring villages, and seventeen two persons in the door of a house, with his little hand in the door of a house, with his little hand in the door of a house, with his little hand in the door of a house, with his little hand in the lap of a lady, and resting himself on a young man. The child was killed instantly, without a perceptible scar. The young man the neighboring villages, and seventeen two persons in the door of a house, with his little hand in the door of a house, with his little hand in the door of a house, with his little hand in the door of a house, with his little hand in the door of a house, with his little hand in the lap of a lady, and resting himself on a young man. The child was killed instantly, without a perceptible scar. The young man the neighboring villages, and seventeen two persons in the door of a house, with his little hand in the door of a house, with his little hand in the door of a house, with his little hand in the lap of a lady, and resting himself on a young man. The Child was killed instantly, without a perceptible scar. The young man the laves every Friday evening at 11 P. M.

This train leaves every Friday evening at 11 P. M.

V Hull, Z Randel, C M Lewis, L P Babcock, E R Clarke, I J Ordway, H C Clarke, P L Berry, G B Clarke, I J Ordway, H C Randel, C M Lewis, L P Babcock, E R Clarke, I J Ordway, H C Randel, C M Lewis, L P Babcock, E R Clarke, I J Ord and 4.35 P. M.; and East Albany at 5, 8.50 and 11.15 A. M., and 5 P. M. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

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bona fide settlers, and as such to defend themselves in the enjoyment of their rights, as free clizens.

Congressman, nas been notined by the rights, as free clizens.

Congressman, nas been notined by the rights, as free clizens.

Congressman, nas been notined by the rights and bring him to Mr. Wilhelm, who was latest prices in the places named: At New and being him to Mr. Wilhelm, who was latest prices in the places named: At New and bring him to Mr. Wilhelm, who was latest prices in the places named: At New and bring him to Mr. Wilhelm, who was latest prices in the places named: At New and bring him to Mr. Wilhelm, who was latest prices in the places named: At New and bring him to Mr. Wilhelm, who was latest prices in the places named: At New and bring him to Mr. Wilhelm, who was latest prices in the places named: At New and bring him to Mr. Wilhelm, who was latest prices in the places named: At New and bring him to Mr. Wilhelm, who was latest prices in the places named: At New and bring him to Mr. Wilhelm, who was latest prices in the places named: At New and bring him to Mr. Wilhelm, who was latest prices in the places named: At New and bring him to Mr. Wilhelm, who was latest prices in the places named: At New and bring him to Mr. Wilhelm, who was latest prices in the places named: At New and bring him to Mr. Wilhelm, who was latest prices in the places named: At New and bring him to Mr. Wilhelm to come in the places named: At New and bring him to Mr. Wilhelm to come in the places named: At New and bring him to Mr. Wilhelm to come in the places named: At New and bring him to Mr. Wilhelm to come in the places named: At New and bring him to Mr. Wilhelm to come in the places named: At New and bring him to Mr. Wilhelm to come in the places named: At New and bring him to Mr. Wilhelm to come in the places named: At New and bring him to Mr. Wilhelm to come in the places named: At New and bring him to Mr. Wilhelm to come in the places named: At New and bring him to Mr. Wilhelm to come in the places named: At New a

their influence.

## Aliscellaneous.

The Doubting Farmer.

In the paragraphs below we give a part of the Address of Gen. H. K. Oliver, of Lawrence, Mass., before the York County Agricultural Society, in Maine, last autumn. His portraiture of the Doubting Farmer will touch a good many "under the flank," who. we fear, will rather wince and kick, than "come up to the collar" and mend their

sweltered and dried up knots, there is a business, but what he communicated freely oretty smart chance" that the cattle will to me in order to his estate or family. be well ventilated, summer and winter. To that the warmer his cattle were kept, the less food they will consume, but he don't see why it should be so, and he don't believe it. And so the old barn, shivering with ague fits, of the Editor's own practice groans and creaks and whistles in the cold blasts of winter. And so shakes the old shed that joins the old barn to the old house, and serves as a shelter for the old cart and old plow and old harrow, above which, on the old beams, roost the cold-benumbed hens 1st of May, and were then hindered by rains and the old shivering cock, with their frozen combs, keeping all beneath them in a state of unseemly nastiness. \* \* \* \*

nothing, and, of course, does nothing. Nor does he keep his grounds well cleared of (sawings from a factory,) which cost us, destumps an stones, and his stone-wall free from brush and weeds. The stumps he thinks of this was mixed with soil, and put into the will, by and by, 10t out, and the stones will hills and drills with the seeds. The main be needed to mend the walls which his father manuring is still to be given as follows: and when mending-time comes, he will get hold of them. It would be a waste of time and labor to move them twice—once to clear the field and once to mend the wall. nor so deep down where they lie, and someused to it, like eels to skinning, and so, on the same successful results. Something must be the matter, but he cannot tell what. His soil may have lost, during the long time it has been under cultivation, and of restoring the lost elements, and so bringing back the soil to its original strength, but this is all Greek to him, and he don't understand nor believe in Greek. He has never attempted root crops, though strongly advised so to do, for he thinks the experiment would be of doubtful success, and would require more labor than he is willing to expend, and more hands than he thinks he can afford.

## Husband and Wife.

Lady Fanshawe, in her Memoirs, thus reacquainted with certain secrets in her husband's affairs, which she afterwards was satisfied it was proper should not be communicated, and thus notes the lesson that the occurrence taught her:-

My husband had provided very good lodgings for us, and as soon as he could come home from the council, where he was at my arrival, he, with all expressions of joy, received me in his arms, and gave me a hunfered many thousand pounds loss for the king, has time to escape before he is himself seen. more in inquiring into spublic affairs than I thought of, and that it, being a fashionable thing, would make me more beloved of my husband, if that had been possible, than I was. When my husband if that had been possible, than I was. When my husband returned home from ever was, he went with his handful of papers into his study, for an hour or more; I follow and would soon eject the presentation of the most stupid destroys.

It is the shock, rather than exhaustion, that ment with them. It is a law of existence, shoe dishes in, how can the horse's heel shoe dishes in, how can the horse's heel destroys.

Lastly, epidemics are alike in cause. Over-man, that they who will not work shall starve. The bird of the air, the fishes of the ear, the fishes of the sea, the who will not work shall starve. The bird of the air, the fishes of the sea, the before the foot, and after a while, it results in pinch wild remains the foot, and after a while, it results in pinch life but to notify the published for the number of take his rifle, and with a torch to enter the ear, the shoet of the sar, the the habits or adopted the philosophy of some of our modern visionaries.

A forward foot shoe should be made with the habits or adopted the philosophy of some of our modern visionaries.

The world house of the most stupid destroys.

Lastly, epidemics are alike in cause. Over-man, that they who will not work shall starve. The bird of the air, the fishes of the sea, the foot, and after a while, it results in pinch into the wilderness, all have to look out for or vegetable matter, impure drinking water, unwholesome meat, decayed vegetables, unsuch the foot, and after a while, it results in not; but it is bound tighter, so that it eramps not; but it is bound tighter, so that it eramps not; but it is bound tighter, so that it eramps not; but it is bound tighter, so that it eramps not; but it is bound tighter, so that it eramps not; but it is bound tighter, so that it is a law of existence, show dishes in, how destroys.

Lastly, epidemics are

often to me, which was his custom, and was strictly true. Capt. Marcy's Expedition. full of discourse to company that was at the table. Going to bed, I asked again, and said I could not believe he loved me, if he refused to tell me all he knew; but he answered! and so, with a nail and a patch, he makes it "Thou dost not care to see me troubled." no further. do. To be sure, it is rather shaky and To which he, taking me in his arms, answered, roughly put together. The shingles have "My dearest soul, nothing upon earth can foundation of credit, whether private or pubbeen on twenty-five years, but he guesses afflict me like that; and when you asked me lic. A man should be trusted for his honesty they'll stand the sun and snow of another of my business, it was wholly out of my and fidelity, not for his money. No man year. The boards, neither clapboarded nor power to satisfy thee; for my life and fortune | should be allowed to become the incumbent battened, and yielding to the fickle influences | shall be thine, and every thought of my heart of a responsible office, where much of public of our varying rain and shine, have, for years in which the trust I am in may not be reveal- property is entrusted to his keeping, merely uncounted, swollen and shrunk, in unequal ed; but my honor is my own, which I cannot because he can procure the requisite security. degree, till at length the emaciating process preserve if I communicate the prince's affairs; The man in whose hands it would be unsafe has made them to shun all actual contact, as and pray thee with this answer rest satisfied." to trust half a million of public funds without if afraid of each other, and yawning seams So great was his reason and goodness, that security, is equally unsafe with it; for where gape wide, from eaves to underpinning, and upon consideration, it made my folly appear there is a disposition to be dishonest, means as the knot holes, not " like angels' visits, few | so vile, that from that day until the day of his | are always found by the scoundrel functionary and far between," have not retained their death, I never thought fit to ask him any to save his friends and yet rob the publication

Under the above head the American Agriculturist for June gives the following details

We have a kind of experimental plot of nearly one-fourth of an acre, upon which we have put out a large variety of seeds, roots, plants, &c., of both old and new varieties. As we did not get possession until after the and other pressing business from working it for ten days more, most things put out had a late start. We added no stable manure, and "In the matter of drainage, he knows the ground had never received but one slim coating. We procured a barrel of fine bones livered, \$3 75 per barrel. A small portion In one corner nearest to the house, we

have sunk a pine hogshead; the top of it, from which the head is removed, is even with the surface of the ground. The removed head creditors or to society. They are seldom To be sure, the plow don't go quite so easy is used as a cover, a strip of board being nailed across the top, which projects from times a stoutish rock, or a young boulder the sides far enough to prevent it from falling among them, gives the plow a hard knock and in, and at the same time answer for handles. vanks the cattle's necks with a sudden strain, The hogshead is an ordinary one in which but they don't mind it much, and in fact are crockery came packed, and which would not have held water were not the soil packed whole, he will let the stones stay awhile firmly around it, and not even then, if used longer. He plows, he plants, he reaps, he for clear water. Into this hogshead all mows, he gathers in his crops, as did his liquids from the house, from the kitchen, fathers before him, excepting that they are wash room, and chambers are poured. The not quite so heavy as they used to be, when fine materials sifted from coal-ashes also go he was a boy, and this he thinks is owing to in the same common receptacle. The coarser causes beyond his control, such as more rain, cinders are dug into a piece of heavy clayey or more sun, or more cold or more heat, or soil. The dish-water, including waste food, more something, or more nothing, than there the soap suds, urine, &c., all furnish rich ferused to be in his good old father's time. He tilizing materials. The alkaline "suds," and puts on manure, fully as much, and of the ashes, serve to keep down disagreeable same kind, and in the same manner, as was odors. Should these arise in very hot weeth done by a love line of "illustrious grader, we shall add a trifle of chloride of lime. done by a long line of "illustrious real er, we shall add a trifle of chloride of time.

er, we shall add a trifle of chloride of time.

Probably 25 cents worth will serve for the whole season.

From this tub the roots of every plant in neighbor talks about finding out what the the garden will receive an occasional dose during the entire Summer. If the liquid gets too strong by evaporation, or, by an unusual accumulation of strong liquids from the kitchen or chamber, it will be thinned by adding water from the cistern. The material is raised from the hogshead with a small bucket having a long handle nailed upon one

From experiments of a similar character, we are quite sure our garden plot will need no other application to make it as flourishing as fever. as fever. The slops, instead of Enido running from a sink spout into a sluggish drain, to breed—if not a pestilence—at least a noisome stench, are by this means all got lates her unsuccessful attempt to be made rid of conveniently and even neatly, and this alone will pay for all trouble, while our plants, trees, &c., will get at least twenty dollars worth of manuring for-northing!

We are fully prepared by both experiment and observation to strongly recommend this plan, or a similar one, to all. When we get time to erect our "home-made poudrette factory," we will describe that also.

## Sagacity of the Bear.

dred pieces of gold, saying, "I know thou me by our guide, concerning the habits of the away in six months. A fourth time it returnthat keeps my heart so well, will keep my black bear, would seem to entitle him to a ed after a sleep of eleven years, continued six fortune, which from this time I will ever put higher position in the scale of animal instinct months, then disappeared. Its fifth and last into thy hands, as God will bless me with and sagacity than that of almost any other visitation was after a period of twenty-three increase." And now I thought myself a per- quadruped. For instance, he says that be- years. It raged—as it had raged before—in fect queen, and my husband so glorious fore making his bed to lie down, the animal six months, as usual, disappeared; and since grown, that I more valued myself to be called invariably goes several hundred yards with then—this was in 1551—it has never been by his name, than born a princess; for I the wind, at a distance from his track. Should knew him very wise and very good, and his an enemy now come upon his track, he must Oriental plague breaks out in the east about ed by laziness and rascality to defeat its shortsoul doated upon me—upon which confidence approach him with the wind; and with the every ten years; the fever epidemics of comings, is that which we have placed at the I will tell you what happened :- My Lady bear's keen sense of smell, he is almost cer. London occur every ten or twelve years; the head of this article; for, as it is usually em-Rivers, a brave woman, and one that had suf- tain to be made aware of his presence, and Irish typhus epidemics have been decennial ployed, it means that a man ought to be sup- shoes are long enough for his whole feet to stand

and whom I had a great reverence for, and He also states that when pursued, the bear | Epidemic cholera remained with us fifteen himself or not. Dut so absurd a doctrine short shoes as a man does with boots of an standing thereof, as my Lady Aubigny, Lady that, instead of coming out when the smoke teen months; coming earlier and staying long or by disease brought on by idleness or scanty horses with short shoes on. Have the shoe none was at first more capable than I; that in advances to the fire, and with his fore feet this rule we may expect it again, after even a for his motto. Society does, indeed, owe a sonably, the better support it will give. the night she knew there came a post from beats upon it until it is extinguished; then shorter absence. Paris from the queen, and that she should be retreats into the cave. This he assured me Epidemics are rapid in their effects. Death or those who cannot obtain employment, but cave, instead of convex. When a horse sets the paper so as to indicate the time to which they extremely glad to hear what the queen com- he had often seen. Although these state- generally occurs after a few hours; seldom, to no one else. Whoever can take care of down his foot, if he can, it will spread a little. manded the king in order to his affairs; say ments would seem to endow bruin with some if the disease can be protracted. The great himself loses his claim on the world for assist. This arrangement was made to save the ing, if I would ask my husband privately, he thing more than mere animal instinct, and object of all modern treatment for cholera, for lance. Idleness, unthrift, or want of energy, animal from pounding a solid foot on the would tell me what he found in the packet, evince a conception of the connection between instance, is to gain time; for, if the disease furnish no reason for demanding alms; for ground. The foot of a horse has layers of and I might tell her. I, that was young and cause and effect, yet another anecdote which does not kill at once, the patient will oftener they are vices, which ought to be extirpated, springs, as it were, in it; and the shoe should

ed him; he turned hastily and said, "What sumptuous intruder; but, on the contrary, as make all those living under such conditions every man who works for it; and what is wouldst thou have, my life?" I told him I soon as he sees the light approaching, he sits more likely to be attacked than those in more, he gets it, especially in this country. Miss Bremer has gone to pass a year in

Character, and that alone, should be the

When assistants are employed by merchants, brokers and bankers, the defense of the employers in their integrity is seldom be sure, a book-reading farmer once told him, | Cheap Watering a Garden, and Manuring for Nothing | based upon any security other than their own honesty. To base confidence on bonds and in the cultivation of cucumbers, from the pecuniary securities, degrades fidelity to a mere consideration of interest, which will, of insect. Many plans have been recommended itself, in the end, produce the bad result that of getting rid of these pests; and among was sought to be avoided.

There are men in every community whose first and constant aim is to be strictly, scrupulously and conscientiously honest in all their dealings, who would as soon think of throw ing themselves into the Mississippi as of appropriating to themselves any thing but what belongs to them. The temptation of a hundred thousand dollars to such men is no more than that of a dollar. Their integrity forms a part of their nature—it has grown with their growth, and strengthened with their strength often connected with an exactness in lesser parsimony, honesty is the foundation. Such men are careful how they risk rashly their means of discharging their duties to their speculators, seldom brilliant financiers, but their word is as good as their bond, and their bond is as good as gold.

It is the duty of society to select their oublic servants from men of this class; it is nigh time that honesty should be the first requisite to public trust and public employment. There would be less difficulty in finding this attribute were a due value set generally accompanied with a modesty which renders it necessary to find it out and call it out. The men of integrity are the truly great men in every State, but this greatness is from its own nature entirely unostentatious, and even remains in obscurity. [N. O. Cour.]

One unvarying character of epidemics is hat they are all fevers. The Black Death of the fourteenth century, an aggravated form of the Oriental or Bubo plague, was a fever, deriving its name from effusions of black blood, forming spots on the arms, face, and neck. The Oriental plague, still in existence in Egypt and eastern Europe, and the sweating sickness of the fifteenth and sixteenth centu ries, were both fevers; and even the cholera of the present day, in the last or perfect stages of its development, is a fever. All the ordinary epidemics, such as typhus, scarlet fever, measles, and small-pox, are recognized

Epidemics are generally preceded by two signs. One is the influenza. The plague, cholera, etc., have all been heralded by this disease. The first attack of cholera in Eng. land was preceded by an outbreak of influenza, which resembled in the minutest particular that which ushered in the mortal sweating sickness of 1517; and the cholera of 1848 was preceded by the influenza of 1847.

Epidemics are periodical. The first appearance of the sweating sickness was in 1485. appeared. After a lapse of twenty years it broke out again, went over all its former haunts, and after six months died away. In the surest, the highest, and the noblest, of all Several anecdotes which were related to eleven years it came again, and again died known in any country whatsoever. The

hand, and I desired to know what was in it. this position until the light is removed. Thus condensed air of a crowded room gives a de- labor of some kind to be performed, if men THE AMERICAN SABBATH TRACT SOCIETY He smilingly said, "My love, I will immedi- the hunter is enabled to approach as close as posit which, if allowed to remain for a few will earnestly seek it and faithfully perform ately come to thee; pray thee go, for I am he desires without danger, and taking deadly days, forms a solid, thick, glutinous mass, it. The great enemy of persons seeking busy." When he came out the closet, I aim with his deadly rifle, poor bruin is slain. having a strong odor of animal matter. If work is pride. They need money for fuel, revived my suit; he kissed me, and talked These facts have been stated to me by three examined by the microscope it seems to their families may be almost starving, yet they of other things. At supper, I would eat different Indians, in whose veracity I have undergo a remarkable change. First of all, nothing; he, as usual, sat by me, and drank much confidence, and I have no doubt are it is converted into a vegetable growth, and this is followed by the production of multitudes of animalcules—a decisive proof that it must contain organic matter, otherwise it could not nourish organic beings This was For the punctual discharge of private obli- the result arrived at by Doctor Angus Smith, nothing, but stopped my mouth with kisses; gations, and for the due transaction of public in his beautiful experiments on the air and to indigence, has left his wife a penniless nothing, but stopped my mouth with kisses; gations, and for the due transaction of public in his beautiful experiments on the air and to indigence, has left his wife a penniless 4 pp.

so we went to bed; I cried, and he went to business and fulfillment of public trusts, there water of towns, wherein he showed how the widow, or has brought his orphaned children to be water of towns, wherein he showed how the widow, or has brought his orphaned children to be a penniless water of towns, wherein he showed how the widow, or has brought his orphaned children to be a penniless water of towns, wherein he showed how the widow, or has brought his orphaned children to be a penniless water of towns, wherein he showed how the widow, or has brought his orphaned children to be a penniless water of towns, wherein he showed how the widow, or has brought his orphaned children be a penniless water of towns, wherein he showed how the widow, or has brought his orphaned children be a penniless water of towns, wherein he showed how the widow, or has brought his orphaned children be a penniless water of towns, wherein he showed how the widow, or has brought his orphaned children be a penniless water of towns, wherein he showed how the widow, or has brought his orphaned children be a penniless water of towns, wherein he showed how the widow, or has brought his orphaned children be a penniless water of towns, wherein he showed how the water of towns, where he water of to "Now let us take a look at his barn It sleep. Next morning, early, as his custom is a too prevalent opinion that pecuniary lungs and skin gave out organic matter, to the alms house, because he would not go is not quite so good for a barn, as the house was, he called to rise, but began to discourse responsibility is the one thing needful. So which is in itself a deadly poison, producing out and seek fortune, or take fortune in is for a house—and yet it should be better. with me first, to which I made no reply; he long as a borrower is supposed to be possess. headache, sickness, disease, or epidemic, ac-The barn, at any rate, should be the best of rose, came on the other side of the bed and ed of property from which the debt may be cording to its strength. Why, if a few drops its kind, the most convenient and the most kissed me, and drew the curtains softly and collected in the last resort, or so long as a of the liquid matter, obtained by a condencomfortable. But the barn of our practical went to court. When he came home to din- man occupying an important office shall give sation of the air of a foul locality, introduced friend will answer, he thinks, just as well for ner, he presently came to me, as was usual, bonds for the right discharge of his duties, into the vein of a dog, can produce death with his cattle, as it did for the cattle of his father, and when I had him by the hand, I said, people are disposed to extend their inquiries the usual phenomena of typhus fever, what human beings who breathe it again and again, rendered fouler and less capable of sustaining life with each breath drawn!

#### Lettuce and Cucumbers.

Lettuce that is becoming old, may be made white and tender by gathering up the leaves and tying them together with a string at the top. In this way, the plant will grow in the center, and will become something like an early York cabbage in shape. As soon as the leaves have been tied up, the ground should be thoroughly hoed; and if the ground be dry, water the plants freely. You can scarcely give lettuce too much water, pro vided you hoe it frequently.

I have always experienced much difficulty rayages of the yellow bug, and a large, black others, pepper grass sown among the hills is said to be a prevention; but I have always found an ounce of cure to be worth a pound of prevention, which I administer early every morning while the plants are young, by kill ing all the bugs to be seen on them. The black bug is generally found eating the stem of the plant just above the ground, and is very destructive.

Cucumber vines, when bearing, require a great deal of water, which should be supplied at the roots, and also over the vines. When of July and August, it is almost a sure sign indefatigable Brothers Hoe, who soon exquent watering more than the cucumber, both in the luxuriant appearance of the vines, and the large quantity of fruit produced. H.E.

### Hop Growing.

A writer in the Delaware Farmer, in bringing out a series of interesting facts relative to hop growing, says, in comparing this with other crops:—

Delaware and Otsego counties will not average ton Transcript, Times and Traveler, Philaover 900 pounds of hops per acre—that \$75 | delphia Bulletin, and Cincinnati Commercial apon it, and public attention turned to it in a is a moderate estimate of the cost of cultiva- each one, and the Baltimore Sun two. proper spirit. The right material for public tion per acre, and taking one year with an employment is abundant enough, but it is other, that twelve and a half cents per pound -equal to \$100-is as much as they will average, or have for a long series of years, a profit of \$25 per acre.

\$31 25 per acre, at the highest rate of culti- given the most unbounded satisfaction. vation, viz., \$25. Thirty bushels of wheat, or one hundred of oats per acre would not be a large estimate upon land suitable for hops, and at the average prices, would afford about as large a profit as Indian corn: while with either, the risk of failure could not be greater than with hops, and the chance of obtaining a remunerating price would be in a better condition after either—and after almost any crop-than with hops; while the stubble. straw, hay, and grain, if fed to stock upon the farm, will produce a large amount of manure or available and ready capital for next year's operations upon the same field, or some less fertile or worn-out portion of the farm-instead of the "skinning" and exhausting rou tine of hop-raising; and by judiciously pursuing such a course, every farm will be constantly improving in fertility and productive ness; and after the great and astonishing It spread over England for a year, then dis- light which modern science has thrown upon agriculture, there can be no good reason assigned why it should not take its place, as professions. Nothing but the bad management of farmers can prevent this realization. Will hop-raising for a series of years tend to enrich the proprietor, or to "improve the soil and the mind" as rapidly as most other crops?

## "The World owes me a Living."

One of the cant phrases of the day, inventliving to the maimed, the aged, the imbecile, The second fault is, shoes are made coninnocent, and to that day had never in my was related to me would go to prove this recover than die, after a prolonged attack, and which properly carry their own punish- be made accordingly. If the heel of the

heard the prince had received a packet from upright on his haunches, and with his fore healthier circumstances. But of all predist No man need starve, or even suffer, except Switzerland.

the queen, and I guessed it was that in his paws covers his face and eyes, and remains in posing causes, foul air ranks as chief. The for a temporary period. There is always Publications of the American Sabbath Tract Section. will not do this or that, because "it is beneath them." We once knew a young man who started life with manifold advantages, yet who made a miserable failure, and died early in poverty, because he would not, after a first poverty, because he would not, after a most disaster, as he said, "stoop" to a subordinate position. Many a man has reduced his family week, the Seventh Day instead of the First Day. out and seek fortune, or take fortune in tarian; Counterfeit Coin. 8 pp. whatever shape she offered herself. To sit No. 8—The Sabbath Controversy; The True Issue, with folded hands and piteous face, waiting for work to come, is not the way to deserve one's living. Bread is not rained from heaven, manna-like. Those who would sucheaven, manna-like. Those who would suc- 16 pp. (In English, French, and German.)

ceed must strive. Prosperity is only won No. 11—Religious Liberty Endangered by Legisla. incalculable evil must it not produce on those by strenuous exertion; but energy and perseverance are sure to command it in the long No. 13—The Bible Sabbath. 24 pp. run; and he who says, I will have work, and tries and tries again to get it, is certain No. 15-An Appeal for the Restoration of the Bible at last to obtain it, to keep it, and even to attain a competence through it. [Phil. Ledg.

#### Fast Presses in this Country and Europe.

The New York correspondent of the New Orleans Picayune gives she following information respecting the progress of "fast" printing presses :-

"The six cylinder press shipped to Europe by the Messrs. Hoe was for Lloyd's Weekly Also, a periodical sheet, quarto, The Sabbath Vindica-Newspaper, London, and not for the Times, as has been stated. The only mammoth cyl-Stennet's "Royal Law Contended for," and J. W. inder press in Europe, except the one above, Morton's "Vindication of the True Sabbath," may be is a four cylinder, used by La Patrie, a Paris bad in a bound volume. newspaper, and has been run by them, with The tracts of the above series will be furnished to great acceptance, for several years. The those wishing them for distribution or sale, at the rate three largest presses in this country are own- of 1500 pages for one dollar. Persons desiring them ed by the Philadelphia Ledger and New York can have them forwarded by mail or otherwise, on sending their address, with a remittance, to George Sun. They are eight cylinder—the only ones B UTTER, Corresponding Secretary of the American of the kind ever constructed, and will throw Sabbath Tract Society, No. 9 Spruce-st., New York. off sixty thousand sheets an hour! The Ledger owns two of these presses and the Sun one. Seventh-day Baptist Publishing Soc.'s Publications. The latter journal has, besides, a four cylinder press, by which means, with its eight cylinder, it can strike off thirty thousand sheets an hour. The immense circulation of the Ledger, however, (the largest of any daily paper in the and vindication of the views and movements of the world,) would admit of the employment of Seventh-day Baptist Denomination. It aims to pronothing but the fastest presses that could be mote vital piety and vigorous benevolent action, at the -you cannot separate it from them. It is your vines begin to droop in the hot weather built, and hence an order was given to the same time that it urges obedience to the commend ments of God and the faith of Jesus. Its columns ere pecuniary matters, which tends to render it that they need water. I know of no plant hibited to astonished newspaperdom their which seem likely to improve the condition of society, odious to the unthinking, but of this despised that rewards the labor of good care and fre-

> to the wants and tastes of every class of readers. A United States is four: three of these are used by the New York Herald, Tribune, and Times, the Recorder shall rank among the best. and the fourth by the Boston Journal. The Herald has also in use two four cylinders, and the Times and Tribune each one. There are likewise eleven other four cylinder presses in this country, which are owned as follows:-New York Commercial Advertiser, Eveniug It is fair to assume that the hop-yards of Post. Sunday Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Bos-

> The Messrs. Hoe are also now engaged in building two other four cylinders—one for the Boston Herald, and the other for the Philadelphia Sunday Dispatch. The price graphic portrait of a Seventh-day Baptist preacher, to where produced. This leaves the producer for a four cylinder, is \$12,500; a six cylinder, \$18,000, and an eight cylinder, \$20,000. The gress, and present condition of the Seventh day Bap Now it is also fair to assume the land in former is capable of printing 10,000 impres. tist Denomination. Wood-cuts of meeting-houses will an equally high state of cultivation to estimate sions an hour, the six cylinder, 15,000, and be introduced from time to time in connection with the other crops. Corn upon such land, well the eight cylinder, 20,000. It must be a cultivated, will easily yield seventy-five bush- source of great gratification to the Messrs. rial-being for the years 1852-3-4-may be bad bound els or more per acre, and at an expense of Hoe, that from each of the journals whom for the subscription price and the cost of binding.] cultivation of not more than \$20 to \$25 per they have furnished with their fast presses. acre. At seventy-five cents per bushel- they have received the welcome assurance which it is actually worth to feed, and which that their unwearied labors have been crownit will commonly bring-it will amount to ed with the most perfect success, and that \$56 25—leaving the producer a net profit of the presses furnished have, in every instance,

How many horses, valuable horses in many the sickness of teachers, funerals, anniversaries, &c. respects, are spoiled by having defective fore. A number of pieces suitable to social and public work feet. The general defect in the forefeet is called "pinched" or contracted feet. This makes the animal tender forward, liable to fall when going down hill, and consequently

When the forward feet of a horse are defective, his usefulness on the road is very much impaired; and in fact, there is no comfort or safety in using such a horse.

mon cause is bad shoeing, with improper care of the animal. There are few good horseshoers. Not one blacksmith in fifty knows how to shoe a horse properly. How frequently do boys and apprentices, as soon as co hey can drive a nail, undertaké to set shoes, without any knowledge of the anatomy of the horse's foot, or any of that inborn philosophy which teaches a man to look at the reason of a thing. It is a shame and an outrage upon the rights of horses to have such a state of Newport. Abel Stillman. It is also a lamentable fact, that not one

man in a hundred knows when his horse is well shod. Commonly, a man leads his horse to the blacksmith's shop, lets the work be done, and then goes off with his horse, satisfied, because he has shoes on his feet.

There are two very common faults in shoe- West Edmeston. E Maxson. ing horses. One is, the shoes are too short. How can a horse travel with ease, un'ess his visitations for the last hundred and fifty years. | ported, whether he does any thing to help on the shoes? A horse suffers as much with she a kindness for me as a kinswoman; sometimes takes refuge in caves in the earth months, on its first visitation. After sixteen need only be stated in plain language to refute insufficient length. How can a horse travel in discourse, she tacitly commanded the or rocks, where the hunter often endeavors, years it broke out again, for exactly fifteen itself. The human race would soon sink to easily all day over our rough roads, with By the Seventh-day Baptist Publishing South knowledge of state affairs, and that some by making a smoke at the entrance, to force months, as before. Again—this time after the condition of the most degraded savages, shoes half an inch too short? I do not know women were very happy in a good under him out; but it not unfrequently happens only five years' absence—it came for seven or actually become extirpated by staryation. how many times I have been pained at seeing Isabel Thynne, and divers others, and yet becomes too oppressive, he very deliberately er than it had done before. According to food, if every man were to adopt this phrase as long as the foot. The longer it is, rea- \$2 00 per year, payable in advance. Subscription to food, if every man were to adopt this phrase as long as the foot. The longer it is, rea- \$2 00 per year, payable in advance. Subscription to food, if every man were to adopt this phrase as long as the foot.

publishes the following Tracts, which are for sale at its Depository, No. 9 Spruce-st., N. Y., viz: No. 1—Reasons for introducing the Sabbath of the Fourth Commandment to the consideration of the Christian Public. 28 pp.
2—Moral Nature and Scriptural Observance of the Sabbath. 52 pp.

3—Authority for the Change of the Day of the Sabbath. 28 pp. 4—The Sabbath and Lord's Day: A History of their Observance in the Christian Church. 52 pp. points in the Sabbath Controversy; A Dialogue between a Minister of the Gospel and a Sabba 4 pp.
No. 9—The Fourth Commandment: False Exposition. 4 pp.
No. 10—The True Sabbath Embraced and Observed tive Enactments. 16 pp. No. 12—Misuse of the term "Sabbath." 8 pp.

No. 14—Delaying Obedience. 4 pp.

tor. Price \$1 00 per hundred.

Sabbath, in an Address to the Baptists, from the

Seventh day Baptist General Conference. 40 pp.

The Society has also published the following works.

Defense of the Sabbath, in reply to Ward on the

Fourth Commandment. By George Carlow. Farst

printed in London, in 1724; reprinted at Storing ton; Ct., in 1802; now republished a revised

late Missionary of the Reformed Presbyterian Church

The series of fifteen tracts, together with Edward

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Published Weekly.

Terms-\$2 00 per Annum, in Advance.

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