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The Zathath Recarder.

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Sabbath.!' 8 pp.

The Scriptures seem not to undertake to set indeed what is to be the real nature of the means employed. The diversity of forms of expression and figures used, goes to show that such is the fact. If the inspired authors had of expression as to render it doubtful whether certain other events occur, such as the coming of Christ, and the end of the world. But as he says, "Two conditions are clearly set forth

That the real nature of the means employed to punish the wicked is not made the subject of revelation, as we have above stated, is seen from the following Scriptures. We will begin with Dan. 12: 2-" And many of them that sleep in the dust of the earth shall awake, some to everlasting life, and some to shame and everlasting contempt." In this place the figure of speech employed to represent the final punishment of the wicked is that of "shame and distant suggestion of destruction, but the opleading figure, and it is said to utterly consume the intense suffering of the wicked. Psalm 83: 17-" Let them be confounded and troubled forever." Great perplexity is the figure here. Mark 9: 43, 44-" And if thy hand offend thee, cut it off; it is better for thee to enter into life maimed, than having two hands to go into hell, into the fire that never shall be quenched, where their worm dieth not. and the fire is not quenched." Here two figures are employed an undying "worm," and fire that is not to be quenched. Proverbs 11: 7ishes." Disappointment at death is here represented as the punishment of the wicked. Rev. 14: 9. 10—"And the third angel followed worship the beast and his image, and receive his mark in his forehead, or in his hand, the penalty for sin. same shall drink of the wine of the wrath of This is another form. Rev. 19:3—Ascending

smoke, is another figure. Luke 13: 25-

stand without, and to knock at the door, say-

ing, Lord, Lord, open unto us." The exclusion

from the presence of the blest, or shut out of

heaven, is the figure here. Matt. 22: 13-

darkness; there shall be weeping and gnashing

of teeth." Being cast into outer darkness is

soul is another; trial by fire another; gnaw-

other; being turned into hell another. We might go on and consume all of our space in multiplying quotations; but these are sins shall suffer some, and then die." "In the sufficient for our present purpose. With this day that thou eatest thereof, thou shalt begin say whether one or all of these constitute the you shall get through." final punishment of the wicked? The very fact that we have this great variety of forms of expression, is proof positive, or at least the next thing to it, that the Scriptures have not undertaken to affirm any thing definitely on this point: so that if I do find the word death or the wicked, it no more proves that that is the Christian paths. particular and exclusive mode of punishing the wicked, than the word shame, or banished.

I have now before me goes through with a danger. Instead of gathering manna every be as deeply contaminated as "northern higcrossing his own track. At one time, they store up what we gathered in past years. This proaches "the South" again, I hope that he sible to explain them in a way to exclude the Christ, and eclipses His light. Now, whatever tendency, either to settle the question of slavery, idea of suffering from the penalty; it is then takes of our eye from Christ, even if it be an or prevent licentiousness; and as he is friendly

lose sight of the admitted fact, and glide off to us. There can never be gained an experi- ed in the Recorder, perhaps he can give it. America was then a wilderness. Europe was hold. He had always seemed too well satisfied into an attempt to show that literal death is ence so rich as to justify us a moment in trust- All of Mr. G.'s labor to find a parallel to his yet, burdened with tyranny and superstition. with his own state to be affected by the offer the penalty.

and guarded writers that I have seen. D. P. have "a plain statement;" indeed, he puts in the qualifying term "very plain;" so you are to have it just as he means to be understood. "very plain." "All the plain literal state- not experience, it is Christ, that saves us. undertaken to say how, or in what form, the ments of the Holy Scriptures are in favor of punishment of the wicked should be inflicted, the doctrine of destruction or death, as the they would not have employed so many forms penalty for sin; all the figures, when properly examined, are found to teach the same doctrine." Would it be just not to interpret the the means employed is to be one thing or an language strictly, after the admonition, that other. What is true of the means, in this re- the summing up was to be "A VERY PLAIN spect, is also true of the time. We are told statement?" Certainly not. He must be comthat the wicked shall receive their doom when petent to state clearly his own views Now, et us turn back to page 16th. In speaking of the death threatened on Adam (Gen. 2: 17 to the particular time, the Bible says nothing. in the threatened penalty—dying thou shalt die-a state of mortality, ending in death.' Now, if the writer is correct here, he is not correct above in his "very plain statement." But here are two conditions, one in life, "a state of mortality." Then mortality ends, and death occurs, which is his second condition.

But let us take another passage of the author. Page 122, speaking of Rev. 14: 7-13. he says. "I do not deny that pain and torment will be connected with the final doom of these unhappy victims of beast-worship." Mr. Hall admits, here, that death or destruction, is not everlasting con tempt." There is not the most | the penalty, but that "pain and torment" enter into it, and form a part of it. On this admission, all that I have said on the various posite, which we shall consider hereafter. Psalm forms of expression above, is allowable. If 73: 19-" How are they brought into desola- Mr. Hall is correct here, the first statement is tion, as in a moment! They are utterly con- not true; here the penalty consists in part of sumed with terror." Here "terror" is the suffering, according to his own showing. Mr. them, which evidently is designed to represent the integer of the mixture of the admits the principle for which I contend, which is, that the word death, when applied to the final punishment of the wicked, is used figuratively to represent suffering, or, to use his own language, "pain and torment." The only difference between us. on this point, then, would seem to be, that he thinks the punishment will end in death. and I do not. (I use the word here literally.) Why do our brethren ridicule us (as this author and other authors do) for understanding "death" to represent a state of suffering? They so use it. I know they do not like to admit this, and never do, only when "When a wicked man dieth, his expectations they are compelled to do so: but they are unshall perish; and the hope of unjust men per- able to dispose of a certain class of Scriptures otherwise, with all their ingenuity to dispose on as though no such admissions had been made, and tell you that all the plain, literal them with a loud voice, saying, If any man statements of the Holy Scriptures, are in favor of the doctrine of death or destruction as the

But before I dismiss this author, let me say farther, that if "pain and misery" do consti-God, which is poured out without mixture into tute a part of the penalty, then all the "plain the cup of his indignation." Here drinking of and literal statements of the Scriptures are" the wine of the wrath of God is the figure. Nor "in favor of death or destruction as the is, that it constitutes a part of the penalty. This makes death a very insignificant part of the penalty, because, for the least offense, "When once the master of the house has risen | the penalty is death. Death, then, is the least p up, and has shut to the door, and ye begin to degree of the penalty; consequently, all the misery." This makes death quite unimportant, space by quoting at length. "Tribulation and ted; which is, that the word death, when apanguish," is one form of expression; losing the plied to the penalty of the law for final pun- fore types were so extensively set as to make ishment, is used to represent "pain or misery." such a stamp indelible. We ever expect to Our brethren in this admit the doctrine that meet and repel such indignities with that scorn ing the tongue for pain another; murmuring they so often ridicule. Mr. Hall is very gifted and contempt which they merit, notwithstandanother; being confounded another; not saved in "reading the dectrine of painless orthodox ing they come from an "underground-rail-road," another; weeping and gnashing of teeth an- into the text." He will not complain if we follow his example, and so you have the following reading, "The wages of sin is in part suffering, and the rest death." "The soul that Br

ADVANCED CHRISTIANS.

All stages of life have their peculiar hazards.

There is the danger among advanced Christians, of relying too much on past experiences,

Now, that my statement is correct, I will give dwelling much upon his experience, instead of he asserts that that form of expression is used societies were as yet unknown. Communication you an instance from one of the most cautious thinking and talking much of Christ, it is a bad by both sacred and profane writers, and flatters tion with distant lands was irregular and at Hall, in his work entitled, "Man not Immor- there saw wonderful things, and yet he does warm," yet in all his gleanings from "Strand," telligence was only to be gleaned here and there forth any particular form of punishment, nor tal," page 125, says, "Let me make a plain not even mention the fact until years after and a string of other authors, nothing compares by one in quest of it; for religious newspapers and with the "great hot bed" he presents. Its there were none. Yet in his secret prayers and with the "great hot bed" he presents. Its

For the Sabbath Recorder. LETTER FROM WM. F. RANDOLPH.

Unpleasant as is the duty, we are called calling with credit to themselves, honor to the cause and its author, our friend S. S. G. seems

We now notice, in his essay of Dec. 18th, extensive evils;" and then quotes "Isaiah. Moses, and the Almighty himself," in justification, thus teaching to the world that these high and sacred characters are the perpetrators of | Church maintained that "morally the two col-

"many extensive evils." tion." he says. "It might have been well to laboring much to lead the readers of the paper now to believe that when he proclaimed that would come with a small degree of credit to the anthor. What school-boy does not know, divided? Hence it is plain, that the sentence itself forbids such an interpretation, as do the circumstances under which it was written, as well as the general tenor of the article in which of passages that lie in their way; and then go darkey"—no. but to Thomas B. Bond, the that the writer evidently aims to cast the dye following extracts: "Not all the sad effects of slavery fall on the slave; perhaps its effects upon the master are more ruinous than upon his slave." "Blighting as is the curse of slave-Verse 11th says that they shall "have no rest." penalty for sin." The most you can say of it ry on the black man, it is tenfold greater on the white." "Outside of slavedom. where is the man who would have used the language of Thomas B. Bond?" "Slaveholders are the last persons to cry out against amalgamation. punishment above the least degree is "pain or when the whole South is one great hot-bed of adultery, fornication, and rape." Who can comparatively speaking. But let me ask one read these clauses and believe for a moment question here: Why is the least part of the that the writer did not mean to stigmatize the penalty so often used to represent the whole? white population, Bro. Bond surely not except- to harrow up a substance where scarce a shadow Such is a very unnatural course. But when it ed? After "Esau" of old had made a bad exists, the denomination, as a whole, would and take him away, and cast him into outer is said that pain enters into the penalty, it is bargain, "he could find no place of" amend-harmonize in view and effort on the subject of admitted that when the word death is used to ment, "though he sought it carefully," for slavery. All regret its evils; none desire its represent the penalty for sin, it includes that, "his birth-right" was gone, and he could not extension; all are ready to labor in a proper and is therefore used figuratively. In this the recall it. If Mr. G. did not wish to disgrace manner for final emancipation. the figure in this passage. I will not take up principle for which we contend is fully admit- whites of the South, Virginia brethren in par-

self-dignified character, that claims similarity with "Isaiah, Moses, and the Almighty him-Bro. G. affects to make light of the blush produced by reading his productions. He may be assured, that his language is rather unusual variety of form, who will take it upon him to to die, and after nine hundred and thirty years in the common circles of well-bred sons of the horrence of the practices, their feelings are shocked at the recital of such vulgarisms from "a minister's pen." whether in the presence of the opposite sex or not. As Mr. G. professes The young have their dangers, the middle-aged to be a teacher of religion, I take it for grant- tary place on the banks of Hudson's River, at theirs, and the old theirs. We speak oftener ed, that he accepts the Bible as true. If so, of the hazards of the young—of young disciples he should have known, when he was charging on divine things, and secret converse with God; -not often enough, perhaps, of the hazards of the crimes of "adultery, fornication, and rape," destroyed used to represent the punishment of the old—of disciples who have walked long in upon the "whole South," without evidence, suspect his own acts. We read, Rom. 2d, tion used to turn much on the advancement of or of all?" as evidences of discipleship. These have their art, that judgest, for wherein thou judgest and things that God would accomplish for his or any other of the forms of expression, proves that the punishment is to be in that particular may be fitting and desirable at times to recur judgest doest the same things." These are included that the punishment is to be in that particular may be fitting and desirable at times to recur judgest doest the same things." These are included that church in the latter days. I had great long-it means me!" "Why. read form. Sometimes the question of punishment to past joys, the sweet fellowships of past years, truths known to common Bible readers, whether in the world; and my secret prayer used to be, does it say?" is introduced to affirm one thing in relation to and to derive consolation from their remem- "a minister" has learned them or not Is Mr. in great part, taken up in praying for it. If I it, and sometimes another; at one time, the brance. Such a recurrence to past experiences G. in trouble? It is the legitimate fruit of his heard the least hint of anything that happened, certainty; at another, intensity of suffering; for comfort, while the soul is traveling on in own doings; he has assailed without provoca- in any part of the world, that appeared, in certainty; at another, intensity of suncting; for comfort, while the soul is traveling on in own doings; he has assailed without provoted some respect or other, to have a favorable as then turned to me and said, at another, duration; at another, the object temporary gloom, may be legitimate, but when tion. After endurance and delay, we wrote some respect or other, to have a favorable as then turned to me and said, lost; at another time, to lay the foundation for we begin to make our past experience our de- before, exercising forbearance. While the pect on the interest of Christ's kingdom, my expostulation; at another, exhortation, &c., pendence, it becomes a snare to us and a stone proverb is true, that "a word to the wise is soul eagerly catched at it; and it would much ostulation; at another, exhortation, &c., pendence, it becomes a snare to us and a stone proverb is true, that "a word to the wise is animate and refresh me. I used to be eager to which Basil, of Cæsarea, made when the Embero is such a variety of forms, of stumbling. It is not to be used as a couch sufficient," we are called to meet the opposite read public news-letters, mainly for that end. &c. Where there is such a variety of forms, of stumbling. It is not to be used as a couch sufficient," we are called to meet the opposite read public news-letters, mainly for that end; fore. I am satisfied. You have told me the peror Valens sent by his prefect endeavoring to see if I could not find some news favorable to see if I could not find some news favorable. the exclusive form of punishment, or indeed THE us, and to stimulate us to fresh endeavors. ern brethren may have been reared in a degree When we go back to what we have felt of the amongst a colored population, they may not be to the interest of religion in the world. Our brethren on the other side show by their Divine love, and rest upon that, instead of going void of chastity and virtue, and they hold that own writings, that they find difficulty on this forward to sound the fathomless depths of the they are not entirely responsible for the institu-

struction. At another, they make it to consist peculiarly to older Christians. It is not till nor feelings in that region worthy of regard.

ing to it; and hence, when you see a Christian previous language proves abortive. Although Missions were hardly thought of Benevolent of a Saviour from sin. He was now in a difsign. Paul was taken up into heaven, and himself that he has found something "quite long intervals. Religious and missionary innot even mention the fact until years after and a string of other authors, nothing compares by one in quest of it; for religious newspapers a dangerous one for a Christian, and even Paul equal is not found; thus leaving it conclusive, in his solitary walks the youthful Edwards gave could not bear it, without the thorn in the that "a minister's sweeping declarations are himself to meditation on the progress of Christ's flesh to keep him from self-exaltation. It is defamatory and untrue"-standing solitary, kingdom, and he scanned every item of intelli a stain without a precedent, showing clearly gence from any part of the world, to catch at

blind insinuations, speaking of something "elicit- hibition this of the fervent Christian in every ed." Does he mean to intimate by this, that age; a fitting example for the young Christian Virginia brethren are advocating slavery? If of this age—when events are rapidly converghe does, (and I am not able to interpret it in ing towards the fulfillment of prophecy. and again to notice the writings of S. S. G. It is any other light, it is unkind, doing us great injust the intelligence of the Redeemer's triumphs truly said, that "consistency is a jewel." While tice. We have not been called upon to speak spreads on the wings of the wind. some professed teachers of religion pursue their on that subject. What we have said has been to meet the implications of ill-timed pieces from gratuitous writers, who doubtless wrote more to be heard than to fill a just call. The parto persist in an opposite course. The denomi- ticulars with regard to our connection with nation was made to "weep over" his impru- slavery (if connection it is) were known, disdence some time ago, as noticed in my former cussed, and judged of last May, by the proper umpire. Had we since been interrogated in respect of our holdings on the question of slavery, from a proper source, a response would that he admits that "the heated fanatical doubtless have been given But no such inquicourse of northern abolitionists runs to many ries have been made. Yet, in what has been said, anti-slavery practice and sentiments are quite legible, as will be seen by the following quotations. In the Recorder, June 26th, we learn that the delegate from the Lost Creek ored persons were considered and treated by In remarking about his "sweeping declara- the brother as free persons, so far as it could be done where law forbids emancipation." July 3d, we read, "The two colored persons

have added, that there were exceptions;" and are held by the heirs of a deceased brother, the then turns and denies the import of the lan- estate being responsible for their support." guage, and afterwards labors extensively to Aug. 21st, "The colored persons are held as H. will find it necessary to make another "very justify its use. He then attempts to evade the objects of charity, and not as property; the humiliating force of these presentations, by bills, support, and behavior, and intend to carry out the will, and try to make the colored persons comfortable while they remain with the whole South was one great hot-bed of them. They cannot set them free and let adultery, fornication, and rape," he only meant them remain in Virginia, without subjecting slaves, slave laws, and marriages. Could such them to the difficulty of being sold for their a qualification possibly be edged in now, it support. If the colored persons are willing to ward and give bond, with approved security. that he will take them to a Free State, and that "the whole" includes all, total, full, not give them their freedom, and see that they are provided for through life as they are here, the holders will let the colored persons go, and will years. My office was at the end of the route, only said, "I will submit myself to God: and bear their expenses." We read further in the and here the old man was to wait for one hour, if I have spoken anything against the Gospel same paper, "None would rejoice more at the at every trip, and return. We were strangers, application of the remedy, than the Lost Creek and his home was in another place at some disit stands. It was a personal-reply, not to "a Church, and the heirs of Dea. Bond." Oct. tance. But his guileless and straight-forward fined in Newgate three days, he was executed. 23d, Thomas B. Bond "is not heard to resent deportment interested me, and desiring to know master, as Bro. G. is pleased to have it. In in any form, nor advocate slavery, farther than more of his character, one day I entered into to his friends and fellow-prisoners in Newgate, To discharge his duty towards the colored peo conversation with him. He appeared well, on the text—"Why art thou cast down, O my ple entailed to his charge." S. D. Davis says, and exhibited a good degree of acquaintance deeper upon the whites than the blacks, even Oct. 30th. "Having been from my youth taught with the churches, ministers, and religious conto a tenfold degree, as is clearly shown by the to abnor the evils of war and clavary. I have cerns of that part of the country. At length sion, fear that he should dishonor religion in read with a degree of interest a number of articles on these subjects in the Sabbath Recorder, to which he replied in the negative. I asked short time before he went to the place of ex-

> others. without inquiry. I close with a word to brethren generally, ling always believed in it. Having had many personal interviews recently. ionrneying North as well as South, I am couvinced, that were it not for a few, who keep up excitement and disquietude by endeavoring

quotations, the reading public will readily see,

the fact, repeatedly told to him, as well as

ARE THERE TIDINGS?

from New England to the city of New York a young minister, who afterwards became the great theologian and revivalist of New England Jonathau Edwards. After preaching here to a small congregation of English Presbyterians, then the only one in the city, he declined their call on account of the smallness of the society and the little prospect of success. But though the name and the fame of Jonathan Edwards are not identified with this metropolis, he has left in his diary some precious traces of his spirit and his labors here. He thus records his longing for Christ's kingdom:

"I very frequently used to retire into a solia friend and I walked there together, to con- thieves and murderers and notorious sinners are advice, was kindly received by his friends. and upon the whole south, without evidence, verse on the things of God, and our conversa- desperately wicked? Does it say this of a few, was married to a respectable gentleman in New-"Thou art inexcusable, O man, whosoever thou Christ's kingdom in the world, and the glorious "The histories of the past advancement of

Christ's kingdom have been sweet to me. When of the good seed which had fallen in so kindly all others obeyed the Emperor, dared to wish I have read histories of past ages, the pleas a soil, did not spring up "forthwith." It was to have any other religion than that of his masvery point. Neither one of five authors that Divine love yet unknown to us, we are in great tions or evils of slavery, and perhaps may not I have read histories of past ages, the pleasstatement and defense of his views, without day afresh, we avoid labor by attempting to otry" represents. Before Bro. G. thus re-

admitted. After making a little defense, they experience of Divine love itself, becomes a snare to amalgamation, when an explanation is need-prospect of the coming of Christ's kingdom. could never get the chains of the gospel to that "Bro. R." has no ground to "retract." anything that looked favorably toward the ob-Bro. G. closes his essay by putting out some ject he held most dear, A characteristic ex. I soon observed that he had returned, and was

ONE BY ONE. One by one the sands are flowing, One by one the moments fall: Some are coming, some are going, Do not strive to grasp them all. One by one thy duties wait thee. Let thy whole strength go to each; Let no future dreams elate thee, Learn thou first what these can teach One by one (bright gifts from heaven) Joys are sent thee here below; Take them readily when given Ready, too, to let them go One by one thy griefs shall meet thee, Do not fear an armed band; One will fade as others greet thee, Shadows passing through the land. Do not look at life's long sorrow: See how small each moment's pain; God will help thee for to-morrow,

Every day begin again Every hour that fleets so slowly, Has its task to do or bear: Luminous the crown and holy, If thou set each gem with care. Do not linger with regretting Or for passion hours despond; Look too eagerly beyond. Hours are golden links, God's token, Reaching heaven; but one by one

Take them, lest the chain be broken Ere the pilgrimage be done.

A LITTLE CHILD AT SEVENTY. I once had charge of a country post-office. A new mail route was established, and the contract was given to an old man of about seventy death should not be pronounced upon him, he

and as docile as a little child. "You believe the Bible?"

tell you that you did not believe it?" He would certainly say he was mistaken. He had always thought well of religion and been particular in observing the Sabbath and Peters?" To which Mr. Peters replied, "I attending public worship. Yet there was something strange and mysterious in it, which he do your worst." As he was about to die. he could not get within his grasp. He supposed gave a piece of gold to a friend, and requested the difficulty was in himself, and not in God's him to carry it to his daughter, as a token of dealings; but what it was, he could not com- love from her dying father, and to let her know

nerately wicked?"

"But do you believe it means your heart?" "Whose heart, then, do you think it refers

"Why, those of bad men, and notorious sin-

"What !" said the old man, in unfeigned as-

tonishment. "What! me? You don't think England with her husband, and after she he-

amined the passage which I showed him. He for some years before the death of her husband read it again, and considered for a moment; and she survived him several years in extreme

"Well, it does! If this is true. I have thought too well of myself, haven't I? I

antest thing in all my reading has been to read two years before the vital change became evi- ter. Basil replied, that he had nothing to be Such was the spirit of this saintly man, in and exemplary morals, but one with whom they was vain to threaten such a man but it

ferent frame, and earnestly seeking after the neglected boon.

Among the inquiring, soon after this, the old man's grand daughter was pointed out to me I resolved to visit here and did so: I recognized in the grand-father my old post-office acquaintance, and he on his part seemed pecuiarly glad to see me. But desiring to converse with the child by herself. I contrived to get him out of the way, after a little while, for that purpose. While thus engaged, however, attending to the conversation. I concluded to go on; but it was not long before, looking around. I saw him in tears! I turned my attention to him and found his mind prepared to look to the Saviour, needing only that some man should guide him." On taking an upportunity to inquire of his wife how long the present state of his feelings had been coming on, she referred it at once, as if it had been a matter of familiar conversation between them. to an occurrence about two years before. ... "At that time," she said, "he engaged for a time in a mail contract between R-and Band on the very first trip fell into a conversation at the latter place, which proved the commencement of a change in his whole view of religion and of his own character, progressing steadily to the present time. I never heard of him again, but I believe his child-like spirit is sitting at the feet of Jesus, in His presence above—for of such is the kingdom of hea-Evangelist.

A NEW ENGLAND MARTYR.

In his Annals of the American Pulpit, the Rev. Dr. Sprague records the remarkable career of the Rev. Hugh Peters, who came to this country in 1655, and was settled over the First Church in Salem, Mass. He went back to England as an agent for the colonies, and there he became implicated in the political troubles of the times.

Mr Peters was suspected of having been deeply concerned in the King's death; and it was even alledged that he was one of the persons in mask upon the scaffold, when his Majesty was beheaded. He was accordingly apprehended and committed to the Tower, and on the 13th of October, 1660, was brought to the bar, and indicted for high treason. He did little more in his own defense than protest his innocence; and when asked why sentence of of Christ, I am heartily sorry for it." The sentence was then passed; and, after being con-

soul?" &c. In the early part of his imprisonment, he had suffered not a little from depres purporting to be the productions of S. S. Gris- him how it happened that a man so well in- ecution, his mind became perfectly composed. wold, which have strengthened me in my anti- structed and so well disposed, in respect to re- and he said with great checrfulness, "I thank war and anti-slavery principles." By these ligion, could live seventy years without embrac- God, now I can die. I can look death in the ing it. He frankly confessed that he could not face and not be afraid." When the fatal hourthat Bro. G. does us injustice by intimating tell the reason. He had often wished for an arrived, he was carried on a sledge from Newthat we advocate slavery, when the reverse is experimental acquaintance with religion, but gate to Charing-cross—the place of execution: unaccountably to himself, had never felt its and was made first to witness the execution of power, although he considered himself as hav- Mr. Cook, the former Solicitor General who also suffered as a regicide. A person now Said I, "Would you like to know the rea- came to him, and called upon him, in a tone of great severity, to repent of the agency he had had in the death of the King; but he replied. "Well, I will tell you." He sat down with "Friend, you do not well to trample upon the his eyes fastened on me, as eagerly interested feelings of a dying man. You are greatly mistaken. I had nothing to do with the death of the King," When Mr. Cook was cut down and brought to be quartered, the hangman was "What would you think if any one should commanded to bring Mr. Peters near that he might witness the spectacle. As the hangman approached him, rubbing his bloody hands together, he said, "How do you like this, Mr. thank God, I am not terrified at it you may that "his heart was as full of comfort as it "Do you believe the Bible when it says that could be, and that before that piece should the heart is deceifful above all things, and descome into her hands, he should be with God in glory." He went off with a smile mon his countenance, and the language of triumph upon his lips. He suffered October 16, 1660, aged sixty-one years; and his head was set upon a pole on London bridge.

Mr. Peters, during his imprisonment wrote certain papers containing advice to his daughter, which were afterwards published under the title-"A dying father's last legacy to an only "Well, such as thieves, liars, murderers, and child." This daughter was born before Mr. Peters left America. After her father's execu-"Does the Bible say that the hearts of tion, she came to America, according to his nort. Rhode Island, by the name of Barker. She seems subsequently to have removed to came a widow, had influence enough to recover "Why, read for yourself; here it is; what from the Crown her father's foreign possessions. which had illegally been confiscated, Mrs. He put on his spectacles and deliberately ex- Peters had been afflicted with mental alienation poverty.

A Worthy Confessor.—It was a fine reply Such was the child-like susceptibility and edged Arians into the fellowship of the church sincerity of this old man's heart. But the fruit The prefect demanded whether he alone, when

dent, and before that time I had lost sight of afraid of; possession, of which men might de when I have expected in my readings to come him, in the changes of life. Then it happened prive him, he had none, except his few hooks crossing his own track. At one time, they store up what we gathered in past years. This make the penalty to consist in death, or de-danger of relying on past experiences, attaches make the penalty to consist in death, or de-danger of relying on past experiences, attaches make the penalty to consist in death, or de-danger of relying on past experiences, attaches will try to know that there is neither character will try to know that there is neither character will try to know that there is neither character will try to know that there is neither character will try to know that there is neither character will try to know that there is neither character and has been and his close. And my mind has been a solid to the prosecular to the prosecular try to know that there is neither character will try to know that there is neither character and has been and his close. And my mind has been a solid to the prosecular try to know that there is neither character and has been and his close. And my mind has been and his close to the prosecular try to know that there is neither character and has been and his close to the prosecular try to know that there is neither character and has been and his close to the prosecular try to know that there is neither character and has been and his close to the prosecular try to know that there is neither character and has been and his close try to know that there is neither character and has been and has b been much entertained and delighted with the of the officers of the church there said to me, If torture was threatened, his feeble body would partly in suffering, and partly in death. This we have journeyed on in the Divine life, that a color, I remark, that I do not suppose that light is the result of successity, rather than oversight, we gain any experience, and it is not till then late to the future glorious advancement of successity, rather than oversight. is the result of necessity, rather than oversight. We gain any experience, and it is not till then color, I remark, that I do not suppose that ingut late to the future glorious advancement of expected interview that day. It was with an would only bring him nearer to God after the color, I remark, that I do not suppose that ingut late to the future glorious advancement of expected interview that day. It was with an imparted by me on that subject would have any limit of the most settle the question of slevery. Christ's kingdom upon earth."

The Sabbath Recorder.

New York, January 15, 1857.

T E BABCOUK,
J M. ALLEN,
LUCIUS CRANDALL,
W. C. WHITFORD,
W. C. KENYON. GEO. R. WHEELER,

British Correspondent—JAMES A. BEGG

We are too much detached from one another we live too far apart.: our intercourse is too limited. (We are speaking of ministers.) We need one another's counsel, under the numberless exigencies incident to our calling. Our experience is peculiar; it differs, in some important respects, from that of Christians in general. Common Christians cannot sympa thize with a minister, under the trials which grow out of his office: they have no trials like them; only a brother minister can understand them. It discourages one, it crushes his spirit. remedy?

We call to mind the days of our childhood when it was the custom for ministers of the same faith to visit each other frequently. They lived near one another; each kept his own horse, and a short ride sufficed to accomplish the object. A radiant smile lighted up the pastor's countenance, when one of his ministering brethren called on him. The pastor's wife, also, shared in the satisfaction, well pleased to extend hospitality to those who would soothe her husband's cares. The study was the place of conference, and there they talked (perhaps prayed) together. What they said, we know not. How they encouraged one another, and what mutual experience was disclosed, it was not our privilege to hear. But it always seemed to us that those were holy interviews, bringing down something of heaven to earth.

But we, poor Seventh-day Baptist ministers, live many long miles apart—hundreds of miles apart. Few of us can afford to keep conveyances of our own, and railroad traveling is too expensive for our stinted salaries. We seldom see one another. We know nothing about each other's pastoral trials. Each bears his burden is toiling, he gets along with it the best way he can. Once a year we come together in our Associations. Missionary Meetings, and the like; but though such opportunities are refreshing, they do not serve to make us spiritually, experimentally, and fraternally acquainted. A ministerial conference, holding its sessions frequently, and conducted in a right manner, would better promote the object; but nothing can completely meet the exigency but the fraternal visit. We need to see one another at our respective homes, and to talk with one another in a familiar, conversational way.

The visit has this advantage above all conventional gatherings: that it realizes, more completely, the which is indicated by the word congeniality, without which we look in vain for the fulfillment of the proverb, "Iron sharpeneth iron; so a man sharpeneth the countenance of his friend." Besides, there are a thousand things which can be talked about, but cannot with propriety be made matters of public deliberation. Numberless things are noted in a minister's diary, which never do, and never can, become subjects of discussion with a deliberative body; yet they perplex him, they fill him with anxiety, they operate to his discouragement, till reciprocation of counsel with his brethren shows him that he is not alone, and revives his courage.

When our Saviour sent forth the twelve. he sent them "two and two." (Mark 6: 7.) The seventy he sent in the same way. (Luke 10: 1.) Paul had companions in his ministry -Silas and Timothy. When persecution parted him from them at Thessalonica, as soon as he reached Athens, he sent for them "to come to him with all speed." (Acts 17:15.) Companionship in the ministry is highly desirable the Scriptures so recognize it. In fact, minis ters are men of like passions with others: they have the same sensitiveness to injuries, the same proneness to discouragement, the same need of social comfort. Speaking often to one another is not less important to their prosperity as ministers, than it is to the spiritual welfare o others as Christians. Edwards, Bellamy, Hopkins—those men of might in the church of God who have left the impress of their minds upon New England theology—sought frequent companionship with one another. We think that the ministry of our own denomination would exert a wider and mightier influence over the public, if they could enjoy the opportunity of contributing to one another's strength by freuent fraternal intercourse.

Yet, what is to be done? Were our people asked to provide facilities for bringing about more abundantly this kind of intercourse be tween their respective pastors, they would probably treat it as a most extravagant demand. Nevertheless, we have thrown together these thoughts, hoping that they may sorve to awaken some important reflections in the minds of both people and ministers.

21st salt. From the Report submitted on the cable to them. occasion, it appears that the Society has several missions in the lower wards of the city. A b among those who were the recipients of the accord offices of the Society. They had had and in behalf of the New York Bible Society.

the day schools; 201 persons had joined the Bible classes; 2,016 persons had been induced to attend Church: 374 induced to sign the temperance pledge; 913 religious meetings had been held: 73 backsliders reclaimed, 216 persons hopefully converted, and 153 united to evangelical Churches.

LAYING ON OF HANDS.

It is generally understood, by those acquaint ed with the Seventh-day Baptist churches, that rite is in use among them, called "Laying on of Hands." In the Expose of doctrine adopted at some former convention of their General Conference, it is embraced, and admitted to be in use among them-not as a new thing, but as one practiced by their ancestors from the earliest organization of their churches It has ever been practiced by them in ordina tions to the offices of deacon and evangelist, as ordination is performed by all other denomina tions of evangelical churches. It is generally admitted, that this mode of ordination is apostolical. See Acts 6: 6, in the appointment of to sustain these trials all alone. Is there no the seven deacons; and Acts 13: 3, in the separation of Barnabas and Saul to their missionary work; also, in the ordination of Timothy, 1 Tim. 4: 14. Laying on of hands i performed upon candidates when admitted to membership in the church, after baptism. Thi is also believed to be authorized by the practice of the apostles, when ordination to a special work was not intended, as in the case of the converts of Samaria. Acts 8: 17. The special design of Peter and John in praying and laying their hands on these disciples was, that they might receive the Holy Ghost; but there is no evidence that any of them received any miraculous gifts. Further evidence of this practice is found in Acts 19: 1-7. In this case, the Apostle Paul found in Ephesus about twelve disciples who had been baptized unto John's baptism; but had not learned that there were any extraordinary manifestations of the Holy Spirit. That they had been under its awakening and converting influence, is certain. as they were already discons. After an ex planation of the nature sign of their baptism, by Paul, and after had laid his hands upon them, the Holy Spirit came on them, and they spake with tongues and proalone; and if that is made still heavier by the phesied. It is quite evident, that in this, as unreasonableness of those for whose welfare he well as in the former case, the object of the Apostle in laying his hands upon them was that they might receive some special manifestation of the Spirit. It does not appear that this was done in order to have-conferred on these disciples any one gift in particular, but such as God might see fit to confer upon them. See also 2 Tim. 1: 6, where Paul exhorts Timothy to stir up the gift of God which was in him by the putting on of his hands. This gif appears to have been that of power, and of love, and of a sound mind.

> It may not be out of place here to notice my dissent from an opinion frequently expressed, viz., that the disciples of Ephesus were re baptized by Paul. The language of the record does not necessarily signify this. After the explanation given by Paul in the fourth verse. the fifth verse may be properly understood thus: "Having heard that they were baptized in the name of the Lord Jesus, and Paul hav ing laid his hands upon them, the Holy Spirit came upon them." &c. From 1 Cor. 1: 14, 16. it is quite certain, that Paul did not baptize them. He said that he had baptized Carpus and Gaius, and the household of Stephanus. and knew not that he had baptized any other. And as Paul was unaccompanied with any other administrator, it is unreasonable to sup-

pose that they were re-baptized. But to return to our subject. The strongest text claimed in support of laying on of hands, the principles of the doctrine (the beginning) of the instruction) of Christ, let us go on to perfection, not laying again the foundation of repentance from dead works and faith towards God. of the doctrine of baptisms, and of laying on of hands, and of resurrection of the dead, and of eternal judgment." Here it will be seen. that these points of doctrine, or instruction. which the apostles built the church. It cannot be claimed, that laying on of hands in this place can be referred to ordination; for it is found in connection with such truths and duties as are absolutely essential to every disciple of Jesus, whether male or female, young or old. Repentance and faith, baptism of water, and baptism of the Spirit, the resurrection of the it is apparent, that his sole purpose was that dead, and the eternal judgment, can have no they might by this means receive the gift of special reference to any one class of disciples. the Holy Spirit. Indeed, I know not that the Why should an exception be made of the lay- Scriptures have given us any directions as to ing on of hands? If it were designed for or- the formalities of receiving members into the dination exclusively, or applicable to that age church. The gospel requires all men to believe only, it certainly has no appropriate place and be baptized, as the condition of their among these fundamental instructions. It is a salvation, irrespective of church membership, strong argument, that is never omitted in con-1 There was then but one Lord, one faith, one tending for the integrity, morality, perpetuity, bantism, and one church; and those who gave serted the sabbatic law into the decologue, and to the brethren by the will of God. 2 Cor. made it one of the ten commandments, which | 8.5. are admitted to be obligatory upon all man-

ments. They had loaned 6,454 wolumes from them received any miraculous gift. Some of bring dishonor upon the right way of the Lord. first of January two hundred and seven thou- Rock River Church; and we propose to make see how the area of "Suhny Side" is increase the Ward Libraries; 2,860 children had been thes gifts of the Spirit may have been design. It is viewing the laying on of hands in a very sand eight hundred pages of tracts, a few Bro. A. C. Burdick our agent for that region.

upon his people, it is a reasonable and a small order to make progress in a contrary direction. thing to seek for them in his approved way. If other churches can exist and prosper, with While the church retained her spirituality, lay- but little faith, and in the neglect of the means ing on of hands was performed spiritually, and of obtaining more grace, it does not follow that she enjoyed these gracious gifts of the Spirit. we shall be alike prosperous by pursuing the But as she declined in spirituality, and became same course. As a denomination, we need all carnal and worldly, this rite became a mere the gifts God has to bestow upon His people, form of godliness, without the power of faith and we should use all scriptural methods to -a dead formality. Consequently, these gifts obtain them. were withheld from her; and she has gone on plodding her way in darkness, uncertainty, and spiritual death. Notwithstanding this, laying | To the Editors of the Sabbath Recorder:on of hands has been continued in all ages of used in some churches by the name of confirma- is doing for us, I thankfully submit the follow- ting forth the importance of missionary labor tion. Baptist churches generally, until a late ing. date, performed it upon the recently baptized, when admitting them to membership in the practice. It may have been done only as a formality. In such cases, no spiritual benefit could not appear to have been designed or used by the apostles as a rite of initiation into the of the Seventh-day Baptist church for this pur- labor, being ourselves quite worn out, closed pose; but it has been considered the most suit- the meetings. The good Lord poured out his believe, only one letter, written by Charles able time for the laying on of hands, when a Spirit upon the people; his children were made If he ever needs the gift of the Spirit for the account of their sins; and thirteen persons, development of his Christian graces, he needs believer, he comes to be publicly and formally longeth all the praise. recognized as a member of the church. Neither baptism nor laying on of hands make a candidate a member of the church, in the sense in which we use the phrase. Believers in Christ become members of his body, which is the church, when they become evangelical believers in him. 1 Cor. 12: 27. But in the present state of the church, with her numerous and conflicting organizations, it has become necessarv for the disciple to select from among them is found in Heb. 6: 1, 2—"Therefore, leaving that branch of the church with which he can consistently unite, in order to enjoy covenant relations with the people of his choice. The baptized converts of Samaria were not less members before the apostles aid their hands upon them, than they were after that transac- May the God of all grace speed it, and cause tion. Nor was the Eunuch made a member of the church by the baptism conferred upon him by Philip. Acts 8: 38. Nor were the three constitute the foundation of gospel truth, on thousand mentioned in Acts 2: 41, added to the church by baptism, but added to the Lord Jesus by the uniting power of faith and, consequently, added to the number of the disciples. Nor does it appear that the disciples on whom Paul laid his hands, (Acts 19 6.) were thereby made members of the church This was no part of his object in so doing; for

and universality of the Sabbath, that God in themselves to the Lord, also gave themselves Society rose in prosperity and influence till From the view I have here given of this sub- tended scale. Some of the churches continue end of the 13th volume. kind. So in this case. In reasoning from ject, it appears to me unreasonable that any the practice of taking monthly collections, a analogy, we cannot fail to see, by the position Christian minister, or administrator, should find few of the annual subscribers continue to meet rich, Esq., proposes to transfer the duties of a large number of his former congregation have of this item of laying on of hands, among in his heart to object to the continuance of this their engagements; but in most churches, for the agency to Eld. W. C. Whitford, "not be associated to hire the National Hall, in Market NEW YORK CITY TRACT Society.—The 30th other fundamental doctrines, clearly applicable rite. After he has been instrumental in the want of interest, no doubt, collections are not cause of any dissatisfaction, but simply because anniversary of this Society was held on the to every Christian, that it is also equally applicanversion of a sinner, and has aided him in taken, or subscriptions circulated. Perhaps putting on Christ by baptism, it seems almost no better plan for collecting funds could be can more easily attend to the business." Dur-The object proposed in the use of this rite incredible that he should object to the use of devised at present; and all that is necessary is such as to induce us to believe it was design- any means suggested by apostolic practice, that is simply to remind the churches of the necessity nected with the denominational paper, (and we est and most commodious halls in Philadelphia, converted Jew confined his labors to the He ed for all the disciples, for all times, and all might assist him in running the Christian race of system and action. The Saviour says brew persuasion. Emigrants and seamen were places. The apostles laid their hands on be set before him. It is with mingled feelings of "Give, and it shall be given unto you, good has been the local agent at Milton, and in that been filled with an attentive crowd on the seop: lievers, that they might receive the gift of the joy and fear that we receive him into the measure, pressed down, and shaken together, capacity has done much service, for which he Holy Spirit. Two extraordinary cases of this church; of joy, that he has obtained peace and running over." during the past year 26 missionaries and 1,008 character have been noticed above. In one of mind in believing in Jesus; and fear, lest them, those on whom hands were leid were on through neglect of the means of grace he may be a secretaring the many of grace he may be a secretaring the means of grace he may be a secretaring wisitors. They had distributed 1,523,947 tracts, them, those on whom hands were laid were en- through neglect of the means of grace, he may ber of pages of tracts annually distributed by done, and propose to add the name of Mr. on the Hudson river, recently called on their containing 6,095,788 pages of printed matter, dowed with the gifts of tongues and prophecy. wander from the path of rectitude, and become the Society, or the aggregate since its organi-

brought into the Sunday-schools, and 341 into ed to be of short continuance. Tongues were circumscribed light, to suppose it was designed bound volumes of the same, also 340 copies of not for a sign to believers, but to those who only as the medium of bestowing the gift of Carlow's Defence of the Sabbath, a few Vindibelieved not. 1 Cor. 13: 8. Had those miracles; but even if it were so used by the cators No. 1, &c. &c. The estimated value of miraculous gifts continued to be as necessary apostles, we have no evidence that these gifts these tracts is \$181 69. as they were in the early promulgation of the will never more be conferred. But aside from gospel, they would, no doubt, have been con- these, shall we omit the performance of the rite the copies on hand, as all the tracts published tinued, had the church retained spiritual life because we do not perceive that it is instru- have been stereotyped; and it need incur no enough to have sought for them aright. But mental in obtaining from God the influences of more expense to attend to the business on these are not the most important and necessary His Spirit? We can have but little reason to liberal than on a stinted scale. The object gifts for the church. "The manifestation of look for such results, when we do not expect being to give the greatest efficiency to truth, the Spirit is given to every man to profit any, and impress the mind of the candidate it will be seen at once, that it is a wise policy withal." 1 Cor. 12: 7. "To one is given that it is only a lifeless formality—a mere rem- for the society to enlarge its operations as far vote of thanks, and was allowed to pay my own the word of wisdom; to another, the word of nant of a Jewish superstition. It would be as practicable, as "there is that scattereth, and knowledge, by the same Spirit; to another, matter of great surprise, if we could discover yet increaseth." faith. by the same Spirit; to another, pro- any desirable results attending it, when perphecy; to another, discerning of spirits." formed in this heartless manner. It may not dred millions of inhabitants, and a generation God hath set some in the church, first apos- be in consequence of the neglect of laying on of of men to exist about thirty-three years. Now thanks, with a request that a copy of the ser. tles, secondarily prophets, thirdly teachers, after hands, that the church appears to be divested suppose that only one in eight are proper sub- mon be given them for publication but no that miracles, gifts of healing, helps, govern- of her spiritual power; for it is probable that jects on whom we should bestow a tract, then ments, diversity of tongues." If the necessity it is the want of faith in the promises of God we should distribute over three millions of of some of these gifts has ceased, it will not generally, which lies at the bottom of this omis- tracts every year, eight thousand two hundred be contended that the church needs none of sion. To attend to it without faith, and not and fifty every day, three hundred and sixty them. She certainly needs the word of wisdom, to do it at all, would be alike useless. If our every hour, or six every minute. the word of knowledge, faith, the gift of teach- faith in the promises of God in other things ing, of discipline, helps, of exhortation. It is were as strong as it should be, it is scarcely Tract Society, and to that alone, for the spread impossible for the church to live without these possible that we should be faithless in this par- of the truth relating to the Sabbath. On this gifts of the Spirit of God. She may continue ticular. It is probable that the omission to Society God has laid the responsibility to furto exist, a mere lifeless body, and become a perform the laying on of hands, in some other nish it. How applicable, then, that saying, mass of corruption; but she cannot live. And religious bodies, whose organizations are some- "Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it it appears from the Scriptures, that the apos- what similar to our own, has had no small in- with thy might; for there is no work, nor detles laid their hands on believers, in order to fluence in bringing it into disrepute in some vice, nor knowledge, nor wisdom, in the grave, obtain for them, in God's approved way, such sections of the denomination. But we should whither thou goest." Let us all be encouraged gifts as He might see fit to confer upon them, bear in mind, that those religious bodies may to liberality in this work, for "the liberal defor their edification, and their usefulness in the exist, and increase in numbers, wealth and in- viseth liberal things, and by liberal things shall church. In Phil. 3: 17, the Apostle says, fluence, with but a small amount of faith and he stand." "Brethren, be followers (imitators) together self-denial to what is essential to the mere exof me, and mark them which walk so, as ye istence of churches which take the word of God have us for an example." It is certainly safe as their only guide. It requires less strength to imitate such a type as the Apostle Paul. to float along with the stream of popular opin-Since God has these needful gifts to bestow ion, and common custom, than is necessary in

REVIVALS IN VIRGINIA.

Supposing that it will be interesting to the the expenses of the mission to that date.

On the 19th of October, 1856, at evening, also read, proposing a mission in Minnesota. we commenced a series of meetings at a school- The Board by vote expressed a willingness to in the bounds of the New Salem Church, which places, and requested the writers of the letters, continued until the evening of the 27th of De- and also the Corresponding Secretary of the cember, when, with a crowded house, and such North-Western Association, to give such informanifestations of the goodness of God as seemed to indicate that the work of reformation was but commencing, we, for the want of ministerial

disciple is entering on his Christian pilgrimage. to rejoice; sinners were made to mourn on between the ages of 14 and 30 years, professed in relation to that mission. it at the commencement of his Christian life. conversion. Others have made a profession It appears to me to be the most appropriate since the meeting closed. Thanks be to God letters, giving the details of labor performed, season for its performance, when, as a baptized for his unspeakable goodness. To Him be- and suggesting ways to make such labor more his will, the sum of \$20,000 to the Five Points

menced a protracted effort at Lost Creek, which lasted eight days. The glorious Lord crowned this feeble effort also with the best of consequences. Some fifteen professed conver- the insurgents, which he hopes to do at no dission: the church was revived, and backsliders tant day. Some changes in the property of reclaimed. This meeting came to a close under the mission are suggested by both of the mis-

ly Father for his unspeakable goodness, we perty—such questions as often arise where pur feel to ask him, in obedience to the command of the Saviour, to send forth more laborers into his harvest, for the harvest truly is plenteous. but the laborers are few. The glorious work at each of these points seems to be going on. it to extend far and wide, is our humble her to return to China. She had thought of

THE TRACT CAUSE.

It is generally understood, that the Trac Society is sustained by voluntary contributions that its publications are mostly to be given away: that time, talents, and money, are to be laid on the altar for truth's sake. To insure success in the printing, publishing, and distribution of tracts, it is advisable that every church should have a systematic and practical way of raising funds to meet the necessary expendi-

The Society was instituted in 1843, and its constitution adopted in 1844. This provided that the funds should be raised by collections, annual subscriptions, life members, life directors. &c., which succeeded well for a few years, many of the churches becoming auxiliary. The

and, in beasif of the New 1 ork Divis Society, In the other, there is no evidence that any of a stumbling-block in the way of others, and zation. There was in the depository on the an agent also located within the bounds of the an expression of good will. It is pleasant to

The Society has every facility to multiply

The earth is estimated to contain eight hun-

Funds forwarded direct to the Treasurer, or to H. H. Baker, General Agent, will be duly acknowledged in the Recorder. H. H. BAKER.

MISSIONARY SOCIETY BOARD MEETING.

The Executive Board of the Seventh-day Baptist Missionary Society held a quarterly meeting at Plainfield, N. J., on Fourth-day of last week, which was well attended.

The Treasurer's Report showed that he had received during the past quarter about \$840. and had on hand \$1426 47, most of which would soon be required to meet appropriations already made.

A report was received from the mission at Burr Oak Prairie, Wis., to the 1st of January, 1857, and an appropriation was made to meet

A letter was read from Lewis A. Davis, setin the vicinity of Welton, Iowa. Letters were aid in sustaining missions in each of those mation and suggestions as will enable the Board to act understandingly in making specific appropriations for those fields.

From the Palestine Mission there was, we Saunders, dated Oct. 6, 1856, giving some ac count of his labors, and requesting additional medicines. Nothing new was determined upon

From the China Mission there were seven efficient. In one of Mr. Carpenter's letters, he House of Industry, and \$5,000 for the personal On the 8th day of November, 1856, we com- expresses doubt whether it will be advisable to take any more children into his family, and his viously made various donations to the instituintention to dismiss those already taken. Mr. Wardner expresses his anxiety to get access to sionaries, and they each ask the opinion of the spoken of. While we feel to thank our heaven- Board upon questions growing out of the prochases are made without specific rules or directions. A Committee was appointed to consider the subject, and answer the questions raised. Mrs. Wardner was in Plainfield at the time of the Board meeting, and some time was spent in considering when it would be advisable for sailing during the present month: but the state of her health is such as to throw doubt upon the propriety of this course. The Board referred the matter to a Committee, instructing them to see that good medical advice is obtained, and authorizing them, in case it is deemed inexpedient for Mrs. W. to return this winter. to signify to Bro. Wardner the willingness of the Board to allow him to visit this country for a season, if he thinks such a course would

> not be seriously detrimental to the mission. It was voted to recognize the School proposed at Shanghae by Mrs. Wardner as one of the institutions of the Board, and to request that money for this object be forwarded to the Treasurer of the Society.

LOCAL AGENTS.—In the absence of Eld. Maxson, our Local Agent at Leonardsville. who is spending the winter in New York, Bro. Asa M. West has consented to act as our agent act; that the church, proceeding as though the 1848, since which time no special effort has at that place, and he has been furnished with resolution had been offered in good faith pass been made to enlarge its operations on an ex- a list of subscribers, and their accounts to the ed it.

> Mr. Whitford, while making his pastoral visits, ing the thirteen years that we have been con- them for three months. This is one of the larg know not how much longer,) Mr. Goodrich Whitford as agent at Milton. It has been pastor, Rev. A. P. Buel, and presented big suggested, that it would be convenient to have with about three hundred and fifty dollars, as

IS IT RIGHT !- IS IT HONEST !

Under this head a correspondent of the In dependent makes the following statement, and suggests that the settlement of the moral questions involved might save some churches from embarrassment, and some ministers from

1. Some years since, I was invited to preach the installation sermon in a church in a neigh. boring State. I laid aside other duties, travel. ed out and back some 230 miles, received a expenses—nobody offering to bear any portion

2. On another occasion, I was urgently so licited to proceed to a more distant field, and preach the ordination sermon in a church that settled a co-pastor. I received a vote of offer to meet the traveling expenses, though the distance traveled out and in was more than four hundred miles.

3. Not very long since, by the urgent solicitations of the pastor and the church committee engaged to spend a Sabbath with them to The world looks to the American Sabbath the purpose of preaching on the occasion of the opening of their new and elegant church edifice At the close, the pastor expressed his thanks and stated that the church committee would see me and settle my expenses the next morn. ing, but that next morning has not come though a good many Monday mornings have gone by.

4. Again, by letter I was entreated to come and preach a dedication sermon, as the new church is finished, and a stranger must speak on such an occasion. Well, I went forth and traveled a good distance, and returned to my home—but no one offered to pay any part of the traveling expenses.

Such are the facts. Is it right thus to take the time and money of ministers, and place Whem in a very awkward situation, if they intimate that they expect their expenses to he defrayed?

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NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS.—We learn, says the Independent, that Rev. Dr. Budington, pastor of the Clinton Avenue Congregational Church Brooklyn, was called upon at his house, on New Year's day, and presented by some gentlemen, in behalf of his congregation, with, a pleasing token of \$500, as an evidence of their lively interest in the pastor and his ministry His two daughters were also made life members of the "Home of the Friendless" by the contributions of the children.

Dr. Cheever was agreeably surprised with a purse of \$400, while Mrs. Cheever received \$200. together with an elegant piece of furni-The congregation of the Puritans participated very generally in this friendly gift.

The pastor of Plymouth Church received from some of the young men of his charge a beautiful landscape oil painting; and from an unknown quarter, a magnificent statue in

Rev. T. L. Cuvler, of the Reformed Dutch Church in Market street, New York, was waited upon, on the same day, and politely inform ed that his congregation, without consulting: word with the pastor, had taken the gross berty of raising his salary.

Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Pond, leaders of the choir of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, were presented, on New Year's eve, by the members of the choir, with a handsome service of silver plate. The occasion was the retirement of Mr. and Mrs. Pond. after two years' service.

LIBERALITY.—In a recent number of our paper, it was stated "that a gentleman, who resided at Nyack, on the Hudson, had left, by benefit of Mr. Pease: and that he had pretion, one of which amounted to \$2,000." The will of the gentleman referred to, whose name was Sickles, has lately been proven before the Surrogate of Rockland County, from which it appears that, in addition to the bequests above mentioned, he has also made the following: N. Y. Magdalen Fem. Benev. Society, \$10,000 Y. Protestant Orphan Asylum, \$10,000 Y. Deaf and Dumb Asylum, \$5,000; N. 1 Institution for the Blind, \$5,000; Rockland County Female Institute, \$10,000: Prot. Boys' Orphan Asylum, N. O., \$5,000; Prot. Girls' Orphan Asylum, N. O., \$5,000: Catholic Fem: Orphan Asylum, N. O., \$5,000. New York Magdalen Society, in addition to the above legacy, is also left a large amount of real estate in Nyack, subject to two life estates therein. The residue of his estate/ (after certain provisions for relatives) is left to the city of New Orleans, for the establishment of a City Dispensary for the gratuitous/dispensing of medicines and medical advice to the poor of said

"CAN'T GO TO GLORY ON THAT BOAT. - We see it stated that the Seventh-day Bantist Church at Walworth, Wisconsin has excommunicated all its members that refused to vote for Fremont at the late election.

We find the above paragraph going the rounds of the papers, and print it for the sake of calling out the facts in the case. From what we have heard, we think the facts will prove to be about as follows: - That a large majority of the members of the church at Walworth and Republicans: that among them, however, are a few Democrats, one of whom presented to the church a resolution to the effect that voting the democratic ticket would be a censurable

It will give great pleasure to the many Our Local Agent at Milton, Joseph Good- friends of Rev. Dudley A. Tyng, to hear that street, near Thirteenth, in Philadelphia, for public worship under his ministry. He has preached there for three Sundays, to very large congregations, and has engaged to preach for holding over two thousand people, and it has

sportent of the In ring statement, and ment of the moral Maye some churcher some ministers from

was invited to preach a church in a neigh se other dusies, travel 230 miles, received a allowed to pay my own on I was urgently somore distant field, and ermon in a church that received s vote of that a copy of the section but no eling expenses, though and in was more than

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General Intelligence.

Proceedings in Congress.

SECOND-DAY, JAN 5.

In the SENATE, the Committee on Judiciary reported that Mr. Harlan was not duly elected Senator from Iowa, and that the seat is vacant. A minority report will be presented. The House Bill for the settlement of the accounts of officers of the Revolution, was considered, but not acted upon.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Quitthe pay of the officers of the Army. The House, by a vote of seventy against one hunthe Pacific Railroad the special order for the 14th of January. Other ineffectual motions to | ped. suspend the rules for the purpose of acting on House adjourned.

THIRD-DAY, JAN, 6.

In the SENATE, the first business in order was the election of a President pro tem., after which the Iowa contested election case was debated, but no conclusion was arrived at.

In the House, Mr. Boyce gave notice of an amendment to the Tariff bill. A bill was in-* troduced, and referred to the Judiciary Committee, the more effectually to prevent the selling of intoxicating liquors to the Indians. The President's Message came up again for consideration, and speeches were made by Messrs. Stephens of Georgia, and Davis of FOURTH-DAY, JAN. 7.

In the SENATE, Mr. Walker reported a bil to increase the pay of officers in the army. The Iowa election case occupied considerable time. but no action was taken. A letter was received from Mr. Hamlin, resigning his seat as a Senator from Maine Ajourned till Sixth-

The House spent the whole day in discussing the motion to print extra copies of the President's Message. Adjourned till Sixth-day. SIXTH-DAY, JAN. 9.

In the SENATE, the House bill for payment of invalid and other pensioners was passed. The Iowa election case was talked about, but not voted on. Mr. Seward introduced a bill to expedite telegraphic communication for the use of the Government in its foreign intercourse. The bill authorizes the Secretary of State, in communication, when established, by the Government of the United States, on such terms and and reasonable, provided that the Government of Great Britain shall, before or at the same poses with the same person, persons or associathose stipulated for by the United States; and of such submarine communication by the public shall be fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States and the Government of Great Britain, or its authorized agent. Provided, further, that the United States shall enjoy the use of the said submarine telegraphic the same terms and condition which shall be Second-day,

The House passed twenty-one private bills. and was on the point of adjourning, when one of the members called attention to an article cially in relation to the Minnesota Land Bill. ruption,

SABBATH-DAY, JAN. 10. The Senate was not in session.

In the House, the Select Committee to in vestigate charges of bribery and corruption was announced. It consists of Messrs. Kelsey of N. Y., Orr of S. C., Davis of Md., Ritchie of Penn, and Warner of Ga. Mr. Grow (Penn.) asked leave to present a petition against the right of Mr. Whitfield to sit as a Delegate from Kansas. Objection being made, the paper was referred to the Committee on Elections. A private bill was passed, and the House adjourned to Second-day.

Legislature of New York-Governor's Message.

The Legislature of the State of New York assembled at Albany on Third-day, Jan. 6th, and on that day the Governor's Message was clipped. presented. The following notice of the Message, which we find in one of the daily papers. will interest our readers :--

Governor King's message is a brief, plain, and business like document. It refers to na tional politics, and repels with just force and mouth. severity the imputations cast by President Pierce upon the majority of the people of this ciples and purposes of the Republican Party States, or of infringing, in any way or to any extent, upon the guaranties and compromises of the Constitution—but that they do resist its upon what has been the settled policy of the Government from its beginning.

The condition of the various interests of the State is set forth with unusual fullness and detail. The entire Canal Debt. at the close of the present fiscal year, will be twenty-four milmillion and a half more will be required to land. The London Times, usually the Govern-purchase of two saw-mills, and in making imcomplete the State Canals. This deficiency ment organ, and the London Press, the Derby provements wherever they are erected. Thus arises from the singular neglect in making the organ, both denounce it. Many English and two new towns will be founded in Kansas in estimate of cost upon which the framers of the French papers think it will cause another war the spring. tax, rather than an amendment of the Constill of insurgents are still flying about in various feet long.

earnest and emphatic in his opposition to any revolutionary movement. suspension, and still more so to any sale, of the 892 miles, and their cost has been about fifty seized. millions of dollars.

in a summary form by the Governor, and form an interesting feature of the Message. It is a curious fact, that there is within the State just hibits an increase, by confirmation, of more than about as much unimproved as improved land 30,000, or 10,000 a year; being about ten per each. The population in 1855 was 3,466,212 1853, which was 105,136—net increase, 14, -an increase of 2.38 per cent. during the pre- 000. There are 1,815, clergymen in 30 dioceses, man vainly strove to report a bill increasing ceding five years. Of the whole number 920,- exclusive of Texas, or I to every 65 laymen. 000 were of foreign birth. The aggregate The three years' net increase of clergymen, has wealth of the State is two thousand millions of been 164, or only one in 85, as compared with dollars. There are 951,952 children attending the increase of communicants. dred and five, refused to suspend the rules, as schools—and the aggregate expense of the moved for by Mr. Walbridge, to enable him to Common Schools of the State is \$3,531,942. introduce a resolution making the subject of The number of enrolled militia is 335,000, of whom 18,500 are uniformed, armed and equip-

The following paragraph is all that relates various subjects were made, after which the to the important subject of legislation to restrict and diminish the evils of intemperance:

> "The Excise Laws, which are coeval with our existence as a State, and the proper regulation and enforcement of which has been deemed essential alike to the morals and wellof Intemperance, Pauperism, and Crime, as unconstitutional, has left the sale of intoxicating liquors free from the wholesome restraints of law. However opinions may differ as to the right or expediency of attempting, by compulsory legislation, to prohibit entirely the sale. as a beverage, of such liquors, none will doubt that it is both a clear right and an absolute duty so to regulate their sale, as to diminish as far as practicable, the risk of their abuse, if we may not entirely prohibit their use. For. of the frightful evils of drunkenness, no exaggeration is possible, and no remedy that law will permit, and public opinion will sustain, to check or eradicate so fell an evil, should be left untried."

The New York Liquor Law.

In the Legislature of New York, Mr. Bradford has given notice of a bill "to prevent the traffic in intoxicating drinks." As this bill is be often referred to, we copy it:-

Sec. 1. Every person who, by himself or by the discretion and under the direction of the his bar-keeper, servant or employee, or who, ing from "Old Yale," says: "It will undoubt- United States Senate from Rhode Island, in Nathan Burch Leonardsville President, to contract with any competent per- as the bar-keeper, servant or employee of any edly be of interest to the numerous friends of place of Hon. Charles T. James Mr. Sim- L Crandall South Brookfield son or persons, or association, for the aid of the other person or persons, shall open or keep any Yale, and especially to those who have commons is spoken of as a self-made man, a practi- W M Palmiter. West Edmeston United States in laying down a submarine hotel bar, tavern bar, saloon, cellar, grocery or that an interesting work of grace is in progress the most to be been closed.

John 8 Coon that an interesting work of grace is in progress the most to be been closed. cable to connect existing telegraphs between other place whatever for the sale, or any place that an interesting work of grace is in progress the post to which he has been elected. the coast of Newfoundland and the coast of for the distilling, brewing or manufacture for here." Ireland; and for the use of such submarine sale of any intoxicating liquor to be used as a conditions as shall seem to the President just be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor; and shall, the State. The Society is deeply in debt, and upon conviction thereof, be punished in like it was resolved to make immediate efforts to manner as is now provided by law in cases of raise \$25,000. Mr Delavan was re-elected time, enter into a like contract for those pur- misdemeanor, where punishment is not otherwise President. prescribed. The word person in this section tion, and upon terms of exact equality with shall apply to both sexes; and where two or more persons shall be jointly concerned in its provided, that the tariff of prices for the use infraction, each shall be deemed separately guilty, and each day on which any such place of sale or manufacture, as above specified, shall liquor, shall be deemed a separate misdemeanor.

Sec. 2. This act shall not be strictly construed in favor of the accused; but shall be be Philadelphia, propose building an itinerating Britain, in the contract, so to be entered shall willfully refuse, or who, when duly requir- a permanent building. into by such person, persons, or association with ed, shall without just cause neglect or omit to that Government. The bill was referred to the perform his official duty in its enforcement, Committee on Post Offices. Adjourned till shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof be punished as specified in the preceding section.

Sec. 3. Every person offending against the first section of this act shall be a competent in the N. Y. Times, charging members of Con- witness against any other person so offending, gress and lobby agents with corruption, espe- and may be compelled to appear and give evi dence before any magistrate or grand jury, or stated that he had been offered fifteen hundred sons; but the testimony so given shall not be conversions have been made." dollars for his vote. After a pretty warm talk used in any prosecution or proceedings against upon the subject, it was voted to appoint a the person so testifying; and if any such per nois as follows: "At Union Church, Clav Committee to investigate the charges of cor- son, having been duly subpensed, shall refuse Co., 14 additions; at Freedom Church, Richor omit to appear as required by such subpena; land Co., 16 additions; at Big Creek Church. or if any competent witness present shall, when Hardin Co., 10 additions." duly required, refuse or omit to testify, it shall be the duty of the magistrate or court to enforce by proceeding as for a criminal contempt of court, obedience to such subpena or require- five seamen, were converted. ment to testify; and in the meantime, in his or its discretion, to suspend such proceedings or trial, or allow a jury from time to time to be withdrawn, and the trial to be postponed until the testimony of such witness shall be

SEC. 4 leaves a blank for the time when the

act shall take effect.

European News.

European papers to Dec. 24th have been

The officers of the "Resolute" were receiving much attention. On the 21st Dec. thev were entertained at the Admiralty House. On Christmas day, they were to dine with Lady Franklin. On the 23d of December they partook of a banquet given by the City of Ply-

Diplomatic relations have been broken of between Prussia and Switzerland, and matters under Gen. Bourgeise will defend Basle, and discretion of the Legislature. the other half under Gen. Ziegler will garrison Schaffhausen. The van and reserve of the city of Boston have subscribed the sum of \$20,army will operate in the field.

The war with Persia is not popular in Eng-

tution so as to permit further loans. He is parts of Sicily, but there is no fear of a general _ The New Orleans Courier of Dec. 11th says:

A Madrid dispatch of the 19th ult., reports ion of the Supreme Court, delivered on Mon-Public Works. The whole length of the that a revolutionary club had been discovered day, 8th of December, by Justice Buchanan, Canals, and other public works of the State, is in the city. Arrests were made and papers that the act of the Legislature, approved

The last Episcopalian Triennial Report exthere being about thirteen million acres of cent. annually, on the number of members in

> of evangelical religion in this country as follows: "Over thirty thousand working ministers of the gospel. sustained by four millions of communicants, and heard by sixteen millions of church going people. Church property, seventy millions; religious contributions, twenty-four millions per

A Model of the Tabernacle of Israel. "the first sanctuary ordained for the worship of the being of the people, would seem to require was made after a careful study of the Penta- able. thorough revision. The Judicial decision teuch, by the Rev. B. W. Hartshorn, A. B., upon a scale of one inch to the cubit (18 in-

interesting revivals are now going on among the Free Will Baptists in Maine. In Danville, about twenty persons have been hopefully converted. In Richmond, a good work, which was begun in the Sunday school, has widely spread. Several heads of families have been converted, and persons who had been backslidden for years have been reclaimed.

promising citizens of Lawrence, and the number of inquirers, at present, is greater than at any former period during the meeting

The last annual catalogue of Oberlin College shows the number of students in that institution to be 1.216—of whom 677 are males, and 539 females. Those attending on the preparitory understood to have the approval of the leading course are included. The average attendance for whose benefit a subscription was last week advocates of temperance, and will undoubtedly for the last five years has been over 1,150 each made up in New York amounting to over

A correspondent of The Independent, writ-

The New York State Temperance Society beverage, or who shall manufacture for sale, or met at Albany on the 18th ult. An immense

The Rev. Mr. Lincoln, pastor of the Congregational Society in Falmouth, Mass., is supposed to be the oldest living graduate of Harvard College. He is nearly a century old. His church was built during his minority, eighty be opened or kept, and each such sale of such years ago, and his congregation have just subscribed \$5,000 to repair it. The Methodist Sunday School Union,

communication for a period of fifty years, on nignly and liberally construed to effect the chapel, which can be moved from place to purpose expressed in its title. And any Judge, place, as often as a church can be nourished stipulated in favor of the Government of Great District-Attorney, Sheriff or other officer who up under its influence, able to put in its stead The Jewish Synagogue at Mobile, on Jack-

son street, was destroyed by fire on the 11th ult. Some of the congregation, who knew where to find the sacred writings, succeeded in penetrating the rear of the ark, and saved the scrolls uninjured.

The Newark Daily Advertiser says: "Religious revivals are in progress in many of the M. E. churches in the vicinity. The altars This charge was sustained by a member, who in any court, in the same manner as other per- are nightly crowded with mourners, and many

The Illinois Baptist records revivals in Illi-

board the American whale ship Belle, Captain | counterfeit bills of the Elm City Bank, New Handy, in which the captain, three mates, and Haven, was lately sentenced at Hartford to from his kind parishioners of a purse of \$120, to

At Manayunk, Pa., fifty persons have been converted to Christ within a few weeks. Thirty of these have united with the church.

SUMMARY.

In consequence of reports having been circulated last month, that the Iowa Land Offices were soon to be opened, an active demand was created for Land Warrants, and large amounts bought up by speculators. It is now ascertained, that the offices will not be opened until received, from which the following items are April next, and large amounts of Warrants are returned on the market, with a small demand to meet them, causing a decline of 2c. per acre. We quote as follows:

Buying Prices. 40 acres 80 acres 120 acres

The Message of Gov. Matteson of Illinois states that the total State indebtedness on the in common with the other Free States. The Governor sets forth, at some length, the principles and purposes of the Republican Party—

| States | The Garet Brennan | States | own troops are sufficient for the exigency, and was \$5,500,000. Balance in the Treasury on ing with Slavery as it exists in any of the preparations are being made for the assembling the 1st January \$215,000. He says there is preparations are being made for the assembling no doubt the State is fully able to pay interest Mr. Benjamin Franklin Clarke, of Beloit, Wis. to of January, under command of General Van regularly in future, and to extinguish the whole Miss Martha C. Buton, daughter of Mr. Frederick Greben, to march on Switzerland The Swiss debt within seven years. Thinks the revenue Buton, of the former place. are behaving with the greatest gallantry. The from the Central Railroad will soon pay the States; and in so doing they are only acting population is called to arms and respond with entire expenses of the Government, leaving a enthusiasm. Twenty thousand men are to be surplus from the Illinois and Michigan Canal put under arms without delay, of which 10,000 for charitable and beneficial purposes, in the

> The boot, shoe, and leather trade in the 000 to the stock of the New England Emigrant Aid Company. They intend to invest it in the

It will be perceived from the interesting decis-March 15th, 1855, is declared to be unconstitutional; consequently, that the emancipation The census returns for the past year are given RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE. of slaves by the tribunals of this State, is illegal and unconstitutional, inasmuch as emancipation, as the law stood before this decision, could be had only under this act.

> A bridge is now being built across the Upper Mississippi. at St. Paul, Minnesota. is to be 1,300 feet in length, resting upon nine piers, the highest of which are seventy feet above high water mark, so as to enable the largest boats to pass under without difficulty. The greatest span will be two hundred and twenty feet: sufficiently wide to allow the The Puritan Recorder sums up the statistics largest rafts to pass without coming in contact with the abutments. The whole cost of the ser, C.M. Lewis, A. B. Burdick, D. G. Smith, Joseph work will be near \$120,000.

The Vermont Capitol Building was entirely destroyed by fire on the 6th inst. The fire is supposed to have originated from some defect in the heating apparatus. It was a simple but mposing structure, commenced in the year 1833 and finished in 1837, at a cost of \$132,-000. Nothing remains of the building but the one living and true God"—as set up in the wil- granite walls. Among the most serious losses derness of Sinai, B. C. 1491—is now exhibited is the State Naturalists Apartments, the dedaily in Upper Stamford street, London. It struction of which is total and the loss irrepar-

Gentlemen from Dubuque and elsewhere John Hiscox are taking measures for the organization of a new Territory, composed of western Minne-We learn from the Morning Star, that two sota, and lying north of Nebraska, with the John G Vaughn capital, at present, a little west of the Big | Wm Stillman Sioux River, on the Missouri, a short distance from the north-west corner of Iowa. It is C.C. Lewis Jr, Ashaway, R.I. described as a fine country, and will be reached Lyman Dudley, Portersville, Ct 2 00 by a short branch of the Dubuque and Pacific J Cottrell, Mystic Bridge Ct

The brig Beauty, from Jamaica, arrived at Samuel Dunham, Metuchen, N. Halifax on Saturday night, Dec. 27, reports C H Breece H Konigmacher, Ephrana Pa An extensive work of grace is now in progress | that on the outward voyage, on Nov. 9, lat. 40°, in the city of Lawrence, Mass. The church has saw a whale-boat, bottom up, starboard side wm Kennedy. Lost Creek, Va already received an accession of one hundred stove, and oars lashed to the bulwarks, with a Margarett Vanhorn members, many of whom are among the most lugsail mast floating alongside. The boat contained a cask of water and a life-buoy marked M Vauhorn. West Milford, Va "Le Lyonnais, Havre," also a white shirt and Thomas B Bond, Quiet Dell, Va a fine cambric handkerchief marked "F. E."

> Among the persons lost in connection with the late shipwreck on the Jersey shore, was a man named Jones, who was assisting in the

James F. Simmons has been returned to the Ethan Rogers, Oxford

Zachariah Chandler has been chosen by the Republicans of Michigan to replace Gen. Cass | James Stelle, S L Babcock in the Senate, for six years from the 4th of A Trowbridge who shall sell any such liquor to be used, shall number of tracts had been distributed through March next. He is a leading and popular R Saunders merchant of Detroit, and at the same time a Elisha Hyde Nile, zealous and energetic politician.

> meeting recently held to devise ways to build a MR Maxeon railroad from the Missouri River to the interior | H W Coon, Janesville, Wis of the Territory. Also, of a meeting held at A C Burdick, Milton, Wis Lawrence to take measures for the establish J. C. Rogers, Southampton, Ill ment of a College in that part of the Territory. The Postmaster-General has issued instruct C A Coon, West Edmeston

tions to postmasters in New York, Boston, and S Dunham 75c, Hetty Chester 25c Philadelphia reducing the single postage to Panama from twenty to ten cents, that port being, by the Aspinwall route, within the 2500 James Stelle, Adams Center miles named in the law.

The noted character, named Orr, who used to go about the streets of New York, proclaiming himself as a prophet, and subsequently, at Demerara, produced a riot through his crazy appeals to the ignorance of the negroes, died recently in prison at that place.

The Land Office has withdrawn from sale about a million additional acres of land, which were found to fall within the grant to the New-Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad, lying between Opelousas and the Sabine River, on the Texas line.

The Executive of the National Kansas Committee have called a general meeting of the Committee at the Astor House, in New York, on the 22d inst., in order to report the doings of the Committee since its organization.

William Blaisdell, alias Charles E. Harding, A remarkable revival has taken place on indicted on eight charges of uttering eight sixteen years in the State Prison.

A man named Shive, his wife and two children. were murdered on Indian River. Florida and their house was subsequently burned. It

is supposed to have been done by Indians. A large number of natives of New York. now settled in Iowa, had a festival at Keokuk on Christmas Eve.

its doors on Wednesday, Dec. 31.

MARRIED,

At Highland Water Cure, by Eld. H. P. Burdick Dec 15 1856, Mr. CAMERON W. SAUNDERS to VILETTA By the same, and at the same place, Nov. 29, 1856, A. D. Satterlee to Miss Harriet E. Mosier, all of

Nov. 18 1856, by the same, at Alfred, O. P. CHAN DALL to Miss Emily Dunning, all of Alfred. In DeRugter, Dec. 31st, by Charles H. Maxson, Esq., Mr Engl. D. Allard of Georgetown, to Miss Mary

In New York, January 5th, 1857, by the Rev. Joseph Henson, Mr. CHARLES W. V BAIRD to Miss MAR-Whitford, Mr. William G. Wilcox, of Milton to M Мактна А. Goodrich, of Fulton, Rock Co., Wis. In Milton, Wis., Dec. 25th, 1856, by the same, Mr.

DIED. In Greenmanville, Ct., Oct. 27th, Daniel Chipman,

aged 42 years. In Andover, N Y., Dec. 29th, of erysipelas, Thomas BERRY, aged 72 years.

In Southampton, Peoria Co., Ill., December 27th, of consumption. Chartes Saunders, aged 78 years. He was born in Rhode Island, and in early life removed to Berlin, Rensselaer Co, N. Y., where, a few years after, he embraced religion and united with the been ind Seventh day Baptist Church of that place of which price of the remained a member until his death. He has for T many years been looking for the time of "his change to come," and has often expressed wonder that he was permitted to live from year to year. During the last hours of his life, on being asked how the prospect looked before him, he said, "I live by the faith of the grand of land damages—which are always between Britain and Russia alone.

The principal powder magazine at Naples stump of the Charter Oak in the Secretary of the State, and feel in diameter. The Government announcement says that bands piece is about five feet in diameter.

A Government announcement says that bands piece is about five feet in diameter.

New York Markets-January 12, 1857.

Ashes-Pots \$7 87. Pearls 8 00. Flour and Meal-Flour 6 20 a 6 35 for common to good State, 6 50 a 6,75 for extra State, 6 35,a 6 60 for superfine Indiana and Ohio 7 40 a 8 50 for extra Genesee Rye Flour 3 50 a 5 25 Corn Meal 3 12 a 3 25 for Jersey. Buckwheat Flour 2 12 a 2 50 per

Grain-Wheat 1 70 a 1 72 for good white. Rve 90 a 93c. for Northern Barley 1 00. Barley Malt 42 9 1 45 Oats 40 a 42c for Southern, 47 a 494c. for State. Corn 67 a 71c. for Western mixed, 75c. for old Jersey yellow.

Provisions-Pork 17 00 a 17 25 for new prime It 20 00 for new mess. Beef 9 25 a 10 00 for new prime, 10 50 a 12 50 for country mess. Lard 121c.

Enhraim Maxson. David R Potter. Charles Potter

Wm H Webb (cr. Dec 11.) E Konigmacher, H Dres

Hay-95c. a 1 00 per 100 lbs. Tallow-114 a 114c.

Mitchell, Amy Dennison, B. W. Millard, Wm Kennedy. B G Stillman. C A Coon. 8 8 Griswold, C H Marson, John Whitford, E R Clarke, H P Burdick, S P Still man (yes, Oct 6,) W C Whitford, A C Burdick, J C

Rogers, H W Coon, C A Gray, RECEIPTS. All payments for publications of the Society are acknowledged from week to week in the Recorder. Persons sending

money the receipt of which is not duly acknowledged, shoulgive us early notice of the omission. Silas Greenman. Westerly. R. I \$2 00 to vol. 13 No. Jared Barber Beni P Bentley John E Crandall 2 00 WA Langworthy, Potter Hill, RI5 00 Robert Langworthy

Moses Forbes, Tiskilwa, Ill Samuel D Davis, Janelew, Va

R W Folger, New York John Davis Berlin Pully Randall, Petersburg .2 00 Thomas Lewis, Almond P S Green, Alfred Center I Fenner John Allen

Luke Green D S Maxson David Maxson, Adams 2 00 James Stelle, Adams Center

2 00 2 50 A Lanphear 2 75 2 00 From Kansas, we have an account of a Orlando Holcomb, DeRuyter 2 00 Lorenzo D Burdick

Amy Denuison, West Edmesto WILLIAM M. ROGERS. Treasurer.

2 00

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

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A Card.

ELD. A. B. BURDICK takes this method of acknowledging the receipt of a New Year's Gift which, and numerous other tokens of their Christian liberality, they will please accept his grateful ac-knowledgments, and earnest wish for their spiritual and temporal prosperity.

WESTERLY, Jan. 2d, 1857. Water-Cure.

DR. UTTER, of the Mountain Glen Water-Cure, Plainfield N. J., has removed for the winter to No. 34 East Twelfih at, New York, where the most ample accommodations are prévided for patients of The Erie City Bank of Pennsylvania closed boarders. Correspondents will please address accordingly, until April 10th, when the "Cure" at the "Glen" will (Providence permitting) be re-opened.

Alfred Highland Water-Cure.

TIHIS establishment, for the cure of Chronic Dis Leases, is conducted by H. P. BURDICK, M. D. The of Diseases of the Liver, Spine Nerves. Female Diseases, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, &c., are not excelled in any establishment. Patients will have the view, and have been received with uncommon favor benefit of skillful Homeopathic prescriptions an advantage found in but few 'Water-Cures." Especial attention will be given to diseases commonly called surgical cases, such as Hip Discases, White Swellings, Cancers, (in their early stages,) and Caries and Necro-

Connected with the establishment is a Dental Shop. where all calls in that profession will be attended to

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TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS, And send it to any part of the United States (excep California) free of expence. The work which we here present we unhesitating ly believe will command the respect and confidence of all who may avail themselves of the valuable in-

formation which it contains.
O. SHEPARD & DO. Publishers. 152 Fulton Street, New York, For sale by booksellers generally; N. B.—Liberal terms made with agents.

Phillips. Sampson & Company's Announcement Title How Works.

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

Charles the Fifth, is literally nothing more than a his-

tory of that reign; at loast, the author devotes less

than four pages to the part of Charles' life subsequent

to his abdication. Yet this is, in some respects, the most curious and interesting portion of his life. But, in truth, Robertson had not the materials for writing it. These materials existed only m the Archives of Simancas, which, until very recently, have been closed, both against the scholar and the statesman, Now that access to them has been given, under severe restrictions, to such persons as have had interest with the government to obtain it, these archives have been carefully explored with reference to the monastic life of Charles. The result has been to exhibit it under a very different aspect from that in which it has hitherto been presented to the public. The publishers of a new edition of Robertson's work, sware of this circumstance, have been desirous to give greater value to their volumes, by enriching them with the traits of the late discoveries in regard to the Emperor's latter days. For this purpose they applied to Mr. Prescott to furnish them such a continuation as should give greater completeness to the original work of Robertson. It was a subject with which he was already familiar, having had occasion to touch upon it in his History of Philip the Second, and having copies from such documents at Simancas in his possession, as would furnish the proper basis for a continuation. There would seem, moreover, to be a particular propriety in Mr. Present's undertaking this work, troin its connection with those he had already written. The reign of Charles the Fifth is the intermediate link between the reign of Ferdinand and Isabella and that of Philip the Second. A history of his reign, therefore, be-

and fifty years, from the middle of the fifteenth to the beginning of the seventeenth century. Robertson's history, with this addition by Mr. Prescott, is now offered to the public, comprised in three volumes, and printed uniformly in size and style, and at the same price per volume, with Mr. Prescott's historical works. New contents have been supplied at the head of each chapter, together with a more complete index to assist the reader. A new portrait of Charles the bifth, richty engraved from a picture of Titian, is prefixed to the work. With these idvantages, the publishers trust that it may find favor

comes necessary to complete the historical series.

which, with this addition will cover an unbroken

period of the Spanish annals, extending for a hundred

es a valuable addition to our standard literature. Will be published December 1st.

This work is uniform with Prescott's Ferdinand and Isabella, 3 vols Conquest of Mexico, 3 vols. Conquest of Peru, 2 vols. Philip II, 2 vols. Miscellanies, I voi

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Large 8vo. \$1 00. "The Last of the Huggermuggers, a Giant Story," created a profound sensation in all the ranks of the little people. The entrance of Little Jacket into the giant's house, his refuge in the giant's boot, his escape from the shoemaker, Kobboltozo, and his return from the wonderful island, tormed a grand picture for the mind of Young America to contemplate. The author has here given an account of a second visit to the island, the career of the shoemaker after the giant's death, including a journey among the gnomes, a sight of the great Mer King, and other strange and lascinating adventures. The story is more entertaining than its predecessor, the pictures more numerous, and sketched with a freer and more graceful pencil.

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boltozo." Large 8vo. \$1 00. COUSIN FANNIE'S JUVENILE BOOKS.

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tories are worthy of their elegant dress. Large 8vo Bright Pictures of Child Life. Translated from the German, by Cousin Fann e. Illustrated with highly

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pressly for this work. This is not a work prepared for any temporary purpose; it contains the elements of a solid and enduring popularity, and will take its place in all our libraries. and in the permanent literature of the country.

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found learning and varied culture, so well so an eminent teacher of religion, will secure for his new work an instant and favorable consideration. His writings are always based upon substantial foundations, and his style is forcible and perspicuous. But it is not mecessary to add any culogy of an author so widely himm on both sides of the Atlantic. The many readers of his previous works in this country and in Great Britain. will welcome any new production from his per.
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PHILLIPS, SAMPSON & DONFARY dies za difere et ils week cond

practical benevolence of one of our living men with dome twenty feet in diameter in the cenof business, Mr. Peter Cooper. Many years ter. On the east side of this hall, and conto Science and Art; yet, though he had the above. To facilitate communication between plan fully matured in his mind, he kept his own the main floor and the gallery, in addition to counsel, and made no mention of the matter to the grand stairways, iron winding staircases this institution, the irregular-shaped block This hall is larger than "Tripler Hall" was, bounded by the Third and Fourth avenues and and is unequaled in the world. Seventh and Eighth streets, only a portion of which, however, he then owned. By degrees, he parchased of the various owners until at wide, and eighty-two feet long by forty feet length he gained possession of the entire block. wide; also, a library for the specific use of the This accomplished, he made the acquaintance institution, a chemical laboratory, and six rooms of a well-known architect in this city, and day intended to be rented for studios. after day visited his rooms, seemingly as a matter of pleasure, and to pass away an hour wrought-iron beams in the upper stories being or so. After a time, he proposed to the archi- connected with flat brick arches, leveled up tect that he should draw him a plan for an with concrete solid, a construction first introinstitution to be devoted to "Science and Art," duced into this building, and now almost uniand that he (Mr. C.) would get two other versally adopted in banking-houses and buildarchitects also to draw plans, and when they ings for similar purposes—one point in which The architect, for reasons of his own. declined finally Mr. Cooper asked him if he would do it oither of marble tiles or floor-plank or glass, Mr. C. desired him to proceed to the work designed. immediately, but the architect would not, until certain articles of agreement were drawn and ness of the building, we may state here, that entered into. To this Mr. C. at length assent- there are 2,500 iron (Cooper) beams in the ed, and asked when he could see the plans. building, which, at 20 feet long each, weigh days," the architect replied. In about six days 3,500 pounds each, 165,000 pounds; 75 colthereafter Mr. Cooper visited the office, but amns at 3,500 pounds each, 225,000 poundshad been drawn. He remarked that he thought the interior of the structure. the plan would be half done at least, as more than half of the time had elapsed. The second day after this visit the architect shut himself alone in his room, and there produced the plan of the noble building that now occupies the block of ground bounded by the Third and Fourth avenues and Seventh and Eighth streets. At the expiration of the given time, Mr. Cooper entered the architect's office, when he was shown the plan. For the full space of an hour he silently gazed on the drawings, and his first remark to the architect was, "Who gave you this idea?" The architect replied, pose. that he had conversed with no one on the subthat he had long had in his mind, and he was confident that he had not mentioned it to any person. Thus originated the plan of this noble institution, dedicated "to Science and Art The structure faces the Bible House, and is within a stone's throw of the Astor Library. the Mercantile Library, and the rooms of va- low pine column about eight inches in diameter, with perfect safety as an emetic; on that acrious literary and scientific societies.

THE EXTERIOR

Difficulties are presented by the unusually irregular shape of the lot upon which the building stands—which, although it occupies the entire block, measures 200 feet on the Fourth avenue, was afterward put up in a fac- two, three, or four months, or for a longer time. Third avenue, 100 feet on the Fourth avenue, 140 feet on Eighth street, and only 86 feet on to a lumber yard, and at length it has again for alcoholic stimulus is so strong as to render Seventh street, and contains but one right been brought into usefulness, and found a the sufferer subject to no control, and, from angle. The idea of Mr. Peter Cooper, of pro- resting place in "The Union." ducing from the building a revenue to meet the yearly expenses of the institution, and thereby rendering it self-sustaining, has been carried out by Mr. Frederick A Petersen, the Architect. substructure, calculated to bring in a large will be appropriated in meeting the expenses amount of revenue. For this purpose the and furthering the interests of the institution. basement and first and second stories are in- The course of lectures, as well as the library tended The third story commences "The and reading-rooms, are intended to be free. The Union." The structure is of brown stone. On details of the management are not yet fully the Eighth street side is a portico the height matured, but Mr. Cooper has suggested that of the building, formed of arches and Corinthian the following should be included in the Board pillars. In the frieze of the entablature ap- of Directors, viz.: the Judge of the District pears the inscription:

"To Science and Art."

This portico is seventy-five feet long and over tion. President of the Chamber of Commerce, fifteen feet wide, with granite stairways at each the oldest male member of Mr. Cooper's family, end leading to the second story. Beneath the and one Director to be elected each three stairway are three entrances to the basement. years by the editors of the daily and weekly On the South or Seventh street side is another newspapers of the city. portico, two stories high, with three arched doorways.

THE INTERIOR.

public lectures or meetings, one hundred and thousand two hundred and fifty superficial feet Such a monument will secure for its founder a this evil? I know of no certain remedy, so or more than four city lots. It is accessible fame more enduring than the Pyramids. by four flights of stone steps leading from the various streets direct. This hall seems remarkable for two purposes. First: Although below the entire building, of its whole surface not more than -nineteen square feet are taken up by as many Corinthian iron columns, which circumstance gives to the same a degree of lightness and spaciousness scarcely ever sur- matter obligatory, before it can be transported not be said of the fruit. But the buds could passed by any public room. Second: Its ceillathing or scratch-coating—afford ample room which should be preserved for reference by all tected loam? And if so, is not the sap in the for heating and ventilating pipes, and at the same time form the floor for the stores above. This is an arrangement entirely novel and They are as follows:worth the particular attention of architects and

On the eastern side of this hall is a very extensive room, with necessary kitchen, store the United States under three thousand miles, in short, is a pretty accurate representative of fifty miles from Santa Fe. It is occupied by a room, &c., intended for a public refectory, and at two cents an ounce over three thousand the warmth of the soil in which it stands. which, by the peculiar arrangement of the miles, provided they are put up without a cover stairs, can be reached from two streets without or wrapper or in a cover or wrapper open at you let the soil around the peach tree run to have no doubt of this rumor, as it comes direct. entering any other part of the building.

running from avenue to avenue, each having 2. Unsealed circulars, advertisements, busi- as good or better, in the fall. Mulch them

are arranged seven fine offices.

With the third story commences Union." In ascending to this floor, we enter rate of postage, and to detect fraud. At offices and abundant, and the fruit is large and hand- take all their pleasures with equal sobriety. through a spacious vestibule into a grand hall where postage stamps cannot be procured, some, with a delicate blush, and in quality is ... This sobriety naturally explains the fact that one hundred and twenty-five feet long, eighty-Foremost in the rank of our educational and two feet wide, and thirty-five feet high, surbenevolent institutions, is that noble one which rounded by a gallery twenty-two feet wide, but they should be careful to keep a supply of will owe its existence to the far-seeing and supported on fourteen iron Corinthian columns, stamps on hand. ago, Mr. Cooper conceived the idea of estab- necting with it, are eight rooms, designed for lishing an institution in this city to be devoted a sculpture gallery below and a picture gallery

his friends. He had selected as the site for are put up in the diagonal corners of the hall. The fourth story contains two lecture rooms,

respectively eighty-two feet long by sixty feet

The building is entirely fireproof. The were completed he would make a selection the generous undertaking of Mr. Cooper has after the lapse of a year and a half, prepared already been beneficial to the country at large. and entered the sophomore class of beer, and this is pretty much the extent of of this disgraceful trade, because it would bring to participate in such an arrangement, and The floors of the several stories will be made Williams College. alone, to which he replied in the affirmative. according to the purpose for which they are

To convey an adequate idea of the extensive-"Well, you may see something in about ten about 600,000 pounds. Fifty girders at about what was his surprise at finding that not a line making a total of 990,000 pounds of iron in

THE OBSERVATORY.

In the center of the south front of the build-silver spoons, tea and table, each handsomely ing is to be a revolving Astronomical Obser-lengraved with an appropriate inscription. vatory of some forty feet diameter, the pivot of which will be supported by six iron columns, seminary at New York, and will no doubt reaching down to the very foundation of the make a faithful and popular minister. structure, which peculiar arrangement affords a larger basis, and is more isolated from the lafter such an example as this, despair of obsurrounding building, and consequently better taining an education? protected against vibration, than a single granite pillar used generally for the same pur-

The attic contains one large hall in the center, and four large side rooms, all of which ject. Mr. C. expressed great astonishment, are intended for the "Academy of Design for for drunkenness, taken in half drachm doses as and remarked that the idea was the very same Women." and which Mr. Cooper has donated an emetic. Ipecacuanha has the extraordinary for that purpose. In regard to light, air and property of stimulating the whole system, equalspaciousness, these rooms are admirably calcu- izing the circulations, promoting the various selated for the purpose designed.

attracted our attention from its being so unlike count it is preferable to tartar emetic. I believe the other columns in the adjoining rooms. On the administration of half a drachm of ipecacuinquiry we learned that this column was turned anha, as an emetic, to be a cure for periodical thirty years ago by Mr. Cooper, with tools drunkenness. It is observed, that in the intermade by himself. For a number of years it vals between the periods of these attacks, the ornamented the piazza of his late residence in person is quite sober, and often remains so for tory in Williamsburgh, whence it was removed

The income to be derived from the stores. lecture hall, refectory and offices, it is expected, "The Union" is based on a remunerative will amount to about \$40,000 per annum, which if half a drachm of the powder of ipecacuanha duct called "The Turn of Life," which, if cross-Court of the United States in New York, thr 3 of the Judges of the Supreme Court, the Mayor, the President of the Board of Educa-

The ground on which the building is erected cost about \$300,000, and the structure in the neighborhood of the same amount, and when In the basement is a large half intended for all the circumstances of this munificent endowment are considered, it will be found to rank twenty five feet long, eighty-two feet wide, and beyond that of Mr. Astor in liberality, and in the importance and the grandeur of its results.

The New Postage Law. From the Washington Star.

It may not be generally known that Congress has very recently passed an act making trees, neglected and grass bound, bear more prepayment of postage on all transient printed or less almost every year, though much could in the mails of the United States—a capital not have been killed by frost, and this is iming, formed by tiles which rest perpendicularly provision indeed. In order to carry out this portant. Are not the roots of a tree partly upon iron beams, cause no natural pressure law the Postmaster-General has established covered with sod (living sod, firmly knit towhatever-obviate the necessity of firring, the following additional post-office regulations, gether.) warmer than those in loose, unprowho may have occasion to send newspapers and pamphlets, &c., new and then, to distant friends: sequently, are not the buds less likely to get

> may be sent in the mail prepaid by postage atmosphere keeping within the compass of stamps, at one cent an onuce any distance in from about 40 to 60 or 70 deg. Fah. A tree, is found in a country about four hundred and the ends or sides, so that their cheracter may sod?" No; I would keep the earth well to me. Should it turn out true, you shall be

large show windows and entrance. The doors ness cards, transient newspapers, and every with hay, straw, or potato vines; by which and shutters are of fron. The south entrance other article of transient printed matter, except means the earth will be less under the influence leads into a vestibule of ample dimensions, from books, not weighing over three ounces, sent in of the cold, and the buds may be saved. At which two flights of stone stairways, each ten the mail to any part of the United States, are any rate, the trees will not be injured thereby, dight in the south-west corner is carried around pre-paid by postage stamps. Where more than to spoil their teeth on the rough butts—which, a circular shaft of ten feet diameter, which one circular is printed on a sheet, or a circular if feared, heap up a little earth.

postmasters are authorized to receive money in decidedly champaigne. prepayment of postage on transient matter;

There's no such Word as Fail.

The Springfield (Mass.) Republican, says The following is a most remarkable and praiseworthy instance of what perseverance and industry rightly directed are able to effect. Among the graduating class at the last commencement at Williams College, was one by the name of Condit, from Jersey. The gentleman is a shoemaker, married, and has a family of four children. Six years ago, becoming sensible of the blessings of an education, he commenced learning the simple branches, such as are taught in our primary schools. One by one, as he sat on his shoemaker's bench he mastered grammar, arithmetic, geography. &c .. with some occasional assistance from his fellowworkmen. At this time he determined to obtain a collegiate education. Without means. and a large family depending on him for support, he commenced and learned Latin and Greek in the evenings, after his day's labor was over, under the direction of a friend; and

Ho brought his bench and tools as well as his books with him. The students supplied him with work; the faculty assisted him; and with the fund for indigent students and some occasional assistance from other sources, he was enabled to go through the college course, and at the same time support his family. He graduated on his birthday, aged thirty-two. He stood high in his class and received a part at commencement, but declined. At the farewell meeting of the class, in consideration of his perseverance, talents, and Christian character, they presented him with an elegant set of

Mr. Condit will now enter the theological What young man in this country will ever.

Intemperance and Ipecac.

A writer in the London Lancet says:

I would recommend inecacuanha as a remedy cretions, and indeed assisting each organ of the body to perform its function, and restoring it to In one of the side rooms in the attic a yel. its normal state. Ipecacuanha can be taken When the mania comes on, the intense desire the sensation of depression and sinking, he can look upon alcohol stimulants as his only remedy. When a person is in this state, it will be always found that his stomach is in fault, and the unnatural appetite arises from that cause alone; removed.

for a few times, when the periodical attack

Peach and Plum Trees.

there is more hope of them than of plum trees. The winter of 1854-5 was so intensely cold, excitement, may force it beyond its strength that nearly all the buds of peach trees were while a careful supply of props, and the withkilled throughout New England, and in the drawal of all that tends to force a plant, will easily with the hand. Is there no remedy for entirely set in. may be particularly sheltered by buildings, may more frequently escape than others. Or if we can adopt some method by which the roots of the peach tree may be kept warmer, I think we might find, at least, a partial remedy.

I have several times noticed, that old peach branches at a higher temperature, and conse-

But I imagine the reader asking, "Would The first story is occupied by nine stores be determined without removing the wrapper. | tilled, and apply the artificial sod, or something informed of the matter authentically."

Egyptian plague, the curculio, takes all the hospital for the blind has just been constructed fruit. A silent and unseen enemy, there seems in Athens; it will never be necessary to build to be no stratagem yet discovered to keep it at one for madmen. bay, or to foil its Indian mode of warfare. Three trees of mine, which set full of fruit, only produced two plums! Yet they had been fre Henry said : quently treated with lime, salt and water A

brood of chickens under a tree is a partial preventive; but something better yet must be discovered, else plum trees must be reworked if it happens in our day; if not, let us transmit with peaches, or rooted up as cumberers of the to our descendants, together with our slaves, earth. I have a few more resources left, which will be tried before capitulation.

[D W. Lothrop, in the N. E. Farmer.

The Zulu Women

An African correspondent says:

"The labor of digging, planting, harvesting, getting fire-wood, drawing water, grinding, cooking, taking care of the children, indeed, all ed sons, said in the Virginia Convention: the hardest of the work among the Zulus, is . "The slave trade was one of the great performed by the women. The men build the causes of our separation from Great Britain their employment; but the degraded women weakness and not strength into the Union." work from morning till night, and if one of them shows any symptoms of laziness, she is sure of a beating from her unmerciful husband, be gradually, but certainly eradicated; that it which I paid for you.' I have often seen a more immediate victims." native woman digging without cessation from morning till night with her heavy pick (native hoe) in the hard hillside, having an infant sus pended in a leather sack on her back; and after her day's work, she would return home with a large bundle of fire-wood on her back, the pick on her shoulder, and the child on her back. I is no uncommon thing to see a company o native women going into Pietermaritzburg, or D'Urban, from their Kraals in the country distant thirty miles, each carrying on her head a basket of Indian corn, holding little less than a bushel. A man, usually the husband, heads this company, gives orders when to rest and when to march, carrying himself only his shield and spears; and when they reach the market, he greedily takes the money, with which he pays the government tax, or buys cows, and with them augments the number of his wives. The Zulu women are so severely husbands that they run away and attach them-selves to other men at a great distance. But wish it were less rure if they are found they are most cruelly treated.

Between the years of forty and sixty, a man enough to be cut up, take the two hams, and who has properly regulated himself may be cut out the round bone, so as to have the ham considered as in the prime of life. His matur- not too thick, rub them well with common salt, ed strength of constitution renders him almost and leave them in a large pan for three days. impervious to the attacks of disease, and ex- When the salt has drawn out all the blood perience has given soundness to his judgment. throw the brine away, and proceed as follows His mind is resolute, firm, and equal: all his functions are in the highest order; he assumes the mastery over business; builds up a competence on the foundation he has formed in early manhood, and passes through a period of life attended by many gratifications. Having gone to keep the salt over them; after they have gether with a variety of historical, biographical, and a year or two past sixty, he arrives at a critical period in the road of existence; the river of death flows before him, and he remains at a stand still. But athwart this river, is a viabe taken so as to produce full vomiting, the ed in safety, leads to the valley of "old age," desire for intoxicating stimulus is immediately round which the river winds, and then flows beyond without a boat or causeway to affect From the experience I have had of the effects its passage. The bridge is, however, constructof ipecacuanha, I am of opinion, if a patient ed of fragile materials, and depends upon how can be persuaded to follow up the emetic plan it is trodden, whether it bend or break. Gout apoplexy, and other bad characters, are also comes on, that he will be effectually cured, and in the vicinity, to waylay the traveler, and thrust the habit (for such I look upon it) will be him from the pass; but let him gird up his loins, and provide himself with a fitting staff, and he may trudge on in safety with perfect composure To quit the metapor, the "turn of life" is Peach trees, having so frequently failed of turn either into a prolonged walk, or into the ate in giving good crops, are rooted up or grave. The system and powers having reach neglected by many cultivators, in regions where ed their utmost expansion, now begin either to the winters are severe. Nevertheless, I think close like flowers at sunset, or break down at once. One injudicious stimulant, a single fatal spring, they could be shaken or rubbed off sustain it in beauty and vigor until night has

Discovery of Gold in New Mexico.

A letter in the New Orleans Delta, from Santa Fe. says :—

"A captive woman some time ago was brought in from the Indian country, who stated that gold in large quantities was found in the country in which she was a captive for many years. A small party numbering 28 persons, started for the land of gold, but the Indians met them and prevented them from going into their country. Since then, another captive re turned, who corroborates the report, and says gold can be picked up in large quantities of the surface of the earth. A party has been made up, of sixty men, who start immediately for the El Dorado, and take with them th killed? The temperature of a living tree is late captive, who assures them that the gold 1. Books, not weighing over four pounds, never so high or so low as the surrounding is plenty, and found as reported. This Mexican has been a captive fourteen years. The gold tribe of Indians called Pinelinos, Carisalinas, portion of the numerous tribe of Apaches.

Sobriety of the Greeks.

feet wide, extend to the several stories. The chargeable with one cent postage each, to be unless the mice should be collected and tempted The rich are well satisfied with a dish of vege and decayed. They had been on short pasopens into the several stories, and affords opportunity to elevate persons or articles, Each

one circular is printed on a single and letter, each must be charged with a single and letter, each must be charged w flight has large and commodious landings and sheets assuming the form and name of news with a slope to the west, I should prefer for indigestion. Drunkenness, so common in cold the steps are of easy ascent or descent. We papers; and the miscellaneous matter in such the trees, as the east winds cannot touch them, countries, is a rare vice with the Greeks; they clock for Temple Hall, London, was desired to with brick arches, and lead to the very roof of the building. So easy is the building. So easy is the building the roof of that are not ske but of the building the roof of the structure is more of the building the roof of the structure is more of the building the roof of the structure is more of the building the roof of the structure is more of the building the roof of the structure is more of them testily replied, "Go about the building the roof of the structure is more of them testily replied, "Go about the building the roof of the structure is more of them testily replied, "Go about the building the roof of the structure is more of them testily replied, "Go about the building the roof of the structure is more of them testily replied, "Go about the sidewalk, the building the roof of the structure is more of them testily replied, "Go about the sidewalk, the building the roof of the structure is more of them testily replied, "Go about the sidewalk, the building the roof of the structure is more of them testily replied, "Go about the customers do not take strong liquors: your business." Taking this as an answer to a subscriber, or to any other the customers do not take strong liquors: your business." than one hundred feet above the sidewalk, the newspaper sent to a subscriber, or to any other sidewalk, the newspaper sent to a subscriber, or to any other sent the person, subjects the whole packet to letter and some of my oldest are such. Out of seven the packet to the pakent that they are lying dead in the office. experienced in clambering to the top of other postage; and whenever subject to letter post-which have borne, only one has proved a cling- of water, light for their cigarettes, a newspaper, benchers, though at first surprised, concluded high buildings in this city and elsewhere, does age, from being sealed or from any cause stone with firm flesh. The rest are good or and a game of dominoes; they then have enough there could be no better motto; so that ever

insanity is rare in Greece. Madness also is a Plum trees are sinecures. That worse than malady exceedingly rare in the kingdom. A

"THE FATHERS" ON SLAVERY.—Patrick

"I believe a time will come when the opportunity will be offered to abolish this lamentable evil. Every thing we can do is to improve it pity for their unhappy lot, and our abhorrence for Slavery."

Mr. Monroe, the model President, a thorough

Democrat. expresses himself thus strongly: upon the very vitals of the Union, and has been prejudicial to all the States in which it has No. 12—Misuse of the term Sabbath." 8 pp. existed."

George Mason, one of Virginia's distinguish. No. 15-An Appeal for the Restoration of the Bibli

huts and fences, milk and take care of the Its exclusion has been a principal object of cows, watch the gardens, and drive away the this State, and of most of the States of the birds, and wild pigs, hunt, lounge, and drink Union, unless they agreed to the discontinuance The venerated Madison held that:

"Slavery is a great social evil, which should who gives as a reason for his conduct, 'I paid is a relation fatal to industry false to economy, too many cows for you to let you remain idle; injurious to morals, dangerous to liberty, and you shall work and pay me by your labor all retaining upon the masters the wrongs of its

A Noble Deed.—Some months ago, a poor German neighbor of Gerrit Smith was charged with murder. A singular combination of unfavorable circumstances induced a general belief that he was guilty, and the public excitement against him was very strong. Mr. Smith visited the suspected man in the jail and became convinced that he was innocent. In the face of a hostile public sentiment he volunteered nis services as counsel for the poor German, spent nearly a thousand dollars from his own purse in collecting evidence, and argued his cause before the jury. By his untiring exertions, the dark cloud of unfavorable circumstances was cleared up and the innocence of his client made manifest, not only to the court same time that it arges obedience to the commandand jury, but to the public. Mr. Smith, with characteristic beneficence, crowned his mag- which seem likely to improve the condition of society, beaten for laziness and unfaithfulness to their farm and \$200 in money. Nobleness like this to the wants and tastes of every class of readers. As wish it were less rare.

[National Anti-Slavery Standard.

RECIPE TO MAKE A HAM BETTER THAN A WESTPHALIA. -As soon as the hog is cold

For two hams, of about eighteen pounds each, take one pound of moist sugar, one pound of common salt, two ounces of saltpetre, then put them into a vessel large enough to contain them in the liquor, remembering always been in this state thee days, throw over them a bottle of the best vinegar. One month is rerequisite for the cure of them; during that period, they must be turned over in the brine; when you take them out, drain them well; powder them with some coarse flour, and hang them in a dry place. The same brine can serve again, observing that you must not put so much salt on the next hams that you pickle. This method has been tried and pronounced far better than the Westphalian.

PRUNING AND SCRAPING TREES.—Old apple trees may be carefully dug about, and small branches and twigs, such as may be taken off all ordinary occasions, and to such special occasions as easily with a pen knife, cut off, at any time be- the sickness of teachers, funerals, anniversaries, &c. tween the first of May and November. The middle of June is considered by distinguished orchardists, as the best time for pruning; after hymns. that, the month of October. It cannot, however, be too earnestly urged to cover all wounds, even though they be small ones, with something to protect them from the sun, rain and air. We have known common red paint extensively used, and without any apparent harm. This being a strong paint, resisting the elements for many years. Care should be taken that the paint does not touch the edges of the bark. Gum arabic dissolved in alcohol, is, perhaps, the safest and best preservative to use.

[New England Farmer.

CONCENTRATED TEA. - A paragraph has been traveling the roands till it has become an aniquity, that a dentist, Dr. John Burdell, of Hounsfield..Wm. Green. New York, boiled down a pound of Young Hyson, from a quart to a pint, when ten drops killed a rabbit. Boiled to a gill, eight-drops Newport. Abel Stillman.

killed a rabbit. Boiled to a gill, eight-drops Nile. E. R. Clarke. killed a cat in a few minutes. So would catnip, sage, mint, and half a dozen other harmless articles, prepared in the same way. The experiment is no more a proof of the poisonous properties of tea, than that peaches are de so Brookfield. Herman A. Hull Dakota.: R. I. Crandall.

South Otselle. Francis Tallett. Milton. Joseph Goodrich structive to life because they contain prussic acid, which, concentrated, is one of the most deadly of poisons, but the most harmless and agreeable of flavors, as diluted by nature in west General R.I. Manson Medical World East Wilson. Delatrics Davis. that delicious fruit. Medical World.

WILL FLAX CHAF KILL COWS ?-Dr. H. Hutchins, of Chambersburg, Ohio, writes the Ohio Cultivator as follows:

"Six cows belonging to a brother of mine. died last evening in the course of about forty minutes, after eating a little flax chaff-flax balls. They were not swelled much, and upon The food of an English laborer would be examination this morning were not choked. enough in Greece for a family of six persons. The inside coating of the maw was very tender tables for their meal; the poor with a handful ture of mixed grass, and drank no water, it beof olives or a piece of salt fish. The entire ing a drizzly day. The chaf was new, and had

A Good Morro.—The maker of a new not in this instance present itself.

whatever, all printed matter, without excep excellent.

to keep themselves occupied for the day. In since the Temple clock has continued to retion, must be prepaid or excluded from the two years I have not met with a man dead mind lawyers and others to go about their
hall, twenty-two feet in width, extends from mail. It is the duty of the postmaster, at the summer or early fall, I think important; yet

Seventh to Eighth street, on each side of which mailing office, as well as at the office of deliv- some trees are naturally heavier and earlier easy to count all the drunkards in the kingdom. Publications of the imerican labbath Tract Secient ery, carefully to examine all printed matter, in bearers than others. Crawford's Late is It may be said that the Greek people have no THE AMBRICAN SABBATH TRACT SOCIETY order to see that it is charged with the proper rather shy, yet the Late Admirable bears early inclination for any kind of excess, and that they 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

Ohristian Public. 28 pp.
No. 2—Moral Nature and Scriptural Observance No. 3—Authority for the Change of the Day of the

No. 4—The Sabbath and Lord's Day: A History o their Observance in the Christian Church. 52 pp No. 5-A Christian Caveat. 4 pp. No. 6—Twenty Reasons for keeping holy, in each week, the Seventh Day instead of the First Day

No. 7—Thirty-six Plain Questions, presenting the main points in the Sabbath Controversy; A Dialogue between a Minister of the Gospel and a Sabba.

tarian; Counterfeit Coin. 8 pp.
No. 8—The Sabbath Controversy; The True Issue No. 9-The Fourth Commandment: False Exposition

4 pp.
No. 10—The True Sabbath Embraced and Observed Democrat, expresses himself thus strongly; 16 pp. (In English, French, and German.)
"We have found that this evil has preyed No. 11—Religious Liberty Endangered by Legisla

> No. 14-Delaying Obedience. 4 pp Subbath, in an Address to the Baptists, from the Seventh day Baptist General Conference. 40 pp The Society has also published the following works

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