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Che Sabbath Recarder.

COLLEGES-THEIR ORIGIN AND THEIR VALUE. An Address delivered before the Seventh-day Baptist Education Society, at its first Annual Meeting, held in Hopkinton, R. I. September, 1856. By WM. C. KENYON. (Concluded.

Summation of the Argument.

Let this hasty sketch be a sufficient answe to the question, "What returns have Colleges made for the treasures lavished upon them?"; We have purposely avoided discussing the value of Colleges in furnishing the churches with a learned and pious ministry. Nor have we attempted to show what they have done for the legal and medical professions. We have rather confined our examination to facts that challenge the assent and admiration of managed; but we lack the browning onteller minds in every relation of life. Did our Puritan ancestors commence the

development of civil and political institutions for Colleges, there had been no Puritan ancestors-no Protestant Reformation-no Dissentors taking the names of Presbyterians, Methodists, and Baptists—no British nor American Boards of Commissioners for Foreign Missions _no Home Missionary Societies—no Temper--no Publishing Houses, nor Societies, scattering the leaves of the tree of life for the healing of the nations. But for Colleges, there had been no systems of universal education-common schools, and common school libraries. printing, no commercial defences along our coasts, nor at the entrance of our harbors. But for Colleges, America would be what Africa is: what Asia is.

Well has it been said that the "College is the appoin daughter of the church." Noble daughter, worthy of her noble mother! It is gratifying influences that are moving the whole machinery of Christian civilization. How simple the means, and yet how effective, like all other organizations of divine origin. As quietly and noisiessly the fwaters are distilled upon the mountains, filling the springs and rivulets, that al cultivation of all such as scatter verdure and beauty through the valleys. so quietly and noiselessly are high and holy impulses from our Colleges distilled into all the Those who educate dury yould will be efforts for the intellectual and moral renovation | hearts. Send your con, for of our race. They are the beacon lights, illu- Catholic College, and if the minating the hills, the valleys, and the plains; Catholic by profession, he bringing out and making practically useful the American youth sand the Lan Universities, vast resources of the earth. They teach the usually return with the course of every thing teachers, preach to the preachers, indoctrinate American. And the modes of thinking and the doctors, and give wise counsels to those their productions are all essentially German upon the bench, at the bar, and in the forum.

In making this plea for Colleges, we are not claiming too much for them. We would acknowledge merit wherever it may be found. We care not where, nor how, a man has got his education. We are aware that there are wise men out of the College as well as in-wise men that never saw a College, as well as those who have spent their lives there. We have heard of very weak minded men in College, as well as out. But this truth does not affect the facts adduced. Do you tell us of the eloquence and statesmanship of a Henry Clay, whose early education was exceedingly limited? What would have been Henry Clay's capabilities, we soply, but for common schools, and the literature of our Colleges with which his mind was enriched? What Henry Clay's abilities would have been, if he could have enjoyed, in his youth, the disciplinary processes of a College, we will not undertake to say: but we do know, that he often lamented, even upon the floor of Congress, that he had never enjoyed the advantages of such discipline. Do you tell us of some favorite minister doing distinguished service in his profession, though not a College educated man? We reply, you have no such a man; he is a College educated man; he Ammunes every day of his life, with the noblest in lects that the Colleges have ever developed. ough he lacks the advantages of a few years of o iplinary training, still his mind is enriched with be literature of the wisest men that have lived, or is not such a man as you claim him to be.

The Men Neet pline and development is demanded the pre. but what they do. This is a working age. cated men are needed—well-trained men, self-sacrificing men, holy men, men with a faith like now than they were twenty years ago. The that of Abraham, and a love like that of Jesus Methodis and Baptists were not awakened to Christ. Money may be needed for carrying on educational activity, till they had been made the various operations of Christian benevo- to experience the sad results of their unwise lence : but such men are much more needed. neglect-till they often found they were losing The world is full of gold and silver. But these the best young men among them, who attachnever translated a Bible ; never wrote a tract ; ed themselves to the denominations that edunever edited a newspaper; never preached a cated them. sermon : never caused the blind to see, nor the We can have a College, because we are able deaf to hear, nor the lame to walk; never to have it. The numbers who must endow it. visited the fatherless in their afflictions, nor if it is founded, are greater than those who

The College Needed.

under the general supervision of the Society whose first anniversary we this day celebrate.

cy of all educational systems—a College.

Why Needed.

1. We need a College in which to educate will subscribe. that are the admiration of the world? But young men for the ministry. Every reason assigned by other denominations for providing themselves with a learned and pious ministry, applies with equal force to our own denomination. What a dearth prevails among us in the number of our ministers! And how these destitute churches are torn asunder because they ance nor Anti-Slavery Reforms. But for Col. have no men to break unto them the bread of deprived of. In no other way can a man sucleges, there had been no English literature life! Where the shepherd is absent, the wolves no translations of the Bible, nor Bible Unions destroy the flock. It is sufficient to have suggested this thought; we dare not trust ourself every where refreshing and invigorating the to discuss it. 2. We need a College to educate our youth

to enjoy the highest privileges of citizens of this country. They can never enjoy the same But for Colleges, there had been no Declara- rights and privileges as the youth of other de tion of Independence, no Constitution of the nominations, till we provide them with the United States, no Democratic Government. intellectual advantages that others enjoy. If But for Colleges, there had been no steam- these are very inferior, they must be content ble other things may have been, these investengines, no steam-boats, no railroads, no tele- to occupy less conspicuous positions in all the ments have uniformly been held sacred. Kings to say, "It is not the Mahometan or the hear revealed in us." civil and political relations of society. It is in chemistry, no geological surveys, no calico vain to ignore this startling truth. The evi- forms of governments, but the College funds dence is at hand. While Methodists neglected remain unmolested. And through successive the education of their sons, very rarely was a generations, they continue to do silent but ef-Methodist ever elevated to political stations of feetige work. Cambridge and Oxford have and Europe and the British Isles would be much importance. But when their schools had endowment funds bestowed upon them nearly multiplied their educated men, Methodists were as me and start constantion of severe but his experience was endaned by the thus to trace directly to our holy religion the Baptist and it will ever be endered by whatever peals neglect whe proven an their chairma. Nor is it enough Mat every child masses the ordinary radinaries of a common schoo mention. me at any be provide the bound of the buy tellectu-

3. We need a College de

be educated in the faith of

or French, or Scotch, according to the University they have attended. A child placed by its mother under the charge of a competent nurse, who cares for all its necessities, cherishes and caresses it, will love its nurse, who does so much for it, in preference to its mother; who personally does so little. These illustrations are to the point. Our own experience as a people is a verification of their truth. Our young men come from the College with the sentiments and spirit of their school. It is law of their natures that it should be thus And it is right. They often come with a spirit of progress that enables them to do a great and good work. But how much more frequent ly do they return to tell us they are no longer of us. If we would save to our cause our young men of the highest order of talents, we must have a College. If we would have an educated people, who will venerate the faith of their fathers, we must have a College. If we are ever to have a literature that shall fully vindicate our faith and our practice, we must

have a College. Can we Found and Endew a College?

We can. It is much easier to do it than no to do it. Upon the successful accomplishment of that work depends the perpetuity of our existence as a denomination. This is not an idle speculation. Those few branches of denominations that are neglecting the higher educational interests of their youth, are all marching straight to annihilation. It is right they should. They who neglect God's methods of blessing and elevating mankind, must expect to be forsaken of God. Perpetuity of existence A much higher order of intellectual disci- does not depend upon what a people profess,

mode the solitary places the bright spots of have endowed Rochester University with more earth. Such works are the works of men. than two hundred thousand dollars; greater to remark the faults of thy brethren."

than the numbers who have endowed Madison We proceed to the question of a College University; greater than the numbers who are endowing Methodist Colleges. The numbers are sufficient, and they have the ability. What Do we, as a denomination, need a college? has already been done towards the endowment, An affirmative answer has already been given, is an earnest of what may be done. The or this Society would never have been formed. Western Association, numbering only about No other people have ever needed a College so one fifth of the entire denomination, and posmuch. We need it more than we need any sessing less than a fifth of the property, have other earthly good more than any other aid subscribed about twenty-four thousand dollars to religion. We have Bibles; we have houses for the endowment; and have pledged at to worship God in; we have houses to live in; least fifteen thousand dollars more, in valuable we have comforts and luxuries too; but we have property. The effort is taken hold of with NO "SCHOOL OF THE PROPHETS." We have greater unanimity than any other enterprise Academies, that have won a high reputation by that has engaged the attention of our people. the successful manner in which they have been It is one of those enterprises that commends itself to the common sense understanding of men. It will bear thinking of. And the more men think about it. the more they think they

A Great Privilege.

It is an unusual privilege to aid an enterprise of this kind, and not a burthen. To be a standard bearer in a cause so high, so in accordance with the mind of God, so full of good to the church and to humanity, is an honor that no true Christian can afford to be cessfully open a perennial fountain that shall continue to flow on through all coming time, church of God. It is an investment by which a man continues to live and speak long years after his body has mingled with the earth.

A Safe Investment.

The history of College endowments for several hundred years, shows investments for such purposes to be perfectly safe. However unstamay be dethroned, revolutions may change the then who will be saved, but the man who serves No man was ever so well qualified to make pulling them up every hour or two, to see a thousand years ago. Harvard has funds refit, as well given to it in the year 1638, the first year of its existence. The fands given by Washington for the endowment of a College at Lexington, Va., are still producing their regular annual cation of incomes. White his other property has mould-at every ered in ruins, or been scattered by his beirs, the funds for the endowment of his College still cated young men. This they will continue t do through all coming time. Through men educated by his wise provisions, he is still to wake the intellects of unborn millions. athers.

A Paying Investment. It pays to found Colleges, as it does to establish churches. They pay in the intellectual and moral stamina of character they secure It costs less to found churches and Colleges than to found jails and penitentiaries. It costs less send them to balls, circuses, shooting-matches, and horse-races. It costs less to buy histories and cents, to serve God, than to serve the can feel who acknowledges an earthly monarch. devil. The devil is a hard master. He makes enormous drafts for tobacco, rum, theatres, horse-races, betting on elections, jails, sheriff's fees, and the like. Church and College edifices are better safeguards to a country than forts and ships of war. Sabbath-school libraries and College libraries are surer guarantees of good order than Sharp's rifles. Funds invested in churches and schools are not unproductive investments. Intelligence, coupled with At last, when the king demanded my object in high virtuous aspirations, extracts gold from frozen lakes and granite hills, as easily as the bee extracts honey from the clover. Intelligence turns water, air, frost, light, and even lightning, into cash. Intelligence is industrious, skillful, economical, and enterprising. Ignorance is lazy, stupid, improvident, and irres-

"The mind is the measure of the man."

The Jew is a money loaner, because always intelligent. The North American Indian never had any use for a Wall-street. Englishmen rule half the world because England has an Oxford, a Cambridge, and a Glasgow. Yankee commerce enters every port, from the equator | versation: to the poles, and Yankee notions are bartered among every people, because Yankee Land has Harvard, a Yale, and a Dartmouth. Gernan intellect challenges the profound respect of the scholars of the world, because Germany has a Leyden, a Wittemburg, and a Bonn.

It is enough. Brethren, if you like the investment, the books are open. May we express you the whole word of God." delay. "God loveth the cheerful giver." repent and believe the gospel."

awake to praise God." "Son of my soul," he among them professedly to convert them to was involuntarily embraced in her father's arms. approbation. The among them professedly to convert them to was involuntarily embraced in her father's arms. approbation.

Not a word was spoken; the father's heart was a linear to the linear to the linear to the linear to the linear

SICK AND IN PRISON.

Wildly falls the night around me; Chains I cannot break have bound me; Spirits unrebuked, undriven From before me, darken heaven; Creeds bewilder, and the saying Unfelt prayers makes need of praying.

In the bitter anguish lying, Only Thou wilt hear me crying— Thou, whose hands wash white the erring, As the wool is at the shearing; Not with dulcimer or psalter, But with tears. I seek thy altar.

Feet that trod the mount so weary, Eyes that pitying looked on Mary, Hands that brought the Father's blessing, Heads of little children pressing, Voice that said, "Behold thy mother," Lo, I seek ye and none other.

Look, O sweetest eyes of pity, Out of Zion, glorious city; Boeak; O voice of mercy, sweetly Hide me, hands of love, completely; Sick, in prison, lying lonely, Ye can lift me up, ye only. In my hot brow soothe the aching,

In my sad heart stay the breaking, On my lips the murmur trembling, Change to praises undissembling. Make me wise as the evangels. Clothe me with the wings of angels. Power that made the few loaves many.

Power that blessed the wine at Cana, Power that said to Lazarus, "Waken!" Leave, O leave me not forsaken! Sick and hungry, and in prison, Save me, Crucified and Risen. ALICE CARRY.

AFRICAN CIVILIZATION.

Africa. mentions a visit to a Mahometan city, equal in population to New York:

merous villages which lie around Ilorrin. ous teacher of the village came to see me with a present of eggs. After he retired some of

listened to the gospel attentively and raised no seen the vision of the Almighty, and the re-

On arriving at Horrin next morning I rode through the first and second gates without ceremony, and alighted under a tree.

"Why did he come in?" exclaimed one of the gate-keepers. "Stop there; put his loads down outside."

The carriers put down my loads as directed. and I waited a short time to see what would follow. After a little I walked good-naturedly into the gate-house and asked for water, which was brought to me by a timid girl.

"Why didn't you send a messenger to let lie king know you were coming?" inquired the lold captain of the gate. "Because I am a messenger myself," I re

plied. A little conversation put him in a better humor, and he sent men to inform the king After several days Mr. Bowen was sent for

by the king, who manifested the greatest curiosity, and received him courteously. The visit

He asked my name and age, the same of my mother, whether I was an Englishman; the to send children to church and school, than to name of our king, whether I were a Mussulman, (Mahometan,) and what was my object in coming to Horrin. I answered each question as it was propounded, and they gave me than vellow covered literature. Virtue costs annle time to express myself fully. When I less than vice. It costs less, even in dollars replied, "God is our king," I felt as no man King Suta appeared to be impressed with the declaration, for he answered, "God is enough." When I said that I was not a Mahometan, they inquired whether I knew Mahomet? I told them yes, I had two Korans.

"Do you serve Moses?" they continued. "No! Moses wrote the truth, but he was my fellow servant, not my master. We deny

allegiance to all creatures, even to angels." Glances and smiles of approbation told that this speech had produced its intended effect. coming to Ilorrin, I was just in a frame of mind t) speak freely of salvation through Christ. They listened attentively and offered no objectons. When I finished the king told me to return with Nasuma; and we left them to discuss my proposition to come and live in Ilorrin. I was informed that the king and most of the tobles were much pleased with our interview.

A few days after my first audience the king sent for me to have a private interview, and requested me ro bring the dingla, or New Testament. This time he raised the curtain and bade me sit near to him. Only one man was present. The king examined the Bible which I had brought, and requested me to read to him. I read and translated Luke's account of the conception. We then had the following con-

"Why do you wish to live in Ilorrin?"

"To preach the gospel." "What do you say when you preach?" I gave him a brief distinct outline of the Christian religion.

"We are Mahometans here." "I know you are Mahometans, and that is

"Behold," said I to him, "thy other children morally impossible that a strenuous and bigot drawn to a close. Suspecting the cause of or slander let loces upon him, give it a maile of this, the dear little child, of six or seven years, or slander let loces upon him, give it a maile of this, the dear little child, of six or seven years, or slander let loces upon him, give it a maile of this, the dear little child, of six or seven years,

"Nasamu, you know I told the king I did soon forget, and the line of the country of the cause of only to preach the Gospel. When I come to emotion, Such via the power of prayer, 200 Horrin I shall want to live in some retired prayer that is prayer the recling diterance of place, that I may preach to the poor as well as an earnest, humble heart. It is no uhusual to the rich. I cannot live in Fada. The thing to see the feelings thus tenderly affected, English missionaries will come by and by, and either in the old of the young, when it is offered. they know how to please kings; they will live How did the father's heart reproach him that in Fada. You must let me be a poor man in Ilorrin." I said this with great earnestness because I felt it, and because I was determined at all hazards not to involve myself in any po at all hazards not to involve myself in any po-

litical relation or favoritism. There were several Moors and Arabs in Horrin, and some of the latter were as fair skinned as myself. In fact, I suspected one of being cross cries. I get no light! I have tried to as his countenance indicated, neither more nor cast myself upon Jesus. Thave tried to give less than an American: but I afterwards sup up every thing for Him. I am ready to bear posed myself to be mistaken. One of the the world's reproach. But still I get no light, Moors, who professed to have been at Kasan no assurance of pardon." dria and Stamboul, (Alexandria and Constantinople.) treated me with great friendship, and appeared to be much interested in my case advice. Cry to your Lord as Jacon to the On one occasion he said to all present, pointing sangel, I will not let thee go except then bless to me. "These people are the masters of the me." This may, at first, seem the only course. world." He told me that he had seen the ships But in all this craving for peace and joy, there of my country in the Mediterranean.

PAUL'S ESTIMATE OF HEAVEN.

In speaking of the glories of the eternal world, the rapture of the Apostle does not es your notice. You are afraid of some world! Mr. Bowen, in his interesting volume on cape him as a sally of the imagination, as a friend." But this only plunges the poor soul thought awakened by the sudden glance of the linto still deeper despair. object. He does not express himself at random from the sudden impulse of the moment, About sunset I stopped at one of the nu- but in the sober tone of calculation. reckon," he says, like a man skilled in this Paul's first exclamation, when rising from the The venerable old Mahometan priest or religi- spiritual arithmetic, "I reckon," after a due estimate of their comparative value. "that the wilt thou have me to do?" Some one remarks, sufferings of the present time are not worthy that young Christians are incessantly dragging the villagers told me that he was accustomed to be compared with the glory that shall be one their feeble, trembling resolutions for struct-

this estimate. Of the sufferings of the present I was not prepared to hear such a doctrine world, he had shared more largely than any all possible ways to test the sincerity of your a suburban village of Horrin. The people man. He had heard the words of God, and principles, is to set them at work. Converse in a suburban village of Ilorrin. The people man. He had heard the words of God, and sult of this privileged experience was, that he some neighbor. Rise in some prayer meeting desired to escape from the valley of tears to ask the prayers of the church to commit that he was impatient to recover the celestial vision, eager to perpetuate the momentary fore taste of the glorious immortality.

A PICTURE.

In a letter from Idlewild to the Home Journal, Mr. Willis thus sketches a scene which he witnessed upon a visit to the city:

for the answering of a bell, when changing to to meet reproach for His sake. Then lesse look over my shoulder, I saw a beggir girl in your soul in His hands. Take Him at his word, the middle of the street, her slipshed feet half as He has promised to pardon; and go about buried in the liquid dirt and snow and her be the work of saving souls. Let Him send peace draggled rags showing that she had been all and assurance first how and when he chooses. day on her pilgrimage of unwelcome want. Be more anxious for duty than for pilor for Directly before her, in the mud, lay a magnific the work than for the wages. They who are cent bouquet of camelias, violets, and roses; always seeking happiness are the last to find with another in her hand, which she had just [it." We give you this counsel as the result of picked up—as large almost as the dingy basket a bitter personal experience, and would gladiv on her arm—she stood motionless as a statue, save you from a similar trial. lost, evidently, in the thoughts it had awaken-

The two costly and still beautiful bouquets had been thrown into the street, apparently as no longer fresh enough for the service of wealth and beauty-herself chancing to be the first beggar to pass by.

She might be seventeen or eighteen years of age, her face pale, her features thin and ex pressive, and her lips tightly and bloodlessly compressed with the habit of chilliness and re pulse. And with the unconsciousness of observation bred by a life of neglect her dry eye lids fell relaxed over her eyes, and the corner of her mouth were drawn downwards with submissive self-forgetfulness and suffering. If daguerreotype could have been taken of the poor girl, as she stood for that long minute of two, gazing mournfully and motionlessly into that faded riddle of a life out of her reach, it would have been a picture unsurprissed in art.

I entered the house and called my admired friend to the window, to see the thin hand that had thus succeeded her own daintily-gloved clasp of the discarded flower-stems. The ragged girl had just regained the sidewalk, and was walking away, with drooped head and the prize held half hidden in her dirty shawl. But, f those briefly prized flowers could have spoken passing thus from the hand of the most admired of women to the closer pressure and sadder treasuring of an outcast and starving girl -what a story for angels to hear tearfully!"

and precious of hours, when the following incident occurred. Having taken our evening meal, and everything pertaining to the table having been removed to its proper place, the family formed a circle for the reading of God's Word. Each read in his turn till more than one chapter had been gone over, by which time the volatile feelings of the little ones had been chastened into quiet, and all seemed to be prethe reason I want to live among you and teach | pared for the prayer that was to follow. The father of the family kneeled, and with him the mon as light and chaffy or thy and uninterest "I am afraid your religion will spoil ours." | mother and two precious little daughters close ing. the hope that they will be written upon without "God commands all men, high and low, to by his side. As he fell upon his knees, and 4. Treat your saw the two little delicate forms taking the same viting civility, and then complain of him for sent progressive state of civilization, the has ever before been demanded. Thoroughly each cated men are needed—well-trained men, self-sacrificing men, holy men, men with a faith like sent progressive state of civilization, the has been demanded. Thoroughly each cated men are needed—well-trained men, self-sacrificing men, holy men, men with a faith like sent progressive state of civilization, the has been demanded. Thoroughly each cated men are needed—well-trained men, self-sacrificing men, holy men, men with a faith like sent progressive state of civilization, the has been demanded in the cheerful giver."

The liberal soul shall be made fat; and he by those who do not work, must be swallowed up that two little delicate forms taking the same with same two little delicate forms taking the same with same with self-support and believe the gospel."

The liberal soul shall be made fat; and he by those who do work. The active forces, threat that watereth shall be watered also himself."

If any one should believe I would baptize so deep became his sense of sin, and so humble his labors, and then completely on the cherch does not prosper and the cherch does not prosper an measure, pressed down, and shaken together, measure, pressed down, and shaken together, and running over." May God prosper the him in the river Assa; and thenceforth, if he his confessions, so earnestly did he pray for the characteristic did he pray for the cha for some time, as if in deep meditation, and circle. There was an unwonted stillness there. FAULT-FINDING.—Having in my youth notions muttered to himself in Hausa, which he sup- And presently the sound like the sobbing of of severe piety, says a celebrated Persian wriposed I would not understand, "There are child was heard, by the praying fathers ter, I used to rise in the night to watch, pray, Mussulmans, there are heathens, there are side. It only increased his own emotion, and and read the Koran. One night, as I was en- Christians," (Nasara.) But he evaded an an- this increasing, the prayer became more solemn gaged in these exercises, my father, a man of swer to the question whether I should be per- and earnest. These childish sobs were now acpractical virtue, awoke while I was reading. mitted to live in Horrin. To me it seemed companied by weeping, so that the prayer was der, be sure and be the first to mention it.

greatly pleased with me; that he called me a eye; every other child seemed all but ready to very wise man—that he would give me a horse weep, while this dear child, a leasing on the now, and a horse in Fada when I should return bosom of her father, wiped her tears, and sought Fada is the aristocratic quarter round about in value to suppress her sold the king. I replied:

Many a soul in its first struggles towards the

What now shall be said to such a soul?
"Keep on crying for mercy," is the common may be downright selfishness—as truly as cray-

ing for money. Search your own heart," say others. Something is wrong there which must be brought to the light. Some idel han escaped

What is the true course, then? May it not be simply this? derollow Ohners own command. "Go work, to day, ning my vineyard?" ground at the gates of Damascus, was, "What my-like children setting optoplants and then yourself openly as a follower of Jesus. Write by mail to some soul whom you cannot reach by word of mouth. While thus von are serving your Master, He will take care of your

"But it will be a mockery to ask others to he Christians, while not sure I am yet one myself." You are wrong. It will not. You say that you have sincerely tried to cast yourself on your Saviour—that there is nothing you wish "I was standing upon a door step, waiting to keep back from Him that you are received

ADVICE TO PREACHERS

1. Understand your-text. 2. Confirm-your view by private beference

to the original. 3. Strengthen your opinion by once more

reading the whole context. 4. Avoid a display of learning criticise in

the study, teach in the pulpit.

5. Divide your subject it helps the hearers.

6. Speak in short sentences it helps the 7. Use plain words—they are good for all

sorts and conditions of men! 8. Avoid parentheses they trouble the speaker, and puzzle the hearer!

9. Speak in the first person singular—it 10. A void the first person plural kings

speak thus, preachers should not. 11. Apply pointedly—un' within the church walls are not of the church of Christon

12. Rebuke boldly. 13. Warn lovingly.

14. Encourage heartily 15. Preach frequently with your tongue.

16. Preach always by your life. 17. Honor the Holy Ghost.

18. Remember your Master. Seek his glory.

Old John Owen says somewhere: "To preach the Word, and not to follow it with prayer constantly and frequently is to believe It was a Sabbath evening, the most quiet its use, neglect its end, and cast away all the seed of the Gospel at random." (1 Cor.,1:21.)

THE WAY TO MAKE A POOR PASTOR

1. Be very careless and irregular in attending church. Never go except when you can find no excuse for staying at home.

2. When at church, be either aseep or star-

ing about. Do not listen to the sermon. 8. When you go home complain of the ser-

7. Be very lukewarm and worldly millied.

and yet complain of him for want of teaped 8. Neglect to provide for his medecary wants, and then complain of him because he wants his salary.
9. If he commits a fault, or makes a blun-

Not a word was spoken; the latter in the mothers to have a poor pastor.

Nasamu now informed me that the king was too full to speak; a tear started in the mothers to have a poor pastor.

Figure West

Filler West

Filler Hen, Stelle

Fich Wm. Kennedy

Wm. F. Randolph E D Davis.

Septha F Randolph.

Carlon Bee

ORIO

July Torythe.

W SCONSIN

P. C. Burdick.

Tr P. West.

Datus E. Lewis

R J. Crandalj. A. C. Burdiek. Z Campbelk Mr. H. W. Rendolj b.

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Subscriptions ar, will be liable to ie acknowledged is time to which they grillar courage are lie publisher. Francesiahould

The Sabbath Recarder.

New York, June 4, 1857.

Editors-GEO. B. UTTER & THOMAS B. BROWN (T. B. B. JAMES BAILEY, T E BABUOCK.

WM B. MAXSON,
N. V HULL,
B. BURDICK,
GEO. R. WHEELER,
S. S. GRISWOLD, W. C. WHITFORD,
W. C. KENYON LUCIUS CRANDALL.

British Correspondent-JAMES A. BEGG.

The Board of the Publishing Society having appoint Sec. B. Utter a Special Agent to settle all accounts due the So clety up to the 4th of June, 1857, he intends to enter at once upon the duties of that agency. His plan is to attend the mee ings of the Central Association at Verona, and the Western Association at Genesce, doing what he can at those meetings and in the vicinities where they are held, to accomplish the object of his appointment. After that he will probably visit Illinois and Wisconsin. It is hoped that those having accounts to settle with the Agent will avail themselves of the first opportunity of meet ing him to do the business, and thus save him the trouble (which he is bound to take) of hunting them up. The post-office address of the Special Agent will be New Yor

CLOSE OF THE VOLUME.

Our issue of to-day completes the thirteent volume of the Sabbath Recorder, and close the labors in this department of the present Resident Editor and General Agent. His reasons in full for retiring are stated in a letter to the Board of Managers of the Publishing Society, accepted at their meeting on the 8th of April, and printed in the Recorder of April 16th.

It is quite common, in announcing changes of this kind, to take occasion to explain any acts tending thereto which may be supposed o doubtful expediency, and to apologize for any real or imaginary short-comings. We do no know that we have any thing to say in that line. Our acts have been the outgrowth of our convictions of right and duty, and we can not do violence to those convictions by any attempt to explain them so as to harmonize with the ideas of expediency which may be adopted by persons unacquainted with all the circumstances. As to our short-comings, they have been many, no doubt; but apologies at this time would not diminish their number, or avert their consequences.

Our experience as editor of a denominational paper has extended through thirteen years and has been in most respects pleasant. With a large portion of our readers we have become personally acquainted. From many of them we have received, and are now receiving tokens of kindly regard, which make our heart swell and our eyes overflow. These things repay us a hundred fold for all of our toils-toils which we knew beforehand must be the lot of any one occupying the position which we consented to take. When our paper was started in New York, thirteen years ago, original contributions for it were scarce, and it was found necessary for the Resident Editor to rely much on his own pen. Gradually, however, a change has taken place; contributors have multiplied; and the editor has judged it wise to spend considerable of his time in giving shape and form to the productions of others, which, though defective in style, had in them germs of thought and progress. In doing this, he has of course now and then run against snags; has now and then come in contact with persons who claimed the right to mangle their mother tongue with impunity—persons who insisted that their contributions must be printed when and as they pleased-persons who really seemed unable to see that their poetry was very prosy, and that to print it unamended would disgrace both the writer and the printer. Still, it gives us pleasure to say, that such people are, comparatively, the few - that the many have thanked us, in times and ways unnumbered, for our labors in this direction. Of such thanks, the following, from a letter of one of our most honored ministers, received while we are writing this article, will serve to show how the work which editors sometimes perform is estimated by magnanimous people: "Well, brother. I confess, that while writing this my last article for the Recorder under your administration, I feel lonesome. Your unvarying and generous kindness to me, in patiently preparing for the press my lame productions, rushes into my mind, and stirs its depths with a feeling of gratitude. But as I think that our relations in this form now close, sadness comes The question who is to be your successor is with me a real one; and whoever he may be, it will require much time before I shall feel equally free to commit myself into his hands." Upon the whole, looking at the matter from various stand-points, we feel rather grateful for the experience we have had as editor of a denominational newspaper.

As General Agent of the Publishing Society, perhaps we ought in this connection to make some allusion to the present condition of the Society's finances. In the transaction of the Society's business, during the eight years of its existence, it has been an invariable rule to pay all salaries at the end of each quarter, to pay for printing at the end of each week, and to pay for paper, printing materials, &c., when delivered, so securing the usual discount for were they establishments for upholding monarcash. In carrying out this rule, it is some chal institutions, then the funds that now endow times found necessary, when payments for periodicals come in slowly, to advance money to meet the current expenses of the Society: and meet the current expenses of the Society; and of the people, then neither two, nor four, can the cost of obtaining such advances is found to meet the real necessities of the people. This be considerably less than the discounts for cash obtained on bills paid with them. Under this supplied with able, experienced, and energetic plan of doing business, the General Agent's week- boards of instruction, secure an ample patronly reports to the Treasurer show precisely what diminish the numbers in attendance at the the Society. For three years past, there has the industrious and enterprising youth within receipts, and on the other an increase of claims larger intellectual attainments. It thus creates for publications furnished. At the close of an educational interest, that supplies itself with its books, sheets, stereotype plates, and printing and publishing offices, which were estimated by the Auditors (H. H. Baker, I. H. Dunn, of our country, for new collegiate enterprises, whether compulsory or voluntary, and see the E. G. Champlin) to be worth \$4469 64. within a few years, increased endowments have almost innumerable ways and instances in which sionary Union was lengthy and interesting, all price under the graduation law.

4th of June, 1857, the deficit will be about thirteen hundred dollars, while the claims for publications will be considerably more than they were one year ago, keeping the relation between liabilities and assets much as it was then. At the last meeting of the Board, a special agent was appointed to collect the accounts of the Society up to the close of the present volume, amounting to over \$2,500, and with the money pay off all liabilities. Meanwhile the incoming General Agent will commence operations without liabilities, with a new set of books, and with a list of subscribers for the Recorder as large as at any time since the paper was started.

We have kept our columns open twelve hours later than usual, under an impression that the Committee having the matter in charge would wish to announce their arrangements for the future issue of the Recorder. Without hearing from them, however, we are enlarged at the recent special meeting of the for the democratic origin of our Colleges. Board, consists of L. Crandall, T. B. Stillman, P. L. Berry, S. S. Griswold, and Wm. Dunn, and we understand that they propose to continue the paper for the present under their own supervision.7

MR. GREELEY AND COLLEGES

The following article, entitled, " Colleges of the State of New York," was prepared some weeks since, for the New York Tribune. Mr. Greeley refused to publish it, because the sentiment it maintained did not accord with his views. His refusal to publish was anticipated, for his bitter hostility to Colleges, and the ordinary courses of collegiate education, were well known. And still, his oft-repeated boast of allowing a full and impartial discussion of all questions affecting the public interest, was a sufficient reason for expecting that Colleges might have a fair hearing through the columns of his paper. Fourierism, Spiritualism, and numerous other isms, find ample space in the Tribune to exhibit to the world their beauties and their deformities, but Colleges, not terminating in an "ism," are proscribed. Of this, we complain not. Mr. Greeley is at liberty to say what subjects shall, and what shall not, ave a hearing through the medium of h paper. This liberty is not questioned.

We know nothing of the origin of Mr. Greeley's hatred of Colleges. We only know, that for the last fifteen years, he has apparently left no opportunity unimproved to speak reproachfully of such institutions. Without any spirit of controversy, but in simple vindication of the truth, we desire to say, that Mr. Greeley ought to know, that on this subject, facts do not sustain his position. He professes to be ardently possible sense filthy and disgusting. There is attached to whatever relates to the progress of we are aware, a difference in those addicted to the race—the development of humanity. We the habit—some being more, and others less, doubt not the sincerity of his professions; but careful in regard to personal neatness. The he ought to know, that Colleges are the very best that can be said of any is, that they use the year at \$45,520, a considerable falling off minnesota Mission new received the accession embodiments of all progress—the centers of all with comparative neatness an heat that is in the comparative neatness an heat that is in the comparative neatness and heat that the comparative neatness are the comparative neatness and heat that the comparative neatness and heat the comparative neatness and heat that the comparative neatness and heat the comparative neatness and heat the compar permanent reforms. They are the instruments self the very essence of filthiness. But there ordained of God for that work. We challenge is no care that can hide the stain or disguise the world to show a system of common schools the stench. We are aware, that many persons in existence that did not originate with Colle- at the mention of this, are "a little nettled! ges, or to show that any of the great leading This, however, simply indicates that they are discoveries and inventions that are doing so much for the elevation of the race, originated in any other source. All the great moral re-little. Our charge is, that it is a "filthy and forms of the age, have had the same origin. | ill-mannerly" habit. Let us enter a railroad The Cheevers, the Beechers, the Gerrit Smiths, the Sumners, and the Sewards, were, by the ity where that gentleman (?) sits, and see that grace of God, fitted in their respective Colleges to become the mighty champions of reforms. Even Mr. Greeley himself, what would he have man's teeth; see how yellow, or black and been deprived of Webster's Dictionary, and dirty they are! Also look at the corners of Colleges? Nay, the very spirit of reform, in dried on! Once more—perhaps that gentlewhich he so much delights, was born in academic groves, and there nurtured. These are facts of history, and are not based on mere opinions. As facts, we present them to Mr. Greeley's candid investigation, and ask bim, in ing, she says, "Husband, please go with me a plied, and the aggregate work bestowed upon the name of truth, and in the name of humanity, to do justice even to Colleges.

May 27, 1857. Colleges of the State of New York.

The founding of a College, in this country, is a significant event. It is an earnest effort to develop intelligence among the people Hence it is an object of high commendation It is democratic in its origin, democratic in its construction, and democratic in its practical workings. We use the term democratic in no party sense. We mean that these Colleges are institutions of the people, founded by the people, endowed by the people, officered by the people, and all for the education of the people. Among all our democratic tendencies as a nation, we have no other organizations more eminently democratic than our Colleges are. This is no empty boast, but a truth we hope to

verify before we have done. Because Colleges are establishments of the people, they are founded among the people. ed only for the education of the sons of the wealthy, then two or three would undoubtedly be sufficient for such a State as ours. Or a dozen Colleges, should endow but one, and that one should be upon another continent But if they are institutions for the education is evident from the fact that all our Colleges. students, and contributes to the progressive

At the close of the thirteenth volume, on the been secured to nearly all the older Colleges. the rules of etiquette and good manners are though much difference of opinion was expresstreasury, that stimulates efforts for new foundations. For other States, where no such aids are bestowed nor expected, are not a whit of chewing and smoking are coarse and ofbehind New York in collegiate enterprises. fensive to good manners? Nay, we must search deeper than the State treasury to find the impelling motives that originate these institutions. We must go among the people-the toiling, practical. sober, common-sense millions of our rural districts-who love their country and its political and domestic institutions, as they love life, and there we shall find a sentiment, deep, pure, and irresistible, for the education of their sons and daughters. The ordinary facilities of common schools, however excellent, and however much prized, cannot satisfy this sentiment will found Academies and Colleges, and good the Board at the commencement of the year ones too, and no power on earth can resist the impulse for such a work. To assign a lower cause than this for these new collegiate onterprises, is to misinterpret the people. It is a fallacy to impute the movements to a few designing teachers, who are looking after the increase of their salaries. Such a cause would obliged to go to press. The Committee, as be quite inadequate to the result. So much

They are equally democratic in their practical operations. It is the glory of our Colleges, that they annihilate all distinctions except those and Sweden. Exclusive of Sweden, they have founded on merit. By their endowments, they done 1411 weeks' services, established 55 Suncan furnish better educational facilities than day Schools and 21 churches, and haptized 251 any private enterprises can. There is no toossibility of competing with them. Therefore, the wealthy, if they will secure for their sons the highest educational privileges the country affords, must patronize Colleges. These privileges are afforded on terms perfectly within the reach of every industrious young man. Hence the sons of the wealthy are educated in Corresponding Secretary, and other disturbthe same classes with young men who rely apon their own exertions to defray their educational expenses. The standard of merit is based upon scholarship, and not upon the fineness of the broadcloth which a man wears, nor upon the weight of his purse. The man of the are mighty levelers, but they level up, not on hand, and of necessity crippled the manadown. They are really more democratic than gers. It was adopted. common schools. The wealthy can procure the primary elements of education for their children, superior to that of common schools, and they often do so; but when the higher courses of study are demanded, they can find no other school equal to the College.

If this view of Colleges be correct, it will be sufficiently manifest why the State of New York can boast of some near a dozen Colleges, and of more in prospect. Those formerly founded were located on or near the one great line of thoroughfare through the State. As another line has been opened, Colleges will be founded that shall be easily accessible by it. The people will regulate their locations.

W. C. KENYON.

May 11, 1857.

THE FILTHY AND ILL-MANNERLY HABITS OF

The use of tobacco as a luxury is in every

Suppose we look this queestion in the face a car. Look at the floor of the car in the vicin-"puddle" of tobaccoed saliva! What makes von scowl so? Again, look at that gentlewhole libraries of literature generated by our his mouth, and the filthy decoction actually year for the church edifice fund was \$2,200. man is your friend, has called of a night with you, and of course must be put into the "best bed." In the morning your wife goes to arrange matters, and restore "order." Return- 211 stations and out-stations have been supmoment." You go with her, and she makes an exhibit of your friend's "neatness," pointing your unwilling eyes to the walls, papered or otherwise, and to the floor, carpeted it may be. and these all besmeared with the juice of the "weed." Now let the whole process of munching, spitting, depositing of quids, exhaling of 3 church edifices, and progress in building of 8 offensive breaths, pass through your mind, and you may be excused if you too become a little sick. Is not this a filthy and disgusting habit? What say you, reader? Are you a husband. and guilty of this? If so, will you, not only for your own sake, but also for the sake of your wife, of whom your habit makes a slave, immediately reform? Or are you a father? Will you not, on account of the evil example von set before your sons, and the mortification you occasion your daughters, desist? But be you what you may, only so you are a man. Were they aristocratic establishments, design-will you not reform, and so honor your hu-

One word, however, on smoking. And to begin, we own that smoking is not so "filthy" as chewing. Still, against this most serious charges may be made. It gives you an ex- of expenses in conducting the operations of the ceedingly offense breath. You commence a Society, during which the Corresponding Secconversation with a friend—it may be a lady retary stated that during the past five years —but your breath is so offensive that the plainest rules of good breeding are violated. You may not be aware of it-but, sir, the smell of your breath is to many persons unendurable, ing the Board to inquire into the practicability and you have largely taxed the good nature of are the liabilities or what the cash assets of older Colleges. It awakens in the mind of your patient friend. Again, just enter the store turned into a bar-room by from one to the entire field of missionary operations, with been on the one hand a growing deficiency in the sphere of its influence, a desire for securing half a dozen lounging smokers. Your breath- full powers to act as they deem best. ing is instantly interrupted, and you hasten to the door for fresh air ! The merchant's face is volume 12 of the Recorder, June 5, 1856, movements of the age. Nor do the successive flushed with vexation, but he dare not speak, there was a deficit of \$779 51; to meet which, efforts for founding and endowing new Colleges, lest he give offense to a "customer." Now let the Society had its accounts for publications, diminish the funds of the older ones, but rather | your thoughts run over and through the steaminduce the friends of the latter to rally for larger boat, the stage, the coach, the cab, and the of dollars have been contributed, in all parts carriage, and every form of social contact. endowments. Thus, while hundreds of thousands

Nor is it the small pittance now and then eked violated; and, standing outside the "charmed ed in relation to the questions between the Ex- Mark Hopkins, and Theodore Frelinghuysen, circle," tell me, do not the instincts of your own good sense admonish you, that the habits

BAPTIST ANNIVERSARIES.

The Anniversaries of the Benevolent So cieties of the Baptist Denomination were held this year at Boston, occupying nearly a week's time. The following abstracts, made up from the daily papers, will interest our readers.

THE PUBLICATION SOCIETY.

The number of books on the catalogue of was 501. It has now 626, of which 353 are bound volumes. The entire issues for the year are equal to 28,438,000 18mo. pages. The Society now publishes the Young Reaper, which has a circulation of 50,000. The report claims that the Society was the first to institute the work of colportage, taking precedence had appointed Eld. L. A. Davis missionary at of the American Tract Society in the work. Welton, Clinton Co., Iowa, conditioned on the Seventy-three colporteurs have labored in 17 States and 1 Territory, and also in Canada

The receipts for the year were \$48,147 71 and the expenditures \$48,053 56; which, compared with the five previous years, shows a decrease of \$368 94, and as compared with last year a decrease of \$6,353 97. This decrease is attributed to the want of the labors of a nce of the officers

A resolution favorable to the \$100,000 fund which the Society is endeavoring to secure, (\$30,000 for building, and \$70,000 for book capital,) was taken up and advocated by Rev. Mr. Shadrach, who illustrated the need there fewest dollars, is quite as likely to receive the was for a book capital, since a small issue of highest College honors as any other. Colleges books very often exhausted the spare capital ing of God upon the enterprise.

> AMERICAN AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY. The receipts for general purposes amounted

to \$44,771 66. The expenditures were \$50,-426 54. The treasury is overdrawn to the amount of \$5,554 88. Some \$11,000 have also a sermon was preached by Rev. Mr. Kincaid, been received for the building, etc., making of Burmah. The following facts are gathered the total receipts \$56,650 45. The Secretary from the Report of the Board of Trustees, read proceeded to read the annual report of the by the Corresponding Secretary: Board of Managers.

Since the last report 93,000 copies of the Bible have been circulated in different parts of the world: and estimating what has been accomplished in mission stations from which no reports have yet been received, there have been distributed not less than 110,000 copies. Seventy colporteurs have made more than 143,000 visits to families, more than 9,000 of which were destitute of the Scriptures. They have disposed of 35,000 copies of the Bible, about 6,000 gratuitously. The amount appropriated by the Board to foreign missions was \$9,000.

THE HOME MISSION SOCIETY.

The treasurer, J. E. Southworth, presented his annual report, giving the total receipts for balance. \$8.967. Of the expenditures, \$24.-349 was paid for salaries of missionaries: \$5.-728 for agents and incidental expenses; and siderably, though not in proportion to the de-\$2.854 for the Secretary and Clerk. The report was accepted.

An abstract of the annual report of the Executive Board was then read by the Corresponding Secretary, Rev. Benjamin M. Hill, of New York. The obituary list for the year numbered 29, among whom he mentioned with great regret the late Vice-President, William Colgate, of New York, whose long and faith ful services and general character had endeared him to his associates. Forty names have been the present number 592. An increase of several hundred makes the number of life members 4,655. The amount received during the The number of missionaries employed for a

ecting agents, 7. Of the missionaries, 3 were employed in Nebraska, and 1 in Kansas. The Gospel has been preached in 16 languages;

The missionaries report the baptism of 336 ersons, between 30 and 40 of whom were Catholics: the hopeful conversion of 141 others: the organization of 24 churches: the ordination of 17 ministers; the completion of more. The churches aided by the Society conributed during the year to various objects of Christian benevolence \$2.576, besides about \$11.351 for the support of Christianity among themselves. Ten churches, recently aided by the Society, have determined to sustain their pastors hereafter, without further drafts upon the Society. The fact that but \$25,000 had been appro-

priated to missionaries, when \$45,000 was raised during the year, was made a subject of inquiry and discussion. The treasurer stated that there was a cash balance of \$9,000 to be have been near 65. deducted from the \$45,000. Of this balance. \$6.000 was received but a short time before the close of the fiscal year, so that it was impossible to appropriate it. Besides, there were sums received for church edifices or other specified purposes, which, of course, could be anpropriated in no other way.

Rev. Mr. Patten offered a resolution directof effecting a union of the "Home Missionary Record" and the "Macedonian," thereby making one publication, devoted to the interests of

Rev. Sidney Dyer suggested the idea of including all the denominational benevolent organs in one, as did the Presbyterians.

After an animated discussion on the feasibilities and desirableness of the union proposed, the resolution was voted upon and lost by a large majority.

THE MISSIONARY UNION.

The meeting of the American Baptist Mis-

ecutive Committee and the missionaries, which who were appointed a Committee to award a have been agitated for a year or two past. It premium of \$100, offered by a benevolent indiis generally believed that the worst is over- vidual, for the best essay on the subject of that a better understanding has been reached. Slavery, "adapted to receive the approbation The business officers of last year were re-elect- of evangelical Christians," give notice that they ed by the Board. The receipts of the Union have had under examination more than forty were \$111,228 27; the expenditures \$109, 555 19: the debt is reduced to \$37,004 78.

NORTH-WESTERN ASSOCIATION_BOARD MEETING

The Executive Board of the Seventh-day Baptist North-Western Association held meeting at Albion, Wis., May 17th, 1857. Letters were read from Eld. H. W. Babcock

missionary at Coloma, Wis., and Eld. J. M. Todd, of Berlin, Wis.; and orders were issued to pay what was due them for their services. A letter from the Corresponding Secretary of the Seventh-day Baptist Missionary Society was

joint support of the two Boards. A resolution will probably be interested to learn, that two was passed approving the appointment, and of the children who have been for some time pledging co-operation in sustaining the mission. past in charge of Mrs. Carpenter at Shanghae, A letter from Eld. Davis was read, asking China, have come to this country to be educatfor means to pay for Sabbath Tracts for gra- ed. Their names are Margarett and Allan tuitous distribution on the field of his labor. Macdonald, the former nine years old, and the This letter was also read before the congrega- latter six. They came in the care of Capt. tion during the Quarterly Meeting, held at French, of the ship Carrington, which arrived the same time, and a collection was taken for last Sixth-day. At present they are stopping the purpose, amounting to about ten dollars with us, but will soon be transferred to the and fifty cents.

The following resolution was also passed:that the Board of the Seventh-day Baptist mission, having been sent to this country un-Missionary Society has determined upon es- der the direction of their father, who provides tablishing an itinerate mission west of the Mis- amply for all their wants. sissippi River, and earnestly pray for the bless-

T. E. BABCOCK, Sec. of Ex. Board.

FREE MISSION SOCIETY.—The American Baptist Free Mission Society held a meeting in New York on the 27th of May, at which reports were presented by its various officers, and

"The Haytien Mission is barely alive. A native preacher. Mr. Faure, has been appointed missionary at St. Mark. The chapel lot at Port-au-Prince is likely to be involved in litigation, and it is a question whether it will not be better to sell it. The chapel fund is \$3,000. A returned missionary would like to go back to the Bazzas under the patronage of this Society. The Burman Missions are principally in the hands of the Baptists. Messrs. Brown and Beecher, who have been there 23 and 9 years respectively, have joined this Society. The Mission among the refugees in Canada West is in a flourishing condition—the principal missionary, the Rev. Mr. Newman, a colored man, is doing great good. The Kansas Mission has Agency in England meets with success. The receipts of the Society have increased very conmands of the crisis. The report concludes with a hope of greatly enlarged usefulness for the future. The Republican movement is favorably noticed as a symptom of the advancing sentiment of the people.

Two Senators Dead.—Andrew P. Butler, United States Senator from South Carolina, died on Monday evening, May 25th. This event has been for some time expected—his added to the list of directors for life, making disease being an incurable dropsy. Mr. Butler from \$5 to \$15 an acre, and improved farms was appointed to the Senate in 1847, by Gov. Johnson, to fill the vacancy caused by the of the State there is a good deal of Governdeath of the Hon. George McDuffie, and has remained there ever since-having Mr. Calpart or the whole of the year was 88; of col- houn for his colleague until 1851. For several vears past Mr. B. has been prominent as one of the extreme Southern party, and was looked up to as a model of the boasted chivalry of the Palmetto State. During the last session of the field has been equal to that of one man for | Congress, his name was brought prominently before the people in the assault upon Senator Sumner—that assault having been committed by Preston S. Brooks, a nephew of Mr. Buter, and excused solely on the ground of the language used by Mr. Sumner in reply to a pro-slavery speech made by the South Carolina Senator. But time has made impressive changes. Mr. Sumner, after protracted confinement at the very gates of the grave, is once more restored to health, while the rash and impulsive nephew and the venerable uncle sleep beneath the soil of the State whose wounded honor de- ally creates intense excitement. The Secretamanded such bloody atonement.

> The Hon. James Bell. U. S. Senator from New Hampshire, died May 26th, at his home in the town of Gilford, N. H. He was a lawyer by profession, a Whig in old-fashioned politics, and a quiet, sensible, conscientious, unassuming, unaspiring citizen. His age must

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE IN MICHIGAN.-A letter dated Grand Haven, Mich., May 19th, says: The dedication of the Agricultural College takes place this week near Lansing. It perty from boys who had pur sentenced him is about the first institution of the kind in the country supported by State funds. In it an one hour on the 23d list, to be imprisoned six one hour on the 23d list, to be imprisoned six one hour on the 23d list, to be imprisoned six Society, during which the Corresponding Secretary stated that during the past five years the entire expense of every kind had been twenty-four per cent. of the receipts, and during the past year about twenty per cent.

Rev. Mr. Patten offered a resolution directthousands of dollars, without any difficult, sold for a period not exceeding seven years." provided he has received a fair English ducation. Beside the original endowmer of \$56,000 for this institution—the State has voted Saturday night last, a regular stampede took \$20,000 a year for the first two years to its place among the negroes in this neighborhood. support. The course will consist of three or four years' instruction in Chemistry, Geology, Wm. Heyser, near town, one of Mr. Joseph Practical Farming, &c., to be illustrated by Rench's, and one of Mr. John Booth's, in town, experiments on a farm of about 700 acres. and it is supposed a number of others, of whom Michigan, with her excellent wheat-growing we have not yet heard, started for the land lands her thriving commerce her lumber where negroes have the privilege of keeping and her facilities for acquiring agricultural themselves. They took with them a horse be knowledge, will certainly present inducements longing to Dr. E. Weis, and one of Mr. H. K. for emigrants such as new Territories do not Tice's, together with a carriage of Mr. F. J. possess. There is still six million acres of land Posey, and Mr. Jos. P. Mong's buggy. The unsold, much of which can be had at a low were pursued, however, and arrested at Chan-

PRIZE ESSAY ON SLAVERY.—Asa D. Smith competing manuscripts, a large number of them written with much ability. They have decid. ed to award the prize to the author of the essay entitled, "The Error and the Duty in regard to Slavery," whom they find on opening the accompanying envelope to be the Rev. R B. Thurston, of Chicopee Falls, Mass. They also commend to the attention of the public two of the remaining tracts, selected by the individual who offered the prize, and for which he and others interested have given a prize of \$100 each. One of these is entitled, "Friendly Letters to a Christian Slaveholder," by the Rev. A. C. Baldwin, of Durham, Conn.; the other, "Is American Slavery an Institution which Christianity sanctions and will perpetuate?" by the Rev. Timothy Williston, of read, stating that the Board of that Society Strongville, Ohio.

CHILDREN FROM CHINA.—Some of our readers care of a sister of Mrs. Carpenter residing at Brookfield, N. Y. It may be well to say, that Resolved, That we learn with much pleasure they have no connection whatever with our

> WINE FOR THE COMMUNION.—A resolution of the Seventh-day Baptist Eastern Association, adopted at its recent session, recommends the churches to purchase wine for the communion from such reliable sources as shall be a guaranty that they are using the fruit of the vine. This may easily be done, as a member of one of our churches has such wine, of his own manufacture, always on hand, price \$3 per gallon. Address Dr. J. Croffut, 108 Co-

THE MINUTES of the recent session of the Eastern Association have been printed put up in parcels for the several churches. and forwarded so far as opportunities have offered Those for Rhode Island will be sent with the Visitors for June, on Fifth-day. The halance wait to be called for.

CHEAP LANDS IN MICHIGAN. - A correspond ent at Mason. Ingham County. Michigan. wishes us to impress upon those who are about to emigrate westward, that the best open country to obtain cheap new lands is now to be found in that State. "For many years the tide has rolled past toward other Western to get land is much better in Michigan than any other Western State; and he can get locations nearer schools and other conveniences. where he can make a beginning much easier than upon the prairies of Illinois, where lumber is \$25 a thousand and wood \$4 to \$7 a cord. Illinois, Iowa and other prairie States have great advantages for making great farms, but not so for little farmers. Here lumber is worth from \$7 to \$10 a thousand, and wood and water plenty for almost no cost. Stone for building purposes is abundant, and an extensive coal-bed has been recently discovered a few miles distant. Wild land but a short distance from the State capital can be bought from \$15 to \$30 an acre. In the north part ment land still subject to entry."

HARBORING SLAVES IN OHIO.—A serious conflict between State and Federal officers occurred last week in Green County. Ohio. A Deputv-Marshal of the United States, with eleven assistants, went from Cincinnati on Tuesday to arrest four persons in Champaign County on a charge of harboring fugitive slaves nine months ago. The arrests were made on Wednesday, when a writ of habeas corpus was procured, but before it could be served the Marshal had got out of the county. Another writ was procured in Green County, and served by the Sheriff. The Marshal resisted, and several shots were fired; but the United States officers were at last overpowered, taken prisoners, and conveyed to Springfield for trial on the charge of resisting the Sheriff while in the performance of his duty. The affair very natur ry of the Interior, on application of the United States Marshal at Cincinnati, has sent private instructions in the case, and Judge Leavitt of the United States District Court has granted a writ of habeas corpus to bring the arrested officers before him at Cincinnati. Should resistance be offered, it is said the Government troops will be ordered out.

THE PILLORY AND THE LASHIN DELAWARE. We find in the Court proceedings at Wilm's ton. Del., the following:—

"Joseph Newman, tried for pural or stolen

bersburg, Pa., on Monday.

being o about serve a Gen. forces i the Na said to The at Sou equival The at Abe The its char a loan Govern The

ing got of the to a clo Police. Pilette, months others. imprison Ther Queen's spiracy New two A way up Acco March troops Vicero

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Ase D. Smith.

prize, and for which entitled, "Friendly aveholder," by the orham, Conn.; the tery an Institution and will perpetuthy Williston, of Some of our readers to learn, that two een for some time enter at Shanghae. juntry to be educatrgarett and Allan years old, and the the care of Capt.

ton, which arrived

they are stopping

transferred to the

spenter residing at

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ather, who provides on.—A resolution t Eastern Associaession, recommends ine for the communces as shall be a g the fruit of the one, as a member such wine, of his n nand, price \$3 Croffut, 108 Co-

cent session of the been printed, put Churches, and fornities have offered. dlibe sent with the day. The halance An.—A correspond-

County, Michigan, hose who are about int the best open w lends is now to for many years the rd other Western in Michigan than and he can get loother conveniences. nning much easier inois where lumber 184% 57 a cord. rairie States have g great farms, but Here lumber is ousand, and wood at no cost. Stone undant, and an ex-cecenty discovered a land but a short disital can be bought and improved farms
In the north part od deal of Govern-

no.—A serious condéral officers occurity, Ohio. A Dep-States, with eleven innati on Tuesday ampaign County on gitive slaves nine ere made on Wedeas corpus was pro-be served the Marnty Another writenty and served by saisted and several United States offid, taken prisoners, for trial on the while in the peraffair very naturent. The Secreta-tion of the United fi. has sent privaté Judge Leavitt of Court has granted bring the arrested inati. Should rethe Government

BHIN DELAWARE. edings at Wilmins __asing profor pure dame tolen sentenced! him stand in the pillory o be imprisoned six nyict's jacket six idjon. Sarah Bos-fastealing from the sentenced to pay

to be whipped on lashes, and to be ing seven years." NOT ME HE Shiger II The

European News.

We have news from Europe to May 16th being one week later than already published. In the British Commons, Lord Palmerston serve as members of Parliament.

forces in Persia, and Commodore Etheridge of cape out of the country. [N. Y. Tribune. the Navy, have committed suicide. Both are said to have been insane.

The new U.S. steamer Vanderbilt arrived Southampton in 9 3-4 days from New York, livalent to 9 1-4 to Liverpool. The screw steamer Fox is now on the slip

at Aberdeen, and being doubled to strengthen her for the last expedition to the Arctic regions The Bank of France has got an extension of a loan of a hundred millions of francs to the

Police. Three of the accused were acquitted. return to Europe with his family. Pilette, the chief, was condemned to fifteen months' imprisonment and a fine of 1,000f., the others to smaller fines and shorter terms of

There is said to be trouble in Spain, the Queen's husband having been found in a conspiracy against her.

News from Siberia, speaks of the arrival of two American Consuls, who have made their way up the river Amoor to Irkutsh.

Accounts from Hong Kong of the 30th March state that three English ships with had not undertaken any new operations. The Viceroy Yek had imposed very heavy contributions on the towns and villages under his

California News.

Two weeks later news has been received from California, being to May 5th. Nearly two million dollars in treasure came with the mail.

The California Legislature has adjourned,

after passing an act for submitting the revision of the Constitution to the people, and for accepting the indebtedness incurred by the

Our accounts of the season and the growing crops are unfavorable.

General good health everywhere prevails. and no locality seems to be visited with any disease approximating to epidemic.

The "California and New York Steamship" Company"—a new company, capital stock \$1,that to one first-class ticket annually—is being organized in San Francisco. The subscription books are opened, and fine business men are at the head of the enterprise.

The Oregonians will soon be claiming admission for their new State. The Territorial Legislature has been organized, with Republicans at the head of all its departments. An effort will be made to insert a Slavery clause in the Constitution, or rather to keep a clause the Free State men are in the majority, and they are resolved to have a Free State or none.

The Indians in the Umpqua country, Ore- tion. gon, are becoming very restless, and threaten

The bark John C. Fremont, laden with lumber, was lost while on her way from Puget Sound to Sydney.

Fillibustering in Nicaragua.

Gen. Walker and the remnant of his army have fled from Nicaragua, and arrived in New masters bounty. She will not go, but prefers the most striking and interesting scenes and Orleans May 27th on board the Empire City. The dispatch calls it a capitulation; but it was are all young and likely, except four, and been transferred to canvas and are about to be a run for life, and a narrow escape at that. Walker and 260 men, all there were left of the grand "Army of Liberation," took refuge on board the United States sloop-of-war St. Mary's Sciences at Paris, April 27, was read the in- lant adventurers. at San Juan del Sur and were landed at Pan- vitation of the American Association for the ama. Thence they came to Havana on the Advancement of the Sciences, to their meeting

City from New York for New Orleans. about 150 men from Leon, in the service of company owning the line of steamers. the party to which he had hired himself out. After some unsuccessful operations, he was take refuge at San Juan del Sur. undisputed Government. Under this new ar- remains in abeyance. easily have maintained himself in the substance of the war of the Mormons to this, the military will care than a thousand the advanturers in the following of the many of adventurers in the following himself of the many of adventurers in the following himself of the many of adventurers in the following himself of the many of adventurers in the following himself in the process. In the event of opposition on the joint the finite process. In the event of opposition on the joint the following himself in the jail at Longton on the joint the following himself in the jail at Longton on the joint the following himself in the jail at Longton on the joint the following himself in the jail at Longton on the daughter of Dea. Henry Crandall, aged thirty-six youth she was a faithful professor of religion. To a brother who arrived just before her daughter of Dea. Henry Crandall, aged thirty-six youth she was a faithful professor of religion. To a brother who arrived just before her daughter of Dea. Henry Crandall, aged thirty-six youth she was a faithful professor of religion. To a brother who arrived just before her daughter of Dea. Henry Crandall, aged thirty-six youth she was a faithful professor of religion. To a brother who arrived just before her daughter of Dea. Henry Crandall, aged thirty-six youth she was a faithful professor of religion. To a brother who arrived just before her daughter of Dea. Henry Crandall, aged thirty-six daughter of Dea. Henry Crandall, aged thirty-six of remaintained her on the process. In the event of opposition on the daughter of Dea. Henry Crandall, aged thirty-six and 5.15 p. M. Albany Passenger trains, 6 A. M. and 4 P. M.; for Poughkeepeis, 7 A. M. and 4 P. M.; for Poughkeepeis, 7 A. M. and 4 P. M.; for Poughkeepeis, 7 A. M. and 4 P. M.; for Poughkeepeis, 7 A. M. and 1 P. M.; for Poughkeepeis, 7 A. M. and 1 P. M.; for Poughkeepeis, 7 A. M. and 1 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 10.30 P. M.; but the shear of the Mormon of the daughter of Dea. Henry Crandall, aged thirty-six daughter of Dea. Henry Cran

Walker, however, was in a hung to enrich himself, and not waiting for the slow progress of the sales of confiscated estates, and no conand the foreign merchants resident in Nicaragua, under pretense of certain sums of money due by the Transit Company to the Nicaraguan Government, he pounced at once upon all the lake and river boats of his old confederates, the Transit Company, which, through his agent Randolph, he attempted to sell to capitalists here for his own private benefit. This coup against the Transit Company was followed up is at the head of the company, and they are by another against the native party in whose bound to Eastern Tennessee, where they have service Walker had originally entered the purchased settling lands and provided themcountry—the native President being unceremo- selves with houses. niously displaced, and Walker proclaiming himself President.

career of Walker, who was already involved in nearly all day.

a war with Costa Rica and the other Central is hundred desperadoes, with whom, thanks to State National Democracy. Also, that an at- One only refuses to partake of her late masabout to introduce a bill allowing Jews to the refuge afforded him by an American ship- tempt was making by Northern Democrats to ter's bounty. She will not go, but prefers Gen. Stalker, commander of the British express purpose—he has been enabled to es- vention.

SUMMARY.

success in his visit to England with "Little Cordelia Howard," the Eva of the play of them inexpedient. The House attempted to 21, 1857, says: The boarding house of Mrs. Uncle Tom. Tom Thumb, who also went over pass the resolutions over the Governor's veto, to give the showman a lift, was found to be but failed to do so for want of a two-thirds not so strong as when he was physically weak- vote. The vote stood 144 Yeas to 138 Nays. self and a boarder named David Fisher were er. It was a long time before an engagement its charter for thirty years, in consideration of that would pay could be got for the little girl, and in the mean time Mr. Barnum was taken sick so as to be unable to attend to details, The trial of the fourteen men accused of hav- such as might have aided her success, or brought ing got up a secret society for the overthrow a crowd to see "the General." It is now Mr. of the French Government has been brought Barnum's intention to return here and take the to a close at the Paris Tribune of Correctional benefit in full of the bankrupt act, and then

The New England Emigrant Aid Company held their annual meeting May 26th. The re-port of the Directors whilits favorable results in consequence of the great rise of land in Kansas. Notwithstanding the losses of last year by the destruction of the Free State Hotel in Lawrence, the investment will probably be reumph of Free State principles in Kansas are considered flattering. The payment of damages of the schooner were afterward saved. for the destruction of the Free State Hotel is troops had arrived there. Admiral Seymour to be pressed on Congress, and ultimate success vocating the immediate construction of a railis considered certain.

> A late number of The Ohio Farmer has some encouraging notes on the crops of wheat and fruit in that State. It is not too late to middle of June. One item in The Farmer says: "The fruit crop never promised better. of China. There will be a superabundance in nearly all coming harvest will be unusually large.

May in the family of Lewis Hoag, of Farmington, N. Y., which resulted in the death of a little daughter eight years of age. At the says: The boiler of the steamer Inkerman exclose of the afternoon school she started for ploded this afternoon at 4 o'clock, instantly home in company with the other children, but killing two men and dangerously wounding six. having forgotten her dinner pail, returned. The crew consisted of twenty-two men, of whom The door being fastened, she placed blocks un- Capt. McBroome, Peter McLaughlin, and one 600,000, four thousand shares of \$250 each, der the window, which she raised, and attempt- other, are the only ones that escaped uninjured. myable by installments, one share entitled to ed to climb in, when it fell across her head, No passengers were on board. It is feared that there are still ten more bodies in the wreck, found hanging in this situation with the neck as that number are missing.

> are now, in small backets or boxes, or bowls, and then set into the carrier for transporta-

The Washingron (N. C.) Herald of May 22d says: One handred and are slaves arrived their way for Liberia, by way of Norfolk. They were emancipated under the last will and testament of Gen. J. J. McKay, for many years after having committed the alleged crime. the Representative from this District in Congress. One only refuses to partake of her late remaining where she is, as she is. The negroes | incidents of Dr. Kane's Arctic voyage have would command from sixty to seventy-five exhibited. They form a panorama of unthousand dollars, cash, in market.

Granada, and connected there with the Empire at Montreal, August 12. It was added that at this meeting are expected to be present all to serve as mercenary soldiers in the civil war invitation was accompanied with three passage

On a recent Sunday, at the Church of the Puritans, New York, a letter was read by he acted succeeded in surprising Granada, unpleasant excitement followed the reading. which led, in the then exhausted state of the Resolutions and counter-resolutions were of tion. country, to the submission of the opposite fac- fered, in the midst of which, one sustaining Dr. tion, and the acknowledgment of the party Cheever was said to be passed, but counter Alleghany Homestead Company have purwith which Walker acted as the legitimate and statements represent that the whole matter yet chased 12,000 acres of land in Dade County in

Government, was at once raised to a position Judgeships in the Territory, which will soon be sources.

We learn that a number of escaped slaves For many years past, the chimney swallows ing by faith, not by sight, she welcomed death, "will-ing rather to be absent from the body, and to be preington county, Md., in a buggy and carriage, tent with what could be got in the way of co-tributions levied upon the wealthier natives the yard of the hotel of Mr. J. Bland, on Mon-tributions levied upon the wealthier natives the yard of the hotel of Mr. J. Bland, on Mongetting on the 5 o'clock train of cars, and are cold and starvation. now on their "winding way" to the land of freedom, so where in Queen Victoria's do- If anybody doubts Progress, let him compare minions.

The Circassian, on her last trip, brought a colony of two hundred Welsh emigrants, in families. Their pastor, the Rev. Mr. Roberts,

very briskly for nearly half an hour, at Pied-From the time of this occurrence, which mont, Va. The Independent of that place

American States, has been nothing but one tary Stanton has issued a proclamation for the hundred and five slaves arrived here on Thursseries of robberies, murders, disasters and mis- election of delegates to the Constitutional Con- day, in the steamer Magnolia, on their way for eries, in the course of which some five thou- vention on the third Monday in June. Returns Liberia, by the way of Norfolk. They were sand recruits, forwarded to him by his dupes from nineteen of twenty-six counties were in, emancipated under the last will and testament and cooperators in the United States, were giving 9,251 legal voters. It is said that many of Gen. J. J. McKay, for many years the Refor 56 lbs. reduced to the miserable band of some two of the Republicans were going over to the Free presentative from this district in Congress. of-war-sent thither, it would seem, for that send Free State men of that party to the Con- remaining where she is. as she is.

1857. says: Gov. Gardner to-day vetoed the and next to Brigham Young the head of that C A Osgood, P C Burdick, W Satterlee, John White resolutions passed by the Legislature for the polygamous State. Pratt was shot by Hector ford, E A Green, Clarke Crandall, Delos C Burdick relief of the settlers in Kansas, because, in his McLean, whose wife he had abducted to add P. T. Barnum has met with everything but judgment they contravene the provisions of the to his beastly harem. Constitution of Massachusetts, and believing

> A dispatch dated Addison, N. Y., Wednesday, May 27th, 1857, says: An extensive fire occurred in this valley this morning, by which a large portion of it, on the south side of the Canisteo River, was destroyed. The fire comtwenty-nine dwelling-houses and places of business. The loss has not been exactly ascertained, but is probably \$30,000. Partly insured.

A dispatch dated Philadelphia, Thursday, May 21, 1857, says: The schooner D. C. Fosin the late gale, and in an attempt to rescue Minneapolis and Cedar Valley Railroads. the crew, the wreckmaster's boat was upset and three of the crew, James A. Rowland and turned to the stockholders with perhaps a con. G. W. Burton, and a colored man, were siderable advance. The prospects of the tri- drowned. Two others of the crew clung to the bottom of the boat, and they and the crew

The Northern Bee of St. Petersburg is adroad from Nishni-Nobgorod to Irkutsk, and thence along the river Amour to the Pacific Ocean. Such a road, The Bee thinks, would soon draw the Chinese trade of all Europe and plant corn, nor will it be too late till near the America to Russia, and would effectually counterbalance the English operations in the south

The Middletown Sentinel estimates the numparts of the country where there are trees. ber of shad caught each day between Hart-Two weeks since, the wheat looked sickly; but | ford and Saybrook at 25,000. I. S. Otis, the | the recent rains have brought it forward, and heaviest shad dealer at Saybrook, sends an it now promises more than an average crop. average of 10,000 a day, Sunday's excepted, The probabilities are, that the yield of the to the New York market, beside what he salts for barreling. It is stated everywhere along A very sad accident occurred on the 12th of the river, that these fish were never more plenty or finer.

A dispatch dated Toronto, May 29, 1857

The gross receipts of the Niagara Suspen-Henry B. Osgood, of Whitinsville, Mass., sion Bridge for the year ending April 1, were has invented a good plan for transporting ten- \$41,963, and the disbursements \$4,197, leaving der fruits, or anything that is easily bruised or a net revenue of \$37,366. Of this amount the pieces of wood, between which a basket is sus- | year the sum of \$35,000, and pays beside all pended by elastic streps to that all the jar of cost of repairs to the roadway for the trains. the carriage falls what the frame, and is not In 1850 the Company declared three dividends, communicated aggregating 15 per cent., and a dividend of 5 basket. Small fruith me be packed as they per cent. has already been declared this year.

Jonathan S. Jenkins, U. S. Consul at Navigator's Islands, has been arrested in Washing ton on a charge of piracy, in having, while Consul, forcibly seized and illegally sold the here on Thursday, in the stemmer Magnolia, on \$175,000. Jenkins has been committed to await the requisition of Gov. King, and will be tried in this State, as he first landed here,

The Philadelphia Argus says that many of equalled attractiveness, and vividly present to our view those terribly bleak and icy regions, At the meeting of the French Academy of and the dreadful sufferings endured by the gal-

Slave property is now very high, and rapidly increasing in value. This is an evidence that the supply is wholly inadequate to the demand. About two years ago Walker sailed from the savans that America possesses in the natur. At the present rate of increase, slave labor will San Francisco with some sixty men, engaged al, mathematical and physical sciences. The soon be far the most expensive that can be obtained. A slave paper says that "at a recent then pending in Nicaragua. He arrived at tickets from Havre to New York, put at the sale of slaves in Fayette, Mo., a boy twenty-Realejo in June, 1855, where he was joined by disposal of the American Association by the four years of age brought \$1,550, and a woman with three children, \$2,350."

The Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company have generously invited a large number of their where he was joined by some additional recruits Rev. George B. Cheever, the pastor, signed by friends and of the press to visit, with free tickfrom California. By this time the Transit sixteen of his church members, requesting him ets, Cincinnati and St. Louis, on the comple-Company seems to have made up its mind to to resign, in dislike of his course of preaching tion and celebration of this great continental engage in the war, and by the help of their political sermons, especially with reference to enterprise, in the first week of June. This is a steamers, Walker and the natives with whom the Dred Scott decision. Much confusion and new bond of union between the East and the West, a fresh certificate of extending civiliza-

One of the Pittsburg papers states that the Northwestern Missouri, and will shortly send Commander-in-Chief of the forces of the new thousand men. There are two vacant Federal soil and climate, as well as great mineral re- large circle of devoted friends. Her last words were, soil and climate, as well as great mineral re- "O Jesus," a portion of a prayer which she was too

place on Sunday night, May 24, from Wash- the old Frisby house in West Springfield. the the old Frisby house in West Springfield, the land Hebron, Pa., Sabbath afternoon, May 23d, of chimney of which occupies nearly one third of typhoid fever, IRA M., second son of Elijah D. and which, together with the horses, were found in the building. On the 21st and 22d ult., six Nancy Ayres, aged 10 years, 5 months, and 20 days. Only three Sabbaths have we missed him at the Sab-Organism at the Sab-Grammorning. It appears they succeeded in premises, and it is supposed that they died of for whoever also follows. The New Cent is in circulation, and will do.

this with the old one. It is but half as large, twice as handsome, and thrice as convenient. It might be less naked in its design; for our coins are all poor in their devices and emblems: but it is well engraved and neat as wax.

To McAdamize 384 square feet, sixteen inches in depth, costs \$26,758, and three inch oak plank for the same surface costs \$11,927; On the morning of the 19th May, it snowed still, McAdam is the best and the cheapest.

There is an inscription on a tombstone at place on the 12th of July last, the whole says the tops of the mountains remained white lows: "John Smith, accidentally shot as a mark of affection by his brother."

Kansas advices to May 21st say that Secre- The Wilmington (N. C.) Herald says: One 7 a 9c. for inferior to fair, 10 a 11c. for good to prime.

The papers give full accounts of the killing A dispatch dated Boston, Friday, May 29, of Elder Pratt, the well-known Mormon leader. A dispatch dated Boston, Thursday, May

Fitzpatrick, in Stillman street, in this city, was partially destroyed by fire last night, and her- J ourned to death in it. Two cars of an excursion train from Mem- H Champlin

pais to Charleston, got off the track on Saturday, when one man was killed and a number of Greenman & Sherman, Milton, Wis 2 00 Canisteo River, was destroyed. The fire commenced in a cabinet maker's shop, and burned of Monday, near Augusta, Ga., when Mr. Thompson Burdick, Albion, Wis 2 00 Monday, near Augusta, Ga., when Mr. Sam'l C Head " 2 34 Wardel, of Memphis, was fatally injured.

We learn by telegraph that the lands dona ed by Congress to Minnesota to aid in building railroads have been granted by the Legisleture to the Minnesota and Pacific, Root Luman Matterson ter was wrecked on the Delaware Breakwater River Valley, Southern Minnesota, and the DD Maxson

At Cleveland, Mississippi, on the evening of thi 6th inst., Mr. W. D. McKree, Principal of Georgetown Academy, in that State, was J G Saunders, Friendship married to Miss Mary Roberts, and at mid- Job Spencer, Bolivar night, during the rejoicing of the bridal party E M Crandall, Utica, Wis prisent, he fell dead in their midst.

The Grand Trial of Agricultural Machines, under the direction of the National Society, is advertised to take place at Syracuse between thi 6th and the 13th of July. The circular William Jones, New York gives assurance that the trials shall be varied Nathan Rogers and thorough.

A dispatch dated St. Louis, Tuesday, May G Randolph, Plainfield, N J 26, 1857, says: Dred Scott, with his wife and two daughters, were emancipated to-day by D C Runyon, New Market, N J Taylor Blow, Esq. They had all been con-Randolph Clawson veyed to him by Mr. Chaffee of Massachusetts D F Langworthy, Andover for that purpose Clarke Crandall, Perryville, R I

A telegraphic dispatch from St. Louis indi- Geo C Holland cates the appearance of a Free State National | Stephen Whitford, Gowanda Democratic party in Kansas, which proposes to enter upon the canvass for the bogus Constitutional Election against the outspoken Bor-

A novel punishment has been introduced in Bucharest: the shaving of whiskers and moustaches of all persons who meddle with the politics of the Principalities during the session of the Reorganization Committee.

Col. Crabb's party in Sonora have been stroyed by the Mexican troops. Crable was wounded and taken prisoner with 59 of his men: 14 escaped and the remainder w

A little boy at Wilton, Conn., having seen the gardeners make piles of rubbish and arm them, tried the experiment with straw in Lewis broken. It is simply a square frame of eight | Great Western Railway pays regularly every | Olmstead's barn, and cleared out the whole

The Greenbrier (Va.) Era says that the "heading" of the Alleghany Tunnel has been finished, and that, although daylight cannot be seen, yet there is certainly a hole through the

conveyed over the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad in sixteen hours and eighteen minutes, and property of American citizens to the amount of the St. Louis papers are received in New York the second day after their date. The Chatham (Canada West) Freeman,

says that from March 16. to April 20, 1857. thirty fugitive slaves reached that place by the Underground Railroad from the Southern States of the United States.

Col. James L. Orr of South Carolina is now Gen. Sam Houston has taken the stump as a

candidate for Governor of Texas. MARRIED, In Walworth, Wis., May 25, 1857, by Rev. O. P.

In Stephentown, N. Y., May 30, 1857, by Rev. S. S. Gale, Mr. Horace W. Satterlee, of Berlin, N. Y.,

Miss Helen E. Clarke, of Albion, Wis.

to Malissa R. Gavit, of Stephentown. DIED. In Oregon Territory, April 3, 1857, of consumption, Mrs. Phebr R. C. Geer, wife of Isaiah Geer, and daughter of Hon. Paul Crandall, late of Wisconsin, agec about 20 years. She was carefully educated in she became a convert to Spiritualism, in which she liet a firm believer. Her heart was pure; her life

spotless. Her dying words were, "I am an angel at

It Edgerton, Wis., May 20th, Mrs. CATHARINE C. Bundick, wife of Peres C. Burdick, of Albion, Dane Co., Wis., aged 39 years, 5 months, and 18 days. She had been on the decline for several months, and ears were entertained by her friends, that she would not long remain with them. A few days before her decease, feeling quite well, she visited her daughter, Mrs. Eunice P. Hakes, at whose residence she was soon taken with inflammation of the lungs, and there died. Sister Burdick professed religion in early life. was a member of the Albion Church, and died subrangement, completed about the end of Octo- It is estimated that the troops now moving out a colony of emigrants to settle it. The missive to the stroke of Providence, which removed ber, 1855, Walker, who was recognized as in the direction of Utah comprise about two country is said to possess many advantages of her from a fond husband, five to ving children, and a

for whoever else failed, Ira was there with his lesson learned. The Carol and Sabbath School Visitor he sister, who alone are left to the doubly bereaved pa-

New York Markets-June 1. 1857. Ashes-Pearls \$7 12 a 7 25; Pots 7 87. Flour and Meal-Flour 6 75 a 6 85 for common

to good State, 6 75 a 7 00 for superfine Indiana, Iowa, and Illinois, 7 75 a 10 00 for extra Genesee. Rye Flour 4 25 a 6 00. Corn Meal 4 00 for Jersey. Grain-Wheat 1 50 a 1 62 for Club, 1 80 a 1 85 for Canadian: Rye 1 25 a 1 30. Barley 1 50 a 1 70. Oats 66 a 69c for State, 70 a 71c. for Western. Corn

Butter 18 a 22c. for Ohio, 18 a 23c. for State. Cheese M. train for Boston.

Hay-90 a 95c. per 100 lbs.

Potatoes-Burmudas 6 00 per bbl., Mercers 3 75 00. Carters 3 00 a 3 25, Western Reds 2 25 a 2 75, Seeds-Clover 104 a 114c. Flaxseed 1 55 a 1 60 Tallow-11 a 111c.

Joseph Goodrich, H W Maxson, D P Williams, Z Campbell, J F Stillman, T F West, T E Babcock Stephen Burdick, H A Hull, Eli Forsythe, Job Spen cer, W C Whitford, J G Saunders, Charles Thorngate

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

F Stillman, Providence, R I \$1 00 to vol. 14 No. 24 Abram Allen, Milton, Wis Mrs N Maxson H J Garthwaite " 4 00 Gardner Hall 2 00 Barnhart Sam'l C Head Davis Babcock, Montra, O Benj Clement Thorngate, Nebraska City, N T 2 00 A Osgood, Bronte, C W Nathan Lewis' Petersburg 2 00 D P Williams, Verona Mills M W Babcock, Little Genesee Geo B Tanner W Clarke, Sackett's Harbor H Burch, South Brookfield 2 00 8 00 2 00 Daniel Pierce, Albion, Wis 5 00 A Burdick 2 00 W Satterlee, Berlin 2 00 melia Green 1 00 R Irish, DeRuyter 4 00 2 00 C H Maxson, DeRuyter 4 00 Thomas Maxson 2 00 A D Titsworth, Chicago, Ill

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PT ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN. AT ALL HOURS OF THE DAY, LODGING ROOME,

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THE 22d Annual Meeting of the Seventh-day Bap-L tist Central Association will be held with the first church in Verona, Oneida Co., N. Y., commencing Fifth-day, June 11, 1857, at 10 o'clock A. M. Introductory discourse from Bro. Joshua Clarke; J. Sum-The mail from St. Louis to Cincinnati is now merbell, alternate. Several Essays upon subjects of interest are also expected upon that occasion. (See Sabbath Recorder, April 23d.)

HENRY L. JONES, Rec. Sec. Western Association.

THE next Annual Meeting of the Seventh-day L Baptist Western Association will be held with the 1st Church in Genesee, Allegany Co., N. Y, on the Fifth-day before the fourth Sabbath in Jane, 1857, at 101 o'clock A. M. Introductory discourge by L. Andrus; D. E. Maxson, alternate. E. A. GREEN, Rec. Sec.

Board Meetings.

THE next Quarterly Meeting of the Executive Board of the Seventh-day Baptist Missionary So-ciety will be held at Plainfield, N. J., on Fourth-day, July 8, 1857, commencing at 9 o' clock A. M. GEO. B. UTTER, Rec. Sec.

The Boards of the Publishing, Tract, and Education Societies are to meet at the time and place above named, as their Secretaries will probably give official notice soon.

Great American Route. MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RA. LROAD to Chicago, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Pat I. Milwaukie, and all places West and South-west, via New York and Erie, New York Central, and America. Lake Shore Railroads, to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest. and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company' Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner of Dey-st., New York. JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

Evergreen Cemetery.

THE first sale of lots in this new Cemetery, situate ed near Albion Center, Dane Co., Wisconsin, will be held on the 6th of July, 1857, commencing at 9 o'clock A. M. To facilitate free competition in the choice of lots, the sale will take the form of auction. and any lot started at a bid equal to its estimated minimum value, will be sold to the highest bidder. The site has been selected with reference to its natural beauty and adaptation to such a purpose, and in these respects it has no rival in this section of conntry. Those wishing to secure choice lots, and the speedy improvement of the grounds, should not fail to be present. T. E. BABCOCK, General Agent. ALBION, May 24th, 1857.

Hudson River Railroad.

A. F. SMITH, Sup't.

The Regular Mail Line.

direct—carrying the Eastern Mail.

The steamers PLYMOUTH ROCK, Capt. Joel Stone, and C. VANDERBILT, Capt. W. H. Frazee, in connection with the Stonington and Providence, and Boswas so fond of, are left to the lonely little brother and ton and Providence Railroads, leaving New York daily, Sundays excepted, from Pier No. 2 North River, first wharf above Battery place, at 6 o'clock P. M., and Stonington at 8.30 P. M., or on the arrival of the mail train which leaves Boston at 5.30 P. M.
The C. VANDERBILT from New York Monday,

Wednesday, and Friday. From Stonington Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.
The PLYMOUTH ROCK from New York Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. From Stonington Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

Passengers proceed from Stonington per Railroad

to Providence and Boston, in the Express Mail Train several hours in advance of those by other routes, and in ample time for all the early morning lines connect-1 00 a 1 01 for Western mixed. White Beans 2 12 ing North and East. Passengers that prefer it remain est in the world. Circulars, &c., gratuitous, on appli-100 a 1 01 for Western mixed. White Beans 2 12 ing North and East. Passengers that prejer it remain on board the steamer, enjoy a night's rest undisturbed, breakfast, if desired, and leave Stonington in the 7.15 breakfast and leave Stonington in the 7.15 brea Beef 14 00 a 15 00 for country mess. Lard 14 c. A. M. train, connecting at Providence with the 11 A.

Alfred Highland Water-Cure.

THIS establishment, for the cure of Chronic Dis L eases, is conducted by H. P. Burdick, M. D. The facilities in this "Cure" for the successful treatment of Diseases of the Liver, Spine, Nerves, Female Diseases, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption &c., are not excelled in any establishment. Patients will have the benefit of skillful Homeopathic prescriptions -an advantage found in but few "Water-Cures." Especial attention will be given to diseases commonly called surgical cases, such as Hip Diseases, White Swellings Cancers, (in their early stages,) and Caries and Necro

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

Central Railroad of New Jersey.

CONNECTING at New Hampton with the Dela-Ware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, to Scranton, Great Bend, the North and West, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, to Mauch Chunk—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT, commencing May 18, 1857. Leave New York for Easton and intermediate places, from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7 30 A. M., 12 M., and 3 30 P. M.; for Somerville, at 15 P. M. For New York—Leave Somerville at 6 15 A. M. Leave Easton at 6 and 10 A. M., and 3 15 P. M. · The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New Jersey Railroad, which leave New York from foot of Courtlandt-st., at 7 30 and 12 A. M.

and 3 20 and 5 P. M.

JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

New York and Eric Bailroad. N and after Monday, May 25, 1857, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave the pier foot of Duane-st., New York, as follows: Dunkirk Express at 6 A. M. for Dunkirk.

Buffalo Express at 6 A. M. for Buffalo.

Mail at 11 A. M. for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and all ntermediate stations. Rockland Passenger at 3.30 P. M. via Piermont for Sufferns and intermediate stations. Way Passenger at 4 P. M. for Newburg and Midletown and intermediate stations.

Emigrant at 5 P. M. for Dunkirk and Buffalo and ntermediate stations. Night Express at 5 P. M. for Dunkirk.

Night Express at 5 P. M. for Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railcoad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville, with the Buffalo and New York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicage, &c. HOMER RAMSDELL. President.

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10UR JESUS CHRIST, 704 pp., with 24 illustra-THE FAMILY BIBLE, containing the Old and New Testaments, the Apocrypha, Concordance, and Psalms in verse, gotten up in the old fashioned fam-

ily style, with Family Record, and ten illustrative These works have been issued expressly for the business, and are meeting with unprecedented sales. For subscription books, we can safely challenge the world to produce their equals. Throughout the entire country, the harvest truly is great, while the laborers are few. We know not if there be a "Bourbon among us." That question we leave to more abstruse minds than ours. If there be, however, and he is endowed with the natural sense that a good book agent must have, we doubt not he would find it fa. more profitable to be engaged in the sale of our works than in disputing his claims to royal descent. In the meantime, our ambitious young Americans can obtain full particulars as to books or agency by applying to or addressing, JOHN E. POTTER, Publisher,

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Mrs. H. G. MAXSON, Teacher of Drawing, Embroid-Mr. S. M. THORP, Teacher of Penmanship,

Each term continues fourteen weeks from the day The Anniversary Exercises the 1st day of July, 1857. Expenses per Term. All bills must be arranged in advance. Ten per

cent. will be added where payment is deferred till the close of the term. Board by the term, of 14 weeks Room Rent Washing Fuel, Spring and Fall Terms Providing wood for boarders, and care of Gentlemen's Rooms Fuel, Winter Term Tuition and Incidentals, \$5 50 to Agricultural Chemistry, Tuition Music on Piano Cultivation of the Voice

Drawing 3 00
This Seminary is confidently recommended to the ten departments of Instruction, having an able and experienced Instructor at the head of each, thus givnignest ability in conducting each department. Gen tlemen and Ladies can here complete an entire course of collegiate education, or be prepared for usefulness in mechanical, agricultural, or commercial pursuits, or for entering immediately upon professional studies. The Teachers' Department supplies the public with at least one hundred and fifty teachers of Common VIA STONINGTON, FOR BOSTON AND PROVIand Agricultural Chemistry affords the young farmer DENCE-Inland Route-the shortest and most all the facilities desirable in the best agricultural schools. The Department in Instrumental Music is furnished with first class pianos and ample instruction. The Academic Buildings consist of a large and commodious Chapel—North Hall, occupied by gentlemen, under the supervision of one of the Professors—South Hall, occupied by ladies, under the supervision of the Preceptress—and Middle Hall, used for boarding, and residence of Professors. By this arrangement for boarding and rooming, students are placed under the immediate care of those who watch over their morals manners, and health, with paternal solicitude. Each room for the accommodation of students is designed for two individuals, and is furnished with stove, bed and bedding, chairs, table, and pail. Any additional furniture required, students provide for themselves. The location of the Institution, in the village of Alfred, two miles from the Alfred Depot, on the New York and Erie Railroad, is romantic, retired, free from the usual temptations to vice, and one of the healthi

D. FORD, Secretary.

CA, onicle SEYS: On its stampede took this neighborhood. belonging to Mr. Joseph in Booth's, in town, of others of whom that for, the land strings of keeping that it has been to be the land th

Miscellanems.

Bules for Restering the Drowned.

BY MARSHALL HALL, M. D. F. R. S.

year's investigation of apnœa and asphyxiasubject which I propose to prosecute still further, knowing that truth only comes of longcontinued labor and research. I wish especi ally to put to the test of careful experiment the correctness of the dogma that, if the heart is however expressed in a couplet published has once ceased to beat, its action can never in 1542, while one of the few fragments of be restored—a dogma calculated to paralyze Menander, the Greek writer, that have been our efforts in many cases in which hope may preserved, embodies the same idea in a single not be totally extinct :-

First_Treat the patient instantly, on the spot, in the open air, except in severe weather. freely exposing the face, neck and chest to the

Second-Send with all speed for medical aid and for articles of clothing, blankets, &c. Third—Place the patient gently on the face.

and with one arm under the forehead, so that any fluids may flow from the throat and mouth:

and, without loss of time: . I. TO EXCITE RESPIRATION.

nostrils. (2d.)—dash cold water on the face. previously rubbed briskly until it is warm. If there be no success, again lose no time; but

II .- TO INITIATE RESPIRATION. Fifth—Replace the patient on his face when the tongue will fall forward, and leave the entrance into the wind-pipe free; then, Sixth—Turn the body gently, but completely, on the side and a little beyond, (when inspiration will occur,) and then on the face, making gentle pressure along the back, (when expiration will take place) alternately; these measures must be repeated deliberately, efficiently, and perseveringly, fifteen times in the minute, only; meanwhile-

III.-TO INDUCE CIRCULATION AND WARMTH. Seventh—Rub the limbs upwards, with firm pressure and with energy, using handkerchiefs,

Eighth—Replace the patient's wet clothing by such covering as can be instantly procured, each bystander supplying a coat, waistcoat, &c.

These rules are founded on physiology; and while they comprise all that can be immediately done for the patient, exclude all apparatus, galvanism, the warm bath, &c., as useless, not to say injurious, especially the last of these; and all loss of time in removal, &c., as fatal.

Familiar Quotations.

we may mention a few of them:

"There is death in the pot," is from the Bible, 2 Kings iv. 40. "Lovely and pleasant in their lives, and in death they were not divid- quietly abstracted from the hive; by i, 23. "A man after his own heart," I Samuel siii, 14. "The apple of his eye," Deut. xix, 21. "A still small voice," I Kings xix, 12. "Encoract with the last of agreement of the property of the property in the property of the property in ed," is spoken of Saul and Jonathan, 2 Samuel elsewhere, ill news was found to fly apace. of Mr. Singer. These three are the principal great, being variously estimated at from one "Escaped with the skin of my teeth," Job xix, growing alarm, until shortly the whole hive 20. "That mine adversary had written a book," Job xxi, 35. "Spreading himself like a green bay tree," Psalm xxxvii, 35. "Hanged our harp upon the willows," Psalm exxxvii 2. "Riches certainly make (not take, as it is eign. On restoring the captured queen to her often quoted) themselves wings," Proverbs subjects, with equal secresy, the tumult speedixxiii, 5. "Heap coals of fire upon his head." ly subsided, and the ordinary business of the Ibid xxv. 22. "No new thing under the sun," Ecclesiastes i, 9. "Of making many books there is no end," Ibid xii, 12. "Peace, peace, when there is no peace," (made famous by Patrick Henry,) Jeremiah viii, 11. "My name is Legion," Mark v. 9. "To kick against the pricks," Acts ix, 5.

"Make a virtue of necessity," Shakspeare's Two Gentlemen of Verona. "All that glitters is not gold," usually quoted, "All is not gold again, seems to be a mode of communicating that glitters," Merchant of Venice. "Screw your courage to the sticking place," (not point,) Macbeth. "Make assurance doubly sure, Ibid. "Hang out our banners on the outward (not outer) walls," Ibid. "Keep the word of promise to our (not the) ear, but break it to our hope," Ibid. "It is an ill wind turns none to good," usually quoted, "It's an ill wind that blows no one any good," Thomas Tasser 1580. "Christmas comes but once a vear." Ibid.

soon as out of sight," usually quoted, "Out of sight out of mind," Lord Brooke. "What though the field be lost, all is not lost," Milton. "Awake, arise, or be forever fallen," Ibid. "Necessity, the tyrant's plea," Ibid. "That "All cry and no wool," (not little wool,) Hu-

they're hatched," Ibid. "Through thick and thin," Dryden.

mighty Dollar," Washington Irving.

hath wings shall tell the matter."

He that fights and runs away, May live to fight another day

These lines, usually ascribed to Hudibras, are really much older. They are to be found in a book published in 1656. The same idea ine. The couplet in Hudibras is:

For those that fly may fight again, Which he can never do that's slain.

n their day a proverbial expression. Walter cultivated or clearing for cultivation. Scott ascribes it to "some stern old divine." "There's a good time coming," is an expression used by Sir Walter Scott in Rob Roy, and has doubtless, for a long time, been a familiar

saying in Scotland. Eripuit cœlo fulmen, sceptrumque tyrannis, was a line upon Franklin written by Turgot, Fourth—Turn the patient on his side, and the minister of Louis XVI. It is, however, -(1st.)-apply snuff or other irritant to the merely a modification of a line by Cardinal Polignac, Eripuitque Jovi fulmen, Phæboque sagittas, which in turn was taken from a line of Marcus Manilius, who says of Epicurus Eri-

puitque Jovi fulmen viresque Tonanti. Vox populi, Vox Dees The origin of this familiar phrase is not known, but it is quoted as a proverb by William of Malmesbury, who lived in the early part of the Twelfth Century. Ultima ratio regum. This motto was engraved on the French cannon by order of Louis chines for hatters' and shoemakers' use; fir

Whistling girls and crowing hens Always come to some bad end.

In one of the curious Chinese books recently translated and published in Paris, this proverb occurs in substantially the same words. It is also an injunction of the Chinese priesthood, and a carefully observed household custom, to kill immediately every hen that crows, as a preventive against the misfortune which the circumstance is supposed to indicate. The same practice prevails throughout many portions of the United States.

A striking instance of the possession of a capability of spreading intelligence, and that of a somewhat abstruse character, is furnished by experiments that have been made by Huber and others upon bees. Every one is aware that was in an uproar, and all its busy occupants were seen pouring forth their legions in search of their lost monarch, or eager to avenge with their stings the insult offered to their sovercommunity was resumed, as before the occurrence. That in such cases as those above narrated, information, and that of rather a complex character, was transmitted by one insect to another, cannot be doubted-but by what means? All that has been ascertained upon this point is, that the ants and the bees cross the antennæ of the others that they encounter, and this action being repeated again and intelligence common amongst the insect races. [Rymer Jones' Natural History of Animals.

Chinese River Population.

There is an enormous river population in and educated, who marry, rear their families, and die-who, in a word, begin and end their existence on the water. In the city of Canton ing in new soil, and the use of mineral manures, resistance as so many Hottentots. The city is alone it is estimated that three hundred thou-"Look ere thou leap," Ibid; and "Look before sand persons dwell upon the surface of the river; been obtained by planting with no other ma- and complete the only remaining condition you ere you leap," Hudibras, commonly quoted, the boats, sometimes twenty or thirty deep, nure than a pint of unleached wood-ashes in necessary to render it a perfectly easy prey to cover some miles, and have their wants supplied by ambulatory salesmen, who wend their way through every accessible passage. Of this vast population some dwell in decorated river boats used for every purpose of license and festivity for theatres—for concerts—for feasts—for old man, eloquent," Ibid. "Peace hath her gambling—for lust—for solitary and social revictories," Ibid. "Though this may be play to creations; some craft are employed in convey-the first importance, when the potato crop is the town; and again in 1847, when they described in the sum of \$30,000,000 on penalty of losing the first importance, when the potato crop is the town; and again in 1847, when they described in the sum of \$30,000,000 on penalty of losing the first importance, when the potato crop is the town; and again in 1847, when they described in the sum of \$30,000,000 on penalty of losing the first importance, when the potato crop is the town; and again in 1847, when they described in the sum of \$30,000,000 on penalty of losing the first importance, when the potato crop is the town; and again in 1847, when they described in the sum of \$30,000,000 on penalty of losing the first importance, when the potato crop is the town; and again in 1847, when they described in the sum of \$30,000,000 on penalty of losing the first importance, when the potato crop is the town; and again in 1847, when they described in the sum of \$30,000,000 on penalty of losing the first importance, when the potato crop is the town; and again in 1847, when they described in the sum of \$30,000,000 on penalty of losing the sum of \$30,000,000 on pen ing goods and passengers, and are in a state of infected with disease. constant activity; others are moored, and their dibras "Count their chickens ere (not before) owners are engaged as servants or laborers on shore. Indeed, their pursuits are nearly as various as those of the land population. The im-When Greeks joined Greeks, then was the mense variety of boats which are found in Chi- tion of such rare delicacy, coolness and skill tug of war," usually quoted, "When Greek nese waters has never been adequately described, as the one we are about to record, and which meets Greek, then comes the tug of war," Na- Some are of enormous size, and are used as has probably not been surpassed in the annals thaniel Lee, 1692. "Of two evils, I have magazines for salt or rice—others have all do- of surgery, was performed in that city on Sa-"chose the least," Prior. "Richard is himself mestic accommodations, and are employed for turday, 11th April. The facts of the case are again," Colley Cibber. "Classic ground," the transfer of whole families, with all their as follows: About two months and a half ago, Addison. "As clear as a whistle," Byron, domestic attendants and accommodations, from a Mr. Beale of Toulumne County, had the 1763. "A good hater," Johnsoniana. "A one place to another—some, called centipedes, breech-pin of a fowling piece blown into his fellow feeling makes one (not us) wonderous from their being supposed to have one hundred body while endeavoring to discharge the gun, kind." My name is Norval," John Home, rowers, convey with extraordinary rapidity the which was rusty and overloaded. The breech-1808. "Ask me no questions, and I'll tell you no fibs," Goldsmith. "Not much the worse for wear," (not none the worse,) Cowper. "What will Mrs. Grundy say," Thomas Morton. "No pent up Utica contracts your pow-ton. "No pent up Utica contracts your pow-ton. "No pent up Utica contracts your pow-ton. "Both the remotest ages, to the fragile planks upon in his body, although it had been vainly sought."

What will Mrs. Grundy say," Thomas Morton. "No pent up Utica contracts your pow-ton. "Both the fragile planks upon in his body, although it had been vainly sought."

White was last, and overloaded. The breaking a rib pin entered under the left arm, breaking a rib pin entered under the left arm, breaking a rib pin entered under the left arm, breaking a rib sufficiently humble to satisfy the arrogant and in its progress, and finally resting in the cavity sufficiently humble to satisfy the arrogant and in its progress, and finally resting in the cavity sufficiently humble to satisfy the arrogant and in its progress, and finally resting in the cavity sufficiently humble to satisfy the arrogant and in its progress, and finally resting in the cavity sufficiently humble to satisfy the arrogant and in its progress, and finally resting in the cavity sufficiently humble to satisfy the arrogant and in its progress, and finally resting in the cavity sufficiently humble to satisfy the arrogant and the cavity sufficiently humble to satisfy the arrogant and its progress, and finally resting in the cavity sufficiently humble to satisfy the arrogant and the cavity sufficiently humble to satisfy the arrogant and its progress, and finally resting in the cavity sufficiently humble to satisfy the arrogant and the cavity sufficiently humble to satisfy the arrogant and the cavity sufficiently humble to satisfy the arrogant and the cavity sufficiently humble to satisfy the arrogant and the cavity sufficiently humble to satisfy the arrogant and the cavity sufficiently humble to satisfy the arrogant and the cavity sufficiently humble to satisf ers," Jonathan M. Sewell. "Hath given hosta- the remotest ages, to the fragile planks upon in his body, although it had been vainly sought by the apocryphal dispatch to the British out, was found covered by the leaf-devouring ges to fortune," Bacon. "His (God's) image which a solitary leper hangs upon the outskirts for. cut in ebony, Thomas Fuller. "Wise and masterly inactivity," Mackintosh in 1791, every purpose—exhibit an incalculable amount though generally attributed to Randolph of population, which may be called amphibious, if not aquatic. Not only are land and water of the probably encourage the rebels, who, under the lead of Tae-Ping, are carrying on a war against the probably encourage the rebels, who, under the lead of Tae-Ping, are carrying on a war against the probably encourage the rebels, who, under the lead of Tae-Ping, are carrying on a war against the probably encourage the rebels, who, under the lead of Tae-Ping, are carrying on a war against the probably encourage the rebels, who, under the lead of Tae-Ping, are carrying on a war against the probably encourage the rebels, who, under the lead of Tae-Ping, are carrying on a war against the probably encourage the rebels, who, under the lead of Tae-Ping, are carrying on a war against the probably encourage the rebels, who, under the lead of Tae-Ping, are carrying on a war against the probably encourage the rebels, who, under the lead of Tae-Ping, are carrying on a war against the probably encourage the rebels, who, under the lead of Tae-Ping, are carrying on a war against the probably encourage the rebels, who, under the lead of Tae-Ping, are carrying on a war against the probably encourage the rebels, who, under the probably encourage the rebels, who, under the lead of Tae-Ping, are carrying on a war against the probably encourage the rebels, who, under the probably hearts of his fellow citizens," (not countrymen,) crowded with Chinese, but many dwell on artiresolutions presented to House of Representaficial islands which float upon the lakes—islands sented to suffer an operation, although informed important possession of the imperialists, and tives, Dec. 1799, prepared by Gen. Henry with gardens and houses raised upon the rafters that it would probably cause his death before its capture will naturally inspirit the insurgents, Lee Millions for defense, but not one cent which the occupiers have bound together, and the operation could be completed. for tribute, Charles C. Pinckney. "The Al- on which they cultivate what is needful for the Accordingly his surgical attendants comsupply of life's daily wants. They have their menced by making an incision through the do As good as a play," King Charles, when poultry and their vegetables for use, their flow-fleshy parts under the left arm, down the

are farmed by speculators in human ordures; tient and careful exploration failed to reveal any day, if the water changes so often. sive by the means taken to prevent the pre- ed about the heart in every direction.

Sewing Machine Statistics.

The total number of the various kinds present time, is about 30,000, with about 2,000 n the hands of dealers and agents.

Of these machines, Mr. Singer has made about 9,000, he having the start by about two vears, of Messrs, Grover & Baker and Wheeler and Wilson, both of which firms have made and sold about 7,500 machines each, with about 500 each in the hands of agents. There have been issued for machines and improvements 140 patents, the majority of which hate proved entirely worthless. Several modifica- Webster and others. tions of the most successful machines, for special purposes, have been made; such as misewing sails, carpets, &c.

and facilitate their use; and other parties say, "Doctor, I; can stand this no longer," Of these, Messrs. Douglas & Sherwood, skirt room in which he laid. manufacturers, are the most notable.

Mr. Singer's establishment and manufactory is in New York, and employs about 250 hands. The manufactory has a floor area equal to 25x700 feet, and can turn out about 200 ma-

house is in New York.

have only been able to turn out 150 machines

duce a new machine, some of which seem to sell. New York Tribune.

greater probability of avoiding the effects of autumnal chills and rains. Change of seed, varieties which have proved least liable to the lately procured from the seed; planting in dry tions who trade with the Celestials. soils, and underdraining more moist soils, if necessary to plant in them; applying well-rotted China, who live only in boats, who are born, it with the seed in the drills. Guano and com- could be made only partially available as a damp or partially cured state, under the idea each hill. in seasons when potatoes planted any warlike force brought against it. Indeed

Extraordinary Surgical Operation.

The San Francisco Sun says, a surgical opera

in Parliament attending the discussion of Lord Ross Divorce Billing Selling a bargain," is in Love's Liabor Lost. "Fast and loose," Ibid. parts of China to which we have access we find the parts of China to whi

the most populous places are often made offen- thing, although the fingers were repeatedly pass-

cious deposits from being lost. The fields in As a dernier resort, a steel sound, nearly milk of cows kept stabled, or where the phos-

ed, and the patient is now doing well, far ed under the circumstances, and is most likely

This magnificent operation, which occupied one hour and a quarter in its performance, was the work of Doctors E. S. Cooper and J. H. Rowall, assisted by Doctors A. B. Sheldon,

It is most worthy of remark, that Mr. Beal suffered the whole of this wonderful, dangerous, and trying operation, without the use of chloroform or ether, but firmly setting his teeth, Wheeler & Wilson have several improve endured the insufferable agony for the space of ments in their later machines, which simplify one hour and a quarter. Sometimes he would using their machines on a large scale, have when a small quantity of brandy was adminis invented several very important devices for tered to keep him up; but otherwise he never facilitating work in their own establishments. gave a groan that could be heard across the

This important city, the most ancient and populous in southern China, and the greatest commercial emporium of Asia, has, according Messrs. Grover & Baker's manufactory is in to a reported dispatch received in England Boston, employs 250 men, and can turn out been totally destroyed by the British forces. 200 machines a week. Their principal ware- It is to be hoped that the dispatch which conveyed this intelligence to the British Govern-Wheeler & Wilson, up to the present time, ment, exaggerated the truth in this matter. Canton has been classed as the second per week; but, having recently purchased the third city of China, in wealth and population, and others upon bees. Every one is aware that Jerome Clock Company's establishment at and the first in importance. Pekin and Nanthe queen-bee is an object of the greatest soli-Bridgeport, to which they have made large kin alone exceed it in population, while they There are many phrases and quotations which are as "familiar in our mouths as household words," whose origin is either unknown or misconceived, and without encroaching upon the sphere of the works devoted to this purpose, are one to the greatest soil the greatest eral consumption in Europe and America. The shower. And on the contrary, when the fluid from them or not. In order to see we bees had a power of conveying news this the most extensively used. Messrs. Grover & a point some seventy miles from its mouth in the china Sea. Its population has never been accurately ascertained. It is, however, very have their peculiar merits; as also have those great, being variously estimated at from one seventy miles from its mouth in the China Sea. Its population has never been accurately ascertained. It is, however, very great, being variously estimated at from one seventy miles from its mouth in the China Sea. Its population has never been accurately ascertained. It is, however, very great, being variously estimated at from one seventy miles from its mouth in the China Sea. Its population has never been accurately ascertained. For general family use, these latter machines eral consumption in Europe and America. The is passing off, or diffusing itself, even a large city is, or was, located on the Canton river, at cloud will be seen breaking to pieces and dised sum for its use on each machine sold, Ithan 400,000 live in boats on the river, where 000 per annum. Howe's patent expires by them seldom or never going on shore. They limitation in 1860. There are several persons have, in some instances, their little artificial

> those of the wealthier classes, whose houses are placed in a walled court. The poorer part (azure as the heavens,) Milton, Scott, and of the nonulation—in Canton, a numerous Byron, grey eyes. To secure a healthy crop of potatoes, the class-reside in wretched mud and bamboo following may be considered to be valuable hovels, and are crowded together like sheep in rules for the guidance of the grower: Early a pen. Fortunately for them the climate is planting, and planting early roots—thus giving | mild and genial, the weather in Winter rarely being cold enough to produce ice.

The inhabitants of Canton have long had especially from poor and cold localities, to the reputation of being the most licentious and richer and milder situations; selecting those profligate of any city in China, and that is saying much. Their vices have become prodisease—such as those recently introduced, or verbial among the seamen of the various na-

The city was surrounded by a high wall of brick and sand-stone, sparsely mounted with manure, and plowing it in, instead of putting cannon. In the hands of the best soldiers, it posts made with liquid manure, have proved defense against such a foe as the British, while themselves better than stable manure. Plant- the Chinese are about as capable of a military are also recommended. Healthy potatoes have almost surrounded by hills, which command it with ordinary manure were blighted. For this the British have twice taken it previously to reason it is, of course, unwise to raise succest this murderous attack—once in 1841, when, sive crops of potatoes on the same soil. When after having reduced all its military outposts ever, on old land, a proper rotation of crops is and defenses, and placed the city at their mernot attended to, there is much greater likelicy, they compelled the Chinese to pay down stroyed the forts, and, we believe, extorted a sum of money from the Chinese, as the condition of their forbearance from further outrage.

The hongs, or residences of European and American merchants, are in the south-west quarter of the east suburb of Canton, and near he river. They consist of several buildings enclosed in a stone or brick court—the French English, &c., being each thus enclosed, and here they do their business.

The pretext for the scoundrelly carnage and destruction of property at Canton was, that had used lime. Renew the application as often the authorities of the place, some time last October, seized twelve of the crew of a British ministry, said to have been received just before

and analogies tending to show that a peculiar Protestant country exports rags. hackneyed newspaper Latin quotation, "Tem labor, cultivation is rather that of gardeners ribs were removed with the saw and subsection and the health. We eat animalcules by millions in the health. We eat animalcules by millions and the health. We eat animalcules by millions in the health. We eat animalcules by millions and the health. We eat animalcules by millions in the health was in the bloom of a plum, we also inhale them by calling upon the Legislature to their natural declivity often unavailable, are, expected that the metallic substance in the millions, (as Ehrenberg has shown,) at every to prevent their being entirely declived.

nearest approach to it, was, "Omnia muntatur," by a succession of artificial terraces, turned to cavity of the chest could be readily discovered. breath, and they neither affect our senses nor Publications of the American Sabbath Tract Society etc., and this is found in Borbonius, a German profitable account. Every little bit of soil, This hope, however, proved delusive, as the do us appreciable harm. Yet there is an animate of the malcule which haunts cascades, sticking by its publishes the following Tracts, which are for rale lamp," is to be found in Plutarch, and is there breadth, is turned to account; and not only about five inches. The external wound was tail to the rocks or stones over which the water attributed to Pytheas. "A little bird told me," is the surface of the land thus cared for, but then enlarged so as to admit the fingers, in the rushes, and which, when put into a vial with comes from Ecclesiastes x. 20, "For a bird of every devise is employed for the gathering to- hope of ascertaining by the sense of touch, above a million of times its weight of water, The following rules are the result of half a the air shall carry the voice, and that which gether of every article that can serve for ma-some sinus or opening leading to the metallic infects the whole mass with a putrid odor, so nure. Scavengers are constantly clearing the body, through which an instrument might be strong as to be offensive at several yards disstreets of the stercoraceous filth; the cloace passed to ascertain its location. The most pa- tance; and this not once, but several times a

> CAUSE AND EFFECTS OF POOR MILK.—The China have almost always large earthenware fourteen inches in length, was introduced to the phate of lime becomes exhausted, is putrid, vessels for the reception of the contributions of depth of about eleven inches, and the cavity of and when examined through a microscope, conthe peasant or traveler. You cannot enter any the chest cautiously but thoroughly explored, tains globules of corrupted matter, which is of their great cities without meeting multitudes until the locality of the metal was ascertained only eaten because generally unknown to exist. of men, women, and children, conveying liquid beneath the heart. It was most difficult to de The effects of it on infants and children, who manure into the fields and gardens around termine whether the foreign substance was use it daily for food, is weakness, sickness, and The stimulants to production are applied with really found, as the action of the heart con-premature death. A child might as well be most untiring industry. In this colony of stantly imparted motion to the instrument, put to a nurse in the last stage of consumption, "Hell is paved with good intentions," though Hong-Kong I scarcely ever ride out without which necessarily embarrassed the delicate ex- as to be fed on such milk. So great has this found in Johnson and Herbert, was obviously finding some little bit of ground either newly ercise of the sense of touch, and the metal was evil become, that in some cities, where cows so enveloped in the deposit of matter, or so are kept for life on slop, without access to the covered up by the membranes, that the sensa- ground, the sale of their milk has been protion conveyed through the sound was more like hibited by law. But how great must have that made when coming in contact with the been the evil, how many thousand helpless inbones than like a foreign and metallic body, fants must have been sent to an untimely grave sewing machines, made and sold up to the and required the exercise of a remarkable de- before the attention of legislators was called gree of coolness and courage.
>
> to the subject! And the worst of all is, the breech-pin was finally seized and extract-helpless infant, who has neither power nor knowledge to choose, is the sufferer. A handbeyond what could possibly have been expect- ful of bond meat, put into the food of each cow, two or three times a week, would partially remedy the evil. Western Agriculturist.

> > Training a Balky Horse.—In India, where a horse becomes stubborn and refuses to move instead of whipping him, as is our custom, or setting fire to straw under the belly, as practiced in England, a rope is attached to his fore leg, and one or two persons go ahead and pull at the rope. At is said that this starts the most refractory horse. The Michigan Farmer says a horse became balky in Detroit a short time since, and neither whipping nor coaxing of 1500 pages for one dollar. Persons desiring them could make him stir. A rope was fastened around his neck, and he was dragged a short distance by another team, but this did not Sabbath Tract Society, No. 9 Spruce-st., New York. effect a cure. The rope was then taken from his neck, passed between his legs, and fastened | Seventh-day Baptist Publishing Soc.'s Publications firmly to his tail. In this manner he was drag ged a short distance, and when the rope was taken off, the hitherto unruly animal was per fectly obedient to the will of his master. We have seen this method tried, with similar re-Farmer and Mechanic.

> > THE WEATHER.—When you wish to know what the weather is to be, go out and select the smallest cloud you see, keep your eyes upon open to the advocacy of all reformatory measures it, and if it decreases and disappears, it shows diffuse knowled a state of air which will be sure to be followed | chise the enslaved. In its Literary and Intelligence by fair weather; but if it increases in size, you | Departments, care is taken to furnish matter adapted may as well take your great coat with you, if to the wants and tastes of every class of readers. As you are going from home for falling weather you are going from home, for falling weather the Recorder shall rank among the best. will not be far off. The reason is this: When the air is becoming charged with elec-

tricity, you will see every large cloud attracting all less ones toward its, till it gathers into

THE THEORY OF THE EYES .- In the new number of the Quarterly Review is a curious paper on physiognomy. We give the writer's interpretation of the color of the eyes: "Dark blue eyes are most common in persons of delicate, refined, or effeminate nature; light blue, amounting to an aggregate of more than \$60,- they are born and pass their lives, many of and much more, grey eyes, in the hardy and active. Greenish eyes have generally the gress, and present condition of the Seventh-day Bapsame meaning as the grey. Hazel eyes are at present experimenting, with a view to pro- garden plat, in which they raise vegetables to the more usual indications of a mind mascuine, vigorous and profound." As a commen-The houses are generally of brick, especially tary on the reviewer's text, we may add, that Shakspeare had hazel eyes, Swift blue eyes,

> SALTING HAY .- This, says the New England Farmer, is now, we believe, extensively practiced, and if judiciously done, we have no doubt it is well. Those who are in the habit of placing salt before cattle, know that in the winter season they will take but little. A cow consuming a tun of hay in the cold months, we are confident would not voluntarily consume two quarts of salt-and yet many farmers are in the habit of applying eight quarts to a tun. This is probably the source of many of the recent diseases among cattle. It leads also to the slovenly practice of getting in the hay in a that salt will preserve all its virtues.

PUNISHMENT WITH PEPPER IN AFRICA.—One of the most common and terrible kind of punishments inflicted upon disobedient boys, is to rub pepper into their eyes. Their screams and yells under the operation are savage beyond description, and it is a wonder that their sight is not entirely destroyed. I have never known, however, a case where a permanent injury was inflicted in this way. Adult offenders are sometimes subjected to a still severer punishment. They are made fast in the roof of a house, and thoroughly smoked with pepper

REMEDY FOR CHERRY SLUG.—The cherry slug, or snail, makes sad havoc on our cherry trees in this vicinity. I have previously found lime effectual in destroying them. Last summer I tried dry dust, taken from the ground near the tree; with a shovel make it fine, or you may scrape it from the highway, when it is dry and dusty. Apply profusely, that none of the slugs escape a good covering, and my word for it, they will be minus equally as well as if you Country Gentleman. as necessary.

insects. He immediately placed pieces

WHERE RAGS COME FROM .- Two nirds of the being collected at Genoa ap Trieste, from the Turks, Greeks, and Syrieds, who use vast quantities of cheap cotton cloth, whence they are shipped to this country, there being no home demand to work them up into paper, as there is no free press or free books in Italy. No Protestant country exports rags.

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The shad fisheries of Connecticut are grow,

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