TERMS-TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE

NEW YORK, FIFTH-DAY, OCTOBER 15, 1857.

WHOLE NO. 695.

VOL XIV -NO. 19.

The Sabbath Recarder

Missionary Intelligence.

The following letter is so interesting in its details and description, that we have obtained it for the ne rusal of our readers, and though it professes not have been written for publication, yet we think it wil be none the less interesting to the patrons of the Ri-

My DEAR BROTHER STILLMAN

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SITOR,

My last letter to you was written under date of the 5th ultimo. I now write again feeling that circumstances require it, hoping the animals, the other cleaned the barley. your answer will come to hand while this is on the way to you. The business of the Board. I suppose to be too pressing to listen to a long epistle of this kind; yet, I should be glad they would give it that consideration which feel the importance of some of the items de- fashion; but the want of money led Bro. D. demands. I do not write this for publication, and yet some of the brethren may like to read it. I hope soon to commence, or rather con tinue my "Letters" in the Recorder. which have been discontinued by long sickness.

Self and family are now at Bro. Walter Dickson's, half an hour east of Jaffa, and about ten minutes south of Sister Minor's grave, and Bro. J. A. Steinbeck's house. We left Jerusalem, on a visit to this place, about sun-down, the 4th inst. Our equipage consisted of three horses, a mule for the luggage, and a muleteer.* We carried the babe in our arms, traveled all night-beautiful night it was, lighted by the full moon—stopped frequently, though but for a few minutes at a time, and arrived here safely at eight o'clock the next morning. We were fatigued, but I am thankful to say, we were soon rested. Our arrival was greeted with the part of Bro. Dickson and brethren Steinbecks and their families. The meeting was truly refreshing, and was the more comforting as we considered the past three years and more, of entire harmony and love in which we it begins to fall in the evening. Threshing was have lived at the same time that our aims, labors and hopes are one. now and forever.

we expected to have visited Jaffa in the au- sea breeze. A great deal of wheat lies in the tumn, and to have removed back in the spring. but illness prevented. We have been welcomed | 8 or 10 bushels-in a dozen of them there may by many of the natives, and by our kind friends | be 10 bushels of wheat. It will be a long job the Rev. Mr. Kruse and family. The question is constantly asked: "When will you remove back?" and then add, "do come this autumn." These repeated tokens of esteem are truly en couraging. We like Jerusalem, but are more and more persuaded that Jaffa and vicinity is the place for us.

I have frequently alluded to the self-sacrific ing toilsome life of Bro. Dickson and Sister Dickson, and their beloved son Henry. To do them and our holy cause justice, I should write a long letter for each of these families, viz., the families of brethren Dickson, J. A and F. W. Steinbeck. They all work hard with their own hands, with limited means and in the midst of many discouragements. Their faithful course, their hope and charity are very commendable. I am not ashamed to say to our people, that I regard them as worthy Christian families, sound in the faith, orthodox Sabbatarians, humble, intelligent, diligently laboring in their Master's service, making many friends among the Arabs, and relieving many every week, by the administration of medicine and various acts of kindness, and all this without seeking to trumpet their fame to the world. That these families are well adapted to their work, any common-sense Christian with half an eye can easily see. You will learn from Dr. Tyng something about Bro. Dickson, as the latter called upon the Dr. just as he was leaving port. If our people knew these families as we know them, they would joyfully grant them all needed help, and that immediately. It is, and long has been, my earnest prayer to God that our people would send some help to the working ones on the ground. They are deserving, and in due time the Lord of the harvest will realize their hope with crowns of rejoicing.

To write this letter. I have seated myself under a mat-shelter-from the burning suna very slender concern erected by the side of Bro. D.'s threshing floor, and here I wish to give you an idea of his work, more particularly how he is obliged to do his harvesting, threshing and grinding.

brought it together on a donkey, or a mule. both. The Arabs reap their grain, and bring it to the place of threshing generally on camels. Where the grain is very short, as is frequently the case on the mountains, they pull it up. This year, Bro. D. mowed his grain, and drew it together on the light truck wheels we own making, shafts and rigging. By this means, he saved the labor of binding it into sheaves, and much time over the slow process of a donkey-back-grain-load. The floor is chosen on a level piece of sandy loam, in preference to a harder bed where there is much gravel, which is hard to separate from the

*The expenses of the trip were quite reasonable amounting to 112 plastres—105 for animals and 7 for

When ready to thresh, the wheat in the straw lay compactly four and five feet deep, and cov-

April and the first of May. Immediately following, is wheat harvest. The barley threshthreshing the 18th of June, and will not commals must tread till the straw is as fine as Upon the grain were driven a mule, a donkey, the same time a sledge, very much like a farmer's stone boat. It is generally made of two planks, sawed with a bend at one end, sled to his mulberry orchard, whence he cut and prepared nine saplings, three inches thick, and about five feet long, with a bend at one end. (the front.) and pinned them together. Blunt teeth are fixed on the under side by boring inch holes. (or inch and a half,) into which small stones or pieces of iron are generally driven. They protrude about an inch, thus forming a blunt hetchel for the grain. Bro. D. says: "In fixing these teeth, I have not quite fulfilled the Scripture, 'They shall beat their swords into ploughshares, and their spears into pruning hooks.' But I came as near it as I could. I gathered pieces of bombshells which Napoleon I. threw upon Jaffa many years ago, and which are plenty about the city: these I broke in pieces and drove them into the well. Some of the Arabs have examined the instrument, and were quite amused at the idea of the pieces of shell." From the looks of the affair, it seems to like agriculture quite as well as war. The threshing commences as soon as the dew is off in the morning, and ceases as finished last fifth day. Soon the whole flooring was thrown into a huge winrow, four rods long, When we moved to Jerusalem, last year, north and south, presenting its side to the west

> As I write. Henry is throwing up chaff which the wind drives away, and forcibly illustrates Psalm 1st and 4th: "The ungodly are like the chaff which the wind driveth away." The wheat and heavy stuff falls so that we must pitch and throw up the chaff for a week to come. Bro. D. is busy sifting the piles of dirt, the sweepings of the floor. The winnow ing, sifting, and storing will occupy the next three weeks, making over two and a half months very hard work, for two men to thresh, clean, and store 125 bushels of wheat, and 70 bushels of barley. All this is done in the hot summer months without shade. The threshing floor is 40 rods from the house. It has to be constantly watched. When one goes to h meals, the other stays by the grain, and under this mat shelter these men sleep, from the time the grain is cut till it is put into the granary At night, the dog Pedro is chained near by A gun and a yankee pitch-fork are by their side. A fire is made every pevening to drive away musquitoes, and to let the Arabs know hat the owners are about.

to sift and separate the wheat from the dust.

To get grinding done is a tedious, perplexing ob. Henry took 10 bushels to mill a few days since. The expenses were 10 piastres for the camel, and 20 or 24 piastres for grinding, and three days' time. He was, as all others are, obliged to watch the bags night and day Two whole nights without sleep; and this is but a repitition of the same thing every time he goes to mill. In our straightened circum stances, we have not been able to build power to Sister Minor's mill. but now we have resolved upon it. I shall lend the money to purchase the timber and belt, and Bro. Dick son and his son-in-law. John A. S., will put it up in a few weeks, and thus put a stop to one Arab bother and expense. Bro. J. A. S. builds the yard or enclosure, and paints the machinery with some water-proof paint, that was sent out previous to Sister M.'s decease.

Last week a large box came to hand, ad-Hitherto, Bro. D. has cradled his grain, and about 28 dollars freight, opened the box, and vine Mind in arranging a constitution of things, brought out, to which he attached of his needed, and which I hope you, or some brother fully adequate to execute such plan. Thereshould be packed with great care, properly ad- that mind, elaborated such a constitution of cate bills of lading taken, and one sent to Bro. created self. Thus, right and wrong do exist abroad, and none are exempt from his unyield- neighbors." D. I will, on my arrival in Jerusalem, send in the nature of things, but that nature of ing grasp.

to forward goods to us.

Dear brother. I know you have your heart ered an area of 35 rods in circumference. The and hands full of business, and you may not next April or the 1st of May, I hope you will so useful to the farmers, and which would enplete the work before the first week in Septem- able Bro. D. to thresh some for the Arabs, ber. The work, as attended to to-day, moves and so help himself to more means to go on no faster than in the days of Abraham. The with his work. Whether you can or cannot grain is shelled out by the hardest. The ani- send the machine, please send me an answer within a month after the reception of this. chaff. The first of July, the barley treading Address me at Jerusalem. For some days, pile of wheat noticed above. While one drove from ophthalmy, so that our visit is prolonged necessarily till they recover. They are better to-day, (the 18th.)

Last night I slept in the camp with Bro a yoke of steers, and a heifer, they drawing at D. and Henry. An Arab approached us (near morning) as near as he dared, on account of Pedro, then called to Henry, and presented a couple of melons. This is a common practice. The man was on his way to the city, with a donkey-load of melons. The Arabs frequently bring some trifling present as a Dickson, Mira and Mary, the married daughters, dispense remedies more or less every week.

that I pass my time. Our mission is feeble. and the great enemy would be glad to destroy it. Let us lean upon the Lord with all our

My health is quite good. Miriam is well The friends are well. Pray for us. Believe me, dear brother, ever yours in the WM. M. JONES.

P. S.—From what Rev. Mr. V. D. said when he was here. I think he would be inclined to help Bro. Dickson to get the machine. I know he took a warm interest in sledge-thresher, and they have worked very Bro. D.'s operations. Perhaps \$125 would be sufficient for the machine, and \$25 or \$30 for

> Aug. 20th.—The mail has come, but no let ters nor papers from the States. Four numbers of the Recorder are missing. I think a great deal of the paper, as it is the only medium of published news I have. I hope the next post will bring the missing papers and the Sabbath-School Visitor, and the Tribune too; I to inquire, why do not the dear friends write?

Aug. 30th.—1 P. M.—Mrs. Jones and the babe's eyes are now well enough to ride. We sand. This is scraped and swept into piles of expect to leave at 4 this P. M., travel all night, and arrive at Jerusalem to-morrow mornwell, save ophthalmy, which afflicts the Mrs. Steinbecks since a few days.

For the Sabbath Recorder. The Eternal Right and Wrong in the Nature of Things.---No. 4

In unison with the view which Dr. Ross opposes, as to the eternity of right and wrong i the nature of things, is Miss Beecher. On page 251, she says: "We are forced to the assumption of some eternal nature of things independent of the Creator's, will, by which ignorant and helpless creatures are exposed to suffering from wrong action when they have no power of any kind to act right. For we see such suffering actually does exist, and there are but two suppositions possible. The one is that it results from the Creator's voluntary acts and another, that it is inherent in that eterna nature of things which the Creator can no more alter than he can destroy his own necessary and eternal existence."

It is therefore certain that Miss B. and oth ers do suppose that there did exist such nature of things outside of and independent of the Creator's as of necessity limited Him in his creative operations or efforts. Therefore i must follow, of course, that all the Creato could do, was to effectuate as much a possible to do the best he could, operating under this outside pressure: or as Miss B. says, to "secure the greatest possible good with the least possible evil." Thus the Omnipotent is subject to higher omnipotence behind the throne. It is a partial revival of the ancient doctrine of the Tomdevesta of two creating powers—one of light and the other of darkness, as good and evil. Another view of the subject and probably the more correct one, is that which limits the divine omnipotence—to that eternal nature -which exists in the very element of the Un-

If then the attributes of the Creator are in finite, and Justice, Mercy, Truth, Goodness, Benevolence, or Love and Wisdom, are those attributes, how else could He act except in acdressed to Mrs. C. S. Minor. Bro. John paid cordance with such attributes? Thus the Difound a medium-sized second-hand grain sepa- would be morally bound to arrange it in harrator: an article of but little use, if any, in mony with or subject to such Divine principles. this country. The freight was a heavy tax on Infinite wisdom would design or plan such a con-Bro. J. Had it been even a good fanning-mill, stitution of things, as would on the whole afhow glad we all should have been, but much ford an ample field for the full development or more had it been a one-horse power endless- revelation of justice, mercy, truth, goodness, chain threshing machine. This is the thing benevolence, &c., while infinite power would be or brethren, will send to Bro. Dickson. He fore, as the Creator has existed from eterniwrote you a year ago for a machine, and for ty-such divine principles or such a nature particulars I would refer you to his letter. It of things must have existed from eternity; should be a good article, made, if possible, to hence, right and wrong existed from eternity. stand a hot and damp climate. The wheels Hence, no sooner did the Divine Mind create. will be just in place for cart or wagon. It than those divine principles which compose dressed, freight paid, and duplicate or tripli- things, as was in harmony with its own un-

wheat-much more difficult than sand alone. | you some information respecting the best way | things, was itself, the objective birth of an eternal, uncreated Mind.

Hence, the Creator was not limited by any nature of things outside, or independent of himbarley harvest commences about the last of be able to attend to this business; still, if you self; but that very constitution of things can find means to seud a threshing-machine by which he elaborated, was limited in its existence when elaborated, to those laws of divine ing floor is close by. Bro. D. commenced do so. I know of no one article that would be order, impressed upon it by the Creator. Therefore, as Man was created in the image of the Creator, he must have the same idea of the fitnest of things, as was possessed by the Creator, only in a finite degree. Hence, as the moral image of God must have been enstamped on mankind, they must have a similar sense of justice, truth, benevolence, wisdom, goodbeing completed, the animals were put upon the the babe and Mrs. Jones have been suffering ness-of the right and the wrong, as had God.

God therefore having once established such a constitution of things, as necessarily impressed all intelligent beings, with a certain sense of right and wrong-the Creator is bound so to reveal himself, and truth, and right, as will not contradict that sense of right and truth, of the once light and fairy form becomes weak which He is the Creator in the human soul. Having therefore once established such a constilution of things, God is bound to maintain token of their gratitude for medicine, and es- it at all hazard. Therefore as God cannot pecially when cured of ophthalmy. Sisters deny himself, he will never ignore or set aside that sense of the eternal fitness of things, which he has caused to exist in the human soul It is with a good deal of anxiety and prayer | The Judge of all the earth will do right. His own nature—his oath of promise will ever bind him to bring forth judgment unto victory.

When therefore we speak of eternal right and wrong, the eternal fitness of things, it must be understood of and predicated upon those things, which was originated out of the very nature of the Creator: such a constitution of things, as impressed upon the soul, of all intelligences, a similar sense of the right and the Divine Mind itself. Thus the sense of right and wrong, &c., in the creature, constituted an capable of knowing the right and the wrong. the true and the false, the good and the evil. not only, as they might be developed from himself. also a letter from the Board. How often have but as they might be revealed from his Creator.

Thus were the general principles, as ideas of the right and the wrong, the true and the false, the good and the evil, made to inhere human nature itself, and by which such human nature was constituted a judge of such princiing at 7 or 8 o'clock. Our friends here are ples or ideas. Thus Paul says: "Judge ye not of vourselves what is right."

It is in this capability of human nature, lies the basis upon which a revelation can be known to be right or wrong, true or false, good or evil. While therefore we admit Dr. Ross's opinion as correct, that right and wrong are solely referable to the will of the Creator, we do not admit, with him, that God can make wrong right and visa versa. For God once having established a constitution of things as has impressed a certain sense of right and wrong upon intelligent beings, (which sense is his own image.) He is bound ever after, so to reveal Himself as will not absolutely contra tradict that sense of right and wrong, inplant ed in the soul. Tried by this, American slave ry will ever be instinctively held as contrary to that sense of right impressed upon all men, that eternal fitness of things which the Creator has

So also, are many theological notions so con trary to the constitution of things, as that no revelation could ever coerce their belief. Take the following: 1. All men are so totally deprayed, that no one of them can think a good thought or do a good deed. 2. All persons who do not think good thoughts, and do good deeds, will be eternally damned, as that God does require that of men which He has never given them ability to perform.

Such theological monstrosities can never be believed, while God's image of justice and truth dwells in the human soul.

Nor can the notion of the pre-existence of the human soul as an explanation of the theo logical dogma of hyper Calvinism, ever be re conciled to the intuitions of mankind, that eternal fitness of things which ever must exist. There does exist in the human mind, such sense of right and wrong, of true and false, of good and evil, and of the fitness of things, that no effort nor power, has ever been able to coerce the belief of certain dogmas, that absolutely set aside those intuitions of the soul, implanted by the hand of Jehovah himself. S. S. G.

Death Loves a Shining Mark.

BY MRS. A. H. DEVELLING.

As earth's fairest flowers seem first to droop and fade, and its sweetest buds to wither, so death, from amid the circle of love's cherished treasures, seems ever to select the heart's dearest idol, the best and most fondly loved, as its earliest victim; crushing the hopes of many a the lengthened shadows of despairing gloom, shell. and oftentimes darkening its light forever.

Once and again, during the year that has so swiftly passed, hath the cold darkner crossed

dently in all its artless smiles of innocence and colled 'Principle,' and "Expediency" beauty upon its mother's breast; the sweet, first is God's ladder; the second the lar bright, opening bud of promised joy and hap the devil. piness, around whose fairy form the fond an. Every round of the ticipations of many coming years lie thickly firm and sure. There and clustering, radiant with hope and joy and bliss. have oft, alas! ere it expanded into bloom, by be able to second be see some untimely blast, been crushed and broken, forts may be attended like an early plucked rose-bud. fresh with the and he may feel a sinking left to moulder and crumble into dust.

ant step trips merrily to the sound of joyous climbs the more will he possess the sense of his music, her eye and cheek brilliant and spark- security; and it will not be long before he shall brightening smiles life's rough and thorny path, place. Then shall he rise with winged footway, and shedding around it, like the warm, steps, and leap off with shouting from the topglad sunbeam, a radiance of light and joyous most round; for 'Principle' is that ladder beauty, which ever, from the furrowed brow of whose top reacheth unto Heaven. care dispels each gathering shade of gloom. and fills the grateful heart with happiness and love, the young, the beautiful, and fondly loved, how soon alas! the bounding step grows weary, and fragile, the eye lustreless and dim, from the glowing cheek the blushing rose tint fades. and its fragrant blossoms wither and droop be- fatal is it for the climber; for thus the greater neath the spoiler's blighting touch, and soon, his fall, and the more sure his destruction." too soon the opening grave receives its victim. and cold and heavily the clods are piled apon that youthful brow, and calm and peaceful in her lowly bed the dreamless sleeper rests.

See that noble youth ! strong in the vigor with unwearied energy, to reach the highest cle so great, that it cannot, with unceasing toil, tone in which he had so often heard the minigbe surmounted: no undertaking so arduous. truthfully of honors nobly won, but never en- ing it were unknown south of the Tweed cheek, the sunken eye, and wasted form too plainly show the fell despoiler's withering touch, the dark, corroding canker's blighting breath. and all those fondly treasured hopes are fled those brightening prospects dimmed, and that young brow, with its fresh laurel wreath so fair entwined sealed with the signet of the connuerer. Death.

And Death, too, lays hold of the strong man in his might, and neither wisdom, or honor, or wealth, or power, can retard his progress, or ever cause him to relinquish his fearful grasp. Beneath his haughtwitread, the giant form and intellect, the lofty, towering oak, is easily crushed, as is the tiny opening bud, the fragile bursting flower. No position so desirable, no attainment so great, no station so high, or friendship so endeared, as ever to safely shield from the unerring shafts of this insatiate foe. Vain the health and beauty of youth, the vigor and strength of manhood, the wisdom and honor of declining age. The high and low. the rich and poor, the honored and unhonored. alike fall prostrate to one common level, and together mingled with the dust.

Death loves a shining mark. It often seems Earth's fairest hopes are first to fade away; Brightening a moment life's dark, troubulous streams. Ere they depart, all cold and silently.

When buoyant with hope, with aspirations high, Life's sunny dreams all beautiful appear. Its future plans in pleasing prospect lie, And promise usefulness and honor here. Too soon alas! its loved ones pass away:

Riches and honor have no saving power: Heartless and cruel is the tyrant's sway-All are compelled to own him conqueror. The high and low, the rich and poor, must yield. And on a level low before him fall: From earth's high places to the tented field Summoned alike, none disobey the call.

We mourn the early dead. When those fair flower

That bloom so sweetly in spring's sunny morn. Are wont to droop in an untimely hour, And ofttimes perish at its earlest dawn. Nipt by the chilling breath of ruthless blasts, Withered and crushed beneath the spoiler's tread Their cherished beauty all too bright to last. They fall and perish with the unconscious dead

Not thus we weep, when, like a shock of corn. Ripe for the harvest, those are gathered in. Who long have struggled through life's troublous storms Bowed with the weight of threescore years and ten. For oft to them the grave's a welcome home. A rest from weary toil and suffering pain. Who haste with joy to that returnless bourne.

Counting all earthly loss eternal gain.

And sorrow's bitter pang is felt no more.

Yet why lament or mourn the early dead. Or grieve that they've exchanged life's varying stor For hopes immortal—joys that never fade. For sweet perennial flowers, exempt from thorn Where purer, brighter, holier spirits dwell. And more delightful scenes employ the hours; Where no sad parting's known, no long farewell,

A Tunnel for Sermons.

Again he said . "There are two ladders by we may not look behind us to see their marks."

The fair and lovely babe, reclining so confi- which men climb up in this work. They

though the climber to pever dewy fragrance of spring's rising morn and ing of the brain, as he pauses to observe his

situation and the steepness of the way. But The youthful maiden, whose light and buoy- he is safe, if he hold on; and the higher he ling with the rosy tint of health, flattered, ca- see whereon the top of the ladder resteth, and ressed, and admired by all, cheering with her Whose is the mighty Hand that holds it to its

"But the ladder of Expediency, though it seems strong and firmly placed, and though the assent is without difficulty or distress, has always one rotten round in it. But no man ever can tell where that round is, until he steps upon it; when it is certain to fall through. And the higher un this rotten round is the more

The Pulpit Twang.

Once upon a time an elderly Scotch woman gave her grandson the newspaper to read aloud and intellect of manhood, eagerly struggling to her. The only reading aloud the boy had been much in the way of hearing was at the eminence on sciences' rugged mount; no obsta- parish kirk, and he began to read in the exact ter read. The good lady was shocked at the that his unabated zeal and boundless ambition | boy's profanity, and, giving him a box in the cannot attain unto it; ever restless and unsat | ear, exclaimed, "What I dost thou read the principles of right, which inhered the very na- isfied, his course is onward and upward, till, as newspaper with the Bible twang?" O that ture of the Creator, or that constitution of with an eagle's eye he can look firmly and Bible twang! Surely an arch enemy must steadily from the dazzling height to which he have invented it as the thing wherewith to has attained, and calmly contemplate the open- thin off the number of church-goers, or to send ing future, all bright and glorious beyond; those to sleep who go. Would, however, that heeding not the warning voice, that told so this mistake between saying a thing and singwrong, of the true and the false, of the evil joyed; of hopes, all bright and ardent, yet oft | Noncomformists and Episcopalians are largely and the good, as had eternally dwelt in the untimely crushed ere they were realized; of infected by it. The extemporaneous mode of ish hand along its brightening pathway, radi- is much more favorable to a natural manner ant with beauty and sweetness, yet broken and than the reading of sermons among Churchimage of the Creator; and hence man became blighted ere their time to fall; while all too men. Many Nonconformists, however, have soon we trace the footprints of that stealthy much to unlearn in this respect, before they foe, and when a few brief months or years of can hope to become agreeable public instructunabated toil glide noiselessly past, the pallid ors; and with regard to many of our clergy from the ever-recurring notes with which they begin and close their sentences, one is tempted to think they must have been influenced in this respect by their long familiarity with Latin hexameters. Certainly we get the same kevnote at the beginning of the sentence, the same monotonous level through the middle, he the middle long or short, and the never-failing dactyl and spondee at the end.

[British Quarterly Review.

Secret Prayer.

Men never can take so firm a hold of God as in secret. Remember Jacob. Thou shouldst pray alone, for thou hast sinned alone, and thou art to die alone, and be judged alone. Alone thou wilt have to appear before the judgment seat. Why not go alone to the mercv seat? In the great transaction between thee and God. thou canst have no human helper. You are not going to tell him any secret. You may be sure he will not betray your confidence. Whatever reasons there may be for any species of devotion, there are more and stronger reasons for secret devotion. Nothing is more embarrassing and disturbing in secret prayer than unpropitious circumstances. Great attention ought always to be paid to this point. "Enter into thy closet," says Christ. He says not a closet, nor the closet, but thy closet. The habit of secret communion is supposed to be formed. The man is supposed to have a closet—some place in which he is accustomed to retire for prayersome spot consecrated by many a meeting there with God-some place that has often been to him a Bethel. The Saviour uses the word to mean any place where, with no embarrassment, either from the fear or pride of observation, we can freely pour out our hearts in prayer to God. No matter what are the dimensions of the place, what its flooring or canopy. Christ's closet was a mountain. Isaac's a field, Peter's the housetop. [Nevins.

Why am I not a Christian?

1. Is it because I am afraid of ridicule, and of what others may say of me?

"Whoever shall be ashamed of me, and of my words. of him shall the Son of man be ashamed. 2. Is it because of the inconsistencies of

professing Christians? "Every man shall give an account of him-

self to God. 3. Is it because I am not willing to give un all for Christ?

"What shall it profit a man if he shall gain the whole world and lose his own soul?" 4. Is it because I am afraid that I shall not

be accepted? "Him that cometh to me I will in nowise cast out."

5. Is it because that I fear that I am too great a sinner?

"The blood of Jesus Christ cleanseth from

Personal Influence

"Sermons," said a pastor, now gone hence. Each living soul has its influence over others are listened to as if through a tunnel. And in some manner and to some extent, conscioussome men hold the large end of their tunnel ly or unconsciously; each one has some nower doting heart; and around the hearth made towards the pulpit, while others present the more or less, direct or indirect; one mind colbright and joyous by their presence, casting small end, to receive the spiritual shot and ors another; a child acts on children: nervanta upon their fellow servants; masters on those "The men that hold the small end of the they employ; parents on their children; friends tunnel towards themselves catch the whole force on friends. Even when we do not design to of the sermon, and its concentrated strength influence others—when we are not thinking in the theshold of many a pleasant home, and strikes hard upon their heart and conscience. the least degree, of the effect of what we do from its group of "household treasures," cull- Those, on the contrary, who hold the large -when we are unconscious that we have any ed the fairest and richest gem in the garland end of the tunnel towards themselves are hard. influence at all, when we do not wish our conly touched at all—the charge from the pulpit duct or our way of life to affect any but our-"Death loves indeed a shining mark." Insa- hitting on the outside of the tunnel scatters in selves, our manner of life, our deeds, are all tiate and unrelenting, he stalks fearlessly all directions and is distributed among their the while having weight somewhere or some how; our feet leave their impression, though

Tel appreciated to once of the president title

The Sabbath Recorder.

New York, October 15, 1857. EDITED BY A COMMITTEE OF THE BOARD.

The American Bible Union.

This Society has just closed its eighth Anni versary. We had the pleasure of being preent through the greater part of the session, as we have at several of its preceding annual gatherings. In this, and various other ways, we have made ourselves pretty familiar with this organization from its very conception; yes with the causes also which were tending to it while such an organization had never been thought of. There has been from the first, and continues to be, something strange attending the rise and progress of this movement. The wisdom, and duty, of giving the sacred Scriptures to men in their mother tongue, had long been admitted by Protestants, and great labor, and expense, had been laid out in procuring translations in various languages, which were subjected to various corrections in order to their perfection, and the interest in that direction seemed to be rising. It was proposed to correct the English version in general use. What reason could there be why it should not be done? Why, indeed, should any man oppose the work? Especial ly, why should Protestants object to it? And most especially, why should Baptists oppose it among whom the proposition was more largely discussed, perhaps, than anywhere else, and several of whose prominent men took an active part in it, regarding the movement as the le gitimate and inevitable result of the principles of their denomination, and their preceding action in favor of correct translations in other languages? Strange, however, as the circum stance is, such was the fact, that a most vic lent, even desperate opposition to the undertaking, soon displayed itself among Baptists. In the midst of this fire of opposition, the Bible Union was organized, and it has succeeded for eight years to stand, or walk in the furnace of opposition, and call to its aid men, and means, to prosecute its work, without any ma terial interruption. This also is strange. The Bible Union, then, is a FACT of this age; a ence of which men will not find it easy to be ignorant of, even if they desire it.

We do not intend, in these remarks, to give the Union, but merely to speak of certain things which characterize this movement.

In addition to what we have already indicated, we observe, that the opposition to the Union, has not assumed the form of opposition distinctly, to the proposition to revise, or retranslate, so much, as of a compound of demurrers, and fault-findings, against certain men, and measures, and sects, as not being the ployed to do such a work. But the unreasonableness of such opposition is manifest when it tive in the matter have held the door open to all who were willing to take a part in the enterprise. If, therefore, the right persons have not been engaged in the execution of the great undertaking, the fault lies with those who have

Again, while the opposition to the undertaking, whether found within the Union, or outside of it, (for it is true a limited schism sometime since, rose and declined in the body, affecting some of its prominent members,) has constituted a kind of Babel, or confused war against those engaged in the work, they have uniformly avowed one set of principles, and depended upon, and employed one set of arguments in justification of their undertaking, and of the instrumentalities, means, and methods employed by them in carrying it on. In these features of the American Bible Union, it challenges the admiration of dissentients within and adversaries without.

In listening to the various speakers at the premises, arguments, and conclusions, though widely differing in form and method, and delivered by men from various denominations, translated, as the means of the religious enlightenment of men, and the final harmonizing the fundamental idea with every man who gave any expression of his views before the Society. Under the influence of that conviction they appeared to have arrived at a point where they were willing, if truth and fidelity to God's word required it, to yield what they ished doctrines, being assured that any sentiment which the inspired Scriptures rightly be valueless, but pernicious.

The effect of such a predominant, funda mental idea, was very manifest among the multitude assembled on the occasion, as well as the more conspicuous actors. An unusual flow of fraternal feeling, and kindness, marked the Anniversary, both through the sessions of the body, and during the intermissions between them: when in connection with partaking of the refreshments furnished. the delegates and others, had an opportunity to show their moods of feeling, and could be observed advantageously by a spectator. Such manifestations are not only very pleasant in themselves, and particularly, from being quite too rare, but also as indicating the tendencies of the organization and principles of the Union to fraternize professing Christians of different views and practices, as a final result, notwithstanding at some periods son or knowledge of Gods worde have attained of its history, and in some of its bearings, it to this trueth, that there ought to be a day respondents to address him accordingly.

discord, in the eyes of those who do not discriminate sufficiently to see where the real source of the evil is, and who are responsible

The Union is steadily advancing to the accomplishment of the leading branch of its present operations, a correct translation of the inspired writings, into English; and in order to give our readers a more full understanding of the matter, we may hereafter lay before them some of the doings of the Society.

Sabbath Discussion.

As the work of Dr. Bownde on "The Sabbath" was the first especially devoted to this subject in the English language, it has acquired a leading importance in the catalogue of books so, in regard to the contradictory positions assumed by the writer in the course of his argument, a fact commented upon by nearly all 17th century.

observing the Seventh-day in particular, and yet, having exhausted the Scripture proofs in whole argument in the next chapter, to accommodate himself to the practice of the church in regard to the first-day, as will be seen in the two following chapters, which we extract entire. Our readers will be surfavor of the Seventh-day in the first attempt. even from a Sabbatarian writer, as this chapter presents, and we dare say they have read few arguments arrayed against it, more plausible than is contained in the second.

If our readers will not be ashamed of the errors of our printers, we will allow as many mistakes in setting up the extract we make in this number, as the author himself made, verbatim et literatim:

X. "The Sabbath ought to be upon the Seventh-day, and upon none other." Now as we have hitherto seen, that there ought to be a Sabbath day, so it remaineth that we should heare voon what day this Sabbath should bee kept, and which is that very day, that is sanctified for that purpose. For I know it is not agreed vpon among them that well tested, and well attested fact, the exist- doe truely hold, that there ought to be a Sabbath, which is that very day, vpon which the bath should alwaise bear. Herein the Lorde goth by Society's omce of publication, and in view of the installation and ordination for benevolent purposes. This ship is to be portance of sustaining without interruption all its intervent the during the Lorde that it is interested that it is interested the during the Lorde that it is interested to the lorde tha Sabbath should alwaies bee. Herein the Lord hath beene mercifull vnto his Church, and succoured the infirmitie of man in this behalfe, and anything in the line of a report of the doings of decided the endless contention that might have bloud of Christ, and that by his body and beene about this matter, in that he hath told vs that it is the seuenth day, which he hath sanctified for that purpose. For it is in ex- worlde can appoint out the meanes whereby presse words sayd in Genesis, that God blessed the seventh day and sanctified it: and in Exodus. The seuenth day is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God: and afterwardes the same words bee repeated by Moses in Deuteronomie. Therefore it must needes be vpon that day and that hath sayd, hee hath thus blessed them for to the Postmaster at Janelew, were referred to vpon none other, for the Lord himselfe sanctified that day, and appointed it for that pur- faithfully keepe that seventh day to the end, proper persons, plans, and parties to be em- pose, and none but it. And therefore it is truely said of that great clerke Saint Augus- God blessed and sanctified for their vse, so it tine, De solo Sabbatho dictum est, &c. This is said onely of the Sabbath, GOD sanctified is known, that those who have been most ac- the seventh day. In so much that a man be- they should be specially blessed vnto them, as ing in conscience persuaded that he shuld keepe they had for this, which being that very day, holy vnto the Lord some one day or other, should ignorantly chuse out some other day. neglecting the seuenth, to sanctifie it by resting from his labours, and wholly applying himselfe to Gods service, he could not looke for that God had created and made, to that ende, refused to engage in it, and not upon those who that blessing from GOD, which no doubt the that they observing that day rather then any Church of God doth find at his hands vpon other, might therein bee made like to their crethat day by vertue of his especiall promise, for ator, and might shewe by their practise, that he blessed that day and sauctified it. And as they worshipped him, whom they knew, even Peter Martyr alledgeth it out of Rabbi Agnon, him. that as he had made an especial couenant This blessing doth light vpon those who obserue and sanctifie the same Sabbath that God it, for it was even hee, who when he had made hath appointed; and wee doe not reade that the whole worlde in sixe daies, rested upon the hee bestowed that blessing vpon any other day, seventh, and therefore sanctified it, and none which we know he did vpon the seuenth: So (but that, that this work of his might be had that the substance of this law is naturall, as Master Iunius sayth, and to be observed of all men alike, namely, that every seventh day shipped every one of them the true God, (and should bee holy vnto God. And so it is true | yet they did not thus knowe him by his word, not onely that of euery seuen daies, as Peter Martyr saith, one must bee reserved vnto God: an Idoll) they by their practise in observing and a little after, it is perpetuall that one day that seventh day did shewe, that they did know in the weeke should be reserved for the service him aright, and so made him knowne vnto othof God, but that this must be vpon the seventh: In setting downe of which I doe not so farre forget my selfe, but that I remember that some, whom with all humilitie I doe reuerence late Anniversary of the Union we were forci- in the Lord, and give thanks vnto him for their bly struck with the essential identity of their labours, that (I say) they are otherwise minded, and do not thinke that the Church is necessarily tyed to the number of seuen in obseruing the day: Yet I doe not see (bee it farre from me that I shuld obstinately cotend and in many respects of different views and with any) where the Lord hath given any auprejudices. Faith in God's Word, correctly thoritie to his Church ordinarily and perpetually to sanctifie any day, except that which he hath sanctified himselfe. For I hold this with other learned men as a principle in diuinitie, of their now conflicting views, seemed to be that it belongeth onely to God to sanctifie the day, as it belongeth to him to sanctifie any and so wee see, that the Sabbath must needs other thing to his owne worship. Deus est qui be still voon the seuenth day as it alwaies hath sanctificat, sayth Musculus, it is God that doth | beene sanctifie, that is, who of common or prophane thinges makes holy, it is duetie religiously to observe according to his word the things that and not that which was from the beginning. are sanctified of him: nostræ potestatis non had regarded their strong proof texts for cher- est sanctificare, it is not in our power to make holy at our pleasure the things that God hath not sanctified, if any man shall attempt it, hee not onely therein is superstitious and not relitranslated would not sustain, must not only gious, but also doth therein chalenge that to himselfe by a rashnes, that cannot be excused, which belongeth onely vnto God. And as wee know not how to worship him, but that we are sure by his worde, that hee hath sanctified such and such things to that end: namely, hath appointed the preaching of his word, the administration of the Sacraments, and calling vpon his name for that purpose, and therefore in vsing of these, we promise our selues to be

blessed of him, for he hath himselfe established

them by his owne mouth and therefore his

blessing must needes accompany them: So at

what time we should neglect all other things,

and wholly apply our selues vnto these wee are

wholly ignorant, but that we know he hath

sanctified the seuenth day, and blessed it for

this cause, and it was as needfull for the Lord

(in respect of our selues) to tell vs which was

the day, as to tell vs that there ought to be a

day, and so much the more, by how much our

nature is more corrupt in one then in the other.

For all they which either by the light of rea-

may appear to be chargeable with producing seuered from the rest to this ende, yet have not Proceedings of the Board of the Publishing gone so farre with one consent to set downe this very seventh day: For that I might not speake of the Gentiles, who kept so many holy daies as we know they did, yet could not away at the Seventh-day Baptist Church in Plainwith the Sabbath of the Iewes which was voon field, N. J., Oct. 11, 1857. The President, the senenth, the very practise of the Papists WM. B. MAXSON, and a quorum of members doth declare how blinde wee are in this matter. who ynto the seuenth day (which the Lord hath sanctified) have adjoyned so many other daies, as the second, third, or fourth day of the ley. weeke, and all of them indifferently as they fall out, and made them equal with the seventh in sanctifying of them, nay many times preferring them aboue it, in that they have appoint ed a more solemn kind of seruice whon some of them, then vpon the seventh, and judging it a greater sinne to trauell or worke vnon some of them, then vpon the seuenth, wherin (vea. if their religion were good) they could not ordinarily looke for such a blessing of God. as voon the other. Besides there bee other, who heretofore published. And more particularly iustly condemning the Papists for this intrusion of dayes, yet are persuaded not onely that the day which wee now keepe, may bee changed by the Church without any offence, but that the number of seuen may be altered, contrary succeeding writers on the subject, during the to that which hath continued from the beginning. Therefore, we must needes acknowledge

The author urges the absolute necessity of it to be the singular wisedome and mercy of God towardes his Church thus by sanctifying the seventh day to ende the strife: For as we see in Gods seruice, when men goe away from support of this position, he coolly ignores the his word, there is no end of decising that which in compliance with their instructions, the Committee hee alloweth not, and they fall vpon enery tendered the appointment of Editor and General Agent thing, sauing voon that they should: so in anpointing the day if wee he not ruled by the worde, wee shall find by experience that every with in this respect, and no discretion having been left day will seeme more conuenient to vs then to the Committee which would relieve them from the that, at leastwise we shall seeme to have as prised, perhaps, to find so good an article in good reason to keepe any other as the

to blesse vs, it canot belong to any but him to regard to them during the quarter. appoint the meanes whereby hee will conuey The number of subscribers for the Recorder, this blessing vnto vs. and he hath not onely sanctified the meanes, but hath especially blessed the senenth day for those purposes. and dealing with it, we deale with that which hath an especiall blessing vpon it for our ments the water the bread & the wine rather then any other thing in the world: & we look assuredly to receive that blessing from these creatures which we cannot from any other. because GOD hath sanctified them for this pur-operations of the Board was, on the 4th of June, pose, and hath put that rich blessing upon them for our good, which no other creature hath vnder the sunne: In so much that if any one would minister or receive the Sacraments in any other elements than these, he should not this promise vnto men, that they shall bee of the concern. washed and clensed from their sinnes by the bloud they shall be nourished in soule and in body vnto enerlasting life: so none in the God will conney these inestimable treasures vnto vs. put vs into the possession of them and make vs assured of them, which when himselfe hath done wee cheerefully looke for that good from them, because hee is faithfull and true. us. In regard of which, as the Iewes did the Corresponding Secretary. which they knew by the word, which onely other, because they had not that warrant that the editorial columns, be complied with.

vpon which the Lorde himselfe rested from all his works which hee made, hee did therefore bless this seventh day and sanctified it. because that in it hee had rested from all his works with them to saue them, so he was able to doe in an everlasting remembrance. And when all the Gentiles round about sayd, that they worand by his works, and therefore made bim but ers: the glorie of which worke had beene obscured and darkened, if they had changed the number of that day, which the Lord in wisedome left to his Church to bee observed in the policie and discipline of it, when hee might said in the words of the commaundement. In sixe daies, the Lord made the heaven and the in the verse going before hee calleth the they will get the worth of their money. seuenth day. Thus we learne that God did not onely blesse it, but blesse it for this cause,

XI. Why we keep another Seventh-day,

day, that now we keepe in the time of the Coloma, and our place. Our ministering Gospell, that is well knowne, that it is not the same, it was from the beginning which God imselfe did sanctifie, and whereof hee speaketh in this Commandement, for it was the day exercises alternately of prayer, preaching, and going before ours, which in latine retaineth his exhortation, during which the Lord, we humbly ancient name, and is called the Sabbath, which trust, was with us to sanctify and bless. The them not the seventh, but the first day of the in the cause of Christ. Thirteen have since Testament, and so it still standeth in force, whom belong to other societies around us, and that we are bound vnto the seuenth day. though not vnto that very seuenth. Concerning the time and persons by whom, and when Truly the Lord is ready to bless those who the day was changed, it appeareth in the new call trustingly upon his name. Testament, that it was done in the time of the Apostles, & by the Apostles themselues. and that together with the day, the name was changed, and was in the beginning called the first day of the weeke, afterwards the Lords

PARDON DAVIS having located at Manhattan City, Kansas Territory, wishes his cor-

The regular meeting of the Board took place

1st. Prayer was offered by Eld. James Bai

2d. The minutes of last regular, and two special meetings were read and approved.

3d. Visiting brethren were invited to participate in the deliberations of the Board.

4th. The Treasurer's Report was presented and accepted, showing the following result: Receipts of Office, Recipts of Special Agent 884 61

\$1545 25 \$409 50 Balance due Treasurer. Paid old debts,

5th. The Report of the Publishing Commit tee was presented and accepted, as follows:

\$1545 25

REPORT OF PUBLISHING COMMITTEE. The Committee appointed to conduct the publishing interests of the Seventh-day Baptist Publishing Socie-

That since the last regular meeting of the Board, and to Bro. Jonathan Allen, of Alfred Center, N. Y., and received his answer declining the appointment.

The instruction of the Board having been complied responsibility of any further action in regard to such appointment, the Committee have continued to perform the necessary duties of the office to the present

The publications of the Society have been regularly Now seeing it appertaineth onely vnto God issued: and no considerable change has taken place, the commencement of the present volume. was 1.684.

and for the Visitor, 1356. Notwithstanding the discontinuance of the of Agent and Editors, amounting to \$1,000 per annum. it will be seen by the Treasurer's report that the excess of expenditures have been \$251 08 over the receipts for the quarter. The sum of \$252 06 was received at sakes. For this cause we use in the sacra- the office before the 4th of June, in advance for the publications of the present year, and the same appears to have been applied to the payment of previous indebtedness. This will account for the apparent insuf-

ficiency of the quarterly receipts. The indebtedness of the Society on account of past

advance payment applied as above.

balance June 4th, as from Treas'r Report, \$1330 15 It is evident from the exhausted condition of the treasury, that the Board must provide the most econofinde that blessing of the forgiueness of sinnes, mical method practicable for the management of the

> The Committee have bestowed all the attention to the duties imposed upon them by the Board that the affairs would allow, and regret that they could not devote more time to those duties, but submit the result

> 6th. The Report of the Special Agent on collections, was presented and accepted, showing the amount of his collection.

8th. On motion, it was resolved that the request of the Society to have the names of the was valawfull for them to change it for any editorial contributors striken from the head of 9th. On motion it was-

> Resolved. That the Board appoint a Committee upon whom shall devolve the duty of managing the publishing interests of the Socity, and who shall have power to raise the necessary fund for conducting the same.

> The Committee was appointed as follows: WM. B. MAXSON, T. B. STILLMAN, ELIPHALET LYON, LUCIUS CRANDALL, P. L. BERRY.

10th. The Board then adjourned to meet on the first Wednesday of January in the city of New York.

The Book of Psalms.

The first number of a work by Joseph W. Morton, containing a new translation of the Book of Psalms, set to music is before us. We understand the Author intends to issue the whole book of Psalms in the form of this specimen. We wish him success in his undertaking. The object is a worthy one, and the plan of Mr. Morton is quite original, and indicates not a little ingenuity on the part of its originator. The arrangement of the work looks at first as if it might render musical execution somewhat have appointed some other, that so the benefit difficult on account of its being complex. of our creation might alwaies with praise be Very likely however it may be found as a remembered in the Church, according as it is whole, very easy, and evidently in certain re- keepers, laboring to maintain the public worearth, the Sea, and all that in them is, and our friends will subscribe for the work, as the rested the seuenth day, therefore the Lord whole is only one dollar; and then they can blessed the Sabbath day and hallowed it, which judge of its merits for themselves. We think bering in all fifty-two souls. Their locality is, towns in that region, there are nominal preach-

To the Editors of the Sabbath Recorder :--Dear Brethren: Supposing that news of Zion's awakening to any considerable extent is acceptable to his children, I will give you a short account of the quarterly meeting held But now concerning this very special seuenth with us, consisting of the churches at Berlin, brethren, together with others, assembled with us, and held a meeting of three days, holding

DAKOTA, Sept. 23, 1857.

occasion was one apparently of holy joy and obscure location in order that our people may killed at Sealkote, was a missionary of more, and that all men must keepe holy this strength, to those present, and the result a be benefitted with these advantages. But senenth day, and none other, which was vnto closer and deeper union of feeling and effort their locality is no longer a secret. Emigrants weeke, as it is so called many times in the new been buried with Christ in baptism, a part of ing taken up around them, and all who avail we look for others to follow their example.

> Yours in the bonds of Christ, GEORGE C. BABCOCK.

A converted Jew has recently been baptized in Baltimore by Rev. Mr. Williams, of the first Baptist Church.

When the heart is full of God, a little of the world will go a great way with us.

Communications.

For the Sabbath Recorder. The insertion of my communication, in the olumns of the Recorder of Oct. 1st, and the reply to it, (although so widely differing in opinion) indicates a kind and catholic spirit and I will venture to say a few things in order to place the matter in a clearer light, hoping thus to glorify my Father in Heaven.

Suppose that I were to sell a yoke of oxen, and as I am quite unacquainted with paper money, should step into a store and get a Detector by which to test my money.

On looking over its columns, I should find that the president of a large bogus money manufactory, was respectfully noticed as having just returned from France, and a letter was published in the Detector showing his sorrow that his money would not pass at Paris (See a letter from Dr. ——, in a former number of the Recorder, who mourned that Sunday was desecrated in Paris.) On examining farther, I should find nineteen or twenty respectful notices of counterfeiting establish ments, and changes in office, &c., would I feel confident in the tests therein presented Should I not justly doubt their sincerity?

But one will say the cases are not similar. Well. I admit there is a disparity, inasmuch as the Thirteenth Baptist church, Boston. on the counterfeiters of the Sabbath are doing in- Thursday evening, Oct. 1st. finitely greater mischief than counterfeiters of money. And my reason for taking so weak an illustration is, I can find nothing of the kind, more applicable. And if my dear Sab bath-keeping brethren could realize what was in store for them, at the hands of Sundaykeepers, they would shrink from the touch of those who pollute the Sabbath of the Lord. I have in my possession a letter from a Sundaykeeping clergyman of New England, which shows how Sabbath-keepers are viewed there, and what they would do with us if they had the power. The said letter was written to awe me, when I with deep repentings was turning aside my feet from the Sabbath when I began to see light on this subject, and began to "keep the Sabbath according to the commandment." At such a critical time, when my eternal interest is at stake, a professed teacher, a minister, threw all his wit and learning into the wrong side of the scale, and thus fought against God.

What should we think of the cashier of a good bank, who should exchange with counterstate of the times and the nature of their private feiters? And yet I am credibly informed that my Seventh-day brethren do exchange with the counterfeiters of the Lord's Sabbath.

One will say that I take ultra ground. Well, this is the only ground for Christians to take-middle ground there is none, for those 7th. The directions of the Society in regard | who fight for the Lord in these corrupt times. We cannot serve God and Mammon.

Joseph Clarke.

We do not see anything in the foregoing that alters the state of the question on which our correspondent writes, from what it was when we previously expressed ourselves respecting it, and of course we see no occasion to add anything further on the subject.

Western Emigration

I have been to Minnesota—have seen our brethren there, and wish to say a few things about them and their prospects, through the columns of the Recorder.

The interior of southern Minnesota is a beautiful and fertile country. If I were to of William J. Barnett, of the Timannee tribe contrast its general appearance with that of Wisconsin, I would say: while Wisconsin is covered over with alternate sections of prairie the interest of the solemn occasion. Mr. Barand openings, (light timber) Minnesota, on the other hand, is one general prairie, specked over with groves of timber, differing in quantity tist Missionary Convention. according to the size of the stream or lake that defends its tender growth from the fires that annually sweep over the country. The general surface of the country is level and well watered, the soil rich and quick.

I found one settlement in Dodge county some three miles west of Mantorville. Those wishing to look up friends in that country may save much perplexity by understanding their number of township and range. Theirs is Township No. 107, North Range 17 West Here I found six or seven families of Sabbathspects it must be very convenient. We hope ship of God. They also have a Sabbath

In Freeborn county I also found twelve families, and nine young men making-claims, num- which we have already referred, says of many in and about, Town 104, North Range 23 ers, but as was shrewdly said by a common West. It happened that their first appoint- sense man in one of them, "We have what is ment for religious worship was the first Sab- called preaching in our town, but we have no bath after my arrival. I spent two Sabbaths sermons." An old man of 89 years, in one of with this people, and one in Dodge county, and the morally desolate towns of Coos county, it seemed like the days of my earlier pilgrim- was found at an early hour in the morning age to gather into some little cabin in the west- reading his Bible, with the remark, "We ern wilds, the scattered sheep, and break to them the bread of life.

Much has been said the last few, years in regard to colonization among us as a people. and, to the disappointment of many, little has been effected. But here is the very prospect; they have desired cheap lands in a good country, with the prospect of society. Such prospects, we are told, also exist in Kansas.

These brethren in Minnesota have sought an country, and the choice locations are fast bethemselves of these advantages will do it this fall or early next spring. Here is also another inviting field for mis-

sionary labor. Two missionaries should be sent to Minnesota as soon as arrangements can be made. One should be located in Dodge county, and the other in Freeborn county The friends in Freeborn already feel able to contribute liberally towards the support of a Missionary who may be sent among them, and the friends in Dodge county will no doubt be as willing to do according as God has given them, although the question did not arise in this shape during my brief stay with them. farmers O. P. HULL.

Religious Intelligence

Judson W. Truesdell was ordained at Vestal, Broome Co., N. Y., on the 22d ult. He is to labor as a Baptist missionary in Canada. Rev. N. E. Chapen has removed from Beaver Dam. Wis., and taken the pastoral

care of the Baptist church at Darlington. Rev. Mr. Kendall, of East Bloomfield, N. Y. has been called to the Third Presbyterian Church, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Rev. George Young, formerly of Salem, N J., has accepted an invitation to become pastor of the Baptist church at Princeton.

Twenty Methodist Ministers are said to have united with Baptist churches at the South during the current year.

Several priests have been excommunicated by the Bishop of Augsburg, in Bavaria, for holding that salvation may be found within the pale of other churches than that of Rome.

Rev. A. G. Palmer has resigned the pastorate of the First Baptist Church in Bridgeport, Ct., and has accepted a call, to the Church in

Rev. Wm. Howe, who has been for more than four months past suffering from illness, recently appeared before his congregation for the first time to preach.

Rev. P. S. Evans, late of the Rochester Theological Seminary, was ordained pastor of In 185
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On Thursday afternoon, the 1st inst., the installation of Rev. G. F. Warren, as a pastor of the Baptist church in North Attleboro. Mass., took place.

Rev. J. Ballard, of Grand Rapids, Mich. has accepted a call from the First Congregational Church of Lamont, Ottowa Co., Mich. to become their pastor.

Rev. James A. Clark, late of Newton Theological Institution, has accepted a call to the pastoral charge of the Baptist church, Adrian. Mich., and has entered on his labors there.

Rev. Addison Browne has resigned the pastoral charge of the Baptist church in East Brookfield, Mass. His Post Office address for the present is as above.

Rev. Miron Winslow safely reached England, by the steamer Europa, on his way to Madras. He was in good health and spirits. looking forward with strong desire to a renewal of his labors among the heathen.

The Baptists are making an effort to raise funds for building a first class missionary ship

The Cambridge Chronicle learns that Hiram K. Pevear, of Roxbury, late of Newton Theological Institution, has received a unanimous call from the Second Baptist church and society in East Cambridge, to be their pastor.

God's corrections are our instructions; his lashes, our lessons; and his scourges, our school masters. Whence both in Hebrew and Greek, chastening and teaching are expressed by one word.

The Episcopal Recorder states that the late Alexis Dupont, of Delaware. who was recently killed by the explosion of his powder mill, left the following legacies:-St. John's Church, Brandywine, \$6,000; Trinity Church, Wilmington, \$10,000; Episcopal Fund of the

Diocese, \$5,000. THE OAHU COLLEGE FUND.—President Beckwith stated, in the conclusion of an address at Chelsea, that, beside the contribution, of Abner Kingman, Esq., and James Hunnewell, Esq., of \$1,000 each, the same sum has already been subscribed both by Dr. N. Durfee, of Fall River, and Chief Justice Williams, of Hart-

At 8 o'clock, on the evening of September 9th, 1857, a farewell meeting was held with the Concord street Baptist Church, at Brooklyn, N. Y., in connection with the departure of Africa. for his field of labor in his native land-when many were present and shared in nette leaves the shores of New York under the auspices of the American (colored) Bap-

ORDINATION AT CLIFTON.—At the call of the Clifton Baptist church, (Monroe county, N. Y.,) an ecclesiastical council assembled at their meeting house, on Thursday, October 1st, to consider the propriety of ordaining J. C. Stevens to the work of the Gospel ministry. After a very satisfactory examination of the candidate, the council unanimously voted to proceed to his ordination. The exercises took place in the afternoon of the same day, the sermon being preached by Rev. E. G. Robinson, D. D., of Rochester.

"PREACHING BUT NO SERMONS."-A missionary correspondence in the Congregational Journal from Northern New Hampshire, to have no instructive Bible preaching here, sir." In another town of the same county, a preacher spoke to his hearers about "expostulating the Scriptures," and expressed his dissatisfaction with them; that they did not "expound to him," or that they did not utter their 'amen" to what he said.

REV. T. H. HUNTER MASSACRED AT SEAL KOTE.—The Rev. T. H. Hunter, who, with his wife and child, are reported to have been Church of Scotland, Mr. Hunter was for some time in Bombay, in charge of the General Assembly's Institution, where he was known for his quiet and unassuming manner. He also exerted himself greatly in the missionary cause, and through his zealous labors several converts were added to the church. Mr. and Mrs. H. left Bombay in November last year, and proceeded to Sealkote to commence a mission in the Punjab.

A daily conversation in heaven, is the surest forerunner of a constant abode there. The spirit of God, by enabling us hereunto, first brings heaven into the soul, and then conducts the soul to heaven.

It is of the Lord's mercy that our affliction is, not execution, but correction. He that hath deserved hanging, may be glad to escape with a whipping.

The ninth annual meeting of the Boston

ing the year 5; by letter 3; died 3.

South Baptist Church, (South Boston)-

8: by letter 19; died 2. Harvard Street, (Rev. D. C. Eddy) by letter 28; died 1.

Tremont Street, (Rev. I. S. Kallock)by letter 19; by experience 3; died 3.

Thirteenth Baptist Church, (Rev. P. S. ceived by letter 5.

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Independent, (Colored)—Number of mem-3; by examination 7; restored 4; died 5.

Forty native presses are constantly employed in Calcutta in the publication of native books. In 1851, 30,000 books were sold in the Bengali language. In 1830, there were thirty books in that language; in 1852, 400. In the lower districts of Bengal, occupied by the miswith a population of nearly thirteen millions of

General Intelligence.

Foreign News.

Foreign news to the 25th September has been received by the City of Washington and Fulton at this port, and the Niagara at Halifax. Their dates collectively make one week later intelligence. They contain many items of considerable importance though none of start-

received from the East. There was a report | punies formed under the general law of 1849 | from London, announcing that Lord Elgin was miums and upon the stock principle. 2dto receive the appointment of Governor Gen- Whether the maker of a not given in advance will cost \$5,000, and will soon be presented. eral of India and Lord Canning be appointed for premiums, and constituting a part of the to some other office. It is certain, at least, \$100,000 required to be received before the that some dissatisfaction exists with the man- Company could commence business, is liable to

A very serious railway accident had occurred in England—so great a rarity as to have excited much astonishment. An express train on the Great Northern Railway, from Manchester to London, ran off the track and over a viaduct. Four persons were killed, including

A collision occurred at Limerick between the police and the military, on Sunday, the 20th, in which some lives were lost. The origin of the disturbance, as at Belfast, was in religious agitation.

towards the Indian relief fund from the Sultan when he secured a plank and trusted himself of Turkey. Much satisfiaction was expressed to it. On the morning of the fourth day he at the fact in England, as illustrating the drifted past one of the steamer's life-boats, action of a Mahommedan sovereign against a with oars. He managed to get into it, and mutiny confessedly set on foot for the benefit the next day Grant and Dawson, who had

made its appearance in Kerry, Ireland.

There had been some increased stringency in the English money market, owing partially to advices from this country; but nothing had occurred to excite any apprehension.

Russia took place at Stuttgard on the 25th September, the day of the steamer's sailing. Considerable though brief festivities were arranged, and the Empress of Russia had somewhat unexpectedly joined them. The conference was to break up on the 29th. It was day, but not upon any presumed certainty.

The trial of the French Railway embezzlers had taken place, with a somewhat unexpected guilty, and sentence to eight years imprisonment. Carpenter and Guerin were also found guilty, and sentenced each for five years. Carpenter, Grelet and Parot were required to restore 4,332 shares, and Guerin 1.400.

Mexico has accepted the mediation of England and France in her quarrel with Spain and the conference for its settlement was to take place in London.

The Emperor of Russia, before leaving St. nobles is not by any means ascertained.

A letter at Paris states that the U.S. corvette Levant had burned down one of the villages on the Island of Formosa, to avenge the pillage of a merchant ship by the natives who

rived here at 10 o'clock this forenoon, bringing

128 passengers. The news from India is gloomy, very. The English have been obliged to circumscribe their

of relief for a fortnight. Aug. 8, and Shanghae July 30.

about 500 gunners, who were to be despatched ed the Convention.

Sterling exchange at Hong Kong 5s. At Shanghae a large business had been done in imadmit the right of the negro to vote on an 10d. to 7s.

soon found our way to the ground, in Georgia tion into practical effect. costume, when we observed that, the sky pre-Whole number 436; received by baptism 35: sented a singular appearance, an unusual thing was around the moon, and a peculiar fog hung signs had anything to do with the earthquake Evans)—Whole number of members 47; re- we leave others to determine. Earthquakes. if we may believe the history of the rocks. have been no unusual things in this vicinity in bers 169; received by baptism 63; by letter ages past. And, not to go back to antiquity, many of our oldest citizens well remember the churches during the year, 278; net increase, rid in 1811, when that village was partially destroyed, and a large section of that part of pened, they would remark, "it is only an earth- think of that! quake," and go about their business.

We do not remember to have felt the shock of an earthquake since the evening of the presgoing down and Franklin Pierce had been financial crisis is over, and that nothing more is going to burst on the top of the earth, just at this time. St. Louis Leeder. Oct. 9th.

AN IMPORTANT INSURANCE CASE.—The case The Indian mail had not been received, Company, against Haight, now on argument [Albany Journal, Oct. 1.

"Three more saved from the Central Amerfrom Cardenas for Cork. They had been nine River. days drifting at sea on a part of the wreck and in a boat, when picked up by the Mary, and were almost in a dying condition. Mr One thousand pounds had been received Tice remained by the steamer until she sunk been saved on a part of the steamer's hurri-The cattle disease-apparently the same cane deck, got into the boat. From that time which has ravaged the Baltic provinces, has they drifted helplessly until rescued. They had nothing to eat all this time, except a sintheir health. They may unquestionably be are traced out and restored to the senders. regarded as the last of the survivors of the

Another wife murder is among the items of the week-of a most shocking character. A not claimed or believed that any thing more man named Kilby Bates, residing in Upper than the furtherance of a warmer understand- Merion Township, near Norristown, Pa., came ing between France and Russia was contem- to the residence of some neighbors early in the plated in the meeting. A meeting between morning of Sunday last, and informed them the Emperors of Russia and Austria is now that his wife had been murdered by three nerumored, to take place at Weimar at an early groes. They at once visited the place. and satisfied themselves that the husband himself with an axe, and her brains beaten out. She side their mother. Bates was at once arrested | been arrested for the crime. and taken to the jail at Norristown.

fated Central America, and the amount of married, and with whom she had entrusted a of the West, from Aspinwall, on Sunday. The ness. Help came too late to save the victim Petersburgh, it is reported, submitted to his names of the passengers cannot be ascertained of moneyed anxieties. nobles a plan for the partial abolition of serf. until the arrival of that mail which shall leave dom, and on his return it will become a law: | San Francisco on the 20th of October. and with what prospect of good feeling among the which will be due here on the 15th of November. The whole number of passengers on whom twenty-eight were from the Isthmusthe balance, four hundred and sixteen, having LATER.—The steamship Atlantic, Capt. El- The amount of specie on board proves to have instantly crushed to death. dridge, which sailed from Liverpool at about been but \$1,219,189 43, instead of about four o'clock on the afternoon of Sept. 30, ar- \$1,800,000, as was supposed. 104 bags of on Thursday last elected U. S. Senator from mails were lost—also lighter than had been that State, as successor to Hon. James C. anticipated.

The New York State Temperance Convenlines more and more. Havelock had retired a tion, at Syracuse, on Tuesday last, Rev. Dr. without material change for the last few days. second time from Lucknow, and at last advices. | Parle, of Oneida, presiding-passed resolutions | There is no abatement of the pressure. but with a force of but 900 men, was exposed to deploring the spread of intemperance over the there appears to be less panic than in New attack from four different points, and no hope State—reprobating the Excise Law as tending York. to make matters worse instead of improving CHINA.—The dates from Hong Kong are to them, and urging the necessity of a repassage decline of 3 1-4 cents per pound on cotton to A declaration of the blockade of Canton Timothy Jenkins and William Curtis Noyes, Saturday to sell middling upland at 10 cents, river was issued by Admiral Seymour, on the of the Republican ticket, gave Hiram Ketchum the cold shoulder, and arranged for various Two vessels had arrived at Hong Kong, with future meetings. Thirty-four persons compos-

port. Prices of tea had advanced both there equality with the white man-and in none is and at Amoy. Silk was firm. Exchange 6s. the man of color allowed to live on terms of land a portion of the goods she brought over, equality with the white man.

THE EARTHQUAKE AT St. Louis.—Two shocks | A very proper appeal has been made by Baptist Association South, was held in Dor- of an earthquake felt yesterday in this city Mrs. Magruder, lady of the Mayor of Washchester a few weeks ago. The following reports and vicinity, of more violence than are usual ington City, to the Women of America, to were presented by the various Churches in in this latitude. The first shock occurred raise funds over the whole Union, to be investabout five minutes past four o'clock, and was ed for the benefit of the widow and daughter credited banks in different States; but bill-Charles Street, (Rev. Mr. Stockbridge) - preceded by a loud, continuous noise, like thun- of the lamented Commander William E. Hern-Whole number 265; received by baptism dur- der or the roar of artillery. The earth then don, of the Central America. Mrs. Magruder commenced shaking, and the houses seemed to very nobly suggests, that to the Women of Rowe Street, (Rev. Dr. Stowe)—Whole rock from east to west. After a pause of eight America should be confided the case of the number 511; received by baptism 4; by letter or ten minutes the second shock came on, but family of a man who lost his life in caring so was much less violent than the first. Deeming tenderly for the women and children placed the house we were in—a tall, narrow, five sto- under his charge. The ladies of this city have Number of members 255; received by baptism ry building, and we in the fifth—unsafe, we already taken measures to carry this sugges-

New evidence is said by the Monmouth Democrat to have been discovered in the case close to the earth. A gentleman informed us of Donnelly, tried and convicted at Freehold Whole number 312; received by baptism 16; that he also saw a very brilliant meteor about for the murder of Moses, and in whose behalf the time of the first shock. Whether these an application for a new trial is pending. I is said that a dagger and a suit of clothes. both covered with blood, and both belonging to Donnelly, have been traced out since the close of the trial. If this (which seems as yet doubtful) should prove true, the application for a new trial will certainly fail, or even Total number reported as baptised by 31 terrible earthquake that occurred at New Mad- if it succeeds, cannot save him from being at once convicted when tried again.

Mrs. Cunningham seems to be in a current the State sunk and submerged, rendering an of evil fortune. Her former cook Hannah act of Congress necessary to grant other lands has gained her suit for back wages, and will to the settlers in place of those that were de- pocket her claim, if Mrs. C. does not cause the stroyed. For many years after the occurrence, case to be "carried up." One consolation a the inhabitants experienced violent shocks per person mulcted in a minor court enjoys, at all riodically, and emigrants were afraid to settle events. There are higher courts to appeal to. in that quarter. After a while, however, they There is a higher court than even that of apsionaries of the English Baptist Missionary became used to them, and whenever one hap peals, however, but litigants seldom seem to

> A defalcation of \$88,883 09 has been discovered in the accounts of Frederick W. Poridential election of 1852, just as the sun was ter, late Corresponding Secretary of the American Sunday-School Union. The unfaithful elected President of the United States. If it ness seems to have extended through a series took an earthquake to herald the defeat of of years, but before this time nothing has oc-General Scott, who knows but that this second curred to lead to a suspicion. Stock speculaearthquake was intended to announce that the tions are supposed to have led to the misappropriation. Mr. Porter at once resigned his office on the discovery, and a searching investigation has been ordered.

Hon. Thomas H. Seymour, American Minister at the Court of St. Petersburg, has been of White, Receiver of the Union Insurance presented by the Emperor of Russia with a magnificent table, made from the marble of though it was daily expected, and there is, before the Court of Appeals, involves the ques-Siberian quarries. Its whole cost was some consequently, no later intelligence has been tions: 1st—Whether Mutual Insurance Com- \$7,500, and it arrived at this port a few days in Paris that private advices had been received have the power to issue policies for cash pre- other proof of Gov. Seymour's popularity at since. The Grand Duke Constantine, as an that Court, has ordered a vase for him which

The latest advices from Kansas state that Mr. Parrot, the free-state candidate for Conagement of affairs in the East, and that some be assessed for losses incurred upon policies is- gress, will have a majority ranging between change will be made. In connection with In- sued for cash premiums. It is understood that five and eight thousand. According to the dian affairs it may be mentioned that the offer | these questions are involved in several hundred | estimate of the free-state men, the Legislature of a commission to any qualified person who suits now pending in the subordinate Courts of will be composed as follows:—Council, 9 Reshould bring one hundred recruits, has been this State, the determination of which will be publicans, and 3 Democrats. House, 24 Rewithdrawn by the English eslistment officers. controlled by the decision in the present case. publicans, and 15 Democrats. Johnson county, according to the latest report, gives a democratic majority of 250.

The stoppage of the factories at Fall River, ica," was the cry on Monday last, and in this Massachusetts, has produced so much effect by instance the joyful information proved reliable. the throwing of large numbers of operatives Messrs. J. Tice, 2d engineer of the steamer, out of employment, that charity for their relief the Hon. Windsor Clive, and a large number Alexander Grant, fireman, and George W. seems to be necessary, and the papers are Dawson (colored,) passenger, reached this warmly urging contributions and personal asport on that day, in the Bremen bark Laura, sistance. This is a sad state of affairs for the which vessel took them from the brig Mary, industrious and thriving little town of Fall

> San Domingo news by the last steamer indicates that that island is in a hopeless state of revolution. The capital was surrounded by the insurgents of Cibas, and President Baez's chances of being taken and put to death were thought to be not remote. On the contrary, there were some reports of successes by the Government troops against the insurgents in

Dead letters for the quarter ending 1st October have been found to the number of 2,189, containing money to the amount of \$12. gle dog-fish, killed with an oar and eaten raw. 655; a less number of letters by nearly a When rescued, they were nearly dead with thousand than that shown by the return of the hunger and thirst, and covered with boils from last quarter, but containing, at the same time. long humersion in the sea water. All have \$800 more money than for that quarter. The meeting of the Emperors of France and since been well cared for, and will recover About nine-tenths of all the dead money letters

> We learn from the principal grain depots on the lakes that a very extensive movement in breadstuffs is going on 250,000 bushels of wheat, 53,000 bushels of corn, and 7000 bushels of barley arrived on Wednesday at Oswego alone. At other points the receipts were correspondingly large. We may look for immense receipts of grain between the present time and the close of canal navigation, and also for an important reduction in prices.

A fiendish attempt was made, on Thursday was the murderer, as he was found to be la- morning last, to ravish the daughter of an boring under mania a potu. The head of the aged German, living near Pittsburgh, Pa. In result. Parot was acquitted. Grelet was found woman had been nearly severed from her body attempting to defend her, the father, named Wiseman, was struck with an iron bar over had a living child in her arms when discovered, the skull, killing him immediately. Three and two other little children were crying be men, named Kelley, Richards and Denny, have

A Mrs. Buckman of Philadelphia, poisoned herself with arsenic, a few days ago, because The number of passengers on board the ill- the gentleman to whom she was engaged to be treasure, are known by the arrival of the Star considerable sum of money, had failed in busi-

Mount Blanc was successfully ascended on the 28th August, by two Americaus, both belonging to Boston-Messrs. Stuyvesant Le board was four hundred and forty four, of Roy and Stephen W. Dana, both of whom are about returning to America.

Hon. Richard J. Knowlson, formerly come down the western coast. Of the passen- prominent member of the New York Legislagers from the Isthmus, the names are known, ture, fell or threw himself on the track in the and it is found that only three were saved. Gray Tunnel, on Thursday morning last, being

Jones.

The state of financial affairs in Boston is

In New Orleans, the pressure has caused a of a Prohibitory law. They endorsed Messrs. the 8th inst. Orders were received here on on cent freight. N. G. Bradford has been appointment re-

ceiver of the Bowery, and David Banks, receiver of the East River Bank, and both instructed to deposit their receipts with the United States Trust Company.

The City of Baltimore, it is said, did not but they were reshipped for Liverpool.

Financial Crisis.

BANK SUSPENSIONS. We publish a list of the suspended and disholders should bear in mind that the suspension of a bank is not always evidences of its worthlessness. We believe the bills of all the banks in this State, with few exceptions, are abundantly secured, and will always command very nearly par, even in case of suspension. The same is true of a large part of the Banks of New Jersey. We advise bill-holders to seek business. information before they make too great a sacrifice on the bills of any suspended banks they may have in their possession.

Mousam River Bank, Sanford, Maine. Bank of Hallowell, Hallowell, do Canton Bank, South China, Ellsworth Bank, Exchange Bank, Bangor, Sanford Bank, Sanford, Hancock Bank, Ellsworth, Ship Builders' Bank, Rockland, do Maritime Bank, Bangor, China Bank, China, Central Bank, Hallowell. Lancaster Bank, Lancaster, New Hampshire. Exeter Bank, South Royalton Bank, Vermont. Danby Bank, Stark Bank, Bennington, do Cochituate Bank, Boston, Massachusetts. Grocer's Bank, do Manufacturers' Bank, Georg'tn, do Bass River Bank, Western Bank, Springfield, Rhode Island Central Bank, E. Greenwich, R. I. Hopkinton Bank, Westerly, Bank of the Republic, Providence, Bank of South County, Wakefield, Farmer's Bank, Wickford, Mount Vernon Bank, Providence, Tiverton Bank, Fall River, Warwick Bank, Warwick, Merchant's Exchange Bank, Bridgeport, Conn. Colchester Bank, Bridgeport City Bank, Eastern Bank, West Killingly, Wooster Bank, Danbury, Woodbury Bank, Woodbury, Bank of Hartford County, Hartford, Bank of North America, Seymour, Windham County Bank, Farmers' & Citizens' Bank, Williamsburg, N. Y. Bank of Leonardsville, Bank of Lima, Hamilton Exchange Bank, Greene, Bank of Orleans, Albion, Central Bank, Brooklyn, Chemung County Bank, Horseheads, Farmer's Bank, Saratoga County, Hollister Bank, Buffalo, Huguenot Bank, New Paltz, Niagara River Bank, Tonawanda, Oliver Lee & Co.'s Bank, Buffalo, Ontario County Bank, Phelps, Ontario Bank, Utica, Canandaigua Bank, Canandaigua, Bank of Medina, Medina, Reciprocity Bank, Buffalo, Sackett's Harbor Bank, Buffalo, Mechanics' Banking Associa'n, N. Y. City, Yates County Bank, Penn Yan, Island City Bank, Saratoga Bank, Western Bank, Lockport, Bank of Corning, Corning, Exchange Bank, Lockport, State Bank, Sackett's Harbor, Agricultural Bank, Herkimer, Dairyman's Bank, Newport, Six-Penny Savings Bank, Rochester, Old Saratoga Bank, Schuylersville, Pine Plains Bank, Duchess Co., Powell Bank, Newburgh, Farmers' Bank, Hudson, Hudson River Bank, Hudson, Bank of Central New York, Utica, Oneida Central Bank, Rome, Worthington Bank, Bank of New Jersey, New Brunswick, N. J. America Bank, Trenton, Bergen County Bank, Hackensack. Cataract Bank, Patterson. Union Bank, Frenchtown, Wheat Grower's Bank, Phillipsburg Bank, City Bank of Columbus, Columbus, Ohio. City Bank, Cincinnati. Seneca County Bank, Tiffin, do Miami Valley Bank, Dayton, Clinton Bank, Columbus, Union Bank, Sandusky, Agricultural Bank, Brownville, Tennessee. Bank of West Tennsssee. Bank of the Capitol, Indianapolis, Indiana

Trader's Bank, E. J. Tinkham & Co.'s Bank, Chicago, Illinois. Bank of Elgin, Elgin, Rock Island Bank, Bank of Galena. Bank of Naperville, Bank of Commerce, Georgetown, D. C. Manufacturers & Farmers', Wheeling, Va. Merchants & Mechanics' B'k, do N. W. Bank of Virginia, Bank of Wheeling, Central Bank, Staunton, Valley Bank, Bank of Kanaha, Trans-Allegany Bank, Manufacturers & Mechanics' Bank, Philadelphia. Bank of Commerce, Bank of North America. Bank of Northern Liberties, Bank of Penn Township, City Bank of Philadelphia Commercial Bank. Consolidation Bank, Farmers and Mechanics' Bank, Girard Bank. Kensington Bank Mechanics' Bank, Philadelphia Bank Southwark Bank, Tradesman's Bank, Western Bank, Bank of Pennsylvania, Merchants' & Manufacturers' Bank, Pittsburg, Pa. Bank of Pittsburg, Citizens' Bank, Exchange Bank, Farmers' Bank of Lancaster, Pennsylvania. Bank of Lancaster. do Lancaster County Bank, Farmers' Bank of Reading, Erie City Bank, Erie, Warren County Bank, Harrisburg Bank, Harrisburg, Newcastle Bank, Newcastle, Commercial and Farmers' Bank, Baltimore. Md. Bank of Baltimore, Bank of Commerce, Chesapeake Bank, Citizens' Bank, Farmers & Mechanics' Bank. Farmers & Planters' Bank. Fells Point Savings Bank, Franklin Bank. Howard Bank of Baltimore. Marine Bank, Mechanics' Bank.

Merchants' Bank, Union Bank of Maryland, Western Bank of Maryland, do Farmers' & Mechanics' Bank, Kent Co., Md. Farmers' & Mechanics' Bank, Greenboro'. do Cumberland Saving Bank. People's Bank of Milwaukee, Michigan. Peninsula Bank, Detroit, Fox River Bank, Green Bay, Wisconsin. Badger State Bank. Rock River Bank, Beloit. Bank of Ashland, Ky.

The Illinois Central Railroad Co., assigned in consequence of inability to carry its large floating debt in such times as these. The New York and Erie Railroad Co., not as pro-

The Michigan Central Railroad Co., suspended pay ment on its floating debt. The East River Bank suspended specie payment Its notes will be received at par by the other banks. The Bank of South Carolina, a State institution.

United States Treasury at the end of the fiscal year At the present rate the Custom House receipts for the whole year will not be more than from \$25,000,000 to

The yearly meeting of the New Jersey Churches will be held, by divine permission, with the Church at Marlborough, commencing on Sixth-day before the third Sabbath in November, 20th, at 101 o'clock A. M. A Continuation of the History of the Churches, to be given by W. B. GILLETTE; and likewise an Essay on the duty of church members to attend all the duties and meetings of the church, both for worship and for

By Elder J. BAILEY, an Essay upon the impropriety of professors of religion engaging in dancing and songsinging, and other merriments practiced at gatherings and balls, and places of vain amusement. W. B. GILLETTE, Secretary.

P. S. Crandall, Geo. C. Babcock, O. P. Hull, B. C. Wm. F. Randolph, O. G. Merritt, Joseph Clarke 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 FOR THE SABBATH RECORDER: Clarke Crandall, Alfred Center, \$2 00 to vol. 14 No. 30

2 00

Henry Sheldon

Amos Burdick

W. B. Babcock, Ashaway,

D. A. Babcock, Scott, 2 00 Jared Clarke, Unadilla Forks, 2 00 Wm. F. Randolph, Gr Brier Run, 2 00 PER G. B. U. Lafayette Coon, Westerly, R. I. \$1 00 to vol. 14 No. 26 Sophia Maxson John Ayars 2 00 J. S. Champlin, Hopkinton, R. I. 2 00 B. W. Andrew, Rockville, R. I. 1 00 N. F. Chipman, Br. Ir. W'ks, R. I. 2 00 J. Langworthy T. Langworthy Asa Pound, Plainfield, N. J. Mordecai T. Davis, Shiloh, N. J. 2 00

FOR THE SABBATH-SCHOOL VISITOR: Maria Fifield, South Otselic, FOR THE SEVENTH-DAY BATTIST MEMORIAL Peleg W. Crandall, Brand's Iron Works, R. I. Joseph Langworthy FOR THE CAROL:

Samuel Dresser, Litchfield, Mich. 1 00

Peleg Babcock, DeRuyter

Geo. Greenman, Mystic Bridge, Ct.
ELIPHALET LYON, Treasurer. NEW-YORK MARKET-October 12, 1857.

ASHES—The market is very quiet for both kinds; sales of Pots at \$6 25@6.50, and Pearls at \$5 75. ASHES—The market is very quiet for both kinds; ales of Pots at \$6 25@6 50, and Pearls at \$5 75. Saleratus is quiet at 7c.

Coffee is dull and heavy. We only hear of tales of 260 bags Rio at 11c., and 50 bags Bahai at 10½c.

Coffee is dull and heavy. We only hear of tales of 260 bags Rio at 11c., and 50 bags Bahai at 10½c. 260 bags Rio at 11c., and 50 bags Bahai at 101c. FLOUR AND MEAL—The demand for Western Canal Flour is less active, and with fair offering prices of the low grades are 5 and 10c. lower; the better grades are heavy, but without change in prices; the inquiry is entirely in the home trade; the sales are 6,000 bbls. at \$4 50@4 70 for common to good State; \$4 75@ BOARDING SCHOOL FOR LADIES & GENTLEMEN 4 90 for extra do; \$4 50@4 60 for superfine Indiana and Iowa; \$4 75@5 55 for extra do; \$5 20@5 75 Three Terms of 14 Weeks each, commencing for common to good extra Ohio; \$5 75@7 25 good to choice extra do; \$5 50@7 25 for St. Louis brands, and \$6 70@7 75 for extra Genesce. Canadian Flour is also lower; the supply is fair; sales of 350 bbls. at \$5 00@6 00 for common to fair extras. Southern Flour is heavy and very quiet; the arrivals are ample; sales of 550 bbls. at \$5 40@5 60 for mixed to good brands Baltimore, &c., and \$5 75@7 25 for the better grades. Rye Flour is quiet and heavy at \$3 75 @4 75. Corn Meal is dull at \$3 40@3 50 for Jersey. Buckwheat Flour is more plenty; sales at \$2@2 25

2) 100 fb. The stock this year is the largest ever pro-GRAIN-There is very little demand for Wheat, and the assortment offering is poor, and 2@3c. lower and unsettled; sales of 1,300 bushels very handsome white Southern at \$1 39. 5,700 bushels red do. at \$1 15@ 1 221, 8,800 bushels damaged do. at 85c.@1 10, and 2,400 bushels red Indiana. Rye is dull and heavy at 70c. Oats are very scarce, owing to the Canal break, and prices are firm; sales of State at 55@60c., Westmand only for the trade; sales of 14,600 bushels at 67@68lc. for Western mixed, and 651@66c. for un-

Hors continue to sell only in small lots at 7@11c. for 1857's, as to quality. Molasses is heavy and dull; there is no business

whatever doing; a lot of 40 hhds. Porto Rico is reported on private terms. Provisions—The demand for Pork is limited a retail sales of Mess at \$23 00, but large lots cannot be had under \$24 00, and Prime in lots at \$18 00 other arrivals are fair of new; sales of 70 bbls. old at \$13 50 stitute, Madison Co., N. Y. @14 75 for repacked Western Mess, and \$15 00@ 16 00 for extra do; prime Mess is nominal. Beef Hams are dull at \$18 00 for new. Bacon is quiet at 133@14c. Cut Meats are heavy; sales of Shoulders at 10c. Dressed Hogs are dull at 83@91c. Lard is in retail demand; the stock of prime is moderate; sales of 40 bbls. and tcs. at 14@15c., and kegs at 151@151c. Butter is in fair demand at 12@16c. for Ohio, and 15 @20c. for State. Cheese is dull and heavy at 7@8c.

Sugars continue nominal, flat and easier; sales of Sugars continue nominal, flat and easier; sales of mediate places, from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7 30 hbds Porto Rico on private terms. Refined are de-A. M., 12 M., and 3 30 P. M.; for Somerville, at 5 00 pressed at a decline; Crushed, Ground, and Granulat- P. M. For New York-Leave Somerville at 6 15 A. M. ed are offered freely at 101c., without sales. Tallow—The market is quiet to-day; the sales are above trains connect as Elizabeth with trains on the

17,000 fb at 9@91c., cash. Rough Fat is steady at 6c. New Jersey Railroad, which leave New York from

THE DECLINE IN FLOUR—The Prospect not so bad for the Laboring Classes.—We have looked back at the prices of breadstuffs and provisions in the fall of 1856, when money was plenty, stocks were high, labor in demand and everything looked cheering and prosperous on the surface, and compared them with the prices of the present time, when hard times and the reverse of all that was propitious in the previous years are spreading ruin and desolation in all the ramifications of trade. We find that flour shows a marked decline since October, 1856, as is exhibited in the following table

Oct. 1, 1856. Oct. 1, 1857. Superfine State, Extra State. Western Superfine, 6.75 4.50Extra Western, Canadian Extra, 7 50 5 50 Southern Extra. 5 50 Georgetown, &c., Rye flour and corn meal are also much lower than

they were in the fall of 1856; but the decline is not so great as is apparent in the different qualities of wheat flour. In pork, beef, and lard, there is a small advance on former prices, but in the article of butter, the falling off is from two to five cents per pound. So long as flour can be purchased at five dollars a

pound, the necessity for the establishment of soup ed on deposits at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from houses for the poor as was the case during the winter \$5 to \$500, and 5 per cent. on sums over \$500. of 1855—56, will not again arise. During the financial revulsion in 1837, flour was double the present prices.

MARRIAGES.

In South Brookfield, on the evening of the 4th inst, \ \X7ILL ple by Ira B. Crandall, Esq., Mr. NATHANIEL GREEN and Miss S. CLARETTE CRANDALL, all of South Brookfield. In Westerly, R. I., Oct. 5th, by Eld. A. B. Burdick, trated Works. WILLIAM R. FRAZIER and BATHSHEBA LANPHEAR, all of

Westerly.
In Ledyard, Ct., Sept. 29th, by Eld. S. S. Griswold,
Mr. Isaac N. Rogers, of Waterford, and Miss Julia E. WHIPPLE, of the former place.

In Milton, Wis., Sept. 30th, by Eld. W. C. Whitford, prise, will risk little by sending to the Publisher, \$25, Mr. Edwin S. Babcock and Mrs. Susan Isabellia Maxson, all of Milton, Wis.

DEATHS.

In North Stonington, Ct., Sept. 16th, at the residence of Clark F. Langworthy, of dysentery, EDGAR CROCKER, son of Oliver G. and Sarah A. Merritt, aged 9 months and 24 days. "I know as spring will bring forth flowers, so the eternal spring will give me back my precious ones of earth, in angels' dress."

In Milton, Wis., Oct. 5th, of cholers infantum, GEO. The Western Exchange Fire and Marine Insurance Rudolph Davis, son of Jeremiah and Jane G. Davis, The Western Exchange Fire and marine matrice Company, with banking priviliges, Nebraska, suspended.

It would seem from our Washington letters and dispatches that we are likely to have no money in the months. We loved him but he died.

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The First Term opens the 3d Wednesday of August, The Second Term opens the 1st Wednesday of De The Third Term opens the 4th Wednesday of Merch

Each term continues fourteen weeks from the day

The Anniversary Fxercises June 30, 1858. Expenses per Term. All bills must be arranged in advance. Ten per cent. will be added where payment is deferred till th

Board by the term, of 14 weeks Room Rent 2 00 Fuel, Spring and Fall Terms Providing Wood for Boarders, and care of Gentlemen's Rooms Fuel. Winter Term 2 00 Tuition and Incidental, \$5 50 to Agricultural Chemistry, Tuition Cultivation of the Voice Oil Painting Drawing

Library 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 Instructors at the head of each, thus giving such a division of labor as can alone secure the highest ability in conducting each department. Gen-52 | tlemen and Ladies can here complete an entire course 26 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 1 00 all the facilities desirable in the best agricultural schools. The Department in Instrumental Music is furnished with first class pianos and ample instruction. The location of the Institution, in the village of Alfred, two miles from the Alfred Depot, on the New York and Erie Railroad, is romantic, retired, free from the usual temptations to vice, and one of the healthiest

> D. FORD, Secretary. DE RUYTER INSTITUTE

26th, December 16th and March 18th, respectively.

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TEN PER CENT SAVED! A deduction of ten per cent, will be made to all who settle their bills on or before the third Monday of each Term These expenses thus reduced are

Tuition.—Elementary Course, \$4,00, Middle, \$5,00; Higher, \$6,00. Chemical Experiments, \$1,00; Oil Painern at 58@60c., and Southern at 36@45c. Gorn is ting, \$5,00; Instrumental Music, \$10,00; Vocal Music, heavy and quite dull, the arrivals limited, and the de- \$1,00. Monochromatic Water Colors, India lnk, Oriental and Penciling, each \$2.00. The public are assured that no pains will be spared

to make this Institution worthy the very high reputation it now sustains. The instruction is thorough and practical. Students occupy the same building with the Principal and Preceptress; by whom their health, their manners and their morals will be cared for with paren-The Trustees, grateful for the liberal patronage hith-

erto enjoyed, respectfully solicit a continuance of the kinds are nominal. Beef is dull at the decline, the same. For further information, address D. Ruyter In-JOHN MAXSON, President.

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Contrat Salirond of New Jersey. CONNECTING at Hew Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, to Scranton, Great Bend, the North and West, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, to Mauch Chunk - SUMMER ARRANGEMENT, commencing May 18, 1857. Leave New York for Easton and inter-Leave Easton at 6 and 10 A. M., and 3 15 P. M. The foot of Courtland street, at 7 30 and 12 A. M., and

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The facilities in this "Cure" for the successful treatment of Diseases of the Liver, Spine, Nerves, Female Diseases, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, &c., are not excelled in any establishment. Patients will have the benefit of skillful Homeopathic prescriptions an advantage found in but few "Water-Cures." Especial attention will be given to diseases commonly called 2 25 surgical cases, such as Hip Diseases, White Swellings, 1 60 | Cancers, (in their early stages,) and Caries and Necro-Connected with the establishment is a Dental Shop,

where all calls in that profession will be attended to. Alfred, Allegany Co., N. Y.

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OPEN daily for the reception and payment of de-posits from 9 to 2 o'clock, and on Wednesday and barrel, and butter for eighteen to twenty-four cents a Saturday evenings from 5 to 8 P. M. Interest allow-THOMAS B STILLMAN, Prost

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Miscellaneans.

Autumn-Time:

BY LOTTIE LINWOOD.

O, SAD, sad Autumn! breathing low Thy dirge-notes to my ear, Thy coming fills my bosom now With dark and untold fear! I dread to see the falling showers Of gold and crimson leaves, The dropping of the Autumn rain Adown the cottage eaves; For oh, there is a hidden power That surges round my soul, And I can see the tempest lower, That soon will o'er me roll. Not as of yore my spirit hails The golden Autumn's prime; Alas! it rather faints, and fails, And longs for Summer-time! Yet next year's Summer will be clothed In deepest, darkest shade, For in the church-yard valley low My buried love is laid.

The cool, soft wind is whispering The funeral song of flowers: And wind-harps 'mong the maple leaves, Of the departed hours.
Why speed us so fast, O! Time? Why bind love's trembling wreath With Autum's wild funeral flowers. The cold, pale flowers of death! Why break the ties so close entwined Our spirit-life around,— Angel of Death, oh, why unbind The cords which love has bound! Why sever hearts—in darkness lay Our best beloved of earth; Let grief and woe our being sway To leave but tears and death? Why do we cry for human love, In yearning, and in pain, And ere its rich fruition proved We walk alone again! O, Soul, Life, Time, mysterious Death, Ye unseen Future, speak, And say if in this mortal life A wave of peace will break! And tell me will ye never cease In all thy powers to be Unsatistying, each and all. A mighty mystery?

Evening Hours.

The human heart has hidden treasures, In secret kept, in silence sealed; The thoughts, the hopes, the dreams, the pleasures Whose charms were broken, if revealed: And days may pass in dull confusion, And nights in noisy routs may fly, While, lost in fame's or wealth's illusion he memory of the past may die.

But there are hours of lonely musing, Such as in evening silence come. When, soft as a birds their pinions closing, The hearts' best feelings gather home. Then in our souls there seems to languish A tender grief that is not woe; And thoughts that once wrung groans of anguish, Now cause some mild tears to flow.

And feelings once as strong as passions, . Float softly back—a faded dream; Our own sharp griefs and wild sensations, The taste of others' sufferings seem: Oh! when the heart is freshly bleeding, How it longs for that time to be, When through the mists of years receding, Its woes but live in reverie.

And it can dwell on moonlight glimmer, On evening shades and loneliness And while the sky grows dim and dimer, Heed no untold woe's distress-Only a deeper impress given By lonely hour and darkened room, To solemn thoughts that soar to heaven. Seeking a life and world to come.

Slave Hunts in Sahara.

BY HORACE ST. JOHN.

From the bondman, trembling under a scourge in the American plantations, we sometimes turn to Africa, the mother of bondage, who forges chains for her own children. Of the iron dug from her own mountains these fetters are made, and the tribes of the sons of Tubal Cain beat and shape them on her own soil. In the solitude of those central deserts man keeps the gate open to his enemy. The sword never found a passage thither. Nothing but gold ever penetrated the Sahara. Its dwellers were never conquered by an Alexanthe broken faith of man with man, to see creatures born under the pledge of a common compact and natural law betraying and degrading one another; but the most miserable sight in the whole dark range of human debasement is that of the beginning of the a longing, wretched, hopeless look behind. Remote in the wilderness of Central Africa

Slavery brings forth its offspring. There, among beautiful hills and oases, watered by delicious springs, with date-groves, shading hamlets which seem all pleasantness and peace, mothers nurse the young brood which is to pine and of Cuba or the Western Continent.

A great belt of populous country stretches across the desert, which spreads over the central region of Africa, and was by the ancients compared, with its tawny surface and spots of hill and verdure, to a leopard's skin. Four them unresistingly aways If the hamlet be great kingdoms are aituated upon this populous girt with stockades, a garrison of expert archived was a second to beauty amid all this dreamtoo, whence four caravan tracks lead down of the slave-hunters, but a second assault is across sandy and stony wastes to the Barbary victorious; and the dwellings are left level coast. Lesser kingdoms lie round about, with the earth. The hut-doors are violently each in an oasis of its own; and from all of broken open, the inside is ransacked, the milkthese come annually to the sea trains of cap. bowls and calabashes are taken with the bows, tured slaves, to be sold in the cities and ports, arrows and axes; and the ruin is next unroofwhile others go westward to supply the traders ed or set on fire, while the cattle, the sheep who ply to the shores of Cuba. Ivory, ostrich feathers, senna, wax and indigo are also swell the general booty. human beings.

original home, enjoying that happiness which paces along, showing the way to a miserable no family or feminine pride, no virtue of the

and mysterious kingdom of Bournou—the city string of mothers dragging themselves along, the nuexplored kingdom of Aheer, told Richof Zinder, buried deep in the centre of Africa; with babes at their breasts; then girls of vari- ardson his ideas on the subject : "The opinion it is picturesquely situated amid undulations of our ages, some scarcely bloomed out of child- of his highness of women, does not flatter the green hills, with sprinkles of gigantic knolls. hood, others ripened to maturity; then, as ladies; he recommended us never to listen to some preliminary chat about the foreign news, Mendows lie around it without fences, and Richardson describes in his wonderfully strik- the advice of our wives; if we did we should the state of the markets, the hope of a revival corn stalks and granaries stand in the open ing narrative, old men bent two-double, with be lost. The women were very well to fetch of religion, the rise in 'Erie,' the progress of country without bolt or guard, illustrating a the weight of many years, their trembling feeling of honor among these "mighty hunters" chins drooping towards the ground. "their of their fellow-men. About 20,000 people poor old heads covered with white wool:" next dwell here in habitations which are scattered come aged women, tottering and helping themover a vast space of ground. A conical hill, selves along with staves, and after them stout or a block of granite, marks each separate youths, chained neck and neck together, who quarter. Circular walls of matting, enclosing are huddled through the gateways, never to a number of huts, or mud-houses, denote the pass but in bonds. residence of a chieftain, while irregular clusters lation are congregated.

The great trade of the kingdom is in slaves, I ginia. who are classed in a peculiar manner; the men the Kaffirs or infidels! Their common plan is while he cocks his pistol! this: A chief foments a quarrel with some affair of taxation, and then, to vindicate his sweep the huts, and do all kinds of menial of-Bournou.

ra, is perhaps the most extraordinary of all the er," in which the Koran is said to have descendjustice must be vindicated! He is sold in the service will die for their masters. bazaar, and not only he but his father, mother But the most unhappy are those that are rather scratched, in the sand, and they are subject." and sisters, and perhaps the whole circle of his doomed to be sent across deserts, to be sold in thrown in, and a loose stone is thrown over chief.

him, and two to his feudal master; if he kid- the cheer of their own songs. people shout; gaudy flags and emblems stream ful and delicate in England? in the sun; and away goes the cavalcade with as much pomp and pride as Napoleon's le- men, march with the weary cavalcade of slaves.

After three or four hours ride, they usually encamp, and a market is opened for traffic in provisions. Since no women accompany the razzia, the men cook and do all the work. The first advance is often made in a direction contrary to that actually proposed to be taken -for the route of the expedition is kept a profound secret, so that an unsuspecting population may be taken by surprise. At night the der or a Cæsar, but any truckling kidnapper leader calls his chosen troops around him, discan corrupt them. It is a bitter witness to tributes nuts among them, indicates a part of his plan, and orders the hour and line of the next march. This is made at midnight, or as soon as the moon rises, when the whole black army is again in motion, dragging its huge length through date-groves, and stubble-fields, and valleys and hills, toward some devoted slave's sorrows. He is pitiable when he has town destined for the first plunder. The chief grown in servitude, but still more pitiable takes care not to expose himself, but marches when the anklets and manacles are new and with a body-guard, which surrounds him while bright upon his limbs, when liberty still lingers a battle goes on. These warriors are covered in his thoughts, like the sweetest taste of with mattrass stuffing to protect them against childhood, and he is torn from home, casting arrows and spears; while a number of "gene-

After several days journey, the army reaches a country where slaves are caught, and disperses itself to the several cities and villages Sometimes the people defend themselves herotoil, and perish, in the sugar or tobacco grounds lically with their bows and arrows; flying to the summit of rocks, and selling their liberty dearly. Often, however, they are surprized while they are preparing their meals, or dancing, or celebrating a bridal feast; and then the enemy rush in, seize them, chain, and bear ers may occasionally drive back the folorn hope ness, and the goats are swept out of every field, to

brought down; but this legitimate traffic is Meanwhile, in Zinder, the inhabitants await with the character of their drizers. Some are an island in the river, and built a hut over it. comparatively small, of recent growth, and eagerly the return of the hunters. These are minishing or extinguishing the commerce in to watch for the shadow and the dust of the camp; others are kindly treated, well fed, and been struck down by African fever upwards of common mirror over the well in such a position Melancholy everywhere, the slave system is an absence more or less prolonged, a cry is in their arms are behaved to with tenderness open air in the most unwholesome climates, and the bottom of the well, which will be immediately open air in the most unwholesome climates, and the bottom of the well, which will be immediately open air in the most unwholesome climates, and the bottom of the well, which will be immediately open air in the most unwholesome climates, and the bottom of the well, which will be immediately open air in the most unwholesome climates, and the bottom of the well, which will be immediately open air in the most unwholesome climates, and the bottom of the well, which will be immediately open air in the most unwholesome climates, and the bottom of the well, which will be immediately open air in the most unwholesome climates, and the bottom of the well, which will be immediately open air in the most unwholesome climates, and the bottom of the well, which will be immediately open air in the most unwholesome climates, and the bottom of the well, which will be immediately open air in the most unwholesome climates, and the bottom of the well, which will be immediately open air in the most unwholesome climates, and the bottom of the well, which will be immediately open air in the most unwholesome climates, and the bottom of the well, which will be immediately open air in the most unwholesome climates, and the bottom of the well, which will be immediately open air in the most unwholesome climates, and the bottom of the well of the most melancholy in Central Africa. For, in heard, "The sarkee is coming!" All the pop- and even respect—I mean, of the sort which he has traveled over "sands and shores and at the heart of the sarkee is coming!" those distant countries, defended on all sides ulation throngs out to learn the truth. If he is paid to women in this part of the earth. desert wilderness," with no earthly defence, he smallest pebbles, etc., at the bottom, can be For a square of 16 lines or less—one insertion, \$ 75 by deserts; and only made accessible by the is not himself within sight the fruits of his Generally females are not believed to possess says, save his own right arm, but under the distinctly discerned as if in the hand. The

show where the inferior qualities of the popu- triumph is prolonged. Following this van- songs, laden with memories of home, laden take a first-class cabin passage, but that there At sunset, one or two hundred vultures fly single cavaliers, then lines of horsemen gallop- collections of the fields and huts where they bought a ticket, and Smith and Tompkins; but Baptists, from the Seventh-day Baptist General Conin a circle over the city, and clean it from re- ing over the plain, then cavalry with drums spent their happy hours, and so they beguile there was not a single seaf that came down to ference; 40 pp. fuse collected during the day. There are two beating, and then a body of mounted warriors, their way. As soon as the place of encamp- my pile, and I felt I must give up the journey, weekly markets, when cattle, camels, sheep, with helmets of brass and padded coats, who ment is reached, they arrange everything, and or find a cheaper conveyance, for I certainly flesh, fish, wheat, honey, hotkabobs and sweet marched around the sarkee or sultan. At light fires, first for their masters and then for couldn't afford to go to heaven at such exorbipotatoes are exposed for sale, besides merchan-length the mass of the hunting army appears themselves. The cold of the desert is bitter tant rates." dise and slaves. Fruit and vegetables, of the in sight, toiling along in a rolling canopy of at night, and the wretched creatures wear most cooling kinds, are brought from gardens, dust, and with it comes the spoil of the ex- little or no clothing. Their rations of food are which pleasantly encircle Zinder, and thus a pedition, perhaps three thousand slaves. This then served to them; and too often the barley- our public worship in contrast with what it strange nation passes a strange but unroman- is the beginning of a sorrow which is to end meal and water which would be scarcely suf- might become. The undue preponderance

are assorted into those who have a beard, general sale, domesticated in Zinder, or a they may be still hungry, thirsty, weary; yet, the collected Church is the highest and noblest those who have none, and those who have a neighboring Bournou city. Almost every as the evening deepens, they rise one by one function of the Church. beard beginning; while the women are valued householder has one or two trained, who, from to the dance, and trip upon the sand until the according to the size and shape of their bosoms. the method in which the irons are fixed on moon grows pale. They beat their uncouth The best of them go to the city of Niffee, to their limbs, cannot walk, but when they are drums, and the young slaves fly round, often be there shipped for America. There is an obliged to go about move along with little in very modest and graceful measures, though immense traffic in these slaves, who are ex jumps. No sight can be conceived more pain- often, too, in figures quite of another characchanged for American goods, which are to be ful; but if the people will have slaves it is ter. A peculiar, hopping step is much in found in these markets more abundantly than necessary to fetter them because there are so practice among them, and it is by no means a those of any other country. The chief slave many towns and retreats near to which they curious circumstance that we can trace many hunters in these kingdoms are, of course, the could escape without difficulty, and whence of the favorite negro dances in America, to kings themselves. Some of them go out once they could not easily be brought back. They their origin in the great Sahara. They have a year, others once a month, and on various are exceedingly useful to their owners, who even preserved some of the most singular of the pretences, though many avow openly the pur- enjoy indolence and comfort through their in- movements and evolutions, as well as many of poses of their expedition. Formerly, when the dustry; and for this reason it is, that when the the native airs so that the spirit of Africa is the summer season when the stomach is too rulers were Moslems, and the people idolaters, slave hunting army returns, so much delight | breathed again among the sugar canes and full of fresh food and the gastric juices to be a religious cry covered the shame of the kid- fills the population as they salute the army cotton-fields of Alabama and Carolina. In compressed on a stable floor, somewhat as you napper, but the whole population became Mo- with the beautiful Arabic word "Alberka !" hammedan, and then the faithful hunted the "blessing!" In the same spirit the Italian forgetfulness of their lot, and seem as though ful to the animal, but in many instances it faithful as savagely as they had before hunted bandit repeats an invocation to the Virgin lost by an indifference, which, however, only causes the death of the creature by completely

rights, marches forth and captures all the in- fices for their masters, and when they offend, habitants. In order to enjoy this privilege, he are punished with awful severity by them. pays a tribute to the Great Sheikh, or Lord of Yet they are not on the whole inhumanly treated, and are allowed to enjoy some of their desolate a thing as the Sahara itself. A regular razzia, or slave-hunt in the Saha- favorite amusements. On the "right of powoperations, invented by man to obtain wealth. ed from heaven, they are permitted to have a up the mountain, now bivonacking near a wall, say the least? When you know, they could operations, invented by man to obtain a feast, a free dance, and songs; and then they and on the green fields of an oasis. As it goes, have their choice, they would prefer lying on For some time before, there is generally a feast, a free dance, and songs; and then they and on the green fields of an oasis. As it goes, have their choice, they would prefer lying on rumor in the city that this event is to take forget for the hour, all thoughts of suffering, some of the victims fail in strength, and sink the wet ground. rumor in the city that this event is to take longer for the hoar, and are as happy as under their native shades. and perish on the road. The very aged esplace, and great is the excitement in the bordering countries until it is known in which different and are as happy as under their native shades. and perish on the road. The very aged especially, leave their bonds in this manner, half-let them lie out in Summer. In Winter pro-

relations, the money being appropriated by the distant cities, and scattered far over the earth them. Numbers of such tracks mark the four in distant lands. Regular caravans are form- great caravan tracks, from the kingdom of the Gradually, however, the plan of the great ed to take them across the Sahara, to the Sahara to the northern coast. Many little razzia is completed. A thousand slaves are re market of the coast. They are either sold or mounds, too, mark the resting beds of chil quired—so many to be sent to the sheikh, so confided to the dealers, and marched in the dren who have died on this road; the earth many to be distributed among the inferior tra- heat of the day over the desolate wastes of is hollowed for them the moment they have ders, and so many to be kept by the sarkee. sand and rock, with no alleviation to their toil ceased to breathe, even before; and no mother, If a common man catches five, three belong to except the lightness of their own hearts, and no friend, can ever come to visit the sacred

sult of the expedition; and all join with hope the bonds of love, and all the dear affinities of their existence is gone. and glee to chase the peaceful villagers of the the heart are broken forever! And who shall contiguous country, and bring them home des. say that such pangs do not burn as deeply olate in chains. Five thousand cavalry and into the bosom of the negro, as sudden and thirty thousand bowmen assemble on a plain hopeless partings-"such as break young near the city; the drums of Zinder beat; the hearts"-burn in the bosom of the most youth-

A number of camels, with a file of armed rions winding along the heights to conquer at They may be seen straggling along the brown policy of introducing white labor. The Herald desert, some crawling and scarcely able to (says: move, others urged sullenly on with threats "The Intelligencer is now doing more for European travelers who should perform them, Western Virginia are concerned." an unequaled renown. Some of them had little children slung on their backs. They met an old woman who was returning free to her own country, under the protection of a party of white men. No envy filled their sad

> Away the caravan proceeds over an unmeasured desert, the camels pacing along in strings, one being tied to another, and resemlong piles to the eye A solid bed of rock in her wake or split, sooner or later." constitutes the basis of the region, scattered over with fine dry sand or blue pebbles, except when a fountain splashes amid its little green paradise, like a smile on the face of desolation. Occasionally, a vast assemblage of believing eye of a Moslem, some abandoned some pretty red and yellow wild flowers are

"In barren deserts, with surprise, Sees lillies spring, and sudden verdure rise; And starts amid the thirsty wilds to hear

scattered along the track; and the wanderer.

New falls of water murmuring in his ear." cupidity of man, we perceive the slave in his achievements are visible. A single horseman souls; they have no moral motives to virtue, protection of the Almighty.

harmonizes with his nature, and is interrupted train of newly-made slaves. Here comes a affections, and are expected to do wrong if by the stealth or violence of the kidnapper. group of little boys, naked, fearless, playing they can. From women in such a position, We may choose a city of the once famous about as though it were a holiday; then a what can be anticipated? Sultan Ennoor, of He says: tention to what they said; they were awful Those pews nearest the pulpit, or perhaps I talkers." So much for the old savage. How-should say, those seats next the locomotive, ever women in bonds are not likely to be the were sold first: they brought seventy, eighty, best representatives of their sex.

> march through the Sahara that they have seats, in addition to the regular rent. I in-There is joy in Zinder. All day long the light hearts. They sing touching and plaintive stantly saw that I hadn't money enough to guard—the abject trophies of misery, come with thoughts of former joys, laden with re- might be a place for me somewhere. Jones with insults and lashes in a plantation of Vir- ficient for one, is divided among ten of the which we give to the element of instruction, famished and squalid slaves.

> > such festivities, the unhappy creatures fall into their faces marked with sorrow, and all the Now I ask every sensible man if this is treat-

place again. An undistinguishable hillock re The train is ready—it starts; little time is mains for a while upon the spot, but the desert

[Sharps's Magazine for July.

FREE LABOR IN VIRGINIA.—The Wheeling Intelligencer and Wellsburg Herald are vigorously and ably pushing forward the free-labor cause in Western Virginia. The Intelligencer has published a series of articles showing the

or blows. Lately, a traveler fell in with one the material advancement of the State than in some of the vineyards in the Gironde, with of these melancholy caravans. It consisted of all the political journals combined, and in the about twenty camels laden with ivory, and certainty of reaping the fruits in a very few thirty girls, who had been seventy days on years, may well despise the 'vatican thunders to other growths than that of the vine. Gastheir monotonous, mournful way. Most of and bulls of excommunication daily hurled by tar may be obtained of any gas factory in all these poor creatures had performed journeys the Richmond press.' His doctrines are bound the cities, at a moderate price, and is well on their road from their own happy homes, to prevail, at least so long as the dignity of worth the cost. villages to captivity, which would acquire for white labor and consequent prosperity of

Speaking of the anti-slavery movement in Missouri, the Herald says:

"A similar state of feeling may spring up any day in Western Virginia, and when it once breasts. They fell upon her aged neck, starts it will grow with the increase of an avaweeping, and kissing her, and blessing her lanche, every successive movement giving it in return for the kind wish she uttered, that weight and momentum. The popular mind is the same happiness might be in store for all ripening for such a movement. The parallel is a fair one between St. Louis and Missouri, and his pruning of the tops, which they predicted Wheeling and Western Virginia. Missouri is would certainly ruin them. He, however, perdestined to he a free State, and however improbable the assertion or unpalatable the fact. it is morally certain that Virginia, intensely

AFRICAN HONESTY. The wife of Dr. Livingston is the daughter of Mr. Moffat, the civil zer of the Bechuana nation. Mr. Moffat had lost sight of his son in-law for some time. rocks appear on the horizon, and seems to the and attempted to penetrate into the interior to see what was become of him. He failed to city of the Jinn. Then a small lake shines reach him, however, but he sent on by friendly like a patch of silver under some palms, and tribes a package of books, newspapers, and letters. This package was brought to the southern bank of a river which separated two hostile tribes. Dr. Livingston was then living ty-five doses of twelve grains each. Put the far to the north of the river. The Southrons whole into a glass bottle of sufficient capacity, paid, except at the discretion of the Committee. called to the Northmen, and told them that with fifty-five table-spoonfuls of cold water. Communications, orders, and remittances, should they had some property belonging to the Doc- Shake briskly, and it will be thoroughly dis- be directed, post paid, to the Editors of the Sabbath Retor, who was held in great respects by both solved in a few minutes. One table-spoonful tribes. The Northmen refused to cross over will contain a dose—the requisite quantity of The slaves, as they march, wear scarcely any for it, saying that the books and papers con- twelve grains. Wet a little Indian meal or The slaves, as they march, wear scarcely any control of the slaves, as they march, wear scarcely any control of the slaves, as they march, wear scarcely any control of the slaves, and are treated as much like merchandres and witchcraft-medicine. "Very well," said shorts, and thoroughly stir in the dose. Give the paper, or makes use of it, even if he has never two or three doses a day. Keep the bottle subscribed for it, or has ordered it stopped. His duty Three or four are often made into a "parcel" they are lost, on your heads the blame will fall." corked tight. -a young woman, a young man, and two They then retired. The Northmen thought children. Their condition varies, of course, better of it, crossed over, placed the parcel on grossly and savagely used, whipped along by Twelve months afterwards Dr. Livingston whether it contains any offensive substances, grossly and savagely used, whipped along by Twelve months alterwards of the postmaster, store or day, and made the toy of their masters in the day, and made the toy of their masters in the found the parcel there safe. The Doctor has been recommended as efficient: "Place a son to whom they are sent, the postmaster, store or has been recommended as efficient: "Place a son to whom they are sent, the postmaster, store or has been recommended as efficient: "Place a son to whom they are sent, the postmaster, store or has been recommended as efficient: "Place a son to whom they are sent, the postmaster, store or the well in such a position to the payment until the payment unti homeward-marching army. At length, after permitted to ride in turns. Those with infants thirty times. He has constantly slept in the as to catch and throw the rays of the sun to

a city to buy a pew, but had too light a purse.

"I very soon discovered that no 'dead-heads were allowed on this line, and that if a man couldn't pay he was put off the train. After and even one hundred dollars premium; the Happy is it for the poor slave-girls on their price was to be paid merely for a choice of

It is painful to think how little we make of has blinded us to the transcendent worth of Some of the captives taken are, after the They may have been on foot fourteen hours; the other element of devotion. The prayer of

Agricultural Department.

HARD FLOORS FOR CATTLE .- A correspondent of the Homestead thinks hard floors are very injurious to cattle during the summer.

"It is bad enough to make cattle lie on hard floors (and sometimes uneven at that) in the winter, without compelling them to do so in would press a cheese. It is not only very painlasts while the merriment goes on. See them stopping the organs of digestion; by compressnext morning setting out, with unwilling steps, ing the stomach so that the food is thickened their heads bent, their eyes downcast and dull, and hardened to the consistency of heavy clay illusion of the moonlit revelry passed away, ing a dumb beast as it ought to be? Does it to lie with a full stomach upon a hard floor And so the caravan toils along, now winding every night? If not, why oblige your cattle in irregular files along the plain, now crawling to, when you know it is hard and severe, to

rection the sarkee or governor will march. their dead friends, burning incense over them, way between their former dwelling-places and vide good litter beds of straw, leaves, sawdust, This village is now named, and now that; but a calling upon their names, and praying to be remystery usually prevails till within a few days stored "to them and to liberty after death." It seems a gratuitous cruelty on the part of nothing cattle like, or that is better than the of the start. Meanwhile, small parties are They dress very gaily on holidays, and derive the slave-hunters to disturb tottering old men excrement and litter of the horse stable. It sent out from time to time to, steal "a family from such occasions an enjoyment which seems and women, who have nothing left on earth is warm and soft, absorbing all the urine of the or two," in order to be exchanged for certain almost to compensate for the sadness of the but to die, and who, if they were actually cattle or stock, making it a source of greater nuts which the sarkee is pleased to like. Then, rest of the year. Many of them are patterns brought to market, would not sell for more economy than almost any article used by the perhaps a boy pilfers a little fruit. Public of fidelity, and after a lengthened period of than one shilling, so feeble and useless are farmer for bedding for animals. Nothing pays they. When they expire, a hole is dug, or better interest than proper attention to this

GAS-TAR PAINT .- From Galignami's Messenger, as quoted in the Franklin Institute, we learn that a discovery, which is likely to be of great advantage to agriculture, has been reported at the Agricultural Society at Clermont. France. A gardener, whose frames and hot house required painting, decided to make them black, as likely to attract the heat better, and from a principle of economy he made use of a gas-tar, instead of black paint. The work was the whole populace has an interest in the regiven for adieus, and the links of blood, and is soon subdued to its level, and every sign of performed during the Winter, and on the appearance of the analysis o usually infested the place had disappeared, and also that a vine which for the last two years | State Bridge-John Parmelee had so fallen off that he had intended to replace it by another, had acquired fresh force and vigor, and gave every sign of producing a large crop of grapes. He also used the same | Petersburg-H. Clarke. substance to the posts and trellis work which Preston-J. C. Maxson. supported the tiers in the open air, and met with the same results. All the caterpillars and South Brookfield—Herman A. Hull. other insects completely disappeared. It is South Otselic-F. Tallet. said that similar experiments have been made similar results. We commend these facts to American horticulturists, as equally applicable

> MR. BANKS ON TRIMMING TREES.—A correspondent of the Evening Post, who has been visiting the farm of Mr. Banks, at Waltham, thus speaks of his mode of treating young

"His experiments in young fruit trees, of which there are about seven hundred in his nursery, at first did not meet the approval of his rural neighbors, who remonstrated against sisted on the theory that the exposure to the violent winds of New England, of the luxuriant branches and folinge of tender trees, which the shield bearers press forward to capture or especially when the mirage multiplies their slaveholding as she appears now, will follow had not much strength of root, tended to break thus far, results have justified the experiment, for a more hardy and vigorous set of young trees is nowhere to be found. It is not surprising that the farmer of Waltham looks with enthusiasm upon his success."

To CURE GARGET IN COWS .- An ounce and a half of hydriodate of potash, at four hundred and forty grains to the ounce, will contain six hundred and sixty grains. This will make fif-

How to Examine Wells.—The following simple mode of examining a well to ascertain the morning or afternoon of the day."

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> The Society has also published the following works to which attention is invited:

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