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## NEW YORK, FIETH-DAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1857.

WIIOLE NO. 659

MILTON, Wis., Dec. 28, 1856. DEAR BROTHER S ..-

struction, occurring in 2 Thess. 1: 9, does not teach the doctrine of annihilation, but "ruin" that is everlasting. That ruin consists in an everlasting disqualification to enter the "New Jerusalem;" and places the sinner "without," where are "dogs, and sorcerers, and whoremongers, and murderers, and idolaters, and whosoever loveth and maketh a lie." Such are destroyed from the presence of the Lord,

and the glory of his power. There are two passages quoted by Mr. Hall, to justify him in calling destruction (or annihi-"everlasting punishment." The first in Heb. 6: 2, "Not laying again the haptisms, and the laying on of hands, and ofthe resurrection of the dead, and eternal judgment." On this, Mr. Hall says, "Judgment is ment is; that which makes one eternal, does the other; and neither are eternal in the sense of the process going on." So of redemption, demption for us."

1. As to Heb. 6: 2, Mr. Hall takes it for book. This passage has been considered a difficult one by commentators, and ought to be used with caution, especially in its relation to so grave a question as that of future punish-seldom have any conversation on the subject ment. Mr. Hall knows that the word judg- without quoting it, and they seem to wonder that there is nothing in the text necessarily what? Oh, says the destructionist, that proves fixing to it the sense he evidently attaches to that man has no part surviving the death of it: and unless he interprets after his style, it the body. Very well: now we will "let one will do him no good. Mr. Hall has a very passage explain another." Job 8: 9, "For difficult work to perform, before he can make we are but of yesterday, and know nothing." the text render him any assistance. Webster | Ims passage, according to the according to th has eighteen definitions. One is, "The spirit Really, it is very hard telling what is going to of wisdom, enabling one to discern between come of this new theory of making "one pasright and wrong, good and evil." Another, sage explain another." But our friends beg "The spiritual government of the world." the question here, and take the very thing in Another, "The righteous statutes of God are he applies the word as though it could have no or how it uses the word, and we shall see at once that it has no such meaning as Mr. Hall 2-" And he shall judge the poor with Judg-MENT." Here the word "judgment" refers to applied to the bliss of the saint, the "process said of God. Psalm 89: 14, "Justice and faith, but this must answer for the present. judgment are the habitation of thy throne;" 97: 2, "Clouds and darkness are round about him: rightcousness and judgment are the habitation of his throne." The "process," in the Here the Psalmist evidently refers to God's nally going on?"

But, in the second place, passing over all this, the application of the passage fails for want of analogy. Punishment implies pain or suffering, and therefore continuation of being. more. How many changes and improvements The words "everlasting punishment" imply around the old place. everlasting being. The word judgment, when used as Mr. Hall evidently uses it, is necessarily as George was showing me round the garden limited. He applies it to the act of passing "I hope that is cut down." "I'll show it to

"Try, try again," Mr. Hall.

no others, to justify them in their interpretation This always seemed to me a striking illustrathem. As they admit that Matthew teaches | nal stalk bad. eternal punishment, they must prove that suf-I am sure, they cannot do.

sence of the Lord." They tell us that the taste-fruit worth possessing, and worth gath- defend, if possible, their own borders. Even wicked are to "be destroyed from the presence oring in the great hurvest-time nihilation friends outdo themselves. See Gen. | world? 3:8. "And Adam and his wife hid themselves of repentance from dead works, and from the presence of the Lord God among the of faith towards God, and of the doctrine of trees of the garden." Gen. 4: 16, "Cain went out from the presence of the Lord." Job 1:12. "Satan went out from the presence of the Lord." Job 2: 7, "And so satan went out from the presence of the Lord, and smote Job eternal in precisely the same sense that punish- with sore boils." This is beginning annihilation quite early, and carrying it on rapidly. Adam and Eve annihilated before Cain was born; Cain annihilated before he killed Abel; satan annihilated twice before he began to Heb. 9: 12, "Having obtained eternal re- afflict Job. They tell us that the devil is to be annihilated again when the wicked are destroyed; that will make three times. This is in accordance with our friends' theory of "makgranted that the word "judgment" means just ing one passage explain another." They will what he would have it mean—a liberty that he not complain if there is a little too much anhas been forward to take through his whole nihilation here; it is in strict accordance with their own "rules of interpretation."

As my space is nearly full, I will consider a single passage of Scripture that all destructionists acquaint themselves with at once, and ment is variously applied in the Scriptures, and what you will say to it—Eccl. 9: 5—" The dead know not any thing." Grant it; then This passage, according to the above explanadispute for granted, which is, that death is affirmed of the whole man-a thing that they called judgments." And still another, "The are very forward to do; and this is policy, bedoctrines of the gospel, or God's, word;" also, cause it makes their task so much lighter. Let "justice and equity." The word judgment in us see for a moment. Solomon affirms the Heb. 6: 2, may be used in any or all of these above of the material man, which was made forms, for all that Mr. II. can show; and yet of the "dust of the ground," and not of the he applies the word as though it could have no another." Eccl. 12: 7, "Then shall the dust city Magistrate, have been fasting and offering other use than that which he gives it. Now, return to the earth as it was, and the spirit sacrifices, and in company with the Toutae of let us open the Bible, and see what that says, shall return unto God who gave it." That this place and others have been walking the which was made of "the dust of the ground" died, but that which "returned to God" did a slight rain has been obtained, it was not suffi would have necessarily fixed to it in the pas- turns to the dust does know any thing? Now sage; at least, there is no necessity of using let me "explain these passages by another," the word as he evidently does. See Psalm 72: or two. "The spirit of man is the candle of man which is in him?" Allow me to say to falls, when it will be open again." the reward of the saint. Mr. Hall will not our brethren on the opposite side, that when say that this is not "eternally going on." See they have proved that this "outer man," when also Psalm 33: 5, 37: 28, 112: 5. In all of dead, "knows nothing," they have proved what feeture of Kea-hing, south of Song-keang, arose these, and many other passages, the word is nobody denies; and so we all join in saying in two districts, attacked the mandarins' offices, they are right once. There is still another broke, the furniture, and beat the officers, beview to be taken of this passage, quite insur which is eternally going on." Again, it is mountable to our friends of the destruction

# THE CRAB-APPLE TREE.

V. Hull.

In one corner of our old garden there was sense of the text, "is eternally going on." fine-looking apple tree. The branches grew The law of God is called judgments: "O, over the fence, and many a boy, when the ap-Lord, quicken me according to thy judgments." ples were ripe, used to risk a fall, or a finding Chauchau men came from the South to join law. See Psalm 119: 7, 20; 17: 9, 10. ever grew. The poor fellows spit it out quick Will Mr. Hall, Dobney, Blane, or Bancroft, enough, made wry faces, and threw the apples ing the inhabitants for subsistance. A party upon any strange boy, to give him one of our off by the authorities. crab-apples. Why father kept the tree, I could never guess.

I went from home, and was gone several years. How delightful it was to return once and contribute to swell their army.

sentence, or the sentence as pronounced; then vou." he said; and as we went along and lookcation of the sentence, then, whether it refers he said. It certainly looked tempting ; and to the righteous or the wicked, or both, (as O, it tasted so good. "Inst as the apples used you properly may, for aught any man can to taste when you were a boy, I suppose," said substantially answered in what I have said on an instant I was tempted to throw it down; lleb. 6: 2. The word is used to represent on second thought, I took another bite instead. If it was used to represent the cause, then there New York pippins one of the most valuable might be some propriety in quoting it as Mr. trees of the garden;" and he went on to tell Hall does. But it is used to represent the me the yield; but I have forgotten now.

and it necessary to fall back on the "hundreds were character to it," said I all the culture | Our officers are destitute of conscience." in In

The foregoing passages are quoted by four only be done by putting in a wholly new and authors that I have before me, and they quote better stalk; grafting is a great business."

No," answered George, and they mond not have employed the mongois, but in the tenth month. I have not need to have registered by four only be done by putting in a wholly new and from necessity, and that he certainly would not person who has already paid taxes to them. harsh words from his superiors.

Other witnesses testify that invite the aid of Western nations except in the All who have registered their families, and invite the aid of Western nations except in the All who have registered their families, and invite the aid of Western nations except in the All who have registered their families, and invite the aid of Western nations except in the All who have registered their families, and invite the aid of Western nations except in the All who have registered their families, and invite the aid of Western nations except in the All who have registered their families, and invite the aid of Western nations except in the All who have registered their families.

They quote 2 Thess. 1: 8, 9, Heb. 6: 2, 9: in the trunk, crab in the branches, and crab in would be also "impracticable, us the Emperor look in and see that, they are afraid to trouble recruits; that the Emperor sarmy is dwindling, In my last, I showed you that the word de 12, in vain, and worse than that; for when the fruit—sinful, all of it; often good enough would neither consent to relinquish any portion any thing. But if you have not been registerthose passages are properly understood, they outside, making a fair show, but bitter to the of his territory, nor grant an amnesty for politprove the reverse of that for which they quote taste, and really good for nothing—the origi-

Yet not hopelessly so, though all the cultivafering does not necessarily belong to punish tion in the world can not essentially improve their fealty to the existing government. The ment, cr. they are certainly wrong; and that, it. But a new and better stalk can be grafted Emperor still hopes to deal with the rebellion in: its nature can be changed. Jesus Christ, But before leaving those passages, I have a the great Husbandman, can insert a heavenly single thought more to suggest with regard to graft, a living branch, which shall bear good the help they seek from the expression "pre- fruit, pleasant to the eye, and sweet to the They seek only to oppose its spread; and to haired men's government?

of the Lord and the glory of his power," and What is conversion but spiritual grafting, conclude, that as God is everywhere, the sin- and, like almost every thing in the moral world ner must be nowhere. In this effort, our an-finding its type and significance in the natural

## THE WANDERING SHEEP.

BY REV. H. BONAR, D. D., SCOTLAND.

I was a wandering sheen. I did not love the fold: I did not love my Shepherd's voice, I would not be controlled; I was a wayward child,

I did not love my home, I did not love my Father's voice. I loved afar to roam. The Shepherd sought his sheep, The Father sought his child; They followed me o'er vale and hill,

O'er deserts waste and wild: They found me nigh to death, Famished and faint and lone; They bound me with the bands of love. They saved the wandering one.

They spoke in tender love, They raised my drooping head;
They gently closed my bleeding wounds,
My fainting soul they fed: They washed my filth away,

They made me clean and fair;

They brought me to my home in peace. The long-sought wanderer. Jesus my Shepherd is; 'T was he that loved my son 'T was he that washed me in his blood,

'T was he that made me whole: T was he that sought the lost, That found the wandering sheep; 'T was he that brought me to the fold, 'Iis he that still doth keen.

No more a wandering sheen. I love to be controlled; I love my tender Shepherd's voice, I love the peaceful fold: No more a wayward child,

I seek no more to roam: I love my heavenly Father's voice-I love. I love his home.

## MATTERS IN CHINA. From a letter of Nathan Wardner, da'cd Shanghae, Aug. 18th.

About the 1st of August, the City Mayis trate issued the following proclamation:-

"On account of the long drought, I, the streets, solemnly engaged in prayer. Although not die. Who believes that the dead that re- cient to penetrate the earth, and now for more than ten days the sweet showers have been withheld. On inquiry, it seems that as the heat comes from the South, the great South the Lord, searching the inward parts." "Who gate ought to be shut, which will therefore be knoweth the things of man, save the spirit of the case from the 23d instant until the rain

About this time the inhabitants in the precause they insisted on the usual amount of taxes, irrespective of the dry weather. In Thae chong, forty miles north of Shanghae, a similar disturbance has also taken place.

On the 7th of August, Heang-yong, generalin chief of the Imperial army at Nanking, died, and a part of his army dispersed.

A few weeks before, about three thousand out, to grab some of the fruit. But one bite the Imperial army; but not receiving the was enough. It was the crabbiest apple that promised pay, dispersed in companies, plunder-

Soon after the death of Heang-yong, four cities submitted to the rebels, who pay taxes

Some one in Ningpo has sent to the Herald the following statements from a Mandarin who daily battles, in all of which the imperialists Court. Speaking of a Mongol force being sent and will not leave. [It is since reported that "How fares the crab apple tree?" I asked, for several years held a high office near the down he said : "The Imperial treasury was nlists there. we have a limited eternal act! If you apply ed under the tree, he took up an apple from too much exhansted to sustain a large force, the word "judgment" to the award or appli- the grass and offered it to me, "Try that," and that the feudatory chiefs of the Mongols designate their emperor? possessed no other means for sustaining a war than men or horses. The Mongols had degenshow,) "the process is eternally going on." George. "A thousand times better; father erated even more than the Manchus. The had no apples like that when I was a boy." Emperor distrusted their fidelity when they his orders. 2. As to Heb. 9: 12, I do not care about "You like it, then?" said my brother. "The offered their assistance in 1853, and nothing spending my time and using space farther than finest fruit I ever tasted." "It grew on the but the increasing urgency of his situation had ping-wong? to say, that the proof sought in the passage is crab-apple tree," said George; laughing. For induced him to employ them at Peking; they their flags; but nothing is ever said about Toi- ple, or to touch their wives and daughters. God when he employs a portion of his gains in aren. o : 2. The word is used to represent on second mought, a took another mental managers, and Yu- cheered a house where there were women, and by his Maker. What is required is, that he deliverance from bondage, distress, or liability "Crab-apple tree lour crab apple tree lour cr to any evil, or forfeiture, either by money or claimed, crunching the juicy mouthful; "it part of the empire are so intersected with canals, while in that state, consult the will of God in every expenditure, otherwise." This deliverance is eternal in its has wonderfully changed its character; what as to be impracticable for cavalry, in which a millionaire, who at different times gave them a part of the hair on his head was cut off; the whether for himself or for others. A man may otherwise." This deliverance is eternal in its application to the saint, and the enjoyment is deliverance is eternal in its application to the saint, and the enjoyment is deliverance is eternal in its application to the saint, and the enjoyment is deliverance is eternal in its application to the saint, and the enjoyment is deliverance is eternal in its application to the saint, and the enjoyment is converted it from a crab apple to a New York they chiefly excel." He ascribed the ill suctive the war instantly ordered by is possible for him to do wrong by giving to applies it to the saint, and not to the saint, and so carried the saint the cause of benevolence that which is due to the trough the streets to the four gates of the way the large branches shot from the trunk its own officers. The officers," he said, "were army. FOR US." The word redemption is sometimes the way the large branches shot from the trunk its own officers. "The officers," he said, "were army. used for the cause, and sometimes for the effect. - the very grab apple tree, hung all over with actuated solely by selfish motives, and bribery and corruption prevailed in every department. If, for example, a military officer should at effect, and not the cause. The effect is all that "When father died, I was determined to cut great expense cast a caunon of good metal and bliss which flows to the saint from the blood of it down; but my man said it was sound and of the required calibre, it was sure to be rejected, Christ. Redemption, in the sense of the text, healthy, and would make excellent grafted wiles the good opinion of the inspectors was implies happiness, and therefore, like punish fruit. We lopped off the branches, and put in scarca by a previous bribe; whereas, ordnance ment, it implies continued being, and conse- some of these beautiful grafts, and you see of a very inferior quality, with the precaution place. quently argues against the purpose for which what it is." many vill of parties of being approved. It is introduced I am sure our friends will me Completely changed its nature precaution place.

of passages" that they hold as "a reserved in the world would not have done this, I sup regard to foreign aid, he said, "His Majesty district, with the view of collecting the taxes bath, the worship of Jesus, &c., but suffered no Lal offences. The Insurgents, moreover, would be unwilling to lay down their arms and renew as a whole, and ultimately to effect its suppression; but his officers have no such expectation. their alledged recenture of small places is more owing to their abandonment by the Insurgents. than to any real success on the part of the Imperial troops. In fact, the courage and skill imperialists to come and drive the long-haired of our troops are much inferior to those of the men off. The long haired men are doing all among the chiefs at Nanking. Hong-sine-tsuen, insurgents. They have men of abilities among they can to quiet the people. They say, "Just however, was never spoken of by them as Taithem; our ablest men are drawn into their be patient; in a short time we shall take ping-wong; he was usually called by his own ranks. Their numbers are so great, they are so widely diffused, in so many divisions, and some of them under independent heads, that it is now impossible to quell the movement, and that they can float boats that will take their to have been engaged most assiduously in rethe result of it will be a dismemberment of the field pieces and ammunition, &c. The rains ligious matters, writing, teaching, preaching, empire, just as union and disunion have always alternated at different intervals. The insur. gents are at present in receipt of taxes from a part of Hoo pih, a large portion of An whay, and the whole of Keang-si, excepting the de-

> A native Christian who had acted as corporal in the Imperial army at Ching-keang and Nanking, being on a furlow, stated, among other things, "that the higher officers in the Imperial army often remained behind, gambling and smoking opium, while their troops were engaged in fighting, whereas the high officers of the city walls to trade? Insurgents always led their troops to the charge. These were able to keep rank, while the Imperialists were unable to maintain order, and their connection a sufficient time to prove them that a small band of the former could drive faithful. Persons with moderately long hair before them a company of Imperialists numeri- cannot go in. cally much stronger."

partment of Nan-chang."

From a variety of concuring testimony, the following points appear to be established:-

1st. That over a region equal in extent and population to some of the most powerful states of Europe, the people have discarded the Manchn costume, and reverted to that of the Ming

2d. In a portion, if not the whole, of that extensive territory, the people pay taxes for the support of the Nanking government.

3d. That by the establishment of examinations, they have the privilege of competing for literary honors and civil office.

The following, by Mr. Cabaniss, was obtained from a man recently from near Nanking, who seemed to be a regular hater of the rebels. All the main facts stated by him are corroborated by others from the same vicinity:-

Ques. How far do you live from Nanking? Ans. Fifteen miles. I formerly did business at Yank-chau, and was there when the place was taken by the long-haired men. In the second month of this year I returned to my native place, where I remained till I started for Shanghae.

Q. What is your occupation?

A. Cabinet maker. Q. When did you leave home?

A. Tenth of this month, (August.) Q. When did you arrive at Shanghae?

A. Yesterday about noon.

Q. What route did you come?

A. By Sih-poo, Keung-dan, Tsang tseu, Voosih, and Soo-chau.

Q. Did you meet with long-haired men on the way?

A. No.

Q. How near to Soo chau do the long-haired men hold possession?

A. Their boundary at present extends to

Sin-poo. Fifteen miles this side Sin-poo, at say that the obligation to obey is not "eter- as far as we could see. It was a standing hoax of them came to Shanghae, and were bought Kenng-dan, there are three thousand imperial about sixty miles. Q. What are they doing at Tan-yang?

A. I do not know. The people say there are 200,000 imperialists there, and more than that number of long-haired men, that they have conquer, but the long-haired men are stubborn,

By what title do the long haired men A. Tong Wong-Eastern Prince.

A. The long-haired men all tell me so. They

district?

pose." "No," answered George, "it could would not have employed the Mongols, but in the tenth month. I have not heard of may ill usage, received no insult, nor yet got any invite the aid of Western nations, except in the have the Mandarin's certificate to stick up in of "everlasting punishment," in Matt. 25: 41. tion of our own nature—crab at the root, crab list resort." Foreign intervention, he thought, their houses, are safe. For when the soldiers rialists, and will keep in subjection 80 or 100 ed, they will come in and take just what they death, while it is almost impossible to get rewant. In places where all the people have cruits; and that, on the other side, the ranks been registered, they are becoming better sat of the Insurgents are easily kept full, tens and isfied. because they have peace. Q. When the imperial soldiers were in your

houses, and take any thing they wanted?

A. Yes, just like the long-haired soldiers.
Q. What do the people think of the long-

A. They do not by any means think well of it. Yet they cannot see how the imperialists can ever be able to overturn it. They submit to it as something which cannot be helped. In their hearts they are anxiously longing for the Loo-Chau and Hang-Chau; we shall then send proper name, or by the title Tccin-worg, as our soldiers farther from you, and you will have given to him in their books. From the first great peace and happiness." [It is said they he never was a prominent actor; his place has are only waiting for rain to fill the canals, so been behind the screen, where he seems always are now coming, and we shall soon hear of their | baptizing, and striving to correct abuses. It

Q. Do the people in your vicinity let their hair grow long? A. They are compelled to do it. To shave

the head, for the first offence the penalty is a bambooing; the second offense, death. Q. Can a person with short hair pass about among the long-haired men with safety?

A. A trader who can give a good account of himself, without any effort at concealment. allowed to pass in any direction. Q. Have you been in Nanking recently?

Q. Are the people allowed to go inside the

A. All persons whose hair has grown quite eigners at Shanghae and Nigpo." long can go in and out at pleasure; the long hair being an evidence that they have been in

Q. Do the people from your section carry things to Nanking to sell?

greatest abundance of every thing, which is brought down in boats from those in connection with them up the river. Q. What is the price of rice at Nanking?

cash per catty. [In Shanghae it is 25 cash per catty.

men have literary examinations?

I do not know anything about it myself.

into Nanking for fuel. Q. What do they do with the priests?

A. The priests generally run away before they get to the temples.

Q. What do they tell the people to worship? A. You must worship the Heavenly Father, reverence your parents, each one be diligent in

Q. Have you seen them worship? A. I hear that in Nanking they worship that they were sent into this world to make every seventh day. I have never seen nor money for themselves and families. When that

heard of their worshiping in the country. Q. Do they preach, and who preaches? A. The uncle of Hong-sine-dzen comes out and preaches at the Mandarin's office. All who go to hear him have to pay 200 cash. [Others

say it is only the officers with their subordinate officers who are required to pay the 200 cash.] Q. Do any persons join their church?

A. They do not say any thing about joining

any church.

Q. Do you consider this old preacher a good

O. Are there any foreigners among them? A. Have not heard of any.

Q. Have you ever heard what they think about foreigners? A. Have not. Q. Could you now return to your home with

A. Yes: I would tell them I had been out to hunt for work, and they would not punish me for cutting off my hair."

Dr. Bridgeman writes:

that the Insurgent chiefs, by their spies, sent nevolence. It requires him to employ his gains all over the country, know the state of the as God would have him employ them. There Q. Are you certain of this, or is it rumor? country every where, and the strength and po- is every reason to believe that it is the will of sition of their foes in every quarter, so that God that the laboring man should reap in his say he now occupies the palace, and all obey they seemed to have no fear for the safety of own person the fruits of his labors so far as the cities they have taken. Having taken pos- those fruits contribute to his real well being. Q. Do they never say any thing about Tai- session of and entered the city of Tan-yang, the A man is not robbing God when he is adding Eastern Rebel issued a proclamation, forbidding to his capital, and making a reasonable pro-A. They have Tai-ping tcean-koh written on his troops, on penalty of death, to rob the peo vision for his family. A man is not robbing could not endure the summer heat of these ping-wong. They now only speak of two great One of them, however, did transgress, having gratifying a taste for the beautiful implante Q. Have they established officers in your city/and then brought back and beheaded as God would have him use it. He who has, in district?

A Two officers, Tsz-foo and Tsz-you, with all along through those places where the Inshr-schom fail to decide aright as to duty, and their subordinates.

No doubt there are some whose accumula-Q. Do they send some of their own people uniformly declared that the new state of thinks, tions are sufficiently large to justify and require to act as Mandarins, or do they select some on the whole, is far better than it had been for them to devote the whole of their annual gains one from among the natives of the district? havears past under the government of the Empe to the cause of benevolence. When these men A. The Mandarins in our district were ror's officers and soldiers, who abused their shall perceive and perform their duty, and round brought up some thirty-five miles from my wives and daughters, and plundered them of man desirous of going as a missionary to the place.

They are now taking the census in my and unlocky days, the observance of the Sab
They are now taking the census in my and unlocky days, the observance of the Sab
They are now taking the census in my and unlocky days, the observance of the Sab
They are now taking the census in my and unlocky days, the observance of the Sab
They are now taking the census in my and unlocky days, the observance of the Sab-

"Other witnesses testify that one long-haired rebel of the old stamp will drive ten Impeby desertion, by slaughter, by sickness and tens coming in white only now and then one runs away. They testify, in short, that the heighborhood, did they not go into people's rebels are great impovators, changing almost every thing, even things most essential and sacred, language and religion. They instance numerous characters of the language which they have changed, not respecting nor sparing hoary characters and the calendar, and in their literary examinations selecting the themes for essays from the Holy Scriptures, and not from the ancient classics.

"None of the informists, in this case, have intimated any change of persons or policy is not at all remarkable, therefore, that the name or the title Tai-ping-wong did not occur in the answers obtained by Mr. Cabaniss. Yang, however, has always been prominent among the insurgents, and so far as military operations are concerned, he has been chief. He is the Arch Rebel. If the insurrection continues to gather strength, and the chiefs continue to be successful in consolidating their government, the time cannot be very distant when the Imperialists, continuing to fall back, will have to abandon the eastern part of this province, and Yang and his fellows, quietly taking possession of Soo-chow and Hang-chau, will be about next door neighbors to the for-

## THE LORD'S JOURNEYMAN.

A tradesman once told the celebrated John Newton, rector of St. Mary Woolnoth, that he was about to retire from business, as he had hings to Nanking to sell?

A. No, but we buy of them. They have the then," said Mr. Newton, "now be the Lord's journeyman, and carry on business for him." Many professing Christians engaged in busi-

ness are looking forward to the time when they may give up business, having acquired enough A. One hundred and sixty cattles cost two for themselves and families. Several things thousand and three hundred cash, about 141 are to be remarked respecting this class of men. In the first place, the sum which is to be

deemed and taken as enough for themselves Q. Have you heard whether the long-haired and their families, is very indefinite and unfxed. One thinks that twenty thousand dollars A. It is said they had an examination when would be enough, but as he approximates to they first came to Nanking—that more than a that sum, he finds it insufficient, and the goal hundred were examined, and all graduated, and of acquisition is placed at a greater distance. since then they have had no examination. But This process is repeated from time to time, till old age comes on, and he finds that the point Q. Do they destroy temples and idols now? has not yet been reached. "I once thought," A. Indeed they do. Some they burn down, said a wealthy business man, "that if ever I and others they tear down, taking the timber got ten thousand dollars, I would be content, but a man's wants increase with his property. That man is still accumulating. He has not enough yet. He is not ready to "carry o his business for the Lord."

In the next place, it may be remarked, that men of this class are apt to look forward to retirement from business as to a season of rest. your respective occupations, but you must not worship ancestors nor idols.

Q. Have you seen them worship?

When the proposed sufficiency shall be gained, life's work will, in their view, be implished.

They would seem to act upon the assumption. money is made, they propose to retire into the country, build a beautiful residence, and a a life of ease. They must read the

lessly, or they would notice that God does not say, "Work till thou hast made a fortune," but "Work while the day lasts."

Those of this class who succeed in reaching the point of sufficiency, and go into retirement. meet with disappointment with regard to their. expectations of happiness. They find that God's law, which commands man to work, can not be violated with impunity. They find that habits which have been years in forming can not be suddenly changed. They find that energies trained to exertion can endure only tem-

What course should these men pursue? Should they, like the person alluded to at the head of this article, first acquire enough for themselves, and then become the Lord's journevmen? Or should they become the Lord's journeymen from the outset? This is plainly the Bible plan. From the outset they should carry on business for the Lord. This does no as some suppose, require that a man shoul "A deserter, recently from Nanking, states cast all his yearly gains into the treasury of be-

# Che Sabbath Recarder.

New York, February 5, 1857.

T E BARCOCK, J M. ALLEN, N. V HULI, A B. BURDICK, LUCIUS CRANDALL W. C. WHIT FORD,
W. C. KENYON.

Preaching is, unquestionably, the agency which God has ordained for the conversion of the world. It is not so unquestionable, however, that the preaching by which the Great Commission (Mark 16: 15,) is to be fulfilled, is what is commonly understood by the term. The common understanding is, that preaching the gospel consists in those discourses which from time to time, are delivered to public as semblies by an order of men set apart and designated as the ministry. We are persuaded that Christ never intended the term to be thus restricted. To preach means simply to proclaim or publish; the idea of instruction, except in those fundamental points which are essential to saving faith, is not in the word. The term gospel signifies good news; and in the Commission. the reference of the term is to the simple fact, that Jesus Christ was risen from the dead, an all-sufficient Saviour: this fact constituted the good news-the gospel-which the disciples were to publish to every creature.

Taking this view, we are, and ever have been, strong in the conviction, that preaching the gos pel is a duty which devolves upon all who love the Saviour, and not merely upon the order commonly designated as the ministry.

## "Then will I tell to sinners round, What a dear Saviour I have found."

The office of Pastor, however, certainly includes teaching. It is his duty, not merely to ling to be led astray! What if his inadvertent publish Christ to the unconverted, but to guide believers into "the mysteries of the kingdom of Universalism, another for denying the Divinity prosperity. It is, undoubtedly, as much the heaven." He must bring forth "things new and old;" the "sincere milk of the word" for Atonement! And what if, upon due investibabes in Christ, and the "strong meat" for gation, he finds that such results might, in all those that are more matured in experience. probability, have been prevented by more care-To take care of God's flock, and that in such a fully guarded language! Yet this view of the way that the diseased shall be strengthened, matter is not one of mere fancy. The most the sick healed, the wandering restored, the perfectly managed ministry is "to some a savor lame kept from turning out of the way, and of death unto death." How much more likely all carried on towards perfection; requires no is it to be so with the ministry that is carelessly little proficiency in divine knowledge, no little conducted! And when it is considered that Christian in their origin, as we have shown, retaining our numbers. By thus uniting our skill in the scriptures. The Pastor who does it, must study—must meditate upon these things -must give himself wholly to them.

The Pastor, then, may be more correctly termed a teacher than a preacher. And as the discourses thoroughly! design of the teaching office is to perfect the saints for the work of the ministry. (Eph. 4: 11, 12,) it would seem that its faithful execu- ed; first, by not exacting too many sermons; tion ought to result in making the members of second, by giving him an adequate support, so the church efficient laborers in the work of that he shall not be compelled to employ himspreading the knowledge of Christ among the self in secular occupations; and third, by not unconverted. Thus would the Body of Christ interrupting him with too many and too long be edified—the Pastor performing his appro- protracted calls. priate duties, and the members theirs.

The Pastor's work being appropriately that of teaching; and the method of teaching being. by universal agreement, by sermons or lectures. for the most part; the number of sermons for ant America. In what States of this Federal which the pastor should be held responsible, is Union are the violations of law and order the a question of no little importance. We believe most numerous—the greatest number and the too many are required. Discourses spicy with most frequent outrages committed against pergospel truth, and rich with wholesome instructions and property—in those States where only tion, cannot be prepared in a hurry. Yet one in two hundred, or one in four hundred, of who does not want just such discourses? What the white adult population, can not read, or in Christian congregation ought to be satisfied those States where one in four or one in eight with any thing less? That ministers sometimes of the same class of population can not read? do appear before their hearers with sermons to Has Christian civilization attained as large adwhich that not given an hour's premedita- vancement, the moral tone of society as high tion, is a we wish the truth did not com- an elevation, in the latter States as in the forpel us to state it. But it ought never to be so, mer? Which people display their refined bru-The minister whose indolence is the reason of tality by applying raw-hides to the backs of uch a factaneeds to be rebuked sharply; and editors, gutta-percha canes to the heads unworthy incumbent of the sacred office. If hotels? Which sleep with revolvers and bowie other pressing duties have deprived him of knives beneath their pillows, and make daily time for preparation, he is excusable; if, for exhibitions of their ruffianly chivalry? It is want of adequate support in his calling, he is compelled to use up his time in looking after tion, however, may help to give point to the the wants of the body, he is to be pitied. Closely-studied and well-arranged discourses are, however, not only what the wants of the age demand, but what the best interests of the Church require. And as such discourses cannot be got up without most laborious thought what he meant by a Bible; had never heard and research, we are deliberately of opinion, that no pastor ought to be held responsible for more than one sermon a week.

The late Robert Hall once remarked, that a man of extraordinary abilities could prepare himself so as to preach once on the Sabbath: that a person of common talents might, possibly, be ready to preach twice; but a fool could preach three times. Such a remark may seem if ignorance is the mother of devotion! Give severe, as many of Hall's sayings were; but it them the Bible, says one. Probably most of conveys a lesson by no means to be disregard- those who can read it, have the Bible. And bath, upon which he has spent the whole week read them. Give them schools, teach them to in preparation, will appear like a man of good read, and thus prepare the way to render the thinking part of his audience with his com- ments of Christian civilization. petency for the work. It is true, the man who preaches often, and with but little preparation, stand what is for their own advantage. We mere admiration of the hearers should be an tion. of what class is it composed? Who fill of religious literature for this unique volume. object with the minister of Jesus Christ; it cer- our State Prisons and Penitentiaries? A re- It seems to me, also, that the times in which tainly will not be with one who realizes what port, before me, of one of those institutions, this work appears, no less than the particular his responsibility is. Yet if the admiration of for the year ending on the last day of October, fields of its investigations, are happily chosen. aster of the gospel evinces true wisdom, who, Other prisons show similar results. And this deep feeling in the public mind, but also that a money, and, what is more, would secure the them to England. On the 8th of June, 1852, sired."

the authors little or no premeditation, have sometimes been sanctified to the good of the hearers. But in such cases, we think it will be found, upon examination, that the time of the minister had not been subject to his own control; that he had been providentially hindered that extra duties had devolved upon him: that, some how or other, the time which he would have spent in preparation for the pulpit had been taken up with services which he could not neglect without doing wrong. In all such cases, it may reasonably be expected that He with whom "there is no restraint to save by many or by few," will bless the agency. Nay we will not deny that there may have been instances of good accomplished by sermons, whose preparation had been willfully neglected. Be laam did not mean to bless Israel; he made no preparation for such work. Nevertheless, Is. rael was to be blessed, and not cursed; and God carried out his purpose, in this respect by Balaam. So, for aught we know, God may once in a while use the agency of some careless

minister, to save a soul. But it were folly, and worse than folly, to pretend that carelessness of preparation for the pulpit is sanctioned by the Word of God. Ar ill-chosen word, or a carelessly constructed sentence, may convey to some minds a very differ ent idea from that intended by the speaker it may originate very unprofitable reflections the issue of which would cause the minister to tremble, if he could but realize it. The minis ter is orthodox himself, and has not the remot est intention of fostering the growth of error But what if some of his off-hand expressions should come in contact with minds already willwords give one a pretext for sliding off into of the Saviour, and another for rejecting the the pastor lies under a fearful responsibility with respect to the souls that wait upon his who are not professors of religion; and, not lieve the effort will not be lost. teaching, (Heb. 13: 17, 1 Tim. 4: 16,) how unfrequently, to those whose moral habits necessary it is that he take time to prepare his

Quite as important is it, that the people who employ him see that the needed time is enjoy- prayer shall not be offered there. And that

Let us limit our farther inquiries to Protest ses to reform, he proves himself an Senators, and by shooting down servants at enough to have asked the questions. A quota-

> lesson they are intended to impart. "At a meeting of the New York City Bible Society, Rev. R. H. Pearson, of Kentucky said that the destitution of the Bible in that State is fearful. Of 30,000 families visited, one-fourth had no Bible: many did not know of such a thing. He had found three regular ordained clergymen in one county who had no Bible; indeed, he had frequently found clergymen without Bibles; and the ignorance of ifest also the reason why revivals of religion those who had Bibles was so great as to make their sermons and illustrations of Scripture most ridiculous and absurd."

Surely, they ought to be a very moral and a very pious people down there in Kentucky, ed. For he who gives one discourse on the Sab- Bibles are of little value to those who can not abilities; while he who preaches two discours- Bibles available. As John prepared the way es, will appear to less advantage; and he who for our blessed Lord, so schools prepare the preaches three, will find it difficult to impress way for Bibles, and for progress in all depart. Tongue, with specimens of the old English go, some to one point, and some to another, and sheep bells, spears, knives, needles, and hoes,

MORALS OF CERTAIN CLASSES. suggestive of very useful reflections. That min-could do so only in a very indifferent manner." subject of this nature will not only arouse a concerted movement would save much time and his wife and family to Cape Town, and sent on being furnished with a list of what is de-

that if the increase of intelligence increases the We do not question that sermons which cost | power to commit crime, the increase of intelligence also increases the ability to detect crime. And, therefore, the evidence of the penitentiary is decidedly against the morality of ignorance. And should we visit the alms-houses of our cities and counties, we should every where find the same humiliating testimony against ignorance. Now and forever, it is the same sensual, reckless. criminal, bigoted, superstitious, lazy thing, in rags and leanness.

MORAL AND INTELLECTUAL EDUCATION SHOULD BE

Full well do we know, that "virtue has no sufficient security," but in the sanctification of we know, that the soul can never attain its opment of the moral powers, that is not pre- | Center, can have it ordered at once. N. v. ceded by a development of the intellectual powers. Full well do we know, that there are vices enough, vanities enough, and follies enough, among all classes, among the educated as well as among the ignorant, among professed Christians as well as among infidels. Full well do we know, that no other than a strict adherence to the Christian code of morals, can make a people great and happy. Education, divested of the Christian element, may do something toward elevating a people, but still it can never elevate them above their vices. It was tried in Greece and in Rome, and though t produced many noble specimens of manhood, yet it could not generate a power to resist the corruptions of the human heart. Christianity, without education, scarcely succeeded any better. Why separate elements that God hath joined together? Christian education is the only guarantee for individual and national duty (but no more so) of every Christian to carefully cultivate his intellectual powers, as it is to cultivate his moral powers; as much his duty (but no more so) to study, as it is to pray. COLLEGES RELIGIOUS ESTABLISHMENTS.

Colleges are, in a high sense, religious establishments, and develop a high tone of moral non schools. The latter institutions, though are often committed to the instruction of those influence for truth, we have every reason to betotally unfit them for such responsibilities. Infidelity, too, has sometimes demanded that the l Bible shall not be read in schools, and that demand has occasionally been submitted to, as if the school were an infidel, and not a Christian institution. But no such influences reach colleges, as they are. for the most part. Church and not State, institutions. The fact that colleges are mostly organized primarily for the promotion of the educational interests of some particular religious denomination, places them beyond the reach of infidelity. They are usually presided over by men distinguished not less for their piety than for their erudition. The teachers in all the departments are usually pious men. The larger proportion of presidents and professors of colleges are ministers of the gospel, combining among them the best and most devoted talents of their respective de nominations. And we think that, as a general truth, they faithfully meet their responsibilities as Christian men. From the day each term opens till the closing hour, morning and evening, all the students are gathered around the altar, where the Scriptures are read, and prayers are offered. Nor is this a mere formal matter. Scarcely any other position can so effectually inspire a man with earnestness and fervency. Besides these, the frequent lectures and sermons, the exhortations, the faithful admonitions, the constant supervision, the regular study of the Bible, the study of intellectual and moral sciences, the moral truths elicited and enforced in almost every recitation there, are eminently conducive to an exalted tone of tory, could locate together, they would make a they held on their way till the 4th of July, the Board. Secondly, it recommends the opening moral sentiment among students. All these influences are in addition to the regular instructions of the sanctuary, which all students are required to attend. It will, hence, be perceived ed, that no other position in which a young man can be placed for a period of four years, presents such numerous and constant means of moral and religious cultivation. Hence is manare so much more numerous and extensive in colleges, and in well-conducted academies, than in churches, and why most of the great reforms such as have given rise to the names of Protestants. Puritans, and Methodists, and the modern missionary enterprise—originating Bible Secieties. Tract Societies. Publication Societies.

in Colleges or Universities.

THE ENGLISH BIBLE. lation of the Holy Scriptures into the English versions—by Mrs. H. C. Conant," &c., is the some who wish to go will not for want of a of superior workmanship. Iron abounds in title of one of the most interesting and instruct concerted movement. Those who go, and lot their country, and is of excellent quality. They In our cities and large villages, among what tive books of the season. The learned an cate away from our society, will in many cases extract it from the ore, and they are famed as will have his admirers; but such admirers are classes do we find the hot-beds of sensuality, thoress has evinced great skill and delicate, eventually be lost to the denomination, and exneither a benefit to the man; nor do they understand what is for their own advantage. We most intelligent or among the most most intelligent, or among the most ignorant? paration of this most excellent work, and I am have gone to Minnesota have located at differ- are famed for their skill in pottery," &c. This better way to get before the proper persons do not, of course, mean to insinuate, that the When the reckless mob is gathered for devasta- sure she will receive the gratitude of the friends ent points, some where we can have no society seemed a most inviting field for missionary lathe hearers is, to any degree, an index of the 1855, says: "Of eight hundred and one coneffect which the preaching has upon them, it's victs committed during the year, five hundred tures is at present attracting the attention of must go early in the spring. Such as want, to coast which should facilitate intercourse with thing be wanted in the line of Drugs and Mednot to be esteemed of no account; it may be and sixty-seven could not read; and of those many learned and Christian men, both in go to Kansas ought to open correspondence the civilized world, led to his fourth journey. icines by the Board for that purpose now, we to the thoughtful and discriminating preacher who could read, a large preportion of them suggestive of very useful reflections. That min-could do so only in a very indifferent manner." subject of this nature will not only arouse a large preportion of this nature will not only arouse a large preportion of them some at Milton, and others in other places. A reach the interior, Dr. Livingston accompanied gratis, and will forward any thing in that fine

not seeking the admiration of any portion of his is a uniform fact, whether in this country or in vast amount of well-intended but unjust oppoladvantages of religious society. Some young, hearers as an object, acquits himself so as to others. But it is replied, that the criminal who sition will be raised, which only can be re- or at least healthy, minister of the gospel, deserve the approbation of the enlightened and is intelligent escapes detection. We answer, moved by the diffusion of light upon the question of Bible translations. How few even of Protestant Christians of the present day, have It pains me to see our people scattering. There of the Cape. His health had suffered severely: any thing like a knowledge of the events that are some here who have been to Kansas, and and it was feared his work was done. But produced the present "Authorized" Version of the Scriptures, now in common use. For one. I hail with pleasure the present inquiry in the public mind upon this subject, believing that the day is not distant when a version of the Holy Scriptures will be produced, far excelling the one now in use, because it will be more faithful to the inspired originals.

In hope that my brethren, and especially my ton, in Clinton county. brethren in the ministry, will be induced to purchase and read Mrs. Conant's book, I have written this notice, believing it will amply pay the soul by the grace of God. And as well do them, both for the purchase money and the time employed in its perusal. It is published purest and most efficient activities, without the in New York, by Sheldon, Blakeman & Co. which it appears that the Americans as well as harmonious development of all its capacities. Any persons in my neighborhood, wishing the the British are deeply involved in them. Nor can there ever be any considerable devel- work, by applying to Clark Rogers, at Alfred

WESTERN EMIGRATION. In the Recorder of Jan. 22d. I noticed article touching Western Emigration, which contains some excellent and practical suggestions. It is a fact, much to be lamented. that the Barrier Forts. No reason is assigned for this many Sabbatarians have left their eastern homes and churches, to emigrate West. and American commander was that the firing was failing to pitch in with those of kindred belief, have finally become isolated from church and immediately determined upon taking possession society. The result of such an adventure need of the two forts, and then advising the Governnot be guessed; it is too well known. Perhaps their prayer on leaving home was. "Lead us not into temptation;" but without taking the necessary precautions, they rushed eagerly soundly bombarded until dark. On the 17th, on, depriving themselves of the society and en- the Commodore came to the conclusion that a couragement of our people; and thus being fairly little diplomacy might be tried with as good 'into temptation," beyond the influence of the church, it was no easy task to maintain their American Commissioner, on board the San integrity. Now they can make no pretensions Jacinto, at noon, and after due consultation, to religious zeal, but with "filthy lucre" for wrote a letter to the Imperial Commissioner, their idol, are as cold and insensible, spiritually. as the very mountains of snow which at pre- | No satisfaction was given; and on the 21st sent surround them. This is evidently a wrong the work of destruction of the Barrier Forts move, and should not be permitted by our people, so long as they can consistently avoid it. | mouth and Levant, and was, of course, soon We can, as suggested by "A Sabbatarian," completed. In connection with the British, the in business in Canada, his younger brother, from a Sabbatarian Emigrant Aid Society. Fiddlers' Reach Fort, the Island Fort, and the sentiment. In this, they differ widely from com- which will be of incalculable value towards Square Fort, were all destroyed. The Hong

an inviting field, in many respects superior to the territories north of it. It is undoubtedly ker, the American Commissioner, exerted himdestined to be an important and powerful State Very many, wishing to emigrate thither, will with joy any effort by our denomination to assist them in retaining the privileges of the part of the American commander, and a desire Sabbath while they make the change in loca- for American cooperation on the part of the Enggladly embrace the plan proposed, that is, to go on and make a claim for 160 acres, retaining enough of it for a handsome remuneration. and certainly this would be a good bargain for both parties. But the matter is yet too indefi- destruction of millions of property, and thou-Let "A Sabbatarian," or some other responsible man, make a mark from which others may start. If "some of our brethren propose to give every man forty," or eighty acres. "who will claim 160 for them." why not get it in a tangible form, and thus set the ball in motion at once? Let us have more about it Another Sabbatarian.

Independence, Jan. 25. We recently had a call from Mr. W. H Stillman, who was returning from Kasas to his former home in Rhode Island, and who intends to remove his family to Kansas in the Spring. He tells us of several families of Sabbathnear the place he has selected, on the Big Blue gland. The Banner says :-River. From several brethren, in different sections, (some of them leading men in the societies where they are located,) we have in- June, 1849, accompanied by Messrs. Oswald timations of their intention to visit Kansas dur- and Murray, in quest of the "oft-reported lake ing the coming summer and make explorations beyond the desert." They suffered greatly from individual co-operation is indispensable." In this with a view to settlement in case the country suits them. If all those Sabbath-keepers who have gone or intend soon to go to that terri- the route. Notwithstanding their privations, sis, and to bring them under the supervision of large society, and might be of great service to when they struck on the magnificent Zouga; of a series of Primary Industrial Schools, more each other. How to get them together is a question. No doubt their mutual interests the sight of the Lake Ngami. Not being prowould be advanced by acting in concert. It vided with a boat, and the Chief of the Bata- employment of visitors to go about on the docks has been suggested, that if those now in Kan- vana keeping his men beyond their reach, the and through the places which this class fresas would give notice of their whereabouts, and travelers were not able to gain the northern quent, and induce them to come into the those intending to go would give notice of their intentions, a plan might be devised for the general benefit. In the absence of any other prowill at least devise some plan to make them acquainted with each other. Address "Kansas.

Since writing the foregoing, we have receive ed the following letter from Eld. Varnum Hull. and Education Societies—have had their birth of Milton. Wis :-

are intending to go to Kansas, and a number ful tribes, living in large villages, in a fertile wanderer and the sinner, for which we praise more who would go if they knew that there was country, and possessing great herds of cattle His holy name. Fifteen willing converts fol-"THE ENGLISH BIBLE—history of the trans- to be a society of Sabbath-keepers in that coun- and abundance of grain. Unlike the tribes lowed their Saviour in the ordinance of baptism, ation of the Holv Scriptures into the English try. I exceedingly regret that there is no confurther south, "the Banyeti," writes Dr. Liv- lowed their Saviour in the ordinance of baptism, the banyeti, and abundance of grain. without purchasing claims at from \$300 to \$500. bor; but, the country being intersected by One brother told me, last fall, that where he deep rivers, and subject to periodical inundawas, there was any amount of prairie land to tions, Dr. Livingston was anxious to find a time since, a statement to the effect that the claimed. By next July, the land will all be more suitable to the constitution of Europeans, for some of the missionaries, we drop you a

should go out with those who go. Anything hardships, he succeeded in reaching St. Paul that I can do in the way of giving information, Loando, on the West Coast of Africa, in let in relation to any point, I shall be happy to do. tude 5 degrees south, or about 30 degrees north returned a few days since. They can give in- through the kind and assiduous attentions of formation with regard to some points. What Edmund Gabriel, Esq., Her Majesty's repres done for the coming spring movement ought sentative at that port, he once more rallied to be done soon. The location of those who go and then, with a devotion to his object never first will guide or give direction to those who surpassed, Dr. Livingston traversed the eastern come after. It is therefore important that im- continent, and reached Quilimane, on the eastmediate steps be taken. If there were compa- ern coast, on the 26th of May, 1856—a feat nies from the East, wishing to meet companies probably without a parallel in the history of from the West, they should agree on the time, and meet in Iowa, perhaps at Dewitt or Wel-V. Hull./ Milton, Jan. 19, 1857.

## AFFAIRS IN CHINA.

English papers received by the last steamer

give particulars of the troubles in China, from facts in relation to British operations do not differ materially from the account we published last week. The operations of the Americans appear to have been as follows: On the 15th of November last, the cutter of the United States steamer Portsmouth, while proceeding from Whampon to Cauton, was fired at from attack; and, of course, the presumption of the wanton and malicious. Commodore Armstrong or of Canton of what had occurred. Accordingly, the assault was commenced on Sunday, the 16th of November, and the forts were effect as gunnery. He met Dr. Parker, the demanding satisfaction within twenty four hours. was commenced by the boats of the Ports-Forts being completely demolished, the Americans intend to retire from the quarrel, it is said and wait the issue of Admiral Seymour's demonstration, before again operating."

From all accounts, it appears that Dr. Parself to preserve the peace, but that he had to contend against a desire for "glory" on the Others, who have not the means, would lish. There is much reason to doubt whether the facts in the case justify the severe chastisement which has been inflicted upon the Chinese Governor Yeh-a chastisement involving the It is time that arrangements were being sands of lives of some value to their possessors.

# HONORS TO A MISSIONARY.

The Rev. Dr. Livingston, a missionary in Africa of the London Missionary Society, after an absence of seventeen years, recently returned to England, where he met with a most flattering reception, not only from the friends of missions, but from the members of various scientific, geographical, and commercial associations, who are beginning to realize how much science, commerce, and geography, owe to missionaries. The British Banner, and other English papers, devote much space to accounts of keepers, now in Kansas, who talk of settling his travels in Africa, and his reception in En-

Dr. Livingston left his station at Kolobeng, 200 miles north of Kuruman, on the 1st of thirst; the native Chief Sekomi having driven view the report suggests the aiding of the differaway the Bushmen, who alone could point out ent Industrial Schools already established, in the places where fountains might be found on such a way as to place them on a permanent baand, after "winding along its banks nearly especially adapted for the class of poor and va-300 miles," their perseverance was rewarded by grant children, so that by various means these An attempt to form a raft was unsuccessful. The jealousy of the native chiefs had

A second journey was undertaken in April, | ing to the lovers of Zion, to learn that the Lord position having this object in view, we propose 1850. Mrs. Livingston and family, and Sethat all such give notice at this office, and we chele, the Chief of the Bakwains, were now added to the party; but the prevalence of marsh fever in the lake region compelled them again commenced meetings, and continued them eve-

in September, 1851; and this time Dr. Livingston and Mr. Oswell succeeded in overcoming Sebitoane, the chief of the Makololo. They There are several families of our people who were now introduced to numerous and power- his children, and poured out his Spirit upon the be taken, of the first class; the timber was all higher elevation, where the climate would be Missionary Board were in want of Medicines

he once more girded himself for his great un dertaking; and, after almost insurmountable adventure.

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Of the appearance of Dr. Livingston, the Banner says:--

He is a man of about the average stature with a foreign air, a pensive aspect, and of somewhat sickly appearance. His mien is marked by a modesty which would bespeak a man who had never passed beyond his native glen. His 'bodily appearance,' like that of the apostle, is rather 'weak,' and his speech, to the more carnal ear, especially at the outset not far removed from the 'contemptible.' His bearing is wholly without pretence, arrogance or even loftiness; he looks and talks as a man who is quite unconscious that he has performed anything entitling him to consequence. Sofar as a judgment could be formed by a brief though caroful scrutiny of the man, his primary qualities would seem to be, a self-possessing which would be but slightly disturbed by the shout of a savage, the roar of a lion, or shock of battle.

Of Dr. Livingston's family, we find to. lowing account in the North Britis

Mr. Livingston was born in the village of Blantyre, where his father, Nell Livingston and his mother, Agnes Hunter, were married both his father and mother having resided there a long time previous to the marriage, and about thirty years after it. The family removed from Blantvre works to Hamilton about sixteen vears ago, where Dr. Livingston's mother and two sisters at present reside. |Dr. Livingston's young family are residing just now with their grandmother at Hamilton. Dr. Livingston wrought in the mills as a piercer boy, and, before he left, as a spinner, attending the classes in Glasgow during the winter months, and resuming his work as a spinner in the mills during the summer vacations. He left Blantvre works about the time he was engaged by the London Missionary Society. Dr. Livingston has two brothers in America, the elder brother, John Charles, a minister in the United States."

"SUNNY SIDE."-We believe it was Prof Kenyon who said, at the late anniversary of the Education Society, that he believed there was not a more liberal people on the face of the earth than the Seventh-day Baptists, only give them good evidence that their liberality will not be abused. Many facts to sustain this assertion might be gathered from the history of their missionary and educational efforts. It is plasant also to notice the numerous proofs of it which have recently been shown in connection with the ministry, as chronicled in the Recorder. A friendly epistle now lying before us

"In your last letter, you say that you are glad to hear of my satisfaction with the church and society here. I have many reasons to he oleased with them, having received numerous proofs of their kindness and confidence. Counting up this morning the presents which I have lately received from friends here—presents which, at the request of the donors, are not to be applied on the salary—I find that they dollars. But what gratifies me more than all else is, the evidence that God is blessing my labors, in the revival of his people, and the conversion of sinners. Truly, the pastor's life has i 'Sunny Side.'"

THE POOR CHILDREN IN NEW YORK.—The Board of Education has under consideration a plan to bring under the influence of public schools the poor children of New York. The plan proposes, first, the employing of existing organizations for the education of vagrant children, both for the sake of economy, and because "in this peculiar field of education, private and shall be attracted in. Finally, it proposes the

REVIVAL IN LINCKLAEN.—It will be interesthas of late visited and refreshed his people in. Lincklaen. On the 26th of December, we nings, as the interest seemed to demand, for Undaunted, a third journey was commenced four weeks. On account of the severity of the weather, and the want of living faith, the meetings for a time were thinly attended; but the Lord in great mercy heard the prayer of May the Lord continue the good work. L. M. C.

> MEDICINES FOR OUR MISSIONARIES.—A letter to us from Messrs. Potter & Champlin, drugthan to print it :-

> "Having noticed in the Recorder, some short

family, we fin

Dr. Livingston, the

you say that you are action with the church re many reasons to be ng received numerous and confidence. Countpresents which I have friends here presents the donors, are not to ary I find that they two hundred and fifty tifies me more than all is people, and the conthe paster's life has Minister (1911)

IN NEW YORK.—The under consideration a e influence of public n of New York. The employing of existing cation of vagrant child economy, and because education, private and indispensable." In this the aiding of the differalready established, in on a permanent bander the supervision of recommends the opening dustrial Schools, more ne class of poor and vaby various means these Finally, it proposes the go about on the docks s which this class fre-m to come into the

x.⊢It will be interestto learn that the Lord refreshed his people in Sthrof December, we d continued them evesemed to demand, for of living Meth, the thinly attended; but heard the prayer of for which we praise willing converts folordinance of beptism, confessed their sins. the good work is m.o.

A lette or & Champlinidreg. seteriy, R. I. contains which we know of no Thich we know of ho RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Au ingenious Frenchman in New York, (a Sunday-School teacher, too,) has procured an accurate model of the Missionary ship, "Morning Star," and is now reproducing the "Morning Star" in glass, in full sails and rigging. She is represented bounding over the blue ocean on billows crested with foam. Each model is enclosed in a glass case. The whole thing is said to be very beautiful. The profits are to he devoted to the American Board and the American S. S. Union.

A letter from the Zulu Mission, in the Janumists, where ten years ago the true family relation with its obligations was unknown, there are now about one hundred men residing at our stations, each the husband of one wife only. the majority of whom have been married by a Christian minister, in accordance with civilized

Exclusive and semi-barbarous laws still exist in some German States in regard to Jews. In Mecklenburg, for instance, they are forbidor building ground, within certain towns. A of the day. motion was brought forward on the 21st ultimo at the united Landtag, sitting at Malchin, to remove these disabilities. A majority of the for adoption.

The English Wesleyans, last year, contributed \$600,000 for foreign missions, \$500,000 for chapel debts and new chapels, \$60,000 for home missions, \$40,000 for Sunday-Schools, \$22,000 for day schools for the poor, \$18,000 for the Tract Society, \$15,000 for education of his seat in the Senate. ministers' children, \$11,000 for thelogical training of students, besides other minor contribu-

synagogue on the Sabbath, and found but a efficiency of the Navy. Nothing else of im- J. R. Croskey, the United States Consul at single person present, who was reading the Hebrew law with a mournful cadence. The synagogue is kept in order by a bequest of Judah Touro, of new Orleans, but the Jews have scattered, and their "house is left desolate."

Two centuries and a half ago, the legislature of Scotland enacted that "a good and sufficient school" should be erected and maintained in every parish in the kingdom, the wisdom of which enactment is abundantly demonstrated by the present condition of that coun-

Rev. J. M. Henry, of a Presbyterian Church in Pennsylvania County, Pa., had been preaching and laboring in the midst of a revival in his church, when, after preaching in the forenoon, he was seized with illness, and died in the eve- committed to the Territorial Committee.

The American Presbyterian says:-" One of our city pastors, who is much opposed to anonymous letters, feels disposed to look leniently upon the unknown writer of one to himself. re-

A writer states the difference between Unitarians and Universalists, thus :- "The former believes themselves too good to be damned, and the latter believe God too good to damn them."

Representative in Congress from South Carolina. the man who in May last assaulted Charles Sumner in the chamber of the United States Senate, day, Jan. 27. He had been ill for two or three days, with an affection of the throat. On the evening of his death, he was telling his friends he had passed the crisis of his illness, and felt considerably improved in health, when he was seized with violent croup, and died about ten minutes afterward, in intense pain. He leaves a wife and four children, who were not in Washington. His funeral was attended on Fifth-day, with more than ordinary display. The announcement of his death in the House of Representatives was accompanied with numerous eulogies, from which it appears that there are people who consider Mr. Brooks not only a statesman but a gentleman and a Christian. One of the speakers, Mr. Savage, alluded to the assault on Sumner, and expressed the opinion that the world will ever applaud the act—an expression which some of the listeners considered insulting, and of which they showed their disapprobation by leaving the House.

A ROGUE'S OPINION OF MINISTERS' MONEY .-On a recent Sunday evening, a lad named John Davis was arrested in a Methodist Church in New York, for picking a lady's pocket. When the officer made the arrest, Davis demanded "by what authority he was to be detained, and with what offense he was charged?" On wife's pocket, his self-possession suddenly forsook him, and he exclaimed: "The minister's wife! If I'd known she was the minister's wife, I would never have touched a cent of that money-minister's money is always unlucky !"

NEW YORK STATE EDUCATION FUNDS .- The Regents of the University met on the 15th of January, and distributed among the Academies \$40,000 of the income of the Literature Fund. Alfred Academy received \$588 61: DeRnyter Institute, \$205 17; Brookfield Academy, \$281 87; Friendship Academy, \$170 66; Richburg Academy, \$103 54. The Regents also appropriated the moneys for the support of departments for the education of Common School Teachers. One hundred and sixty dollars each was appropriated to Alfred, Friendship, Richburg, and Brookfield Academies, and DeRuvter

thought to be rather failing,"

In the SENATE, Mr. Wilson gave notice o the introduction of a bill to secure to actua settlers the alternate sections of lands reserved in grants to States for railroad purposes. The bill establishing a naval depot at Brunswick, Ga., was passed.

bill increasing the pay of commissioned officers in the army, and military storekeepers, twenty dollars a month, and commutation to thirty ary number of the Missionary Herald, states cents a ration. Also, the bill to enable proan emancipated slave, who died intestate to descend to his slave wife and children, their owners being willing to set them free.

> In the SENATE, several petitions were presented, and the Indian Appropriation Bill was discussed, but no action upon it taken.

In the House, a new tariff bill was presented which reduces the annual revenue some \$14. den to purchase landed property, such as houses 000,000. A discussion upon it occupied most

> each House the death of Preston S. Brooks. and attending the funeral obsequies. Mr. Trumbull presented the credentials of Mr.

SIXTH-DAY, JAN. 30

The SENATE spent some time in considering a resolution calling on the President to commuportance was done.

The House spent the whole day on the pri-

was discussed, and \$700,000 put in for keeping the peace in Oregon and Washington Territories. Some resolutions of inquiry were passed clogged. Another Company is being organized, as to desertions in the Navy.

the boundaries of Minnesota, and authorizing | England and America on an equal footing, in the people of that Territory to form a State a political point of view. Government. The bill was passed, Ayes, 96; Nays, 74. A similar bill in regard to Oregon Government in Kansas was proposed, but re- jured.

## California News.

California dates to Jan. 5th were received in New York on the 28th, by steamer Illinois. The ceived on New Year's day, and enclosing gold brought by the Illinois was less than the usual semi-monthly remittance, being only \$1,-

which was expected to take place soon after DEATH OF Mr. Brooks.—Preston S. Brooks, the organization of the Legislature, which convened on the 5th, was the principal political the repudiation of the State debt, and a bill has already been framed for the action of the died at Washington on the evening of Third- Legislature and the people, providing for its liquidation. A large quantity of rain had fallen in the mining districts, and every indication

Some excitement had been created by the discovery of a system of peculation on the part of the Treasurers of some of the counties, and other officers charged with the collection of ed that this fraudulent practice has been general, and that the State, as well as tax-payers,

The heaviest snow-storm ever known in San Francisco-if not, in fact, the only one-ocfell probably for an hour or two, and covered the summits of the hills adjacent to the city. The Contra Costa range of mountains were

an active part in the movement.

There is a constant demand for silver in England for China and the East Indies, and the fact being ascertained that it is a saving of two per cent. on freight and insurance as well as of time to ship from Mexico via San Francisco rather than via Southampton, this route being told that it was for picking the minister's has been selected, and for the future, or at least until the course of trade changes, we may expect to see the shipments of treasure to China annually figure a large total.

> of December. The Legislature was in session, and the bill to take the sense of the people question will be decided by them on the first Monday of June. The snow-storm which swept visions and groceries for the most needy setover the northern part of California recently, tlers. These supplies have been purchased rain, visited the country, flooding the roads and cheap and abundant.

A FRIGHTFUL TRAGEDY .- On Sabbath morn-New York, was found dead in his room, with tempt had first been made to strangle him, af of these contributions is something over 50 ONE SERMON A WEEK.—The N. Y. Church—

Man contains the following paragraph, pregnant with valuable truth:—

With valuable truth:—

With valuable truth:—

One sermon a week is as much as one divided can preach with credit to his reputation, and as much as any congregation is likely to allow into an about as much as any congregation is likely to allow into an about as much as any congregation is likely to an about a same to editorial control, assisted by a competent truns, and they have been transported at an expense of \$4,108 79. Their estimated value is stoops-of-war, 3 brigs, 1 schooner, 7 serves the past, it will be filled with paid at lichecock, D. D., (late fresident of Ambers College,) and they have been transported at an expense of \$4,108 79. Their estimated value is stead of 11 ships of the line, 13 frigate, corps in different parts of the line, 13 frigate, corps in different parts of the line, 13 frigate, corps in different parts of the line, 13 frigate, corps in different parts of the line, 13 frigate, corps in different parts of the line, 13 frigate, corps in different parts of the line, 13 frigate, corps in different parts of the line, 13 frigate, corps in different parts of the line, 13 frigate, corps in different parts of the line, 13 frigate, corps in different parts of the line, 13 frigate, corps in different parts of the line, 13 frigate, corps in the country and they have been transported at an expense of \$4,108 79. Their estimated value is stead of 11 ships of the line, 13 frigate, corps in the country and they have been transported at an expense of \$4,108 79. Their estimated value is stead of 11 ships of the line, 13 frigate, corps in the country and they have been transported at an expense of \$4,108 79. Their estimated value is stead of 11 ships of the line, 13 frigate, corps in the country and they have been transported at an expense of \$4,108 79. Their estimated value is stead of 11 ships of the line, 13 frigate, and they have been transported at an expense of \$4,108 79. Their estimated va and as much as any congregation is likely to digest into practice. Yet two, and often three, are demanded every Sunday, and they must be are always based upon substantial foundations, and the must be detained on the Missouri River by the sudden class, 3 steam tenders, 5 storeships, and 1 per detained on the Missouri River by the sudden class, 3 steam tenders, 5 storeships, and 1 per detained on the Missouri River by the sudden class, 3 steam tenders, 5 storeships, and 1 per detained on the Missouri River by the sudden class, 3 steam tenders, 5 storeships, and 1 per detained on the Missouri River by the sudden class, 3 steam tenders, 5 storeships, and 1 per detained on the Missouri River by the sudden class, 3 steam tenders, 5 storeships, and 1 per detained on the Missouri River by the sudden class, 3 steam tenders, 5 storeships, and 1 per detained on the Missouri River by the sudden class, 3 steam tenders, 5 storeships, and 1 per detained on the Missouri River by the sudden class, 3 steam tenders, 5 storeships, and 1 per detained on the Missouri River by the sudden class, 3 steam tenders, 5 storeships, and 1 per detained on the Missouri River by the sudden class, 3 steam tenders, 5 storeships, and 1 per detained on the Missouri River by the sudden class, 3 steam tenders, 5 storeships, and 1 per detained on the Missouri River by the sudden class, 3 steam tenders, 5 all tip-top ones. No milk and water—the en- whom he had formerly been on terms of inti- on hand, in Chicago and St. Louis, 351 boxes, carrying 2243 guns. ergies must never flag; no allowance made for macy, but latterly some difficulty had existed valued at \$50,000, which will go forward on trouble, sickness, for mind and body worn down from continual labor. If the sermons are not first read of th first rate, splendid, superb, the minister is Cunningham, her two daughters, a gentleman sachusetts, 310 boxes; New York, 134; Illinamed Snodgrass, another named Eckel, and nois, 96; Ohio, 51; Michigan, 26; Wiscon-Spanish Coin are but little used in trade in of them acknowledge having heard the least Pennsylvania, 6; Rhode Island, 5; Vermont, New York City. Most of the people refuse to noise. Mrs. Cunningham, when before to Cor. 4; Indiana, 3; derivation unknown, 89. receive them, except at the reduced price fixed oner's Jury, claimed to have been married to "There were received from Dr. Samuel by law, of 5, 10, and 20 cents, for sixpences, Dr. Burdell in October last, and produced the Cabot, Jr., of Boston, 250 boxes during the shillings and quarters. The consequence is clergyman's certificate. She and the two gen- short space of two months, and from the office

Second-day, renders it probable that the man Eckel personified Dr. Burdell in the marriage ceremony, and that the murder was planned by him and the woman Cunningham.

- European News.

We have European dates to Jan. 17th.

Private telegraphic dispatches received England, in anticipation of the Overland Mail, bring the accounts from Canton down to the 24th November. These advices state that hostilities continued, that the Americans had also engaged in the struggle, and that trade remained consequently at a standstill. Thus much is known for certain. Rumor adds, in that, "among a nation of inveterate polyga- perty, to a considerable amount, belonging to explanation of the engagement of the Americans in the strife, that the price offered by the Chinese Governor for the heads of the English, led to some heads of the Americans being sent in, in mistake for those of Englishmen.

> The London Times city article, dated Fri day evening, Jan. 16th, says :- " Chinese advices bring full details of the operations at Canton down to the 24th of November, and of the continued obstinacy of Gov. Yeh, who, notwithstanding the destruction of the Bogue Forts by the English, and the Barrier Forts by the Americans, had issued a proclamation who might venture to speak of peace."

By telegraph via Trieste, news had been re- freedom. ceived in England of a great battle near Baynk, between the Russians and Circassians. The former retreated, with a loss of nearly 2,000 men and several guns, the attack being made by a Circassian corps of 10,000 strong.

The captain and crew of the Northern Belle, belonging to Broadstairs. Their heroism has called forth the warmest eulogies from all quar-At Newport, R. I., where a large number of nicate the number and causes of desertions ters; and a subscription among American res-Southampton, who has presented a check of £50, to provide a fund for rewarding their

A very strong feeling prevails in London against the exclusive manner in which the Atlantic Telegraph Company has been got up, and the exclusive machinery with which it is with the intention of going direct to the shores of the United States, instead of passing through In the House, a bill was introduced defining | English Colonial possessions. This will place

The Royal Naval Female School at Richmond, England, was destroyed by fire on the was adopted. An important bill for a State morning of the 11th Jan. No person was in-

The snow storms in the Asturias had been so violent that all communication and even the mails, had been interrupted for several days.

the 4th Jan., during which some ships sunk and Mission, in said Territory; and 300 boats were dashed to pieces against the

vessels were driven ashore, and eighty totally and wrecked, with many others damaged, during

stroyed at that place alone was above three thousand five hundred. Official returns show roads of Manilla were also driven ashore.

# The National Kansas Committee.

A meeting of the National Kansas Commit State revenue, in paying to the Treasury de- | tee was recently held in New York, at which preciated State warrants instead of the cash reports were presented of doings up to the prereceived by them from taxation. It is suppos- sent time. From the newspaper accounts of those meetings, we clip the following interesting practicative Assembly, in the mode and

The Report of the Secretary states that organizing said Territory. there has been received from all sources. since corred on Monday, the 29th Dec. The snow the organization of the body in June last, in round numbers, \$90,000, and expended in various ways, as specified in the report, \$81,000, Balance in the Treasury subject to draft, amusements, let him visit Franconia, N. H. \$9.000. Of the total receipts as above, Mas- where the spirit thermometer, on the morning sachusetts has furnished \$27,000, New York of the 24th, indicated 40 degrees below 0 at (including the fund sent to the N. Y. Tribune) 5 A. M. A mercury thermometer taken from a State Committee, in forwarding emigrants; and known in Franconia. One could be exposed to Kansas. The Hon. Gerrit Smith of New York is credited with \$10,000, and Lieut-Gov. Wood of Illinois with \$1,000. The amounts embraced in the Secretary's figures include only the contributions forwarded to the officers at Chicago since July, 1856. There have been grants. These have gone exclusively by the land coute of Iowa and Nebraska. The disapon the formation of a State Government is tance from Chicago to Lawrence and Topeka published in the Portland Standard. The is about 600 miles. The Committee have expended between \$20,000 and \$30,000 in prowas severely felt in Oregon; hail, snow, and mostly in Western Missouri, where food is

The Assistant Secretary of the Committee made the following report in relation to Cloth-

"The Committee have received, up to the

that they go to the mint, where quarters are them were arrested to wait the result of the of Thaddeus Hyatt, Esq., of New York, through United States Senator from Iowa on Friday worth about 24 cents, and other coin in proportion.

Portion.

Portion.

Walter and other coin in proportion.

Portion.

Porti

The Committee appointed to confer with the agents of the principal railroads between the seaboard and Kansas, reported that a reduction of twenty-five per cent. would be made for the entire journey to St. Louis, and tickets would be issued to the Agent of the Committee from St. Louis to Leavenworth at \$10 each, being equal to a reduction of twenty per cent. on that portion of the route: and that tickets could be procured at the above terms in the principal cities in the East and on the line of the route.

During the past week, the public have been favored with the Message of Governor Geary to the (bogus) Legislature of Kansas. The Mes sage recognizes the authority of the Legislature to make laws for the people of the Territory. Not a hint is any where given that Mr. Geary regards the armed invasion of the soil by forces from a neighboring State, the violation of the ballot-box, and the passage of odious and infamous laws by a body so selected, as in the least hostile to the principle of popular sovereignty and democratic rights. It is but just to say, threatening martial law to any of the people however, that the Governor makes several suggestions and recommendations favorable to

An important bill in relation to Kansas has been presented in the House of Representatives by the Committee on Territories, to whom were referred the numerous petitions for the relief of the people of Kansas. The bill proceeds on the assumption that any relief, pecution during a fearful gale off the coast of Kent, | niary or otherwise, extended to Kansas, must on the 6th Jan., by thirteen resolute boatmen be unsatisfactory and illusory, so long as the people of that Territory remain subject to a code of laws, forced upon them by a small mi-Jews formerly resided, we recently visited their from the Navy since the act to promote the idents in England has been commenced by Mr. nority, assisted in this usurpation by invasive voters from Missouri-a code artfully contrived throughout with a view to continue the administration of the political affairs of the Territory in the hands of this usurping minority, and to deprive the majority of the citizens of the exercise of political rights, including even the privilege of practicing law in the courts. Proceeding upon this view of the case, the bill declares invalid all the doings of the Shawnee Mission Legislature, and provides for commencing legislation anew by requiring the Governor, as soon as practicable, to order an election for members of a Legislative Assembly, in the mode and manner provided in the act organizing the Territory. The following is the bill.

A BILL for the Reli f of the People of Kansas. Whereas, The President of the United States transmitted to this House by message a printed pamphlet purporting to be the laws of A hurricane was experienced at Malta on the Territory of Kansas, passed at Shawnee

Whereas. Unjust and unwarranted test oaths are prescribed by said laws as a qualification The returns show that one hundred and fifty for voting or holding office in said Territory:

Whereas. The Committee of Investigation events had disturbed the general tranquillity. the late frightful gale on the coasts of the sent by the House to Kansas report, that said The election of two United States Senators, United Kingdom, involving a large loss of life. Legislature was not elected by the legal voters A terrific hurricane devastated the Phillipine of Kansas, but was forced upon them by non-Islands on October 27. All the suburbs of residents, in violation of the organic act of the Manilla and neighboring villages were reduced | Territory, and having thus usurped legislative topic. Public opinion was unanimous against to heaps of ruins. The number of houses de- power, they have enacted cruel and oppressive laws : therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of that more than ten thousand houses were de- Representatives of the United States of Ameristroyed within a circuit of about eight leagues | ca in Congress assembled, That all rules or around Manilla. Six foreign vessels in the regulations purporting to be laws, or in the form of laws, adopted at the Shawnee Mission, in the Territory of Kansas, by a body of men claiming to be the Legislative Assembly of said Territory, and all acts and proceedings whatsoever of said Assembly, are hereby declared invalid and of no binding force or effect.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the practicable, order an election for Members of mon. manner provided for such election, in the act

If any one desires to indulge in Arctic \$33.000. and Illinois \$10,000. The remaining warm room at 8 o'clock A. M., after the sun \$20.000 is distributed among the various was up and shining brightly, sunk to 40 degrees \$20,000 is distributed among the various was up and shining brightly, sunk to 40 degrees eases. Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, &c., are not Northern States. Wisconsin has raised and below 0 in 20 minutes. The mercury itself excelled in any establishment. Patients will have the disbursed a large amount through her own was solid. This is the coldest weather ever Iowa has contributed largely in assisting com- but a few minutes without freezing his flesh. panies and trains passing through her borders | Several persons were frost-bitten before they were aware of it.

groes barbarously killed by the frightened residents in the vicinity of the Dover Iron Works in Tennessee, a white man, charged with being forwarded by the Committee about 2.000 emi- privy to the plot, has been squeezed to death in a cotton press! The very fact that such cruelties are deemed necessary to buttress up the institution of Slavery, is conclusive evidence against it. No institution requiring such sup- Jan. 1, 1857. Leave New York for Esston and interports can, in the present age of the world, long mediate places, from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7 30 and 3 10 P. M.; for Somerville, at 7 30 and maintain itself.

The British brig, Princess Louisa, Capt. J. Rider, of London, arrived at New York, Jan. 28th, after a passage of 110 days from Cadiz. During her protracted passage, her officers and and privation, and it is almost a miracle that any man survived. When five weeks out their provisions fell short, and from that period present date, 763 boxes of clothing, contributed until their arrival in port, they were mainly de and has received the warmest commendations from the pendent upon such assistance as they could ob-Press. It has been recently purchased by Rev. Franklin Wilson, and Rev. Geo. B. Taylor, of Balti-

taken from a raft shortly after the disaster by Capt. Ray of the bark Essex, bound from Boston to Rio Janeiro. These sailors stated that other vessels were in sight after the steamer commission. sunk, and they appeared to think that some of the passengers in the boats were taken up.

A bill admitting negroes to equality with whites, as witnesses in courts, has passed the Iowa Senate, and will undoubtedly be concurred in by the House-both branches being strongly Republican.

New York Markets-February 2, 1857.

Ashes-Puts \$7 25 a 7 37; Pearls 7 50 a 7 75. Flour and Meal-Flour 6 30 a 6 75 for various rades of State, 6 70 a 8 00 for various grades of Ohio 40 a 8 50 for extra Genesee. Rye Flour 3 50 a 12 for fine and superfine, Corn Meal 3 12 a 3 18

Grain-Wheat 1 40 a 1 68 for Western mixed 60 a 1 78 for Ohio, 1 70 a 1 83 for white. Bye 98c. a 1 00 for Northern Barley 1 26 a 1 32. 47 a 48c. for Jersey, 50 a 53c. for Western. Corn 70 174c. for Western mixed, 76 a 78c. for round yellow. White Beans 1 87 a 2 00

Provisions-Pork 18 00 for new prime, 21 00 for new mess. Beef 9 50 a 10 25 for prime, 10 50 s 13 00 for country mess. Lard 13c. for prime. Butter 16 a 22c. for Ohio, 20 a 24c. for State, 25 a 28c. for choice. Cheese 11 a 111c. Eggs 30 a 35c. per

Hay-94c. a 1 00 per 100 lbs.

MARRIED.

In DeRuyter, N. Y. evening after Sabbath, Jan. 24th, by J. R. 1rish, V. D. M., Mr. Charles K. Max-SON to Miss S. ORCELIA WELLS, daughter of Matthew

liness, Mr. Benjamin Stillman, in the 94th year of nis age. He was a member of the West Edmeston Seventh-day Baptist Church, and an exemplary Christ-

In Milton, Wis., Nov. 12, 1856, of neuralgia in the hond, Mrs. Anninda T. Onanuall, Wile of Amos S Crandall, aged 31 years, 1 month, 27 days. Sister Crandall suffered acute pain a portion of the time for sev eral months previous to her death. She was deprived of eyesight by her disease for nearly ten months. the bore all of her sufferings with Christian calmuess and resignation. She experienced religion when quite young, and united with the Scott Church. N. Y., from which she romoved several years ago her membership to the Milton Church, Wis. Many friends treasure up her pious examples She died trusting in the proise of our Saviour, "Him that cometh to me, I will in no wise cast out.'

LETTERS.

SS Griswold, DE Lewis, Varnum Hull, Simeon B Smith, H V Dunham B Stelle, L M Cottrell, J R advantages, the publishers trust that it may find firsh. O B Greenman, N V Hull, Wm Bond, C Tyler, as a valuable addition to our standard literature. B H Stillman (have written you,) G W Kennedy, E W Cowles, T F West, B F Clarke, Joseph Goodrich, T Brown Joseph Joslyn, A M West (draft,) L E Spencer (to China direct,) D E Maxson (several articles on the subject, all under consideration )

RECEIPTS.

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

ı			00	- 13
١	Simeon Dilley, Klecknerville, Pa	2	00	(1)
ı			00	13
1	Joshua Burdick, Hanover, Mich	2	00	. 14
i	Thos I Brown, Edgerton, Wis		00	1
ł	Wm Dunham "	1	00	13
		4	00	14
	Samuel P Burdick "	2	00	- 13
	Paul Palmiter	2	00	1
	Thos R Williams "	2	00	13
i	A L Clarke, Walworth, Wis	2	00	14
	Sarah Davis, Milton, Wis	2	00	1
	Abby & Langworthy, Berlin, Wis	4	00	1
l	Wm Bond, Hilo, Minnesota		00	
	Gabriel Cornelius, Alfred Center	2	00	1
			00	
	David Babccck, Leonardsville	2	00	1:
	Dauiel Brown "	2	00	1
	Perry W Clark "	5	00	1
	Nelson Clarke "	1	50	1
,	FOR THE SABBATH-SCHO	01	<b>∀</b> 1	SITOR:
	W R Gillette Shiloh N I		,	

2 00 Rogers' Notel and Dining Saloons,

Rooms to let by the day or week. CLARKE ROCKES Late of Fulton Hotel.

HENRY ZOLLVER Quarterly Meeting at DeRayter.

THE Quarterly Meeting recently held in Scott. ad-L journed to meet with the Church in DeRuyter on the Sixth-day before the last Sabbath in February, 1857, it being the 27th day of the month. Bro. Joel

## JOHN MAXSON, Secretary. Water-Cure.

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

Alfred Highland Water-Cure.

INAIS establishment, for the cure of Chronic Diseases, is conducted by H. P. Burnier, M. D. The of Diseases of the Liver, Spine, Nerves, Female Disbenefit 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 Diseases, White Swellings, Cancers, (in their early stages,) and Garies and Necro-

Connected with the establishment is a Dental Shop where all calls in that profession will be attended to H. P. BURDICK. Address. Alfred. Allegany Co., N. V.

Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad to Mauch Chunk-WINTER ARRANGEMENT, commencing 11 00 A. M., and 3 10 and 4 30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New Jersey Railroad, which leave New York from foot of Courtlandt-st, at 7 30 and 11 A, M., 3 20 and 4 P. M.

TIHIS Quarterly has been, and is, the only Baptis

L Periodical, of its kind, in the world. During its career of twenty-one years, it has enjoyed high avor among ministers and laymen throughout the country more. Md., who will, with the January Number, asber will contain 158 pages, octavo. As heretofore, it his previous works in this country and in Great Britain By an arrival at Boston, we learn that two sailors of the lost stennship Lyonnais were neither North nor South, neither Bast nor West. Former subscribers are invited to continue their patronage, and new subscribers are sulicited. Pastors, and others friendly to the Review, are requested to secure subscribers, for which they will be allowed a liberal

> TERMS—When paid in advance, \$3,00 per annum All arrearages for the past two volumes of the Re

Phillips. Rampson & Company's Announcement of New Works.

History of the Reign of the Emperor Charles the Fifth. By Wm. Robertson, D. With a Continuation, treating of the Cloister Life of the Emperor after his Abdication. By Wm. H. Prescott, author of "Philip II." "Ferdinand and Isabella," "Conquest of Mexico," etc., etc., In S. vola. 8vo. With a fine portrait engraved from Titian Price Robertson's great work, the History of the Reign of harles the Fifth, is literally nothing more than a his-

tory of that reign; at least, the author devotes less han 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 in 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, aware of this circumstance, have been desirous to give greater value to their volumes, by enriching them with the fruits of the late discoveries in regard, to the Emperor a 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. Prescott's undertaking this work, from 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, becomes necessary to complete the historical series, which, with this addition, will cover an unbroken

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 Fifth, richly engraved from a picture of Titian, is prefixed to the work. With these advantages, the publishers trust that it may find favor

period of the Spanish annals, extending for a hundred

and fifty years, from the middle of the fifteenth to the

Will be published December 1st. This work is uniform with Prescott's Ferdinand and Isabella, 3 vols Conquest of Mezico, 3 vols. Conquest of Peru, 2 vols. Philip II, 2 vols.

Miscellantes, 1 vol.

NEW JUVENILE BOOKS. The most unique, charming and elegantly printed MR. CRANCH'S ILLUSTRATED STORIES.

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"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 52 giant's house, his refuge in the giant's boot, his escape 52 from the shoemaker, Kobbultozo, and his return from 52 the wonderful island, formed a grand picture for the 34 mind of Young America to contemplate. The author 34 has here given an account of a second visit to the 13 island, the career of the shoemaker after the giant's 33 death, including a journey among the gnomes, a sight 39 of the great Mer King, and other strange and lascinat-26 ing adventures. The story is more entertaining timn its predecessor, the pictures more numerous, and sketched with a freer and more graceful pencil. A new edition of

A new edition of The Last of the Huggermuggers. Uniform with "Kob

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

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New editions of Every Beginning is Easy for Children who Love Study. Translated from the German, by Cousin-Fannie. Large Quarto, with elegantly colored lith-

ographic plates; and of Aunty Wonderful's Stories. Translated from the German, by Cousin Fannie. With spirited lithographic iliustrations. 8vo. 75 cents. A NEW WORK BY THE AUTHOR OF "VIOLET."

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These essays contain succinct biographics and critical estimates of Washington, Chateaubriand, Lord Chesterfield, Franklin, Campbell the poet, De Witt Clinton, Bishop Berkeley, Audubon the naturalist. DeFoe the author of Rubinson Crusoe-and other eminent persons. About half the subjects are American. and embrace the most distinguished names known in our annals. Some of the articles have appeared in England, and were favorably noticed in the Westmin ster Review, London Literary Gazette, etc.; some of them were published in the North American Review, and have been received with uncommon favor throughout the country; and others were written expressly 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. Will be published in December.

A NEW WORK BY DR. HITCHCOCK, THE GEOLOGIST. Religious Truth. Illustrated from Science; in Addresses and Sermons on Special Organions. By Rev. Edward Hitchcock, D. D., (late President of Amherst College,) author of The Religion of Geology," etc., etc. In one volume, 12mo. \$1 25.

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The most interesting work of travels of continue extant, and executed in a most superb spice of 1 Sid O PHILLIPS, SAMPSON & COMPANYOLINE &

Proceedings in Congress. SECOND-DAY, JAN. 96.

The House of Representatives passed the

THIRD-DAY, JAN. 27.

FOURTH-DAY, JAN. 28

Congress did no business to-day in consequence of the death of Preston S. Brooks, a Committee resolved to recommend the motion | member of the House, who died very suddenly last evening.

Congress did little beyond announcing in Harlan of Iowa, and that gentleman resumed an American vessel, were saved from destruc-

vate calendar. SABBATH DAY, JAN. 31. In the SENATE, the Indian Appropriation bill

The news is unimportant. No exciting

gave promise of a favorable season.

has been wronged out of a large amount.

covered several inches deep. There has been a Temperance Society organized in San Francisco recently under very promising auspices. Many leading citizens have taken

We have advices from Oregon to the 26th

ing, Jan. 31st. Harvey Burdell, the wellknown surgeon dentist of No. 31 Bond street, unmistakable evidences around, that an at- chiefly by societies of ladies. The total weight a servant girl, were in the house; and yet none | sin, 25; New Hampshire, 8; Connecticut, 6

In West Edmeston, N. Y., Jan. 23d, after a short

FOR THE SABBATH RECORDERS M'T Davis, Shiloh, N J \$2 00 to vol. 13 No. 52

W B Gillette, Shiloh, N J Benjamin H Stillman, DeRuyter Olive B Greenman, Clarence 2.
WILLIAM M. ROGERS, Treasurer. KEPT ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN. No. 4 Fulton-st., New York,

Governor of said Territory shall, as soon as C West was appointed to preach the introductory ser-

SUMMARY.

It appears that, in addition to twenty ne

crew have endured the most intense suffering

Central Kailroad of New Jersey. CONNECTING at New Hampton with the Dela-Ware, Luckawanna and Western Railroad, to

JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent. The Christian Review-Volume Twenty-two.

or \$5 00 for two years. A dispatch dated Dubuque, Jan. 20, 1857, view have been purchased by the new Proprietors. says :- Hon James Harlan was re-elected A limited number of back volumes are also for sale Address simply Christian Review, Baltimore, Md.

The White Sparrow-A Hint to Housewives. "Sleep is the worst of thieves;"
Ile steals half our lives."

No more common complaint is to be heard now-a-days, from the lips of housewives, than that of the laziness and unthrifty habits of domestic servants. Mothers and grand-mothers are often wont to tell the young housekeepers that matters were otherwise in their day and it has sometimes occurred to us, whether the fault may not lie as much in the degenerated best pleased you?" habits of the masters and mistresses of the present generation, as in any fault peculiar to their dependents. Were the lady of the house more frequently to rise at five or six in the morning, as in the "good old days of lang syne," perchance she would not so often have to complain that rooms were carelessly swept, that work was left undone, or fires lighted too late. a nervous rheumatism, and from a complication

In most country parts of Germany, there of diseases, aggravated by ignorant drugging. passes current among the people this proverb: Every muscle in his body, excepting those "He who would thrive, Must the white sparrow see."

The meaning of the proverb is not at first sight so apparent as that of some others which circulate among us, such as, "Early habit makes He has invented a chair which affords him some the man," or "Honesty is the best policy," &c.: but the moral signification it is intended to convev is not the less true and important. I will therefore here relate the story connected with him, and he manages to turn the leaves by an its origin, even as I received it myself from the instrument which he moves with his tongue. lips of an old friend.

thing seemed to grow worse from year to year. some aid from kind rustic neighbors, brings the His cattle died one by one—the produce of his vear round. His wife is one of the most gen land was not half that which it ought to be tle, patient, and devoted of loving nurses. Sh week passed by that either the tax-gatherer or circle of her conjugal duty. Her love is as unthe pawnbroker did not come to his window, bounded as his wants—her cheerfulness as sure and addressing him with a courteous bow, say, as the rising of the sun. She has not for years "I am really very sorry, Herr Ruckwart, to be | slept two hours consecutively. I did not know obliged to put you to inconvenience, but I am which most to reverence, his patience or hers; compelled to do my duty." The old friends of and so I said to them. 'Ah !' said the good Herr Ruckwart also tried to do their duty to-wards him—they advised, they entreated, and sweet to me; how can it but be so, with such they helped him, but all in vain; and one after a wife?" another gave him up in despair, declaring, with a sigh, that, "as for poor Ruckwart, there was every hour of the day the truth of this gracious no use in trying to help him—he was past be-acknowledgment. ing helpéd."

was in the right place, and who was not only a and daylight freshness—ye murmurers and comgood man, but a very prudent and clear-sighted plainers, who fret in the harness of life till it man. This friend thought he would not give galls you to the bone-who recoil at the lightest Herr Ruckwart up altogether, without making burden, and shrink from the passing cloudone more attempt to save him; so one day, as they were drinking their glass of beer together, described, and learn the divine art that can he led the conversation, as though scidentally, distil sweetness from the bitterest cup. to the subject of sparrows, relating many anecdotes of these birds, and observed how much they had multiplied of late, and how very cunning and voracious they had become.

Herr Ruckwart shook his head gravely in answer to this observation, and said, "They were indeed most destructive creatures-for his part, he had not the least doubt, that it was entirely owing to them his harvests had been of late years so very unproductive."

tinued the conversation by inquiring, "Neighbor, have you ever seen a white sparrow?"

which alight in my fields are all quite grey." "This is very probable," rejoined his friend, "the habits of the white sparrow are peculiar to itself. Only one comes into the world every year, and being so different from its fellows, the other sparrows take a dislike to it, and pick at fore the rest of the feathered tribe are astir, and then goes back to its nest for the rest of silk stockings and red morocco slippers.

'That is very strange!" exclaimed Ruckthat sparrow, and, if possible, I will catch it, too."

forth into his fields; he walked around his farm, to those present. His equipage was splendid, searched his farm-yard in every corner, exam- and such as is not customary at this day. His ined the roofs of his garners, and trees of his or- apparel was sumptuously embroidered with chard, to see whether he could discover any gold, silver, lace, and other decorations fushtraces of the wonderful white sparrow. But ionable among men of fortune at that period, the white sparrow, to the great disappointment and he rode, especially upon public occasions, of the farmer, would not show itself, or stir with six beautiful bay horses, attended by serfrom its imaginary nest. What vexed the far- vants in livery. He wore a scarlet coat, with mer. however, still more, was, that although ruffles on the sleeves, which soon became the the sun stood high in the heavens by the time prevailing fashion. he had completed his round, not one of the farm-laborers was astir—they, too, seemed resolved not to leave their nests. Meanwhile, the cattle in their stalls were bellowing with induce us to give the results of any experiments

vantages of this state of things, when suddenly long, the following mode was adopted. The alum, the stone of that Province. he perceived a lad coming out of the house fence was made of six horizontal boards, becarrying a sack of wheat on his shoulders. He sides the cap, nailed to red cedar posts, and to seemed to be in great haste to get out of the pre- avoid expense, the boards (of nearly clear stuff cincts of the farm, and Herr Ruckwart soon pine) were left unplaned. The expense of perceived that his steps were not bent towards planing both sides by a machine driven with the mill, but towards a public house, where steam, would have been about five dollars. Casper had unhappily a long score to pay. He The paint applied was made like common oil hastened after the astonished youth, who be paint, ground water-lime being used for the lieved his master to be still in the enjoyment birment, not on account of any virtue it may of his morning nap, and quickly relieved him of possess from its properties as a cement, but be- which occupies, as we have observed, almost

The farmer next bent his steps to the cow- a pound. It may possibly, however, be much immense tumuli, or artificial mounds, somewhat house, and peeping to see whether the white better than some other paints, as a sence coated like those found in our own Great West. Desparrow had perchance taken refuge there, he once with it in mixture with oil three years signed for sepulchres and monuments of the discovered to his dismay, that the milkmaid was ago, appears as perfect as the day it was ap- dead, they are fitted for endless duration as handing a liberal portion of milk through the plied. In order to give it a warmer tint, to well as to excite admiration. Their size and window to her neighbor, to mix with her morn- correspond with the buildings adjacent, a small magnificence awaken amazement for the wealth

will rise every day at the same hour I rose this was nearly eighteen dollars. fine morning or other I may succeed in catch- coats of white lead paint are estimated to cost The tumuli are of all dimensions, varying from be up with the times. ing the white sparrow?"

him wore a flourishing aspect, and men began ing, and five more, at least, in planing, if done sculptures, metals, alabaster, Etruscan vases, we are not far behind the English and Rusto observe that, Herr Ruckwart (Backward) in the chapest manner, making thirteen dollars glass vessels remarkable for lightness, carved signs. now well deserved to be called Herr Vowart additional which would make white lead nearly every, coins of the most perfect finish, and (Forward.") In due course of time his old double the expense of the mode adopted. friend again came to spend the day with him. and inquired in a humorous tone:

wou have saved me and my family from rain." Often, in after years, when Herr Ruckwart of planing. was a prosperous man, respected by his neighbors and beloved by his well-ordered household, life; and thus by degrees the saying passed into thing better. a proverb, "He who would thrive must the white sparrow see."

" Life is Sweet."

"What." I asked a friend, who had been on a delicious country excursion, "did you see that

My friend has cultivated her love of moral,

with a smile, that she would tell me honestly, she went on to say:—" My cousin took me to see a man who had been a clergyman in the Methodist connection. He had suffered from ture and exposure. | Country Gentleman. which move his eyes and tongue, is paralyzed. His body has become as iron. His limbs have lost the human form. He has not been lain on a bed for seven years. He suffers constant pain. alleviation. His feelings are fresh and kindly, stantly. His book is fixed in a frame before He has an income of thirty dollars! This pit-There was an old farmer, with whom every tance, by the vigilant economy of his wife, and

And surely life is sweet to her, who feels

O, ye who live amidst alternate sunshine and consider the magnanimous sufferer my friend that the black abomination spoiled their com-

Miss Sedgwick.

Personal Appearance of John Hancock.

One who saw John Hancock in June, 1782. relates that he had the appearance of advanc- ments for supplying fresh air, and removing ed age. He had been repeatedly and severely smoke and foul air, rendered the burning coal afflicted with gout, probably owing in part to a very dirty and disagreeable companion in a his custom of drinking punch—a common pract room. Wood was then the principal fuel used tice in high circles in those days. As recollect- in England, and the forests but scantily suped at this time, Hancock was nearly six feet plied the wants of the people. Turf, or peat To this conjecture, the good friend made no in height and of thin person, stooping a little, was also employed in some districts, as it stil rejoinder; but after a moment's pause, he con- and apparently enfeebled by disease. His man- is in Ireland and in the Highlands of Scotland; ners were very gracious, of the old style—a but in all England wood is at present unknown dignified complaisance. His face had been as a domestic fuel-coal has entirely supersed-"No," replied Ruckwart, "the sparrows very handsome. Dress then was adapted quite as ed it. much to the ornamental as useful. Gentlemen wore wigs when abroad, and commonly caps when at home: at this time, about noon, Haucock was dressed in a red velvet cap, within son it seeks its food early in the morning, be- damask gown lined with silk, a white embroidered waistcoat, black satin small clothes, with

It was a general practice in genteel families to have a tankard of punch made in the mornwart, "I must really try and get a sight at ing and placed in a cooler when the season required it. At this visit Hancock took from On the morning which followed this conver the cooler, standing on the hearth, a full tanksation, the farmer rose with the sun, and sallied | ard, and drank first himself, and then offered it

Cheap Paint for Fences and Buildings.

The many inquiries we receive on this subject

average height of sides equal to eighteen feet, many feet under ground in exploring one of but the minute to be fixed, that no time might Well, my good fellow, how are you getting would present an entire surface of 275 square these tumuli, came upon a bed of ashes, the be wasted in the idleness of suspense, and also on how have you succeeded in estering a yeards, to point which, in the manner we have bones of a horse, a human skeleton, and of Washington, that when his Secretary, being and seven feet wide, there will be 252 bashels glimpse of the white sparrow? Problem of the white sparrow? It is the cost a little less than thirty dollars. A cost of the masonry fibrile and bronze coins were pick blame to his watch; he said the white sparrow? This one another watch; or another secretary. Of the masonry fibrile and bronze coins were pick blame to his watch; or another secretary. Of the masonry fibrile and bronze coins were pick blame to his watch; or another secretary. described on new unplaned pine siding would other remains were met with and on removing repeatedly late in his attendance; laid the of shelled corn.

old friend; he said, God bless you, Herder ! than five dollars. In Two coats of white lead tumulus was so large that Dr. McPherson de would cost forty-one dollars, besides the expense voted two whole months to explore it.

There is no excuse for any farmer in not giv- wealth and power are found on Mone Mithr ing at least one coat of lime wash occasionally dates. The whole of this hill, from its base he was wont to relate this history of his early to his out-buildings, if he cannot afford any- to its summit, and the spur extending from i

We have tried many experiments, and seen broken pottery and debris of every kind to the others try them, with those cheaper paints depth of from ten to even a hundred feet over known as washes, of which a mixture of lime the natural clay hill. The height and size of and water forms the basis. They are many this work of the Melesian colonies are such that times cheaper than oil paints, but still they are it can hardly be believed to be the result of washes—and more or less liable to be washed human labor, but must be the work of a giant off or to scale off. White-wash of lime is, how- race long since extinct. At any rate, ages ever, always valuable in its various modifica- must have been required to convey the soil tions; and applied every two or three years to from the plains below to raise it and the adjamore than her perception of physical beauty, rough sence and out-buildings, serves a most cent heights to their present elevation. On and I was not surprised when, after replying, valuable purpose in preserving the wood from the top of this hill is a monument, inducing awe decay and from moss, being worth many times as well as wonder—a rude chair cut out of the the cost. But oil paint alone will endure un- rock, and a hollow resembling a sacrificial altar. changed and unaffected all the changes of mois- Thus men in every age add an "miknown

The Days before Coal.

tionable fact. that the coal-beds of England he came upon a mass of table masonry, beyond are the real natural source of her physical which was a door leading to an arched chamber, wealth. Without coal, it never would have which was larger still, and whose walls were been a manufacturing country; without it, no marked off in squares, with here and there birds, cotton factories would ever been erected, and flowers, and grotesque figures of various kinds. and his mind is unimpaired. He reads con no steamships would ever have floated on its Over the entrance of the chamber were painted waters. It is simply because it has the largest two figures of griffins rampant; while two coal fields in Europe, that it is the greatest horsemen, one a mun in authority, and another manufacturing nation in that quarter of the his attendant carrying his spear, were rudely world. But it was very difficult to introduce sketched on one of the walls. The skeleton of

> ance as this had passed away, coal was ta- various objects of interest found. booed in good society. Ladies had a theory plexion; and it was for a long time a point of etiquette not to sit in a room warmed by a coal fire, or to eat meat roasted by such means. Prejudice unquestionably had much to do with

> > The Alum of China.

It appears by Dr. Mackgowen's Chinese Sein domestic life it is used for precipitating vege- tion is made by historians of a present of but-It is used also by the Chinese in a manner pe- which was considered a very respectable gift. culiar to themselves. Fishermen are usually provided with it, and when they take one of those huge Rhizotoma which abound on the coast, they rub the animal with the pulverized styptic, to give a degree of coherence to the gelatinous mass. Architects employ it as a cethe interstices of the stones; and in structures not exposed to constant moisture, the cohesion dering on despair, some of the poor neighbors, is perfect; but in damp situations it becomes a hydrate, and crumbles. Alum was first introduced into China from the West; and until a comparatively recent period, the best kind, called sometimes Persian, and at others, Roman loaded their waistcoat pockets with the spoil. alum, was brought from Western Asia. Numerous localities where an inferior article is manufactured are mentioned in the pharmacopæia. That from Sz'chuem is represented as struck by the superior fragrance and flavor it any action at this session upon the affairs of Having had occasion recently to erect and per, or of coating iron with copper, by placing had been exposed. Treasuring up this valua- any bill preparatory to the admission of the Herr Ruckwart was reflecting on the disad paint a board fence about three hundred feet the former metal in a solution of rice-liquor and ble hint; he took another house, in a place Territory as a State. I learn that the Terri-

[Hunt's Merchants' Magazine.

Enormous Ruins.

A correspondent of the Boston Traveler, at Beirat, describes some immense tumuli found in the Crimea :-

The most striking features about Kertch, cause of its cheapness, costing about half a cent | the very site of this famous old city, are the fifteen cents per square yard. There were on ten to three hundred feet in circumference, and In grapes, the nations of Southern Europe both sides of this fence, and on the edges of from five to one hundred and fifty feet in height. beat us. They are cheap and abundant every hered to his resolution; but he soon forgot the the boards, over 172 square yards, which, at Usually they are composed of surface soil where. But with this single exception, and white sparrow, and only looked after the cattle 15 cents each, would amount to about \$26. and rubble masonry. Specimens of the highest perhaps pears, we think America has the start and his corn fields. Soon everything around Consequently eight dollars was saved in paint- Grecian art have been found in these, such as of Europe, and even in these fruits we think

But the most ustonishing monuments of early to the distance of three miles, are composed of god," and testify to a consciousness of sin and the felt necessity of an atonement. One of the Doctor's explorations was so

fruitful in results as to deserve particular nar-There can be no doubt, for it is an unques- ration. Beneath an extensive sloping tumulus, the use of coal among the old English people. | a horse was also found, near to which was It was first used in that country about six lying a human skeleton. Continuing his explo- as a debilitated, degenerate, and sickly race centuries ago, and at that time Englishmen ration, he struck upon a tomb cut out of the and the nonsense is reiterated in this country would not use the sooty fuel in their houses. solid rock, close by which he came upon the in fact, all his property was, to use a familiar has never too much to do, to do all well; no It did not suit the fire-places or the domestic skeleton of a horse. In another tomb the floor expression, "going to the dogs." Scarcely a wish or thought goes beyond the unvarying habits of the people; but it was found well was covered with beautiful pebbles and shells, adapted for the blacksmith and lime-burner. such as are now found on the shores of the Sea duing an entire continent in less than two cen-Only the layers near the surface and in coal of Azof. The dust of the human form, retain- turies than all the nations of Europe have effields adjacent to rivers or seas, were first open- ing yet the form of man, lay on the floor. The ed: but when the demand increased, the miners | bones had crumbled into dust, and the mode in dived more deeply into the bowels of the earth, which the garments enveloped the body, and more vigorous race than the Americans on the and boldly worked the coal wherever it was the knots and fastenings with which they were face of the globe. They live as long, are as to be found. When the mines became deep, bound, were easily traceable in the dust. hardy and well developed, can endure as great B UTIER, Corresponding Secretary of the American the miners were sadly perplexed how to get rid | Several bodies were discovered, at the head of an amount of fatigue, and accomplish as much | Sabbath Tract Society, No. 9 Spruce-st., New York. of the water; and it was not till the steam | each of which was a glass bottle, and in one of labor, mentally and physically, as any other engine came to their aid that they fully master- the bottles was found a small quantity of wine. people. They have peopled a continent and ed this difficulty. But the prejudices of the A cup and a lacrymatory of the same material. users were as difficult to surmount as the perils and also a lamp, as was common in the East. of the miners. A citizen of London was once were placed in a small niche above each body. He had one friend, however, whose heart showers of plenty, to whom night brings sleep tried and executed for burning sea coal, in op- A coin and a few enameled beads were placed position to a stringent law passed in respect to in the left hand, and in the right a number of that subject; but even long after such intoler- walnuts. Other tombs were explored, and

The History of Butter. From the various statements in history, it may be safely concluded that the discovery of butter is attributable neither to the Greeks nor Romans, but that the former were made acfor the almost total absence of proper arrangeand Phrygians, and the latter by the people of Germany. It appears, says Beckman, that 32,000 square miles. Lake Michigan is 360 when they had learned the art of making it, they employed it only as an ointment in their baths, and particularly as a medicine. It is 20,000 square miles. Lake Huron, in its greatnever mentioned by Galen and others as food, though they have spoken of it as applicable to other purposes. No notice is taken of it by Apicius, nor is there any thing said in that respect by the authors who treat on agriculture, though they have given accurate information regarding milk, cheese, and oil. This may be easily accounted for by the fact, that the ancients were entirely accustomed to the use of good oil. In like manner, butter is very little rial, that the mineral known in commerce as employed at the present day in Italy, Spain, which was one of fine linen. The latter was alum, is largely employed by the Chinese in Portugal, and the southern parts of France, turned up over the lower edge of the velvet dyeing; and to some extent in paper-making, but is sold in the apothecaries' shops for medi- for January contains a long letter from the it when it comes among them. For this rea- one, two or three inches. He wore a blue as with us. Surgeons apply it variously, after cal purposes. During the ages of Paganism, Rev. Dr. Wentworth, at Few Chan, China, depriving it of its water of crystalization, and butter appears to have been very scarce; mentable substances suspended in potable water. ter so large that a man could not carry it, and Farmer's Magazine.

An Accidental Hint.

"Lundy Foot, the celebrated snuff manufacturer of Dublin, originally kept a small tobacconist's shop at Limerick, Ireland. One night lives can hardly afford to use it on the venement in those airy bridges which span the wa- his house, which was uninsured, was burnt to the tians of their verandahs. If some hundreds ter-courses. It is poured in a molten state into ground. As he contemplated the smoking of good ladies, who go with their heads tightly ruins on the following morning in a state borgroping among the embers for what they could find, stumbled upon several canisters of unconsumed but half-baked snuff, which they tried. | the source of the disease." and found so grateful to their noses, that they

length imitated their example, and took a pinch says:of his own property, when he was instantly Snuff'—a term subsequently corrupted into the an act authorizing the people of the Territory, more familiar 'Blackguard.'

liberally through the nose for one of the most the occurrence of any difficulty in Kansas, distinguished' kinds of snuff in the world, soon | meanwhile, except what may grow out of a raised the price of his production, took a larger | conflict between the U.S. authorities and the house in the city of Dublin, and was often land grabbers." heard to say—'I made my very handsome fortune by being, as I supposed, utterly ruined."

American Fruits.

sons, cost about as much by the bushel in New lunatic, of superior mental endowments, said portion of Brandon Red was added. A single and power of the people who erected them. It York market as they do by the dozen in Lon- "The first symptom of insanity, in my own A pretty sort of housekeeping this is !" coat of this paint was then given to the fence, is traditionally believed by the people in this part don. More peaches are probably sold in New case, was a want of eleep; and from the time I thought the farmer to himself, as he hastened the rough boards retaining enough to be equal of the Crimen, that these tumuli were erected York in a season than in all Europe. Apples began to sleep soundly, my recovery was sure." to his wife's apartment and roused her from her to three ordinary coats on planed boards.— over the remains of the kings and rulers of this have been an item of export to Europe for Let this be a warning to all who are acquiring slumbers. "As sure as my name is Ruckwart," About nine gallons of oil were thus consumed. Greek colony, and were designed to perpetuate years, and Newton pippins are seldom bought an education. Every young person at school he exclaimed, in a somewhat angry tone, "there costing about eleven dollars. The pigment their memory. It is also related that the must be an end of these lazy labits; everything was valued at fifty cents; and about four days earth was heaped upon their This year the steamer Persia took out a thou-twenty-four; for, as the brain is highly stimuis going wrong for the want of somebody to were occupied in mixing and applying it, at six birthday, for a period of years as long as they sand barrels, costing six dollars a barrel de- lated all the time, in the prosecution of study, look after them ! So far as I am concerned, at dollars cost, the whole surface on both sides ruled or reigned. These layers have been livered on board, and the exporter will probaall events," thought the farmer to himself, "I and the posts being painted. The total cost distinctly traced recently, as a coating of sea- bly double his money on them. Strawberries frame, unless it have time for full recuperation wall or charcoal was first laid on. Dr. Mc- are plenty in our cities at a shilling a quart, Better, a thousand times, to give another year The expense of this application, as compared | Pherson, an English officer, counted thirty of and are found in their season upon the tables to the completion of specified studies, than by cleared of those who do not intend to do their with using white lead paint, applied in two these layers in a scarp made in one of the of rich and poor. Raspberries are dearer, but curtailing sleep, to endeavor to get through the part of the part duty properly. Besides, who knows but some coats on a planed surface, is as follows:—Two mounds two thirds of the way from the base. we are learning to grow them, and shall soon, that much sooner, at the risk of madness

I Homestead.

trinkets vicing with the skill of the best modern . It is said of Melancthon, that when he made A barn, thirty by forty feet, and with an workmen. Dr. McPherson having descended an appointment, he expected not only the hour bushel more.

Clearing and Draining March Lands.

Relieved from the pressure of other farmwork, we may now take advantage of the dry at its Depository, No. 9 Spruce st., N. Y., viz. clearing and draining. The reclaiming of marshes is a matter of much importance to those whose farms are disfigured by such waste places. They are not, like wood lots, constantly increasing in value, but are wholly uscless, and often the source of malaria, injurious to all within its influence. And when cleared and drained, they become the most easily cultivated and productive portion of the farm, often paying, in a single year, the whole expense of bringing them into condition for cropping.

Ditching may, in most instances, be best performed in autumn, but the work of clearing when commenced can be continued in winter, as long as the depth of snow will permit. The bushes will cut easier then—the timber of shrubs growing in such places generally proving bittle when trozen. In a black alder swamp considerable fuel may be saved—the fine brush may be burned at once, with proper attention to starting and supplying the fire, or may be left No. 13—The Bible Sabbath. 24 pp. in heaps to dry until early summer. As soon No. 14-Delaying Obedience. 4 pp as drained and cleared, most farmers sow with oats and stock with timothy and red-top, with no other cultivation than a thorough harrowing. A fine sod will soon form, either for pasture or mowing-or the land may be cultivated in corn, patatoes, and different spring grains. N. Y. Evening Post.

A Vulgar Error.

English travelers represent the Americans by those who ought to know better. It is a little singular that such an enfeebled race should have accomplished more physical labor in subfected for their own countries in the same time. Physically, morally, and mentally, there is no cultivated it till it produces abundance, have traversed it with railroads and telegraphs, built up a commercial marine equal to the largest, and established the best constitutional government that was ever devised by man. We want no better evidences than these of the vigor of their physical, or of the activity and strength mote vital piety and vigorous benevolent action, with of their mental constitution.

America have recently been surveyed, and it diffuse knowledge, reclaim the inclusive, and enhance is found that they cover an area of 90,000 bepartments, care is taken to furnish matter adapted square miles; total length 1,834 miles. Lake Superior, in its length, is 355 miles; its great- 4 Religious and Family Newspaper, it is intended that est breadth is 160 miles; mean depth 688 the Recorder shall rank among the best. miles long; its greatest breadth is 108 miles: mean depth 900 feet; elevation 687 feet; area est length, is 200 miles; its greatest breadth is 160 miles; mean depth 300 feet; elevation 574 feet : area 20,000 square miles. Lake Erie is 250 miles long; greatest breadth 80 miles: mean depth 200 feet; elevation 555 feet; area 6,000 square miles. Lake Ontario has a length of 180 miles; and its mean breadth is 65 miles; mean depth 500 feet elevation above the ocean, 262 feet; area 6,000

GREEN TEAS.—The Missionary Magazine from which we make the following extract:

"Several American ships are lying in port awaiting the arrival of green teas. The English, who love the leaf unadulterated, have taken the first cargoes of the season, and speed homeward with them. The Americans are green enough to prefer an infusion of Prussian blue, rendering that article so scarce and high in the vicinity of the 'green teas,' that the nabandaged a day or two in each week with sick headache, and whose only remedy is 'green ten, would abandon the use of green tea? altogether, they would find in the remedy itself

KANSAS IN CONGRESS.—The Washington "Lundy Foot, roused from his stupor, at correspondent of the Journal of Commerce

"It is not the intention of Congress to take hunger, and not a soul was near to give the make or which come under our observation. their fodder.

That from Sz'chuem is represented as struck by the superior fragrance and flavor it any action at this session upon the affairs of having the property of converting iron into cophad acquired from the great heat to which it Kansas—neither upon the Territorial laws nor affect center, N. V. Hull. called 'Black Yard,' and preparing a large torial legislature of Kansas will not, at their oven for the purpose, set diligently about the session this winter, provide for the call of a Conmanufacture of that highly dried commodity, vention to frame a State Constitution. At the which soon became known as Black Yard next session of Congress, it is intended to pass if their number should warrant it, to form a "Lundy Foot making his customers pay State Constitution. There is no probability of

> SLEEP.—The unwisest of all economies, is time saved from necessary sleep, for it begets a nervous irritability, which masters the body and destroys the mind. When a man becomes Peaches, it is well known, in ordinary sear sleepless, the intellect is in danger. A restored watson, Dan'l P. Williams, Search ons. cost about as much by the bushel in New lunatic, of superior mental endowments, said:
>
> West cameston. P. Margon, Dan'l P. Williams, West Clenesce. P. J. Margon, Dennis Southampton. J. R. Butts

Rule for Measuring Corn in the Ear. Arrange the corn in the pen or crib, so that it will be of equal depth throughout; then ascertain the length, breadth, and depth of the pile; multiply these dimensions together, and their product by 4 1-2. Then cut off one figure from the right of the last product, and the remainder will be so many bushels of shelled corn; and the figure cut off will show so many tenths of a bushel more.

Example: In a crib or pen of corn in the car, measuring ten feet long, eight feet high.

car, measuring ten feet long, eight feet high

Thus: 10x8x7x4 1-2=252.0. an it is the contract of the coroner a gray of

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