ENITED BY GEO. B. UTTER AND THOS. B. BROWN,

"THE SEVENTH DAY IS THE SABBATH OF THE LORD THY GOD."

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NEW YORK, FIFTH-DAY, MAY 28, 1857.

**WHOLE NO. 675.** 

## The Sabbath Recarder.

COLLEGES.THEIR OBIGIN AND THEIR VALUE in Address delivered before the Seventh day Baptist Education Society, at its first Annual Meeting, held in Hopkinton, R. September, 1856. By Wat. C. KENYON: (Continued.

The Value of Colleges. What has the church gained by all this vas outlay for Colleges? Much every way. We trust to be able to prove that Colleges are opening up influences that are making this a brighter, fairer, happier world.

1st. Colleges are centers of piety. Such ought to be the fact, from their origin and from the purposes for which they were created. Such are the influences of College life, that revivals of religion are far more numerous there than in other communities. Much larger numbers of youth, in proportion, are hopefully converted in Colleges than in churches For more than twenty years, the last Thursday in February, in each year, has been observed as a day of fasting and prayer for Colleges and that day has never passed by during that Samuel J. Mills, and a few of his associates, a living, spirit-stirring literature. whole period without revivals of religion commencing in several Colleges. Oberlin College may be said to enjoy a constant revival of re-College without witnessing a revival of religion in that school. Yale College enjoyed fifteen revivals of religion in thirty years, since the less than fifty thousand souls in twenty-five years. Many of the most powerful revivals and reclaiming it to God. that have blessed the churches of this country some College. Not less than one-fourth of all

days." It commands us to study the origin, in temperance literature. nature, and end of the things which God has made, saying, "Lift up your eyes on high, and behold who hath created these things, and bringeth out their hosts by number." It is one of the especial objects of religion, while it powers of the understanding. Few men have than for their learning. The whole history of dom of the schools. mankind confirms the fact, that men of the largest intellectual cultivation, are often the most distrustful of their own wisdom. The man who has compassed more of science and philosophy than most other men, is the man of all others to exclaim, "I seem to myself like a child playing with the pebbles upon the beach, while the great ocean of truth lies before me unexplored." But this influence of piety, as cherished in Colleges, will appear as we proceed

fusion, that "knowledge shall be increased;"

forms that have blessed the world. Wickliff and Huss, Renchlin and Erasmus, Luther and Melancthon, Calvin and Knox, than they could have wielded in any other man-

any other position.

were accustomed to meet, fifty years ago, to pray that God would direct them in relation to their duties to the world. There they became ligion. No class ever graduated from Amherst interested in the condition of the heathen; and there they resolved, by the grace of God, to spend their lives in the work of bettering that condition. And from the Universities and Colcommencement of the present century. In one leges have come a great proportion of all the of these, there were converted young men who men who, like Paul, have been the apostles to afterwards entered the ministry, that were, un- the Gentiles. So from the same source have der God, instrumental in the conversion of not come all the great reforms in the Protestant church that are lighting up this dark world,

When French infidelity, introduced into this within the last fifty years, have commenced in country by the French soldiers of the Revolution, was spreading with fearful rapidity through the young men who have, during that time, en- the land, and almost threatening the annihila- the territory, plan the school houses, write the tered the ministry as graduates of Colleges. Ition of the Puritan religion of our ancestors, have been converted while in College. There Dr. Dwight grappled with it in Yale College; prevailed, among any people, that learning is found logic of the Christian philosopher, the people. unit-weahle to piety. The Bible lays open strongest bulwarks of infidelity; he carried every avenue to intelligence, making it our them by storm; and soon he witnessed the duty and our glory to pursue it. It enjoins commencement of that series of revivals of reupon us to "search the Scriptures." The spirit ligion that redeemed Yale from its infidelity it breathes is the "spirit of wisdom and knowl- and sent a healing influence through all the edge." It foretells, as a result of its wide dif- churches of the land.

Among the earliest advocates of the Temthat "the eyes of them that see shall not be perance Reform, are found Dr. Beecher, Presidim " and that such shall be the increase of dent of Lane Seminary, and Dr. Nott, Presiand of the sun, and the light of the on Drunkenness," and Nott's arguments upon

We disparage not the invaluable services rendered to the cause of humanity by any class of laborers, of whatever grade of intellectual cultivation. We only point out the significant fact, that the pioneer champions among the sanctifies the heart, to enlarge and elevate the Reformers of the world have been men of ever lived of higher scholastic attainments than have been graduates of Universities or Colleges; several of the writers of the Bible; and yet many of them have spent their lives there; and a new government, was a graduate of Colum they are more eminent for their unaffected piety all of them have been made wiser by the wis-

the valuable literature of the world.

How rich is the literature of the English language in noble thought and classic beauty upon almost every page! Witness Hervey's " Meditations." Doddridge's "Rise and Progress." Buchanan's "Star in the East," Watts' soul-stiring stanzas, sung in almost every church in all Protestant countries. Hervey, and Dod-2d. Colleges as the centers of the great re- University, gained their heavenly inspirations, and found its ablest champions in the Colleges | the poetry of the Spensers, the Cowpers, the and Universities of England and Germany. Youngs, and the Scotts; the essays of the scholar; Sumner and Seward are scholars; Addisons, the Beatties, the Goldsmiths. and Gerrit Smith is a scholar. the Johnsons; the histories of the Macaulays, were not only graduates of Universities, but | the Bancrofts, the Marshals, and the Irvings; | tion to the men who planned and stood by our several of them spent most of their lives there | the orations of the Burkes, the Pitts, the Webas teachers. From the University of Wittem- sters, and the Sumners; the legal papers of the naked facts are potent arguments. An ignoburg, as a center of unequaled influence. Lu- Blackstones, the Mansfields, the Stories, and rant people cannot sustain democratic instituther disputed the supremacy of the Pope, and the Kents; the philosophical treatises of the tions. A people that have no system of comdared his vengeance by burning, in the pre- Newtons, the Herschels, the Leibegs, and the wence of the assembled students, the Pope's Sillimans. The standard productions in every people that have no Colleges, will have no sysedits. A teacher of the sons of many of the department of literature come from University tem of common schools. The attempted Repubchief men of Saxony, through them his senti- men. The text books of our common schools, ments soon spread throughout that country, from the Speller to the Dictionary, are nearly of South America, have witnessed to the world which leaves the freedom of the slave out of and to other parts of Germany. He followed all mementos of the practical industry, good the example of Paul. and with like success taste, and discriminating judgment of College At Ephesus, Paul "disputed daily in the school educated men If more millions of Webster's of one Tyrannus." "And this continued by Spelling Books have been used than those of forts of mankind are multiplied. the space of two years; so that all they which any other author, it is to be attributed to the dwelt in Asia heard the word of the Lord fact that Webster brought to its construction thought, practical and theoretical. Their Jesus, both Jews and Greeks." He chose a ripe scholarship. Sitting under the eves of laboratories are working centers of experiments school of a large city, at which many young Yale, he was watered abundantly by her re- and discoveries. With them are the mainmen of promise—Jews and Greeks—from all freshing showers. Thus, through Webster, springs of power—the energizing agencies, so parts of Asia Minor, assembled to receive in Yale enters all the primary schools of the counstruction. Through them, all parts of the try and readness a uniformity in speaking the the physical world. They put into living as struction. Through them, all parts of the try and produces a uniformity in speaking the the physical world. They put into living accountry heard of the Lord Jesus as made English language, in this country, not found tion those mental powers that are quick to dis-

a very high order.

of Oxford. From Lincoln College of that the highest scholarship. God spake through ty of Glasgow. Fulton received the rudements University was graduated John Wesley, and Moses and Samuel, Ezra and Nehemiah, David of his education in Pennsylvania; studied in paramount to all other considerations be fanati- example the moral well-springs throughout the from Pembroke, Whitefield. They were there and Solomon, Isaiah and Jeremiah, Ezekiel England several years; spent seven years in awakened to the deep piety and ardent zeal and Daniel, John and Luke, Paul and Timothy Paris, principally in the study of Mathematics. that aroused the sleeping Christians of two -men "learned in all the wisdom" of their Philosophy, and Chemistry; upon the Seine, hemispheres. Wesley, imitating Paul's examtimes. The forty-seven translators of King made his first attempts at propelling vessels by to be dashed in pieces be treason, then we are ple, taught, ten years at Lincoln College, re- James' version were all graduates of the Uni- means of steam power, and triumphed in his sisting the importunities of his friends, who deversities; and most of them spent their lives experiments upon the Hudson. Morse inventsired him to take the pastorate of a church, by there, in the pursuit of literature and science. ed the Magnetic Telegraph in the laboratory assuring them that he could accomplish im- But for the poetry of such men as Watts, and of New York University. Dresser, in the measurably more for Christ and the church in the literary labors of such men as the forty- same laboratory, discovered the fundamental the University, than he could accomplish in seven translators, in what would the services principles of the Daguerrean art. Whitney, of the sanctuary consist? Where such men the inventor of the cotton gin, was a graduate The modern missionary enterprise of Eng- are unknown, the services of the sanctuary are of Yale. Clinton, the projector and successful land originated in the University of Cam- unknown. Think of that fact, vain man, as advocate of the Erie Canal, was a graduate of bridge. There were graduated Claudius Bu- you boast that you never rubbed your back Columbia. Nott the inventor of coal stoves. chanan and Henry Martyn. There were against college walls. Think of it, and remem- was a graduate of Brown. But these names are awakened in them the first inspirations for a ber that the humblest child in the school room, enough. If Colleges had done nothing more missionary life; and there they consecrated the humblest worshiper before the altar of Goda than to educate the men who gave these in themselves to that self-acrificing work. The and the humblest minister that prepares to ventions and resulting improvements to the foreign missionary enterprise of this country meet his flock, owe to Colleges a debt of grati- world, they have repaid many fold all they have originated in Williams College. The spot is tude they can never repay. Think of Colleges ever cost. How have these inventions changed still shown, near that seat of learning, where as means ordained of God for giving the world the whole aspect of the civilized world! How

tems of Common Schools.

Harvard and Yale graduated the men who originated and nurtured to maturity the common school systems of New England. Columbia College graduated the man, Dewitt Clinton, who produced and secured the adoption of the too poor to dress like a millionaire, and to ride common school system of New York. And common schools have always prospered the best, and progressed the most rapidly, when under the general superintendence of men of high literary attainments—such as Horace Mann, Barnas Sears, and Henry Barnard Colleges are the life of the common schools, in all countries that are blessed with common schools. They graduate the men who district text books, teach the teachers, and provide

5th. Colleges have given to the world democratic forms of government.

Colleges are eminently democratic institutions. We use the word democratic in its appropriate and not in a party sense. They regard the mind rather than the purse. They as willingly educate the sons of the poor as the sons of the wealthy. But it is not in this sense that we propose to show their democratic tendencies. at "the light of the moon shall dent of Union College. Beechers" Six Sermons Among the graduates of our Colleges, we are to look for the firmest supporters of thought sun shall be seven fold, as the light of seven the "Wine Question," are standard documents and action. Roger Williams, the Apostle of religious liberty in New England, was a graduate of Oxford. Thomas Jefferson, the author of the Declaration of Independence, was graduate of Hampden Sydney; and John Adams, its most efficient advocate in Congress, was a graduate of Harvard. Alexander Hamilton, selected by Washington to draw up his superior scholastic attainments. Most of them most important state papers, and reduce to systematic order the complicated machinery of bia. Madison and Jay, who with Hamilton drafted the Constitution of the United States. 3d. Colleges are the sources of nearly all were both graduates. Washington was not a graduate, but received under private tutors a very thorough course of training in literature and science, especially in Mathematics. And and how the inspiration of Heaven is breathed he showed his appreciation of educated men by selecting Hamilton as one of his secretaries; and of Colleges, by founding and liberally endowing a College in his native State. Nearly all those statesmen, from Jefferson to Seward who occupy the warmest places in the memo dridge, and Buchanan, and Watts, while in the ries and affections of the people, were graduates from our Colleges. The whole tendency of a and their ability to furnish instructive nourish- liberal education is towards liberality of prin-The Protestant Reformation took its origin ment to the devout Christian. Witness too ciples. Moses was a scholar; Roger Williams was a scholar; John Quincy Adams was a

> The few facts that we have adduced in relagovernment in its infancy, are significant. The lics of Mexico, of Central America, and those the practical truth of these statements.

> 6th. Colleges are the centers of those discoveries and inventions by which the physical com-

Colleges are the grand centers for evolving known by Paul. So these Christian Reform- even in England. The whole history of school- cover the fundamental laws of the material ers, that wrought out the great reforms in the room literature warrants us in the conclusion, universe—that are quick in adapting and comchurch known as the Protestant Reformation, that no man is competent to write the elemen- bining material agencies for dispensing with wielded a mightier influence in the Universities tary school books of our children, till he has human toil. The experiences of every day life, secured intellectual discipline and cultivation of confirm this view. To those experiences, we no danger, till we break his yoke, and place country—undermining the foundations of so-

have they changed the methods of traveling 4th. Colleges have given the world its sys- of transportation, and of communication! How have they cheapened, and, at the same time improved, the fabrics that clothe the bodies of the toiling millions! What magnificent and richly furnished homes do the farmers and mechanics provide for themselves! Who is in carriages such as millionaires had never thought of fifty years ago! In traveling upon our thoroughfares, who can distinguish the Astors, the Lawrences, and the Appletons, from the operatives in our mills and shops! Contrary to a very common opinion among many classes of laborers, every triumph of inventive art increases the compensation paid for the services of the laborer, while it cheapens the manufactured fabrics. Science and art, so unremittingly cultivated in our Colleges, are the "ways and means" to pay them for their ser poor man's friends—the diminishers of his toils tion—trampling upon all agreements, guaranreligion is made the principal thing study and and, from that venerable school of the prophets, vices. It would be well for those disposed to and the elevators of his hopes. There is not rolled back, with masterly skill, the deluging glorify common schools, and at the same time a department of human industry but is received the North, until the very forms of cupy, are subordinate. Each day opens with tide. When Dr. Dwight entered upon the to disparage Colleges and other higher Semi ing invaluable aid from the philosophical sa-publican government are overthrown, and a reading the Scriptures and prayer; each day duties of the Presidency of that College, in the naries of learning, to remember that Colleges gacity and patient experiment of College savans closes with reading the Scriptures and prayer. year 1795, it had but one professor of religion had an existence hundreds of years before com Who can estimate the value of the services Strange that an impression should ever have among its students. He assailed, with the pro- mon schools had ever been thought of by the rendered to agriculture by such chemists as Davy, Chaptel, Johnson, Liebeg, Norton, and Silliman: or by such geologists as Buckland, Lyell, and Hitchcock? "He who teaches to produce two blades of grass where but one grew before, is a public benefactor," say political economists. Few men are better entitled to be denominated the benefactors of their race. than such chemists and geologists as we have enumerated. To the Colleges, belongs the honor of their education. The successful geological surveys of our States, are annually adding millions to the productive resources of our country. The scientific labors of such men as Lieutenant Maury, are saving millions annually to the commerce of the world. The laborato-

"AT THE COFFIN."

ries of our chemists are placing millions annu-

ally in the pockets of manufacturers and the

operatives they employ.

Here she lieth, white and chill: Put your hand upon her brow, For her heart is very still, And she does not know you now.

Ah, the grave's a quiet bed! She shall sleep a pleasant sleep, And the tears that you may shed, Will not wake her—therefore ween

Weep-for you have wrought her woe! Ah! too late we come to know

### ANTI-SLAVERY RESOLUTIONS.

In our Anniversary notices, last week, we gave some account of the meetings of the American Anti-Slavery Society and the American Abolition Society. Below we print the Resolutions adopted by those Societies, because they give a clear idea of the stand-points from which the subject of slavery is viewed by the respective organizations.

1. Resolved. That the only abolitionism we promulgate, and call upon the nation to reduce to practice, is embodied in the self-evident truths of the Declaration of Independence, and in the Golden Rule of the Gospel-nothing more, nothing less.

in view—the immediate liberation of the slave but one test of statesmanship—the slave; but one proof of patriotism—the slave; but one standard of piety—the slave; in other words we pronounce that statesmanship to be folly sight, that patriotism to be hollow which does not break his fetters, and that piety to be spurious which does not hail him as a man and a

than them all; hence, that he is never to be sacrificed that they may be preserved; and whenever they come in conflict with his Godgiven rights, they are to be modified or abolived and the sacrification in which it will be a physical and geographical impossibility for them is the retain a single victim in bondage.

The slaveholders deprived of all auxiliary hearts the irresistible desire that the holy peace, humble toil, and spiritual aims of a parish minimum them. It is the slaveholders deprived of all auxiliary hearts the irresistible desire that the holy peace, humble toil, and spiritual aims of a parish minimum them. It is the slaveholders deprived of all auxiliary hearts the irresistible desire that the holy peace, humble toil, and spiritual aims of a parish minimum them. It is the slaveholders deprived of all auxiliary hearts the irresistible desire that the holy peace, humble toil, and spiritual aims of a parish minimum to retain a single victim in bondage. ished, and he is to stand crowned with glory

appeal. Watts perfected the invention of the him, redeemed and disenthralled, upon the ciety, subverting genuine Christianity, filling inclination, or more charming in form, than my

cism, then we glory in being fanatics; that if land. to be in deadly antagonism to a pro-slavery re- RESOLUTIONS OF THE AMERICAN ABOLITION SOCIETY ligion be infidelity, then we are infidels; and if to declare that a slaveholding Union ought proud of the title of traitors; for "the head and front of our offending hath this extent-

6. Resolved. That all the features of the late decision of Judge Taney, and his four slaveholding associates, of the United States Supreme Court, in the Dred Scott case, are marked by a brutality of spirit, a daring disregard of all historical verity, a defiant contempt of State sovereignty, a wanton perversion of the Constitution of the United States in regard to the rights of American citizens, and an audacious denial of all the principles of justice and humanity, that justly call for the sternest condemnation, and its indignant rejection as a decision binding upon the conscience or conduct of any man, or any part of the 7. Resolved. That while the armed invasion

and bloody conquest of Kansas, by Southern "Border Ruffians," and the recent decision of the United States Supreme Court in regard to the citizenship of the colored population of the country, are atrocities of the most fiendish character; and while no language of indignation and horror is too strong to be uttered in view of their perpetration, still these are not excesses of the slave system, but its very nature and bent-effects of the same causefruits of the same poison-tree; hence, to dwell upon these superadded crimes, and to leave the source of them untouched—nay, to keep it in full operation by constitutional protection—is not only a lamentable waste of time, but a 8. Resolved, That the South has simply been

true to her necessities—taking no unnecessary steps, resorting to no extraneous measures. seeking no superfluous safeguards, in order to give security to her slave system; that she could do no less, and will be continually constrained to do more and more in the same direc tees, and compacts, and making fresh aggressions upon the rights and liberties of the peomilitary dictatorship be established over the

9. Resolved, That while the North gives its sanction and support to slavery in fifteen States | call on the friends of liberty, North and South, of the Union, it can make no consistent moral to unite in wielding the constitutional powers resistance to its extension in the Territories; that we tell the Republican party that if it would be a curse and crime to plant it in Kansas, it is no less criminal and disastrous to perpetuate it in Carolina; that it is equally absurd and immoral to make it a question of soil. climate, of latitude and longitude, or of bargain and compromise; that if it be compatible with Christianity and Republicanism to hold sult of the sentiment that slavery has a legal four millions of slaves as property, it is no less and constitutional right to exist and to be tolso to hold four hundred millions in the same condition: that to license oppression is to lose the power to limit it: and that any other issue with slavery in this country, except that of its immediate and total abolition, is wild and de- tion also to our colored citizens, to the settlers 10. Whereas (in the language of John

Quincy Adams) "It cannot be denied—the slaveholding lords of the South prescribed, as a condition of their assent to the Constitution. three separate provisions to secure the perpel and religion, we earnestly implore all religious tuity of their dominion over their slaves: The teachers, churches, missionaries, and publishing first was the immunity, for twenty years, of religious societies and committees, not only to pursuing the African slave trade; the second forbear all religious fellowship with slaveholders was the stipulation to surrender fugitive slaves and complicity with slaveholding, but in all an engagement positively prohibited by the suitable ways to bear testimony against our laws of God delivered from Sinai: and. thirdly. the exaction, fatal to the principles of popular representation, of a representation for slaves for articles of merchandise, under the name of persons—thus constituting a privileged order of men in the community, more adverse to the rights of all, and more pernicious to the interests of the whole, than any order of nobility ever known, and making the preservation, propagation, and perpetuation of slavery the vital and animating spirit of the National Government:" and.

Whereas this view of the design and character of the Constitution is sustained by all the historical facts in regard to its formation, by

the slave system, therefore,

to raise the banner of secession: to ioin in the rate the North from the South; that the awful responsibilities growing out of the existence of slavery may be placed upon the heads of those who proclaim their determination to perpetuate their nefarious "institution"—the resources of the slave power, whereby it is enabled to extend and strengthen itself, cut off-the slaves permitted to stand erect, and look their lordly may succeed to the top of their wishes-may masters in the face, and settle the question of accumulate honors, offices, means, influence and stitutions, and is to survive them all, is greater their liberty, without any extraneous influence political station; and then after all feel in their

11. Resolved. That we do not, cannot, dare 4. Resolved, That we shall allow nothing justify, excuse, or apologize for slaveholding also admired and celebrated, he says that to stand between the slave and his emancipal under any circumstances, and which admit tion—neither political party nor religious sect, slaveholders to their communion and fellowship; neither parchment nor compact, neither Con-stitution nor Union; but we shall press through to Jesus Christ, to admit that such churches from my sick head—how often anguish from them all, or over them all, diverted by no side are his; that, on the other hand, we regard my afflicted heart! If there are such beings issue, intimidated by no menace, appalled by them as the actual atheists and infidels of this as guardian angels, they are thus employed. Methodism took its origin in the University The translations of the Bible, too, demand steam engine within the walls of the University world-wide platform of a common humanity. The translations of the Bible, too, demand steam engine within the walls of the University and unrighteousness, wife."

5. Resolved, That if to make human liberty and poisoning by their pernicious doctrines and

Resolved. That the interpretation under which the Constitution of the Republic is generally received, and applied, officially, and unofficially, is in harsh conflict with the laws of

ish language; is absurd, malignant and mischievous, and is therefore to be indignantly and loathingly rejected. Resolved. That the protection of human beings, in the essential rights of our common humanity, is the first duty of society, that government is an institution of society, and an ordinance of God for this very end; that allegiance is conditional upon protection, and

human nature, and the principles of the Eng-

hence, in the nature of things, there can be no legitimate civil government, however conduct-ed, or however limited, that is not bound and authorized to secure to all human beings within its geophical limits their natural, inalienable rights, such as life, liberty, and the pursuit of Resolved. That American slavery is a most atrocious violation of essential human rights: that, from the beginning of our national history, the nation and its government have been responsible for its existence: that its tolerance

has ever been, and still is, our great national sin; and that long continuance has at length brought with it a pressure of retribution and danger, which now renders a national abolition of slavery a national necessity, indispensable to our national freedom and our national exist-Resolved. That by the laws of the Living God, man is made in the image of his Almighty Creator—in divine relationship, and moral and intellectual dignity: ranked but a little lower

than the angels unchangeably and immeasurably separated by nature from the brute creaion: and that all enactments, customs, and udicial decisions which reduce men to the conlition of brutes, by rating them as property, are enactments, customs, and decisions in open violation of the laws of God, and ought to be disobeyed, despised, and branded as vile and wicked before all the people. Resolved, That we repudiate all compromises

with slavery, as being iniquitous in principle, and suicidal in practice; that we have no conrestriction of slavery, short of its utter and universal extinction throughout the whole country; that we consider the Constitution amply adequate to that purpose, and therefore we for the direct abolition of slavery—as the means of overthrowing the oligarchy that oppresses both the white man and the colored man.

Resolved. That the doctrine contained in the decision of the Supreme Court. in the case of Dred Scott, with all its atheism, atrocity, barbarism, death and hostility to American freedom, we regard as the natural and logical reerated in the slave States; hence a repudiation of that doctrine by the people of the country must be the first step toward neutralizing the effects of the decision, and of affording protecin Kansas, or to the liberties of the people in

Resolved, That inasmuch as all just government and all righteous political action must have their basis in the principles of morality great national sin, as they would against all other great sins, and instruct the people in their duties to the oppressed, in accordance with the teachings of the Saviour, who said: "Inasmuch as ye have done it to the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me."

### HR WISHED HE HAD BEEN A MINISTER.

This is one of the remarkable expressions made by the late Mr. Shepherd, Counsel of the Corporation of the city of New York, in his midnight conversation with a friend a few hours before his death. He was, however, in no respect conscious of his approaching change, but its uniform interpretation by all the Courts and spoke as if he had many years before him. all the Legislatures of all the States, and by the Yet he wished that it had been his lot to be a spirit and action of the American people under minister of the gospel. This was not a late t from 1789 to the present time, thus placing and death-extorted admission, neither was it it beyond all reasonable doubt or denial; and, the fruit of disappointment in the common aims Whereas a Constitution so formed and ad- of life. Mr. Shepherd was unusually successministered is nothing better than a "covenant ful, both as a professional man and a politician. with death and an agreement with hell," to up- He rose rapidly. Honorable and lucrative hold which is morally wrong and politically offices were at his beck. His character for vicious—making responsible, as it does, the lofty integrity was universally admitted. His whole country for the safety and perpetuity of friends were among the pillars of society. Yet in the first stages of his career, in the bloom Resolved, That it becomes a high moral of success, with many glittering prizes before duty to dissolve the present national compact; him, and with a moral certainty of soon grasping them, he turns away amid the whirling tumult of an excited political canvass to sigh after the lot of a gospel minister.

Is there no lesson, no caution here to the young men of piety who turn their backs on the ministry, because other professions hold out the prospect of a speedier and more brilliant success? Mr. Shepherd's case reveals the magnitude of the mistake they make. They

A FINE COMPLIMENT.—Steele paid the finest have loved her was a liberal education." "How often," he says, dedicating a volume to his wife, "has your tenderness removed pain

N. V HULL, A B. BURDICK, GEO. R. WHEELER, S. S. GRISWOLD, LUCIUS CRANDALL.

W. C. KENYON British Correspondent-JAMES A. BEGG.

MORE THOUGHTS UPON REVIVALS.

The question, "Why are not Christians alik earnest at all times for the conversion of sin ners?" if closely analyzed, will be found to spring from an impression that the manner in which the Spirit of God shall work is, somehow or other, under human control. Unbelievers ing to the Almighty the rule according to often ask the question, it is true, but it is caught up, and echoed again and again, by that class of professors who are mere lookers on in times of revival. Indeed, we are not sure but such professors are more ready to gavil, than infidels themselves. They find ault, that a church has a season of remarkable excitement to-day, in which scores and hundreds are gathered into its fellowship, followed by a comparatively cold state, in which few or none are converted; and they have much to say about a constant, regular, gradual Sovereign if He works at all, we should be increase, as being what they like to see-as being, in fact, the only sort of increase that is needed. But when they thus express them selves, do they not talk as if we might have which of the two methods we choose? Does not their language convey the idea, that we may control the Spirit to move and work as we please, sometimes by a method that startles the whole community, making a shaking as if a roaring tornado were passing through at other times in a still, unobtrusive-way, and with as much regularity as the laws of nature in their operation?

God, in the exercise of which He worketh all things after the counsel of his own will. He gives no account of his doings to any of his creatures.-nor does He ask advice of anv: for "who hath been his counsellor?" Whatever He pleases, that He does, and does it in whatever manner He pleases. The agency of Christians in bringing about the divine purposes, and their co-operation in all that work which gathers souls into the fold of the Redeemer, we admit; but we do not admit it in any such sense as excludes the idea that God himself is the Author of revivals, controlling them, and giving them whatever direction He pleases. But if in this matter God must be tied to one particular method of operation, where is his sovereignty? As the wind bloweth where it listeth, not obeying any known laws, sometimes moving in the hurricane, sometimes in the gentle breeze, and sometimes not blowing at all, as in a dead calm; so is the movement of God's Spirit in the work of regeneration. He breathes when he pleases, and where he pleases, and in what manner he pleases; and sometimes there is the sound thereof, as on the day of Pentecost, when it was like a rushing mighty wind; and sometimes we discern only his gentle workings, like the pleasant breeze in which all nature rejoices. Even "so is every one that is born of the Spirit;" and it is astonishing that this great principle, which our Saviour laid down so plainly to Nicodemus, is so dimly discerned by many of his people.

Those persons who practically dispute God's right to revive his work when he pleases, and to whatever extent he pleases, might (as we have shown in a former article) as consistently dispute the wisdom of his providence as displayed in the natural world. But we hold. that the sovereignty of God is as determinate in the moral as in the natural world. And it is a marked characteristic of this sovereignty. that it is eften exercised in a way very different from what the wisdom of man would have sug-"My thoughts are not your thoughts, neither are your ways, my ways, saith the Indeed, man is so ready to pronounce beforehand, what would be the wisest way of governing the world, and dispensing the affairs of Providence, that he will acknowledge nothing as God's work, which does not correspond with his foregone decisions. He has settled it in his own mind, that God must work thus and so, or not at all; and any thing that is not ordered thus and so, is therefore not of God.

On this account, some will hardly acknowled edge what is called a revival of religion to be any thing but a display of fanaticism. For they have settled it in their own minds, already, that it is not wise in God, once in a while or at intervals, to grant a mighty outpouring of his Spirit, shaking and agitating the whole community to such a degree that religion be comes the all-absorbing theme, so much so that men lay aside, for a time, or at least very much curtail, their ordinary business, in order to attend to the concerns of the soul. According to their notion, it should be a constantly progressive work not the conversion of souls by scores and hundreds to day, and then an interval of months, or more, that the gospe makes but little apparent progress: but on the contrary a few coming forward all the time perhaps two or three to-day, two or three next Sabbath, one the Sabbath following, one or two the Sabbath after that; and perhaps, on some rare occasions, there might be as many half a dozen, provided there be no particu. It was brought to the attention of the Asso far excitement about it—and so on, year in and ciation by the letters from the Greenmanville year out. This, they think, would be the best Pawcatuck, and Lost Creek Churches. way for God's Spirit to operate; altogether more becoming and dignified than such occasional startling exhibitions of his power and (as they suppose) a great deal more likely to with due respect to its reputation, as bearing sustain no relation to that institution but that carry conviction to the skeptic and scoffer. And its protest against the crime of Slavery, fail to of opposition as an essential evil. because they think that this is the more becom- re-consider its action of last year in the receping and dignified way of carrying forward the upon it. Such being, in our opinion, the case of God to operate in any other way—they do | church in the Association, unless something | Several plans were proposed to meet the diffi- | ed in our discipline. Our pastor, Eld. Charles | fact induce regret on the part of some non- thunders, and existing a gigantic monitor of cause of religion, they do not look for the Spirit we cannot longer consent to fellowship that

not wish him to operate in any other way they are uneasy at any symptoms of his operating in another way, and hold themselves there is a movement in such a direction. Such had been adopted by the church: persons have no faith in revivals, and no sympathy with any extraordinary efforts growing out of such movements. Having no faith, they never pray for a revival; or if, by some inadvertency, they use in prayer the language of Scripture, "O Lord, revive thy work," they age by members of a church which was, at the mean nothing by it; or at most it only expresses their desire that God will, in reviving his work, do it in such a way as suits their preconceived notion of what a revival ought

which he must work? Does it savor of the humility becoming the Christian, who ought to say, 'Let God do his own work in his own way,' and to rejoice that souls can be saved in any way? If the gospel unaccompanied by the Spirit is a dead letter, we ought to be willing that the Spirit should work like a Sovereign that is, in whatever way he chooses, and at whatever time he chooses, and to whatever extent he chooses. What we mean is that, inasmuch as the Holy Spirit will work like a thankful and rejoice that He condescends to work on the hearts of men at any time. If He chooses to come only at intervals, or once in a great while, to create a shaking among the dry bones, we should be thankful even for that. He will carry on his life-giving work in a gentle way, or as with "a still small voice." so as to secure a regular, constant increase of the Church, if He chooses to do so; but if He chooses to depart from this method, and create, now and then, a most intense and wide-spread agitation, it is his sovereign right and prerogative to do so. We ought to be satisfied with it, therefore, and count it a thing worth pray-Now we believe in the strict sovereignty of ing for-worth agonizing for.

### THE EASTERN ASSOCIATION.

The Seventh-day Baptist Eastern Association held its 21st annual meeting at New Market. N. J., commencing on Fifth-day. May 21st, and closing on the following First-day.

The Introductory Discourse was preached by Wm. B. Maxson, in the absence of P. S. Crandall, who was last year appointed to that duty. The text was Psalm 84: 11-" For the Lord God is a sun and shield; the Lord will give grace and glory; no good thing will he withhold from them that walk uprightly."

The Association organized by the appointment of the following officers:

P. L. BERRY, Moderator.

E. G. CHAMPLIN, Clerks. L. C. ROGERS,

JAMES BAILEY, Corresponding Secretary. NATHAN H. LANGWORTHY, Treasurer.

Letters were received and read from each church belonging to the Association, except that at Newport, R. I. From these letters it appeared, that the past year had been one of general prosperity. Most of the churches re ported additions, and several reported cheering revivals. Sabbath-Schools, Prayer-Meetings, and the Monthly Concert, are quite generally linguess to set them free, and pay their expensustained, as will be seen by the extracts from the letters, which we print in connection with State will agree to take the guardianship of the Report on the State of Religion.

had done nothing in the way of missionary allow the colored persons to remain with him, labor among the feeble churches within the subject to the regulations imposed by the laws claims of Christianity, and our dependence for success bounds of the Association. At the last annual meeting, it was voted to leave that work in the hands of the Board of the Missionary Lost Creek Church upon the subject of Slavery Society, on which account the Committee had found nothing requiring their attention. The formality of appointing a Committee for the ensuing year was dispensed with.

The Treasurer submitted a report showing the receipt of \$128 74, and the payment of **\$**129 74.

The delegates appointed last year to attend the meetings of the Central and Western As sociations presented written reports, showing that they attended those meetings, and giving an outline of their proceedings, the substance of which has already appeared in the Recorder. James Summerbell was present as a delegate from the Central Association. Lucius Crandall and Halsey H. Baker were appointed delegates to the next meeting of the Central Association, and A. B. Burdick delegate to the Western Association.

Of the Essavists appointed last year, two were ready-W. B. Gillette, who read an essay on the Obstacles to Benevolence in the Churches; and H. H. Baker, who read an essay on the best mode of conducting the exercises connected with the administration of the Lord's Supper. A. B. Burdick not being prepared does not exist in the Lost Creek Church, in the to read his essay on Social Distinctions, was proper sense of the phrase, and only technical of those institutions organized for that purpose. re-appointed for next year. Two or three other appointments of this kind were made, as will be seen by reference to the Resolutions.

Several Resolutions, introduced by the Business Committee, were discussed at considerable length. We print them herewith, simply remarking, that each of the first five was made North-Western Association, we think the lan-truth. Six churches report having enjoyed the subject of remark by various members of guage used is stronger than the facts warrant. the Association.

The subject of Slavery in the Church at Lost Creek, Virginia, occupied considerable existence of slavery itself. time, as was no doubt generally expected.

The letter from the Greenmanville Church alluded to the subject as follows:-

tion of a church which has the brand of Slavery

them from all criminality in the matter."

The letter of the Pawcatuck Church containaloof, if not in absolute opposition, whenever ed the following preamble and resolution, which

> "Whereas, this church looks upon slaveof this country, as a heinous sin against God we believe that human beings are held in bond. last session of the Eastern Seventh-day Baptist Association, received into the fellowship of the Association; therefore—Resolved, That in the our last session, the Church at Lost Creek the spirit of Slavery in her."

The letter of the Lost Creek Church says:-

"It is with deep regret that we speak of the ook upon them as quite out of place, and ungospelwise, as well as unkind. Whether they are to be let pass without notice by our Association, is for you, while in council, to decide Though painful to us, we wish ever to exercise a proper spirit of Christian forbearance, and vill endeavor to be reconciled to whatever your wisdom may decide in the matter."

These letters were referred to a Select Committee, consisting of Wm. B. Maxson, James Bailey, and Thomas M. Clarke, who presented a report, which, with an amendment accepted by the Committee, reads as follows :-

Creek Church into the Association, and also or other right to do so; therefore the letter of the Lost Creek Church relative to Resolved. That we have entire confidence i the action of the North-Western Association | the integrity of our brother Davis, and fully upon the same subject, respectfully report: That that they have had these letters under dance with the facts as he understands them. consideration, and have investigated the subject to which they refer, as far as time would allow. our younger sister, is heart and hand with us They find the facts in regard to the existence, in our opposition to the great crime of Ameri-Church to be as follows: A member of the efforts to undo the heavy burdens of the bond-Lost Creek Church, who died several years rian, as in every other good work. ago, was the legal owner of two colored per- | Yet, inasmuch as many of our brethren desire sons—one a woman about sixty years of age, to have in writing, from that Church, a formal who had been a member of his family from and authoritative statement of her sentiments and childhood, and the other a son of the old practice in relation to human Slavery, that woman, of feeble constitution, aged about it may be spread out upon our records, as twenty-five years. These colored persons the her testimony to all who may succeed us, theredeceased brother left by will to his heirs, with forean injunction to take good care of them. and set them free when circumstances should favor, respectfully requested, though the Clerk of thi In the apprizement of the estate of the deceased, | Association, to favor us with an official answer these persons were not considered as property, in writing, to the questions which have been so and no price was placed upon them. They now satisfactorily answered verbally and unofficially remain in the family of one of the heirs, who is by her delegate. member of the church, and are technically Resolved That we earnestly entreat that slaves in the eye of the law, which requires He has also given bubble assurance of his will that kindness and Christian confidence.

ses to a free State. if any resident in such a The Executive Committee reported that they the brother in question considers it his duty to past year. of the State in which he lives.

Having found such to be the facts in the case and desiring to ascertain the views of the more elevated piety. the Committee propounded to Bro. Davis, the

which were answered as follows: 1st. Does your Church have or hold any gospel ministry.

2d. Does the Church hold that American God and man? Ans. It does.

persons, understood by some as such, held by a member or members of your Church? Ans. gressors of his holy law. If held at all, it is to shield them from the recent decision by a majority of the Judges of the Suaction of the laws of the State that would preme Court of the United States, in what is known as

4th. What would the Church do with member who should buy or sell or hold a per-the level of chattels, is in conflict with the American son as property? Ans. It would exclude him. Creek Church, by its delegates, adopted the following resolution, at an Association held in Ritchie Co., Va., Sept. 1854: That we regard 'American Slavery as a sin of great magnitude in the sight of God, and a flagrant violation of the rights of our fellow men, and that it is our duty to use all of our influence

Committee came to the following conclusions: truth and righteousness. 1st. That the relation of master and slave v. and that the Church is not justly charges-

ble with sustaining slavery. 2d. That we deeply regret the acrimonious spirit, and the personal reflections and accusations, made against brethren, in the discussion letters from the several churches, and are happy had upon the subject in the denominational to say, that from the reports given there is evi

and that the regret expressed by that Associa- the conversion of sinners during the past year tion results from the manner in which the sub- The most of them speak of a growing interest ject has been discussed, more than from the in Sabbath-School instruction, missionary opera-

> W. B. MAXSON. J. BAILEY.

The minority of your Committee begs leave to report, that in view of the technical and legal relation of the Lost Creek Church to American Slavery, he is unable to concur in the majority report of said Committee: hold-We feel that the Association can not, ing himself morally and religiously bound to port, as follows:—

THOMAS M. CLARKE.

The foregoing Report was remarked upon

in the following resolution

Resolved. That this Association appoint a Creek, Va., inform themselves fully as to the connected with the family of one of the memholding, as it exists in the Southern portions bers of that Church, arrange such a plan to protect them against the contingencies of and man-one which can not be tolerated by | Slavery as shall appear to them expedient and those claiming to be Christians; and whereas, adequate, and report in full the results of their mission to this Association at its next session.

Another plan was as follows :-

Resolved. That in receiving to fellowship, at view of this church, the Association cannot, Virginia, we did it with the understanding that with due respect to its standing, as bearing its slavery did not in any practical sense or in protest against the crime of Slavery, fail to respirit, exist therein; yet, upon further exami-Now what is all this, but virtually prescrib- consider its action of last year, in the reception nation, we are of the opinion that they are not of a church which has not only the form but altogether so free therefrom as consistency requires of Christ's followers, in abstaining from all appearance of evil. In order, therefore, to have their precise relation thereto defined by themselves, and arrive at harmony in our action, fact, already known to you, that since your last we propose to said Church the following quessession, the North-Western Association, as well tions, asking answers in accordance with those as individual brethren elsewhere, has been libe- given by their delegate to the same, if approvral enough to publish to the world, without ed by them. See questions and answers in the good ground, as we think, that 'Slavery nestles Report of the Special Committee, 1 And furin the bosom of the Lost Creek Church, mak- ther. we request, through said Church, from ng pretext thereof for censuring the Associa- such of its members, if any, as are holding, ion as well as the church, and even pointing technically or otherwise, persons in slavery, rebuke by an apparent deliberate resolution, formal disavowal to this Association of such passed and put forth to the public in the col- relationship, (except as a protection to them, umns of our denominational paper, because of it choosing to remain there,) and tendering to the reception of this church into your body. them full freedom in all respects, disclaiming These things are grievous to us. We can but all right to their services, and giving to them the privilege and opportunity, if desired, of proceeding to a Free State, and there formally receiving an acknowledgment of their freedom Still another plan, and the one finally adopt-

ed. was as follows :-

Whereas, Elder S. D. Davis, delegate of the Lost Creek Church to his Association, has, in reply to certain questions proposed to him by Special Committee of this body, assured us that that Church considers American Slavery as a sin against God and man; that they would withdraw the hand of fellowship from any brother or sister who would hold a human "The Committee to whom was referred the being as a slave; and that no member of that etters of the Pawcatuck and Greenmanville Church is known to him, who does actually churches relative to the reception of the Lost hold any person as a slave, or claim any legal

> believe that his statements are in perfect accor-Resolved. That we rejoice to hear that this,

real or supposed, of slavery in the Lost Creek can Slavery; and we bid her God speed in her us, and about the first of February special

Resolved. That the Lost Creek Church b

all those of our brethren who may bave felt that every colored person shall either have a aggrieved by any unpleasant remarks on this nominal master, or shall leave the State. The subject, either in private conversation, public brother with whom they live beg offered them webste or written correspondence, forgive and their freedow : but they decline to accept it forget the same, and cultivate a spirit of mu-

1. Resolved, That as a body we have much occasion them; but no one has yet come forward to for gratitude to God for the pleasing tokens of the take that position. In these circumstances, his Holy Spirit on many of our churches during the

> 2. Resolved. That in view of the high and sacred on the divine cooperation, it should be with us a matter of unabating solicitude and constant exertion, to secure in the membership of our churches a state of 3. Resolved, That we urge upon the attention of our

churches, and especially our ministers, the importance delegate from that Church, four questions, the unemployed talent of the young men, and others, whom God has evidently designed for the work of the

sympathy, in any sense, with American Slave- 4. Resolved, That in the opinion of this Association the practice which to some extent prevails in some o our churches, of allowing their members habitually to ourney, and go on pleasure excursions, on the Sabbath Slavery ought to be abolished, as a sin against is calculated not only to destroy the disciplinary power of these churches, and paralize our exertions for the 3d. In what sense, if not as slaves, are those propagation of Bible truth relative to God's holy Sab bath, but to call on us the divine displeasure, as trans-

5. Resolved, That in the opinion of this body, the the Dred Scott Case, by which decision a portion of our fellow men have been declared incapable of citizenship in the United States, and in principle reduced to Constitution, opposed to the spirit of Christianity, and The Committee also found, that the Lost strikes at the foundation of our civil and religious liber ties, and should receive, as it justly deserves, the con-

6. Resolved, That Eld. Wm. B. Maxson read an e say, at our next anniversary, on what constitutes the necessary qualifications for the gospel ministry. 7. Resolved, That S. S. Griswold read an essay on th responsibility of the church to support the ministrations

of the gospel.

8. Resolved, That L. Crandall read an essay on the obligation of capitalists and business men to arrange From these and other facts before them, the their plans of business so as to sustain the interests of

> 9. Resolved, That J. W. Morton be appointed to pre pare an essay on the duty and propriety of revising the English Scriptures, with special reference to the work

REPORT ON THE STATE OF RELIGION. The Committee on the State of Religion respectfully report, that they have examined the dently an increasing interest in the great work 3d. With regard to the resolution of the of salvation and in the advancement of the special manifestations of God's goodness, in tions, and in all the benevolent movements of the day, connected with our church relationship and our duty to God and man. Another encouraging feature is that of Christian union and brotherly love. In order that the condition of the churches may be correctly understood. your Committee have made extracts from the several letters, and embody them in this re-

> Piscataway—"We are favored with the preached word regularly on the Sabbath, and a general attendance. Our prayer meetings are interesting and well attended although there are some but seldom seen there."

can be made to appear, that shall exonerate culties in the case. One plan was embodied M. Lewis, has retired from this field of labor; professors that such things should be practice his place. The administrations of the gospel have been regular in their order, and our Sab bath meetings have been well attended."

regular ministry of the word by our pastor, If, however, it be true that the Spirit of God who has been untiring in his efforts to promote in conversion new models the mind, and forms the cause of Christ in our midst the Holy Spirit has been manifest in the reviving of professors, and in the conversion of sinners. Nineteen have gone forward in the ordinance of baptism, and united with the church. Nearly all of this number are youth."

Marlborough—"The spirit of emigration westward has tended to reduce our numbers still we trust there is a disposition in those that remain to strive through the grace of God to build up the cause."

Petersburgh-"Our little church has enjoypast year, peace and quietness. A part of the church have enjoyed a refreshing from the prereclaimed, and sinners hopefully converted." 2d Hopkinton—" We have nothing particu-

larly encouraging with respect to ourselves to write. We have good attention to meeting on the Sabbath. Our scattered condition deprive us of many choice privileges."

willing to cast his bread upon the waters. We are now enjoying a revival of God's work in our midst, under the preaching of his word by brother Lucius Crandall."

Westerly-"We still exist as a church. though in a feeble state, and we feel sometimes like crying out for help. There are some among us, even now, who can sigh over the desolations of Zion, and have long prayed for a revival. We have a Sabbath-School, and also observe the monthly concert of prayer for the success

Plainfield—"We have enjoyed without in terruption the ministration of the gospel by our pastor. The spiritual condition of th church has not essentially changed during the year. On the part of some, there has been a been a steadfastness in the faith, but some, we fear, have lost their interest in the cause. A good degree of union prevails. We have had no revival. We need it much. May God race, and then you will not need the worldly

Pawcatuck—"Remembering with unfeigned sorrow our own unworthiness and shortcomings. we have abundant reason to bless God for the state of peace and spiritual prosperity which we now enjoy. At about the commencement of the present year, there appeared to be a growing interest manifested upon the part of the church for a revival of God's work among soon made manifest, that the Lord was on the giving hand. Though the extra meetings are now discontinued, we trust that a good degree of interest still exists, and we pray God that it Christians are too slow to appreciate—far, far may continue unabated."

South Kingston—"We feel to mourn over the desolations of Zion, and pray that God will turn again the captivity of Zion, that the walls of our spiritual Jerusalem may be built

New York—"During the past year, the life. If rejected by the child of God, he ceases church has sustained a meeting for worship on the Sabbath, a Sabbath School during a portion of the time, and a concert of prayer for missions on the first Sabbath of the month. Eld. Wm. B. Maxson has preached for the church since October last, and is expected to continue his labors during the year to come."

Greenmannille-" We trust there is an increase in vital piety, with general interest and harmony among our members. Prayer and conference meetings are attended with general inter-

Lost Creek-" A good degree of fellowship exists among us. Nothing appears to break our union, or interrupt peace one with another. We are favored with the administration of the word by our pastor, S. D. Davis, at stated periods on the Sabbath. Our prayer is, 'O New Salem-" Notwithstanding our much

unworthiness, mercy has followed us and we have had some refreshings from the Lord since for which we trust we are thankful. The and parcel of which is every power of our phyprayer of the church is, that God would enable us to cast in our influence against War. Intemperance, and the evils of American Slavery, together with all other wrongs, that we may

held with the 1st Church in Hopkinton, R. I., all he does with the Father's glory and the commencing on the fifth day of the week be- good of the world as his prompting motive. fore the fourth Sabbath in May, 1857.

## WORLDLY AMUSEMENTS.

Dr. Carson was asked once by some young professors, if he thought it was wrong to dance. He replied, if after all the duties of life had been between them and the rest of mankind, and in wreaths of spray, waking the earth with its

we are anxiously looking for another to supply by members of churches. Christians sometimes say it is a problem they cannot solve, that there should be any pleasure found in such amuse. Shiloh—"We have been favored with the ments as are sought after by converted persons. The work of the man afresh; or, to use Scripture language, he is a new creature in Christ Jesus—old things pass away, and all become new; there is no problem to solve but the fearful conclusion arrived at, that there is no conversion in the case. It is true there are temptations to do wrong, and seek after forbidden objects, and through the depravity of our nature yield to the tempt er, and thus rob ourselves of peace, and injure the cause of God. Such cases are censurable ed, for the most part of the time during the and pitiable, and Christian attempts should be made to restore. The case under consideration sence of the Lord, some backsliders have been is quite different, as it is a decided inclination manifested, and sinful pleasure sought after, which shows a destitution of a moral change, or real conversion. Many of our young people. who are members of our churches, seem to be pleasure-seekers. Worldly companions, parties. 3d Hopkinton-"Our paster, P. S. Cran- and trifling amusements, carry them away, to dall, left us about the first of April last He the grief of pious parents, ministers, and the labored faithfully to feed this flock, and seemed church of Christ. We want our young friends to consider, that as soon as they put on a profession of religion, they assume a new character, and are expected to live a new life. The foolish and corrupting pleasures of the world are to be abandoned, and they are bound to show themselves the Lord's servants forever. They must not be deceived with the strange and shallow idea of there being no harm in the pleasures presented. Be assured the no-harmdoctrine comes from the devil. If great divines talk of theaters as fit places for Christians and recommend Christians to sanction them remember, such divines are in league with the prince of darkness, and advocates of his cause manifest growth in grace; generally, there has Seek recreation and pleasure in objects and pursuits that will draw the soul towards its God, and render life a blessing to the human amusements that charm the multitude. GEO. R. WHEELER

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NEW SALEM, N. J.

THE PARABLE OF THE TALENTS\_Matt. 25: 14\_30 An Essay read before the Sabbath-School of the Seventh day Baptist Church in Scott, N. Y., March 7, 1857; by E. Elizabeth Hubbard. Published by request of the School.

This parable of our Saviour is designed to illustrate important truths embraced in our holy religion—truths which, though often reiterated by ministers of the gospel, are disregarded by the thoughtless throng, and which too slow to practice. They are the primary principles upon which to base just views of life's responsibilities: and, received into the heart. renewed by grace, form the sure and only found ation upon which to rear the fabric of a holy

to grow in grace, becomes spiritually a dwarf and, unless saved from the fatal error, lose his portion in "the Lamb sha from the foundation of the world."

" For the king down of heaven is as a rea traveling is a for country, who valled and non and deliver his goods. Notice, the goods wert

them to spend upon themselves, or as treiled tion might lead them, but to be returned when called for, with usury—that is, lawful interest, In other words, these servants were to carry on their Master's business during his absence. with all the fidelity to his interests due from the dependent recipients of his bounty. Here Lord, revive thy work still more in our hearts." is an important thought, which all, young and old, lovers of God and those who disregard him, would do well to ponder. We all have we were received as a member of your body; received a portion of our Lord's goods. a part sical, intellectual, and social being, every advantage for improvement conferred upon us. every blessing we enjoy: and if we are Christbe enabled by grace to keep burselves unspot lians, every grace the Holy Spirit fosters in our ted from the world, and abound in every good hearts. Yet we are not to transact business for ourselves alone, and these are not ours to The next meeting of the Association is to be employ selfishly. The child of God is to do

But it is the duty of all to be Christians: hence

the duty thus to live is incumbent upon all. " And unto one he gave five talents, to another two, to another one; to every man according to his several ability; and straightway took his journey." From this we see that to fully performed, and the devictional exercises some is given wider spheres of action, and attached to the Christian character and pro- greater capacities for usefulness, than to others. fession had been carried out, individuals felt Of him to whom much is given, much is require disposed to dance, he thought they might. It ed; while of him to whom little is given, little may be fairly asked, would there be any dispo- is required. Let no one take advantage of sition on the part of Christians to go into frivo- this to lull his conscience to satisfaction with lous company, or engage in any worldly amuse his present attainments in self-culture, or his ment, were they to defer it until everything present degree of usefulness in the world; but was done that the Christian profession and the let each individual search his own heart, and word of God require? The fact is, a car see if he is making use of every power of his nal and trifling disposition is obeyed rather being for the best of purposes, at the same than the requirements of Christianity, and the time making use of every opportunity the time inclination for the discharge of religious obliga, within his reach for the improvement of chose tions is neutralized and eventually destroyed. powers. Rev. Justin Edwards says while the When older and experienced Christians protest talent here spoken of is in value aght buodred against the common worldly pleasures pursued sixty-five dollars, thirty-eight cents. Such an by the multitude, and by many who profess to amount might, perhaps, have been given in s have been converted, it is often said, by way of few large coins, or in many small ones; and justification, "Religion never was designed to one might have received a greater proportion make our pleasures less." But what pleasures? of his share in gold—another in silver—an Are worldly pleasures that dissipate and corrupt, other in brass. So with the facilities our Lord and prevent devotion, and lead souls to ruin, has given us with which to do his will. One meant? If so, we deny in toto the existence may receive the large coin to a certain amount of a Christian principle or a change of heart -coin which the wor'd calls genius and an by the grace of God. That there are lawful other the same value of smaller money, a happy pleasures, we admit, and they are such as tend allotment of all the blessings of life, and an to cheerfulness, to moral elevation, to bring the evenly balanced haracter, capable of performsenses into their proper use, and to impress the ing with a gree t degree of faithfulness and perungodly with the supreme excellence of the fection life's lit the duties, the aggregate of which Christian life and character: Many professors, makes a GREAT life work. The one is the and especially the young, often give the world mighty cataract, ever dashing downward its occasion to say that they can see no difference useful torrent, and upward its rainbow-tinted

he power of God. The other is the smooth river, wending its way oceanward, always reflectte Charleto ach anus health, and joy, and verdure, every where it Yerted persons. flows. To one is given the gold that glitters in the eyes of the world—the talent which Spirito (con lords and princes patronize, and all men venand form erate; to another the same value in silverure language. esus oktilings that is, less brilliant yet always estimable enew ; Liete is no dowments; while another receives a share d conclusion arequal in value of brass, or blessings and capacirsion in the case. ties more common-place, less praised by a flat-ERIO do Prope tering world, yet not inferior in real utility, ta and through and none the less indispensable. Therefore, ald to the tempt. let no one despise his own gift because he adpeace, and injure mires another's more, or conceives it to be more are censurable current, but let each one remember that society mpts should be is a great machine, each distinct part of which er consideration is necessary to the perfection of the whole, and ided inclination if one part fails of performing its office, the te sought after whole must suffer loss. True, short-sighted moral change. mortals do not always readily perceive the our young people. similarity in value of qualities so different; yet es, seem to be He that looketh on the heart, the All-seeing. panions, parties. the Faithful Judge, will at last say to every them away, to earnest, contrite soul, "Enter thou into the joy inisters, and the of thy Lord."

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R. WHEELER

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But what did these servants do with their Master's goods? Those who received the greater amounts went and traded with the goods, and when their Lord returned, were able to present to him twice the sum they originally received. But where did they obtain the knowledge that secured success? Doubtless from the precept and example of their Master while he was with them. Nor are we less fortunate; for while Jesus has gone to prepare mansions for us, he has left us his precepts and example, which, if followed, will never lead us astray. The one bids us love each other as he loved us. and return to our enemies love for hatred, blessings for curses; the other teaches · us so to love a world perishing in sin as willingly to sacrifice any or every temporal good, if by so doing we may help ameliorate its condition spread the light of truth, or elevate to holy living those whom sin has deeply degraded. It teaches us to resist temptation, and love and do the right, at whatever cost. In number 94 teachers and 1.575 scholars, and short, it teaches us to lay aside BLIND SELFISH- on the anniversary afternoon they occupied NESS. and live for the good of those with whom we are surrounded, and all whom we may

This is the merchandise in which we are to invest our all, and that which will assuredly yield a hundred per cent. interest. One has an intellect powerful for good or evil. Let its would receive infinite increase, and at last enjoy: a mansion in Paradise, decorated with of deathless bloom, and cheered with ms of cestatic joy.

him whose sublime and glowing thoughts anititude seek not for revn, gem-

and souls saved by God's Let the self-distrusting claim any of these, but ing heart gathers all along its pathvay its sweet return of love, so live in communon with Heaven, as constantly to be surround ed with its holy atmosphere, if it would lead others to the same blessed resort, leave to the world the legacy of a spotless life, and at last enjoy the society of angels, and the Saviour's undimmed smile. Let him who thinks himself possessed of but one talent, recount, if he can, the blessings he enjoys, until, failing to enumerate them, his heart overflows with gratitude to "the Giver of all good." Gratitude seeks to honor and be of service to its object. Therefore let him seek to live out his gratitude in a, life sow the seeds of usefulness beside all waters. But should earthly comforts take wings and fly away-should the cold world frown, and friends forsake, when most thou feelest the need of them-should every earthly prop fail, and thou be layed upon a couch of languishingthen, way-worn pilgrim, let thy trembling soul cling to Jesus, thy love be supreme to Him who died to ransom thee, and patiently say, "Thy will be done;" and be assured that from thy

I believe to be inculcated in the Parable of the friendly and were sending in their submission. Talent. The subject, too broad to be treated at length on this occasion, widens before the mind as it contemplates it. O that the Christtion of the young—no lack of holy influences sured in New York. The Tuscarora was taken days. exerted by the church upon the world around in tow by a steamer inward bound. and watch-care on the part of the rich extend- be set at liberty. ed toward the suffering and lowly—and, while the earth brings forth abundantly, no wretched, starving poor, thronging the streets or dada and Nangasaki are opened.

The Russia treaty with Japan is published. By it the Japanese ports of Quimoda, Hakodada and Nangasaki are opened. ed, starving poor, thronging the streets or crowding the garrets and cellars of our great

hills when the banner of the Cross shall be unfurled all over Asia's wide domain—when ing the image of the heavens, and spreading the "desert shall blossom as the rose," and "the isles of the sea await the commands of Jehovah."

> THE LAYING ON OF HANDS.—It is pleasant to find that S. D. is at least so far sound in the faith" as to confide in the apostolic epistles" so far forth as to find in them the language of his text, though his illusto the "laying on of hands," we have no diffi- after, as he may prefer. culty in finding the phraise in one of the "apostolic epistles," but whether the true exposition of that is found in the practice of our people. seems to us doubtful, at least. If S. D. can show that hands were laid on newly baptized persons indiscriminately, beginning with the church at Jerusalem, we shall then begin to feel our foundation is being disturbed, and think it time to reconstruct.

JUVENILE MAGAZINE.—The two veteran magazines, "Woodworth's Youth's Cabinet" and "Merry's Museum," have recently been wo works are retained in the united magazine. Francis C. Woodworth, who for more than ten years has conducted the "Cabinet," remains one of the editors, in connection with 'Robert Merry," of the Museum. D. A Woodworth retires from the publication, and & Co., who, with the present efficient editorial corps, promise their young readers greater attractions than ever.

A LIVE CHURCH.—St. George's (Episcopal Church, New York, of which Rev. Dr. S. H. Tyng is rector, collected for benevolent purposes, from Easter, 1856, to Easter, 1857, \$32,-654 90, being an increase over the year preceding of nearly \$8,000. Five hundred families, and 911 communicants, are connected with this church. Its Sunday-Schools and Bible-classes, including one German school, the whole body of the church. A daily paronected with this church

SUNDAY CARS IN BROOKLYN .- Some of the Directors of the Brooklyn City Railroad Comstrength be employed in searching out, spread- pany having objected to running Sunday cars ing and defending truth. Another readily ac- on the ground that it would not pay, the exquires wealth. O let him not lavish too much | periment was tried on Sunday, May 17th. A to decorate decaying clay, or a perishable home, car on each of the several routes under control wich he soon must leave : but let him remem- of the Company was started from Fulton Ferry ber that "he that giveth to the poor lendeth once in thirty minutes. Every seat was filled. to the Lord;" yea, let him thus lend, if he and all available standing room was occupied, So far as paying goes, the experiment was a

> Eld. Rowse Babcock has removed to Galva Henry Co., Illinois, and wishes his corresponents to address him at that place.

> > European News.

The news from Europe is to May 9th.

Parliament opened on the 7th. The Queen's Speech was read by the Lord Chancellor, the Queen's state of health forbidding her reading the speech in person. The speech contains a general encouraging view of the affairs of the nation, and with respect to the United States, alludes to the as yet unsettled state of negotiations in relation to Central America. The

usual address was voted without opposition. It was reported that the East India Company had decided to take a limited part in the operations in China, and would place a division of its fleets under Admiral Seymour's order.

preparations for sending troops to China.

The French journals profess to know about Lord Elgin's instructions respecting China, and say he will demand a renewal of the Treaties. and deal honorably with all men, but strive to ready claim admittance; and also the estab- other valuables has been convicted and sentencishment of English military posts in all cities ed for one year to the penitentiary. where English consuls or consular agents reside, and the re-erection of the Forts at Canton, Shanghae and Hong Kong.

had been placed in a state of seige.

Further hostilities had occurred in Persia. A dispatch had been received, stating that the City of Mohammerah, was captured by the British on the 26th of April. The enemy lost 200 killed and wounded, among whom was Brigadier-General Asheluff, beside 17 guns hour of darkness shall go forth light to confirm and a vast amount of ammunition and military God's revealed truth, and eternity may prove stores. The Persian army, under Shah Seahah, to be five talents what thou thoughtest scarcely retreated toward Ahwaz and Shuster in great disorder. The British forces were encamped

The American ship Andrew Foster, Capt. Williams (late mate of the Ericsson steamer,) was run into on the night of the 28th ult... lan world would awaken to a sense of its re- Tuscarora, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, and a number of swiftfooted boys were placed sponsibility—that all who profess the religion and sunk in deep water. The Andrew Foster at short distances on the road, who made the of Jesus, would strive, aided by his grace, to sailed from New York on the 1st April for trip in thirty-five minutes. Then would at taught in this simple parable! Liverpool, with one lady passenger, Miss Quin, and a crew numbering in all 38 persons. They Liverpool, with one lady passenger, Miss Quin, and a crew numbering in all 38 persons. They has entered nolle prosequi in all the treason was attacked, and she died on Third-day morning. Then would there e no lack of mental or phy- all took to the boats, and were saved. She trials now pending, and will probably dispose tended by either of the parents; for on Fourth-day sical energies to investing the cause of Christ— had a large cargo of wheat, cotton, bacon, of the trials of Gov. Robinson and others for morning Region was taken, and he died on Fifth-

—no lack of funds to establish foreign missions, or to sustain laborers in home or foreign fields had been seized at Tchesme, on the demand of -no lack of benevolent societies, or means to the British Consul-General. The Municipal carry on their operations—no lack of sympathy Council of Smyrna had ordered the slaves to

The United States War Department has cities. Then might we hope for the speedy ordered from Paris 150,000 rations of "conswell from' Africa's palmy groves and sunny in the proposed far west campaigns.

Horicon Railroad Company possesses features he having been engaged by the City Commitvery different from those of any railroad land tee of Arrangements for that day. scheme of which we have any knowledge. The Company buys directly from Government selected sections of land contiguous to the contemplated line of the extension of their road from Stevens's Point. Wisconsin. to Lake Superior, and instead of holding them for sale and dividing the profit among the stockholders, they convey to each one his proportion of tration may come from "Dr. Neander." As the land, leaving him to occupy or sell it here-

> The Cailfornia steamer last week took out two young rams and two young ewes for Samuel Brannan. Esq., of that State. They are pure French Merinos, and were purchased by A. Austin, Esq., of John D. Patterson of Westfield, Chautauque County, N. Y., for \$1,400. Another ram, from the same flock, was shipped by the Charleston steamer to James W. Watts, Esq., of Georgia, who purchased him for \$300.

Dates from Salt Lake City have been receive ed at St. Louis as late as April 2, from which it appears that Brigham Young has not fled as reported via California, but that he was still at Salt Lake at the head of the Saints united, and will hereafter be issued under the The Cheyenne Indians are becoming very name of "Merry's Museum and Woodworth's troublesome, and are said to have lost 60 war-Youth's Cabinet." The essential features of the riors in their recent plundering expeditions on the California road. They are said to have captured 16 traders recently.

The French papers give an interesting correspondence between Mr. Senator Sumner and some of the leading American merchants at Paris. The occasion was the proffer of a public dinner to the distinguished Senator. He the magazine is now published by J. C. Stearns | declined it, from unwillingness to expose himself to the excitement of such a festival in the present state of his health. Mr. Sumner is ooking very well, and steadily improving in

> The Governor of New York has appointed the following gentlemen Commissioners under the late act of the Legislature, to examine into the school system of New York city, viz.: William H. Neilson, Thomas B. Stillman, ized, on motion of Mr. Neilson, by the appoint- tice fo 37 years. ment of Mr. Stillman as Chairman.

dishes, 2,500 lbs. beef and mutton, 75 hams, chial school for the poor-1 teacher and 100 60 pigs, 125 turkeys, 400 chickens, 180 beef pupils—and a weekly sewing school, contain- tongues, 10 bbls. potatoes, 18 baskets salad, ing 300 children and 30 teachers, are also con- 12 bbls. ice water, 500 lbs. cake, beside raisins, almonds, oranges, &c. Some 15,000 or 20,000 persons partook of the dinner.

> There is not a street in Memphis, densely populated, on which there is not a popular gambling hell. We have heard of eight gambling houses, establishments especially fitted up for the purpose of swindling the dissipated at home, and the unwary from abroad, now in successful, unchecked operation in that city.

> The Summer arrangement for running the rains on the Central Railroad of New Jersey went into effect on Monday the 18th inst. There are now three passenger trains leave the city daily for Easton, Pa., viz: at 7 1-2 a. m., 12 m., and 3 1-2 Screrville, at 5 i.4 p. m.

The St. Louis delegation to the Uniterian body, in correquence of the adoption of a reselution declaring the United States Constitution a failure, and that the decision of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case was of no binding

Sixteen hours and eighteen minutes is all the time necessary for transit by the fast line between Cincinnati and St. Louis, since the opening of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, and St. Louis papers are received in New York the second day after date. Ten years ago they were ten days in passing the same distance. and fifteen years ago about eighteen.

The hog cholera, which last fall was so destructive in various parts of the West, seems moving eastward. Within a few days it has In France, orders are given to suspend the appeared in Somerset county, New Jersey. and carried off in a small section some \$2,000

Rev. Mr. Kinney, of the Roman Catholic Church at Martinsburg, Maryland, who was that shall honor God; in order to do witch, with the extension of the privilege to three some time since arrested for robbing the church he must not only abstain from vicious practices, other ports beside the five to which they all of which he was pastor, of a silver vase and

> The quantity of ice descending the Niagara river from Lake Erie this spring is so great just below the Falls, that an immense and substan-Spain is considerably disturbed: Malaga tial bridge has been formed by it from shore to ed immortality. shore, seeming likely to require many days to carry it away.

Senator Butler, of South Carolina, is reported to be in such ill health at his residence in that State, that his death was daily expected. He has been failing for many months past, and has not for some time been expected ever to resume his seat in the Senate.

A mast on a vessel being built at Sandusky Ohio, broke and fell recently, while being raisnear Mohammerah. Their loss in killed and ed, injuring four men, two of whom, John Pot-Here presented, is a brief synopsis of what wounded was ten. The Arab tribes were ter and Charles McKinney, have died from the effects of the accident. The others are not seriously injured.

A novel mode of expressing election returns was adopted at the Ayrshire (Eng.) election. between Tuskar and Holyhead, by the ship The distance to be traveled was eleven miles.

Randolph Whig expresses apprehensions that on Sabbath day, but owing to the state of Mrs. Briggs' much of the land will go untilled this season, mind, and her absence, the funeral exercises were on account of want of strength in the teams to postponed. May their affliction be sanctified for their do the work. Oats are selling at \$1 per bushel for seed. el for seed.

the report that the first stories of Indian outrages in Iowa and Minnesota were greatly exaggerated. Nothing has occurred of a nature that could warrant the whites in taking THE 22d Annual Meeting of the Seventh-day Bap-

drawn from the Treasury.

It is announced that Mr. John Wise, of Lancaster, Pa. is to make a balloon ascension from The Land Scheme of the Milwaukee and Boston Common on the Fourth of July next,

> An iron steamer, called the "Voyageur de a Merr," has just been launched at East Boston for the Pacha of Egypt, the largest vessel of that description yet built on this side of the

Meetings of citizens are being held at Louisville, to protest against the mob law spirit so prevalent there, and to form military organizations to protect the authorities and the city against such violence.

Professor Joy, of Union College, Schenectaly, has been elected Professor of Chemistry in Columbia College, and Professor Francis Lieber, late of South Carolina College, Professor of Political Economy.

the earth to the extent of nearly three hundred yards in length, and about twenty feet in depth. Smoke, impregnated with a sulphurous smell, issues from the fissures in clouds. There are twenty-six lines of omnibuses in

Near Baton Rouge, a fissure has opened

Philadelphia, employing 370 stages, and 1925 horses. The annual expense of these lines is estimated at \$820,000, and the capital invested at \$890.000. John B. Gough has been tendered a com-

plimentary testimonial by citizens of Philadelphia, and it is to be given, on a splendid scale, within a few days, at the new Academy of Music in that city. John J. Eckel's trial on the charge of par-

ticinating in the Burdell murder, was on Monday, May 18, postponed by Judge Davies to Thire is some excitement in Washington on

the discovery of certain frauds in the Pension Bure h by a clerk who gave facilities for the allowince of improper claims. Thi steamer Isaac Newton has been towed

to New York, where she will be repaired in the shirtest possible time, and again put upon the night line between New York and Albany.

A birse owned by Dr. F. Dorsey of Hagers-Charles C. Nott, and Charles Tracy. The town, Id., died last week in the 45th year of Commission met on the 18th inst., and organ- his ag. The Doctor had rode him in his prac-

The Supreme Court of Ohio have overruled the mdion for a new trial in the case of Ward. in Memphis was nearly three-quarters of a the wie murderer and burner, and he will be mile long, and had on it 8,000 plates and hung tithout question on the 12th June next. N M Burdick, Woodville, R I

> A dispatch dated Quindaro, Kansas, says Four brse-thieves from this place have been pursued overtaken and killed, and the horses

A dipatch from New Orleans announces that the fillibusters captured in Sonora were all shoton the 6th inst., and that quiet had

The schooner McLean has been seized at New Oleans as an alledged slaver, and her captainand owners put under bonds to answer.

Jame Dunn, a private in the 4th Artillery, at CapdSable, Florida, was seized and eaten by a shrk, while swimming, a few days ago.

The leamship Marion, which arrived at New York 1st week, from Charleston, brought 200 herrols " green peas and new potators.

The cach group of New Jersey is unequally

Now York Markety-Play 25, 1897.

Ishes-Pearls \$7 25 a 7 37; Pots 7 75. flour and Meal-Flour 6 40 to 6 50 for common ood State, 6 40 a 6 80 for Indiana, Illinois, and p a 5 25. Corn Meal 3 75 a 3 80 for Jersey. rain-Wheat 1 69 for red Missouri. 1 90 for vite. Rye 1 02 a 1 03. Barley 1 40 a 1 65. BareyMalt 1 75 a 1 80. Oats 62 a 65c. for State, 67 a of for Western. Corn 92c. for Western mixed, 92 a York.

rovisions—Pork 19 25 for prime, 23 50 for mess. Sef, 14 00 a 15 00 for country mess. Lard 142c. 11 112c. Eggs 16 a 164c. Fay-1 00 per 100 lbs.

71/low-11 a 11/2c.

MARRIED.

In Danville, Iowa, May 7th, 1857, by P. Seymore, Esq., Mr. Jackson F. Randolph to Miss Catherine BREY, all of the above named place. At Shiloh, N. J., May 19, by Rev. W. B. Gillette, Mr. 3 Mer West to Miss Hannah Elwell, all of

At the same time and place, Mr. CHARLES W. WEST to Mas Mary E. Dickeson, all of Shiloh.

In Albion, Wis., on the 9th of March, LAFAYETTE Bently began to exercise faith in Christ about two years ago, and died in the triumphant hope of a bless-

10th, 1857, EsTHER FURROW, wife of John Furrow, and daughter of Joel and Anna Babcock, of Shelby Co., Ohio aged 27 years and 2 months. Sister Furrow made a profession of religion in the seventeenth year of hir age, and united with the Seventh-day The PLYMOUTH ROC Baptist Church in Clark Co, Ohio, where she remained a worthy member for two years, when she removed her membership to the Seventh-day Baptist Church in Jackson township, Shelby Co., Ohio, where she remained a member until the time of her death. She leaves a kind husband and four children to mourn their loss, yet not without a hope of her acceptance by Christ.

Asleep in Jesus! O how sweet To be for such a slumber meet-With holy confidence to sing, That death has lost his venomed sting.

In Lyme, Dt., May 12th, of scarlet fever, MARY CAROLINE, aged 1 year and 5 months; also, May 14th, BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, aged 4 years and 4 months, children of Asa S, and Mary C. Briggs. Five weeks since these now deeply-afflicted parents, with their three children, removed from Hopkinton, R. I., to Lyme, all in health, and promising long life. But thus suddenly have they been called to bury two of their love-Feed is so scarce in Cattaraugus, that the The writer was sent for to preach the funeral sermon

At Grand Marsh, Adams Co, Wis, IRA H., son of Official letters to the Government confirm Alonzo and Lucinda Henderson, aged one year and

The Central Association.

dawning of that day, when the name of Jesus shall be murmured in Ethiopian bowers—when the voice of supplication and of praise shall she will from A fellow's name and of praise shall she will from A fellow's name and of praise shall she will from A fellow's name and of praise shall she will from A fellow's name and of praise shall she will from A fellow's name and of praise shall she will from A fellow's name and of praise shall she will from A fellow's name and of praise shall she will from A fellow's name and of praise shall she will from A fellow's name and of praise shall she will from A fellow's name and of praise shall she will be shown or village in the usual temptations to vice, and one of the health of the usual temptations to vice, and on HENRY L. JONES, Rec. Sec.

LETTERS

Wheeler, W B Wells, Isaac West, Delatrius Davis, Pardon Cottrell, Elias I Maxson, Samuel R Wheeler, Patton Fitch, Jr, H W Babcock, (all right—will send books,) V O Chapman, Z Campbell.

RECEIPTS.

\$2 00 to vol. 13 No. 5

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

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Amos Stillman

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D. FORD, Secretary.

### Miscellaneous.

The Great Modern Babylon. From Mr. Ritchie's Book, "The Night Side of London."

Think of what London is! At the last census there were 2,362,236 persons of both sexes were 670,380; ditto females, 735,871; the £300 a piece. married men were 399,098; the wives, 409,-110,076.

On the night of the census there were 28.598 husbands whose wives were not with them. and 39,231 wives mourning their absent lords.

786 persons died.

the additional births, and by the fact of soldiers | may be put down at one million. and sailors returning from the seat of war, and tained at the end of 1855.

absorbed in London, and no perceptible incon- shoemakers; 43,928 milliners; 21,210 seam- which organized the starch in all the flour, venience occasioned by it! Houses are still stresses; 1,769 bonnet-makers; and 1,277 cap- meal, and potatoes consumed in the cities of to let : there are still the usual tickets hung makers. up in the windows in quiet neighborhoods, intimating that apartments furnished for the use of single gentlemen can be had within; the country still supplies the town with meat and bread and we hear of no starvation in consequence of deficient supply.

London is the healthiest city in the world. have been on the average 25 to 1,000 of the silver, and £8,960 in copper. population; in 1856 the proportion was 22 to 1,000; yet, in spite of this, half of the deaths that happen on an average in London, between the ages of 20 and 40, are from consumption and diseases of the respiratory organs.

The Registrar traces this to the state of the streets. He says: There can be no doubt banks of the metropolis. that the dirty dust suspended in the air that the people of London breathe, often excites diseases of the respiratory organs. The dirt of the streets is produced and ground now by innumerable horses, omnibuses and carriages, and then beat up in fine dust, which fills the mouth and inevitably enters the air passages in large quantities. The dust is not removed every day, but, saturated with water in the great thoroughfares, sometimes ferments in damp weather; and at other times ascends again under the heat of the sun as atmospheric entire London bankers may be estimated at 64

safely asserted to be the most densely populat. 78 millions are employed in discounts. In of the money now annually lost by reson of ed city in all the world; containing one fourth 1841, the transactions of one London house popular ignorance, would suffice to remove that more people than Pekin, and two thirds more alone amounted to 30 millions. In 1839, the ignorance. than Paris, more than twice as many as Con- | payments made in the clearing-house were 954 stantinople, four times as many as St. Petersburg, five times as many as Vienna, or New still greater when we remember that all sums many as Stockholm."

province converte de maisons."

It covers an area of 122 square miles in extent, or 78,029 statute acres, and contains 327,391 houses.

erection for upward of 40,000 new comers. from Holloway to Chamberwell is said to be 12 miles long.

London has 10,500 distinct streets, squares, circuses, crescents, terraces, villas, rows, buildings, places, lanes, courts, alleys, mews, yards,

The paved streets of London, according to a return published in 1856, number over 5,000, port. and exceed 2,000 miles in length; the cost of this paved roading was £14,000,000, and the 000 persons visited the various theatres and by unskillful handling, while, at the same time, prevalent among the farmers, that the price were invariably found by the servant the next

repairs cost £1,800,000 per annum. London contains 1,900 miles of gas pipes, with a capital of nearly £4,000,000 spent in

the preparation of gas. The cost of gas lighting is half a million. It feet of gas are burned every night.

being nearly double what it was in 1845.

Mr. Mayhew says: If the entire people of the capital were to be drawn up in marching army of Londoners would be no less than 670 Independently of the mechanics' institutions, boxes, hundreds are strewn over the floors of order, two and two, the length of the great miles, and, supposing them to move at the rate than nine days and nights for the average population to pass by.

To accommodate this crowd, 125,000 vehicles pass through the thoroughfares in the course of 12 hours; 3,000 cabs, 1,000 omnibuses, 10,000 private job carriages and carts.

#### Every minute dies a man, Every minute one is born.'

minutes. The number of persons, says the hospitals, was 10,381.

stigma on the people or on the artificial arrangements of society, by which so much poverty is perpetuated, that nearly one person out Church, the Plymouth Brethren, the Irvingof five, who died last year, closed his days under a roof provided by law or public charity. It is calculated 500 people are drowned in the Thames every year. In the first week of the 18,833. present year there were five deaths from intemperance alone. How much wretchedness lies in these two facts-for the deaths from actual intemperance bear but a small proportion to the deaths induced by the immoderate use of intoxicating liquors; and of the 500 drowned. by far the larger class, we have every reason to believe, are of the number of whom Hood wrote:

" Mad with life's history, Glad to death's mystery. Swift to be hurried, Anywhere, anywhere,

According to the last reports, there were London 143,000 vagrants admitted in one year

into the casual wards of the work-houses.

stolen goods, 2,768 habitual rioters, 1,205 va- strength in the will, than in the force of simple ners' offices. Each examiner has charge of a have thereby enhanced the value of all grades THE AMERICAN SABBATH TRACT SOCIETY grants, 50 begging-letter writers, 86 bearers of intellect, begging-letters, 6,371 prostitutes, beside 470 not otherwise described, making altogether a total of 16,900 criminals known to the police.

in it; 1,106,558 males, of whom 146,449 were any particular time is 6,000, costing for the buried in the ground, or washed into the they are called to discharge, but nothing is precarious and unsatisfactory has been the under 5 years of age. The unmarried males year £170,000. Our juvenile thieves cost us Thames, to feed and clothe the entire popula- further from the truth; they are men of all market for some two or three years, that the

731: the widowers were 37,089, the widows, sional beggars in London at 35,000, two thirds to this day, great cities have ever been the fill their duties. termonger trade; besides, we have, according beneath the rubbish of their idols of brick, Last year the number of children born in stuff, 4,000 street sellers of eatables and drink- by some antiquarian Layard. Their inhabit-The Registrar-General assumes that with are three million sterling, and whose incomes ductiveness of the soil. How few comprehend

fields there are 70,000 weavers, with but 10s. bring millions prematurely to their graves. Think of that—the population of a large city per week; there are 22,479 tailors; 30,805

What hard, wretched work is theirs! There are two worlds in London, with a gulf between—the rich and the poor. We have ply fails in the soil, as fail it must under our glanced at the latter; for the sake of contrast, present system of farm economy? Many a and fecundated by artificial means. This was He was informed that unless he chose to occulet us look at the former. Emerson says the broad desert in Eastern Asia once gladdened effected in the following manner: I took, says py the haunted room he must seek a bed elsewealth of London determines prices all over the husbandman with golden harvests. While the report, a zinc vessel and put into it about where. the globe. In 1847 the money coined in the America is the only country on the globe where During the last ten years the annual deaths | Mint was £5,158,440 in gold, £125,730 in every human being has enough to eat, and mil- male fish, whose eggs were mature, holding sense! I'll sleep in it! Ghost or demon, I'll

> ducted by about 800 clerks, whose salaries a hundred of all that we cultivate? Both amount to about £190,000. The Bank in pestilence and famine are the offspring of ignor-1850 had about twenty millions of bank-notes ance. Rural science is not a mere plaything in circulation. In the same year there were for the amusement of grown up children. It about five millions deposited in the savings is a new revelation of the wisdom and godness

> London in 1849 was £11,070,176; sixty-five tance above his present condition. To achieve millions is the estimate formed by Mr. McCul- this result, the light of science must not be loch of the total value of produce conveyed confined to colleges; it must illuminae the into and from London. The gross rental, as dwelling of every farmer and mechanic. The assessed by the property and income tax, is knowledge of the few, no matter how pround. twelve and a half millions. The gross property insured is £166,000,000.

and only two-fifths of the houses are insured. The amount of capital at the command of the millions; the insurance companies have always prevention of disease, the improvement of land, "London," says Henry Mayhew, "may be 10 millions of deposits ready for investment; or the education of the masses. One per cent. millions—an enormous sum, which will appear 65,000 pipes of wine, 2,000,000 gallons of propriated. The models are placed in large might be again stocked with salmon. spirits, 43,200,000 gallons of porter and ale, show cases, in such a manner as to be easi

places of amusement in London.

public houses, and 13 wine-rooms.

keep down all this crime, what have we? the human race.

newspapers, 5 evening, and 72 weekly ones. huddled on shelves, others jammed into ten oot prices in advance of last year. colleges, and endowed schools, we have 14,000 the passages and on the stairs, where they are farming of the older States since 1840 has petuosity, but soon began to tumble from one children of both sexes clothed and educated daily trampled upon; there is certainly little been more marked in sheep husbandry than hole into another, until he became exhausted.

estimated as follows: In the "Hand-book to ed they would form a collection even more in- at only some two millions in the ten years, back, took the drake gently in his mouth, and Places of Worship," published by Low in 1851. there is a list of 371 churches and chapels in the patented models are many of crude, though entire stock should have been at least doubled. ply daily in the streets; 3,000 conveyances enter the metropolis daily from the surrounding country. Speaking generally, Tennyson tells us:

| Speaking generally, Tennyson to surround the surrounding country to surrou places of worship, and 100,436 sittings; the novelty in the main object, are still far superior New York alone, since 1840, the decrease ex-Baptists, 130 chapels, and accommodation for in details and proportions to many of the acceeds four millions, and there were not as many In London, Mr. Mayhew calculates 169 54,234; the Methodists, 154 chapels, 60,696 cepted. There also would be found thousands sheep in this State in 1855 as in 1821. Since people die daily, and a babe is born every five sittings; the Presbyterians, 23 chapels and of absurd attempts at impossibilities, which 1850, there has been no sensible increase in 18,211 sittings; the Unitarians, 9 chapels and Registrar General, who died in 1856. in 116 about 3,300 sittings; the Roman Catholics. public institutions, such as work-houses and 35 chapels and 35,994 sittings; 4 Quaker chapels, with sittings for 3,151; the Mora-It is really shocking to think, and a deep Jews have 11 synagogues and 3,692 sittings. vians have 2 chapels, with 1,100 sittings; the There are 94 chapels belonging to the New more than once been condemned to the cellars. We may henceforth look for a gradual increase ites, the Latter-day Saints, Sandemanians, Lutherans, French Protestants, Greeks, Ger- the inventor is entered on the index; the folios | wool that will be most affected in price by the mans, Italians, which chapels have sittings for are bound uniformly, dated on the back, and introduction of free wool. The quantity, how-

constantly among people. find their principal source of enjoyment in their own society and reflections. When thrown among ethers they cannot help projecting their own character and thoughts on them instead of waiting for and accepting those of the persons with whom they happen to be associated.

These two classes are as distinct and well recognized as the lion and the sheep among animals. Insolation and downies it. thieves, 11 horse-stealers, 141 dog-stealers, 3 characteristics of the one, gregariousness and ings and so much a line for specifications.

141 swindlers, 182 cheats, 343 receivers of qualities result more from the greater or less lery is divided into rooms which are the exami- thrown upon the better grades of colonial, and Publications of the American Sabbath Tract Society

How Cities Exhaust the Fertility of Land.

These persons are known to make away with bread and meat, wool and cotton, drawn from professional men, whose education and occu- to the decreased production, would rule higher £42,000 per annum; the prison population at the surface of the earth, sent to London and pations qualify them for the important functions in this market than for many years past. So Mr. Timbs calculates the number of profes-system of agriculture and horticulture. Down can faculty of adaptation enables them to ful-our own clip has not increased, the importations of whom are Irish. Thirty thousand men, worst desolators of the earth. It is for this women and children are employed in the cos- they have been so frequently buried many feet to Mr. Mayhew, 2,000 streets sellers of green stone, and mortar, to be exhumed in after years street sellers of other articles, whose receipts the health of man and secure the enduring prothe fact that it is only the elements of bread Let us extend our survey, and we shall not and meat, evolved during the decomposition of of persons engaged in peaceful pursuits settling wonder that the public houses, and the gin-some vegetable or animal substance, that poison in the capital, sustenance, clothing, and house palaces, and the casinos, and the theaters, and the air taken into human lungs, and the water accommodation must now be found in London the penny gaffs, and the lowest and vilest that enters the human system, in daily food complished ichthyologist. for above 60,000 inhabitants more than con- places of resort in London are full. In Spital- and drink! These generate pestilence, and Why should the precious atoms of potash,

the United States in the year 1850, be lost for-The business of the Bank of England is con- we continue to impoverish ninety-nine ages in The gross customs revenue of the port of destined to elevate man an immeasurable disnor how brilliant, can never compensate or the loss sustained by neglecting to develop the intellect of the many.

No government should be wanting in ympathy with the people, whether the object be the

### The United States Patent Office.

and burns 3,000,000 tuns of coals; and I seen; those referring to the same object as have seen it estimated that one-fourth of the side by side, and there are constantly in the commerce of the nation is carried on in its room several officers ready to open the cass to persons desirous of closer examination.

eign schools in all parts of London, and Sun- would be, however, a great mistake to conclude, total increase in the number of sheep was not and devour his meal alone? By no means. from this unceremonious treatment, that they far from five millions, while the decrease was He missed his companion, looked back, and The more direct religious agency may be are of no value—far from it; if carefully arrang about three millions, leaving the actual increase saw him struggling in the snow; he galloped teresting and useful than the first, for among whereas by the natural law of increase the bore him off to share the meal of his noblewould serve to dissuade from the same or simi- any State, while there has been during the last lar experiments others hopelessly pursuing the three years a decrease in Ohio and Michigan. same idea. To understand fully the import- But the lowest point has probably been reachance of the collection in this respect, it is ne- ed in the older States. The fine-wooled sheep cessary to know that nearly one half of the have been exterminated, and the coarse-wooled

inventions hatched every year have already mutton sheep are now fast taking their place. tion is copied on a large folio, and the name of of meat brought to market. It is this kind of when a person wishes to know what has been prices. NATURAL TRAITS.—There is a class of men patented in any particular branch, the first who are naturally inclined to receive impressistep is to obtain the drawings on the subject, that of the last, so that no surplus can be acsions from others. Consequently they love then from their dates find the corresponding cumulated and held over to bear down prices,

tion of the world for a century, under a wise trades, and nothing but the prominent Ameri- manufacturing has not increased; for, while N. Y. Tribune.

### Artificial Propagation of Fish.

The Commissioners appointed, about one should dispose of their wool at any less price bility and expediency of introducing the same The experiments made were limited to the trout, clean, well, put up, and light. [N. Y. Tribune. and were conducted by Mr. Atwood, an ac-

He says he went to Sandwich, in Barnstable County, and located for the purpose of experimenting on the artificial propagation of trout. town had the reputation of being haunted. On the 15th September he obtained four speci- Nobody would sleep in it, and it was therefore one pint of clear water; then taking the felions are coming here for bread, how long shall her over the vessel and gently passing the hand take a look at what haunts it!" over the abdomen, the eggs freely passed from the fish into the water: I then took the male pipe and tankard, he took up his quarters in fish, whose milt was mature, and, holding him the aunted chamber and retired to rest. He had in a bound volume. over the vessel in the same manner, pressed had not lain down many minutes when the bed the milt into the water containing the eggs. shook under him most fearfully. He sprang of 1500 pages for one dollar. Persons desiring them The water was stirred gently with the hand, out of bed, struck a light (for he had taken can have them forwarded by mail or otherwise, on of Providence, a humanizing power which is so that every part of the egg came in contact the precaution to place a box of lucifer matches sending their address, with a remittance to George with the milt. After the lapse of two or three by his bedside) and made a careful examination minutes, the water was poured off and some of the room, but could discover nothing. The fresh water added. The eggs by this means courageous fellow would not return to bed: were successfully fecundated.

ous streams 15,000 eggs, which were fecundat. floor was firm; nothing moved but the bed. ed by artificial means, and afrerward placed Determined, if possible, to find out the cause in tubs supplied by a continuous stream. They of this bed-quake, he looked in the bed. under were also tried in Cochituate water, and though the bed, and near the bed, and not seeing anyfor a time they developed hopefully, they after- thing to account for the shaking, which every Seventh-day Baptist Denomination. It aims to proward commenced to decay and were entirely now and then seemed to seize on the bed, he lost. It is conjectured that the cause "must at last pulled it from the wall. Then the have been that the water did not possess the "murder came out." The sign-board of the open to the advocacy of all reformatory measures qualities their natures required."

for the purpose of raising them for the market, cated to the bed, causing it to shake in the a Religious and Family Newspaper, it is intended that and to the end of raising the price of their real The Patent Office at Washington occipies a estate. The large sluggish streams of the lighted at having hunted up the ghost, inform-York, or Madrid, nearly seven times as many under £100 are omitted from this statement. whole square, three sides of which are brined State which are unsuitable for trout, might be as Berlin, eight times as many Amsterdam, All this business cannot be carried on without by the main building and the two wins, the made to yield a large stock of various other nature of his unearthly visitor, and was handnine times as many as Rome, fifteen times as many as Rome, fifteen times as many as Copenhagen, and seventeen times as The population consumes annually 277,000 one of the wings is not entirely completel, and ed to their waters. Large ponds and reserbullocks, 30,000 calves, 1,480,000 sheep, 34, part of the rest is used for the office of the voirs might all be turned to a profitable use in stories on record might mo doubt have been "London," says Horace Jay, "c'est une 000 pigs, 1,600,000 quarters of wheat, 310, Secretary of the Interior, and for a try in this way. It was suggested that some of the 464,000 pounds of potatoes, 89,672,000 cab | teresting museum which has no sort of elation | species of excellent fish of the Western Lakes bages. Of fish the returns are almost incredi- to patents. This museum will soon be remov- would thrive in these waters; and the variety ble. Besides, it eats 2,742,000 fowls, 1,281,- ed to the Smithsonian, and the room ned by might also be increased by the importation of 000 game, exclusive of those brought from the the other offices will, at no distant the, be eggs from Europe. Artificial propagation is Annually 4,000 new houses are in course of different parts of the United Kingdom; from needed for the increasing number of hodels. also recommended, particularly of shad in the 70 to 75 millions of eggs are annually imported Every application for a patent has to be ac Connecticut. It has been estimated by per-The continuous line of buildings stretching into London from France and other countries. companied by a working model less than a sons who are acquainted with the shad fishery About 13,000 cows are kept in the city and cubic foot in size, and in every case the model of this river, that by means of artificial propaits environs for the supply of milk and cream; remaining at the office, so that there are two gation the number of shad taken in the river It is computed that if the buildings were and if we add to their value that of the cheese, classes of models—those of patented and these might be increased by one or more millions set in a row they would reach across the whole and butter, and milk brought from the country of rejected inventions. For those of the first annually, the value of which increase would be of England and France, from York to the into the city, the expenditure on produce daily class, a fine room, two stories high, running the very great. It is also believed, says the report, must be enormous. Then London consumes whole length of the eastern wing, has been at by many intelligent persons, that the river three inhabitants, of species the most diverse,

## The Price of Wool.

citement in regard to the probable price of this by the dog's legs, head, and body. In this On boxing-night it was estimated that 60, Great care is taken that no model be injurid year's clip of wool. The opinion is generally position they passed the cold winter nights, and every reasonable facility for research is cor- will be seriously affected by the operation of morning. The dog and the drake became de-In London, in 1853, according to Sir R. teously afforded. The arrangements of this the new tarriff, which makes all wool free that voted friends. At the close of every meal they Mayne, there were 3,613 beer-shops, 5,279 room or museum are in all things unexception costs twenty cents or under at the port of em-resorted to the Colonel's quarters to be fed, able, and it is by far the first of its kind in he barkation. If invoices are honestly made, this and the shaking of the table-cloth was a signal And now, to guard all this wealth, to pre- world, and of all museums it certainly is he alteration will not materially affect the finer for a race between the dog and drake, which has 360,000 lights; and 13,000,000 cubic serve all this mass of industry honest, and to most interesting, and of the greatest benefit to wools, that have heretofore formed the bulk of would arrive first. and get the nicest bits of the production in the United States. The their common repast. Usually the race was a Last year along these streets the enormous quantity of upward of 80,000,000 of gallons of courts, costing £45,050; and about a dozen ferent; they are condemned to the cellars of the South American, which correspond to shortness of his legs by the activity of his wings. water rushed for the supply of the inhabitants, criminal prisons, 69 union relieving-officers 316 the building, where they form a museum also, our merinoes. These wools are now compara- At length, however, there came a deep, officers of local boards, and 1,256 other local but their arrangement is such that a visitor tively higher in London than in New York; light snow. At noon, the table-cloth was would suppose them to have been tossed tiere so much so, indeed, that it will be an object shaken as usual, and the dog commenced the We have 35 weekly magazines, 9 daily by a centrifugal thrashing machine. Some are for manufacturers to purchase our wools at race of bounding through the show; and was

As soon as a patent is granted, the specifica- in numbers, and a large increase in the amount

The clip of this year will not be equal to crowds, if not society, and have a passion to be specifications. When he has made a list of the nor is there now any surplus for dealers or manpatentees' names, he will inquire for the models ufacturers to fall back upon. The only means Another description of men prefer directly in the model rooms. If the number and the they have to frighten the farmers into low

Here we have always in our midst 107 bur- These two classes are as distinct and well on the subject, but are forbidden making any The price of the finer grades of wool has adglars, 110 housebreakers, 38 highway robbers, recognized as the lion and the sheep among copies, as the office claims the privilege of fur-vanced from 10 to 20 per cent. in all the Ger-778 pickpockets, 3,657 sneaksmen or common animals. Insolation and domination are the nishing them, charging so much for the draw-man markets over the last years' prices. The selves about the origin of evil. I observe there German wools are so high that the English is evil, and that there is a way to escape it; forgers, 28 coiners, 317 utterers of base coin, compliance those of the other. These different The hall immediately under the model gal-find it difficult to get a supply there, and are and with this I begin and end.

class of inventions. When the inventions of of Cape and Australian wools, as well as the any class are numerous, the examiner has an better grades of South American. If it were assistant, or the class itself is subdivided. It not for the unsatisfactory condition of the mar-There has been enough of the elements of is generally supposed that these officers are ket for woolen goods, the price of wool, owing of wool for the past year have fallen off nearly five millions of pounds as compared with the three past years. There is no good reason why the farmers

year ago, by the Massachusetts Legislature, to than they obtained last year. The rates at London was 86,833. In the same period 56, ables, 1,000 street sellers of stationery, 4,000 ants violated the laws of nature, which govern ascertain and report to the next General which it would be safe to sell, should be: Sax-Court such facts respecting the artificial propalany, 60 a 75c; Merino, 42 a 55c; Fine grades. gation of fish as may tend to show the practica- 38 a 45c: Low grades, and common, 32 a 38c. It must be understood, however, that these into that State, have presented their report. prices are only for wool in prime condition,

### The Haunted Chamber

A room in the principal inn of a country mens—two males and two females—and found shut up; but it so happened that at an election the eggs were not mature. Carefully observing the inn was chock full, and there was only the the United States in the year 1850, be lost forever to the world? Can a man create a new the condition of those that were taken from the the supatom of potash or of phosphorus when the supthe total in the soil as fail it must under our and of November, when some were obtained, gued by a long journey, and wanted a bed.

"Haunted!" exclaimed he, "stuff and non-

Accordingly, after fortifying himself with a but remained watching for some time. Pre-Mr. Atwood afterward collected from vari- sently he saw the bed shake violently; the most violent manner. The gamekeeper, deed the landlord the next morning of the real traced to similar sources, if those to whom the 'ghosts" appeared had been as "plucky" as

## A Singular Attachment.

Dr. Burnap reports the following fact as having occurred under the personal observation of the late Gov. Brooks:-

When the American army in the Revolution

lay at Valley Forge, during the inclement winter of 1779-80, the stable of the Governor, then a Colonel in the army, was tenanted by but of affections the most cordial and uniteda horse, a dog, and a drake. No sooner did the horse lie down at night, than the dog came and lay close at his side, then the drake as in-We notice there is more than the usual ex- variably crept into the little oval nest created soon near his dinner. Not so with the drake. The change which has been going on in the He commenced his usual career with great im-

minded companion. SINGULAR CIRCUMSTANCE.—A few days since, a squirrel was killed by some boys, near the Richburgh. John B. Cottrell. Albion. P. C. Burdick. heuse of Mr. Lester Parker, on the Plainfield Road, which had four young ones. The nest was accidentally found, and the four were put with the cat, in Mr. Parker's family, which has young kittens. Contrary to the fears of the west Edmeston. E. Maxson. family, she at once adopted them, and may be Watson. Dan'l P Williams. seen treating them with the same motherly East Wilson. Delatrius Davis. Southampton. J. R. Butti tenderness as though they were her own; nursing and fondling them, and they playing about her with her kittens, all on the best of terms, It is a well-known fact that young squirrels feed occasionally from their mother's mouth. after the food has been masticated, and this mais, italians, which chapters have sittings for 18,833.

We thus get 691,723 attendants on Divine exercises.

When the get 691,723 attendants on Divine exercises.

Introduction of free wool. The quantity, however, and cannot be the public. In the room adjoining are the drawings, classified in large portfolios, according to their subjects, so that exercises.

Introduction of free wool. The quantity, however, at present is not large, and cannot be the cat, when she gently puts them aside with ever, at present is not large, and cannot be the row. What is most remarkable, the cat when she gently puts them aside with ever, at present is a great hunter of squirrels, showing an espential entire to try the same mode with the cat, when she gently puts them aside with ever, at present is not large, and cannot be materially affected this year, nor until foreign is a great hunter of squirrels, showing an espential entire to try the same mode with the cat, when she gently puts them aside with ever, at present is not large, and cannot be materially affected this year, nor until foreign is a great hunter of squirrels, showing an espential entire to try the same mode with ever, at present is not large, and cannot be materially affected this year, nor until foreign is a great hunter of squirrels, showing an espential entire to try the same mode with ever, at present is not large, and cannot be materially affected this year, nor until foreign is a great hunter of squirrels, showing an espential entire to try the same mode with ever, at present is not large, and cannot be materially affected this year, nor until foreign is a great hunter of squirrels, showing an espential entire to try the same mode with ever, at present is not large, and cannot be ever, at present is not large, and cannot be ever, at present is not large, and cannot be ever, at present is not large, and cannot be ever, at present is not large, and cannot be ever, at present is not large, and cannot be ever, at present is not large, and cannot be ever, at presen instinct leads them to try the same mode with taken in charge. New Haven Palladium.

EFFECT OF A LINE IN PAINTING.—When Peter of Croton was engaged on a picture for the royal palace of Petli, Ferdinand II. particularly admired the representation of a weepthe reverse. They are solitary, wish to live names of the models correspond to the number alone, go into company with reluctance, and and names of the drawings, he may be toleration of a weep-prices, will be to make them believe that large ing child. "Has your majesty," said the stocks of foreign wool are to be brought in at painter, "a mind to see this child laugh?"

publishes the following Tracts, which are for sale at its Depository, No. 9 Spruce-at., N. Y., viz:

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o. 3—Authority for the Change of the Day of the Sabbath. 28 pp.
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week, the Seventh Day instead of the First Day 4 pp.
No. 7—Thirty-six Plain Questions, presenting the main

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