darb of obent lines of a Published by the Seventh-day Baptist Publishing Society.

TERMS TWO DOLLIARS PER AURUM. IN ANTHONY

VOL XIV —NO. 1 Hand to the land

NEW YORK, FIFTH DAY, JUNE 11, 1857. Righth Borouse their action was not uni-Talius as brother Cran.

WHOLE NO. 677.

Che Sabbath Recorder.

exists in the churches, as is self-evident, though in a limited degree. "If we love God, we love his creatures also "-those begotten of him. Without this Christian grace, our pretentions, to piety are a sinful and abominable hypocracy. All, for time and eternity is inseparately connected with it. It is a development of the divine perfections. It is Christ formed in us means of grace, rightly used, it will promote the principles of Christianity.

our opportunity, and our ability. The rich are and practice. dependent upon the poor, and the poor upon The poor, or those with small means, who the rich. "The poor ye have always with wish to till the soil, and are not in circumyou, but me, ye have not always," and if ye stances to get homes around the graves of their will we can do them. will, ye can do them good. The rich are under draws we suffer great loss every year. obligation, as far as they can, with propriety, We would, therefore, suggest the proin sloth or indolence, but by encouraging them interest and the welfare of the poor, it is the work of benevolence; the obligation rests the cause of truth and piety in the land. upon them. They have the means, the talent. ability, and the intelligence.

world's goods, for his own comfort; and that of would not be able to secure to themselves a his family, and something to spare. And that church is a rich church, that can support itself, and yet has something to spare. The poor, are those who are dependent upon their con- vantage? I would answer, in New York, in stant and untiring labor and toil for their daily bread. Our churches are composed of these two classes. Probably we have a small er number of the poor than most other denomi- west is spread out before us, a wide and an exnations in proportion to our numbers. We tended field. Could we better promote true we are disposed to do them good.

A great opportunity of doing good is afforded in the missionary field spread out before us; secured, would it not be a commendable investthis field is the world, and, brethren, it is our ment? Let it be done for God's glory, "thus parish, we have taken a position here in this making many rich." Our people are generally work, we have a place among the different a willing people when they see an object worthy branches of God's beloved Zion, in this work, attention, would it not be virtually missionary we have not been inactive, and it yet calls for work, could we with the same means in any not only our prayers and our sympathies, but for our enlarged benevolence. Our entire missionary contributions for a few years past have been about lifty cents for each member, including both our home and foreign missions. The all the missionary movements of the day. They tract or publication interest, is a work in which wish to know what the missionaries are doing, ing both our home and foreign missions. The we have been engaged, though our efforts have what are their prospects, and what are their been quite limited. This work calls for an wants, what they have accomplished. These enlarged benevolence, believing that religion; nomination at large they are not known. true religion; will be promoted in the same knowledge of these things will promote their ratio that light and knowledge is communicat- benevolence, and increase their fervency of ed through the medium of enlightened sounds prayer and devotion to Gop. They know that pious and religious literature.

moted in the churches, is a work of the first that is known. Any interesting intelligence importance. The people must be taught. They from the missionaries always increases the do not expect a church, or an individual to do monthly contributions. their duty from the mere promptings of a natur. The missionaries must have the confidence of al instinct; but light must be communicated; the churches. It must be known that they are from the sacred alter, by those who are nov given to industry and perseverance, and in all pointed to teach the flock, the things that per their intercourse living and laboring to do good. after. It is a part, and an important part, of be unexceptional in its plans, and in its means, the gospel of salvation, "good news to man," that all may consider themselves identified, the poor have the gospel preached to them.

obligations will increase, and our ability to do, injury to the inselves, and so disgraceful to the and by free labor? India Africa, and South will increase with it. Who is any poorer for their past benevolence? not one. Who are those who have been blessed with permanent prosperity in our churches? It has been the however the church and hever let our however the church and he benevolent ones and those churches that fur churches neglect the monthly concert of prayer nish the missionary funds (other things being It is not enough that two or three meet bat equal) have been blessed with the greatest iles all should be particularly interested in it, it has gree of prosperity. That church that his mot been nestablished by universal consent and a benevolent heart for others, will soon feel the pinchings of a familie satchome. Sometimes people may be at a loss to know how they can nevolence among us.

enjoy temporal blessings. There are fields an agent, to call at some suitable time on all lead the public of Great Britain to endeavor enough in which to labor, where the seed will the members of the congregation, that they to extend the field of cotton culture. Since enough in which to labor where the seed will the members of the congregation, that they to extend the field of cotton culture. Since grow and produce a bountiful harvest. How then can we appropriate our benevolence to the best advantage? Let this question occupy our the following Essay by Eld. W. B. Gillette, read be for the Eastern Association at its late Session, was religious at the popular lost to us, as people for the want of homes, and employ our race. We may hold to sound doctaines, read and land project spoken of in my last, and the field of cotton culture. Since may give as God has prospered them, in additions the subject and of the adaptation of the persons on the subject and of the adaptation of the plains of Syria and Palestine to its production at its late Session, was religious at the popular lost to us, as all, powerless without love to God and love to unatter especially in connection with the rail. In a powerless without piety. Piety will give influence and strong argument. I have written to Pelestine for information that Webster gives of beney-place. The definition that Webster gives of beney-place for blace, many go West, and finally ence where elegenence and strong argument. amidst the discouragments they meet, abandon may fail. good-good will-kindness—the love of man; their profession and leave us, and are lost to man's entire dependence upon his Maker, and upon his fellow-men; seeing it fully developed and we may well inquire, "where is the place for the poor?" If they attend the house of God

Scatter bless in the dealings of a kind providence over us. with their families, they must pay as much for The existence and development of that princi- a seat, to set in, as the rich pay. Is this ple promotes happiness: the absence of it, right, is it as it should be? If the practice of misery—sin, and destruction. This principle renting seats must be continued, let some of the rich become responsible for some comfortsble seat for those who are poor, that they and their families may enjoy equal advantages in

the house of God. Again, would it not be wisdom for those who have capital, to invest it in a way to give employment to those who are dependent, even if it should not bring them ten per cent. income? A man who is thus disposed can, with a few thousands, engage in a business that would the hope of glory. It is the true light of Christ- give employment and a remunerative compenianity. Therefore, as one of God's appointed sation to a number of worthy individuals, who in process of time they and their families, would bless the world.

The business of agriculture is the best adapt-We see around us the rich and the poor; ed to us as a people, though different localities thus in former generations, it always has been, will admit of different pursuits. In the busiand while sin remains, it always will be. Our ness of agriculture there is no infringement duty to each other, therefore, is plain; growing, as it does, out of our relationship, measured by the age, it always will infringe upon principle

to promote the happiness, and prosperity of that those who have capital, to invest it in a the poor. Not by indulgence or encouragment, tract of land, sufficiently large to make a settlement, and sell it out to such as are needy and worthy, with ample opportunity for them in habits of industry and prudence, and for to pay for it in annual instalments with lawful their service rendering them a just equivalent interest. In so doing you would make many a of those things that will promote their comfort. sad heart glad, and secure comfortable homes While the rich are thus bound to promote the to many who are now destitute, and save many families from the corrupting influences of a equally needful that they duly respect and labor and a cold-hearted world. In so doing, you to promote the welfare and happiness of the would promote the cause of benevolence, and rich. The rich should always take the lead in build up a respectable community, and promote

Suppose a purchase of 2,000 acres be made at ten dollars per acre, amounting to 20,000 dollars; divide that into farms of 25 acres The question may arise, "who are the rich?" it would accommodate 80 families. With such That is, the person, who has enough of this advantages there are few, if industrious, who home, and be saved from surrounding corrupting influences, and establish a permanent community for lasting good.

You may ask, where can this be done to ad-New Jersey, and in Pennsylvania. Those on portunities are to be found where navigable streams, canals, or railroads are within reach and in addition to these opportunities, the great than in such an enterprise? Let it onot be done for gain, for filthy lucre sake, even if you should realize no interest—the capital only of their regard; and is not this worthy of our other way accomplish as much good as in such

People will act in proportion to the interest thevalue in the object presented. To be interested in missions they must be posted up in things are known to the board, but to the dewe have some missionaries in China, in Pales How the work of benevolence is to be pro- time and in the West, and but little more than

tain to their duty here, and their destiny here. Our organization to promote this work must acrosal sustain themselves at nome respectably. reservoir. There is that scattereth and yet increased. Self-denial, that they may be more careful of their chief objects be to self-denial, that they may be more careful of their chief objects be to self-denial, that they may be more careful of their chief objects be to self-denial, that they may be more careful of their chief objects be to self-denial, that they may be more careful of their chief objects be to self-denial, that they may be more careful of their chief objects be to self-denial, that they may be more careful of their chief objects be to self-denial, that they may be more careful of their chief objects be to self-denial, that they may be more careful of their chief objects be to self-denial, that they may be more careful of their chief objects be to self-denial, that they may be more careful of their chief objects be to self-denial, that they may be more careful of their chief objects be to self-denial, that they may be more careful of their chief objects be to self-denial, that they may be more careful of their chief objects be to self-denial, that they may be more careful of their chief objects be to self-denial, that they may be more careful of their chief objects be to self-denial, that they may be more objects the increasing demand for American take out lest leave of earth and its inhabitants arrest the increasing demand for American take out lest leave of earth and its inhabitants arrest the increasing demand for American take out lest leave of their chief objects be to our eyes, the floods are lifted up around us, we arrest the increasing demand for American take out lest leave of their chief objects be to our eyes, the floods are lifted up around us, we arrest the increasing demand for American take out lest leave of their chief objects be to our eyes, the floods are lifted up around us, we arrest the increasing demand for American take out lest leave of their chief objects be to our eyes, the floods are lifted up around us, we arrest the in

olence is as follows: "The disposition to do place" to place, many go West, and finally ence where eloquence and strong argument

Benevolence accompanied with kindness, and kind—accompanied with a desire to promote the denomination. This inequality or cast that the tears of affection, and the prayer of faith their happiness." This principle grew out of is often seen and felt, is more than human na- will be as "bread cast upon the waters, seen

Then shall God with lavish hands, Scatter blessings o'er the land, And the world's remotest bound With the voice of praise resound. Shilon, N. J., May 1857.

We take the following production from the New York Chronicle. This poem, as it is called, speaks for itself and for its author also :--

Richard Langhorne, a lawyer, was unjustly condemned and put to death as a traitor in the reign of Charles II. Just before his execution he wrote the following exquisite and remarkable poem. In the language of the Quarterly Review, "A poem it must be called, though good use of any facts I can obtain. It is not in verse. Perhaps there is not in this or any other language a poem which appears to have flowed so entirely from the heart."

It is told me I must die: O, happy news!
Be glad, O my soul, And rejoice in Jegus, the Saviour!

If He intended thy perdition,

Would He have laid down His life for thee? Would He have called thee with so much love,

And illuminated thee with the light of the Spirit? Would He have given thee His cross, And given thee shoulders to bear in patience? It is told me I must die: O, happy news! Come on, my dearest soul! Behold, thy Jesus calls thee!

He prayed for thee upon His cross; There He extended His arms to receive thee: There He bowed down His head to kiss thee; There he opened His heart to give thee entrance; There He gave up His life to purchase life for thee. It is told me I must die:

O, what happiness! I am going To the place of my rest; To the land of the living To the haven of security; To the kingdom of peace To the palace of my God: To the nuptials of the Lamb; To sit at the table of my King; To feed on the bread of angels; To see what no eye hath seen;

To hear what no ear hath heard;

To enjoy what the heart of man cannot comprehen O, my Father!), thou best of Fathers! Have pity on the most wretched of all Thy children was lost, but by Thy mercy found; I was dead, but by Thy grace am now raised again

I was gone astray after vanity, But I am now ready to appear before Thee.

O, my Father! Come, now, in mercy, and receive Thy child!

Give him thy kiss of peace; Remit unto him all his sins: Clothe him with thy nuptial robe: Permit bim to have a place at Thy feast; And forgive all those who are guilty of his death

COTTON-GROWING IN PALESTINE.

To the Editors of the Sabbath Recorder :-The Agricultural enterprise in Palestine. though conducted by our brethen on a small scale at present, is beginning to attract attention and cause inquiry into its practicability on a much larger scale than has been hitherto contemplated. The following correspondence who did not fully understand its culture; but will bless God that we have them, and I hope religion, and establish and perpetuate our views, will therefore be read with interest for the suggestion it contains in relation to a more enlarged view of Christian benevolence in that

> CINTRA VILLA, SOUQURY, Eng., [February, 1857.

DEAR BROTHER STILLMAN: I take the opportunity of writing respecting subject in which I feel an increasing interest. I refer to the production of cotton

You are probably aware that the demand for cotton has increased so rapidly during the the last boll is picked. But that both Upland past 10 years that it is estimated, (according and Sea Island cotton can be produced there to sound statistical authority,) that at the same rate of increase in 10 years, or 12 at most. all the available slave labor of our entire Southern

States will be required to supply the demand. The increasing demand for the article, and the stimulus of high prices, must, it is said, divest slave labor from other branches of agriculture, and will withdraw within 10 or 12 years the most valuable slaves from Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, and finally. Tennessee, to the cotton districts of the far South Then in about 12 years the increased production of the staple in our Southern States will be arrested, but the increased demand will still

best slaves to the cotton districts, and also the

America all afford fields more or less approwould contribute to lessen the demand for That the happiness of life; depends upon the

I have written to Palestine for information but I know of no one who has equal knowledge and experience in the growth of cotton there with Mr. J. Hosford Smith

If you feel interested in the object, can you see Mr. Smith and obtain, his opinion whether cotton can be grown in Syria and Palestine as readily as in the United States, and how the quality of that he raised compared with the American, and also any other information he can give you respecting it? A written statement from him might be of considerable service here in bringing the matter before the Government: but as I cannot hope for this, his opinion expressed to you verbally will afford some which assistance.

The distinguished Sir Culling Eardley takes lively interest in the matter, and will make

I am sure you, as a good Republican, and also a friend of Palestine, will not consider the subject devoid of interest.

I remain sincerely yours.

CHARLES A. MINER.

New York, March 17, 1857.

T. B. STILLMAN, Esq. Dear Sir.—My absence from town has prevented an earlier acknowledgement of vour note of 23d ult., with its enclosure. I have given the subject of the production of cotton in Syria and Palestine some thought, and carried

my conclusions into practice in that country and while anticipated results have not been realized, they have not failed from any cause detrimental to the growth of cotton in that land, but from the want of proper or reliable protection, during its progress to maturity. My first experience in cotton planting was in out from the U.S. It arrived late, and was not planted until May; and from a want of proper attention, it did not produce many bales, of the bolls, to my correspondents in Liverpool, desiring to know the value of it in that market, I was informed that it was of a very superior quality and staple, and ranked as "Silk Cotton," and would bring in that market 16d sterling per pound. I shipped the result of this first planting to Liverpool subsequently, and realized for it 1s. sterling per lb.—equally good as the sample, but not thoroughly cleaned or ginned. Not discouraged, I ordered a larger quantity of seed from the U.S. the following year, and planted about 200 acres on land between Joppa and Jerusalem. Near the village of Ramlah, the land was moist and near two springs of water, and it gave promise of a fine thrifty result; but when well forward and nearly ready to boll, a wandering tribe of Bedouin Arabs drove their starving camels, mules horses, and donkeys into the field, and there being no fences in that country to protect the crops, and no other sufficient protection or power to eject them, the crop was entirely destroved: so that I did not secure even a single bale from it. My residence being at Beyrout. I was forced to entrust the business to natives. I am quite satisfied that there is no valid reason why cotton should not be extensively grown in that country. That planted by me. reached the height of 7 to 8 feet, and branched and bolled most handsomely. A considerable quantity is produced there, but it is of a short staple and stinted growth, owing to successive planting. I would not advise any party to plant cotton there to any extent, unless they can secure a reliable protection for the crop. by the employment of a sufficient number of men who should be kept on the ground, until in great perfection, is, in my opinion, beyond question. With sincere regard, your obedient J. HOSFORD SMITH. servant.

THE STREAM OF LIFE.

Life bears us on like the stream of a mighty river. Our boat at first glides swiftly down the narrow channels, through the playful murmurings of the little brook and along its grassy borders, trees shed their blossoms over our young heads, and the flowers and the brink seem to offer themselves to our young hands we are in hope, and grasp eagerly at the beauties around continue, and unless a remedy is applied, there us, but the stream hurries us on, and still our must thereafter be a large increasing annual hands are empty. Our course in youth and deficit, and a great enhancement of price. The inconvenience which the above States and amid objects more striking and magnificent. will experience from the withdrawal of their We are animated by the moving picture of enjoyment and industry passing before us : we stimulus of high and constantly increasing are excited by short-lived success, depressed prices for cotton, will naturally lead the people and rendered miserable by short-lived disapof the South, ere many years, to attempt, the pointment: but our energy and our depend that the work is "oles," and not altogether re-opening of the slave, trade to supply their ence are both in vain. "The stream bears as the poor may be gosper presence to them will be street the responsibilities of great deficiency of laborers. Already they on during and griefs are left behind us two urge, and labor enough to promote a distributive charity for fear it might infringe upon need the prayers and the sympathies of the their own interest, but we know that those churches. A small mistake in their manage their own interest, but we know that those churches. A small mistake in their manage their own interest, but we know that those churches. A small mistake in their manage their own interest, but we know that those churches. A small mistake in their manage their own interest, but we know that those churches, who do the most for the cause ment will dry up the stream that supplies the freedom seek especially to lesson this stimulus tens towards its liaven, the roaring of the abroad sustain themselves at home respectably.

They need much grace, and much specially to the increase of slavery?

They need much grace, and much specially to the increase of slavery?

They need much grace, and much to the increase of slavery?

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They need much grace and much specially to the increase of slavery?

pinchings of a famine at home. Sometimes interest for the promotion of the work of be interest for the promotion of the work of be interest for the promotion of the work of be interest for the promotion of the work of be interest for the promotion of the work of be interest for the promotion of the work of be interest for the promotion of the work of be interest for the promotion of the work of be interest for the promotion of the work of be interest for the promotion of the work of being interest for the promotion of the work o

The following touch upon the subject of amateur choir singers, being fond of executing difficult pieces, may have its uses if duly considered:

A correspondent of the North Western Ad poate, Chicago, who triges the necessity of a reform in church musicusars : "Our sumstand choir singers are too sond of vexecuting diffi-

> "True love is like that precious off." Ran down his beard, and o'er his robes

"In the prodigious effort of this performance, the ear splitting combination of the seve eral voices shandly bore a resemblance to that oily current poured on Asron's head, and

Ran down his beard and oler his head— Ran down his beard— his robes

And ofer his robes

Ran down his beard—ran down his

The ribes His robes, his robes, ran down his beard-

Ran down his o'er his robes-Ran down his deard

Its costly moist

Ran down his beard ure beard his beard his ahed.
Ran down his beard his down
His robes the costly molet his beard ure shed his cost his sobset ure shed Its cost-li- mois-ture——shed!

"The late Bishop Seabury being asked his opinion of this performance, replied that he had paid no attention to the music. but that his sympathies were so much excited for poor Auron, that he was afraid he would not have a hair left."

AN INFIDEL REBUKED.

The following, from the Boston Investigator, indicates bushels of Sea Island, or Black seed, taken the hopelessness of the attempt to perpetuate a secred thee. Peace shall come. I commend thee regard for Sunday (as the Sabbath) in the minds of and all thine to the gracious protection and those who read the Bible and think for themselves. blessing of the Lord. This article also shows that all false constructions of but I sent a sample of it, on the first opening Scripture used by professors of religion to justify their erfors in practice, are employed by Infidels to bring reproach upon Christianity:

Ancinfidel boasting in a published letter. that he had raised two acres of "Sunday corn." which he intended to devote to the purchase of Infidels books, adds:—" All the work done on it was done on Sunday, and it will yield some seventy bushels to the acre. so I don't see but that Natore or Providence has smiled on my never prospers. My corn tells another story offes of the author of this challow honsense

We cut the above from the Salem Observer. the same head, that neither the Infidel nor the editor of the agricultural paper aforesaid seems to have read the Bible. very intelligently. If they will examine it again, using their own eves. instead of either Infiders of ministers spectacles, they will see that not the slightest intimation is given in that book that the great Ruler of the Universe has, or ever had, the slightest objection to men's raising corn on

Liberator. Sundays. c. k. w. Ruler has objections to any work being done sinners," on Sundays; and as raising corn is; work, he objects to raising corn. Proof.

"Six days may work be done; but in the seventh is the Sabbath of rest, holy to the Lord: whosever doeth any work in the Sab bath day, he shall surely be but to death?

As this seems to be an "objection," and not of the "slightest" kind neither, we infer that it is "C. K. W." who has not "read the Bible very intelligently."

Mr. Euron: Loip the chore from a copy of the Investigator of March 25th.

Ah intelligent "reading of the Bible will convince all concerned either in Biblical degia lation on the corn crop that the "Liberator," or "C. K. W." is right Exodus xxxi. 15 (apparently) to the contrary notwithstanding. It would seem that "all and sirgular writers of the above overlooked or "forgot to remembered the fact, that Sunday is month Sabbathiday of the Bible. The seventh day or Saturday is the Sabbath of the Bible and of the Jews. The first day or Sunday is the The denunciations of Exodus xxxi 15 do not reach those who raise corn on Sunday. Those who raise corn or do any other work on the Bible and Jewish Sabbath, i.e., on Saturday, should see to it that they are not "surely put crowned a victor over death, offers to crown

OLD PARHIONED LONE LETTERS

Letters between the first Governor of Masser States and Live Section of Masser States and Live Section of Live America all afford fields more or less approAmerica all afford fields more or less approTay, so little enjoy fife, and are such burdens
priate to the cultivation of the cotton plant to the cultivation of the cotton plant to the end and climate of Westeri Asia are also
The soil and climate of Westeri Asia are also
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wash the lecter of my Lordes and the lecter of the will do use you service wherein I may please my good has band. "I comess I cannot do enough for theer deed and rest contented on all grown someon with

I have many reasons to make me leve thee! wherefore I will name two . That because thou me. If these two were wanting, all of the productions would be eclipsed a But I must leave this discult pieces, and confounding common people am a bad housewife to be so long from them;
with reverberating resonances. The Rector of the but I must needs borrow a little time to talk
ably, in describing the singing of the following ness draws to an and ness draws to an end. It will be two or three weeks before I see thee, though they be long ones. God will bring as together in His mod timeriforia hichi Is shadi zaray 15 Tazawelli day good husband sithe Lord keep thee.

Your obedient wiferest ; one on heading MARGARET WINTEROP.

MY DEAR WIFE, Although I wrote to thee last week, yet having so fit an opportunity, I must write to thee again; for I do estection one Httle! sweet, short! letter of the Couch ato the last was) ato be worthy two or these from

L began this letter yesterdey at two o'clock thinking to have been at large, but was so taken up by the company and business, as I could get hither by this morning. It greves me that? I have not liberty to make expressions of my love to thee who art more dear to me than all earthly things; but I will and a or that my prayers may supply the defect of my pen, which will be or use to us both, the muth as the fevor and bleshing of Godin better than all things besides.

Lknow thou lookest for troubles here, and when one affliction is over, to meet with another; but remember our Saviour tells us.
Be of good comfort: I have overcome the world merefore, my good wile, rise up thy heart; and the not dismayed at the crosses thou meetest with in family affairs or otherwise; but still fly to Him, who will take up thy burden for thee. Go thou on cheerfully, in obec

Farewell, my good wife. I kiss and love thee with the kindest affection, and rest Thy faithful husband.

JOHN WINTHROP.

SYMPATHY FOR CHRIST.

What! could ye not wetch with me one hour!" What an hour that, midet the agonies of a

soul exceeding sorrowful even unto death." Sunday work, however much the priests or the The chosen and pledged, friends were near at Bible may say that work done on that day hand. Now, said Jesus, Watch with me. My trial is for oven and for the world of O, To this the editor of an agricultural baber for Fetherdinifait be possible this cop pass from me; nevertheless, not as I, will, but as had read the Bible half as much as he had read thou wilt." See him there in the garden see the works of its sopponents, be would have the sweat coursing down his brow the great known the great Ruler of the Universe does drops gush out. Of my sould that west a not always square up his accounts with man- gery blood of Ster, Janes, and John; down com yoursleen in sight of your Master's steers and in sound of his groons? Run to wipe the gore under the head Moral and Religious. We from his brow and the tears from his eyes.

add to:it, as a fitting accompanishent quader.

The same hand the tears from his eyes. send strength to my Master new. "O Baylour, thou knowest all things though nowest I leve thee! Hear the response in The topes are low but distinct "Feed my lambs. Feed my sheep." Alas I alas I the demand of that hour is not heeded. The chosen friends are sleeping. Testis in white bread to death battor Heaven's interposition that bends had sagel to strengthen and comforter of value from the

"Sleep on now". The deed is done. "The But, according to the Bitle, the great Son of man is betrayed, into the hands of

With lighted torch, the traitor comes Leading the hellish band, With light forms and envious mourts; The improgneto seize and hurl to death, The steedeth of deep dee failed; The Sen of Man yields up his blood.

A sacrifice for six " "The finished I mow be bried And bowed his head and died But God who never steeps. Will windicabe his isbridge July Angelevroll back that stone, And let the Prince of Glory Thumph bef the tombe And from the dark dominion The Squiet God has dome of the To publish immorrative to man.

Reader do the agenies of that hour awaken in your heart any thrilling emotions? Do you sorrow at Jesus sorrow, and rejoice in his tri-umph? When his chosen messengers come to tell you of Gethickiane and of Calvaryedo you watch and pray with them, and stay un (their hands an Asron and Hur stayed up the hands of Moses or as Peter and the sons of Zebedee should have stayed up the hands of Christ? Hear your Master saying, and hands of Christ? Hear your Master saying, and has much saying in the same of the least of these my little ories, ye have done it mito mail He who was to death." for to them alone does the sentence over your passions and pride. By his might, Warshows, April 20, 1867. vour own heart, and then will he emoll your name in the book of life and for you despoi the power of the second death. branes and ni

The Sabbath Recarder.

New York, June 11, 1857. Edited by T. B. BROWN (T. B. B., and a COMMITTEE

JAMES BAILEY. T E BABCOCK, J M. ALLEN, LUCIUS CRANDALL,

The Board of the Publishing Society having appointed Geo. B. Utter a Special Agent to settle all accounts due the Soapon the duties of that agency. His plan is to attend the meetngs of the Central Association at Verona, and the Western Asociation at Genesee, 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 York

QUALIFICATION FOR BAPTISM.

requisites to baptism; the scripture decides the point. The difficulty lies in telling whether these prerequisites are, in certain given have moved on, with less deviation from the cases, fulfilled. That an unbeliever is to be baptized, no one pretends: that the believer is entitled to the ordinance, no one disputes The only question is, Who is the believer?

There is a faith which is to the saving of the soul. (Heb. 10: 39.) There is, on the other hand, a faith which is consistent with loving the praise of men more than the praise of God. (John 12: 42, 43.) Such faith is the same as no faith at all. (John 5: 44.) Does such faith entitle one to baptism? There can be no question, that when Jesus said "He that believeth, and is baptized, shall be saved," he meant that kind of faith which is not ashamed to confess him before men.

Still, this does not remove the difficulty: for how can the administrator be certain, that the person applying for baptism is actually possess ed of saving faith? The real question, then, is. Do the sacred writings authorize the administration of the ordinance to such persons as make a credible profession of faith in Christ, or do they require us to refuse to baptize them, till we have infallible evidence that they are truly converted. We suppose every candid person will say, that a credible profession is all that can be looked for.

We suppose, nevertheless, that every pastor the friends of truth and righteousness. who feels his responsibility will be disposed to "take heed how he buildeth" upon Jesus Christ the foundation. (1 Cor. 3: 10.) He knows that, if he build upon such materials as will not stand the fire-wood, hay, stubblehis work will be burned, and he will lose his reward. Due caution in the reception of candidates is, therefore, not contrary to, but in accordance with the Word of God. Philip required of the Ethiopian eunuch, that he should believe with all his heart.

We cannot subscribe to the doctrine, therefore, that baptism is to be administered promptly to any one who may lightly say that he believes Jesus Christ to be the Son of God. A credible profession must rest upon some ment concerning Christ, which obtains in every community where the gospel is preached. What man, or woman, in any so-called Christian community will not say that Jesus is the Lord? Yet, to say so in such a sense as constitutes true discipleship, can be done only by needful to supply the treasury of the Society. the Holy Spirit. (1 Cor. 12: 3.) Consequently, some sort of evidence that the Spirit ready apprised, that the Board has appointed of God has taken posession # the heart ought | the late General Agent to collect all outstandto be had, before the ordinance is administered.

Too much may be required, however. Such

a confession as evinces a sincere desire to lead a new life, is all that the Scripture authorizes us to demand. Nor ought we to doubt the existence of such a desire on the part of the applicant, because it is of recent origin. The question is not, How long has the applicant been a child of God? but, Is he a child? Regeneration is not a progressive, but an instantaneous, work. The Scriptures call it a passing from death to life. There is no medium between death and life. Whoever is dead in sins is not alive unto God, and whoever is alive unto God is not dead in sins. When life begins, death is at an end. Therefore, if a per son declares, under circumstances that leave no doubt of his sincerity, his fixed and unalterable determination to lead a new life, we have no right to question the reality of his purpose because he was a wicked man yesterday. The existence of such a purpose shows him to be a child of God. Saul of Tarsus was a persecuting blasphemer, when he started on his journey to Damascus; he was a praying man when he arrived there. The brightness that shone around him, and the voice calling to him from heaven-attendant circumstances of his conversion-were miraculous; but the conversion itself was not any more miraculous than is that of any other sinner.

Some sense of the exceeding sinfulness of sin. undoubtedly, marks every case of true conversion. But it is not to be expected, that a young convert will be as powerfully impressed in this regard, as an old Christian. If he sees that he is a sinner; if he feels that he deserves the wrath of God on this account; if he feels that he is so thoroughly and totally ruined by sin that he can do nothing to help himself. and in utter despair of helping himself, puts all his trust in Christ: he has had as deep an exoperience as we have any reason to demand, be fore according to him the ordinance of bapntismiteineleen eldataeleel a eeed T.B.B.

REVIVAL AT ROCKVILLE. The Seventh-day dead, imparted the Holy Ghost, foretold fu-Baptist Church at Rockville, R. I., has, for some weeks past, been enjoying a season of religious refreshing and revival, during which, aith in Christ and were bantized.

OUR DENOMINATIONAL PRESS.

The object of the organization of the Seventh-day Baptist Publishing Society, as stated in its constitution, is, "to print and publish such periodicals, books, &c., as shall meet the wants of the Seventh-day Baptist Denomination, and promote the cause of Christ generally." And the Board of Managers, under whose direction and control the periodicals of the society have been thus far conducted, has endeavored to carry out the object of the organization, in a way that should not only be satisfactory to the members of the society, but also to the mem bers of the denomination generally, so as to secure their approbation and undivided support: "Not as men pleasers, but as the servants of Christ; with good will doing service, as to the Lord, and not to men." Yet, as circumstances do often occur in human affairs to change or modify the desired result of even the best appointed schemes, so, it may have occurred with this enterprise, and some individu It is not difficult to tell what are the pre- als, perhaps, greatly disappointed, mourn over the deviations, as they would over great dis asters. Nevertheless, the affairs of the Society purpose of its organization, than was feared by others; so that, no serious apprehensions have been entertained by the Board, as to the final success of the enterprise. It can hardly be expected, however, in the nature of things. as it seldom is in business of any kind, that embarrassments would not attend its progress especially where the responsibility is, in a measure, divided between individuals of different susceptibilities and views; and, therefore, slight changes are not to be considered strange, or extraordinary things. And, as the Board of Managers have the power to regulate, it should always provide for such emergencies as are likely to arise in the prosecution of its purposes. And if it has been remiss in efforts, it must make the greater exertion, when required by impending difficulties; and thus, by the power of its social organization, maintain a divine. continued operation of its affairs.

> The honors or emoluments of this work are of secondary importance. The grand question

of Directors of this Society at its last meeting it is not quite correct. Let us see if we should (May 24th), appointed five brethren to con- have no prayer at "communion," &c. tinue the publications of the Society, by pro- spake parables to this end, that men ought alviding the means, and securing the services of ways to pray and not to faint." Luke, 18: 1 others for the offices of general agent and editor; which, from circumstances not under the control of the Board, were to become vacant on the 4th of June, or at the close of the last volume of the Sabbath Recorder. And have prayer "at communion, baptism and secured to fill the vacant stations, yet the com- all mittee does not deem it proper, while in the exercise of the discretionary power conferred upon it by the Board, to allow of a suspension | Sabbath day." Do not let us forget the origiof the periodicals of the Society, without a nal question, which is, Does the actions of more substantial basis than the popular senti- personal effort to sustain them; and it will therefore, do all in its power, gratuitously, to aid in the continuance of the work. But in the discharge of this duty, there will be a want of full success, if the friends of the enterprise do not co-operate, and do what may be

The readers of the Recorder have been aling dues of the Society, and has likewise appropriated the same to the payment of advances made by him to the treasury. Of course, the Board expects to rely solely on advance payments on the present volume, to supply the necessary means of its continuance.

The patrons of the paper will therefore see the necessity of effective measures in this respect; large additions to the subscription list are needed, and why may not success attend

Communications may be addressed to the Editors of the Sabbath Recorder, No. 9 Spruce-st., N. Y.

DO THE EXAMPLES OF CHRIST AND HIS APOS-TLES PROVE THE POWER OF LAW?

As some incidental remarks have been drop ped implying doubt as to the correctness of my holding, and some inquiries have been made bearing on this question, I will say, I supposed that my views were those of my brethren and am disappointed to find any of them seeming to differ from me, but perhaps I have been too fast in my conclusions. I will, howev ever, offer some considerations why I cannot give to example the power of law: and wil

with pleasure, receive correction. I'reject the authority of example. First Because the Scriptures have nowhere told me to receive it in that light. There are several allusions to example in the Scriptures, the design of which are to excite to faithfulness, but not to point out a particular rule of duty

Second. Because much of the action of Christ and his Apostles, was dictated by there official position. I am neither a Savior or an Apostle; and am not therefore, to perform the act of their office.

Third, Because they were frequently guided by circumstances surrounding them. Those circumstances never have, nor ever will surround me ; and if they should the circum stances guide me and not their actions

Fourth. Because it would impose on me an impossibility. They healed the sick, raised the ture events, &c. oon; oznole zvawle selvim

Fifth. It would be morally wrong for me to attempt to do what Christ and his Apostles eighteen persons made a profession of their did. Christ made a scourge of small cords and drove the people out of the Temple.

officiated in cases of capital punishment.

Sixth, They submitted to Jewish rites and regarded the caution. eremonies, attended Jewish feasts, and posiively a thing in which I am in no way bound

inder inspiration. This would make a mere numan action partake of divine authority.

Eighth, Because their action was not uniform. In some respects they acted in oppo-

anction. The disciples "sold their possessong I am not told.

n my love." "Good Master what good thing chap.: Gal. 2: 11. 14: Romans 14th chap. shall I do to inherit eternal life?" "Keep the many other passages, the Christian character | the body. See Romans 14th. is represented as completed in doing what God commanded, and not in doing what the Apos-

Eleventh. It is admitted on all sides, that we are not bound to "do all that the Apostles did," simply because they performed the says, "if a sect is an evil the Christian sect is action. Then how do we know that we are an evil," he is using language I think, accordobligated to anything on the ground of there ing to its most common import. Hence most action? God has given no rule to distinguish if not the whole of his second paragraph between those actions that are to be received consider as irrelavent, proceeding upon a most as a rule and those that are not—thus reject | mistaken use of the terms. ing all rules. The rule then is human and not

Finally, I don't propose "to dispense with every thing in our forms of worship and religious usage, not imposed on us by especial pres, Shall the work be done? Shall the truth cept," or example either. Nor do I propose to be vindicated, and God be glorified? All give those "usages" the nature and authority other questions sink into insigntficence by com- of divine law. It is suggested that to reject parison with this? There is a mighty recuper- all usages for which we have no "precept" though they may think each other somewhat in discouragement should never be indulged in by | we would have "no prayer at communion, baptism or in the family; nor preaching on In accordance with this principle, the Board | the Sabbath." This is another question; but "Praying always with all prayer." Eph. 9:18. Pray without ceasing and in every thing give thanks." Thess. 5: 17. If those passages are complied with we shall be likely to though acceptable persons have not yet been in the family." Not quite so "destitute" after

> Preaching the gospel is doing good, and Christ says, " it is lawful to do good on the Christ and his Apostles form law for the

SECTARIANISM.

There are few evils which have proved more paneful and ruinous to Christianity than sectarianism. Claiming, as it does, a higher and purer type of religion, it invariably makes as a matter of conscience, every thing it demands; seemingly making no allowance for ignorance, in capacity, circumstances or education. But it measures all by its iron standard, and apparently denies the fallibility of human nature In its zeal it almost invariably infringes the inalienable right of others to think for themselves, while it often resorts to persecution and proscription in order to coerce its opponents into compliance with its dogmatisms.

Thus sectarianism reared the inquisition of Spain, kindled the fires of Smithfield, banished godly men and women from Massachusetts colony; and in more modern times, raised the mad dog cry of heresy, infidel, and denied the symbol of Christ's body to multitudes of true believers and disciples of the Redeemer. The schism of sectarianism, has divided and subdivided the church into parties and squads. antil it would seem nearly impossible that division can extend farther. Still it may, for, as its name is legion, its divisions may be endless.

Believing therefore, as I do, that sectarianism is not only evil, but a sin, a wrong-how can I do less than labor for its removal. I am well aware, that by so doing, I shall be considered by many, even of my own denomi nation, as transgressing the covenant obligations. But as I do not so understand it. I must claim the right of acting according to my own judgment in the matter; believing that no one has the right to assume any such covenant obligation, as will preclude him from giving utterance to the honest convictions of s soul, I can never admit the church to be secret Society, forbidding its members to utter its pass-words of immortality, or requiring them to hide their light under a denominational bushel or peck measure, but on the contrary, to let it shine out upon the world.

The church is the school in which the disciples of Christ have a right not only to begin but perfect their education. It must therefore include not the academical, but the primary, as well as the intermediate departments of Christian theology.

As the whole includes all the parts, it must the Church, take all the parts to make the whole, Hence

pression. I would not want to try it. Peter Christ, and happy would it have been if the Cor. we read: "For as the body is one and in their behalf? They have a work before

Seventh, Because they did not always act matical body, or "one of a party in religion have been all made to drink into one spirit. or taken so deep root in the affections of its who has separated himself from the establish-

Ninth. We have but a partial account of I do farther agree with brother C., "That the from our natural body, much less have we some things acted by them, or under their Christian church was a sect in its best days." a right to cut off a member of Christ's spiritions and held all things common," and indeed, the Christian church stood as a whole sect out- Math. 12: 25: 1. Cor. 12: 25; Eph. 4: 3, no man said aught was his own," but how side of Judism and Paganism, permitting a 4, 13, where the subject and letter of sectagreat variety of opinions and practices within rianism is rebuked, censured and condemned. Tenth. Because Scripture precents form a its body. For how could it be otherwise, complete rule of duty. "To fear God and when even the Apostles themselves differed in primitive Church, says: "There was no such keep his commands, is the whole duty of men." their opinions concerning the revelations of di-'If ye keep my commandments ye shall abide vine truth in many particulars. See Acts 15th churches and no provision for this in their con-

ommandments." "Blessed are they that do Apostles manitained that the unity of the his commandments, that they may have right church required a perfect agreement in opinion to establish Antiochan churches in Asia Mito the tree of life." "Teaching them to ob-among its members. Every man was to be serve all things whatsoever I have commanded | fully persuaded in his own mind." Roman 14: you." "Then are ye my friends, if ye do what- 5. Nor was a perfect harmony of conduct soever I have commanded you." In these and considered absolutely essential to the unity of

> While, therefore, I admit the Christian church to be a sect outside of other established religions, still I do not admit that it is a sect in the more common use of that term at the present time. When therefore, brother C.

The word sect, as used now, refers to a party of professed Christians who have separated themselves from other professed Christians, and in most instances from those whom they acknowledge are Christians.

My position is this. All Christians who ac knowledge others as Christians, are bound to extend fellowship to each other as such, alerror. Still unless such error does in their opinion unchristianize them—to refuse Christian ellowship to them is sectarianism, and those who do so are sectarians. Sectarianism, then consists in forming sects within the pale of the pale of the acknowledged Christian church Therefore any organization of Christians, calling itself a church which knowingly and per sistently debars acknowledged Christians from enjoying the full immunities, right and privileges of the Christian, is in my opinion a sect, and thus to act is sectarianism. Now as the true church includes all its members a secta rian church excludes many whom it acknowledge as real members of the true. Hence sectarianism refuses to receive all that it admits Christ has received.

Sectarianism, then, does not consist in propagating one's honest opinions of what he believes true. This is every one's privilege and duty. Religion being the culmination of all true science, and its principles the day-star of tices, and all were not considered as inconsisnot sectarianism, unless it leads to Church exclusion. Nor is separation from a sect sectarianism, but only separation from the body. Sectarianism divides into sections that which belongs together, God having joined the whole Church into one body, whether Jews or Greeks, bond or free, male or female. It is therefore putting asunder what God has joined together, to divide the Church—the body of Christ into sects. If it would have been carnal, sinful, to have divided the church in Jerusalem into sects or parties, must it not be equally carnal and sinful thus to divide the church now? No ength of time can sanctify what in its combeen our feelings, and yet we know that it has to be thoroughly qualified for the work assigntable women. It is the intention of the foun-been thus rent asunder and mangled; but how ed them. Negotiations are, I understand, on ders to supply such needy females with clean sensibility would be comparatively innocent to whose services, in some department or other, tendance as will insure their speedy recovery. been the effect of this heavy sin upon the gotiations result, as it is hoped they will, in infidel. So cherished is sectarianism by the Church, that it is only by mere sufference that anti-sectarians are permitted to continue in

Paul inflicted blindness on Elymas for his op- nous sin to cause a schism in the body of ley, or any others? In the 12th chapter of 1. will have the sincere prayers of all our people. church, which is that body, had more sacredly hath many members, and all the members of them, the magnitude of which few can apprethat one body, being many are one body, so ciate. Sect (says Webster) in religion is a schism- also is Christ. For by one spirit are we all Now ye are the body of Christ, and members in particular." Would it not be a crime to Thus as brother Crandall says Christianity | mutilate a natural body, and must it not also was a sect. It embodied a party to religion be criminal to mutilate the body of Christ? outside the established church of Jerusalem. If we have no right to cut off a member Yea even after divisions had obtained in it, ual body, however weak it may be. See also, The N. Y. Independent, speaking of the

thing as denominationalism among those stitution. If in some minor points the church It is certain then that neither Christ nor his at Antioch differed from that at Jerusalem. that church did not send Paul and Barnabas nor and Greece. The up Church at Jerusalem did not attempt to set Jerusalem churches throughout Palestine. The Church at Corinth did not propagate Corinthianism. The primitive churches had no denominationalism, sectarian or unsectarian. They were

simply associations of believers The Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Rhode Island says: "Five-sixths of all our theological intellect is expended in mutual controversy and recrimination. While the world is perishing for lack of knowledge, we are discussing and rediscussing questions of which the very terms are possibly undefinable and the same are used, and the same rejoinders are made for the thousandth time, leaving all parties where they were at the beginning."

A writer in the Methodist Quarterly of 1845 savs: "The divisions and bickerings and sectarian prejudices of the Protestant churches with respect to each other, can never be viewed by the sincere friend of a pure and spiritual Christianity with any other feeling than those of unmingled sorrow and painful regret. What a pity that the body of Christ should be thus so needlessly rent asunder, and that he should be thus cruelly wounded in the house of his friends." Nothing, perhaps, has done so much to strengthen the hands of the sceptic, to render religion inefficient and to array prejudice against it. as that want of Christian union. which our author so pointedly condemns. It (sectariauism) has been the Bohon Upas of the American churches, blistering by its dreadful malign effluvia, the points of righteousness and spreading mildew and death over the heritage of the Lord." And yet the whole of Christendom is in complicity with that sin.

THE AMERICAN BIBLE UNION.

This Institution was organized about seven years since, and is, as is generally known, an off-shoot of the American and Foreign Bible Society. Its sole object is—To procure and circulate the purest versions of the word of human destiny. A true Christian spirit will God. Its energies have been mainly expendever prompt its possesor to breathe his best ed, thus far, in the endeavor to procure a more thoughts into the minds of his fellows; and if faithful version of the Bible in the English lanhis motive be only the love of truth, his zeal guage. It has, however, aided materially in can scarcely be be too intense. The Jewish revising other versions in living languages, and converts to Christianity were zealous that also in the circulation of Luther's German ver-Gentile converts onght to be circumcised, sion, through the agency of that eminent ser-Thus believing, they had a right to urge their vant of God, and devoted missionary. Rev. J. views, and not be chargable with sectarianism. G. Oncken, and his coadjectors. It has pro-But had they excluded all who differed from cured and put in circulation a new translation them. together with the Gentile converts from of the greater part of the New Testament, in the Church, they would have been guilty of Spanish, and of the entire New Testament, in sectarianism. And it is worthy of note here, Italian. As remarked above, however, its enthat in those primitive churches there was per- ergies have been mainly directed to the revision mitted a great variety of opinions and prac- of the English Bible. It has procured revisions (and, in most cases, duplicate revisions) of all tent with the unity of the body. Holding to the books of the New Testament, some of ones practicing different modes of worship is which have been printed, and circulated more or less extensively, while the rest are in manuscript at the rooms of the Society in New York The Book of Job has also been published, in several forms. This last is universally conceded to be an admirable work, and a very great improvement upon the common version of that ancient poem.

The Union have ordered a Committee of learned men, whose duty it will be to revise all the incipient revisions of the Books of the New Testament—to harmonize them, and make still further corrections of errors. Two members of this committee have already been selected, and have accepted of the positions assigned them. a wrong may blunt and obliterate a just per- given to the public, are T. J. Conant. D. D. ception of the criminality of the wrong; but of Rochester University, and H. B. Hackett it can never make that wrong right. Had the D. D., of Newton Theological Seminary. They many divisions in the church all sprang into are both admitted by all who know themexistence in our day—had we seen the body (and they are extensively known by their of Christ thus rent asunder—what must have works, both in this country and in Europe) insensible are we. Insensible did I sav. In- foot with other scholars of equal celebrity. what now exists. For so terribly baneful has it is hoped will be secured. Should these ne-Christian world, that the bare attempt to point the choice of three others of equal ability to out this sin now, subjects one to be called a those already selected, the work of revising the disturber of the peace of the Church an in- New Testament may be considered as safe as novator, a latitudinarian, if not a heretic and it well could be in human hands. Should this committee live to complete their task, anything day Baptist Church, Eleventh-street, in this like failure would seem to be beyond the range city, and having located his family in Plainfield, of probability.

This spirit of sectarianism was severely re- it already selected, will commence the final re- New York city, at No. 217 Bleecker street. no member of the body has a right to dispense buked by the Apostle when it first manifested vision as soon as certain previous engagements with any other member and thus produce a itself in the Church at Corinth. Now if it can be disposed of. Dr. Conant has resigned marked. Paul evidently considered it a hei wrong thus to do under Luther Calvin, Wes- Union. May we not hope that these brethren against danger in future from such a source.

The Providence of God has signally smiled atical body. It follows then that a sectarian baptized into one body, whether we be Jew or upon the Bible Union, ever since its formation. is one that belongs to or advocates such schis- Gentile—whether we be bond or free; and Scarcely any other society has grown so rapidly. adherents. Its membership has constantly and steadily increased; and its annual receipts must now be at least ten times what they were the first year of its existence. For the last year. it has had sore troubles: but it has not faltered. Attacks have been made against its officers and their management—chiefly by a person who was dismissed as a reviser about a year ago-with the apparant design of crushing the Institution at once; but it still lives. and, as yet, no weapon pointed against it has prospered. It is true, that for the past year the receipts have not been so heavy as it was hoped they would be—partly, no doubt, in consequence of the malignant attacks above alluded to, and partly from the ill health of agents. or their families, and their consequent inability to explore their several fields of labor; and the result has been, not to run the institution into debt. but simply to contract its operations, especially in the department of printing. It is confidently hoped that the friends of the Bible Union will immediately renew their zeal, and by increased liberality put it in the power of the managers to speed the good work onward to a satisfactory termination. I would beg the friends of revision who may read this, to consider whether we, Seventh-day Baptists, have done all for this noble cause that we ought to have done.

At another time, I may present some reasons why all Christians, in general, and Seventh day Baptists in particular, should sympathize with this noble Society, and aid it by their prayers and contributions. For the present, I close by giving a list of the principal publications of the Bible Union, any one of which can be obtained by sending the order, with the money, to Rev. C. A. Buckbee, Recording Secretary, 350 Broome-street, N. Y.

JOB-I. Large Quarto. The Common English Version, the Hebrew Text and the Revised Version, in parallel columns, with Critical and Philological Notes, and JOB-II. Large Quarto. The Revised Version, with Marginal Translations and Readings, Explanatory Notes, and an Introduction, for English Readers,

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JOB-IV. Octavo, in Paragraphs, cloth, Hebrew Text and Revision, on JOB-VI. Hebrew Text, Critically Edited

or the Bible Union JOB-VIII. 32mo. Hebrew Text, Critically Edited for the Bible Union THESSALONIANS.

JOB and THESSALONIANS. Large Quarto, in one olume complete, containing the Common Version, Oririnal Text, and Revision, with Critical and Philological Notes, and the valuable Biblical matter, from the Monthly

JOB. THESSALONIANS, and HEBREWS. Large Quarto, in one volume complete, containing the Common Version, Original Text, and Revision, with Critical and Philological Notes, and the valuable Biblical matter.

QUARTERLY, to life members, &c., free to others, per annum, Discussion on Revision, between 5 clergymen and 2 aymen, bound,

Jaion, from its organization, Volume I., being the reablication of its constitution, organization, annual reorts, anniversary proceedings, addresses, tracts, quarerly papers, etc., etc., in the form of the Bible Union Quarterly, from the organization of the Institution, June, 1850, with a striking likeness of the first President of the Union, Rev. S. H. Cone, D. D., handsomely en-EPHESIANS. Large Quarto. In Press.

LAYING ON OF HANDS.—"Will they give scriptural AUTHORITY for laying on of hands for ministerial ordination?" Cannot give it. brother Griswold. If you had asked for apostolic usage " only, I might have answered the request. I do not regard custom, or "usage." in the light of "authority." Will brother G. tell us where the primary power is to ordain; and the secondary—if there is any? Second, will brother G. tell us what is essentially or-V. HULL.

In an advertisement of the New York Cenral College, we find the following, under the head of Extemporaneous Speaking, which we think indicates a hopeful degree of common sense in or about that Institution:

"Hundreds and thousands of young men in our institutions of learning are anxious to become good extemporaneous speakers. But few expect to become good linguists or mathematicians without daily effort and daily recitations. So but few can expect to become good speakers, without daily effort and daily practice. To encourage effort, and facilitate progress in this direction a class has been formed. mencement was wrong. The long practice of These two gentlemen, whose names have been which has daily recitations in extemporaneous discussions, with the advantages of criticisms from some member of the faculty. Many have derived great benefit from this exercise."

A NEW CHARITY.—Several of the wealthest ladies in New York have organized an association for the establishment of a Woman's Hospital for the reception of sick and respecapartments, good nursing and such medical at-Those who are able will be required to pay, while the poor will be provided for gratis. The institution has already a permanent income from voluntary contributions of its benevolent

ELDER WM. B. MAXSON, having accepted an invitation to supply the desk in the Seventh-N. J., requests his distant correspondents to This committee, or, at least, that portion of address him at Plainfield, and those living in

The firing of a barn belonging to Mr. Da vid French, in Plainfield, N. J., by some inschism in the body. Hence the Apostle re was wrong for those Christians to file off under his chair in the University, that he may give cendiary, has been followed by vigorous measures. quired that such as caused divisions should be Paul. Apollos and Cephos, is it not equally his entire time and energies to the work of the ures to bring the offender to justice, and guard

fall our people, work before liew can appre-

s signally smiled ice its formation. grown so rapidly. effections of its as constantly and iual receipts must at they were the For the last year, it has not falterde against its ofnt_chiefly by a reviser about a design of crush-

but it still lives, ed against it has or the past year o heavy as it was no doubt, in conttacks above alhealth of agents. nsequent inability of labor; and the e institution into ta operations, esf printing. It is ends of the Bible

read this, to cony Baptists, have e that we ought to resent some reasons and Seventh-day d sympathize with it by their prayers present, I close by publications of the h can be obtained e money, to Rev.

ommon English Ver-\$1 00

ext, Critically Edited ext, Critically Edited n Two Parts com-Large Quarto, in one non Version, Oritical and Philological ntaining the Common on, with Critical and

ers per annum, 50 i 5 clergymen and 2 the American Bible me I., being the reanisation, annual redresses, tracts, quar-of the Bible Union the Institution, June, he first President of

Will they give g on of hands for not give it, brosked for apostolic answered the reon, or "usage," Will brother G. wer is to ordain: is any? Second. is essentially or-V. HULL.

t to become good and daily pracd facilitate prohas been formed extemporaneous ges of criticisms ity., Many have exercise."

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their zeal, and by the power of the work onward to a would beg the

Secretary, 350 vised Version, in par-illological Notes, and Revised Version, with

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D., handsomely en-

one, and has awakened much attention.

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RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

ed as pastor of the Plymouth Congregational

The Rev. Mr. Livingston, recently pastor of

has sailed for England to visit his brother. Dr

Browne Letters, and recently a tutor in Am-

herst College, has accepted the pastorship of

Professor Pond, of the Bangor Theological

Seminary, has been awarded the \$100 prize

offered for the best tract on American Slavery,

suitable for publication by the American Tract

Society. It will be offered to that Society for

The Maine Conference of the Methodist

Church has passed resolutions denouncing to-

bacco as "an expensive and needless indul-

gence, unfavorable to cleanliness and good man-

ners, unbecoming Christians, and especially

Christian ministers; and, like the use of alcohol

a violation of the laws of physical, intellectual,

The Alabama Conference of the Methodist

Episcopal Church has unanimously voted in

favor of expunging from the Discipline the

General Rule, forbidding "buying and selling

of men. women and children, with an intention

The thirty-fourth annual meeting of the Con-

necticut Baptist Convention will be held with

the First Baptist Church in New London, com-

mencing on the second Tuesday, (9th) of June.

According to the Sixth Annual Report of

99 Sunday-Schools in Cincinnati, with 1,843

teachers, and 12,808 scholars. Their united

libraries embrace 36,628 volumes. Of these

schools, 32, or nearly one-third of the whole.

are Methodist, 19 Presbyterian, 11 Baptist, 4

Episcopalian, 3 Congregational, 14 Union, (or

The Examiner says: Our readers know

something of the Lutheran persecution which

Baptists are suffering in Denmark. There are

signs that this is relaxing and will disappear.

of which the baptism of infants was obligatory,

tists may record the birth of their children at

The Provincial Wesleyan, in speaking of the

religious condition of Britain, says it is not re-

trograding nor stationary, but advancing. This

is especially true of the evangelical portion of

the Church of England, the Methodists, the

Presbyterians, and the Baptists. The zealous

them during the week.

it has declined therefrom.

President Comonfort.

pects of an inundation.

the city of Mexico of the 16th.

Later from Mexico.

By an arrival at New Orleans, June 4, we

of General Crabbe and his party, but it was

The election returns were coming in and

Heavy rains had fallen at the city of Mexico

Several robberies had been committed on the

Later papers confirm the execution of Gen.

Crabbe and fifty-eight of his followers. It was

rumored in the city of Mexico that a terrible

revenge was being taken in California by mur-

The N. Y. Tribune, of the 4th inst., says:

The question of the Burdell marriage was

again before the Surrogate yesterday. The

contestants moved for a commission to take the

Cunningham last winter. Affidavits and

did not decide the motion. Several witnesses

were examined, who swore positively and cir-

cumstantially that they saw and conversed with

Dr. Burdell in the village of Herkimer on Sat-

urday, Sunday and Monday, the 25th, 26th

and 27th of October last. The contestants

rely upon this to overthrow the evidence of

Augusta Cunningham that Dr. Burdell made

the arrangements for the marriage on the 27th.

Two men named Muncy and Vickroy were

run over on the Harrisburgh and Lancaster

Railroad, on the 27th ult., and instantly killed.

both of them had been engaged in heavy rob-

beries the night before at Middletown, in one

dering all the Mexicans found there.

and the inhabitants were alarmed at the pros-

were generally favorable to the re-election of

thought the worst fears would be realized.

unsectarian,) and 16 miscellaneous.

the Congregational Society in Madison, Ct.

Livingston, the celebrated African explorer.

Church at Chelsea, Wednesday evening.

in Newark.

publication.

and moral life.

to enslave them."

1857, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

European News. The steamship Canadian: from Liverpool, The Rev. Dr. Abraham R. Polhemus, late arrived at Riviore du Loup on the morning ef of Hopewell, N. Y., was installed on Sunday pastor of the North Reformed Dutch Church. The Rev. Dr. E. H. Nevin was duly installthe Arabia at New York.

The steamship Europa, from Boston May 6,

the Congregational Church in Mattapoisett. for New York on the same day with the Cana-The Rev. Samuel Fiske, author of the Dunn

The British news are not important. The general tone of affairs on the Continent s highly pacific.

The Neufchatel question is certainly settled, and Count Hatzfeldt has received instructions to sign the treaty.

confiscated in the revolution

day, issued an extended amnesty to political thrown out of the window.

between the Turks and the revolted Arabs.

ratified at Teheran on the 14th of April. Details of the previously telegraphed news from China and India are published. They are entirely confirmatory of the previous accounts, and contain nothing new of importance. No further operations have yet taken place at attract fresh attention to the subject.

The position of the British forces in the Canmade no attempt against it. Hong Kong and Thursday evening, June 4. Himself and comthe Young Men's Christian Union, there are Shanghae were quiet.

mutinied.

THREE DAYS LATER.

The R. M. steamship America, arrived a Halifax. June 2. with three days later news.

of Bavaria, at present the guest of the Empe- high hand, and driving away all the Gentiles ror Napoleon, is endeavoring to effect a reconciliation between the King of Naples and the those who had already been driven away, were Denmark has just abolished the laws in virtue Western Powers. under civil penalties. Henceforward, the Bap-

Paris, announcing the settlement of the dis-grants. the house of one of the parochial ministers, who pute between Spain and Mexico, on the 10th has charge of the civil registers, but without the obligation of having them "christined."

May. After the ratification of the Treaty, M. Lafraqua will remain as the Minister of Mexico.

food have taken in various districts of Spain, been brought to Cincinnati for trial. It is chair to President Buchanan—has been aption of Corn, to the 31st of December next.

The Government of the Netherlands has sigevangelicals of the established Church are not | nified its intention to send a ship of observation only imitating the Methodists in out-door to join the Anglo-French Squadron in the Chi-by his brother-in-law named Patrick Sage, for serious riot occurred between the contractors

week together in Birmingham, Liverpool, Ips- ror will not confine his measures of clemency in there in a sick and starving condition. After wich, and Bristol, these services have been favor of the Hungarians to the amnesty grant- killing his victim, Sage took up his body and the military to suppress the difficulty. held night after night; the working classes ed to political prisoners and refugees, but will threw it out of doors. He was at once arresthave been urgently invited; and the stately also restore them their landed property confised and lodged in jail to await his trial. pews of the churches have been made free for cated after the Revolution, and administered since that period by a special commission. It ington from the West, states that he is not An immense number of other dogs were also The Tribune of June 4th says: The New is believed that the value of the landed proper-School Presbyterian General Assembly yester- ty sequestered in Hnngary amounted in 1850 of going, and made his declination to the Pres- upon them over that district of country. day passed the mildly Anti-Slavery resolves re- 14,000f.

South protested, of course. The sentiment of various powers who have signed treaties of com- and certain to accept. Meanwhile, the Secrethose resolves seems to be, that the Assembly merce with Persia, in order to agree to an ar- tary of War has ordered 2,500 troops at once has in times past made known its views as op- rangement which will apply to all the Consular to Utah, under the command of General Harposed to Slavery; and that the body holds the Agents during the stay of the Persian Embas- ney. same opinions yet, though some have supposed sador in Paris.

Dispatches have been received from the French Consul at Panama, giving full details the elopement of a Miss Doran (Catholic) with ceived by the people, made a short speech in of the situation of the country. It would ap- a Mr. McCormick (Protestant.) The bride, which he promised that in the coming elections pear from these accounts that New Granada is on the afternoon of the marriage, was duly the true voice of the people should be heard. July 8, 1857, commencing at 9 o' clock A. M.

GEO. B. UTTER, Rec. Sec. have dates from Vera Cruz of the 21st ult., and not capable of resisting the invasion prepared seized in the approved form, and locked up by He went on to Lawrence accompanied by Gen by the Americans, who are likely to establish her family, so that the marriage could not be Wilson, the next morning. themselves without difficulty at Panama and consummated; but the law opened the door of There was no positive intelligence of the fate

> Darkness has again settled over the Newburgh murder. The second person apparently New Orleans and Galveston, was burned in well identified as the victim comes forward and Galveston Bay on Sunday morning, May 31st. swears that she has not been killed, and the Eleven persons are known to have perished in perplexed and excited people reluctantly be her, and Col. Bainbridge, of the U.S. army, lieve her. So we are back again to the start and thirty-one others are missing and supposed ing point, with no prospect of even attempting to be lost. Twenty-five persons from the burnfurther investigation. The ill-fated victim is ing vessel were saved by the steamer Galveston. past all possibility of recognition, and the The mails and an immense amount of property shroud of an impenetrable mystery shuts her were lost. name, her history and the reasons of her death from all research.

A project looking to the concentration and organization of Educational effort is now under discussion in Ohio, its outlines having been submitted to the Faculties of the several Colleges and other leading devotees of Education in that State by a strong Committee of the Board evidence of Whitehead C. Hyde, designing to of Trustees of Cincinnati College. The vital Company last week had a suit decided against idea of this new movement is the organization of all the colleges, seminaries and common counter-affidavits were read. The Surrogate schools of the State into a compact and disci- purchase of wool at five cents per pound more plined Educational army, instead of some ten thousand squads of guerrillas, each fighting on its own hook, with little reference to or knowl. edge of the efforts of each other.

Hon. Joseph A. Wright, of Indiana, has been appointed Minister to Prussia, and Hon. of erysipelas and neuralgia. He was a mer-Henry C. Murphy, of Brooklyn, Charge to the chant of high standing and character, a mem-Netherlands, vice Messrs. Vroom and Belmont, ber of the arbitration committee of the Corn Netherlands mission has been placed in the with a large attendance on Tuesday. They had stepped off one track to avoid a hands of Hon. Wm. B. Maclay, of this city. train, and another came suddenly upon them. The following Consuls have been appointed: On examining their bodies a quantity of coun- Isaac R. Dillon, of Illinois, Consul at Bremen, terfeit money and burglars' tools were found, vice Hildebrand; William Thompson, of this and it was very evident that they had been city, Consul to Liverpool, vice Croskey; Ga engaged in some unlawful dealings. The same | brief Fleurot, of this city, Consul to Bordeaux, afternoon it was discovered beyond a doubt that to supply an existing vacancy.

At the Washington Election, on Monday, of which some \$3,000 in money was taken. June 1st, a serious riot occurred, ending in the The pocket-book which had contained that loss of six lives, and the serious injury of severlarge amount was found on the body of one of al others. A band of rowdies attacked one of the men, but no money Their fate is a strange the polls and carried a swivel to the Northern Liberties. The Mayor obtained an order from the President for a file of marines, by whom Hamilton, the artist, has been engaged for the swivel was taken after six persons were several months past with Col. Fremont, get- killed one of them a marine and several in-

THE TELEGRAPH.—During some of the evethat the signals went through as instantaneously building. The steamer City of Washington was to sail as though the distance was 14 instead of 1,400

SUMMARY.

A man named Thomas Shaw, residing in the house rear of No. 353 First avenue, near ages could be claimed. Twenty-second street, was arrested about 3 o'clock Monday morning, June 8, by Sergeant Marks, on suspicion of having murdered his The question of the Dutchies is considered wife Eliza. Deceased was discovered by a man now as certain to have an early and favorable working in the gas house, lying on the pavement near the front door, with her throat cut The Emperor of Austria has declared his from ear to ear, and, upon further investigaintention not only of pardoning the Hungarian tion, in the front room on the third floor was refugees, but also of restoring their property found a large pool of blood, and the window sill was also besmeared, by which it was inferr-The Emperor of Russia, too, on his birth- ed that deceased was first murdered and then last week, in Russel, by a man named Jones,

A boy, escaped from the Connecticut State There has been an engagement at Damascus Reform School at Meriden and re-arrested, set fire to the city prison in Waterbury, in order The British Treaty of Peace with Persia was to burn himself up, saying he had rather be burned to death than go back to Meriden. He alive, though badly burned. There has been serious complaints of cruel treatment of the boys at the Reform School, and this event will

Middlebury, Vt., was drowned in Lake Cham-In India two of the native regiments had crossing a small bay, their boat filled and sank. Both were swimmers, but Pritchard being incumbered with heavy clothing failed to reach the shore—the other escaped. The drowned man leaves a wife and one child.

Accounts from Salt Lake to the 15th April The Paris correspondent of the Times says it that place, Brigham Young, instead of having property with it, estimated at from \$150,000 is reported in various quarters that the King left his government, was carrying things with a to \$250,000. who presumed to dispute his authority Among Judge Stiles, the United States Marshal, the Advices from Madrid had been received in Surveyor General, and a large number of emi-

Ohio, for attempting to take fugitive slaves past. Disturbances originating in the dearness of and resisting the authority of the Sheriff-have Grand Jury of Clark County and re-arrested.

> A man named Daniel Ryan was beaten and found after a very few days. stamped to death at Westport, near Auburn,

Col. Cummings, who has arrived at Washident three weeks ago. It is now, again quite ported by the majority of the Committee, by the strong vote of 167 Year to 26 Nays. The Paris, composed of the representatives of the spoken of as the "right man" for the place,

At Augusta, Maine, very recently, they have been rehearsing the Dean and Boker case, in the young lady's chamber, and Mr. McCormick took possession of the marital property.

The steamship Louisiana, running between

Dr. C. D. Lewis, Professor in the Eclectic Medical College at Cincinnati, had his skull fractured on the Wheeling railroad, on Monday, June 1st, by imprudently thrusting it out of the car while passing Board Tree Tunnel, and will die. He was going to Cincinnati on the great opening excursion.

The Lake Erie and Michigan Telegraph them for \$1,681, the claim of Randall, Cook & Co., for transmitting a message ordering the than the original order. The Judge charged that Telegraph companies receiving pay for to Miss Julia E. Maryott, daughter of Nathan Marytransmitting messages, were bound to send them correctly or suffer the consequences.

Theodore Banks, Esq., President of the Corn Exchange, died on Sunday morning last

filed a demurrer taking the ground that under were purple, his pulse faint and flatte could not commit crime.

tion may be subjected in opposing the new law ; and a heavy sum of money—some \$250,000—is reported to have been aleady subscribed to meet such contingencies.

The National Field Trial of Agricultural Lamily circle to see a happy figselder

Quind aro, Kansas, is perhaps one of the nings a few days since the telegraph lines stronges t illustrations of the progress of the through Canada, New York, Ohio, Michigan, West that can be met. It was a forest in Jan- at \$7 372. 7 50 for Pearls, and 8 00 for Pots. and Illinois were working direct from Chicago uary, and the actual commencement of build-May 20th, en route for Quebec and Montreal. to Quebec via Buffalo, Toronto and Montreal, ing took place in February. It has now four scarce and wanted more than other kinds; stocks The advices are four days later than those by a distance by the telegraph route of 1,400 hundred inhabitants, three stores, two hotels, miles. The object was to establish the correct two commission houses, a printing office with a for extra State; 6 50 a 6 90 for superfine Western; longitude, by solar observation, of the different newspaper, a daily line of stages, and all the 6 95 a 7 50 for common to medium extra Michigan, places. Lieut. Ashe of Quebec conducted the surroundings possessed by villages in the East Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, and Ohio; 8 00 a 10 00 for extra Genesee, and 8 00 a 10 25 for extra St. Louis; via Halifax, arrived at Liverpool on the 17th observation in Chicago. The operators say that have been one or two hundred years in

Edwin A. North, of East Bloomfield, was miles. The longest stretch of the Atlantic last week mulcted in \$250 in one of the courts submarine cable will hardly exceed 1,900 miles. there, for retailing upon hearsay certain reports at 4 25 for Jersey, and 4 50 for Brandywine. not favorable to the character of Miss Sophia Pixley, of the same town. The Judge decided that a statement of personal knowledge of the slanderous fact was not necessary before dam-

A freight train from Philadelphia for this city, on the Camden and Amboy road, ran into the Rancocas creek, above Burlington, on a 20 25 for prime mess, and 26 po for clear. The Tuesday morning of last week, the draw having | Beef market rules steady with a fair demand at 14 00 been left open, it is believed on purpose. The engineer and others on the train saw their danger, and jumped off in time to save themselves.

A Jew, named Jackson, of Westfield, Mass. was robbed and murdered on Monday night of of Blanford, who has been arrested and committed to take his trial. The murderer had just been released from the State Prison.

Gen. Walker, accompanied by Col. Lockridge, arrived at Memphis, Tennessee, on his way to Washington, on Friday, June 5. He destroyed the building, but was himself rescued was warmly received, and speeches were made denunciatory of Vanderbilt and the Costa

A continuance of the old grievance took place at Dr. Cheever's church on Thursday LF Eandolph, Plainfield, NJ 2 00 A gentleman named Pritchard, residing in evening, June 4, at the annual meeting, and Varnum Hull, Milton, Wis much strong debate was indulged in. Resolu- CW Langworthy, Cedartewn, Ga 2 00 ton River was unchanged, and the Chinese had plain, near the month of Big Peter Creek, on tions sustaining the pastor were finally passed by a small majority, at the same time with one | S Vincent Ichabod Williams, Verona panion were on a fishing excursion, and, while ordering important changes in the details of Daniel Babcock, Scott church management.

One of the most destructive fires which has Enoch Barnes, Sackett's Harbor 2 00 taken place in many years in a single building, S P Crandall, Jr, Little Genesee 5 00 occurred in Brooklyn, Wednesday afternoon, June 3. The large storehouse of George W. Baxter, in Furman street, opposite Clark street, M Stillman state that a great excitement was raging at was destroyed, and an immense amount of M Stillman, Jr "

Colonel Charles Thomas, Assistant Quartermaster General, will, by direction of the Secretary of War, proceed to Fort Leavenworth to superintend the removal of the United States troops to the Government reserve, within forty miles of Utah, where there is good pasturage. The United States Deputy Marshal and The Quartermaster's Department has been others who were arrested at Mechaulesburg, assiduously engaged on the subject for a week

and in consequence a royal decree has been is thought that they would be immediately dispointed to an assistency in the Indian Departsued prolonging the time for the free importa- charged by Judge Leavitt, but indicted by the ment of the Northwest, worth about \$1,800 per annum-bread cast upon the waters and

attempting to come into his house and afford and laborers on Racine and Mississippi Railspecial protracted religious services. For a A letter from Vienna states that the Emperical relief to their mother-in-law, who was lying road. Two of the rioters were killed, and the sheriff of Winnebago was obliged to call out

Two children, and several horses and cattle were bitten by mad dogs at Lower Morton, going to Utah as Governor, has had no inten- bitten and a general onslaught has been made

The female paupers at Stapleton work-house. near Bristol, broke out in a riot during divine would have no devotion unless they could have | 1st Church in Genesee, Allegany Co., N. Y, on the Fifth-day before the fourth Sabbath in June, 1857, at service on a recent Sunday, declaring that they more food. About twenty were taken into 104 o'clock A. M. Introductory discourse by L. Ancustody, and since have been sentenced to short | drus; D. E. Maxson, alternate. terms of imprisonment.

Gov. Robert J. Walker arrived at Quinda-

The corner stone of the new Third Avenue Railroad Depot, corner of 3d avenve and 65th official notice soon. street, was laid on Thursday, June 4, with appropriate festivities. The new building is to be one of the finest of the kind on the continent, MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RA. LEDAD to Chicago, and will cost some \$220,000.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RA. LEDAD to Chicago, and will cost some \$220,000.

Mrs. Phœbe King, of Albany, was killed a few days since by falling from a third story window while endeavoring to onen a French and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through

The Central Railroad Bridge (of New Jersey) at Bloomsbury, recently burned, has just been finished rebuilding, and the trains passed over it on Monday, June 1; resuming the entire business of the road.

In Milton, Wis., April 18, by Eld. V. Hull, Mr. In Greenmanville meeting-house, May 28, by Elder . S. Griswold, Sherman E. Griswold to Amy H. BROMLEY, both of Stonington, Ct. In Milton, Wis, in the evening after the Sabbath

May 30, by Eld. W. C. Whitford, Mr. Lucius Burdick In Milton. Wis., May 31, by the same, Mr. ALBERT

WHITFORD, of Milton, Wis., to Miss CHLOR E. CURTIS, of East Troy, Walworth Co., Wis.

In the town of Hounsfield, Pa., May 21, in the 29th year of his age, Pieren H. Frink. Brother Frink make a profession of religion and joined the church recalled at their own request. It is understood Exchange, and a director of the Market bank in his childhood, and lived respected by all, and died that the Secretaryship of Legation for the and National Fire company. He was buried lamented by all; leaving a wife and one little son to mourn their loss. In the fore part of his sickness, brother Frink did not feel that strong faith he wished; Four negroes in Chicago were prosecuted be wanted all to pray for him that his way might be last week for stealing a lot of poultry. They which he could not be aroused; his hands and face the decision of the Supreme Court in the Dred in this state many hours, to the surprise of all, he Scott case, they are merely chattels or mere aroused up, and with a clear head, a strong voice, and chandise, and not persons, and consequently full soul, praised God aloud. He was more than victorious, he called on all to sing and praise, and pray, ould not commit crime.

The liquor dealers of this city have entered or doubt troubled him, the light of the glory of Cod wharf above Battery place, at 6 o'clock P. M., and shone around him and gilded the shades of death thus Stonington at 8.30 P. M., or on the arrival of the mail into an arrangement, it is stated, to club any fearless he passed away to be with Christ. His distrain which leaves Boston at 5.30 P. M. ease was brain fever. Enough Barnes. The C. VANDERBILT from New York Monday, In Almond, June 3, in the 77th year of his age,

Silas Stillman. Brother Stillman emigrated from Petersburgh, N. Y., to this country nearly fifty years since, while as yet it was an almost unbroken forest. several months past with Col. Fremont, get ting up the drawings to illustrate the new work of the explorer, which will soon be issued.

The clearly lied make a several incomplete the source of the matter years of his life of the explorer, which will soon be issued. Blackwood speaks of Hamilton's illustrations of Dr. Kane's work, as being among the best ever attempted on either Continent.

The location of the Institution, in the village of the United the new work in comfort, in so far as that can be several information and for solviery and for solviery and for solviery and for solviery and pure more than the auspices of the United the source of those by other routes, and drawn from such a soveral information as of the Institution, in the village of the United the several information and the village of the United the source of those by other routes, and drawn from such a soveral information as of the Institution, in the village of the United the several information and the village of the United the source of the United the several information and the village of the United the new work in comfort, in so far as that can be several information and the village of the United the new work in comfort, in so far as that can be several information and the village of the United the new work in comfort, in so far as that can be several information and the village of the United the new work in the Hilled Tone of the Institution, in the village of the United the new ord in the Miles of the United the new work in the Hilled Tone of the Institution, in the village of the United the new ord in the States Agricultural Society, will take place at the common that the source of the Institution, in the village of the United the new ord in the Institution, in the Village of the United the new ord in the Institution, in the Village of the United the new ord in the Institution, in the Village of the United the new ord in the Institution in the Village of the United the new ord in the Institution in the Village of the United the new ord

New York Markets-June 8, 1857. Ashes-The market is a shave better; sales 75 bbls.

Flour and Meal-Superfine and extra State are light and receipts limited; sales \$,100 bbls. at 6 50 a 6 90 for inferior to choice superfine State; 6 95 a 7 10 the market closing firm but quiet Canadian Flour is in moderate demand, and the market is firm; sales 450 bbls. at 6 70 a 6 90 for superfine, and 7 15 a 8 75 for extra. Rye Flour is quiet, with small sales, at 4 50 a 3 25. Corn Meal is also quiet, and prices are nominal

Grain—The Wheat market is quiet, and the supply is quite limited, s les 1,000 bush. Sonthern at 1 85 for white, and 1 65 for red. Rye is scarce and firmly held at 1 20 a 1 25. Barley is quiet, and prices are nominal at 1 45 a 1 70. The market for corn is unsettled. Oats are in moderate request at 62 a 67c. for State and

Provisions-The market for Pork continues depressa 15 00 for country mess; 16 50 a 17 00 for re-packed M. Leave Easton at 6 and 10 A. M., and 3 15 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains Western, and 17 50 a 18 00 for extra mess. Prime mess Beef is neglected, and the nominal figures are 28 00 a 31 00, as in quality. Lard is steady with fair demand. Butter is plenty and dull at 17 a 22c. for demand. Butter is plenty and dull at 17 a 22c. for Ohio and State, with choice river dairies at 23 a 26c. Cheese is inactive and the market depressed.

LETTERS. Elias I Maxson, F M White, W N Aylesworth, Joseph

W Bliven, S S Griswold, Albert Babcock, A W Coon, Wm F Randolph, M A Frisbie, L G Morgan, C M Lewis, Enoch Barnes, D B Maxson, N V Hull, C W 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 give us early notice of the omission.

FOR THE SABBATH RECORDER: Lydia Barber, Mystic Bridge, Ct \$4 00 tovol. 14 No. 59 Jesse Burdick Robert S Meekins, New York

Edon P Burdick Aaron Coon, Alfred Center Walter Slingerland, Almond FOR THE SABBATH-SCHOOL VISITOR Nathan V Hull, Alfred Center WILLIAM M. ROGERS, Treasurer.

Rogers' Hotel and Dining Saloons, KEPT ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN. No. 4 Fulton-st., New York, Near Fulton Ferry. Rooms to let by the day or week. HENRY ZOLLVER } Late of Fulton Hotel.

Savery's Temperance Hotel TELEGRAPH DINING SALOON. No. 14 Beekman Street, N. Y.

KEPT ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN. MEALS AT ALL HOURS OF THE DAY. LODGING ROOMS, From \$2 to \$3 per Week, or 50 Cts. per Night.

JOHN S. SEVERY, Proprietor. The Central Association.

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. Intro ductory discourse from Bro. Joshua Clarke; J. Summerbell, 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 Baptist Western Association will be held with the E. A. GREEN, Rec. Sec.

Board Meetings.

THE next Quarterly Meeting of the Executive Board of the Seventh day Baptist Missionary Society will be held at Plainfield, N. J., on Fourth-day,

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 D. D. PICKETT, A. M., Prof. of Modern Languages

Great American Route.

all places West and South-west, via New York and Eric, New York Central, and America: Lake Shore window while endeavoring to open a French sash. The sash flew suddenly open, she lost her balance, and fell in the manner indicated.

| Sand pleasantest foute to the Clear view of Lickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner of Dey-st., New York.

| JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

> Evergreen Cemetery THE first sale of lots in this new Cometery, situated near Albion Center, Dane Co., Wisconsin, wil 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 country. 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 Bailread.

ROM May 25, 1857, the trains will leave Chambers at Station as follows: Express trains, 6 A. M. and 5.15 P. M. Albany Passenger trains, 9 A. M., 12 M, and 3:30 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M. and 1 and 7 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M. and 1 and 7 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M. and 1 and 7 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M. and 1 and 7 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M. and 1 and 7 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M. and 1 and 7 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M. and 1 and 7 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M. and 1 and 7 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M. and 1 and 7 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M. and 1 and 7 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M. and 1 and 7 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M. and 1 and 7 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M. and 7 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M. and 7 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M. and 7 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M. and 7 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M. and 7 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M. and 7 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M. and 7 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M. and 7 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M. and 7 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M. and 7 P. M.; for Peekskill, 8 P. M. and 8 P. M. and 9 P. M. and sie, Peekskill, and Sing Sing trains stop at all way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher, and 31st sts. Trains for New York leave Troy tlemen and Ladies can here complete an entire course at 435, 8, and 10.40 A. M., and 430 P. M.; and Albany at 4.45, 8.15, and 10.40 A. M. and 4.40 P. M. A. F. SMITH, Sup't.

The Regular Mail Line, VIA STONINGTON, FOR BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE—Inland Route—the shortest and most all the facilities desirable

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 Bos-

Wednesday, and Friday. From Stonington Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

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

Alfred Highland Water-Cure.

THIS establishment, for the cure of Chronic Dis-Leases, is conducted by H. P. Burnicz, 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-Oures." 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 sis of bone.

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

Central Bailroad of New Jersey, ONNECTING at New Hampton with the Dela-

ware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, to Scranton, Great Bend, the North and West, and at Easton with the Lebigh 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 5 15 P. M. For New York-Leave Somerville at 6 15

JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

New York and Brie Railroad.

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

Buffalo Express at 6 A. M. for Buffalo.

Mail at 11 A. M. for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and all

intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger at 3.30 P. M. via Piermont for

Sufferns and intermediate stations. Way Passenger at 4 P. M. for Newburg and Middletown and intermediate stations. Emigrant at 5 P. M. to: Dunkirk and Buffalo and

intermediate 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 Railroad, 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.

500 Agents Wanted

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Teachers, Students, and young men of good address, can make large wages by the sale of these works. A small capital—say from \$10 to \$50, is sufficient to start with—or, to such as give good reference, we will furnish books on commission. Having had large experience in selling books through agents, we feel prepared to give them such instruction as will

be very likely to insure success.

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Have we a "Book Agent" among us? THOSE INCOMPARABLE WORKS STILL IN THE MARKET! Sales Exclusively by Subscription.

BELCHER'S HISTORY OF ALL RELIGIONS IN THE UNITED STATES; royal octavo, 1024 pp., 200 engravings.
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tions in colors. THE FAMILY BIBLE, containing the Old and New Testaments, the Apocrypha, Concordance, and Psalms in verse, gotten up in the old fashioned family 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 iew. We know not it 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, No. 15 Sansom-st., Philadelphia, Pa.

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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 ent. will be added where payment is deferred till the

Board by the term, of 14 weeks \$24 50 Room Rent Washing Fuel, Spring and Fall Terms Providing wood for boarders, and care of Gentlemen's Rooms Fuel, Winter Term Fuel, Winter Term Tuition and Incidentals, \$5 50 to Agricultural Chemistry, Tuition Music on Piano Cultivation of the Voice Oil Painting

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This Seminary is confidently recommended to the public as a first class Institution. It is provided with ten departments of Instruction, having an able and experienced Instructor at the head of each thus givening such a division of labor as can alone secure the highest ability in conducting each department. General 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 Schools annually, and the Department of Elementary and Agricultural Chemistry affords the young farmer d schools. The Department in Instrumental Music is furnished with first class pianos and imple 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, Profes 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 Being industrious, economical, and having a good judgment, he soon collected of earthly substance a comfortable portion, so that the latter years of his life to Providence and Boston, in the Express Mail Train.

Alfred, we miles from the Alfred Depot, on the New and bedding chairs, table, and pail (Any additional)

Explanatory Notes, he two volumes bound ning the Revised Ver-

tter, from the Monthly HEBREWS. Large able Biblical matter, pub per annum 1 00 mbers, &c., free

In Press.

New York Cenlowing, under the esking, which we legree of common ition: of young men in re anxious to becakers. But few iists or mathemaand daily recita-

of the wealth-

(C) (O) Mr. Da. Abortobecile.

From the German of Gottle. HASTE NOT! REST NOT!

Without hasta! without rest! Bind the motto to the breest Bear it with thee as a spell; Storm or sunshine guard it well! Heed nor flowers that round thee bloom, Bear it onward to the tomb!

Haste not! let no thoughtless deed Mar for aye the spirit's speed; Ponder well and know the right Opward then with all thy might !! Hasie not! years can no'er atone. For one reckless action done,

Rest note life is sweeping by; Go and dare before you die : Something mighty and sublime Leave behind to conquer time! Glerion 'tis to live for aye When these forms have pass'd away. Haste not ! rest not ! calmly wait: Meekly, bear the storms of fate! Duty be thy polar guide...
Do the right whate'er betide! Haste not! rest not! conflicts past, God shall crown thy work at last.

The Aurora Boresis in Sweden

Bayard Taylor gives the following exceeding; ly graphic account of the appearance of this phenomenon in Sweden :-

"It was dark when we reached Ersnas. whence we had twelve miles to Old Luleaa with tired horses, heavy roads, and a lazy driver. I lay down again, dozed as usual and tried to forget my torments. So passed three hours: the night had long set in, with a clear sky, 13 deg. below zero, and a sharp wind blowing. All at once an exclamation from Braisted aroused me. I opened my eyes, as I lay in his lap, looked upward, and saw a narrow belt or scarf of silver-fire stretching directly across the zenith, with its loose, frayed ends slowly swaying to and fro down the slopes of you, though I know not as I can ever pay profuse, and Prodigality scorns her as penurithe sky: Presently it began to waver, bending you." back and forth, sometimes slowly, sometimes with a quick, springing motion, as if testing its elasticity. Now it took the shape of a bow. now undulated into Hogarth's line of beauty. brightening and fading in its sinuous motion, and finally formed a shepherd's crook, the end of which suddenly began to separate and fall off, as if driven by a strong wind, until the whole belt shot away in long drifting lines of fiery snow. It then gathered again into a dozen dancing fragments, which alternately advanced and retreated, shot hither and thither, | earned their money so easily as the doctor, or against and across each other, blazed out in could get rich so easily. The doctor reminded yellow and rosy gleams or paled again, playing him of the many losses incurred, as they must a thousand fastastic pranks, as if guided by visit the poor as well as the rich. "Well," some wild whim.

"We lay silent, with upturned fac ing this wonderful spectacle. Suddenly, the poor." scattered lights ran together, as by a common impulse, joined their bright ends, twisted them through each other, and fell in a broad, luminous curtain straight downward through the air until its fringed hem swang apparently but a few yards over our heads. This phenomenon was so unexpected and startling that for a moment: I thought our faces would be touched by the skirts of the glorious auroral drapery. It did not follow the spheric curve of the firmament, but hung plump from the zenith, falling, apparently, millions of leagues through the air, its folds gathered together among the earth and shedding a pale, unearthly radiance a gang insulting and disturbing his household asking a friend to dinner. over the wastes of snow. A moment after- at midnight, on the 20th ult. The Rockford wards it was again drawn up, parted, waved Republican gives the following account of this its flambeaux and shot its lances hither and thither, advancing and retreating as before. Any thing, so strange, so wonderful, so glorionsly beautiful I scarcely hope to see again."

Sagacity of the Rat.

is so great, that we almost wonder at the small two of them, killing one man instantly. The high fields of immensity; the other teaches me amount of its cerebral development. Indeed particulars as near as we have been able to that every grain of sand may harbor the tribes he is co cuming, and works occasionally with gather them up to the time of going to press, and families of a busy population. The one such human ingenuity, that accounts which are are as follows: perfectly correct, are semetimes received as It appears that for some time past, a good tread upon; the other redeems it from all inmere fables: Incredible as the story may ap- deal of coldness, and in many instances actual significance, for it tells me that on the leaves pear of their removing hear eggs by one fellow bad feeling, had been growing up among some of every forest, in the flowers of every garden, lying on his back and grasping tightly his ovoid of the Governor's neighbors, as against himself and in the waters of every rivulet, there are ment that black men have no rights which burden with his forepaws, whilst his comrades and family, springing, it is said, more or less worlds teeming with life, and numberless as are white men are bound to respect, was not utterdrag him away by the tail, we have no reason out of jealousy of his pecuniary circumstances, the glories of the firmament. The one suggests ed by Chief Justice Taney in his opinion on to debelieve it, knowing as we do that they and a belief that he was somewhat aristocratic that far and beyond all that the telescope has the Dred Scott case. We now have before us will carry eggs from the bottom to the top of a in his tastes and associations. The return of yet revealed, there may be fields of creation the official report of that opinion, published by house, lifting them from stair, to stair, the first his son with his, wife on Thursday night from which sweep immeasurably along, and carry D. Appleton & Co., on the authority of Benrat pushing them up on its hind and the second the East, whither he had been to get married, the impress of the Almighty's hand to the re-

Florence oil, dipping in their long tails, and to manifest their ill-feeling. They accordingly ness disclosed by the microscope, there may be repeating the mance vie until they have conprepared themselves with cow-bells, guns, tinsumed every drop. We have found lumps of
pans, and repaired to the residence of the Govaside the mysterious curtain that shrouds it
sugar in deep drawers at a distance of 30 feet ernor at a late hour in the night, and commencfrom our senses, we should see there a theater from the place where the petty-larceny, was ed making all manners of noises, clamors and of as many wonders as astronomy has unfold committed; and a friend saw a rat mount a outcries, assailing the house with stones, and ed; a universe within the compass of a point table on which a drum of figs was placed, and firing towards it with their guns. After en- where the wonder working God could raise anstraightway tip it over, scattering its contents during the assault for sometime in silence, Gov. other mechanism of worlds and animate them on the floor beneath, where a score of his ex- Bebb made his appearance at the front of his all with his power.

of suitable food. He attacks the portion of the elephant's tusks that abounds with animal clamor. After a little time he again came foroil, in preference to that which contains phos- ward and remarked that patience had ceased lected by the turner, as best fitted for billiard-leave the premises, he would be compelled to rain had driven into the common room a large balls said other particles where the qualities of use violence. This threat only seemed to exelasticity and transparency are required. Thus apperate the assailants, who replied that they noise. To quiet them, Reuchlin called for a the too the print of this little animal serve as a distinguishing mark of excellence in a precious mark of excellence of the table before which he saturd way of protecting crops the table before which he saturd mark of excellence in a precious mark of excellence of the table before which he saturd mark of excellence in a precious mark of excellence of the table before which he saturd mark of excellence in a precious mark of excellence of the table before which he saturd mark of excellence of the table before which he is table to the table before which he is table before which he the tooth print of this little animal serve as a had come there to fight, and were only waiting piece of chalk, and drew with it a circle on and had multiplied abundantly, but they were rush upon the Governor, who raised his gun gathered round him, with their mouths agape, air, the effect will be to dry the air still more. hunter; and eaten clean from of the Emerald man, hitting him in the head and killing him conjuration. The result was, that he finished weather is more or less charged with moisture, Islean He does not scruple to assault domestic instantly, whereupon his assailants suddenly the chapter he was reading without being dispolity though the rat which attempted to decamped. capture the chickens of a game fowl, was killed We gather the above facts from a neighbor Gardens rendered it necessary to surround the poel with wire rat fencing, which half way if true: compelled to return discomilled.

manifests symptoms of decline, and that of late years, and especially since the establishment of the Empire. "there has been a stronge dejection among the educated classes, and all those who think or profess to think on political subjects." Commercial prosperity and increased revenues have failed to restore the national cheerfulness which prevailed during the sixty years struggle for liberty; the hope of which is now well nigh extinct. According to the last census returns, five years ending 1856, was only 356,000 souls, while the census of 1846, gave an increase of but inevitably to political despotism, i. e., to 1,170,000, a discouraging sign certainly, when it is considered that the Frenchman is not an emigrant not more than 10,000 Frenchman, is estimated, emigrating yearly. But for more than half a century, the French have not been prolific people.

A Considerate Doctor.

A girl who had just recovered from a fit of sickness, gathered up her scanty earnings, and went to the doctor's office to settle her bill. Just at the door the lawyer of the place passed into the office before her on a similar er-

"Well, doctor," said he, "I believe I am ndebted to you, and I should like to know "Yes," said the doctor, "I attended upon

you about a week, and what should you charge me for a week's services. Or what do you realize, on an average, for a week's services?" "Oh." said the lawyer, "perhaps seventy-

five dollars." "Very well, then, as my time and profession are as valuable as yours, your bill is seventy-five dollars."

The poor girl's heart sunk within her for should her bill be anything like that how could she ever pay? The lawyer paid his bill and went out, when the doctor turned to the the other and less reputable two are Avarice young woman, and kindly inquired her errand. and Prodigality. She alone keeps the safe and

"I attended you about a week," said he. "Yes sir."

"What do you get per week?" "Seventy-five cents," said she.

"Is that all?" "Yes sir."

"Then your bill is seventy-five cents." The poor girl paid him thankfully, and went back with a light heart.

An old and rich man of my acquaintance more, and then you can afford to lose by the disregard. Is it not Cicero who somewhere pulled the mill to pieces.

advice." Not a word more was said, but the amount was immediately paid.

Fatal Affray.

deplorable tragedy :-

"Our community was startled yesterday

pettant brethren sat watching for the windfall, house, and remonstrated with the mob, request-His instinct is no less shown in the selection ing them to desist. This request was received

The Evils of "Free Society."

The tirades against "free society" having come to an ignominous end in Virginia and South Carolina, it is with some surprise that we notice their attempted revival by some profound genius in St. Louis just on the heel of the Emancipation movement:

"Free society makes every member of it part of a machine, and deseroys individual self tory camp of read coat quarters. the increase of population in France during the control and self-respect. Strange as it may seem, what is called free society tends slowly the absorption of the individual in the State. tain a sense of individual power and self-mas- holding up the right hand :tery, which is not possessed by the man who finds himself but a cog in the wheel of society, carried on by the general movement of the machine, and unable to determine anything for himself.: Marvels are effected by the combination of labor and capital in free society, but in the operation individual independence is destroyed. Now here is the first condition of individual morality: The impossibility of founding any thing permanent in free society is adverse to morals, for it makes all rich people live only for the present."

> This precious piece of stupidity appears in journal, edited by a renegade Connecticut Yankee. Not finding a convenient opening for the manufacture of wooden nutmegs in the place of his nativity, he has undertaken to manufacture bogus sentiments and opinions for the small minority of irrational persons in Missouri. It would be idle to argue against them. Their mere statement is their best refutation -Chicago Free Press.

Economy.

Economy is one of three sisters, of whom "I came," she said, "to know what I owe straight path, while Avarice sneers at her as ous. To the poor she is indispensable; to those of moderate means she is found the representative of wisdom; and although some moralist has said that at the hearth of the opulent, economy takes the form of a vice, she any thing, is your only true king.

It is he alone who makes the golden discovremarks that economy is a princely income Not many weeks after, the old man was Seneca, too, insists that this same economy obliged to employ the doctor for some time. makes a poor man rich; but this sage was At the last visit his bill was presented, and liable to stretch his maxims till they cracked, Athenseum.

The Microscope and Telescope.

The relative powers of these two instruments are thus described and contrasted by the late Dr. Chalmers, in one of his scientific lectures: afternoon by the announcement that Ex-Gov. "The one reveals to me a system in every star; Bebb, now a resident of Seward in this county, the other, a world in every atom. By the one but formerly of Ohio, of which State he was I am led to believe that this great globe itself Governor, had been molested at his residence with all the mighty burden of its oceans and The sagacity of the rat in the pursuit of food by a mob of men, and had fired upon and shot continents, is but a single grain of sand on the tells me of the insignificance of the world I was fixed upon by the rowdy portion of young motest shores of the universe. The other in- Court at Washington. They will extract the cotton from a flask of men of the neighborhood as a proper occasion timates that within and beneath all that minute-

tained in an inn when it was raining very heav- ship of an African or one of African descent, tressed even by a whisper of disturbance.

turned back by the news of his overthrow. He migrated to South Carolina nearly a hundred years ago. He was in thirteen considerable conflicts, during the war of Independence, and in skirmishes and encounters with Indians, with tories and with British, times beyond memory. He was with Gates at Camden, with Morgan at Cowpens, with Green at Hillsboro' and Eutaw. and with Marion in many a bold rush into a

Mormon Despotism.

The oath taken by the secret society called Slaveholders, residing on their plantations, re- the "Danite band," is as follows, they declared,

> "In the name of Jesus Christ, the Son of conceal, and never to reveal the secret purposes of this society. Should I ever do the same, I hold my life as the forfeiture."—[Cong. Doc. 189, p. 1, 2.

"John Cleminson, (Mormon,) witness, proposeth and saith—Sometime in June, I attend- and by which he lost a good right hand." ed two or three Danite meetings, and it was taught there as a part of the duty of the band, that they should support the presidency (Smith's and Rigdon) in all their designs, right or wrong; the St. Louis Leader, an ultra pro-slavery that whatever they said, was to be obeyed, and, said or desired, should be expelled from the further taught, as a part of their obligation, that if any one betrayed the secret designs of the society, they should be killed and laid aside and nothing said about it."-[Ib. p. 15.

The FirstSaw-Mill.

The old practice in making boards was to plit up logs with wedges, and inconvenient as the practice was, it was no easy matter to permade the world that the thing could be done in any better way. Saw-mills were first used in Europe in the fifteenth century; but so lately as 1555, an English ambassador, having seen saw-mill in France, thought it a novelty which deserved a particular description. It is amusing to see bow the aversion to labor-saving machinery has always agitated England. The first saw-mill was established by a Dutchman is perhaps as great a virtue there as she is in 1663; but the public outcry against the newelsewhere. Her very name signifies the law or fangled machine was so violent, that the prorule of a house, and her presence is as much prietor was forced to decamp with more experequired in the palace as in the cottage. The dition than ever did Dutchman before. The prince who despises her and outrups his means evil was thus kept out of England for several is at once a slave and knave. The honest man years, or rather generations; but in 1768, an was once remarking to the doctor, that none who lives within his income, and owes no man unlucky timber merchant, hoping that, after so long a time, the public would be less watchful of its interests, made a rash attempt to ery that economy is the mother of liberality— construct another mill. The guardians of the a relationship which Madame Goeffrin was public welfare, however, were on the alert, and said my old friend, "you must charge the rich wont pleasantly to acknowledge and totally a conscientious mob at once collected and

Destruction of Nervous Power.

The symptoms betokening the approaching strongly protested against as enormously high. and we are not disposed to hold with him that destruction of nervous power require to be "But," said the doctor "you know what Diogenes was wise when he put himself in an early noticed, in order that the victim of an you told me, and I have only followed your incapacity of losing any thing. To us it has overwrought brain may be snatched from a of Waterloo, N. Y., in which a fact of great always appeared that the tub of a cynic was most miserable end. Among the first of these importance is related in reference to the preserthe worst ruled house of its day. Economy symptoms are vivid dreams, reproducing at vation of apples. He purchased five barrels of is an excellent virtue, no doubt; but, like all night the labors of the past day, so that sleep choice apples taken from one pile, last Autumn, other virtues, it must be applied with prudence, affords no repose. The transition from the and put them into his cellar. On the 1st of or it will turn into a folly or a vice. In olden activities of a dreaming brain to a wakeful one April last, when he came to examine them, those time there were sumptuary laws which, while is rapid; then follow restlessness and exhaus- in four of the barrels were mostly all damaged. Ex-Gov. William Bebb of Ohio, (now resid- they attached a penalty to extravagance, set tion, inducing a state wholly imcompatable while those placed in the other barrel were stars, and its embroidery of flame sweeping the ing in Illinois) shot two men who were part of a fine on a man who let a year go by without with the exertions required for the daily and sound—"fresh and good." What was the pressing necessities of life. The mind, torn by cause of the preservation of the apples in this conflicting feelings, becomes irritable, unstable barrel? Our correspodent says it was a Syraand melancholy. The tempered delights of a home cannot move—affection has no power to and he believes this was the cause of their cannot warm the heart wasting and withering other reason. Neither can we. in decay, or the mind incapable alike of enjoyment or of labor. At this stage morbid fancies and dislikes cloud their feelings, or hallucinations disturb the brain; and then it is in- Wesley, in a sermon preached at Doncaster. deed a happy consummation to mental decay England, in the summer of 1790, related the and reposeless anguish, when the reduced and following circumstance: A poor woman of the wasted frame, too feeble to withstand the ordi- Roman Catholic Church, having had the misnary vicissitudes of the elements, succumbs to fortune to break her China crucifix, immediatethe inroads of some acute disease.

It Is There!

It has often been asserted, that the sentijamin C. Howard, Reporter of the Supreme

On page 409 we read as follows:

"They, i. e., the African race, had for more than a century been regarded as beings of an inferior order, and altogether unfit to associate fact, that the fiercest poisons have no effect on with the white race, either in social or political this wonderful little animal. They are of great Bookseld. Andrew Babcock relations; and so far inferior, that they had value in woods and plantations, and should not Cores. God S. Crandall. no rights which the white man was bound to be grudged an apple now and then, as they Clarence. Rowse Bebeeck. respect; and that the negro might justly and wage unceasing war against adders and all the lawfully be reduced to slavery for his benefit."

Stirring the Soil in Dry Weather.

surface to the atmosphere, as a pitcher of ice water for instance, when the moisture of the

purest acids or alkalies, while it leaves no taint Va., and was a lad ten years old when Wash- org. Mix up half a pail full of lime and water pray in; for husband and wife to toil together, The Decline of the London or fermentation like the former, nor injurious ington was in his cradle. He was thirty-two ready to put on the wall; then take one gill and make life a blessing. The subject of am-

A SINGULAR FASCINATION.—The Boston In- Publications of the American Sabbath Truck Society vestigator publishes the following almost incredible story, from an English paper:

"One of the most singular instances in connection with material things, exists in the case of a young man, who not long ago visited a large iron manufactory. He stood opposite a large hammer and watched with great interest its perfectly regular strokes. At first it was beating immense lumps of crimson metal into thick black sheets; but the supply becoming exhausted it only descended upon the polished anvil. Still the young man gazed intently on its motion; then he followed its strokes with a corresponding motion of the hand; then his left arm moved to the same turn; and finally he placed his fist upon the anvil, and in a sec God, I do solemnly obligate myself, ever to ond it was smashed to a jelly. The only exond it was smashed to a jelly. The only explanation he could afford was, that he felt an No. 9—The Fourth Commandment: False Exposition impulse to do it, that he knew he should be disabled, that he saw all the consequences in a misty kind of manner, but that he still felt the power within, above sense and reason—a morduced, sworn, and examined for the State, de- bid impulse, in fact, to which he succummbed,

CAUTION TO WINE AND BRANDY DRINKERS .-Dr. Hiram Cox. chemical inspector of alcoholic liquors in Cincinnati, Ohio, states in an address to his fellow citizens, that during two years he whoever opposed the presidency in what they has made two hundred and forty-nine inspections of various kinds of liquors, and has found county, or have their lives taken. Dr. Avard more than nine-tenths of them poisonous concoctions. Of brandy he does not believe there is one gallon of pure in a hundred gallons, the imitations having corn whiskey for a basis, and various poisonous acids for the condiments. Of wines not a gallon in a thousand, purporting to be sherry, port, sweet, Malaga, &c., is pure, but they are made of water, sulphuric acid, alum, Guinea pepper, horse-radish, &c., and many of them without a single drop of al coholic spirit. Dr. Cox warrants there are not ten gallons of genuine port wine in Cincinnati. In his inspections of whiskey, he has found only from 17 to 20 per cent. of alcoholic spirit, when it should have been 45 to 50, and some of it contains sulphuric acid enough in a quart to eat a hole through a man's stomach.

> TREATMENT OF HENS .- An uncredited paragraph in an exchange says: "Two flocks of hens were compared. One laid eggs almost all the time. The other laid scarcely any. On examining their treatment the following differences were found to exist; the former had a

in. The former had a fine place in an open cellar for scratching among ashes, lime and earth; the latter scratched in the manure heap. think, why one flock laid eggs generously, and the Recorder shall rank among the best. the other did not."

SALT BARRELS FOR PRESERVING APPLES .-We have received a letter from C. W. Cooke cuse salt barrel, and had contained coarse salt,

Scientific American.

TRUST IN THE GREAT GOD.—The Rev. John ly went to her priest to inform him. mourning greatly on account of the sad occurrence, and manner peculiar to himself, exclaimed, "What hymns. a mercy she had the great God to trust in! A respectable Roman Catholic, who occasionally visited the chapel, was present, and was powerfully affected; "The great God to trust in" touched his heart; he was deeply convinced of his need of salvation and joined the Methodist Society.

THE HEDGEHOG.—It is a well ascertained Afred Center. N. V. Hull, awfully be reduced to slavery for his benefit." poisonous members of the reptile genius—the Genesec. W. P. Langworthy, As a matter of history, this is false. But bites of which, even when inflicted in the unhief Justice Taney uses it as a fact. not to protected parts of the holds. Drawing's Magic Circle.

As a matter of history, this is false. But bites of which, even when immicted in the unimportant of history, this is false. But bites of which, even when immicted in the unimportant of history, this is false. But bites of which, even when immicted in the unimportant of history, this is false. But bites of which, even when immicted in the unimportant of history, this is false. But bites of which, even when immicted in the unimportant of history, this is false. But bites of which, even when immicted in the unimportant of history, this is false. But bites of which, even when immicted in the unimportant of history, this is false. But bites of which, even when immicted in the unimportant of history, this is false. But bites of which, even when immicted in the unimportant of history, this is false. But bites of which, even when immicted in the unimportant of history, this is false. But be unimportant of history, this is false. But be unimportant of history, this is false. But be unimported in the unimportant of history, this is false. But be unimported in the unimportant of history, this is false. But be unimported in the unimportant of history, this is false. But be unimported in the unimportant of history, this is false. But be unimported in the unimportant of history, this is false. But be unimported in the unimportant of history, this is false. But be unimported in the unimportant of history, the unimportant of neither of which have ever had the slightest Preston. J. C. Maxson.

destructive tendency. Whence this remarka
schenge. Schent's Harbor. Ellas Frin

wallsville J. L. R. Babcock

Berlin, Datus E. Lewis

Berlin, Datus E. Lewis

Berlin, Datus E. Lewis

Berlin, Datus E. Lewis

any thing weaker than himself. Frogs, Gold shot took effect upon one of the party, crip stuck a knife upright; then placing a book—a neglected, is dry to a great depth. Some far as close as possible, and not cause pain. Then smith says, had been introduced into Ireland pling him in the leg: At this some of them Hebrew one—within the mysterious circle, he mers from false reasoning infer that if a new take the tincture of the Arbor Vite, placed some considerable time before the brown rat dispersed, while the others rallied and made a began to read, and the spectators who had surface is continually exposed to the sun and upon a little cotton, and apply to the corn, and after a few applications the corn will not only pursued in their marshes by this indefatigable and discharged the other barrel at the foremost patiently waited for the consequence of this But the atmosphere in the hottest and driest disappear entirely, but will not be likely to

Recognizing Providence A short time \$2.00 per year, payable in advance. Subscriptions by the mother with besk and spur in the course of Gov. Bebb's and give them as related; with of twelve minutes. The hen seized it by the out vouching for their entire correctness. The of the Cassville, (Ga.) Standard, says there on the outside of the pitcher. By frequent bile, Ala., which destroyed some 12,000 bales of the year, will be independent of the Cassville of the District of the Cassville of the pitcher. By frequent bile, Ala., which destroyed some 12,000 bales of the cassville of the District of the Cassville of the pitcher. By frequent bile, Ala., which destroyed some 12,000 bales of the year, will be independent of the Cassville of the District of the Cassville of the District of the paper so as to indicate the time to which they are all the close of the year, will be indicate the size of the year, will be indicate the size of the paper so as to indicate the size of the paper so as to indicate the size of the paper so as to indicate the size of the paper so as to indicate the size of the paper so as to indicate the size of the paper so as to indicate the size of the year, will be interested in the paper so as to indicate the size of the year, will be interested in the paper so as to indicate the size of the paper s plainly showed that the fowl in a conflict would excitement in this community."

| Show Brand. We find the annexed parameters of our exchanges. This conformal termination of the paper so as to indicate the time to which they make the interest of the paper so as to indicate the time to which they make the interest of the paper so as to indicate the time to which they make the paper so as to indicate the time to which they make the paper so as to indicate the time to which they make the paper so as to indicate the time to which they make the paper so as to indicate the time to which they make the paper so as to indicate the time to which they make the paper so as to indicate the time to which they make they make the paper so as to indicate the time to which they make the paper so as to indicate the time to which they make they make the paper so as to indicate the time to which they make they make the paper so as to indicate the time to which they make they make they make the paper so as to indicate the time to which they make they make the paper so as to indicate the intermination of the paper so as to indicate the intermination of the paper so as to indicate the intermination of the paper so as to indicate the intermination of the paper so as to indicate the intermination of the paper so as to indicate the intermination of the paper so as to indicate graph in one of our exchanges. It is curious, he lives by the appellative "Grandsir Hames." above. The oftener he soil is stirred the more tion with his wife, he set apart \$5,000, a do-Grandsir' is contracted for grand sire. A grand new surface will be presented for action in the nation to benevolent objects, as a thank-offering for Providential preservation.

A HAPPY FIRESIDE.—Home is the residence not merely of the body, but of the heart; it is a place for the affections to unfold and develop the sile of the affection to unfold and develop the sile of the affection to unfold and develop the sile of the affection to unfold and develop the sile of the affection to unfold and develop the sile of the affection to unfold and develop the sile of the affection to unfold and develop the sile of the affection to unfold and develop the sile of the affection to unfold and develop the sile of the affection to unfold and develop the sile of the affection to unfold and develop the affection to unfold and develop the sile of the affection to unfold and develop the sile of Times has an article to show that France, nearly to put on the wall; then take one gut and make me a desaing, then take one gut and make me a desaing, then take one gut and make me a desaing, then take one gut and make me a desaing, then take one gut and make me a desaing to put on the wall; then take one gut and make me a desaing to put on the wall; then take one gut and make me a desaing to put on the wall; then take one gut and make me a desaing to put on the wall; then take one gut and make me a desaing to put on the wall; then take one gut and make me a desaing to put on the wall; then take one gut and make me a desaing to put on the wall; then take one gut and make me a desaing to put on the wall; then take one gut and make me a desaing to put on the wall; then take one gut and make me a desaing to put on the wall; then take one gut and make me a desaing to put on the wall; then take one gut and make me a desaing to put on the wall; then take one gut and make me a desaing to put on the wall; then take one gut and make me a desaing to put on the wall; then take one gut and make me a desaing to put on the wall; then take one gut and make me a desaing to put on the wall; then take one gut on the wall; then take one gu

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