Sabbath Recorder.

Sins of the Tongue.

The following is from an old Tract, and is too good to be lost. It may have done good to the people for the last fifty years, and may do good in the future. We hope it will be read by all who consider the sins of the tongue a slight evil:-

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and they were forgotten. God looks to sub-

idle word that men shall speak, they shall give an account in the day of judgment. If any tongue; that man's religion is vain. The tongue is the great inciter to sin. It is the hand that executes; but it is the tongue that persuades. The tongue gives vent to the heart. Out of the abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh. There is no evil thought which the tongue may not be the instrument of embodying in words: no sinful purpose

the nature of some of the principal sins of the tongue. The attention shall first be directed to those which, when compared with others, appear the lightest; and, subsequently, to those which are the most heinous. Let it be remembered, however, that for any sin, however light it may appear, nothing but the blood of Christ can atone; and that in proportion as sins appear comparatively light, they will probably be the more frequently repeated, and repeated without being followed by repentance.

Advert, in the first place, to those offences of the tongue, which may be comprehended under St. Paul's expression, foolish talking. To this description belongs all levity of dis-

course upon solemn or weighty subjects. Some

persons are so indisposed to sobriety of thought,

and have so long accustomed themselves to regard seriousness as bordering upon stupidity or gloom, that the gravest concerns lose, in their conversation, every symptom of importance. Whatever be the topic under discussion, a flippancy of manner which they interpret to themselves as gaiety, and a pertness of language which they suppose to be wit, are indiscriminately exhibited. The wisest reflections are encountered with unmeaning laughter; and conclusions of the highest moment are repelled by a paltry effort at a jest. Of another class more numerous, and, if it be possible, equally thoughtless, the conversation is altogether and uniformly idle. Day after day, at home and abroad, you hear nothing drop from their lips take you, beware of sin. Sin is the usual con-

man seem to be religious, and bridleth not his the grace of God; for only by divine grace can it be purified. But some men advance to bolder manifesta-

> men; that numbers, far less deserving than themselves, have better fortune; that they stance of life to magnify himself, he speaks have peculiar reason to complain of hard meas- contemptuously and degradingly of others; ure at the hand of Providence. In short, they and the more contemptuously and degradingly, whether the acquisition which you now desire would forward or obstruct your salvation? Has not He pledged His unalterable word, that if you truly love him, all things shall in the end work together for your good?

Consider now those transgressions of the lips, which may be regarded as the offspring

"Be ye angry, and sin not." If anger overwhich manifests a cultivated mind, or a desire sequence of anger: and among the first sins for mental improvement. Every thing is tri- which arise from anger, are sins of the tongue. fling. In the multitude of words, for such per- The irritated mind unburthens itself in passons usually are incessant talkers, you discover sionate language. At first, perhaps, the ex- place refer, is censoriousness. nothing but emptiness and folly. Not only pressions preserve some measure of moderaare all religious inquiries and observations extion: and the angry man, at the very time sin; to paint its heinousness in its true colors: may be overwhelmed by the artifices of secret cluded; but all disquisitions tending to the en- when he is offending God by intemperate to proclaim the tremendous judgments which calumny. Evil reports may be raised and largement and communication of knowledge words, is secretly priding himself on his sup- hang over the heads of the impenitent. To are discouraged at least, if not despised. Now, posed forbearance. But "the beginning of palliate guilt as though it were of trivial con-which, while their author lies concealed, may though reason and religion are very imperfectly strife is as when one letteth out water: there- cern; to denominate various kinds of wickedunderstood, when they are conceived to dis- fore leave off contention before it be med- ness by those light appellations, which fashion countenance innocent pleasantry, and cheerful dled with." If once you draw up the flood- most irreligiously applies to them; to lull the relaxation in social converse; and though it gates, you know not how furious a torrent may transgressor into security by obscuring or exshould be admitted that neither of the two rush forth, nor how wide and destructive may plaining away the Scriptural limitations of the sets of persons which have been described, are be its ravages. "Behold," saith the Scripture, divine mercy; by describing the punishments guilty of intentional criminality in their custo- illustrating by another image the progressive reserved for the ungodly as less awful in their mary mode of discourse; yet surely it deserves violence of contention; "Behold how great a nature and duration than the plain import of the consideration of every man, whether speech, matter a little fire kindleth! The tongue is a the Word of God pronounces them to be; or one of the most eminent gifts of God, ought fire, and setteth on fire the course of nature; by maintaining a cowardly and unchristian sithat hideth hatred with lying lips, and he that not to be employed to the glory of the Giver and is itself set on fire of hell." When the lence, when duty requires you to protest, to uttereth a slander, is a fool." Well may be be and the good of mankind; and whether the heart glows with resentment, heat and vehe- admonish, to alarm; to act thus is to prove glory of God and the good of mankind are mence of language betray the inward flame. yourself little acquainted with the Gospel of promoted by foolish talking. Does it conduce Then follow eager accusations, opprobrious re- Christ, or little disposed to imbibe the spirit of to the glory of God that, while the actions of flections, malicious insinuations, spiteful up a Christian; little solicitous for the glory of your fellow-creatures dwell on your tongue, and braidings, sneers, and taunts, and sarcasms, your Lord, and for the salvation of your own form the theme of your praise, there should be and revilings. The tongue of rage blazes soul, and of the soul of your neighbor. Neino mention of His power, of His love, of His fiercer and fiercer; and abstains from no inju-ther is it alway censoriousness to make known biteth not with his tongue, nor taketh up a rewisdom, of His providence, of His great and ry towards man or towards God. Is this to the faults of another. Not only may public wonderful works? Does it contribute to your be the disciples of the meek and holy Jesus? justice require you to uphold the interest of own benefit and to the welfare of others, that Is this to imitate Him who, when He was re- society by bearing a faithful testimony against while the petty concerns of the present life at- viled, reviled not again; when he suffered, crimes; but your duty to your family and to tract unwearied attention, all reference to the threatened not; when he was unjustly smitten, your friends, and your general obligation to interests of eternity should be chased away by calmly replied, "If I have done evil, bear wit- supply seasonable counsel to the unwary, may levity, or extinguished by silence? That dis- ness of the evil: but if well, why smitest thou demand that you should reveal, in the spirit of course, to be entertaining, must guard against me? when He was nailed to the cross, prayed truth and meekness, the actual misconduct of being instructive; and that mirth itself should for His murderers, and suggested in His prayer | individuals; and that you should point out, aclose the power of pleasing as soon as it begins the only plea which could be alleged in exten- cording to your deliberate view of their charuation of their guilt? Is this to remember acters, such of their dispositions, habits, and Another class of sins of the tongue includes the petition framed by Him for your daily de purposes; as, in your apprehension, would those which arise from impatience and discon- votions, that God would so forgive your tres- prove, were you to remain silent, mischievous passes, as you forgive them who trespass against and ensuaring. But when you publish the Of this description is hasty and peevish lan- you? Is this to obey His solemn command, faults of others unnecessarily; when you enguage in common life. In such language, and Bless them that curse you; pray for them large upon them to a needless length; when in the feelings which give birth to it, many which despitefully use you and persecute you?" you develop them with unwarranted vehepersons indulge themselves to a greater or a less Is this to give credit to His awful declaration, mence; when you knowingly omit any true or extent, who appear conscious of the guilt of "Whosoever shall say to his brother, Raca;" probable circumstance tending to diminish their violent tempers, and are rarely, perhaps never, whosoever shall malignantly address another magnitude; in each of these cases you are cenknown to be hurried into the extreme of pas- even with a slight term of reproach, "shall be sorious. In other words, censoriousness is so sion. In society their deportment is placid; in danger of the council; and whosoever shall to discourse concerning the offences of another, their language that of mildness and self-com- say, Thou fool, shall be in danger of hell fire." as to transgress against charity. Some permand. Neither are they acting a part. On Is this to believe His renewed warning by the sons are censorious through carelessness; some the whole, the state of their minds corresponds month of St. Paul, "Be not deceived; revilers through selfishness; some through anger; some at the same time to their words and demeanor | shall not inherit the kingdom of God? Do | through malice; some through envy. Accord-The slight degree of restraint which the pres- you attempt to excuse yourself by the absurd ing to the difference of the sources from which ence of a stranger, or of any person with whom apology so frequent on the lips of the passion- censoriousness springs, its guilt is more or less all sins of the tongue which are violations of they are not intimately acquainted, imposes, ate, that you should not have offended with flagrant. But even when it arises from care-modesty. proves sufficient imperceptibly to repress any your tongue, if you had not received provoca- lessness, deem it not a trifling sin. You are

place, will speedily intervene to disturb the se- These sins may be comprehended under the malice, and the murderous designs of His ene- vertently overstep the bounds of delicacy, nor There is no corruption, be it ever so closely inperpetually invaded by little uneasinesses, little of himself, and seeketh his own glory. His Let us now direct our thoughts to those sins perhaps, falls a sacrifice to the multiplication things; he giveth not the honor unto God; he dling spirit. of inconsiderable wounds. Is this to be kind- vaunteth himself against the Most High. From this temper is derived a loquacious inaffectioned, tender-hearted, one towards an When he meditates an important undertaking, terference in the concerns of other men. The other? Is this to walk in love? Is this to he says not with the Apostle, "If the Lord people of Athens, when St. Paul was in their imitate the gentleness of Christ? Who art will, I shall do this or that." His language is city, spent their time in nothing else but either "Words," exclaim the inconsiderate, "are terferes with thy wishes of the moment? Who morrow I will go into such a city, and stay ians seem by their conduct to be descendents thou, who thus takest offence, if some trifle in- that which the Scripture reprobates: "To- to tell or to hear some new thing. Many Christempty air: formless shadows; transient picart thou, who weighest in such scrupulous there a year, and buy and sell, and get gain. of these Athenians. Impelled by curiosity, scales the looks and words of every inmate of When his enterprises prosper, he remembers they search out every petty transaction of the when most reprehensible, we have intended litty abode? Dost thou expect that all things not that it is the Lord who giveth him power neighborhood; sift it again and again to the tle by them. They were the offspring of surshall be conducted in uniform subservience to to get wealth. He exclaims with Nebuchadvery bottom; and treasure up in their memothy humor? Are no compliances, no offices nezzar, "Is not this great Babylon that I have ries, in such matters too faithful, each particle of accommodation, no sacrifices to the conven- built?" with the king of Assyria, "By my of intelligence which they have collected. ience and reasonable desires of others, due from wisdom I have done it; for I am prudent:" They pry into the interior of families; worm stantial deeds. We shall be recompensed active? Hast thou so little regard for the feel- with the vaunting Israelite, "My power, and out every incident of the day; make themings of those under thy roof, as continually to the might of my arm, hath gotten me this selves masters of every change in the domestic harasss and distress them? Is the affection of wealth." If he talks of religion, it is to say to arrangement; and discover every projected High, are in the power of the tongue. By thy thy family of so small value in thine eyes, that his neighbor, "Stand by thyself: come not plan of alteration almost as soon as it is formneedlessly, and for objects of no moment, thou near to me: for I am holier than thou. I ed, often before it has been digested by the hazardest the diminution of it? Examine thy thank God that I am not as other men are. person who devised it. The store of news bosom, that thou mayest detect the pride and I am rich and increased with (spiritual) goods; which they have thus acquired, vanity and selfthe selfishness, by which it is infested. Seek and have need of nothing." If he meets with importance urged them to communicate. Hence opposition, he cries out with the overbearing from busy-bodys they advance to be tale-bearers. my tongue will I prevail; my lips are my own. tlers also, speaking those things which they tions of impatience and discontent. Not only Who is Lord over me?" Even health, and ought not. Where ever they wander, they is their fretfulness querulous, vehement, and ac- bodily strength, and activity, are with him the spread mischief. They encourage idleness: rimonious in domestic and social life; but, after subjects of vain glory, as though he had con- they inflame inquisitiveness; they betray setormenting man, it shrinks not from insulting ferred them upon himself. Not unfrequently crets; they excite quarrels; they prolong dis-God. They repine at his dispensations; they wickedness itself becomes his boast. He open- sensions. Hear with what accuracy they are murmur against His providence. If their plans ly triumphs in the violence with which he has characterized in the Scriptures. "A serpent which it may not be employed to encourage, or fail of success, the first step is, whether with borne down an opponent; in the cunning with will bite; and a babbler is no better. The reason or without reason, to transfer from them- which he has overreached a competitor; in the words of a tale-bearer are wounds. A taleselves to others the charge of neglect and im- revenge which he has exercised against a per- bearer revealeth secrets. He that repeateth a prudent management. What is the second? son who has offended him; in being "mighty matter separateth very friends. Where no To complain that they never prosper like other to drink wine, and a man of strength to min-

The offence to which we may in the next

display of glory until after His death.

boaster described by the Psalmist. "With They wander from house to house, being tat-

no tale-bearer, the strife ceaseth." Consider next those offences which fall under

the general description of deceit. understanding with which you are cherishing that every one who exalteth himself shall so manifest; the difficulty of guarding against hard thoughts of God; that voice with which be abased. This is he who knoweth not that its effects is so great; and men, with whatever you are giving utterance to discontented mur- in each of the catalogues of grievous sinners indifference they behold their neighbor's sin as murs against Him? Having received so much, recorded by St. Paul as objects of divine ven | committed against God, are so quick to conis this your gratitude, to be indiguant that you geance, boasters have a place. Does the demn it when prejudicial to themselves, that he have not obtained more? Does not He who boaster call himself a disciple and imitator of who is notoriously guilty of lying is held in knows all things, discern whether it is better the Lord Jesus? "Come and learn of me," general abhorrence: and even those who abanthat you should enjoy a greater or a less por- said Christ, "for I am meek and lowly in don themselves to other branches of wickedheart." He did not sound a trumpet before ness and scarcely pretend to pay regard to re-Him; nor cause his voice to be heard in the ligion, are solicitous to maintain a character miraculous power in public as one of the as the grossest of injuries. But the opinions proofs that he was the predicted Saviour, he of men concerning offences against men are of delighted to find occasions of exerting it in little importance, when compared with the esprivate; He repeatedly enjoined the conceal- timation in which breaches of the divine law ment of His mighty deeds; He studiously are viewed by Almighty God. God is a God transferred the entire praise of His works from of truth. He requires truth in the inward Himself to His Father; He commanded the parts, in the heart. Every departure from few witnesses whom He permitted to behold truth he marks as a sin against Himself. "Ye His transfluration, to make no mention of that shall not deal falsely, nor lie one to another:

I am the Lord." The falsehood, however, of the lips, frequently shows itself in the form of slander. execute their office abroad in open day; and hastening from lip to lip, from door to door, from circle to circle, may undermine his good name defeat his honest undertakings, blight his reasonable hopes, inflame his ancient adversaries, embody a new host of foes, and poison the minds of his nearest friends with suspicion and distrust. Slander is but a more refined, and, pronounced memorable for folly, who remembereth not the words of his lips are recorded against the day of retribution. "Whose privily slandereth his neighbor shall be cut

proach against his neighbor." There is yet another garb which deceit wears. that of flattery. To flatter is to ascribe to the same. Words and actions are equally another that praise to which you do not believe signs: signs of the state of the heart. The him to be entitled; or to convey to him, in any manner tinctured with insincerity, the applause which you apprehend him to deserve. In the first case, flattery is direct lying: in the segerates the excellence of the persons whom he purposes to conciliate; knowingly represents them as more virtuous, or more powerful, or more wise, or more useful, or more valued, than he deems to be the fact: approaches them with looks and gestures of studied complaisance; addresses them with an assumed air of humility. admiration or attachment; and hesitates not. for the sake of his own selfish designs, to fawn upon their humors, to encourage their prejuudices, to affect their opinions, to aggravate dislike, to panegyrize and stimulate their vices. tinct class of the offences which have been contact the Christian laborer is encouraged. For he doom is already on record: "All flattering lips the Lord shall cut off."

Let us in the next place, unite in detesting

rising emotion of ill-humor, or to call forth the tion? As though it would have been a noble not careless concerning your own character, large; but must solemnly consider the testimony one among you seemeth to be religious, and we ought not to despair. The poor woman and the control of the exertions necessary to quell it. But follow proof of self-denial to have refrained from out- your own welfare. Are you not to love your of the Scriptures against every one who is guilty bridleth not his tongue; that man deceiveth his who, in her deep poverty, cast her "mite" into them into domestic scenes, and you no longer, rageous language, when there was no motive neighbor as yourself? You feel pained and of such offences. Indecent conversation is contemplate an uninterrupted calm. No furi- to excite it! As though it would have been a injured, if your own feelings are inadvertently stigmatized in Holy Writ by the name of filth-Ons storm arises; but transient clouds are consignal testimony of obedience to God, to have made the subject of needless observation. iness. "Put off all filthy communication out represents the difficulty, nay, if we are left to been told as a memorial of her, and has incited tinually obscuring the sunshine. Any little refrained from sinning, when there was no Why do you cause needless pain and injury to of your mouth. Let not filthiness once be our own strength, the impossibility of con- thousands to noble acts of charity. [Ind.] incident which crosses the inclinations, any oc- temptation to offend! Why does the Al- your neighbor? Reflect how opposite is cen- named among you." There is indeed no sin trolling this instrument of evil. Every kind of currence which disturbs the customary order of mighty permit provocations to assail thee, but soriousness, from whatever source it may pro- which is more expressible assail thee, but soriousness, from whatever source it may pro- which is more expressible assail thee, but soriousness, from whatever source it may pro- which is more expressible assail thee, but soriousness, from whatever source it may pro- which is more expressible assail thee, but soriousness, from whatever source it may pro- which is more expressible assail thee, but soriousness, from whatever source it may pro- which is more expressible assail the customary order of mighty permit provocations to assail thee, but soriousness, from whatever source it may pro- which is more expressible assail the customary order of mighty permit provocations to assail the customary order or mighty permit provocations to assail the customary order family proceedings, produces an expression to prove thee, to know what is in thing heart, ceed, to the precepts of Jesus Christ. "Judge sive of a depraved and polluted heart. Let things in the sea; every part of the animated more than they fill; and men's wealth only." more or less tinctured with anger. Trifling faults in the behavior of any other member of the household excite stronger symptoms of in the household excite stronger symptoms of in the sea; every part of the animated not thou wilt keep His commandments or not, that ye be not judged. Why beholdest not any one imagine that the offence is diminished world which have been encountered; is tamed, has sooner or later been and hath been tamed, has sooner or later been wants meat and a bed to lie on. the household, excite stronger symptoms of irpulse of wrath; or strive through the grace of but considerest not the beam that is in thine ing is obscured by ambiguous language, or subdued; of mankind. "But the tongue can wants meat and a bed to lie on. ritability. Scarcely has one petty source of thy God, and for the sake of pleasing Him, to own eye?" Reflect how contrary it is to His lurks under distant allusions. God looks into no man tame: it is an unruly evil full of deadly Vexation spent itself, when it is succeeded by remain numoved. How is obedience to be exsome new cause of temporary disquiet. The ercised, but by trials? When is it to be manintervals of trangulity are saddened by the first hath called you unto holiness. You are same is a perfect man, and able also to bridle ing and discernment reads a book, and it excites.

approach so near to them as to be in danger of terwoven with the human heart, which His bickerings, little disagreements; and at length, heart is lifted up; his mouth uttereth proud of the lips, which originate in a busy and medtrespassing; but he will shure and discounted grace cannot extirpate. Direct your earnest ance in the kingdom of Christ and of God."

ceeds all others, profaneness. This sin comprehends every irreverent expression concerning the Deity, his attributes, his providence, his revelation, his judgments. scoffing at his laws, sneering at his ordinances, deriding the doctrines of his inspired word. Sometimes it displays itself in malice against men; in calling down vengeance from heaven on those who are made after the similitude of God. It fills every degree in the scale of guilt, from the slightest word of contempt against religion, and of disrespect towards God, to the deepest curses of everlasting damnation. Mur-

"Above all things, my brethren, swear not that ye fall not into condemnation. Thou that taketh His name in vain." There are perwood is, the fire goeth out: so, where there is prove profaneness, and seem to hold themphemous assertion, that the Kuller of the Uni- be advantageously compared with finite to the verse is tyrannical and unjust. What! shall stand in the way of his enterprises and pro- that we are to serve God. The liar destroys their ordinary discourse. Do they after that every offence of the tongue, as you value ties according to his own pleasure? To whom not the honor which cometh only from God. the public dealings of men one with another, an idle habit: that the objectionable words the foundation of all confidence, whether in the offence with which they are charged is but PRESENT PEACE and ETERNAL HAPPINESS. are you indebted for life and all its blessings? This is he who perceiveth not that before honor in the retirement of domestic life. The drop from their tongues, without intentional ir-To whom do you owe those faculties of the or is humility. This is he who knoweth not evils which the violation of truth produces are reverence, without meaning, and frequently without being perceived? Miserable and vain excuses! How hackneyed in profane irreverence is your tongue, if the most awful expressions are become familiar expletives! How reiterated has been the sound if your ear is dead to the impression! If a lively fear and fervent love of your Maker and your Redeemer prevailed in your bosom, it is impossible that you could thus trifle with their sacred street. Though commissioned to display his for veracity, and resent the imputation of a lie thought. The sound would die away upon your lips. If you can use such expressions yourself, if you can hear them used without pain—examine your breast. There is delusion on the surface: it is well if there be not hypoc-

> The number and magnitude of the sins of the tongue which have been investigated, are sufficient to awe the carelass into reflection. Where now, ye inconsiderate, are your delusions? Are words empty air? Are sins of the tongue like the path of an arrow through the cloud, undiscerned, undiscoverable, forgotten If a book of remembrance is written before God for them that fear the Lord, and speak often one to another: is there no book of remembrance for them who employ not his gift of speech to his glory? If the Lord hearkens and hears, when men glorify Him in the use of His gift: if he proclaims, "They shall be mine; and I will spare them as a man spareth his own son that serveth him :" shall he not hearken and hear, shall he not avenge and destroy, when the tongue labors in the service of sin? In that service let us all inquire, How long have our tongues wearied themselves? How little in the application of speech, have we imitated our Lord: his prudence, his patience, his calmness, his lowliness? By foolish talking, by fretful and impatient language, by strife, by boasting, by one or by all of the sins just considered, how often have we transgressed? In proportion as we have resembled any of the pictures which have been drawn, such has been our guilt. Do we deem the dispensation unreasonable that words, no less than actions, shall be the grounds of punishment! They rest on the same basis. They are in nature essentially word, the deed, the meditated purpose, speak or that we are servants of the devil.

worse than himself. Thus the impatient man but that influence is of endless duration. How sidered, and the great probability that he who is taught that however small the influence he indulges in any one will be ensuared into more, may put forth, it shall never be lost but shall own heart and his religion is vain. But mark the treasury, did not see the effect of that act

"It is a shame," saith the Apostle, "to speak ity to restrain your lips from evil; for a disof such things as are done in secret by the position uniformly to endeavor to follow the wicked. No unclean person hath any inherit- steps of your Lord in word no less than in nce in the kingdom of Christ and of God." deed. Offer up your prayer in sincerity and truth: offer it in the name and through the is closed with one, which, in presumption, ex- mediation of Jesus Christ, who ever liveth at the right hand of God to make intercession for you: and you shall receive in due time the assistance which is needful to salvation. But think not that God will shower down His Sometimes it exercises itself in speaking grace to abolish the necessity of your own exeragainst the Most High; in vilifying Him by tions, or to justify you in sluggish unconcern. Though "except the Lord build the house, their labor is but lost that build it;" he expects that the builders should perform their office. Though "except the Lord keep the city, the watchman waketh but in vain:" he requires that the watchman should be faithful in circumspection. From you, if you would obtain from Him the power over your tongue, he demost daring blasphemy: from the most careless mands vigilance, caution, forbearance, foreexpression implying a wish that a small evil thought, persevering struggles against sin. He from above may overtake another, to the demands that, through the grace which He has already supplied, you exercise your tongue der, perjury and atheism are in its train. Its in the employments and language of devotion: language is fit to be the language only of that in the business of your station, in the fiends. Its path leads to the habitation of hour of leisure, you converse as befits those who know that that they speak in the hearing of God: that amidst allurements and provocations, amidst unhallowed principles and corrupt shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in example, you daily confess Christ in the govvain: for the Lord will not hold him guiltless ernment of your lips: that you redouble your efforts and your prayers, when the pressure of sons who persuade themselves that they disaptemptation increases: that you faint not under discouragements, nor be weary in well-doing: selves guiltless, while they persevere in the that, if betrayed unto transgression with your daily, perhaps hourly, practice of it. Who lips, you labor the more strenuously against are these self-deceivers? They who introduce transgression for the future; that you depend approach, as nearly as they dare, to the blasin proportion as he apprehends that they may approach, as nearly as they dare, to the blasin proportion as he apprehends that they may is held together. It is in singerity and truth in exclamations of surprise, of hope, of disapvourself but to him the praise. Shun then

Religious Culture

Our senses are educated by use. The experienced sailor will not only see a ship in the haze of the distant horizon where the landsman recognizes nothing, but he will tell to what class of ships it belongs. The intellect is educated by use, and the experienced thinker will recognize relations and analogies where to the uneducated mind there is nothing but confusion. Our moral perceptions are educated by use. He whose moral nature is kept alive by looking always to moral relations and by fidelity to his moral convictions, recognizes, as by instinct, a decided right or wrong in actions which to others seem wholly indifferent, and through this moral intuition he is fitted to pass judgment on the final result of such actions. So our religious nature is educated by use. Habits of prayer, of devout meditation, of referring all things in our devotions to the will of God, habits of communion with Christ till his words have become spirit and life to us, and our thoughts move in unison with his, must quicken our spiritual perceptions, deepen our religious consciousness, and to give to us the power of recognizing as realities spiritual objects and relations of which others are, and from their own want of religious culture must be, entirely ignorant. Through this Christian culture, the education of our highest faculties by intercourse with the highest subjects which they can act upon, are we to enter into our highest life, and experience the purest joy that the soul can know. We cannot open our hearts in prayer with intense yearning for intercourse with God without some accession of spiritual life and peace, and we cannot through the day carry out the experience of that moment without having it in some measure connent part of our religious being. So should we go on, growing always in our spiritual gifts and perceptions, till our highest experience on earth is a foretaste of heaven. (Register.

"None of us Liveth to Himself."

Man is naturally a selfish being. He forms his plans of life, and prosecutes them with special reference to personal ends. He rears walls around his possessions, and gives smiles and greetings to those without, but little else. Hemakes himself the center of his own system," and seeks to live to himself. But after all men the same language in the ear of the Most High. are unable to live to themselves. God has or-Alike they reveal the governing principle of dained otherwise; and while we fancy that we the soul. Alike they testify the fact which are living to ourselves, a stream of influences is cond, it is hypocrisy. The flatterer exage decides our doom: that we are servants of God, going out from us, operating in all directions. We may seek the cell of the hermit, the cloist-Though for the sake of clearness separate | er of the monk, or the solitude of the desert, but sins of the tongue have been separately consid- we shall not avoid influencing the world. Our ered, it is seldom that any one of them comes absence, even, will be telling upon the interests singly. Or if at first unattended, it does not of men; and we may, perhaps, in this way exert long continue solitary. The evil spirit which as powerful an influence as by any other. But has occupied the mansion, prepares it for others | we not only have an influence upon the world. usually becomes contentious; the cententious, deeply impressed should be every sinful man profane: the foolish talker, a tale-bearer; the with this thought, that the sins which he so tale-bearer, censorious and a dealer in false- carelessly commits, will be followed by eternal their resentments, to slander any object of their hood. Hence the guilt attached to each disconcur to establish the extreme importance of be felt through all eternity. Though we do guarding the lips against all. Unless you are not see the effects of our influence—though we habitually able to command your tongue, think toil many long years for the conversion of a not that you are a Christian You have the sinner, and go down to the grave without see-

timidity, the cold and wavering faith of His required to be holy, as he was holy; pure, as the whole body." But with God all things are in him elevated thoughts, he may be sure the apprehension that some trivial circumstance, Proceed now to those sins of the tongue followers; and from needless severity in notice he was pure. A true Christian will not only possible. There is no undertaking whatever work is good, and he needs no other mode of ing the obdurate blindness, the unconquerable watch over his lips, that they may not inad be its difficulty, which to his power is not easy. Proving it."

The Sabbath Recarder.

New York, October 29, 1857.

EDITED BY A COMMITTEE OF THE BOARD.

"Man's Extremity is God's Opportunity."

All men feel the effects of any disturbance their financial or business pursuits, and it is the business of benevolence and piety to alleviate the hardness of misfortune for those who fall into the dreaded slough of despondency. The ministry of the Gospel is tuned in unison with hearts touched by adversity, and the opportunity should not be lost of securing attention to the suggestions of the word of God in such times, for they may do much to break up the fallow ground of the skeptical mind, and prepare it for the good seed of the kingdom.

to the accomplishment of desired ends, and the world is not slow to enforce its lessons of wisdom upon the minds of its votaries on all suitable occasions.

fewer words when the times are in keeping with | So let it be God's opportunity now.

the subject. FASHION too takes a lesson and drops some superfluity in token of submission to the decree of its moneyless king.

INDUSTRY, also, is urged in such times, as the power which is to resusitate the business life of society, and make glad the throng who from the Hebrew point of view. It maintains wait at the portals of her temple.

COMMERCE, likewise, has her ministers of consolation, pointing to new avenues of trade as they open to the view, after the tempest is past, and while the mind is under its greatest solicitude, One of her chosen advocates in a Gentile. recent speech at the Crystal Palace thus discourses of her:

"There are few events in life that more strongly challenge sympathy than such revulsions in the commercial world. It is sad enough to see fortunes dissipated in an hour that have cost the frugal and self-denying labor of half a century, to witness the sudden check of a trade that spanned both hemispheres, and to find settled ruin in circles where prosperity seemed to have chosen its home. But it is a far more touching sorrow when labor finds the temples of its toil closed, and is compelled to wander away up- any on unfrequented courses, purposeless, homeless its purity, deformed in its symmetry, and and breadless—the avenues of destitution and weakened in its power and influence in its crime only opening their broad ways before it. Such events demand that consolation and courage from secular and sacred ministrations should be breathed upon the overstrained and reth were Hebrew Christians. Nathaniel, one desolate heart. Such revulsions as that now of the first, was declared by his divine Master upon us cannot occur without breaking up rou- to be an Israelite indeed, in whom there was tine courses of life, and driving new agents to novel and unexplored fields of effort. It is in this way that communities and States sometimes discover new sources of wealth, in the putation, yielded to the convincing evidence events that may have crushed individuals and adduced to him of the divinity of Christ's misfamilies They develope unexpected energies sion. Jesus planted himself upon Moses and and attain prosperity in novel forms and new in civilization have often sprung, and will yet the foundation of the Apostles and prophets, quarters of the world. The greatest advances again rise, from trains of individual misfortune. Himself being the chief corner stone. See We cannot measure by standards of human Ephesians ii: 20; Psalms cxviii: 22; Isaiah wisdom, the ends of a more than human des- xxviii: 16; Matthew xxi: 42; and 1. Peter ii: 7. tiny. It is idle to fear that the paralysis that has fallen upon organized industry will leave the restless energies of the American people prostrate and powerless. We must look for prophets, neither will they be persuaded though such developments as energy will suggest to one rose from the dead." The words of Jesus to a condition of comparative, or actual povthose who suffer from the suddenly broken pur- which He spake while on earth, He said shall erty and destitution. Tens of thousands of poses of a settled life. In every circle new necessity compel adherence to newly formed phatically, that not one jot nor one tittle out of employment, without accumulated reresolutions. How important is it that the active agents in such great changes shall receive counsel and encouragement from those of course, spake not of the law of ceremonies clemences of the winter that is close upon us. who have faith in men and in the right, rather than that the heart should be chilled by suggestions of despair."

ENTERPRISE is stimulated by the ever setting tide of human ambition. The active and energetic are moved to new schemes of improvement; no time is lost in beginning the task of instruction, when the first respirations of new life appear—the simple capacity for accumulation is timely criticised, and reduced in the scale of generous qualities, so that the real character of a vigorous generosity may be developed, and the good of the future schemes of business life secured. Thus does a statesman ments, when surrounded by the products of they who keep the commandments of God and universal industry, at the present great fair of the American Institute:

"The pursuit of wealth does not in itself liberalize men. A negative quality is the surest evidence of a capacity for accumulation. The steady gains that too often depend upon closing, observed religiously the Sabbath of the decathe avenues of the heart to the calls of charity, logue according to the commandment. This ject of a future article. and even of liberty, are the lowest character- day was to them as it was to their pious ancesistics of trade. A more adventurous spirit strikes out new channels of communication. and binds together States that, separated by friths and seas, were left in enmity or igno- tice was continued in the church, which conrance. Such generous enterprises compensate sisted chiefly of converted Hebrews, until for the narrower and harder spirit of trade, Christianity began to receive the attention of mighty God, for all the benefits and blessings and by courageous intelligence achieves benefits that never spring from the closely hoarded however, in the end, is the great arbiter of its asleep. These Gentile Christians without the vests and general health. The promise that accumulation of inconsiderable gains. Chance. destinies. The conflagration sweeps over a spirit of Christianity, were rapidly increased seed time and harvest shall never fail, has been Extravagance, corruption, crime, sap the integrity of its agents, and defalcations, forge men. Contagions blight its nerveless agents. or the earth puffs with wind, and like the argosies of the Merchant of Venice, their frail ventures are lost.

From Tripoli from Mexico and England, From Lisbon, Barbary and India, Not one venture 'scapes the dreadful touch Of merchant marring storms, and rocks

It is a manly spirit that rises superior to ills like these; recreates destroyed fortunes and re-establishes the confidence of the world in the integrity of men, by discharging the obli- of the sun, as its popular name, Sunday, im- of His power and of our own own helplessness. gations that the law regarded as cancelled by ports; while the Sabbath which God made misfortune. The prosperity of commerce is seen in individual fortunes. Though its mission is the distribution of the world's wealth, its ! own princes do not follow the same liberal law. the Apostles, and the early Christians for many thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven. By They bring together too often, and in close generations kept, is neglected, despised, and the Governor, proximity, the palace and the hovel, and show desecrated. n the most favored localities.

How wide the limits stand

Betwint a splendid and a happy land. The word also whispers a caution to the

Why then should not the Ministry of Re- tures, and there learn what true Christianity ligion put in a timely word for a greater econ- is? There is no question on Christian theoloomy-a more glorious action-a more important industry-where men are discouraged with the unavailing effort of human skill, why may not the thought be gently-kindly turned to the great object of human and superhuman

for a better path, is the duty of the guide, and is offered to the Lord Jesus, when the tradipreceptor of God's people. Let them not talk tions of men are preferred and obeyed, rather too freely of stocks and rates of interest, for than the commandments of God. they may evince the spirit of the world, and while standing in the place of God's ministers, It is necessary that means should be adapted they may be ministering the spirit of the world to their deluded followers.

These times are God's times, and the power and presence of God's Spirit often follows such ly ask, Can these Nazarenes be the servants revulsions, to prick up, as it were, the wounded of the living God, when they systematically Economists take this opportunity, for a more victim of disappointment, and dispair, and to successful effort, and the lesson is taught in carry them into the arms of divine protection.

"The Israelite Indeed."

This is a periodical published under the d rection of an Association of Hebrew Christians, at No. 349 East Tenth-st., New York. Its object is to present and defend Christianity that Christianity is the only true Judaism of Moses and the prophets. It proposes to defend this truth against both Jewish and Gentile objectors; and to contain other miscella neous matter of interest to both Jew and

The projectors and patrons of this periodi cal hold social meetings for the purpose of discussing and defending Christianity with their unbelieving brethren of the Hebrew faith. What peculiar features of Christianity they will advocate remains yet to be seen.

The Christian religion, like everything else has an external form, as well as an internal power. And the New Testament presents to us a form of godliness which cannot undergo material change without being vitiated work of convincing and saving sinners.

The primitive disciples of Jesus of Nazano guile; having an unsophisticated and teachable mind, that at once, without caviling disthe prophets, and his church was built upon Jesus put into the mouth of Abraham words like these: "If they hear not Moses and the which commands that the Seventh day be kept

holy as a day of rest from servile labor. walls were erected with living stones. It was the tree of life, and may enter in through the morrow. gate into the city." From the history of this church of Israelites indeed, it is apparent be may perhaps give some thought to the causes yond contradiction, that they held sacred and of this condition of things, and enquire whether tors, "a delight, the holy of the Lord, honorable." Isaiah lviii.: 13. And this pious practhe pagan and idolatrous Gentiles, and until the apostolic founders of the church had fallen of all good for another year of plenteous harand control, especially in Greece and Rome. They came into the church with their long until then, was the holy Sabbath of Jehovah

the first day of the week, which was the principal festival day of the ancient worshipers and kept, and commanded all men to keep holy-which Moses and the prophets, Christ and

brought into disrepute. This enmity in regard

present almost universal desecration of the

Sabbath of the Bible, and the substitution of

Now, what will these modern Israelites do in

regard to this matter? Will they swallow the corrupt mixture of Christianity, paganism and Romanism. unanalyzed? Will they take humble victim, and a point is gained over the Christianity as they may chance to find it thoughtless votary in favor of the Truth of mutilated and corrupted as it may be, without investigation? Or will they go to the Scripgy more easily settled, than the claims of the Sabbath; if, in the investigation, men would divest themselves of their confidence in human tradition, and would go directly to the law and to the testimony. "If they speak not according to this word, it is because there is To direct aright when the mind is inquiring no light in them." It is a vain worship that the sick; of which Mrs. Saunders has the

This extensive desecration of the Sabbath by professing Christians, has ever been the greatest stumbling block in the way of the conversion of the Hebrews who are scattered abroad in Christian countries. They pertinentand perpetually violate the Sabbath which God has commanded to be kept holv? Put a New Testament into the hands of an Israelite who can read and understand it, and fence off from him every human influence, and he would as certainly be convinced that the Christian religion has incorporated in it the creation Sabbath, as he ever has been that it constituted a part of the religion of Moses and the proph

Want of Piety Greater than the Want

Our exchanges are full of matter relating to of benevolent expressions of feeling for the misfortunes of the people. For themselves, however, they have manifested but little conentertaining the common idea perhaps, that supplies to the church. Nevertheless the religious press begins to feel a little of the stringency of the money market, and some are full subscribers. What! charge the subscribers have been in the country. of a religious paper with want of piety? No verily, it is the want of cash.

but that they may be induced to lend a help- ject, the salvation of their souls. * ing hand in this time of need, and thus show that there is neither a want of piety or cash among them.

The Troubles of the Times.

These at the present time consist in a severe business revulsion, causing very extensive failures or suspensions of banks, of commercial and manufacturing companies, and of individuals. Thousands are reduced from abundance judge us in the last day. He declared em- the industrial and producing classes are thrown should pass from the law till all that the sources, and with wives and children looking prophets had foretold should be fulfilled. He, to them for sustenance and shelter through inwhich were but the shadows of things to The mass of the people are to a great extent come, and served as a wall of separation be- occupied in plans, and schemes, and exertions tween the Jews and the Gentiles; but of the to meet the trying emergencies of the day. moral law engraven by the finger of God upon Let all who are in trouble do the best they better day coming." Now is the time for those who are blessed with abundance to come forwas the church of Christ founded, and its to the poor lendeth to the Lord, that which He had been to Alexandria and was on his he has given will he pay him again." Let way to Beirut. them show their faith by their works, and a spiritual house, a holy priesthood to offer up learn, if they never have before, the luxury of spiritual sacrifices, acceptable to God through doing good. All are liable to want help at some period of their lives. None are exempt dance to-day may stand in need of help to-

While giving these general reflections, we trophe in the future? This shall be the sub-NECKER.

Thanksgiving in New York.

Governor King of New York, has issued the following Thanksgiving Proclamation:-A humble sense of our dependence on Alwe enjoy, renders it especially proper at this been left without some comforting evidence of time, to return our thanks to the great Giver the divine love and favor. I have attended the city, and its accumulated treasures are destroy- in the church, until they obtained the mastery most signally manifested during the past sea- important to the work of missions both home and son, while health and contentment have dwelt impetus to the work of missions, both home and ilar institutions, in localities where they are or thus employed is that it has lost its moral tone, within our borders. For these gracious maniforeign. There appears to be a growing interest may be needed. A Report from the Trustees of and become sensual, carnal, and wicked. Man festations of the power and goodness of God, I in this good cause in the West, for which God spreads universal terror, and the boldest are paralyzed with fear, and lose all confidence in they were determined to hold to nothing in ble together and to raise their united praise beldest and they were determined to hold to nothing in ble together and to raise their united praise beldest and they were determined to hold to nothing in ble together and to raise their united praise beldest are paralyzed. Since my last report, there has the praise beldest are paralyzed with fear, and lose all confidence in they were determined to hold to nothing in the power and goodness of Go common with that hated race. Then, and not and thanks to Him, in whose hands are the been a quarterly meeting held at Dakota. It issues of life and death, that they are permitted proved an occasion of interest and benefit; that the present accommodations were too limitto witness and enjoy, during another year, the lifteen have since joined the Dakota Church. ed on account of the large and increasing numnoble works of His hands—the fostering care On my return home from that place, I looked to the Jews extended to all the religious usages of His goodness and mercy. To that end, and of their fathers. This was the origin of the in accordance with the established usage, I hereby designate and appoint THURSDAY, the 26th day of November next, as a day of ing religion they seemed to appreciate the atgeneral Thanksgiving and Praise to Almighty tention thus bestowed, and I hope the religious God our Heavenly Father, and invite all to unite in so meet and right an acknowledgment

In witness whereof, I have hereunto signed State, at the City of Albany, this seventeenth day of October, in the year of our Lord one

JOHN A. KING. (Signed,) HENRY I. SEAMAN, Private Secretary.

Missionary Pepartment.

Extract of a Letter from C. Saunders.

"I received your letter of April 14, on May 24, and have been waiting to hear from you after the Board meeting in July, as I had thought the question would be settled with regard to purchasing land. I have felt very anxious about it, as land is constantly rising in price. Not hearing from you by the last steamer, I will now write. Our labors, as before, have been mostly with

charge. The three past months, from May 26, to August 26, we have had seven hundred and thirty-four for medicine, beside a number of our patients which have been visited at their houses, and many others that prescriptions have been sent to. On August 24, we had twenty in our court at one time before 8 o'clock A.M., for medicine. It was a very affecting scene. They ranged from those of seventy or more with their grey hairs, down to the infant in it. mother's arms. Among them were those with fever and ague, dysentery, asthma, &c., and a number with sore eyes. At this time, Mrs. Saunders was barely able to leave her bed. She was so much worn down with her constant Nathan Wardner, our returned missionary labors and anxieties, that she requested me to say to them that she was not able to see patients. I did so, but their importunities were so strong and pitiful that I administered to a dozen or more, who left. Others were difficult cases, and I advised them to go to the English physician in Jaffa. I could not prevail on them to leave until they had seen Mrs. Saunders. She was obliged to leave her bed and go to 'the hard times" and for the most part are full their relief. During the day with my assistance, she administered medicine to thirty-five. which required more labor and patience than any one unaccustomed to it could have any idea dener not to let them come into the ward. business though proper in itself, has nothing to do night, he said fifty came during the day that with religion except as to the revenues which it were not admitted. It is getting very sickly, and no doubt much of it is caused by eating unripe fruit in large quantities.

A Jew boy about eleven years of age wishes of suggestions about remittances, &c. But a to come and live with us, and his parents wish writer in one of our best exchanges suggests us to take and bring him up. He is a promisthat it is not so much the scarcity of money as ing boy. I have put him off until I hear from church—9 by baptism and 15 by letter. The of piety! If he intended the insinuation as a you whether we are to have land, for I have additions to the Rock River Church are 11, of thrust at the subscribers of the paper, we must not work for him now. The same family have take an exception; for it would have been offered a girl to Mrs. Saunders to bring up. better had the charge been made against non- We have been helping the family ever since we

I give most of my time to learning the language. I visit some among the people. I We hope nevertheless, that there is not so hope sound to be able to communicate more great a want of piety among non-subscribers, freely with them upon the all important sub-

> We left home the Sixth-day morning at 8 A.M., for Mount Carmel, and went on board the Austrian steamer which left at 10 A.M. In five hours we were anchored off Kaiffa. We took a boat in due time, and arrived as near the shore as the sand beach would allow, when we were taken on shore upon the backs of Arabs. We were kindly invited by our Consul at Kaiffa, Mr. Jabour Neusvaller, to his house, and were treated with lemonade and coffee. In the meantime he sent his servant to procure horses and donkeys to take Dr. Gorham, Miss Williams and ourselves and baggage to the convent, on the top of Mount Car-

We arrived at the convent about sunset, and were kindly received by the hospitable monks, without previous notice. Mrs. Saun- be stationed immediately in that region; one at ders and Martha were so much out of health Mantorville, Dodge Co., Minnesota Territory, the tables of stone; the fourth precept of can, and strive to maintain a condition of that it became necessary that they should rusalem, Dr. J. W. Gorham, on board the steamer. He was traveling for his health.

After seeing us he changed his mind and came with us to Carmel. He was taken violently sick after we arrived at the convent and bath. pointing to the disciples of Jesus: "Here are from the vicissitude of life. Those who need remained so for two days, but is now a little bethelp to-day may at a future day be in a condi- ter. He thinks that it was a providence of tion to assist others, and those who have abun- God that his lot was cast with us in this, his

Extract of a Letter from H. W. Babcock.

The following is my report for the first quarter of this year. I have preached upon the Sabbath, made religious visits among the people, as I have been able, superintended the Sabbath Schools, made arrangements for a weekly prayer-meeting among our people, preached upon First-days, and distributed some tracts. In these labors, I trust I have not recent session of the North Western Association; it has been an occasion of much refreshup and visited some Sabbath-keeping friends in the town of Richford. Although not enjoyout its good influence.

I have just made arrangements with my my name and fixed the Privy Seal of this ministering Brethren of Northern Wisconsin to assist me in holding a series of meetings at Burr Oak. The Lord pour out his spirit here, and send encouragement to his people, and salvation to the perishing

Communications.

For the Sabbath Recorder. The North-Western Association.

The Eleventh Anniversary of the Seventh day Baptist North-Western Association was held with the Church in Christiana, Dane Co., Wis., commencing on Fifth-day, Oct. 1st, and closing on the following First-day. The attendance of the delegates was unusually large; and all the meetings, whether for business or for worship, were interesting and profitable. There took part in the exercises seventeen ordained ministers of our denomination. Our people of Christiana not only welcomed the delegates and visiting brethren to their homes, but contributed to the interest of the session by their presence. The business of the Association was transacted in harmony. Nearly all the proceedings were adopted in unanimity. The discussions were spirited and forcible, while they were conducted in Christian courtesy A spirit of deep and earnest piety pervaded Co., Wis., commencing on the fifth day of the all the deliberations.

The Association was favored with the presence of James R. Irish, delegate from the Western Association, of J. P. Hunting, delegate from the Central Association, and of

Owing to a storm the Association did no convene until 2 o'clock in the afternoon. The introductory Discourse was postponed until the evening following, when it was delivered by tions or publish such answers as are put in last O. P. Hull, from Phil. ii: 4-" Look not every man on his own things, but every man also on the things of others."

Thomas E. Babcock was elected Moderator, and W. C. Whitford and A. C. Burdick,

The letters from the churches presented some facts of an encouraging character. Sabbath-Schools and Bible Classes are well sustained. In most places, there has been a good attendance upon the prayer meetings, in which cern, seeming rather as "lookers on in Venice," of. At last we were obliged to tell the gar-earnest longings for an outpouring of the re-The Milton Church has enjoyed a revival season, and reported that 45 had been added to its membership-19 by baptism and 26 by let-The Albion Church has received 16-6 by baptism and 10 by letter. To the Walworth Church 7 had been added. In the Berlin Church 8 had been received—3 by baptism and 5 by letter. The Dakota Church has been blessed by a revival, and 24 joined the

> Two new churches were received into the Association-the Church near Welton, Iowa, constituted Jan. 7th, 1855, now enjoying the pastoral care of Lewis A. Davis, and having 34 members; and the Church of Coloma, Wis. organized May 31st, 1857, with H. W. Bab-

> Thomas E. Babcock the delegate appointed last year to attend the meetings of the sister Associations, presented a written report, showing that he attended the Central, and Western, and giving an outline of their proceedings. The Report of the Executive Board shows

an earnest zeal in the support of Associational Missions. On motion to adopt this Report, remarks were made by J. M. Todd, V. Hull, C. R. Williams, Alfred Maxson, W. C. Whitford, O. P. Hull, A. R. Cornwell, Jonathan Bond, J. C. Rogers, G. C. Babcock, A. C. mission. Spicer, G. W. Maryott, J. R. Irish, L. A. Davis, J. P. Hunting, and T. E. Babcock. labor were presented in addition to those given place in the missionary column of the Recorder in the Report. There were urged upon the than that selected from Bro. Saunders, the in-Association the pressing need of sending out quisition it developes is unworthy of the digmel; which is about three quarters of an bour capable men, full of the Holy Ghost, to preach in the small societies lately formed on our Western frontiers. O. P. Hull, who spent some time last summer in Minnesota Territory, stated that two missionaries, at least, ought to where reside Bro. B. F. Bond and a few Sabbath-keeping families; and the other at Wilton. in the same Territory, where reside John W Ayres and some Sabbath-keeping friends. Also a missionary, it was urged, should be sent out to settle in Kansas, with our emigrating families, observing the Sabbath. There were noticed several places within the limits of the Association, where a religious interest has been

in the discussion of the resolutions, presented by the committee on Resolutions. They called out a strong interest. Much of the time was given to the consideration of the third estimated in this life. If persons were disposed resolution, which was unanimously and heartily to study, none would complain of the time

An essay on "The Future Panishment of the Wicked," was presented First day morning; by V. Hull. Thomas R. Williams was chosen to present an essay at the next Anniversary. on "Christian Obligation to Educate."

A distinguishing feature of the people embraced in this Association, is the large and excellent facilities, which they offer to the youth, for procuring a sound and liberal education. Resolutions were passed, stating that the Association never designed to receive any school as its own, except the Albion school and that while it will carefully and faithfully foster this institution, it will also cheerfully encourage and commend every other effort, which our people may put forth to build up other sim- ant. The reason why the human mind is not Albion Academy, and Teachers Seminary was presented and adopted, showing that they had expended \$13,500, mainly in erecting and furnishing a school-building and Boarding Hall; ber of students, who desire to attend the school; that the course of study usually adopted in our Higher Academies, was pursued; that the present number of scholars in regular attendance is one hundred and twenty-five; and that it is considered desirable to erect another conversation held with them will not be with- building for the accomodation of students. The Church at Southampton, Ill., has expended during the past year, \$1,000, in the erection soon to open a school. The friends of educa- der the intellectual more lovely and more usetion at Walworth, Wis., have nearly complet- ful, and indeed are the only safe-guards against of \$4,000, in which there is a prospect of soon

goodly number of teacher for district schools It has at present a large and intelligent class of students in attendance. An elegant and spacious building, to accomodate students with rooms, is in process of erection, at a cost of about \$5,000, and will soon be completed.

The following officers of the Association for the ensuing year were elected: Corresponding Secretary, W. C. Whitford, of Milton; Recording Secretary, A. C. Burdick, of Milton; Treasurer, Duty J. Green, of Albion; Executive Board, V. Hull, T. E. Babcock, J. A. Potter, O. P. Hull. R. G. Burdick. W. C. Whitford, N. L. Coon, Z. Campbell, and Daniel Babcock. A delegate was appointed to attend the next meetings of Sister Associa-

In addition to the presentation of the Introductory discourse, there was preaching Sabbath morning by Lewis A. Davis, and W. C. Whitford; Sabbath afternoon, by J. P. Hunting and B. F. Holmes; First-day morning, by James R. Irish; and Sixth-day evening and First-day afternoon, by N. Wardner, who also delivered a lecture on China in the evening

The next Anniversary of the Association is to be held with the Church in Albion, Dane week before the last Sabbath in June, 1858. W. C. W.

For the Sabbath Recorder.

There seems to be something mysterious in the correspondence of our Missionary Society and their missionaries, for I cannot think the judicious minds of our brethren comprising the Board could deliberately authorize such quesweek's Recorder under the missionary head, on the qualification and orthodoxy of Bro. Dickson. If the Board scrutinize the letters sent abroad in their name, and give their proper attention to what is extracted for the "Press" there is no delinquency on their part, but some explanation is needed to make plain the necessity of such a publication. Is it true, as intimated, that Bro. Dickson has applied to the Board for a place in the mission under its charge, or that he has expressed a wish to become a member of the mission? If not how does the Corresponding Secretary predicate such questions on a simple hypothesis, so as to lead Bro. Saunders into a mistaken idea of the case, for he seems to feel no little surprise that the first intimation of such a wish on the part of Bro. Dickson should come, to him in a letter from the Board! Bro. Dickson himself, will no doubt be as greatly surprised as will many which 2 were received by baptism and 9 by others also of the company at Jaffa.

But Bro. Saunders is required to answer as to his opinion of the fitness of Bro. Dickson for a connection with the mission, and why? Was it out of kindness to him? Surely the extract does not show a disposition to favor the faults of any one, but on the contrary seem uncock for its pastor, and numbering 16 mem- kind and uncourteous. If the jealousies and difficulties among missionaries are to be complicated by our own want of discretion and prudence they might better be left alone, and extracts never be made for publication; better say nothing than speak ill of the character of Brethren gratuitously.

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Bro. Dickson needs the aid and countenance of all good men for his labor of love, all testify to his piety and zeal without reference to his qualifications or fitness for a membership of our

It seems to me that the files of the Board could hardly furnish matter less worthy of a nity of the Board, unworthy of Bro. Saunders, and the whole is calculated to injure the peace and harmony of the mission. NERI.

For the Sabbath Recorder.

The Duty and Importance of Intellectual and Spiritual Improvement --- No. 2.

Intellectual attainments and the acquisition of knowledge belong to every one, and all the advances which can be made, it is our duty to secure. We ought to know all we can on all good subjects-all of the works of God in the heavens above and on the earth beneath, and created and some families embraced the Sab- if mankind were disposed to study, they would find ample scope for all the powers of mind. Most of the time on Sixth-day, was occupied No one can duly estimate the importance of a well cultivated intellect. The amount of enjoyment cannot be told, nor the amount of good adopted, after a solemn prayer by N. Ward- being tedious. Idlers around our taverns and in our stores, would not be found, were the mind properly diverted. The loose and vain conversation debasing to every one concerned, and tending much to corrupt and vitiate the youth around us, could not be practiced werethe mind conversant with those branches of knowledge which are presented to us in all the works and ways of God. Let but mankind understand their destiny, the powers of mind with which they are invested, and let mind take a right direction, and the whole face of society would soon be changed from all that is disgusting to all that is interesting and pleasand influence, sinks into the brute, and if uninterrupted altogether, would sink as low as the barbarous tribes of South Africa. It is true in a Christian land where all the force of a religious influence is felt, and the elevating truths of revelation are known, many rise to an advanced state of mental culture and intellectual attainments without personal religion, and, so far as it goes, is a great blessing to themselves and society. Intellectual attainments and improvements without religion, however, are not sufficient. Spiritual endowments rened their fine and commodious edifice, at a cost their desecration. We have had a beautiful combination of the intellectual and spiritual at Milton, Wis., is enjoying its usual prosperi-The sent forth, during the past year, a men of both public and private life. Number

of ministers and missionaries with some of noble birth and high official stations, whose names and merits are on record are illustrations and call upon us to follow their steps.

It is certainly a duty binding upon converted persons to strive to improve the mind on all greater usefulness. The opportunities of many may be scant, but let those consider the importance of knowledge, and a great many difficulties will be surmounted to obtain it. All can have access to books, and it is an undisputed fact that many with no other means of instruction have acquired more useful knowledge and arrived at a higher state of mental human soul, whose vibrations will wake up the idea may be unfavorable to the attainments of the Bourse had shown the apprehension. many professing Christians who seem to know development of mind, but the weakest mind value to be neglected—a gem of intrinsic worth whose brilliant beauties may be made to shine out on earth a blessing to ourselves and our fidence and full powers. race, and thus be prepared to occupy a place ed as a school to train the intellect for an in- pany, at no distant day. tellectual world, and that God has placed us here for that purpose, at least it is no small item in his design with regard to us. Of course intellectual improvement abstractly considered. is not the whole or even the prime article in our duty and aim of life, and hence we shall consider spiritual attainments in our next. GEO. R. WHEELER.

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Home for the Friendless.

Who will help us in taking care of the hundreds of widows and poor children that are cast upon our hands now, and who must suffer for the necessaries of life, unless ministered to by us? The Home never was so thronged as now; never were the society doing so much in all the various departments of their field; and the present time. There are now constantly at | would be taken into consideration. the Home, more than one hundred children, from a few weeks, to twelve or fourteen years of age. Thirty-three were provided with homes last month by applicants at the office. who paid the expense of transportation to their new abodes; but as rapidly as vacancies occur, they are filled by some orphan, or abandoned and children, and six Russian Admirals. child. We cannot shut our eyes to their cry, we must shelter, feed and clothe them, until we can find some hospitable heart, who will take them to its arms. There are a multitude of widows they may not be compelled to part with their children. It is with them, stitch, stitch, stitch, fifteen to eighteen hours of the day, to make two dollars a week; and now that poor resource is cut off, and sometimes mother and day, and with aching hearts are compelled to his way through the 35,000 mutineers lying bewitness their sufferings, with no ability to afford relief O ye who have of this world's goods, here is an opportunity to "make unto yourselves friends of the mammon of uprighteousness. to perish? Do not refuse to aid, because you them. cannot give a large sum. There is nothing in the way of clothing, new or second-hand, for men, women or children, that we cannot use to the best advantage. If our country friends cannot send us money, will they not furnish Europe. produce? Wheat, rye, corn, ground or unground; potatoes, beans, anything in the shape of wholesome food, we will gratefully money, clothing, or provisions, may be directed count; consols and stock securities had fallen. to Mrs. J. M. Hubbard, Home Chapel, No. 29 East Twenty-ninth street, New York. Mrs.

B. Collins, Lewis Tappen, F. P. Schoals, and Albin P. Man, Esgrs. compose in part, the Board of Counsellors.

S. B. Halliday, Missionary. New York, October 19, 1857.

TERRIBLE TRAGEDY IN GEORGIA.—We take the following from the Wakulla (Fla.) Times Havelock has had one or two more successful are common laborers, 8,000; dry goods clerks, of the 14th inst., and give it to our readers fights, but was still awaiting re-enforcements at 1,000; engaged in the iron works, 2,100; clock-

for what it is worth:-"A friend informs us of the following occurrence, which is reported to have taken place recently at Attapulgus, Ga. A gentleman who had received a considerable sum of money, was compelled to go from home leaving his tance from any other dwelling. Towards any new quarter, and the Mohurran (the Mo-spent two or three years in the territories ac-designated as a thanksgiving day in the States evening two negroes entered the house, and demanded of the lady the money, or they would take her life. Being a woman of great coolness, she saw at once that it would be useless for her to attempt to evade the demand, so for her to attempt to evade the demand, so comprising the Mesilla Valley and A singular and serious accident happened at Also, a Senator for the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, and Kong. Re-enforcements had arrived at Callour for her to attempt to evade the demand, so Cholera had broken out among the tion of about 8 000—several very flourishing to her her to attempt to evade the demand, so County of New York. she produced the money, and gave it to them. The negroes then remarked, that as supper was nearly ready, they would stay and eat with her. She told them to be seated until she got it ready. The woman had a vial of strychnine in her cupboard. The woman in sweetening their coffee, managed to put a dose of the poison in each of the negroe's cups. They drank and in a few moments were dead. The neighbors were called in and the negroes discovered to be white men in disguise—near neighbors and friends of her husband, who had known of his receiving the money, and his absence."

* General Intelligence.

Foreign News.

number of points of minor importance.

was believed that before many days had elapsed on in his desolate journey of life. culture than numbers from our seats of learn- it would be necessary to make a further raise ing. It is very natural for us to expect that to 6 1-2, or even 7. Stringency was at once the grace of God will strike a cord in the remarked in all the English money market, and though there was no absolute panic, a good deal of quiet alarm was felt. In France, too, entire man, and stir him up to action. This the effect had been felt, and the transactions on Metropolitan Bank at par.

A very indignant public feeling had sprung but little, and have but little conception of the up with reference to the Queen of England value of knowledge. People it is true cannot spending her usual September and October vahelp having an organization preventive of the cation in the Highlands, while the affairs of India were pressing so heavily, and the expression had been so general and unmistakeable may be cultivated and improved to an extent that an official defense had been attempted. most astonishing. Whoever thinks aught There had been a call for the re-assembling of may perceive that the mind is of too much Parliament, but the notice was well understood and that consequently the present Government would be left to continue the war, with full con-

Catherine Hayes, the singer, was married on ceived. among celestial intelligences. Nor let it be the 5th to Mr. Bushnell, of this city; and is forgot that the present life is beautifully adapt- expected to return to this country in his com-

> There is still trouble in the Irish towns, and around Belfast, particularly; weapons were was being kept by the authorities.

Lord Canning, Governor General of India is certainly to be re-called at once, or to be given to understand that his voluntary resignation will be accepted. It is said that he has only remained so long in the office, which the recent rebellion has shown him to be unable to fill, from obligations under which Lord Palmerston labored towards him.

Rev. Mr. Spurgeon had addressed an audience of 25,000 at the Sydenham Crystal Palace, in aid of the Indian Relief Fund, and a considerable amount of money was raised on the occasion. This is said to be the largest congregation ever addressed by a single preacher

Rumors were current at Paris of another never were they so straitened for means, as at several of the complicated affairs of Europe to be the legal tender :-

> The Russian line of battle ship La Forte. was struck by a squall in the Gulf of Finland while conveying the families of officers and sailors from Revel to Cronstadt, capsized and sunk immediately. The loss by the accident is most terrible, variously reported at from 900 to 1.400 including a great number of women

> The King of Prussia was reported to be

The Narvaez ministry had resigned, in Spain, t was rumored on the question of the removal of General Concha from the Captain Generaltoo, to whom life is but one long struggle, that ship of Cuba, and the Queen had accepted their resignation. The port of Galatz, in Turkey had been

entirely destroyed by fire.

There had been no new arrival from India It was feared that Gen. Havelock would not be able to hold out between Cawnpore and children go supperless to bed, and arise not to Lucknow, and it was considered doubtful tween the two cities. The whole aspect of affairs was regarded as painfully uncertain.

It was definitely ascertained that China would refuse the overtures made for a settlement with the French, and that a French fleet Who does not crave the blessing of those ready and force would be at once dispatched against population of the globe. Or, if we omit the

FOUR DAYS LATER.

The steamer Baltic arrived at New York from Liverpool, on the evening of the 25th inst., with four days' later intelligence from

The effect of the Financial crisis here are beginning to be felt in England and upon the continent. The banks of England, France dispense in their name. Contributions of and Ireland had advanced their rates of dis-The failure of Ross, Mitchell & Co., a heavy house engrged in the Canadian trade, and of several Scotch houses with liabilities to the M. A. Hawkins is President of the Society, and amount of \$1,500,000, were announced. It Mrs. J. M. Hubbard Corresponding Secretary. is remarkable that the journals of London fol-Dr. Tyng, Bishop Janes, Dr. Cheever, Joseph low those of this city in regarding the whole as a panic which will soon pass away. No semerce is anticipated from it.

> Later telegraphic dispatches from India had been received. The news. on the whole, is more encouraging. Delhi had not been taken. a stock of provisions. A few more regiments than 4,000. had mutinied in Bengal and one in the Bomhammedam holiday) and passed off quietly. quired from Mexico at the conclusion of the of Maryland, New York, New Hampshire and Benares, and measures were being taken to great necessity or organizing the new Territory November. defend them. Lord Elgin had left for Hong- of Arizona, comprising the Mesilla Valley and cutta. Cholera had broken out among the tion of about 8,000—several very flourishing lady had been applying to her hair a mixture County of New York. bell and Lord Canning.

on the 10th inst. He was 43 years of age.

Lecompte is dead. Prior has been withdrawn from all his engagements for the season.

The King of Prussia is seriously ill, and will probably die.

The Persian troops had evacuated Herat.

drawn under as to form a perfect S. The which has scarcely been equalled by any pre- amount of female help is wanted here, as girls ankle joints are also dislocated and shockingly vious one in this country. No less than nine to do housework are scarce. Good girls get displaced. His feet are drawn round to one teen or twenty persons, of whom three or four from \$12 to \$30 per month." It would almost side, and the toes twisted into all shapes. Were firemen, were killed by the falling ruins, be an object for some of our domestics to go Foreign news to the 10th October has been Scarcely a limb, or joint, or a member of the Eleven bodies had been recovered up to Wed- there, even when times are flush here. received by the North American at Quebec, body is left undeformed; and added to this the nesday, and were on that day buried with those subjects presented, which will qualify for the North Star at this port, and the Europa at poor man has been rendered perfectly blind by very solemn ceremonies, all business in the city Halifax and Boston. There are no items of the same disease. He lies upon his back, his being suspended on account of it. The names news of startling interest, but a considerable arms folded across his breast, and is only able of those found and buried are John A. Raymond to move his fingers. His pain is severe and of Worcester, Mass.; D. E. Emerson, of Law-The American financial crisis has produced almost constant; yet strrnge to say, the afflict reace, Mass.; John Marsh, M. Grant, John severe effects in England, and threatens to make ed man retains the vigor of his intellect—is Ware, A. Wole, firemen; B. Halsey, D. C. its mark for a considerable time to come. The intelligent and well posted in the passing White, H. Q. Bradley, J. Jungers, and John Bank of England had at once, on the reception events of the day—and is resigned and cheer- Hgh, Jr. Eight other bodies have since been of the news of the crash, raised its rate of dis- ful. He has a patient sister who administers discovered, whose names are not given. count from 5 1-2 to 6 1-4 per cent. and it to his few wants, reads to him, and cheers him

> THE BANKS.-Instead of our usual list of suspended banks, we give a list of those in this State whose notes are not received by the

North River Bank, New York. Reciprocity Bank, Buffalo. Hollister Bank Ontario Bank, Utica.

Yates County Bank, Penn Yan. Agricultural Bank, Herkimer. Tompkins County Bank, Ithaca.

No arrangements has yet been made receiving the notes of suspended banks other States. With few exceptions specie that it would not take place within the year, payments are now suspended throughout the United States.

New England money, with the exception of

UNITED STATES MINT.—During the month of September there were coined at the U.S. Mint in this city 3.347,902 pieces, of the aggregate value of \$1,259,440, of which \$998,supposed to be concealed, and a close watch 040 was in double eagles, and \$237,000 in silver quarter dollars. Of new cents 2,440,000 were coined.

It is stated on good authority that in the last six weeks the brokers have drawn \$50,000 in specie out of one bank at Christiansburg,

During the month of September, the U.S. Assay office at New York transmitted to the Philadelphia Mint, for coinage, \$1,585,782 26. The deposits at the office in the same time were \$1.575,000, and the gold bars stamped there amounted to \$1,069,640 72. At the close of the month there was in coin at the office \$272,870, and in coin at the Assistant

LEGAL TENDER.—The law regulating the

1. All gold coins at their respective values. for debts of any amount.

2. The half dollar, quarter dollar, dime, and half dime, at their respective values, for debts of amount under five dollars.

under thirty cents: and.

rid of large quantities of cents and small coin, sometimes pay bills with them, to the annoyance of the creditor, will perceive that there is a stoppage put to that antic by law.

nearly fifty millions of persons, or about double arm, and then her throat. break their fast. We must meet them day by whether Sir John Outram would be able to cut the present population of the United States. And if the time ever comes when the population on the present area of the United States and Territories, says the New York Post. shall average as much to the mile as that of Massachusetts, we shall have a population of 446,-009,620, equal to nearly one-half the present whole territory of New Mexico and a part of Utah as uninhabitable, we have still a population of some 400,000,000.

> journey, heavily laden, in the extreme frontier of Mexico. All are now satisfied that the importation of camels was no chimerical flight, as was anticipated, but a wise, judicious and economical scheme, reflecting credit on the originators of the plan. There are now employed nineteen dromedaries and thirty-two camels on the frontier. The climate agrees rious injury to the structure of British com- with them admirably, and but few accidents by disease or otherwise have occurred.

> OUT OF EMPLOY.—The Evening Express says that more than twenty thousand persons but the long-promised assault is expected as have been thrown out of employ in this city soon as the seige train is put in position. Gen. in consequence of the failures. Of this number Cawnpore before advancing to the relief of makers, 1,660; hatters 400; tailors, 700; shoe-Lucknow. The garrison of that place had de-makers, 300; clothiers, 550; shirt-makers, 400; feated the rebels in a sortie, and were expected skirt-makers, 300; painters 200; printers, 500; to hold out till relief arrived, having captured book-binders, 900; and segar-makers no less

The Oude rebels threatened Allahabad and late war, is urging upon the Government the Massachusetts. Maine celebrates the 19th of rebels, and the Hindoos and Mohammedans settlements, an abundance of silver mines, and of castor oil and alcohol, and approaching too were reported to be quarreling. Nothing is every requisite for a thriving and growing com- near a lighted lamp, her hair became envelopsaid of the dispute between Sir Colin Camp- munity. At present there is an utter lack of ed in a blaze, and the flame was not extin-Mr. Thomas Crawford, the distinguished no courts, no laws, and no magistrates. Con- that she is now considered to be in a critical American sculptor, who has been at the point stant outrages are practiced upon the Mexican situation. of death for so many months, died in London portion of the population, for which there is no Sonora and New Mexico, and if attached to dred pieces in all, got up by one hundred leadredress. The territory is situated between always predominate.

A most disastrous conflagration took place at Chicago on Monday last. It raged sede all sixtles our example and these doeses since he was nineteen twenty-six years. His \$700,000. The most melancholy affair con incendiary.

knees are dislocated by rheumstism, and so nected with the fire has been the loss of life, The Lake Superior Republican says: "Any

Scuffling, as it is called, had a melancholy eximplification of its danger and foolishness, at Sturgis, Mich., on Tuesday morning of last week A man named Allen was scuffling, or wristling with another person on the top of an engine under way, when the train sud denly paused, throwing him off on the track, and as it immediately started again-under the wheels. Both legs were cut off below the knee and he died the next day.

The hog disease, by which so much devas tation has been wrought during the past few year, and which has always heretofore been supposed to be "cholera"—has been decided by Dr. J. C. Manlove, a distinguished physician of Tennessee, to be a disease of the lungs; contracted no doubt by a bad habit the hogs have in hot weather of lying in damp places.

The New York Post Office, according to hints from Washington, is to have the go-by N. G. Whitford, Adams Center, 2 00 Rhode Island, is, we understand, to be re- for the present, owing to the effect of the pre- James Stelle, sent fpancial pressure, there being no probability of money being found to carry on the Alfred Clarke, Hopkinton, building in the event of a site being selected. G. T. Spicer, Providence, Some falf a dozen other buildings for which appropriations have already been made, will also be delived, it is said from the same cause

> Another Bank Cashier is in trouble, as well as the institution with which he has been connected Mr. Smith, Cashier of the Hudson County Bank, at Jersey City, since its organization has been removed from his place, from the discovery of an irregularity in his accounts of \$10000 to \$12,000. This is said to have existed for some time, but adroit management has prejented it from being detected. Mr. Assistant Cashier or Teller, is performing the duties of his position.

A steam whale boat was taken out by the Treasurer's office in New York, \$6,393,131 81. whale thip America, which sailed from New idea is to run the fish down, and we need scarcely say that the experiment may prove a hazard-

is richer than he was before his connection 3. Three cent pieces for debts of amount with the Jerome Clock Company. It is said the hand-dealings of our merciful Heavenly Father he has bought all claims against himself for and while we bow submissively to the stroke, we wil 4. By the law just passed, we may add one from five to twenty-five cents on the dollar, continue to cherish the fond rememberance of the many cent pieces for debts of amount under ten with the exception of some \$10,000 held in and virtues by which she had become endeared to us, and about Danbury. The whole of the vast pro-By the law of Congress, passed some four perty assigned by him for the benefit of his or five years ago, gold was made the legal creditors has again passed into his hands, and tender for large amounts. Those who, to get he is now refurnishing and refitting "Iranistan' in good style for his future residence.

The wife of Mr. Hubbell, a lawver of Ontonagon, Ohio, recently killed herself by cutchild would be an idiot, and this idea so de-AREA AND POPULATION.—The area of the ranged her mind that she gave it laudanum and State of Texas is alone large enough, if it were it died. She then took the same poison hersettled as thickly as Massachusetts, to hold self, and soon afterward cut the veins of her as his victim one of our beloved teachers, therefore,

> In comparing the paper money of this country with that of Great Britain, we find a total in the United States of \$180,000,000 bank public stocks, and \$22,000,000 in gold in the person of his cherished wife; also, with the relatives Sub-Treasury. In Great Britain there are \$184,000,000 of bank notes, resting on a basis specie, and \$72,000,000 in public stocks.

Gov. Fletcher, of Vermont, in his recent THE CAMELS.—The camels and dromedaries | message, recommends the passage of the law imported by the government some years ago to enable bondholders to form themselves into into Texas, for the purpose of trying the exper- a corporation for the management of the railiment how they would answer the purpose on roads which lapse into the hands of their trusour great American deserts, or in the extreme tees. Such a law is of the first importance, in Church in Albion, Wis. She left a husband, two west of the state, have proven eminently suc- order to give to the bond-holders, without ex- children, and a numerous circle of relatives to deplore west of the state, have proven eminently successful. and come up to the full expectations of pensive litigation, the management of property out hope, for she left a satisfactory evidence that their foot of Courtland street, at 7 30 and 12 A. M., and all. At last accounts they were on their in which they have the equitable interest and

On the 4th of October, Mr. Ferguson, of the National Observatory, at Washington, discovered a planet of the eleventh magnitude, which, if hitherto unknown, will be the forty- TION to be held in the State, on the Tuesday preceding eighth of the Asteroids; and on the 15th of the first Monday of November next, the following offi-September, a German observer also discovered | cers are to be elected, to wit: a new planet of the same magnitude. The size, however, of these planets is very small, the diameter of the largest being supposed to be but 40 miles, and of the smallest only 4!

-Mrs. Groom, residing at 193 Pearl street. Brooklyn, was burned to death on Tuesday last, from attempting to light a fire with a paper saturated with burning-fluid. The flames communicated to the can at her side, an explosion followed, and the poor woman, was so burned before assistance could be rendered. that she died within forty-eight hours.

Governor Pollock of Pennsylvania, has appointed Thursday, the 26th day of November as a day of general thanksgiving throughout Lieut. Mowrey, says the Times, who has this Commonwealth. The same day has been

A singular and serious accident happened at Also, a SENATOR for the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, and security for either life or property. There are guished until the lady was so severely burned

The magnificent set of silver ware, six hun-Sonora and New Mexico, and if attached to ing merchants and capitalists of New York, to of December next. Yours, respectfully, either, it will be impossible to make it an he presented to Hop Wm I. Marcy's family, American State, as Mexican influence will be presented to Hon. Wm. L. Marcy's family, has been paid for, and will be exhibited for one month in the show-window of Messrs. Tiffany & Co.

The Ohio State Prison, at Columbus, took Accounts have been received at Washington from two government clerks in Utah, stating that they had been forcibly driven from the territory, and that the "Saints" were collect. Henry Possan, a man forty-five years of age, about \$25,000. The fire was the work of an and then hand in their bills for advertising the same, about \$25,000. The fire was the work of an about \$25,000. The fire was the work of an about \$25,000. The fire was the work of an about \$25,000. The fire was the work of an about \$25,000. The fire was the work of an about \$25,000. some hours without a possibility of check, the fire on Friday last, destroying the workshops

It would appear from the Washington letters, that we are likely to have no money in the U.S. Treasury at the end of the fiscal year. At the present rate the Custom House receipts for the present year will not be more than from \$25,000,000 to \$30,000,000

An earthquake was felt at Buffalo, Forest ville and other places in the vicinity about halfpast 3 o'clock on Friday afternoon, accompanied by a heavy rumbling sound—doing no damage, but causing a considerable amount of

A careful investigation into the matter, shows that the aggregate rents of this city exceed the entire bank capital.

The first snow storm of the season fell at Bangor, Maine, on Tuesday last.

LETTERS.

Albert Whitford, Chas. Potter, L. A. Davis, Charles Kinney, A. P. Saunders, Geo. R. Wheeler, D. Coon, (in Recorder of Oct. 1,) T. A. Maxson, Chas. Spicer. 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: Norman Palmer, Milton, Wis., \$5 00 to vol. 12 No. 26 R. J. Davis, Welton, Iowa, Randolph Dunham, Jr., Plainfield, 2 00

MARRIAGES.

ELIPHALET LYON, Treasurer.

R. Ennis, of Richmond, R. I.

DEATHS.

On Wednesday, Sept. 30, at the residence of her wife of Prof. D. Ford, in the 29th year of her age. The subject of this notice had been, for several years, Smith his made an assignment to the Bank to connected with Alfred Academy, as a student, as a secure il against loss, and Mr. Hardenbergh, teacher and preceptress, and, also, as the wife of Prof. Ford. She had added to a mind highly gifted by nature, the riches of a long and varied school culture. To a heart ever swelling up with warm human sympathies, there had been added the graces of the spirit through the atoning mercies of Christ. As the cold waves of Jordan rolled around her, she was enabled to Bedford last week. It is somewhat larger and triumph through faith in her Redeemer. Her last heavier than ordinary whale boats, and sup- words were, "Bright worlds, bright worlds; I see posed to be capable of going at the rate of bright worlds." Cut down, as she has been just as Rumors were current at Paris of another Congress soon to be held in that city, in which several of the complicated affairs of Europe to be the legal tender:—

| Death Texture The law Togalistics of State That the posed to be capable of going at the rate of the graces of youth began to ripen into the rich fruits the whole can possibly swim. Of course the several of the complicated affairs of Europe to be the legal tender:—

| Dosed to be capable of going at the rate of the graces of youth began to ripen into the rich fruits of a beautifully perfected womanhood, many and warm the whole can possibly swim. Of course the graces of youth began to ripen into the rich fruits of a beautifully perfected womanhood, many and warm the whole can possibly swim. eral sentiment cannot be more appropriately express ed than in the following resolutions, the first two of which were adopted by the teachers, and the last two, by the students of the Institution with which she had

The Stamford Advocate says that Barnum been so long and intimately connected. removed Mrs. E. G. Ford from our midst, we recognize of the many endowments by which she so successfully performed her duties as teacher and as precentress of

all the sympathy of our hearts to those whose loss can only be repaired by the abounding grace of Him who ting her throat. She believed that her infant trusted, praying that he may rise from these deep trials, still trusting, still obeying, still loving that Being who has called the cherished wife of his boson to her home among the blessed.

Whereas, death has been in our midst and claime

1. Resolved, That we, the students of Alfred Academ and University, do, hereby, express our magnified admiration of, and respect for, the character of the late Mrs. E. G. Ford, as a woman, a teacher and a Christ-

2. Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with our be notes, resting on a basis of \$139,000,000—of loved and respected teacher, who has thus suddenly which \$58,300,000 is in specie, \$50,000,000 in been deprived of his dearest earthly companion, in the

of Dea. H. C. and Diana Hubbard, aged 22 years and of \$144,000,000—of which \$72,000,000 is in 24 days. Sister Elizabeth embraced religion, and much esteemed member till called away by her master to join the church triumphant. "Blessed are the In Petersburg, N. Y., Oct. 13, of bilious fever

was a worthy member of the Seventh-day Baptist P. M. For New York—Leave Somerville at 6 15 A.M. Church in Albion, Wis. She left a husband, two her loss, but they mourn not as those who mourn with-

STATE OF NEW YORK, SECRETARY'S OFFICE.) TO the Sheriff of the County of New York—Sir: Notice is hereby given that at the General Elec-A SECRETARY OF STATE, in the place of Joel T.

Headley; A COMPTROLLER, in the place of Lorenzo Burrows An ATTORNEY-GENERAL, in the place of Stephen A STATE ENGINEER and SURVEYOR, in the place

Silas Seymour; A STATE TREASURER, in the place of Stephen Clark A CANAL COMMISSIONER, in the place of Henry Fitz nugh;
AN INSPECTOR OF STATE PRISONS, in the place

Norwood Bowne: A JUDGE of the COURT of APPEALS, in the place of Hiram Denio; All whose terms of service will expire on the last lay of December next.

Also, two Justices of the Supreme Count for the chell, whose term expires Dec. 31, 1857, and one in place of Charles A. Peabody, appointed to fill vacancy occasioned by the resignation of James R. Whiting. Two Justices of the Superior Court, in the places of Joseph S. Bosworth and Thomas J. Oakley, dec'd.

A JUDGE of the Court of Common Pleas, in the place of Daniel P. Ingraham. A JUSTICE of the MARINE COURT, in place of Florence

A MEMBER of ASSEMBLY for each of the Assembly

Districts in the City and County of New York, viz.: The First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth Assembly Districts.

A SURROGATE, in place of Alexander W. Bradford. A RECORDER, in place of James M. Smith. A DISTRICT-ATTORNEY, in place of A. Oakey Hall. And a REGISTER, in place of John J. Doane. All whose terms of office will expire on the last day

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, New York, Sept. 3, 1857.

The above is published pursuant to the notice of the Secretary of State, and the requirement of the statute in such case made and provided.

JAMES C. WILLETT,

Sheriff of the City and County of New York.

territory, and that the "Saints" were collect- Henry Possan, a man forty five years of age, ing from all quarters from the defense of has been confined to his bed, and helpless, whole money loss must reach \$600,000 to about \$25,000. The fire was the work of an visors, and passed for payment. See Revised Statutes, whole money loss must reach \$600,000 to about \$25,000. The most melancholy affair consincendiary.

Alfred Academy, A First Class Mathematical and Scientific Classical

BOARD OF INSTRUCTION. W. C. KENYON, A.M., Prof. of Mathematics and English Literature.

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D. FORD, A. M., Prof. of Greek and Agricultural Rev. E. P. LARKIN, A. M., Prof. of Latin Language and Literature. Mrs. A. M. ALLEN, Preceptress and Teacher of Oil Painting and Penciling.

Mrs. S. E. LARKIN, Teacher of Vocal and Instrumen Mrs. H. G. MAXSON, Teacher of Drawing, Embroid 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 March, Each term continues fourteen weeks from the day it

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 the

close of the term. Board by the term, of 14 weeks Washing Fuel, Spring and Fall Terms: Providing Wood for Boarders, and care of Gentlemen's Rooms Fuel. Winter Term

Tuition and Incidental. \$5 50 to 6 50 Agricultural Chemistry, Tuition Music on Piano Cultivation of the Voice Oil Painting Drawing Library

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 givng such a division of labor as can alone secure the nighest ability in conducting each department. Genlemen and Ladies can here complete an entire course of collegiate education, or be prepared for usefulness in mechanical, agricultural, or commercial pursuits, In Hopkinton, R. I., Oct. 17, by D. Coon, Mr. Albert or for entering immediately upon professional studies. B. Sherman, of Alfred Center, N. Y., and Miss Jemma 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 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 in the world. Circulars, &c., gratuitous, on applications to the Principal, to E. A. GREEN, agent, or to the undersigned at Alfred Center, Allegany Co., N. Y. Rev. N. V. HULL, Pres. of Trustees.

D. FORD, Secretary.

DE RUYTER INSTITUT

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR LADIES & GENTLEMEN Three Terms of 14 Weeks each, commencing August

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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 morats will be cared for with paren-The Trustees, grateful for the liberal patronage hith-

erto enjoyed, respectfully solicit a continuance of the same. For further information, address D. Ruyter Institute, Madison Co., N. Y. JOHN MAXSON, President.

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ONNECTING at Hew Hampton with the Dela-

Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, to Mauch Chunk—SUMMER, ARRANGEMENT, commencing May 18, 1857. Leave New York for Easton and intermediate places, from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7 30 A. M., 12 M., and 3 30 P. M.; for Somerville, at 5 00 above trains connect as Elizabeth with trains on the New Jersey Railroad, which leave New York from 3 20 and 5 P. M.

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ment 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." attention will be given to diseases commonly called surgical cases, such as Hip Diseases, White Swellings, Cancers, (in their early stages,) and Caries and Necro-Connected with the establishment is a Dental Shop,

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CLARKE ROGERS Late of Fulton Hotel

Martyrdom.

BY JOSEPH STENNETT.

Written A. D. 1685. Do minds terrene, that never drew Celestial air, nor ever flew Above these foggy regions, Their dearest blood profusely waste, Their lives away as trifles cast. Amidst the furious Legions?

While proud ambition's fatal fires Inflame their breasts with fond desires Of an illustrious name; Do they with shoutings welcome death. And generous, bequeath their breath Unto the roles of fame.

How then can souls of heavenly race, Who, by regenerating grace, Acquire a mind divine, Shun to embrace triumphant flames. Knowing that their immortal names In glory's sphere shall shine?

A Christian sure, with eager strife, Should e'en be prodigal of life, And covetous of pain: And, with heroic martyrs cry, Can I but once for Jesus die, Is glory's path so plain?

With transport does the hero ride Through arid plains, while every side Gleams with clashing arms; While shouting soldiers tear the ground, And warlike drums and trumpets sound Bellona's fierce alarms.

Not fearing death in any form, Though thundering arms discharge a storm, Black as infernal cares; Does he rush through those storms of hail, That drown the field with blood; and sail To conquest through the waves?

And shall a saint's heroic mind, With nobler principles refined, Seeking a heavenly throne, Betray a temper so supine, So mean, as not to dare to climb A cross, to gain a crown?

O with what calm, benignant smiles, Should Christians look on burning piles; With what an equal frame, Nay, with what transport should they trace The steps of Jesus, and embrace A gibbet or a flame.

Does the gay splendor of a crown, Though filled with thorns instead of down, With a delusive shine, So dazzling to the eye, that they To death's dark regions boldly stray, A tottering throne to climb?

And shall celestial diadems. That shine with stars instead of gems, Not charm uplifted eyes? Can any so profane be found, Who will not bear a mortal wound, To gain so great a prize?

Did vain ambition's hopes excite The Roman champions with delight, Herculean feats to dare; To gain a trifling dignity, And ride with proud solemnity In a triumphant car?

How blessed are they who now retire, In chariots of triumphant fire, To their eternal homes; Where they the robes of glory wear, And in their hands as conquerors bear The poem of martydom.

The Two Cords of Wood.

Just at dusk one November evening, three with the establishment of farmer Grant. A knees. bright wood fire blazed cheerfully in the wide chimney, while from the crane the suspended tea-kettle was announcing, as loudly as possiof abstraction indicating that his mind was

#:

Softly Ellen advanced from the window. and touching her sister Ruth, to call her at- of the church. It was a rainy afternoon, and tention, whispered, "Just look at Thomas! he lingered with some other persons near the He's in a brown study, as teacher said this stove after the congregation was dismissed.

her brother, and then turning to her book

"Thomas," called Ellen, "what makes you look so sober to-night? Did you miss at school?"

The boy heaved a deep sigh, and then turned to his sister with a smile, saying, "O Ellen, you can help me if you will; only you must the table, weeping. As soon as he saw me, first promise not to tell any one."

come in, where he made known to her his plan. told me that he had slept none during the "Last night," said he, "after you and Ruth night, and that he had spent it weeping and had gone to bed, I heard father and mother talking. It made me feel so sad I could not go to sleep. She had been bringing in the clothes, and kept coughing, as she always does, when she works hard. Father told her that put up her hand and brush away a tear. "There are so many things to be bought for had replied as I spoke, I would not care." the children," she said, after a while, "that I

don't like to spend money for medicine. I don't often cough so much." "I know that, too," replied father, "but you must attend to your health. What should er I meant what I said.

we all do without you?" "I sometimes think," said mother, "that my work is almost done, and if it is God's will sinned too much. I cannot believe he will." to call me away, he will provide for you and And here a fresh gush of emotion choked his our dear children.

I couldn't stay to hear any more, for I had to run into the entry to keep from sobbing pardon and peace, but it seemed to him too aloud. "O Ellen, what could we all do with good to believe. We all knelt together, and I

mother a piercing glance, as if to satisfy herself soon heal his broken heart. that her brother had cause for his solicitude, and then asked. "But what can you, or both of us, do to help her?"

"I mean somehow to buy her a bottle of that medicine." exclaimed Thomas, impressively. "but how to do it is the question." Dr. Jones had a load of wood carted to-day, and

snow comes."

shall have the whole afternoon."

in the shed, and sawed nearly a quarter of it. influence mildly to be thought of, and there-

much have you earned this afternoon?" last winter?"

carry home with him.

himself the next day.

mother, as a token of affection from her three children, "for," urged Thomas, "I could not have done it if you had not helped me."

To say that Mrs. Grant was gratified, would be but feebly expressing her emotion when the love token was placed in her hands. With moistened eyes she gave each of them kiss, and then added in a subdued voice,

God will reward you, my dear ones. The blessing affixed to the fifth commandment will be yours, for you have indeed honored your mother."

God did bless them in rendering the medicine effectual in restoring the health of their mother, whose life he prolonged for many donsville, on the line of the Virginia Central years. She saw her children growing up to Railroad. During all this time no mural rebe useful, happy and respected by all who knew | cord with high sounding eulogy disclosed the Youth's Companion. them.

Kindness is Power.

neighborhood of the church of which I was gentlemen of Orange county set about the pastor, and in a few days joined with us by task of procuring one Having been procured, rather dark. etter. It was not long before I understood it was conveyed to Montpelier on the 15th that she was sick. I therefore called, and inst., and placed in position. found her confined to her bed. As I sat near The monument is of James River granite, define their characteristics correctly would be swallowing the whole morsel without deremony. her, and spoke to her such words of Christian in form an obelisk, and as graceful and appro- impossible, for their minds partake of the Determined to do as the Chinese did. I tried consolation as I was able, her husband sat in priate as anything could be. It is composed an adjoining room, the door communicating of seven pieces of stone, two of/which measure may be fairly said that they unite in them-ceeded) finding the shell soft and geletinous, with which was open. For some time he said five feet seven, and weigh over nine thousand selves all the faults without any of the virtues for they were tiny creatures, not more than a nothing. But to my surprise, when I paused, pounds; two others four feet by two feet, weigh of their projenitors; as men they are generally day or two old But I was compelled to give he spoke out in bitter opposition to the senti-lover six thousand pounds; another two feet inferior to the pure race, and as members of in to the third, which had resolved to take venments I had uttered; and then addressing me, ten iches by two feet, weighs three thousand society they are the worst class of citizens." railed on me as if I had come to do him some pounds; and another thirteen feet long, twengross injury, intermixing all that he said with ty-five inches at its base and thirteen inches at Definition of the Word Creole.—Some opprobrious and insulting names.

Whatever I said was spoken rather with a view 32,000 pounds. It rises just twenty-four feet or reproach. The Spanish word Crillo (Creto sooth his spirit, than to dispute what he above the level of the burying ground. The ole) was originally applied to the descendants asserted. As for the names he applied to me, height of the monument proper is twenty-two of whites born in Mexico. South America, and I had no disposition to notice them. I waited feet six inches, but the foundation on which it the West Indies, in whom white blood unmixed until he had finished, and then asked his wife rests being raised some eighteen inches above with that of any other race, existed. This is if it would be agreeable to her that I should the surface, adds that much to the apparent still the only acceptance of the term in the allow me to do so. He made no reply. I inscription: then knelt down, not knowing but he would interrupt me, or use personal violence while I prayed, and lifted up my voice in supplication

for his wife, and the whole family. He did not interrupt me; and with a word children occupied the large kitchen connected of adien. I left as soon as I rose from my

After a few days had passed a sense of duty prompted me to call again. But shall I go. said to myself, to meet reproaches, derision, with the quiet of the country burial place, and ble, that the hour for supper was approaching. insults and contempt? It was quite a strug- the character of the brave man whose grave By the bright, but fitful light, one young girl gle to decide to call immediately. I did sat reading; another stood at the window decide, however, and I did go; and I found watching the cows, as they walked demurely the husband there again, and as I entered. from the vard to the stable, while a boy of kindly spoke to him. He said nothing all the eleven summers was seated on a cricket in time, except his salutation as I entered; and front of the fire, gazing steadily at the flames after I prayed, I again departed. In the same as they shot upward, but with an appearance way I called another time, and soon afterwards his wife recovered.

Several weeks passed. One Sabbath at our communion service I saw him in the back part afternoon. I do wonder what he is thinking As I came down the aisle, I went directly to down the spot to remote generations. him and held out my hand. I did not know "Ask him," responded Ruth, glancing at whether I should meet with a repulse or not. I thought it would be no harm to run the risk. On the instant he took my hand, and by his words and manner betrayed a spirit the very reverse of what he had exhibited when I called. The lion seemed changed to the lamb.

The next day I called at his house, and found him with his head leaning on his hand at he started up, and grasped my hand, and held Ellen promised, and Thomas led her to the me, with tears in his eyes, as if he would not further corner of the room, as his mother had let me go When we were seated, his wife groaning over his sins. She continued, saying; "The sin which has been most heavy on his mind, is his treatment of you."

"But," said I to him, "I do not think of it." "That troubles me most," he replied; "you she must go to taking that doctor's stuff that came to do me good, to visit my sick wife, to did her so much good last winter. At first pray with us, and I abused you; I called you she did not answer; but pretty soon I saw her names, and you do not think of it; you did not get offended; you did not feel hard. If you "But I forgive you; and God will do so, if

> you ask Him. "Do you forgive me?" said he, and he looked at me earnestly, as if he doubted wheth-

Yes, and God will." "No." he replied, "God will not. I have utterance. "I do not think he ever will."

I tried to convince him that he might find prayed with them in the firm hope that God. The young girl turned around and gave her who had so deeply shown him his guilt, would

> It was as I expected. In a few days his mourning was turned into joy, and he rejoiced in a Saviour's love. American Messenger.

The True Wife.

The death of a true wife is beautifully drawn he wants a man to saw it. I would go to in the annexed portrait by Channing . A restlessness in men's minds to be something a pail on the ground. Commence with a pormorrow afternoon and ask him to give me the reserve and shrinking delicacy threw as veil that they are not, and have something they tion of about eight or ten feet at one end ... Be sure your ground be good, and then be iob and take the medicine for pay, only father over her beautiful character. She was little have not, is the root of all immorality.

wants his wood piled up to-morrow, before the known beyond her home; but there she silently spread around her that soft, pure light, the Ellen stood for one moment returning her preciousness of which is never fully understood THE BEAUTIES OF AMALIGATION brother's gaze, then said, eagerly, "Ruth and | till it is quenched. Her calm, gentle wisdom. I will pile it for you. We'll get up very early, her sweet humility, her sympathy, which. and do our stint before breakfast, and then we though tender, was too serene to disturb her Peru," a work of great interest and value in plus gravel evenly on the surface, and tramp clear perception, fitted her to act instinctively, which, among other matters of curious informy it down with a short plank and pounder, unti Thomas joyfully accepted this offer, and and without the consciousness of either party stion, he gives a list of the crosses resulting from it is smooth and compact, and in a few days readily obtained the job from the kind physi- on his more sanguine, ardent mind. She was the intermixture of the Spanish with the In-Before night he had piled the two cords truly a spirit of good, diffusing a transquilizing dian and negro races of that country. "Well, my little man," said the doctor, fore, more sure. The blow which took her driving into the yard as Thomas was hanging from him, left a wound which time could not up the saw preparatory to leaving. "How heal. Had his strength been continued so that he could have gone from the house of soldiers are said to present the most unequal that the wall should be laid with mortar origi-A bright thought flashed through the boy's mourning to the haunts of poverty, he would tharacters that can be met with anywhere in nally; and at the time of constructing the botmind, and in true Yankee style ha answered have escaped for a good part of the day, the the question by asking, "Doctor, how much a sense of his bereavement. But a few minutes' quite the reverse, and possessing the basest and bottle was the cough medicine you gave mother | walk in the street now sent him wearied home. There the hovering eye which had so long the result in part of the crossings of the race. "Half a dellar, I think. Is she sick again?" brightened at his entrance, was to shed its The boy then communicated his wishes, and mild beam on him no more. There the voice with a flushed face inquired of the doctor if he that daily inquired into his labors, and like would be willing to let him have one bottle to another conscience had whispered a sweet ap proval, was still. There the sympathy which The good man was evidently moved by this had pressed with tender hand his aching head, unexpected proposal. He made no reply ex- and by its nursing care had postponed the cept to invite the boy to his office. When hour of exhaustion and disease, had gone. He there he talked to him more freely, and ended was not indeed left alone; for filial love and by giving him a small powder for his mother, reverence spared no soothing office; but these with directions for taking it, in addition to the though felt and spoken of as most precious desired cough medicine, and promised to call could not take the place of what had been removed. This great loss produced no burst of An hour later Thomas sat with his sisters grief. It was still, deep sorrow, the feeling of by the fire, and communicated to them the a mighty void, the last burden which the negro. joyful results of his afternoon's labor. They spirit can cast off. His attachment to life then proposed to give the medicine to their from this moment sensibly declined. In seasons of peculiar sensibility he wished to be gone. He kept near him the likeness of his departed friend, and spoke to me more than once of the solace which he had found in it. He heard her voice from another world, and his anticipation of that world, always very rather dark. strong, became more vivid and touching.

Madison's Monument and Remains.

Since his death and burial in 1836, the mortal remains of ex-President Madison have been quietly reposing at Montpelier, in Orange Co., a locality distant some nine miles from Gorplace of his final rest, only neighborhood tra dition and historic record serving to point the way to it. The neglect in attesting his worth by some suitable monument attracted atten-A married lady had lately moved into the tion, and some few years since a number of

MADISON. BORN MARCH 16, 1751, Died June 28, 1836.

The appearance of the work will commend it to the favorable consideration of every one who may chance to visit the spot. When erected, its appropriateness and beauty seemed to strike every beholder. It is simple, substantial, and graceful, and in strict keeping it covers. A more pretentious pile would have been quite out of character, and been mean and tame in view of the eternal hills which encompass the domain. It is the memory of departed greatness which hallows the gravevard. and gives something of sanctity to the grounds and mansion at Montpelier, and no labored monumental pile was needed to keep that memory green. All that was desirable here was a memorial stone, to mark the precise spot where Madison was laid, when life's activities were ended, and this granite monument erected at the charge of the citizens of Orange, will hand

The monument is from the establishment of John W. Davis, of Richmond, and cost size hundred and fifty dollars, a sum which does no cover the whole expense incurred by the con-

In digging for a suitable foundation, it be came necessary to go below the coffin, which was consequently exposed to view. The boards placed above the coffin had decayed, but no earth had fallen in upon it, and everything appeared to be as when the coffin was deposited there, except that the coffin lid was slightly out of place, allowing a partial view of the interior. As there were no fastenings to prevent, the part of the lid, covering the superior portion of the body, was raised, and the several gentlemen present looked in upon the remains of the great Virginian. The coffin itself, of black walnut, was in perfect preservation, and the interior was nearly filled with a species of moss, which adhered pertinaciously to the wood. Beneath this, and partially hid den by it, were a few of the larger and harder bones. The lower jaw had fallen away, the bones of the breast and ribs were gone, and the only parts of the skeleton which remained were the skull and portions of the cheek bones. the vertebræ of the neck, the spine, and the the vertebrae of the neck, the spine, and the large bones of the arms. All else of the upper part of body had returned to the dust from whence it was taken, and in a few years more every trace of the body will disappear.

The vertebrae of the neck, the spine, and the poisonous and bitter weed, it would no doubt be regarded as a tyranny infinitely worse than any exercised by George III, or any modern be recarded as a tyranny infinitely worse than any exercised by George III, or any modern be recarded as a tyranny infinitely worse than any exercised by George III, or any modern be recarded as a tyranny infinitely worse than any exercised by George III, or any modern be recarded as a tyranny infinitely worse than a tyranny infi more every trace of the body will disappear, until the trump of the resurrection shall reunite the scattered particles. The body had been interred just twenty-one years.

On reaching sufficiently firm ground, the foundation was commenced and built up as two walls, one on either side of the coffin, until a proper height was gained, when it was arched over the coffin, and then built up solidly to the surface, thus forming a vault, within which rests the remains of Madison, and precisely beneath the center of the monument. The foundation was made of hard surface stone, gathered on the Montpelier farm, from within a short distance of the graveyard.

[Richmond South.

Mixed Races in Spanish America

The settlement of Mexico by the Spaniards took place at the same time, and the intermixture of races has been perhaps greater in that country than in Peru. The Mexican the world. Some are brave, and many others most barbarous qualities. This, doubtless, is The following is Tschudi's list of the crossing in Peru:

White father and negro mother-Mulatto. Indian father and negro mother—Chino. White father and mulatto mother—Caur-

father and chino mother—Chino White father and cauterena mother-Quin-

White father and quintero mother-White. Negro father and Indian mother—Zambo.

negro, perfectly black

Indian father and mulatto mother—Chino-Indian father and mestizo mother-Mestizo-

claro, frequently very beautiful. Indian father and chino mother-Chinooscura.

dian with frizzly hair. tizo, rather brown. Mulatto father and zambo mother—Zambo.

a miserable race. Mulatto father and mestiza mother—Chino.

rather clear complexion. Mulatto father and chino mother—Chino.

the top, weighs one thousand pounds. The suppose the Creole to be nearly black, imagin-I listened quietly, and almost silently. gross weight of the entire monument is about ing the word to be used as a term of disgrace pray with her. She replied in the affirmative; height of the monument. About nine feet West Indies. A Mulatto is the offspring of a and I turned to him and asked if he would from the base is chiseled the following simple white and negro, a Quadroon, of a white and kites, and little boys sit and look on. The a Mulatto, being one-quarter black, a Mustee, of a white and a Quadroon, or one-eighth black, and a Mustafiana, of a white and a Mustee, being one-sixteenth black. Terms implying a much less admixture of black blood a white native of those tropical climes.

Startling Calculation.

If a tobacco chewer chews for fifty years and consumes each day of that period two inches of solid plug, he will consume 6,475 feet, or nearly a mile and a quarter in length of solid

weed we are not able to say. second would be thirteen dollars.

our young readers: but will merely state that appeared very plainly. according to the estimated quantity of saliva ejected by each tobacco chewer, the whole amount discharged by three million Americans,

ture all this from their mouths by means of a

Concrete Cellar Bottoms.

The facility and cheapness with which the bottoms of cellars may be made clean, sweet. cellars where it is difficult to drain.

grout, or so thick that it can be poured from religious peace. and throw on sufficient to cover it an inch of saire you maintain your ground.

more thick, and with a scraper or rake head, Publications of the American Sabbath Tract Society. spread it evenly and smooth; then throw on as much clean, coarse gravel as it will absorb Dr. Tschudi, a distinguished German ns and so continue until is finished. In twelve turalist, has recently published his "Travels in hours, or as soon as it has set, sweep the over of good weather, it will become like a solid rock. It assists in durability and firmness, to give it several good dashes of water after it is

To render the sides impervious to water, where drainage is difficult or costly, requires tom, a good well-portioned water-lime mortar should be plastered on a little higher than the source of water; and well and firmly stuck down when about half dry, and followed by another coat of the same; when, if a proper time intervenes before there is any outward pressure of water it becomes as tight as a bar-White father and Indian mother-Mestizo. rel or tub; it is always sweet, clean, and cool, and no vermin can enter or find lodgement.

The sand used in the grout and mortar should be coarse, clean, and sharp, and the gravel-from the size of walnuts down to coarse Rural New Yorker.

PRESBYTERIANS IN GREAT BRITAIN -The pecuniary prospects of the Free Church are not 64 pp. so encouraging as last year. There is a falling Negro father and mulatto mother-Zambo off in the Educational Fund, and on the quarter ending August 31st, there was a total de-Negro father and mestizo mother-Mulatto- crease in the Sustentation Fund, as compared with last year, of £1,411. The Synod of Ar-Negro father and chino mother—Zambo gyle have resolved to petition Her Majesty to appoint a day of fasting and prayer in relation Negro father and Zambo mother—Zambo to India. The Romanists in Belfast and other towns in Ireland, have manifested the most Negro father and quintero mother-Mulatto, open hostility to open-air preaching. In this work many of the Presbyterian ministers are engaged, and we are glad to see that Dr. Cook, the leading minister of the Irish Presbyterians. and other ministers, are determined to vindicate and maintain their liverty of speech.

A VERY PECULIAR DISH.—When our party Indian father and zambo mother—Zambo of six had seated themselves at the center table. my attention was attracted by a covered Indian father and chino-cholar mother—In- dish, something unusual at a Chinese meal. On a certain signal the cover was removed Indian father with quintero mother—Mes- and presently the face of the table was covered with juvenile crabs, which made their exodus from the dish with all possible rapidity. The crablets had been thrown into a plate of vinegar just as the company sat down-such an mmersion making them more brisk and lively than usual. But the sprightly sport of the infant crabs was soon checked, by each guest The effect of such intermixture upon the seizing which he could, dashing it into his character is thus stated by Dr. Tschudi: "To mouth, crushing it between his teeth, and geance, and gave my lower lip a nip so sharp and so severe as to make me relinquish my hold and likewise desist from any further experi-Life in China. ment of this nature.

As Mr. Milne jocosly remarks, the Chinese seem to be at our antipodes not only geographically but socially. For instance, they pay morning calls as we do, but instead of taking off their hats, they keep them on, and instead of shaking their bost's hands, they shake their own. White is prohibited at weddings, and worn at funerals. Men of matured age fly surhame in China precedes what we call the Christian name: vessels are launched into the water sideways; horses are mounted on the right side; pupils reading their lessons aloud, turn their backs on their masters; at parties, are prevalent in Cuba. Creole simply means instead of pumps, a man of fashion wears the thickest shoes he can get, the edges of which, instead of being black-polished, are colored with white-lead; books begin at the end the contents are noted on the edges of the leaf, and the "foot-notes" are written at the top of the Hounsfield-W. Green. | Independence-J. P. Livermore.

A paper was read at the Metereological Socitobacco, half an inch thick and two inches ety a few evenings since "On the Photographic broad, costing two thousand and ninety-four Effects of Lightning," by Andres Poet, Director Scott.-A. W. Coon. dollars! Plug Ugly, sure enough! By the of the Observatory at Havana. The first South Brookfield-Herman A same process of reasoning, if a man ejects one (though not the earliest) authentic mention of pint of saliva per day for fifty years, the total this singular phenomenon was made by Benj. would swell into two thousand three hundred Franklin in 1786, who frequently stated, that gallons; quite a respectable lake, and almost about twenty years previous a man who was arge enough to float the Great Eastern in ! standing opposite a tree that had just been Truly, there are several things we never dream struck by a thunderbolt had on his breast an of in our philosophy. Whether these interest- exact representation of that tree. A similar ing statistics will diminish the sale of the juicy case is mentioned by the Journal of Commerce, New York, on the 26th of August. There are at least three million very ener- 1853: "A little girl was standing at a window, getic chewers in the United States. If one before which was a young maple tree; after a tobacco chewer consumes in fifty years two brilliant flash of lightning a complete image of thousand dollars worth of tobacco then the the tree was found imprinted on her body. three million will be in the same time the handy This is not the first instance of the kind." M. ittle sum of six thousand million dollars, the Raspail, in 1855, has also mentioned another annual interest of which would be four hundred instance. He says that a boy climbed a tree and twenty millions, and the interest each for the purpose of robbing a bird's nest; the tree was struck, and the boy thrown upon the The number of rail cars or ships that the ground; on his breast the image of the tree, tobacco would load, we will leave to some of with the bird and nest on one of its branches

THE LIGHT OF NATURE.—David Hume had Milton—Jos. Goodrich, W. C. Whitford, A. C. Burdick. frequent discussions with his friend. Dr. Jwould be a hundred million hogsheads. This on the subject of religion, the one maintaining would be more than enough to fill the Erie the sufficiency of the light of nature to all canal its whole length, three times; or a simi- practical purposes, the other insisting on the lar canal more than a thousand miles long | necessity of revelation. One evening, after a Engineer Barrett ascertained that about twen- long argument on the subject, at Dr. J _______'8 ty millious cubic feet of water poured over the Hume rose to take leave. The doctor begged great falls of Niagara every minute; yet enor- that he would wait a single moment, for a can- By the Seventh-day Baptist Publishing Society, mous as is this amount, the estimated quantity | dle to let him see the way down stairs. "No." of American tobacco saliva would keep this said the philosopher, "there is light enough great cataract in full action for more than two-still remaining." He began to grope his way down the staircase, when unluckily putting his If the Yankees were compelled to manufac- foot into a tub of dirty water, left behind by a careless chamber-maid, he lost his balance and paper so as to indicate the time to which they reach.

David, David, I always told you the light of corder, No. 9 Spruce street, New York. nature would never do." DEATH IN AFRICA.—The Church is again called, says the Episcopal Recorder, to mourn

the death of a devoted laborer for Christ upon and impervious to water, is generally but little the coast of Africa. The Rev. Mr. Holcomb known to house owners; nor the ease and cer- passed on Friday, June 12th, from the services tainty with which water may be excluded from of the church on earth to the higher and better ones of heaven. He had been ill with the In soft and pervious soils, this process is fever of the climate, and was considerably best performed by paving with small stones, prostrated; but no anticipation of his being laid in sand; but in common, compact soils, near his end was entertained by those around he returns the papers, or gives notice to the publisher the natural surface, well leveled, will answer him till the final hour hour arrived. He had that they are lying dead in the office. all purposes. Make a thin mortar with water, heen singing with Bishop Payne but a few lime and coarse sand, of the consistency called hours before, and seems to have been full of

THE AMERICAN SABBATH TRACT SOCIETY. publishes the following Tracts, which are for sale at its Depository, No. 9 Spruce street, N. Y., viz:

No. 1-Reasons for introducing the Sabbath of the Fourth Commandment to the consideration of the Christian public; 23 pp. 2. Moral Nature and Scriptural Observance of the Sabbath; 52 pp. 3. Authority for the Change of the Day of the Sabbath; 28 pp. 4. The Sabbath and Lord's Day: a history of their observance in the Christian Church; 52 pp. 5. A Christian Church; 52 pp. 5 tian Caveat; 4 pp. 6. Twenty Reasons for keeping holy, in each week, the Seventh-Day, instead of the of the First-day; 4 pp. 7. Thirty-six Plain Question presenting the main points in the Sabbath Controversy; a Dislocate between a Minister of the Compiled Dialogue between a Minister of the Gospel and a Sabbatarian: Counterfeit Coin; 8 pp. 8. The Sabbath Controversy; the True Issue; 4 pp. 9. The Fourth Commandment: False Exposition; 4 pp. 10. The Sabbath Embraced and Observed; 16 pp. (In English, French and German.) 11. Religious Liberty Endangered by Legislative Enactments; 16 pp. 12. Misuse of the "Sabbath;" 8. pp. 13. The Bible Sabbath; 24 pp. 14. Delaying Obedience; 4 pp. 15. An Appeal for the Restoration of the Bible Sabbath, in an Address to the Baptists, from the Seventh-day Baptist General Conference: 40 pp.

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A Defence of the Sabbath, in reply to Ward on the Fourth Commandment. By George Carlow. First printed in London in 1724; reprinted at Stonington. in 1802; now republished in a revised form; 168 pp. The Royal Law Contended for. By Edward Stennet. First printed in London in 1658; 64 pp.

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