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NEW YORK, FIFTH-DAY, AUGUST 6, 1857.

WHOLE NO. 685.

# The Sabbath Recorder.

The Martyrdom of John James.

The following account of the martyrdom of a Pasvols folio, which was bought for the purpose of been for many years before, being all pick'd securing the Denominational Memorials of English | men, and most of them knights and gentlemen; history, and as there may not be another copy in this and that if he did not except against them, or country, we republish it entire that it may be preserv- most of the chief of them, he was a dead man. ad for such Denominational uses as may be hereafter required, at the same time it is recommended to the readers of the Recorder for their meditation, in the hope that the contrast between the circumstances of our brethren two hundred years ago, and the present may suggest some good resolution:

The Trial of JOHN JAMES, at the King's-Bench, for High-Treason, November 14,

Being carried in a coach to Westminister by the Under-Sheriff, and brought to the King's-Bench bar, Chief-Justice Forster, Justice Mallet, Justice Twisden, and Justice Windham, being Judges upon the Bench; he was commanded, according to custom, to hold up his hand: and he did so, and told them he did hold up his hand to signify he was there to answer to what should be laid to his charge. But he held up his hand with his glove on, which some were offended at, and told him he must pull it off. John James answered it was Charles Pitfield. all one to him, to hold up his hand with it off Ralph Halsave. or on; and then he did pull off his glove, and Thomas Eglefield. held up his Hand, and then his charge was Daniel Charlwood.

THE SUBSTANCE OF THE INDICTMENT. He stood indicted by the name of John

"1. For compassing and imagining the death of the King.

"3. For endeavouring a change of the Gov-

ernment. And in this his compassing, imagining and contriving the King's death, he had are you come? maliciously, traitoriously, and by instigation the King was a bloody tyrant, a blood-sucker, the blood of the saints at Charing-Cross, and between the King and him in that matter. the blood of the Covenanters in Scotland. (3.) That the King was brought in to this end, to fill up the measure of his iniquity; and that the King's cup of iniquity had filled more within this last year than in many years before. (4.) That he did bemoan that they had not improved their opportunity when they had power in their hands: and that he did say it of God, and say, they had not fought the should give power to them again, and give his King drew very near."

The indictment being read, the clerk called

plead guilty, or not guilty.

The Lord Chief Justice answered, that a copy of the charge was not allowed in cases of would follow.

John James answered, he humbly conceived it was his privilege as an Englishman; and till mer, Attorney-General. he had that, he was not free to plead one way or the other. He alledged that Chief Justice Coke had declared it good law: and that Judge

form nor matter.

The clerk asked him how he would be

tried?

which the lawyers gave a great hiss

liberty to appeal to God's law. proceed according to their law, or else a prisoner. Serjeant Glynne asked him, what rebuke, as worse thing would follow, and say, by God he could say concerning the words spoken by the case.

their law, and knew not what snare there he was at a house near adjoining unto the place before; and therefore desired that he would two of the o'clock in the afternoon, he stood at a

should so be tried; but you must use the form | And said, that thereupon he told it presently | all agreed, and they answered. Yes.

of the court.

John James said, if it were so, he was satis-

twelve Middlesex men, men of truth, that would judge impartially between the King and

again to the King's-Bench bar at Westmin- a yard next adjoining to the meeting-place; was remanded to the King's-Bench prison in education; I came of a very mean family; I was instigated thereto by the devil; and that

18th of November, John James received a letter from a person of note, to advertise him for of one of the Seventh Day Baptist Churches in that there was such a jury of life and death London, is from the "State Trials," a large work 8 impannelled to proceed upon him, as had not

Upon the 19th of November he appeared the second time at the King's-Bench bar, according to the order of the court, where were

Sir Robert Forster. Chief Justice.

Sir — Mallet, Justice. Sir Thomas Twisden, Justice.

Sir Wadham Windham, Justice,

Sir Jeoffry Palmer, Attorney-General Sir Heneage Finch, Sollicitor-General.

THE KING'S COUNSEL. Serieant Maynard. Serjeant Wilde. Serieant Glynne. Serjeant Keeling.

THE WITNESSES NAMES APPEARING IN THE COURT Ald 'n Chard. John Tipler. Bernard Osburn. The fourth witness' name not yet known.

Humphry Higgens.

Thomas Snow.

William Cole

Thomas Upnel.

William Blunt.

THE NAMES OF THE JURY. Ambrose Hanburough. Gilbert Mese. Anthony Hall.

The witnesses and jury being called into the court. John James having excepted against divers knights and gentlemen nick'd for his jury, and the afore-named standing for "2. For endeavouring to levy War against his jury, the clerk bid John James hold up his hand as before. He did so; and again told them it was to signify he was there; (and then they laughed) and the judge said. O ho.

Afterwards, the indictment being read of the devil, not having the fear of God be again, the clerk proceeded to tell the Court fore his eyes, declared these words. (1.) That for what he was indicted and arraigned; and that he pleaded not guilty, and had put him and blood-thirsty man, and his nobles the same. | self upon God and the country for trial, and (2.) That the King and his nobles had shed therefore told the jury they were to judge

SERJEANT KEELING'S SPEECH. Herenpon Serieant Keeling, one of the King's counsel, stepp'd up and said. my Lord. and you gentlemen of the jury, John James, prisoner at the bar, stands indicted for High-Preason: for that he with other disaffected persons, enemies unto the Government of the King, being assembled at Bulstake Allev in would not be long before they had power again, White-Chappel, not having God before his and then they would improve it better; and eyes, but being moved by the instigation of that he did bewail the apostacy of the people the devil, spake and published these words, viz. : That King Charles was a blood-thirsty Lord's battels thoroughly; but when the Lord | tyrannical King; and that the nobles of England were blood-thirsty and tyrannical work into their hands, they would do it better. | men : and that the cup of their iniquity was (5.) That the death and destruction of the begun to be filled by the shedding of the blood of the Covenanters in Scotland; and that it was almost filled by the shedding of the blood upon John James to answer to his charge, and of the Saints this time twelve-month; and that the time of their destruction was near at hand: John James desired, before they did pro- And did condole the neglect of the opportunity ceed, that he might have a copy of his charge, and price they had put into their hands; and that if ever the like occasion were administered unto them again, they would fight the Lord's battel more effectually than they had done guilty, or not guilty, or else a worse thing words were spoken by John James, you are

SUBSTANCE OF SIR JEOFFRY PALMER'S SPEECH. First, he spake of the antiquity of monar-Heath had declared it also good law; and chy, and did fully assert the present Governthat he did at Oxford give John Lilburne a ment. Then, by way of reflection, he reviewed copy of his charge, being arraigned there for the twenty years troubles that had passed over our heads in these nations; and that the ves-Then one of the King's counsel told him, sel of this commonwealth had been beaten and that the law would not grant him a copy of blown upon the waves and billows of a temhis charge in case of felony, much less in case pestuous raging sea, being almost broken to principle, telling them, that he was of the of High-Treason; and told him, if he would pieces, and like utterly to be lost, unless God same spirit with those that did endeavour not plead, they would proceed against him as a by a miraculous Providence had restored his heretofore to put all the nation in a flame, person contemning the court, and look upon Majesty Charles the Second to his crown and and to set every one against each other; and dignity; for which (he said) ever blessed be said, No Treason was comparable to that Trea-John James made answer, seeing he was his name. Then he observed that the beginoverruled, he pleaded not guilty, neither in ning of our sorrows was by the seditions ligion. preaching of some discontented ministers in this nation, and about this city. Then he told forth, John James desired the court to favour them how much care the law had taken for him with one word to the jury. He answered, by the law of God. At the preservation of his Majesty's person and Government; and that it was as much treason liberty, and time to speak; but now he should into the press-yard, where hearing the noise of nesses declared, that moreover they desired to And it was answered thus, or to this effect: in heart, as in the act, Mens rea facit reum It was not a place or time to talk of the laws 13 Car. 2 c. 1. Then he did descant upon the of God. But John James was willing to urge words of the indictment, and opened them, it again, that seeing the judge did sit there as and told the jury, that according to

thought, it was meet they should give him which we ought to die, and then sat down. Then the court called John Tipler, the first tence of law. Wherenpon, the judge told him he must witness, the judge bidding him look upon the and the country di besting and best of a manual John James ? Who said, at the time the in-John James answered the was ignorant of dictment alledged, (which was on Saturday) and conferred together, whereupon my Lord beside him. what they meant by the country and deli sing-place, and saw John James, the person at rect you. The judge answered, God forbid but he the bar, preaching, (as they call it, said he) being about a quarter of an hour, the attorney he did wonderfully adore Oliver Cromwell, and sollicitor-general came back into the court he had called all his witnesses; and told him, liament.

Though he said, he had not the least thought John James asked him; why then his first saying, that every finger of his was a chamdemand was not granted? readent that when they had power again, The judge said, God forbid but that you they should do the work more thoroughly. to a justice, and afterwards to a neighbor of his, who was in an extreme fright and horror, and so they both went together to Alderman And by the country, (saith the judge,) Chard justice, who then came immediately, and surprised, and seized upon them; the women only they let go, but the men the justice did commit to prison that would not take said, guilty according to the indictment. John James said, if that be the meaning, he the oath of allegiance: that they seized John put hemself upon the trial of God and the James in the pulpit, where he was preaching for the king. To that the court answered,

and that he could easily discern him. De Southwark. In this interval betwixt the commitment and manding of him some other questions, that his wife's Application to the king After trial, upon the first day of the week, being the might induce the jury to believe the evidence given was neither with thought of malace to the prisoner, nor hope of reward; then the court gave the prisoner leave to ask Tipler what questions he pleased.

the witness, was, that it was a hard thing for him to swear that he was the person that was then preaching, he being without the window, which might intercept his sight. To which he answered, that he knew him very well; and that he was not deceived.

John Tipler came to him, and imformed him of James, and pulled him out of the pulpit where he was preaching; and all those men that would not take the oath of allegiance, he committed, but the women he let go. So the court asked him, if it were at the time alledged in the indictment? And he said, Yea. THE SUBSTANCE OF SIR HENEAGE FINCHE'S

My Lord, and you gentlemen of the jury, be it known unto you, and to all that hear me this day, that the prisoner at the bar is not arraigned for his conscience or religion, but for treason and rebellion, for horrid treason and

not think there was any gall left in our not be passed upon him according to the law? to ask him, if he was the man? And he turnhearts, or any guile to be found in our To which John James answered, That he had ed his face towards John James, as if he dimouths.

sciences of the jury, who, as he told them, was Jer. xxvi. 14, 15. As for me, do as would affright their consciences with his inno-seemeth good unto you; but know ye for certhere were a people, that under the pretence of thereof. shall find, if his blood be rightly and swiftly said thus: make themselves guilty of misprision of treason; King's pleasure." which is to be punished with perpetual imof profits of lands during life.

That's well observed, said my Lord to the

The Judge Forster endeavoured further to in form the jury, and to incense them against his

This being done, and the jury ready to go

Then John James repli'd. That if they would not suffer him to speak to his jury, they had as shouting of the people without; and there they tell, except he heard the words repeated. good have hanged him at Bull-stake-Alley gate, bound him about the back with a new cord, (Though Bernard Osburn denied in the face of thought in the heart: and treason was made judge of the law, and of God's law, as they to the law of England they were treason, for before he came there, and not brought him and so had him in the street; and being placed the court that ever he said any such things.) visible by preaching, or speaking, thither to cover over the matter with the pre- upon the sled, drawn by a team of horses, at- John James then told the court, he had sev- &c. which was a manifestation of the things.

rebuke, and told him he was not to be judge in

said thus to the jury, or to this effect: You

Then the King's counsel and the jury departshould open the terms. By God (says he) is and repeated the words that were opened by ed from the bar; and at the return of the jury, meant your first demand, to wit, the law of Serjeant Keeling exactly; only further, that being about a quarter of an hour, the attorney

Then the clerk of the crown commanded the

son alleged in the indictment, or not guilty? And the foreman, which was Charles Pitfield.

country, it had an noticed sid makens of seen when they came in. The court asked him, Never the same day he is arraigned, but ap-

HER HUSBAND WAS CAST. demnation, upon the fourth-day of the week

in the evening, his wife, by advice of some friends, endeavoured to make address to the The exception that John James took unto King, to acquaint him with her husband's innocency, and the condition of those loose persons who had falsely accused him; which she put in writing, lest she might either want an opportunity, or not have courage enough to speak to him. And with some difficulty at last she met with the King as he came out of Another witness was Alderman Chard, the the park, going into the gallery; where she instice: who said, he could say nothing as to presented him with the paper, which on the the words that were spoken; but so soon as back-side was endorsed, the humble request of Elizabeth James: acquainting him also by the words spoken by John James, he inquired word who she was, to whom he held up his the place where it was, and immediately he finger, and said, Oh Mr. James, he is a sweet and his clerk and the constable hasted thith- gentleman! But following him for some furer, where they found John James preaching, ther answer, the door was shut against her; and about thirty or forty assembled there to which was all she could obtain at that time. hear him. And said, he there seized John The next morning she came again to the same place, where she had not long been, but the King came out of the gallery to go into the park, whom she followed down the stairs, im-King came out of the gallery to go into the replied. That he was a rogue and should be hanged. One of the lords attending him, asked her of whom she spake; whereunto the King answered, of John James, that rogue: he shall be hanged, yea he shall be hanged. And so she came away, satisfied in her conscience,

that what she had done was but her duty.

THE THIRD DAY, NOVEMB. 22. Being this day brought to the bar, accord rebellion, for spurning against the meekest ing to former order, the clerk proceeded accord-King in the earth. His Majesty to the great ing to their manner, and told the court, that and inexpressible grief of his heart, did not John James had been arraigned and try'd, think there was a person so unworthy left &c. and had committed himself to God and within his Dominions, that would have lifted the country for trial, and by the country was up the heel against him, after twenty years re- found guilty of the crimes and treasons alleged jecting of his Majesty and his royal father; against him in the indictment. And then it and having also conferred his grace upon us, was demanded of John James, what he had to to reduce us to a state of innocency, he could say for himself why sentence of death should He then press'd his treason upon the con- he would leave with them. The first scripture not say he was the man. recorractors for the future: And said, that and upon this city, and upon the inhabitants that were now in being.

religion had the liberty of conscience allow'd The second scripture was Psal. cxvi. 15. by the King for a time, 'till they were better Precious in the sight of the Lord is the death informed; but this man, and those of his mind, of his saints He also minded that good word are none of those men: but they endeavour not of the Lord, He that toucheth the Lord's peo only to destroy the monarch, but monarchy ple, toucheth the apple of his eye. He told that feared the Lord. itself; not only in England, but all the world I them he had not more to say himself. only one over. This is the principle that they are of, word for the Lord, and so he had done: That therefore I desire the jury to take notice, Jesus Christ the Son of God was King of Eng what may be their duty upon that account. And land, Scotland, and Ireland, and of all the that when the prisoner was preaching that kingdoms of this world. Which being pernicious sermon, he press'd it with the peril spoken, they silenced him, and the Court of their sulvation, and now would affright you proceeded to sentence, and the judge proupon the account of innocent blood: but you nounced sentence according to the law. and

pursued, it may be a means of preventing the "John James, thou hast been here indicted shedding of the blood of thousands, for the arraigned, and tried as a false traitor to his time to come. And withal did desire them to Majesty, his crown and dignity, and hast put consider further, That the great trouble this thy self upon the trial of God and the country, nation had undergone for these twenty years and the country have found thee guilty: and last past, sprung from pulpits, conventicles, and therefore, John James, thou art to be carseditions preaching; and therefore if these ried from hence to prison, and from thence to causes were taken away, it might prevent such the place of execution, and there to be hanged evil effects for the future. And said, That as by the neck, and being yet alive, to be cut High-Treason; and he told him he must plead before. And (said he) if we prove that these to the evidence he had produced, it had been down, and thy bowels to be taken out, (a fire well spoke to by the two serieants that spoke being prepared) and to be burnt before thy to find him guilty of High-Treason; (and so last: And as to that evidence by the women, face; and thy head to be severed from thy body, he sat down.) Then stood up Sir Jeoffry Pal- he said they had no reason to tell what was and thy body to be quartered, and thy head said by John James, for thereby they would and body to be disposed according to the

> This being done. John James had only time prisonment, confiscation of goods, and the loss to say. Blessed be God; whom men hath condemned, God hath justified. He was executed in pursuance of the sentence. No-

A little before his going forth, seeing some of his friends come in who had particularly desired to accompany him to the place of execution, he said, Here come my bride-men, emmust not the sacrifice be bound? One an-

He rejoycing, said, so he had heard. Soon after the keeper came into the room,

Being come to the place of execution he matter of fact as it is laid before you, whereof might not have liberty to speak to the people? open the terms, what they meant by God, and window in a yard, next adjoining to the meet you are the proper judges and I pray God di- He told him he might, if he would not speak seditiously, (or words to that purpose.) Then John James addressed himseif to speak as fol- and his. And then the court told John gate.

> with them.
>
> | hath been thrown upon me by way of asperthat when the King's council had concluded, where the cryer called them all by sion, as if I were a Jesuit.
>
> | Here at this he could speak no more; but now he might have been thrown upon me by way of asperthat when the King's council had concluded, he could speak no more; but now he might have been thrown upon me by way of asperthat when the King's council had concluded, he could speak no more; but now he might have been thrown upon me by way of asperthat when the King's council had concluded, he was a significant to the could speak no more; but now he might have been thrown upon me by way of asperthat when the King's council had concluded, he was a significant to the could speak no more; but now he might have been thrown upon me by way of asperthat when the King's council had concluded, he was a significant to the could speak no more; but now he might have been thrown upon me by way of asperthat when the King's council had concluded, he was a significant to the could speak no more; but now he might have been thrown upon me by way of asperthan to the could speak no more; but now he might have been thrown upon me by way of asperthan to the could speak no more; but now he might have been thrown upon me by way of asperthan to the could speak no more; but now he might have been thrown upon me by way of asperthan to the could speak no more; but now he might have been thrown upon me by way of asperthan to the could speak no more; but now he might have been thrown upon me by way of asperthan to the could speak no more; but now he might have been thrown upon me by way of asperthan to the could speak no more; but now he might have been thrown upon me by way of asperthan to the could speak no more; but now he might have been thrown upon me by way of asperthan to the could speak no more; but now he might have been thrown upon me by way of asperthan to the could speak no more in the could s name, and the clerk asked them if they were place, at this time, are some that knew me say as much as he pleased. Then he spake all agreed, and they answered, Yes. particular : and therefore I shall only say this all perfect giving attention to what he said, prisoner to hold up his hand, and asked the ju- to it, That I am an Englishman, never was out which was to this purpose: ry, how say you, is John James, who hath of the nation in all my life; never had any knowlbeen arraign'd and tri'd, guilty of the trea- edge of any other tongue but the English tongue, therefore altogether uncapable of such work and employment as Jesuits are usually the form of the charge, viz., that he had maliput upon, they being commonly men of great clously, wickedly, traitorously, and by the insti-Then the attorney-general pray'd judgment parts and learning, which I am not. I shall gation of the devil, not having the fear of God

may truly say, as once Gideon did, My family by the goodness of the Lord, what he had is the least in all Manasseh, and I am the least done, he had done it in the fear of God in the family: And in truth I may justly say, my family, the family that I came of, it was a very mean family, the meanest among all the families of the people of the Lord at that day, as I knew of; and for my parents they were being, or his father, being a man of no account people fearing God, those that durst not for in the world, having not worn a sword this their lives. I say, they were those that durst eleven years; and therefore desired they not for their lives stain their consciences in re- would in their understanding clear him from spect of idolatry and superstition that was up this charge, as a person malicious against the at that day.

I shall not need to speak any more to that, that could not be supposed to have in his eye I came not here to boast of my parentage; I any thing of advantage in the world in so actdeclare I came of a mean family, only my par- ing against the King. And as to the matter ents were people fearing God, and did, to their of the charge, whereas it runs, that I John utmost endeavour what they could to bring me James had compassed, imagined, and contrivup in the nurture and admonition of the Lord; ed the death of the King; John James told and I hope my father at his death had not the court he did not well understand what ought to be charged with by way of blame. they meant by compassing the death of And my mother is yet alive, and attained to a the King, as compassing and imagining is good old age, and I trust so she is. But I ordinarily taken: he had not, neither was he shall not trouble you more about this matter; capable of endeavoring the King's death, nor for I only speak this, to take off that which was cast upon me, wherein I judg'd the name of God would have suffered, had I not cleared

whole name we know not: who coming into the court, was commanded to look upon the prisoner at the bar, and declare what he heard him say. Who answered, he was at Tipler's house, and heard very loud speaking, which caused him to come out, and hearken, and he heard very dangerous words. The judge asked him, what those dangerous words were He said, he could remember no more than this that one said, that the Lord had a great work to do for his people; and that they were the people that must do it. The judge asked him if he heard nothing concerning the King's cup of iniquity? To which he answered, no. And they bid him look upon the prisoner at the bar, and asked if that were the man? He answered, he could not say that he was the

Whereupon John James desired the indee not much to say, only two or three scriptures rected his speech to him, and said, he could wished them to have a care of shedding inno-Another was Bernard Osburn, whom the

judge commanded to look upon the prisoner cency. And told them, how that the punish- tain, that if ye put me to death, you shall at the bar, and tell the court what he heard ment of this offender might affright the like surely bring innocent blood upon yourselves, him say concerning the King, and the powers

Hereupon John James told Osburn, he hoped he was a man of some conscience and in tegrity, and that he feared wrongfully to take away the life of a man; and how great a sin it was, especially to shed the blood of them | said, he should say very little more for himself.

Then the court asked the witness where h was when the words were spoken? He said he was in the meeting-place; and he said he heard John James say, that king Charles was a blood-thirsty tyrannical King; and that the nobles of England were blood-thirsty: that he had drank pretty deep of the blood of the saints already, in that he had shed their blood twelve months agone at Charing-Cross, and the blood of the Covenanters in Scotland: and that God had brought him in to that end, to fill up the measure of his iniquity, and he had filled it up more in twelve months, than in many years before. They asked him if he heard nothing concerning the Lord's battels? And he told them (as though he had forgot it) that he heard him say, that they should have power in their hands; and that they should ight the Lord's battels more thoroughly. And they asked him if he heard any thing concerning the ruin of the King? He answered, yes, he heard him say, that the ruin of the levy war against the King or government. &c. King was very near. Then they asked him if or endeavour to compass or contrive the death those were the words? He said he could not of the King, his wound or maim: or that by say they were the same words, but to the same printing, preaching, writing, or other speaking. substance.

Having done this, the judge told John James he had liberty to speak for himself.

court to those witnesses he had attending the court, in respect of Bernard Osburn. Whereupon four witnesses were called into the court. that gave evidence that this Bernard Osburn bracing them with much joy. But, said he, confessed to them he had sworn against John of such as had endeavoured to levy war against James he knew not what. One of them declar- the King, or had compassed or contrived his swered, Yea, it must be bound with cords: ed further and more largely, (that was near death or main: But he had not contrived or marriage to Bernard Osburn,) that he had told her he did not only swear her knew not of the government within or without his dominand calling him down to deliver him to the what, but that he was affrighted into what he sheriff, he told him he was a welcome messen- swore. He did say, that what he swore to, produced that might reach his case. for he conger, he had waited long for him; and so he came | was first sworn to by another man, and then | ceived that was short. They told him he had had a great deal of with joy after the keeper, from his chamber brought to him in writing. The former witthe multitude without, said to a friend, There know of Bernard what he had sworn against would be by-and-by as many hallelujahs, as John James; and he told them, he could not tended by the sheriff's men, and a company of tended by the sheriff's men, and a company of free. if they pleased, to prove that the words This being spoken, the judge asked him if This being spoken, the judge gave him a sore foot-soldiers was drawn along to Tyburn; the free, if they pleased, to prove that the words way out of the town being very foul, he was charged upon him were not spoken. The drawn thro' very much water and dirt, besides judge told him he might call in as many wit him, if he did not speak now, the King's coun-Then my Lord and the judges laid their heads the very much slapping of the horses that went nesses as he would. Whereupon John James called in four witnesses more; all which did testify in the face of the court, that the words might be in it, never having been at any bar where they usually did meet; and that about have heard the evidence, you are to find the ask'd Mr. Sterling, the sheriff, whether he charged upon him were not spoken. And the court did, as before, give them the hearing.

James that now he had free leave to speak for Whereupon the judge told him it was not to First of all, that which I have to say before himself, as much and as long as he pleased, if be borne; for he did inveigh against the Par-

JOHN JAMES' DEFENSIVE SPEECH.

He said he had somewhat to say, first, as to only speak this in respect of my parentage and before his eyes, &c. He told them, that in the fear of God he did deny it; and told them \*This vindication was occasion'd by the coming of he had not a malicious thought against the words alledged in the indictment substantially. by a habeas corons to the King's Bench pris was about two of the oclock in the atternoon. on in Southwark, and there continued till the And they asked him, where he stood? And he and sollicitor conterned together, and the atternoon if he was not a Jesuit, and if he had not a manicious thought against the words alledged in the indictment substant ally, person of the King, but desired the salvation though it were not adequate thereinto in and it shall be granted. Then the atternoon of his soul, as of his own; that he had not been beyond of his soul, as of his own; that he had not been beyond dealt maliciously against the King, meither to least to least maliciously against the King, meither the said he stood directly opposite in a window, in he seas.

King. And further he said, he was a person the change of the Government; being a mean inconsiderable person, a man that had lived upon his calling. And as to those particulars lastly charged upon him, he said he was not guilty of them : he did not say the King was a bloody tyrant, a blood-sucker, a blood-thirsty man; that in the fear of the Lord he did utterly deny: neither did he say any thing tending thereto. He further said, he did not say the King had shed the blood of the Saints at Charing-Cross this time twelve month: he did not say, they, when they had power in their hands, would improve it more thoroughly for God; and that we did not fight the Lord's battels thoroughly. And whereas he was charged for contending for Cromwell; and that power, (that God had so eminently wiped off from the stage) he said he did declare against that power, and was averse to it, and did suffer under it in his measure: and told them he did not stand there as Cromwell's advocate. Then did he endeavour to speak more particularly to the jury, letting them know that in a secondary way his life was in their hands; and it was, in the eye of reason. in their power to save or destroy him, and cent blood; and told them, because of innoblood shed in Queen Mary's days, and King Henry the Eighth's; and if there were any innocent blood shed since, he desired no mure may be added to it. He told them he did desire they would act conscientiously, and not be over-awed by any man. He told them they were his judges in law or matter of fact, and desired them to be tender of his blood. He but one word for the Lord, and therefore desired he might have his fear before him: and although he was the poorest and meanest for such a work, yet he was called forth, and did declare, that the Lord Jesus Christ was King of nations as well as King of saints: and that the Government of kingdoms did of right belong to him. And he quoted Rev. xi. 15. And the seventh angel sounded, and there were great voices in Heaven, saying, the Kingdoms of this world are become the King-

shall reign for ever and ever. And when he had so spoke, the Lord Chief Justice Forster interrupted him, saying, hold, sirrah; sirrah, you think you are in the Conventicle in White chappel, preaching, Aud. thereupon commanded the clerk to read the act of Parliament, entitled, an act for the preservation of the Kings person and government: wherein was express'd to this purpose. that whosoever shall contrive or endeavour to endeavour the same; then every such person or persons shall be looked upon as traitors to the King, and shall be proceeded against as in Whereupon he desired the favor of the the case of High-Treason, &c. Which when the clerk had read.

doms of our Lord, and of his Christ and he

John James desired liberty to speak, desiring the court to produce a statute that would reach his case, for that did not, but the case compassed the death of the King, or the change lions: and therefore desired a statute might be

The judge told him it fully reached his case. And one of the King's counsel made answer, that it reached him in every case.

And another of the counsel said. treason was the first conception and the first evil

he had any more to say from himself; and told sel would enter upon their plea, and then he must speak no more for himself

He told them he had one word to the july which he desired to lav before them: It was a Scripture written in the 29th of Isaiah, ver. Then the judge bid the jury take notice 21. That make a man an offender for a word. what had been spoke by the King's witnesses and lay a snare for him that reproveth in the

of the Parliament; but he spake it to let the iury know, that if he were guilty of those words, there was no law of God to take away a man's life for words.

Hereupon the King's counsel spake severally one after another. First Serjeant Glynne stood up, and said,

brother Maynard, shall we not answer some thing to what the prisoner hath objected? So Glynne began. THE SUBSTANCE OF SERJEANT GLYNNE'S SPERCE.

He told the jury, that if they proved the

# The Sabbath Recorder.

New York, August 6, 1857.

EDITED BY A COMMITTEE OF THE BOARD.

LUCIUS CRANDALL. GEO. R. WHEELER,

### Laying on Hands.

Whoever studies the history of the Seventhday Baptist churches closely, will find, that they never assumed that the laying on of hands (though individuals may have so understood it) was an Ordinance of the church. The records of the first churches of that order established in this country, when alluding to that subject, do it, either in connection with the ordination of Ministers and Deacons, or the reception of members into the church. There are no indications in the church records that it was ever omitted in the Ordination of Ministers or Deacons, but relative to the reception of members there is. It is met with something in the following form. Speaking of the reception of members they say that at such a date so many members were added to the church, so many, "not under hands." This record is so worded as to show that the church attached some importance to the fact of individuals receiving, or not receiving the imposition of hands, while they did not make it indispensable to membership as they did those things which they understood were Ordinances, that is, things commanded and required by the law of God and of Christ.

Three things favor the laying on of hands, namely, It is the language both of natural and Christian feeling and the holiest of persons have practiced it. That the laying of the hands upon the head was originally employed as the language of nature by which to express some of the West, to foster and encourage free strong emotion, or earnest solicitude in favor of white labor, and that all her white citizens or against, but mostly in favor of the individual upon whom they were laid, we think will not be disputed. We think it will be admitted too, that this act was mostly performed however much differences of opinion may exist or employed to express paternal affection, or, to in regard to the propriety of abolishing it now, impress paternal counsel. There is nothing imously oppose its introduction here; and hich so completely impresses a child with the regard felt for him, and the interest taken in tion at home. him, as to put the hand upon his head and affectionately address him, expressing a desire or ciples of the great American Republican parhope, as to what he may yet become. It is the language of nature and therefore understood by the merest child. Hence it was used exists, and non-extension of slavery over terriby the Patriarchs, upon their children by Christ, by his Apostles, and by the first Christians, upon their converts, we think for oth er purposes than the ordination of officers in the church or obtaining miraculous gifts. Thus it is shown to be the language of Christianity -its natural language-not originating in command—not needing to be commanded—no always employed perhaps, but always appropri ate, and never to be rejected as improper though not to be enforced as necessary.

Laying on hands stands on precisely the same grounds as kneeling in prayer does, name ly, the nature and fitness of things, and, done understandingly, more of each would be an impròvement.

### Pride.

Webster's spelling-book used to contain, if we remember right, the following definition of by it, were filled with horror at so great an evil pride: "Pride consists in a lofty, high-minded disposition." But we have been led to think that this definition is somewhat faulty though we used to think it must be about perfect. We have two faults to find with this definition of pride.

1st. It is redundant in its two-fold signification of the upward tendency of pride. 2d. It does not signify the downward tendency of this contemptible vice. To supply the lack, and avoid the redundancy of this definition. we propose the following in its stead, as suiting act efficiently men must act freely under the our fancy better, namely. Pride consists in a influence of motive. high lowminded disposition.

No one we hope, will think we wish them to admit the authority of our Dictionary. We only ask the privilege to express ourselves in our own way when we can't do it any other way effectually. It is sometimes a great privilege to do so, and particularly when the subiect under consideration is of such a nature as to require it, as we think it is in this case.

There is just that incongruity in pride, that may be expressed by the words, a high lowminded disposition Pride always disposes those under its control, really to act on very low principles if any, and to claim at the same For, what the Council decreed was to be forced time, credit for very high aims and fine quali-

One of the forms in which pride shows itself is finery in dress and equipage. This, though bad - bad enough, is not the only or the worst form it takes. Pride prevents persons from appearing what they are and from being what they might be. It also disposes them to lower others that they may not suffer from a sense of their own inferiority.

### The Paternal Care of God.

How wonderful and various are the ways and forms in which the paternal care of God for his creatures is manifested! How grandhow minute, are the workings of his power by Constantine, who gathered us together from me in opinion. which He provides for and protects them.

Cause—who look on all her movements as that letters from the whole sacred Assembly of themselves, those movements, of course. signify nothing like a father's care for his children. But to those who believe in the fatherof our happiness more immediately flows. The wicked opinion accursed, as well as the execta-tutions, and shattered intellects."

sun-shine, the showers, the green-clad earth &c., &c. blooming with flowers of every hue, and above all, the rich and abundant fruits of the field adapted to gratify every taste and support every organization, these express a parent's affections, or father's love. These are the earnings of our good father, brought home to us his children—to enjoy.

The pleasing prospect of an abundant harvest both at home and in foreign countries, suggests thoughts like these and fill the mind with grateful emotions towards the Father of us all.

#### Treason in a Slave State!

A few days ago, a convention was held at Newport, in the slaveholding State of Kentucky, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Congress. The place of the meeting, all heresies are abandoned and plucked up by was the city, where Mr. Joliffe was mobbed not long ago. The spirit of that meeting was of the right kind, liberal, freedom-loving and patriotic. It is a counter-part of the bold stand taken by anti-slavery men in Missouri, some months ago. The Kentuckians and Missourians, separated from free States, by a mere geographical line, are looking with envy at the comparative results of free and slave labor. an onward tide of prosperity, which presents a the divine will of God himself. Wherefore, let painful comparison, with the lack-spirit-energy of Missouri, and Kentucky, with their half cultivated fields, and dilapidated villages.

The following resolutions were passed a Newport. They breathe the true republican spirit-free men, free speech and free votes. Whether the gentlemen of that convention will be tried for "constructive treason," remains to be seen. If they should happen to come under the jurisdiction of the infamous Lecompt, or a vigilance committee of South Carolina nullifiers and fire-eaters, who have dissolved the Union, a number of times, within the last twenty-five years, they might tremble for their safety. As the matter rests we think that they will go unhung, for six months at least. Read

Resolved. That it is to the paramount interest of Kentucky if she would keep pace with the growth and onward career of her sister States should be free men, free to think, free to speak and free to vote.

Kentucky is deeply to be regretted, and that while entertaining these principles, if applica-

Resolved, That we heartily adopt the printy, namely: "non-interference (on the part of Congress or the free States) in regard to slavery in the sovereign States where it now tory now free."

Resolved, That we hold, with Chief Justice Marshall, that sovereignty is inherited in the people, and not in property.

The preceding article from the Marshall Statesman, shows that there are men in Kentucky who have ideas above the low plane of Slavery. Nor is it strange that they should have. Men are slow indeed to apprehend moral principles and apply them practically when they think they will oporate against their interests. But when it is seen that against them becomes greatly increased.

How many thousands of our citizens failed Slaveholding, though it was clearly set before them as a conclusion dictated by every principle in morals, who, when they saw they were likely to loose a rich and extensive territory -so great a sin.

We are glad there is one argument that men can feel the force of. The impoverishing effect of Slavery certainly constitutes a weighty argument against the system, and may vet abolish it, whether men will or not; and we do not wonder at hearing of the rise and spread of views in favor of free labor in several of the Slave States, for if men have eyes, they must see that there can be no permanent and satisfactory progress and prosperity without it. To

## Sabbath Controversy.

The Council of Nice was composed of three hundred and eighteen Bishops, beside a host of professors and others, all "packed" by the Emperor Constantine, for the purpose of establish ing his authority and giving weight to his "Act of Uniformity." And to make the weight as great as possible, he exerted himself personally among the members, urging the argument

of the majority upon the "dissenters" and "protestant" among them, so that a perfect agreement should be secured in their verdict upon the People as the decree of the Almighty There were a few "impracticables." however among them, and they had to yield by the power of the "Rack" to the Emperor, and the majority. Alas! for religious liberty! We will extract from the rather bad English of State Medical Society, and more than 1,300 "Hanmer's" translation, some passages of the physicians have expressed themselves favora- to our request for information with regard to her labors late ourselves from our fellow men of other pistles of the Council containing the decrees &c., as issued at the conclusion of the ses-

"The Council of Nice to the Church of Alexandria and the Brethren throughout Egypt,

WHEREAS, By the grace of God and the commandment of the most virtuous Emperor, I have met with only ten who differed with divers cities and provinces, as the Great and To those who regard Nature as the First Sacred Council of Nice, it seemed expedient

should be sent unto you, &c. First. The question concerning the impious and perverse opinions of Arius and his ac- given us to combat the most painful malady tured out. But the sight of those heathen. I am well aware that to carry out these hood of God, a father's hand is seen in all the complices were fully handled in the presence of which the human family is heir to—a disease workings of nature. both vast and minute: the most Godly Emperor, Constantine, wherebut especially in those, from which the means upon it pleased the Council to pronounce this

day, the night, the summer, the winter, the ble words and blasphemous sentences he used."

Then, after various denunciations and directions, by which the clergy are made to understand their duty in regard to the "Catholic and Apostolic Church," is the following:

PROGRESS OF ROMANISM.

"We send you glad tidings of the uniform consent and agreement in regard to the celebration of the most sacred Feast of Easter, for, by means of your prayers, the strife raised in that behalf has greatly disappeared. So that all the brethren which inhabit the East observing heretofore the manner of the Jews, now with UNIFORM CONSENT DO FOLLOW THE ROMANS and us. Wherefore, again, partly because of their prosperous affairs and partly for the peace and uniform agreement of all, and partly also that

Constantine, also, in a letter to the Church of Alexandria, says of the authority of this Council. for that which seemed good unto the three hundred Bishops is no otherwise to be considered than as the sentence of God, especially as the Holy Ghost was resident in the Ohio and Illinois, Indiana and Iowa, exhibit minds of such worthy men, inspiring them with

> return to the most perfect way of truth." The determination of Constantine to exterminate every doctrine not agreeable to the Roman preëminence, is evident, from his proclamation against Arius, whose doctrines had been condemned by the Council.

> none of you stagger at the matter, let none of

you delay, but all jointly, with willing mind,

"Moreover, we thought good that if there can be found extant any work or book compiled by Arius, the same should be burned to ashes, so that not only his damnable doctrine may thereby be wholly rooted up, but also, that no relic thereof may remain unto posterity. This, therefore, we command, that if any man be found to hide or conceal any book made by Arius, and not immediately bring forth the same and deliver it up to be burned, that the said offender for so doing shall die. For as soon as he is taken, our pleasure is, that Resolved, That the existence of Slavery in his head be striken off from his shoulders. God keep you in his tuition."

> We have before quoted Constantine to show his venomous spite against the Jews, but it would require too much space to extract all out of Socrates exhibiting this feeling of his as a motive for abolishing every practice of the Church, which was held in common with them.

> "Let us withdraw ourselves," says he, "from that despiteful nation. For in very deed it is the greatest absurdity that can be, for them arrogantly to vaunt over us, that we can in no wise observe these things without the aid and help of their discipline. It is a most Godly purpose for all men jointly, with one heart and voice, to desire that established which reason requireth to be done, which also hath no fellowship with the damnable perjury of the

What is it whereof they are able to de right? Who after they had put the Lord Jesus to death, and having removed the right sense of their mind out of its quiet seat, were wrongs are unprofitable, the force of argument | carried, not with the weight of reason. but with an intolerable wilfulness of rash enterprises whithersoever the frenzy and madness to see, or at least to acknowledge the wrong of that was engrafted in their minds did lead them.

What cause then shall move us to imitate these men whom we see thus manifestly infected with the grievous malady of error.

One festival day of purchased freedom, to wit, of the most blessed passion and blood shedding, hath our Saviour commended unto us. One Catholic Church he would also have collected, whose members, though many and dispersed in sundry places under heaven, do yet knit close in one spirit.

I would that of your wisdom and holines you would deeply weigh with yourselves how disorderly and indecent a thing it is upon the self-same days for some religiously to fast and for some riotously to feast, -Wherefore this is to be reformed and reduced into one manner and custom, this is the pleasure of God himself. And, inasmuch as the same is so to be ordered that we have nothing in common with murderers of fathers and such as have put their Lord and Master to death; and also, that it is a most Godly purpose for all men jointly. with one heart and voice, to desire that established, which right reason requireth to be done which also hath no fellowship with the damna ble perjury of the despiteful Jews.

In a few words, it seemeth good, by common ascent of the whole Assembly, that the most sacred feast of Easter should be celebrated upon one and the self-same day."

THE NEW YORK INEBRIATE ASYLUM.—This institution is now being organized. Benjamin F. Butler, Esq., is chosen President, and William E. Dodge, Esq., Treasurer. It was chartered in 1855, but the present charter was granted in 1857. \$32,000 have been subscribed to its funds, needing \$18,000 more to complete the sum required by the charter. The subscribed \$10,000. Dr. Turner says:

"I have conversed with more than seventeen hundred physicians, in this country and in Enrope, on the morbid anatomy and pathology of inebriety, its constitutional and hereditary character and tendencies, and the great result which would follow the establishment of an Asylum for Inebriates. Of this large number

"We place this Asylum on the same basis unon which all medical and moral institutions are founded, applying physical and moral treatment for this physicial and moral malady We propose by this institution to use all human producing fifty-five per cent. of all our insanity, and sixty per cent. of all our idiocy, entailing upon posterity morbid appetites, weak consti-

# Missionary Department.

Extracts from Correspondence.

Under date of Jerusalem, June 8th, Bro. "I am thankful to say my health is a little

strength and activity. Previous to this illness. I enjoyed better health than when in the States. Seven months' vacancy in my studies Arabic and Hebrew. This month I have commenced Hebrew study along with daily readings, and speak Arabic. I have but few them. They are really dry bones, and naught but the spirit and the word can wake them from the slumber of spiritual death. This, I find to be a general complaint among the missionaries. I still believe the promises, and do not feel discouraged. Just in proportion as the field is a hard one, so must we labor hard and diligently in season and out of season. The Jews are very set in their way, and but little progress is apparent, but God knows their fears and troubles, and doubts, and will eventually manifest them.

During the past winter and spring, Jerusalem has been visited by twelve thousand pilgrims and travelers. Sir M. Montefiore has just left after a visit of some three weeks. The last I heard from Jaffa, the brethren were well. We have abundant harvests, yet prices are high. The country is quiet, so far as I can learn.

Eld. L. A. Davis, employed as a missionary in Clinton Co., Iowa, writes under date of July 1 as follows: "I commenced labors on the 26th of April Since that time, I have preached fourteen discourses. I attend and conduct two prayer-meetings each week. I also have appointments for prayer and religious conversation with individual families, every day, when my time is not filled up in public three such appointments. These labors are not confined to our people; but I extend them to first-day people, to irreligious and unconverted, and thus far I have been received with kindness, and in no instance have I left, without evidence, that good impressions were made, as witnessed by the heaving sigh and the falling tear; and in some instances, in a general weeping through the whole family.

Oh! how I wished to have some of our Sabbath publications to leave with these dear people. Certainly this is a rare opportunity to present the claims of God's holy Sabbath. Cannot something be done to furnish me with supply soon?"

Our missionary, H. W. Babcock, at Coloma, Waushara Co., Wisconsin, in his last quarterly report gave us an account of the formation of a church at that place, as follows:

"On Sixth-day, May 29, commenced a quarterly meeting at this place. About twenty warm-hearted brethren were present from Berlin and Dacotah, among whom were Elds. J M. Todd and G. C. Babcock. A part of the exercises on the Sabbath consisted in giving resident Sabbath-keepers an opportunity to express their views, with regard to the propriety of forming a church at this place. Several expressed themselves in favor of the enterprise, and wished to see it go forward: but were not ready to participate in it. Seventeen however were found ready to go forward in the organization of a church. Our brethren from other places advised us to proceed with the organization. In accordance with this advice, a committee was appointed to draft a covenant and expose of faith. On First-day, that committee made a report, which was unanimously adopted. A discourse was preach ed by Eld. J. M. Todd, setting forth the scriptural view of churches—their obligations and advantages. The covenant and expose of faith was adopted. Prayer was offered by G. C. Babcock, and the right hand of fellowship was given by Elds. Todd and Babcock, accompapanied by an appropriate address by the latter in which he bid the church welcome to the trials and privileges of the Christian church. A hymn adapted to the occasion was sung. and the benediction was pronounced. The interest, which not only the brethren and sisters thus joined in Christian covenant, felt, in these exercises, but also the congregation in general, was exhibited in a flow of tears. May the blessing of the great head of the church rest upon this vine, which I trust is of his own right hand planting." Such reports as these, from the west, giv

the Board great satisfaction, and are a confirmation of the wisdom that projected and es tablished these missions.

bly toward it. Seven hundred physicians have in China, will be read with interest, she will furnish other letters for our Missionary Department as her health will enable her to write

### First Impressions from Seeing Heathen.

One day we were startled by the strange voices of a boat-load of Manilla men, who had ship and bring us a Pilot. They also desired ed and encouraged to change their locations to means which a wise and good Creator has convenient shade to a troubled face, and ven- advocating.

up "William Tell," our Pilot, as he styled these things may seem to fall hard upon some himself, had boarded the ship. He was a who have contracted alliances they cannot very small man, his long, coarse, black hair was twisted with a red and vellow turban and wound around his head. His face, yellow and greasy, was set off with small, lively black eyes, and two rows of teeth that had been filed very short and well blacked by the constant use of the betle put. He better, than when I last wrote you, and the was dressed with calico shirt and pants, of a bastic bearing toward his own boatmen affordhas not only been so much lost time in study, ed much amusement for our company. I but much has been lost in forgetfulness, yet watched an opportunity to see him alone and for a month past, I have begun to read the inquired if he would like a book. He replied. 'yes, I savey one book, all same, can write wood, water, fruit, I savey." "But have you such books as good men give, and do you know about God?" "I no savey that. I savey some opportunities for speaking to the people of the men very bad, no pay; some men good. I sell great salvation. A spell seems resting on you Java sparrow, Sumatra bird, moose, foul. good fruit, mangusteen, banana cocoanut, fine shell, all sell you?" "But do your savey God. great God, who made you. You live, don't you? well who makes you live?" "No savey, I no got God, Chinaman got God up in Jos house. I no got." He joined others and began to talk of ships that had of late passed, homeward bound. By this time two of his friends had got on board. They were timid and this gave me an opportunity to see them without a crowd. I found it exceedingly difficult to make them understand, for their stock of Eng-

> advised to remain in a Chinese store while our company took a long walk. As soon as left alone with the Chinaman. I inquired if he could means of French words, but he knew nothing forts of the occasion. of this save the price of the books. Soon some of our own sailors came in, they had been drinking, and their indecent conduct toward tion of classes, and essays, biographies of perthe China people made me ashamed, I re sons mentioned in the Scriptures, and orations proached myself thinking if we Christians had by the scholars. These productions were exerted ourselves as we ought to have done to mostly original, and furnished gratifying eviinstil right principles in the minds of these sailors, they would not after three months ac-

idea that I was trying to suggest that there

the heathen in degradation. . Kwah you know was only as a scholar to of them would do honor to scholars of riper me, he could not be called a heathen when we first saw him. for he had received religious is struction from the Rev. Mr. Doty. After we reached our destination all of our neighbors seemed like children, to be treated with patience and forbearance, I loved them all, and appearing without the earnest utterance and soon made friends of their children hoping to have a school as soon as the language was sufficiently mastered to allow me to converse with them. O how I long to cast myself among them, to live and die wholly for them.

### Communications

Your editoris l of the date of July 16th, is a good beginning upon a subject of pressing im- the people of the localities represented. The portance to our denominational interests. I afternoon was occupied by the Schools from respond to it with all my heart. For ten years Rock River and Milton, followed by short adpast, I have felt a strong desire to see some efficient denominational movement on the subject. Nine years ago, I prepared an article with a view to calling the attention of the dedomination to that matter, and laid it before the Missionary Board, in whose custody it still sleeps. Since then I have become personally acquainted with hundreds of persons lost to our denomination for want of well concerted efforts to bring them into Christian Sabbath-keeping communities. What the progressive results would have been had such efforts been then adopted I cannot say. Perhaps it would not be wise to say, regrets cannot retrieve losses; they avail only to induce wiser measures for

Permit me to offer a few thoughts on what is now wanting. 1st. We should have an organized movemen

under the direction of judicious brethren in whose integrity and capacity the denomination can rely.

2d. It should be undertaken, prosecuted. and presented to the denomination as a purely religious movement; having for its object the preservation and gathering of observers of the Sabbath of Jehovah in Sabbath-keeping

3d. The movements of the society should not be directed to any one State, or to any specific latitude exclusively: the tastes, constitutional requirements and habitudes of the denomination should be considered.

4th. All industrial honorable pursuits should be encouraged, and as far as practicable, provided for.

5th. Steady and persevering efforts should be made to enlist all our churches and ministers

I wish all our denominational teachers would inculcate it as a sacred duty to maintain none but denominational alliances. We cannot, ors. The following letter from sister Wardner, in answer nor is it desirable, wholly to withdraw and isocreeds or of no creed; but all alliances and settlements that withdraw us from the dwelling places and assemblies of the Sabbath-keeping children of God should be scrupulously shunned as blighting to our piety and faith.

6th. All who are now situated where thev come a long way out from Angier to meet our cannot enjoy these privileges should be exhortthe privilege of supplying us with water and places more congenial to their religious and fruit. A friend called, "come up on deck and everlasting welfare. Such as are poor and unsee the heathens!" This sentence caused me able to do it of themselves should be aided to tremble violently. I could not go for some either by the churches to which they belong time. Finally, I put on a large bonnet, that or by an organization like the one we are now

change, and who are in situations they cannot leave of themselves;-it should always be remembered and inculcated that the righteousness which exalteth a people is always from necessity thus compromising; and the troubles of such peoples are found only on forbidden physician encourages me to hope for my usual gay pattern; and it was amusing to see his grounds. Old giant despair may have scouts vigorous efforts to wear them as other folks pand doubting castles for such people; but did. His naked feet were very small Bunyan's Pilgrims found a Key and deliver-lame efforts in English phrases and his bom- shee after they had been shut up to preveance after they had been shut up, to prayer upon the matter. The same Almighty arm rules at this day as at that, and quite as accessible. There is hope for all but the wilfully

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If keeping the commandments of God is worth separation from other people it is worth maintaining amid difficulties and self-denial. If it be our duty to maintain it in our own families and persons it is in like manner our duty to inculcate it upon our friends and neigh-

#### For the Sabbath Recorder. Sabbath-School Celebration at Rock River.

The Sabbath Schools connected with the Churches of Christiana. Albion. Rock River and Milton. Wis., held their annual celebration in a fine grove on the west bank of the Rock lish words was small indeed. But by explain River, near the foot of Lake Koshkonong. ing and motioning I thought they caught the July 20th, 1857. The occasion called out a large number of people, both old any young, was a great Being who wholly knew them and besides those immediately connected with the whom they must fear. But monitor said, your zeal is far beyond your knowledge, this is Sabbath Schools. The day was fine and the imprudent, and again I sought a place to weep temperature comfortable though the weather alone. The next day we went ashore. I was the week previous had been excessively hot. The dust, accumulated in the streets every where, during weeks that had passed without read, and if he had heard about God. He a shower sufficient to "lay" it rising in clouds politely handed me some French novels: and about every moving vehicle, constituted about then I attempted to communicate with him by the only "draw back" upon the outward com-

The exercises consisted, mainly of examinadence to the observing listener, of the power duties; and on some days I attend two or quaintance with us, have appeared equal to of Sabbath School instruction to mould the principles and character of the young. Many age. But perhaps the most affecting scene in the whole exercises was the appeal of the representative of the Sabbath-School Visitor in the person of a little girl. This, though impressive manner of its author may suffer some loss, and a number of other productions would not be unfitting contribution to that paper; and if copies can be procured will be forwarded for that purpose.

The forenoon was occupied by the Schools. from Christiana and Albion, after which the procession was conducted by Dea. A. C. Burdick to a very long table spread in another part of the grove and invitingly furnished by dresses by Eld. Geo. B. Utter of New York, and Prof. Kenyon of Alfred, N. Y.

It was a day of rich enjoyment to the children, and one of promise to parents, teachers, superintendents and pastors.

E. M. Crandall, J. A. Potter, B. F. Rogers and W. C. Whitford were appointed a committee, to determine the character and order of the exercises for the next celebration, and the time and place of holding it.

#### For the Sabbath Recorder. National Traitors.

Some men would have Gov. Robinson of Kansas hung as a traitor. Had these men lived in the days of the American revolution, they would perhaps have been for hanging such traitors as Washington, Adams, Jefferson, and others. For in a moral point of view, they were governed by precisely the same sentiments that prompt the free State men of Kansas. They protested against the efforts of men in power, to legalize unjust enactments: and risked their lives and property in defense of the principles they professed.

Men who are so ready to give the free State men of Kansas, the appellation of traitors. ought to remember that the great and lofty principles. which moralize and enlighten mankind. have had to make their way into the world, in opposition to cruel and oppressive legislation; and that banishment, tortures and death, were inflicted in vain to stop their pro-

Had the British government succeeded in subduing the American Colonies, history would perhaps now tell us of a Washington, an Adams, or a Jefferson, not as Presidents of the United States, but as subjects of Great Britain, who had committed high treason, and were tried and condemned to death as trait-

In the course of human events, and the rise and fall of nations glorious, patriotism comes high treason, and high treason glorious patriotism, just by the same conduct being oppositely represented; and in view of determining between right and wrong, the terms signify nothing, for it is self evident that individuals can be desperately wicked, and so can human governments.

The whole question then devolves upon this one point, whether the free State men of Kansas, shall be crushed as traitors, or survive as noble patriots. Pacific.

### Babylon.

I shall not enter into a controversy on this subject with Bro. Clarke. All the argument caused such a tide of overwhelming pity to rush principles we must be a self-denying people; he uses to sustain his position is, that it is exthrough my mind, that I hastened back to my but that is but just what Christ our Master present in the present tense, therefore it is room to indulge in a flood of tears. My friends requires of us, and what would be to our ever- made a thing which existed at that time. If missed me and called again. When I went lasting welfare, to practice. To inculcate this be so, then other things thus expressed

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I conclude that Bro. C. has not informed but the wilfully himself on the subject, as he ought to have done, and probably no good will come from ments of God is discussing the subject in this manner. It was cople it is worth only to correct his error and lead him to exand self-denial. it in our own as to know the truth, and not for controversy, ike manner our that I wrote. Trusting I have said enough. riends and neighand hoping that I have not offended, I take my leave of the subject, unless something more tangible is presented hereafter.

A LOVER OF TRUTH.

#### For the Sabbath Recorder. Ministerial Conference.

claim as much weight in evidence of having had

their accomplishment when seen by the revela-

is too palpable to need comment.

day Baptist Central Association will convene are mere hypocrites. Alas! in many instances with the Church at DeRuyter, on the Sixth- they are very unworthy." [The Asmonean. day before the last Sabbath in August, 28th day of the month. Exercises commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M.

On the first anniversary of the Central Association, the ministers of the Association met for the purpose of organizing themselves into a Ministerial Conference. After the brethren had expressed their desires with reference to such an organization and its objects and aims had been very generally presented, it was voted, that Brethren Hunting. Jones and Fisher of DeRuyter, be a Committee to draft a Constitution and by-laws to be presented at the DeRuyter.

A Committee also was appointed to prepare and appropriate themes for sermons to be presented at the meeting of the Conference Brother Hunting as chairman of the Committee presented the following themes:

- 1. The Law of God.
- 2. Repentance and Confession.
- 4. Profession of Religion.
- 5. Personal Righteousness necessary for Sal-
- 6. Efficacious Prayer.
- 7. Sanctification by Christ.
- 8. All things made blessings to believers. 9. Mutual duties of Church Members.
- 10. Universal Love, ("Charity.") 11. Reciprocal Duties of Pastor and People.
- A letter from Bro. Hunting says, "the brethren in DeRuyter expect to welcome both the ministers of the Association gener-

We hope it may not only be an intellectual feast but "a glad festival to the Lord."

For the Sabbath Recorder.

👱 "Pay as you Go." HOW TO ESTIMATE AN UNNECESSARY EXPENDITURE.

To the Editors of the Sabbath Recorder:--

sary expenditure."

Necessary expenditures are those which cannot be avoided without injury. Individuals verging point for much of the inland traffic of and families must have food and clothing and that part of Asia Minor on its way to the seashelter and lodgings. There is also a certain board. At present, 10,000 camels are employdegree of conformity with the community in ed, at a cost of £400,000 a year, to convey which we live in the matters of elegance and refinement, in dress, furniture, etc., which may pleted, all this animal activity will disappear. properly be set down as necessary. These may | The Turkish government has granted a concesbe regulated in a great measure by the income. sion (charter) for the projected railroad, takes The great majority of those with only a moderate income, expend a considerable part of it for articles that are not perhaps strictly neces- store the more cultivatable regions of Asia ell was a graduate of Yale College of the have omitted without suffering in mind, body, ty, prosperity, traffic, and population which tinguished members of his class, for talents or reputation. This unnecessary expenditure should be estimated as taken from the net, and not from the gross income. It is generally the bygone greatness of Asia Minor is now fessor in the University of North Carolina, vance wages to sailors; and the same result considered as taken from the latter. For ex- only attested by the ruins of cities and tem- which office he has held for nearly forty years, of the much-mooted reform is likely to happen ample, a working man with a family may re- ples almost innumerable. The agricultural eleceive say one dollar per day or six dollars per ments and resources are vast, in tobacco, figs, week. He finds that taking one year with great majority of workers in our country scarcely do as well as this. Now when a working man is called upon to spend a dollar unnecessarily, he says to himself, "it is the produce of a day—I can replace it by one day's work." This is a mistake. One dollar can only be replaced by one week of toil. It may be of dreary toil in summer's heat or be many dimes and half dimes saved that are now wasted, and we should see the result in the general comfort and prosperity of this class of the community. NECKER.

THE PROSPECT IN OREGON.—Oregon. June 8th.—A letter from Oregon, in the Liberator, says:—"Last Monday, June 1st, we voted for Territorial officers—delegates to Congress, —upon the question of a Convention to form a State Constitution, and for delegates to compose that Convention. We are to have a Convention. It has been defeated thrice; this time wins. The delegates meet in August.

The election on Monday last was strongly

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must stand in the same relation—thus, "Every | October, when the main question shall be Island fled away, and the mountains were not mitted. The Democratic party do not endorse man shall sustain good standing in the party, "And the sea gave up the dead which were in whether he votes for or against it. Many borrow £100,000 upon debenture. it"—" the earth and the heaven fled away, and strong Democrats said they would leave the there was found no place for them"-and party if it was endorsed. This firm course

the whole people.

JERUSALEM.—A friend just returned from the tor. as "Reigneth over the kings of the earth." East gives a favorable account of the Jews in is evidence of the thing then existing, as seen the Holy City. The copious rains that had by the revelator. The falacy of the argument fallen early in the spring promised a plentiful harvest, and it was hoped that the price of wheat will be considerably cheaper than it has been for a long time. The price of labor is at present much higher than it has been for some time past, owing to the various buildings in the course of erection. Most of these buildings are on account of European Governments, and more particularly of Russia. In reply to our amine and compare evidence and scripture, so inquiries he informed us that he visited the Missionaries' Establishment, which has but very few inmates or coverts. This is not owing to the want of zeal on the part of the missionrries for he represents them as most zealous in their cause, men of acknowledged piety and integrity, but it shows that the Jews will rather submit to poverty than desert their faith. As regards the convers we feel disposed to adopt the opinion of a certain Rev. Mr. Jetter, who, at the late Conversion Meeting at Exeter Hall. London, is reported to have said: "It The Ministerial Conference of the Seventh- is often said that the converts of the Society

### Religious Intelligence.

Rev. H. C. Vogell baptized seven or eight persons into the fellowship of the First Baptist church, at Rome, on the 21st ult.

10th. 1857: "Elder Wood, of the Baptist brought the lady herself. Church, is laboring with energy and considerable effect for the redemption and salvation of the ungodly in this village.

Mr. Wm Fitz, of Boston, formerly a student at Brown University, and recently a graduate next meeting of the Conference to be held at of the Newton Theological Institution, was publicly ordained and installed as pastor of ties, unless something unexpected occurs, will eighteen were pardoned or the sentences comthe First Baptist Church in Westerly, R. I., | certainly take the oaths to the constitution, al- | muted. During the last forty-one years there on the 23d inst.

The Baptist Church located in Hightstown. have commenced the erection of a new and spacious house of worship, the dimensions of which will be fifty-six front by eighty deep, and the cost about \$14,000. The corner stone was laid a few days since in the presence of the members of the Church, congregation, and others.

The Rev. William Lake, a graduate of Rochester University, was publicly recognized as pastor of the Yorkville Baptist Church, on Thursday evening, the 25th ult. Rev. Lemuel Covel presided on the occasion, and the services were performed by brethren Magoon. Dowling, Steward, Norton, and Palmer

INTOLERANCE AND MURDER.—A late European mail brought the following paragraph:-

"News from Tunis to the 1st has arrived. A Jew at Tunis having been insulted by the Moors, and having replied with blasphemies against the religion of Mahomet was thrown ally, and all the private brethren who can into prison, and was afterwards beheaded, and his corpse abandoned to the insults of the mob. The Consuls unanimously protested against these outrages, and Mr. Crowe, the English vice-consul, has arrived at Marseilles, the bearer of a protest against the conduct of the Bay."

### Foreign Items.

Another Asiatic Railroad.—We observe that a company has been organized in London, with a capital of £1,200,000, for the construc-Some of you may be willing to hear again tion of a railway from Smyrna to Aidin, a disfrom "Necker," after his interval of silence. tance of seventy-miles, which will bring the We will endeavor to present and illustrate the two cities within three hours of each other, inidea suggested, "How to estimate an unneces- stead of four days, as at present. The imports and exports of Smyrna amounted in 1856 to \$25,000,000. That city contains 160,000 people, and Aidin 60,000, the latter being a conproduce and merchandise between the two places. When the projected railroad is com-15,000 shares, and guarantees a dividend of dium furnishes the following facts with regard six per cent. It is more than probable that to Prof. Mitchell, lately killed by a fall in the the creative influence of the iron horse will re- mountains of North Carolina: -- "Prof. Mitchsaries. For those things which they could Minor, now almost a wilderness, to the fertili- class of 1813. He was among the most discotton, poppies, and mulberry for silk worms. another he can only save about fifty dollars drugs, dyestuffs, wool honey, and wax. One of of Elocution in Yale College. The venerable per annum or about one dollar per week. The the best features of the speculation is, that mother of Mr. Mitchell resides in this city, there are coal mines at no great distance.

one, Rev. Dr. Weeks, having recently deceased. | ment. Professor Mitchell's age was about the London Star gives general currency to the sixty-five." rumor prevalent in celerical circles, that the appointment to the vacant See is likely to be conferred on the Rev. Samuel Crowther, a man is the net product of one week's work. It of color, whose history is well known in connection with religious efforts in that latitude. and had been Bishop only eighteen months. miles in the free States. A German geograph- triumphant A war with Spain was regarded winter's cold. Did the toiling millions take He had just returned from a visit to the Ab- er was employed to draw a map of the States as inevitable, and preparations were making this common sense view of things, there would beokuta Mission, and his subsequent landing at on a large scale, to exhibit the extent and the for the issue. Jalappa is pushing the fortunes Accrapong, and his exposure there, are supposed to have acted fatally on his feeble frame.

BRAVERY OF AN ITALIAN GIRL.—The Duchess Regent of Parma has just conferred a gold medal upon Luigina Spazzina, a girl of fifteen, as a reward for the spirit which she exhibited in defending herself and the household against alone there. She attacked him with a knife. wounded him, and put him to flight. When her father returned home she went with him and a man named Gobbi, in pursuit of the robber. who was overtaken, captured and con-

works (at wholesale prices) carefully boxed, insured and directed, affording a very liberal per centage to the formerly resided—having been for several chance; still, they are at work hard privately, and as elections turn suddenly here, there is a bare possibility that we shall be defeated in long all contingencies, to £597,195, of which free-State; so much so, that those most fearful Eastern Steamship Company, held July 1, it ral years pastor of a Presbytarian church in

Recent advices from India are anything but tavorable to the permanency of British rule in many other like sentences admit, and might threw it out of the Convention, to be left to that country. The mutiny among the sepoys was represented to have spread to an alarming extent. Twenty-three native regiments had joined in it. The insurgents had been defeated outside the walls of Delhi, but still had possession of the city. Gen. Anson, the British The great poisoning trial at Edinburg resul-

> ted in the acquittal of the accused, Miss Smith. A Scotch journal says Miss Smith passed from the cab to the court-room with the air of a belle entering a ball-room. She ascends the ber of slaves at the south at over three and a narrow staircase leading into the dock with a half millions, and their aggregate value, at precool, jaunty air, and unveiled countenance, the sent prices, at fully sixteen hundred millions of same perpetual smile, or smirk rather, for it dollars. The cotton plantation in the South it lacks all the elements of a genuine smile—the estimates at about eighty thousand, and the agsame healthy glow of color, and the same con-gregate value of their annual product, at the which are twenty-one. I should have guessed their annual products may be valued at fourher age to be twenty-four. Her eyes are deep teen millions of dollars. There are two thouset, large, and some think beautiful: but they sand six hundred sugar plantations, the pro-The following item of intelligence is from the that the steamer which brought the news of al revenue of four millions of dollars. De Witt, Iowa, Weekly Clintonian, of June of Miss Smith's acquittal to this country

> > Legislative body. The Moniteur says the county in thirty-seven years. government has a majority of over five mil-

ing to the representations of the Lincolnshire to a cooler season of the year, when the voters the Corn Exchange Hall, Boston. The above- of an exciting election to such weather as this. named paper remarks that the younger Spur- must produce a temperature that a salamander geon's style of speaking possesses nothing in could not endure. common with that of his brother, but in command of language and the choice of words he is. though but still a student, at the very least

### General Intelligence.

THE NEGRO STILL A CITIZEN.—In the U.S. Circuit Court, now sitting in Chicago, Judge McLean sustained the demurrer in the case of month. Mitchell vs. Lamar, thereby deciding that a negro might be a citizen of Illinois, and could sue in the Federal Courts. Judge McLean held that this case differed from the Dred Scott vile drinking den in Mulberry street, N. Y., case, as there was no allegation that the plain- on Saturday night last that he died early on tiff was a slave, and in a free State the pre- Sunday morning. An inquest was held in sumption is that every man, whatever be his Hoboken yesterday, and several arrests were color, is free, although where his color is a badge of slavery, the presumption is otherwise. The term."citizen," as used in the section of the constitution, and the act of Congress giving jurisdiction to the Federal Courts in suits between citizens of different States, is not used in its broadest sense. Women can sue in the Federal Courts, though they cannot vote. A corporation, which is merely an artificial body, coal over it had the same appearance as in is held a citizen within the meaning of the Constitution and the law. Why then, should age, and its iron bail crumbled to pieces. not this plaintiff, in the creation of whom there is something more than human artifice, have as follows: oats 20,000,000 bushels, rve. rights in these courts? The term citizen, as 1,000,000, barley 500,000, potatoes 6,500,000, used in these places, may well be held to mean a free man, who has a permanent domicil in the and being an average of 40 per cent, increase State, and is subject to its laws.

PROF. MITCHELL —The New Haven Palladistinguished that portion of the world in the and scholarship, and was highly esteemed for latter days of the Roman Republic, and dur- his moral and social qualities. He was tutor ing the reigns of the earlier Cæsars. Alas! from 1816 to 1818, when he was elected prothe daughter of the late Dr. North, of New and short-sighted policy of the merchants. wheat, maize, barley, beans, flax, hemp, seeds, London, and sister of Dr. North, late teacher and will no doubt, receive the deep sympa-A BLACK BISHOP .- The Bishop of Sierra Le- thies of her friends under this sore bereave-

RAILROADS IN THE FREE AND SLAVE STATES. The whole length of railroads in operation in tion at 24,290 miles, of which 6,605, or 25 able to Comonfort. In the election for Depu-The late incumbent was universally respected, per cent., are in the slave States, and 17,685 ties in the city of Mexico, the Liberals were States. A friend who was inspecting the map suggested that it would be a good theme for a lecture, illustrating the financial and economical value of free labor. "I think," said the savan, "that the map itself is the best lecture." a robber who broke in while Luigina was left line, and then carry his eye to the broad blank fort will be successful. ference beyond the power of words.

ANOTHER MINISTER DRIVEN OUT OF THE THE GREAT EASTERN.—At a meeting of the of the American Board in India, and for seve-

energet de Medicie, not me que estación i que la estadiab el pallitado a cua indecembran en el secto de del pod de

£190,000 remains to be met. Of this £95,000 leave the South on account of his political senwill be provided by calls at present in arrear, timents, which were on the side of freedom, simply to take a tumbler of water, thicken it A First Class Mathematical, Scientific and Classical found,"—" And the seventh angel sounded,"— slavery. They declare in Convention that a and to supply the balance of £98,000, the di- and not of slavery. We are informed that he with wheat flour to the consistency of cream, rectors were empowered by the meeting to intends to remove to Michigan. As his pulpit and drink it. This is to be repeated several in Georgia is now vacant, we expect to hear a times during the day, or as often as you are call for volunteers. Some minister who has thirsty; and it is not very likely you will need D. D. PICKETT, A. M., Prof. of Modern Languages. only a small capital of the Gospel will here find | it on the second day. an excellent chance to invest it. [Independent.]

#### SUMMARY.

of a six months' mail from the United States; Commander-in-Chief, had died of cholera. Sir Brigham Young requested two men to read Colin Campbell had started for Delhi to suc- what they call "the whole six months' batch" ceed him. It is stated, however, that the dis- of newspaper scandals against themselves. affection is entirely confined to the army. The Nearly four hours were occupied in the readnative troops had been disarmed at most of ing, and a large company appear to have been the stations in the Punjaub. The fall of Delhi present to listen to these documents, yet prowas looked for hourly, when the Indian mail bably half the infamy of that polygamous peoleft, and it is believed that the crisis had pass- ple has not been told. The great temple of the ed. In Bombay and Madras the armies con- Mormons is going on rapidly. The saints are tinued firmly loyal. The loss to the Bengal remonstrating loudly against the United States circulation. The word "two," stamped with army by the mutiny and other causes was near- officers, claim the right to elect their own red ink at the bottom of the note, is rather rulers, and "unanimously and of right wish and respectfully petition that his Excellency the note. Brigham Young be continued as their Gov-

The New Orleans Delta estimates the numfident ease. She is about five feet two inches present prices of cotton, is fully one hundred in height, has an elegant figure, neither stout and twenty-five million of dollars. There are for the present, the sending of the projected nor slim. She looks older than her years, over fifteen thousand tobacco plantations, and certainly do not look prepossessing. Her brow ducts of which average annually more than is of the ordinary size, and the face inclines to twelve millions. There are five hundred and challenged Gen. Pecker to meet him on the the oval. Her nose is prominent. It is stated fifty-one rice plantations, which yield an annu- stump and discuss the issues presented.

In France the general feeling is that the year 1784 to the present time—seventy-three of language in the American people. elections have been unfavorable to the govern- | years—is 89. Until about the year 1797 the ment, and hence an uneasy feeling pervades the crimes of robbery, burglary, and forgery were public mind. In the provinces, at the second punishable with death, as well as murder. election, two opposition candidates had been Since then the only capital crimes are arson in elected. It is said that the opposition Depu- the first degree and murder. Of those sentenced, tember. though they will refuse to attend for that pur have been but twenty capital punishments in pose at the Palace of the Tuileries, preferring this county. There has been but one person their legal place of meeting, the Palace of the hung for, and two convictions of arson in the

The annual election takes place in August in the following States: North Carolina, Ken-Spurgeon has commenced preaching in Eng-|souri, and lowa. Louisiana once held its elec-|Churches forward the funds necessary to pay the deland, with high prospects of success. Accord- sion at the same season, but wisely changed it mands that will then be made upon the treasury? Times, he has preached to large audiences in are more generally at home. To add the heat

> A terrible tragedy was enacted on Saturday morning shortly after daylight at the Sea View House, Neversink, Albert S. Moses, a young man who was temporarily in charge of the bar, being murdered by the bood-keeper of the establishment. James P. Donnelly The give us early notice of the omission. the establishment, James P. Donnelly. The Coroner's Jury found that the deed was committed by Donnelly, and he was accordingly mitted to the jail at Freehold to await his trial, which will come off during the ensuing

A young man named Theodore L. Tompkins, about twenty-three years of age, a resident of Hoboken, was so badly beaten in a made in this city last night on suspicion of the parties being connected with the transaction.

A copper kettle has been found seventeen eet below surface, at Ottawa, Ill., where it was firmly embedded in a coal vein, with coal above and below it, without any thing to fill the vacant space within. The surface of the other places. It is thoroughly corroded by

The crops in Ohio are estimated this season making an aggregate of 28,000,000 bushels. on the crop of 1850. The hay crop, it is esimated, is three times that of 1850.

The Lebanon (Ohio) Star records the death of four men from drinking whiskey with strychnine in it. It also says that tens of thousands of fish in the stream below the distillery have died. Two tons of dead fish have been taken out, a mill-race being literally choked with them.

The New York ship-owners have ignominiously backed out of their stand against adgreatly respected and beloved He was a na- here and throughout New England, also. The tive of Washington in this State, and married land-sharks are too much for the close pockets

> Judge Nelson, of the New York Supreme Court, has delivered a long and able written opinion, on the application of R. C. Stillman of Troy, restraining the Hudson River Bridge Company from erecting their bridge at Albany, according to the act of 1856, and holding strong ground against the constitutionality of

Late advices from Mexico report the result the United States is given in a recent publica- of the elections, as far as heard from as favorvalue of the railroad interest in the United of Santa Anna again, while the crafty politician is laying off in Cuba.

Oregon Territory being about to make apnlication for admission into the Union as a State—a strong effort is being made to engraft in the Constitution a clause recognizing slave-

Frederica Bush, a German woman, has been arrested at Philadelphia, charged with starving to death two children who had been placed in her care by their parents. One of them died that Rev. Henry Cherry, formerly a missionary on Sunday week, and the other on Tuesday,

The papers of Tuesday, July 28, report a

A cheap and handy remedy for diarrhoea is

The Patent Office has received three thousand applications for patents within the last six months, and has issued about half that number. The income of the office during that We learn from Utah, that on the arrival time has been about \$116,000 and its expenditures about \$8,000 less.

An Italian who called at the New York prison to see the murderer of policeman Anderson was searched, and a book found on him containing a list of all the receivers of stolen goods, from New York to New Orleans, writ-

Very skillfully executed counterfeit 2's on the Farmer's Bank at Bridgeport, Ct., are in pale, and the only suspicious indication about

Advices from St. Paul, of the 26th inst. state that 10,000 Indians were defying the power of the United States government, and that a long and bloody fight seemed inevitible. in spite of the exertions of Gov. Medary to preserve the peace. Spain, it is announced, mollified by the evi-

dent anxiety of Mexico to make every possible concession in the questions pending between the two governments—has decided to suspend, naval expedition against Vera Cruz. Hon. David Wilmot. Union candidate for

Governor of Pennsylvania, has resigned his judgeship to attend to the canvass, and has

Hon. Jeff. Davis, in a late speech, ascribed The aggregate number of sentences for capi- to the universality of Webster's Spelling-book tal crimes in this city and county, from the the identity of literature and homogeneousness

Charlotte Jones, Henry Fife and Munroe Stewart, convicted of murder at McKeesport. Pa., have been sentenced to be hung in Sep-

#### Board Meetings. I'HE next Quarterly Meeting of the churches of

the counties of Rock, Dane and Walworth, will be held with the Rock River Church, commencing Alfred, two miles from the Alfred Depot, on the New on Sixth-day before the third Sabbath in August, York and Erie Railroad, is romantic, retired, free from (14th.) 1 o'clock, P. M.

The next quarterly meeting of the Ex Board of the North Western Association will be held at the the undersigned, at Alfred Center, Allegany Co., N. Y. A younger brother of the Rev. Charles H. tucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Arkansas, Mis- same place on First-day at 8 o'clock, A. M. Will the T. E. BABCOCK, Sec. of Ex. Board.

#### LETTERS.

Daniel Burdict, NV Hall, D Loofburrow, E S Burdick, Obed Snowberger, A M West, E W Babcock, Stephen Burdick, A R Cornwall, Isaac Cundall, Eli & Bailey, H L Jones, L M Cottrell, L E Livermore, J C Rogers, T E Babcock, I T Lewis, W C Reynolds.

| give us early notice of the ownssion | п.    |     |              |           |
|--------------------------------------|-------|-----|--------------|-----------|
| FOR THE SABBATH                      | R E C | ori | ER:          |           |
| Daniel Burdick, Albany, Wis          | \$2   | 00  | to vol. 14 N | o. 39     |
| D Loof burrow, Farmington            | 2     | 00  | 14           | 52        |
| D Vincent, Almond                    | 2     | 00  | 14           | 26        |
| Hannali Cummings, Clarence           | 2     | 00  | 14           | 52        |
| I D Titsworth. New Market            | 2     | 00  | 14           | 52        |
| E S Burdick, Verona Depot            | 2     | 00  | . 14         | 52        |
| S-N Stillman, Unadilla Forks         | 2     | 00  | 14           | 52        |
| Eliza A Palmer, Ashaway              | 2     | 00  | 14           | 52        |
| EW Babcock                           | 2     | 00  | 14           | 52        |
| H C Burdick                          |       | 50  | 14           | 13        |
| Stephen Burdick. Rockville           | 2     | 00  | 14           | 52        |
| Eli S Bailey, Brookfield             | 2     | 00  | 14           | -52       |
| David Rogers, 2d, Williamsbur,       | g 2   | 00  | 15           | 52        |
| Reuben Kelsey. Rochester, Mi         | n 2   | 00  | 14           | 52        |
| P Crouch, Southampton                |       | 00  | 13           | 52        |
| Sophronia Crandall, Mantorvill       | e 2   | 00  | 14           | 52        |
| E L surdick, Edgerton                |       | 00  |              | <b>52</b> |
| FOR THE CAROL:                       |       |     |              |           |
| E W Rahcock Ashaway R I              |       | 1   | •            | 4 91      |

WILLIAM M. ROGERS, Treasurer. New York Markets-July 27, 1857. Ashes-Pots \$7 75 a 7 814; Pearls 7 25.

Flour and Meal-Flour 6 20 a 6 45 for common t ood State, 6 55 a 7 40 for common to good extra Ohio, 7 50 a 9 50 for extra Genesce. Rye Flour 4 00 a 5 90. Corn Meal 4 00 a 4 10 for Jersey, and 40 for Brandywine.

Grain-Wheat 1 841 for common white Canadian. Rye 1 10 a 1 13. Oats 60 a 64c. for State, 65 a 66c. or Western. Corn 89 a 90c. for Western mixed, 87 90c. for Southern yellow. Provisions-Pork 19 50 a 20 00 for prime, 24 10

4 30 for mess. Beef 16 25 a 17 25 for country mess. Butter 15 a 20c. for Ohio, and 16 a 22c. for State. Hay-60 a 70c. per 100 lbs. Takow-11%c. for fair.

MARRIAGES.

Margaret Weidrich, of Roulett. Pa

# DEATHS.

In Albion, Dane Co., Wis; May 27th, 1857, of infla mation of the lungs, Wm. R., infant son of Silas S and Martha A Thomas, aged 4 months and 13 days.

#### DE RUITER INSTITUTE. 1857-8. BORDING SCHOOL FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN

Three Terms of 14 Weeks each, commencing August 26th. December 16th and March 18th, respectively.

BOARD OF INSTRUCTION. Henry L. Jones, A. M. Principal, Mrs. Saith E. Jones Preceptress; Rev. J. P. Hunting, A. M., Classics A. S. Stillman, Assistant in Mathematics; Henry C Coon, Vocal Music; Miss M. C. Corlis Painting Miss E R. Burdick, Assistant; Miss Cornelia S. Whitford, Inst. Music.

Those wishing to prepare for the Fronesson points from 9 to 2 o'clock, and on Wedne ing, will find here, facilities which but few schools af Saturday evenings from 5 to 8 P. M. Interest of the schools af Saturday evenin ing the first half of the Fall Term and last half of the Winter Term.

and last half of the \$5 to \$500, and 5 per cent. on sums from the state of \$500. TEN PER CENT SAVED!

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

No man, says the Independent, can look at this close net-work of roads on one side of the line, and then carry his eye to the broad blank space on the other side, without seeing the difference back of the difference back of the line, and then carry his eye to the broad blank fort will be successful.

Term. These expenses Course, \$4,00, Middle, \$5,00; the Western Coast to the 20th May. It is not believed that the effort will be successful.

Frederica Ruch of Coast to the Western Coast to the 20th May. It is not believed that the effort will be successful.

Frederica Ruch of Coast to Higher, \$6,00, Chemical Experiments \$1,00; Oil Painting, \$5,00; Instrumental Music, \$10,00; Vocal Music, \$100. Monochromatic Water Colors, India lnk, Oriental and Penciling, each \$2,00.

The public are assured that no pains will be spared to make this Institution worthy the very high reputation it now sustains. The instruction is thorough and practical. Students occupy the same building with the Principal and Preceptress, by whom their health, their manners and their morals will be cared for with paren-

Alfred Academy. Seminary.

Board of Instruction. W. C. KENYON, A. M., Prof. of Mathematics and Eng-Rev. D. E. MAXSON, A. M., Prof. of Natural History,

ALLEN, A. M., Prof. of History and Metaphysics. D. FORD. A. M., Prof. of Greek and Agricultural Chemistry.
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 Instrumental Mrs. H. G. MAXSON, Teacher of Drawing, Embroid-

ery. &c.. Mr. S. M. THORP, Teacher of Penmanship. Each term continues fourteen weeks from the day

The Anniversary Exercises the 1st day of July, 1857.

Expenses per Term.

All bills must be arranged in advance. Ten per

cent. will be added where payment is deferred till the Board by the term, of 14 weeks \$24 50 Room Rent Washing Fuel, Spring and Fall Terms Providing wood for boarders, and care of Gentlemen's Rooms Fuel, Winter Term Tuition and Incidentals, \$5 50 to Agricultural Chemistry, Tuition Music on Piano Cultivation of the Voice 5 00a

Oil Painting

Drawing This Seminary is confidently recommended to the public as a first class Institution. It is provided with ten departments of Instruction, having \_ aple and experienced Instructor at the head of each, thus give ing such a division of labor as can alone secure the highest ability in conducting each department. Gentlemen and Ladies can here complete an entire course of collegiate education, or be prepared for usefulness in mechanical, agricultural, or commercial pursuits, or for entering immediately upon professional studies. The Teachers' Department supplies the public with at least one hundred and fifty teachers of Common Schools annually, and the Department of Elementary and Agricultural Chemistry affores 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 Academic Buildings consist of a large and commodious Chapel-North Hall, occupied by gentlemen. under the supervision of one of the Professors-South Hall, occupied by ladies, under the supervision of the Preceptress—and Middle Hall, used for boarding, and residence of Professors. By this arrangement for boarding and rooming, students are placed under the immediate care of those who watch over their morals. manners, and health, with paternal solicitude. Each room for the accommodation of students is designed for two individuals, and is furnished with stove, bed and bedding, chairs, table, and pail. Any additional furniture required, students provide for themselves. The location of the Institution, in the village of the usual temptations to vice, and one of the healthi est in the world. Circulars, &c., gratuitous, on appli-

cation to the Principal, to E. A. GREEN, agent, or to Rev. N. V. HULL, Pres. of Trusteer, Rogers' Hotel and Dining Saloons. KEPT ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.

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

Buffalo Express at 6 A. M. for Buttalo. Mail at 11 A. M. for Dunkirk and Beffalo, and all intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger at 3.30 P. M. via Piermont for

Sufferus and infermediate stations. Way Passenger at 4 P. M. to: Newburg and Midlletown and intermediate stations. Emigrant at 5 P. M to Dunkirk and Buffalo and

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

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

Central additioned of new Jersey. CONNECTING at New Hampton with the Dela-ware, Luckawanna and Western Railroad, to

Scranton, Great Bend, the North and West, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, to Mauch Chunk-SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. commencing May 18, 1857. Leave New York for Easton and intermediate places, from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7.30 A. M., 12 M., and 3 30 P. M.; for Somerville, at 5 15 P. M. For New York—Leave Somerville at 6 15 A. M. Leave Easton at 6 and 10 A. M., and 3 15 P. At Portville, N. Y., July 26, by Rev. Mr. Taylor, M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New Jersey Railroad, which teave New York from foot of Courtlandt-st., at 7 30 and 12 A. M. and 3 20 and 5 P. M.

### Alfred Highland Water-Cure.

JOH STERNS, N O. Superintendent.

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

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Those wishing to prepare for the Profession of Teach
Those wishing to prepare for the Profession of Teachposits from 9 to 2 o'clock, and on Wednesday and

PHILLIP W. ENGS, Vice-Presidents ISAAC T SMITH, Sec.

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To the uninitiated in the great art of selling

The Martyrdom of John James

[Continued from the First Page.]

oner guilty of High-Treason. that the witness could have no end in discover- treading in by-paths that may not suit the lower the coffin, the drunken sexton came near to regret that you could not visit the lands of ing of it; for if he had kept silence, he had mind of God, however it may be accepted in falling into the open grave—and would have the Bible, on earth. As you sit beneath the consented, and so been guilty of misprision of the land.

what he had sworn to:

Then as to the witnesses that were brought he must refer it unto the consciences of the altogether immaterial; for the question is not. what he did not say, but what he did sav. they do not say what he did.

Then stept up Serjeant Maynard, and said, that as to the evidence of those three persons, his brother Glynne had spoken so much, and so well, that he could add no more, or very little: And urged the same things that Serjeant Glynne did. And further said, that the prisoner spoke much of his integrity and innocency: I believe (saith he) gentlemen of the jury, never was there any offender, or the vilest miscreant in the world, that would ever have received the reward of his doings, if his

Then he said, as for the blood of the Saints they were sad saints, such saints (said he) as happy day. He said, I bless the Lord, it is which set aside, or interpret law as a helpless would have cut all our throats.

Then John James desired to be heard one word, that that gentleman had untruly alledged ask'd if he had any thing to say to the shering to be the shering to say to the shering to say the shering to say the say to the shering to say the say t ed against him; but the Court refused to allow him the liberty.

The second thing that I shall say, is, what I am in my principles, what I am in respect of my religion and judgment, and I shall be brief as to that. I do own the title of a baptized believer. I do own the ordinances and appointments of Jesus Christ, I do own all the principles in Heb. vi. 1. 2. about the doctrine of faith towards God, and repentance from dead works, the doctrine of baptism, and laving on of hands, the resurrection of the dead, and eternal judgment. These are principles that I desire to own, and have in some weak measthe principles and doctrines declared in the his company were apprehended. sixth of the Hebrews, but I do own the commandments of God, the ten commandments as they are expressed in the 20th of Exodus. I do here, as before the Lord, testify, I dust not, I dust not willingly break the least of those commandments to save my life; I do declare that the rather, because I would inform persons that I do own the Lord's holy Sabbath, the Seventh-day of the week to be the Lord's Sabbath: you know the commandment, Re-

member that thou keep holy the Seventh day

I shall forbear to speak any more to that. Again, further, in respect of my principle (as that for which I judge I am here this day to suffer) that I do own the Kingdom of our Lord Jesus Christ, (to wit) the visible Kingdom of Jesus Christ here on earth, and I do desire to declare it humbly and in the fear of the Lord. that Jesus Christ the Son of God is king of all the nations in the world, according to that in Rev. xi. 15, upon the sounding of the seventh trumpet there was a great voice in heaven. The kingdoms of this world are become the kingdoms of our Lord, and of his Christ: and he shall reign forever and ever. There needs no more to be said, tho' many more Scriptures might be brought to prove that it is so. It cannot be a spiritual kingdom, the text cannot be allegorical; for the text saith expressly; The kingdoms of this world, &c. I shall endeavour not to tire you with many words; I do not come here (the Lord knows) to sow sedition. I have it not upon my heart, it hath not been my practice, tho' this be the pretended cause of bringing me hither; but the Lord knows, before whom I stand, and with whom I shall shortly be, that whatever I am accused of, as to matters of fact, I am free from it: I desire you may hear it, and take notice of it. the things charg'd upon me are notoriously false, I speak it as my last words, the Lord that knows all hearts, and one day will call all men to an account, knows I speak true, both in respect to the manner of the thing charg'd upon me, and in respect to the matter, notwithstanding that several witnesses took the boldness to swear it in court. I do in the fear of the Lord also tell you, that I bless the Lord I have not the least hard thought of them that swore against me, I have not the least hard thought upon that account, nor the least rising of spirit against either judge, or jury, or witnesses, or any other, the Lord knows it, but have sought their pardon upon my bended knees, and I hope further shall do it, if God permit. I have one word to say to the people of God, and that is this; I would entreat you worm that has professed them, and has in some erty, disgrace, crime and death, the practice poor measure tasted in them of the love of God I was called not long since to attend the fu-

tians of old counted it great joy, they account with the dead. His father had filled a drunk pearly gates shall be opened wide at your ap can accumulate under the continual certainty ed it great joy to be filling up the meas- ard's grave before him. His mother had also proach. Angel companions shall sing with that all is still infinitely short of the reality. satisfy their consciences, and to find the pris- ure of Christ's sufferings that are behind. And sunk to any early tomb; a life shortened by scraph music a welcome, as they bear you with now, my dear friends, for Jesus Christ's sake, sorrow over an erring family. First, he began with the exception taken be exhorted in the fear of God, not only to At the funeral, there attended as mourners ed their robes and made them white in the unto the first witness, that he stood without stick to those ordinances and commandments two intemperate uncles, and three intemperate blood of the Lamb." And though on earth the window, and therefore could not easily dis- of God, wherein you are enlightened, but take brothers. These constituted the entire number | you were denied the privilege of treading the cern the visage and physiognomy of the pris- that good Word of God, in 1 Chron. xxviii. 8, of the male members of that mourning circle. soil, once pressed by the foot of our Savior, as oner that was there a preaching. He told it was David's advice to Solomon, the words These ruined men shed no tears over their fal- he walked the earth "clad as a man with them he had sworn expressly it was the same are, Solomon my son, keep and seek for all, len kindred. Their sympathies were burned men," then you will dwell in his presence, and person; and that as he came into the yard he &c. do not content yourselves with what you out with liquid fire. The young widow was follow in his footsteps, and walk for ever at was there a preaching, and as he went away do already know, but endeavour, in the fear of the only apparent mourner. Of those who his side; for "the Lamb which is in the to the justice of peace he saw him: and the the Lord, to be seeking after more. I would carried the corpse from the church to the throne shall feed them, and shall lead them unjustice did seize the same person, and find him further charge every one of the people of the grave, three were very intemperate, and the to living fountains of waters." preaching when he came; and therefore it Lord, to have a care of defiling themselves fourth a tippler. The grave was dug by a In the green fields of your immortal inherimust be him, and no other. And told them, with any idolatry, with any superstition, by drunkard, and when the gave was ready to tance, and beside its still waters, you will cease

Then said he, as to the exception taken a word to those that have not yet an interest same debauch with the one dead, were sleep- will rejoice that while your Bible said much to against the fourth witness, that he said he in Jesus, that cannot call God Father, I be- in the grave-yard. The funeral of four out of you of countries in far off Asia, it also said swore he knew not what, and could not tell seech such to consider, it may be that God the six fell to my lot, at each of whom I en- much, in tones of heavenly melody to your hath a mind, by the words of a dying man, to endeavored to preach the gospel by reasoning spirit, of a "better land" than any which have He said, this was no cause to reject this do their souls good, and I would add a word; of "righteousness, temperance, and judgment ever been pressed by foot of mortal. Immorevidence; for peradventure he could not well I beseech you consider, though you may not to come." These were the victims of that tals reborn—human begins, unclothed, and call to mind the several words that were spck- go the same way I go, you do not know how flood which has swept over our State from the clothed upon with their spiritual bodies—souls en; or peradventure he would not tell them, soon God may call for you by death; and bench of the supreme court. To arrest or stop redeemed by the blood of the Lamb—those that because he might suppose that they were sent therefore I speak to them that are young ones the deluge of iniquity is by judicial decision, were "faithful unto death"—they only, of all to the poor fellow who is looking after a seat, to ensuare him in his evidence, that they might in the first place, That they remember their "unconstitutional." Instead of being content earth's myriad inhabitants, will tread the golden Creator in the days of their youth, before the or satisfied to annul one single provision of that streets of the New Jerusalem. They will reaevil day is come, and the days wherein they law of mercy and of hope, the judges have lize, when age after age of blessedness has pason the part of the prisoner, to testify that no themselves shall say, they have no pleasure in broken down every obstruction to the desolation and yet the glorious career of the such words were spoken; he said, as to that them. And to those that are ancient, that ing flood. In viewing that decision in the ransomed be but just begun, that of all the have spent the greatest part of their time here, light of facts or fruits, I have not been able to lands mentioned in the Word of God, no land him into raptures, and then after she is out of jury. But he said, he conceived that it was in sporting in their own lusts, I would only say exclude from my mind a deep motive in it. this of 'em, There is a day of grace, To-day if Such a sense of unmingled drunkenness as ye will hear his voice. Jesus Christ is held above described, I have never before seen They say that he did not say these words, but forth in the Gospel freely; He holds forth his gathered around the grave. And yet this is blood freely; for the worst of sinners are not "constitutional." The legislation is overtoo old, nor too wicked, nor too great, they thrown by a court decision! Who is responare not too unclean for Jesus Christ to pity; sible for this work of death—this wide-spread and therefore, friends, consider in the fear of ruin—this doom of souls? We can but ask the Lord whereabouts you are, and how the with painful anxiety, respecting the fate of fucase stands with your poor souls. I have said ture legislation upon the vice of drunkenness. what I have to say, only I would desire that I What hope have we that any enactment, how-

own excuse and protestation might have saved his body brought very low. The hangman hand! Will not their cry reach to the place said, The Lord receive your soul. He reply'd, of retribution. I thank you. Then another said, This is a The repeated judicial decision in our country sage easy. He said, I trust he will so. One prophet Micah:—That they may do evil with ask'd if he had any thing to say to the sheriff? both hands earnestly, the prince asketh for a

s'd himself to the Lord in prayer.

Then stood up Sir Heneage Finch, Solliei- for his death, drew away the cart, John James said aloud, (lifting up his hands) father, into thy hands I commit my spirit, and so finished

The sheriff and hangman were so civil to him in his execution, as to suffer him to be dead before he was cut down; the hangman taking out his heart, and burning his members and entrails, return'd his head and quarters back to Newgate, put in a basket in a cart, and from thence were disposed by the King, viz., his quarters to the gates of the city, and his head first upon the bridge, but afterwards (by appointment) taken down thence, and put upon a pole in White-Chappel, over against nre been found walking in: I do not only own the passage to the meeting-place, where he and

# Miscellaneaus.

A Mother Lost.

BY SPENCER W. CONE.

Never more to hear her saying. 'Darling! are you ill or well? Gently on her forehead laying Hands that like a blessing fell. Oh! my mother, never more!

Never more to wonder, sighing, When the busy day will close, So with heart to heart replying, We may tell its joys and woes. Oh! my mother, never more. Never more to hear her gliding

By the bed her prayers had blest With her hand the candle hiding, Lest it should disturb out rest. Oh! my mother, never more!

Never more to know she's keeping Watch on all we say or do; Fondly anxious, waking, sleeping With a care forever new. Oh! my mother, never more!

Other hands may gently tend us. Other hearts be real and true. Other loves their treasures lend us-But they cannot love like you. Oh! my mother, never more!

The Little Ones.

A child, when asked why a certain tree grew crooked, replied, "Somebody trod upon it, I suppose, when ed, and any farmer's boy can make them

"He who checks a child with terror, Stops its play, and stills its song, Not alone commits an error But a grievious moral wrong.

Give it play, and never fear it, Active life is no defect. Never, never break its spirit : Curb it only to direct.

Would you stop the flowing river. Thinking it would cease to flow? Onward must it flow forever? Better teach it where to go.

The Drunkard's Funeral

not to think ever the worse of the ways of drunkard. There is associated with it more cheapest, strongest, and best. of God, any of the commandments of God be are is the tree-drunkenness the fruit anti-

is brought hither, do not think the words neral of a drunkard. He was a young man of and commandments of God are the worse for fine native talent. He had a young wife and that: and I would intreat you that you would child dependent upon him for support. He was

done so but for the rescue of others. In less green shade of the tree of life, and gaze upon I shall not trouble you with much more only than six months five of those engaged in the the sparkling waters of life's flowing river, you

might have liberty to wait upon God, to com- ever wise, may not be the mere foot ball of jumit my soul, and the concernments of each dicial caprice! Such have been my reflections other to the Lord in prayer. Then he addres- over one of the saddest scenes of my ministry. Such mournful burials are becoming fearfully His prayer being ended, he said he could numerous all over the State. The widow's

The other said, The Lord make your pas- thing, bring forcibly to mind the words of the ity. Then the hangman having prepared him chievous desire; so they warp (snarl) it up." it now only took ten, some say four gallons of

My Artificial Stone House.

obviate these objections by a neater and pleashouses of these. Thus make cheaply some same method. 20 or 30 boxes, of sides only, without top or bottom, of proper size, say two feet long, one foot high, and 14 to 18 inches wide. These are the dimensions of the future blocks. Make up, of a morning, sufficient material in a bed, fill up all the boxes, smooth the tops and go off. Next morning lift off the boxes: let large house.

or 18 inches wide, and for second story: 10 or in heaven; the mother, too, was no more. board or two inside, or sawing the ends nar- influence over him yet. Back came trooping and ends of the walls.

can easily calculate the number of blocks need- days; and when the term of his punishment ing a total of 194.

In laying the wall, if in order to bring a land, and there in that old village graveyard. flush wall for door or window, it should be amid whose grassy hillocks he had played and necessary to leave a few inches between some blocks, the space may be easily filled by pieces of brick or regular stones well mortared in. I commend this is as the best plan for grave. [Eliza Cook's Journal.

building a cheap and durable house—better than brick, as good as stone, and lasts forever, If nice finish is needed, cement and color the outside wall, and lay it off by lines, like stone. as indeed it is. If any one doubts the plan, try it on a

or indeed a stone wall.

No rats infest this house, no storm can

### The Better Land.

of our salvation was made perfect through By exposure in a drunken debauch, he took a life in this world is at an end, you shall go up striking, is capable of an illimitable expansion M. train for Boston.

them to the shining throng "who have wash-

was so happy, so serene, so glorious, as the hearing, remark to a friend that such playland of rest. Perhaps none here present may ing is "execrable—a perfect bore." Such inever visit the other lands of the Bible, but this consistencies border upon insincerity. land may be the everlasting home of each human being who will seek, through Christ, to obtain it. We all believe fully that Jerusalem. Bethlehem, Samaria, Judea, and all similar places mentioned in the Word of God exist, and perhaps long to visit those places; should we not as sincerely believe in the existence of the "better land," and as fervently hope and strive to gain its peaceful and happy shores? [Mrs. J. H. Hanaford.

Disclosures of a Liquor Dealer.

Mr. Delavan, President of the New York State Temperance Society, in his recent address at the capitol in Albany, dwelt mainly sad result, and have gone mourning to the on the now prevalent, adulteration of liquors. grave

"Within a few weeks," he said. "it has come to my knowledge, that a person, whose conscience revolted at his employment in a large liquor establishment left it for a more incommerce. To these are added rainwater, camphene and arsenic; and the latter to restore the bead destroyed by the water. He I wish to say some words to your readers stated also that brandy made to imitate real upon the best and cheapest material for build- French brandy, and of the most poisonous ing houses, and the model of use. I like the character, was sold at \$4 a gallon, costing 22 material used and recommended by Fowler cents. That all kinds of wines were imitated and others-artificial stone walls, made of so closely that the best judges comment dislime, sand, and stones—that is, cobble stones, criminate, costing but a trifle, and sold at fragments of brick, coal cinders, &c. But I prices to suit customers. The higher the object to the usual method of using it in what standing of the customer, and the more parare called "grout" houses, cement houses, &c. ticular as to his wines, the higher the price to It is sloppy and annoying work to build it up satisfy him as to quality. The most celebratin troughs, as is usually done. The fluid runs ed brands were made use of and the names of down over the walls, and each layer does not the most celebrated European dealers given as harden fast enough to build on, as if often the source of supply; and European dealers, be it known, are not much behind the Ameri I used the same material, and propose to can traders in their adulterations.

He quotes an advertisement from a chemis anter mode of use, which shall be easier and in New York, who is "now prepared to furnish stronger work than the usual mode. I make flavorings of every kind of liquors," and the my material into blocks of stone, and build my best Cogniac brandy, &c., is produced by the

Be poisoned all who will.

Influence of Song.

Most of us have experienced the luxury of tears when listening to an old ballad. know of an old man who, having led a long the blocks stand to dry and harden; set the career of vice and crime, was at length banishboxes in a new place, and fill up as before. ed from the country; and who, while under-Do this under a shed, or if out doors, cover going his period of banishment amidst the over the blocks during the first rains, and they wilds and jungles of a distant land, heard in will soon harden enough to use. In this way the summer eventide a sweet voice, singing in any Irishman may, in twenty-five mornings, 50 his own language the very song which had lullcents or less, each hew out stone enough for a ed him to his infant slumber, when he knew crime by name, and knew it only abhor. It Then build your house, as any one would of has been sung, too, by the cradle of an infant stone. The blocks for first story may be 14 sister, one who had died young, and was now

rower. Walls so built are dry; but they may upon him the old momories which had so long be made still more so and warmer if possible, slumbered down there in the unconsumed and still cheaper, if any one could wish it. by depths of his heart; the mother and the fathputting a wooden cylinder or two into the er; the household gathering; the old books: mould-box, and knocking it out after the box the old school-house; the time-worn church. had expired, he came back to his fathers's gamboled, and where the mother and her little ones were sleeping he lay down his weary limbs; and sank peacefully away into a common

### God Seen Through Faith.

If it were a divine thing which we might be allowed to imagine, that the Divine Being were to manifest himself in some striking man, down to the centre of the earth for systems smoke house, or hog pen, or shed of any kind, ner to the senses, as by some resplendent ap- and we forget ourselves. Truth lies before its; pearance at the midnight hour, or by rekind- it is in the highway path, and the ploughman ling on an elevated mountain the long extintreads on it with clouted shoes. shake no wind whistle through it. Dry, tight, guished fires of Sinai, and uttering voices from tention which you now refuse? Yes, you will counsel before every action. God, because you see such a poor worm as I than the guilt of the suicide who destroys his A good proportion of the ingredients which say, he would then seize the mind with irresisbrought hither to suffer upon that account. life in a fit of insanity. The drunkard's death Fowler and all others recommend, is say 10 tible force, and religion would become its most Let not the assembling of yourselves together, is a self-murder by degrees; the infliction of bushels or barrow loads of lime, 20 of sand, absolute sentiment; but he only presents himbe any way a burden to you : know that word, premeditated and continued sin against the and 70 of stone, &c., and any quantity of self to faith. Well, and is it a worthy reason forsake not the assembling of yourselves toge- body; but a more killing sin against the soul, water. I take it for granted your readers for disregarding him, that you only believe ther, as the manner of some is, but be instruc. The enemies of probation ought in justice to understand something of the gravel wall plan. him to be present and infinitely glorious? Is and O. VANDERBILT, Capt. W. H. Frazee in conting one another so much the more as you see preach the funeral sermon of the drunkard, and I write merely to advocate the block stone it the office of faith to veil or annihilate its obthe day approaching, Heb. "x. 25, and let not bury their own dead, the wretched illustration plan the same material, but in different ject? Cannot you reflect that the grandest any of the ways of God, any of the ordinances of their principles. Free or licensed drinking shape. One can see how cheap must be the representation of a spiritual and divine being walls of a house with only one-tenth lime, and to the senses would bear not only no proporever the worse in your eyes, because a poor Maine-law the principle—drunkenness the nov. that so cheap, and the other materials nine tion to his glory, but no relation to his nature, tenths, which cost nothing. [Coun. Gen. and could be adapted only to an inferior dispensation of religion, and to a people who with the exception of a most extremely small number of men, had been totally untaught to Study, my young friends, to learn all that carry their thoughts beyond the objects of stick close to them, whatever dispensation may a faithful and affectionate husband and father. you may of the Bible, that by sense? Are you not aware that such a reprebe at the door, which no man here knows one his early habits of dissipation were restrained connecting the records of events with the sentation would considerably tend to restrict several hours in advance of those by other routes, and long enough to deceive a confiding girl into places where they transpired, the tracks which you in your contemplation to a defined image, in ample time for all the early morning links connecting the records of God may be, though you may marriage with the hope of routes, and links are that such a representation would considerably tend to restrict several hours in advance of those by other routes, and links content which you in your contemplation to a defined image, in ample time for all the early morning links connect. dispensations of God may be, though you may marriage, with the hope of permanent reform those records contain and illustrate may be and therefore a most inadequate and subordiexpected sinter more and more, yet know that ation. Soon after, the habit of drinking was more and more engrafted in your spirits and hate idea of the divine Being? While the idea of the divine Being?

[Foster.

Counsels for the Young.

Fight hard against a hasty temper. Angel will come; but resist it stoutly. A spark may set a house on fire. A fit of passion may give you cause to mourn all the days of your life. If you have an enemy act kindly toward him and make him your friend. You may not win him over at once, but try again. Let one kindness be followed by another, till you have accomplished your end. By little and little, great things are accomplished. Whatever you do, do it willingly. A boy that is whipped at school, never learns his lesson well. A man No. 8—The Sabbath Controversy; The True Issue that is compelled to work, cares not how badly it is performed. He that pulls off his coat cheerfully, strips up his sleeves in earnest, and sings while he works, is the man for me.

#### What I Don't Like.

I don't like to see two ladies take their seats in a railroad car, turn over the next seat before them so that it faces them, put their bandboxes and bundles upon it, and then coolly say "That seat is engaged, sir." The very politeness of the announcement displeases me.

I don't like to hear a person say to a lady who has just risen from the piano, that she plays admirably, that her music has thrown

How to Ruin a Son.

1. Let him have his own way.

2. Allow him the free use of money. 3. Suffer him to rove where he pleases on the Sabbath.

4. Give him free access to wicked com panions.

5. Call him to no account for his evenings 6. Furnish him with no stated employment Pursue either of these ways, and you will experience a most marvellous deliverance, or you will have to mourn over a debased and ruined child. Thousadds have realized the

The Best Time to Fret.

Two gardeners had their crops of peas killed by the frost, one of whom, who had fretted

"These are what I sowed while you were fretting," was the reply. "Why, don't you ever fret?"

"Yes: but I put it off till I have repaired "Why, then there's no need to fret at all."

"True; that's the reason I put it off." POWER OF THE SUN.—A distinguished chem-

ist, in a recent lecture while showing that all species of moving power have their origin in the rays of the sun, stated that while the iron tubular railroad bridge over the Menia Straits in England, four hundred feet long, bent up half an inch under the heaviest strain, it will bend up, an inch and a half from its usually horizontal line, when the sun shines upon it for morning of a sunny day; the little sun-beams enter the pores of the stones like so many wedges lifting it up.

MATERNAL AFFECTION.—There goes a poor. bonnetless woman, ragged, dirty, but she clasps a poor babe to her breast, her child. That We makes amends for all. You see, by her convalsive grasp of the child, that she has, poor as she is, a pearl of great price in her arms. "She loves her little girl." Blessed Providence, that leaves none of us without something to love and that gives the poor those treasures beyond the riches of "Ormus or of

The only fountain in the wilderness of life. where man drinks of water unmixed with bitterness, is that which gushes forth from the calm and shady recesses of domestic life. Pleasures may heat with artificial excitement, am-12. narrowing the mould boxes by nailing a But the song—the old song had not lost its bition may delude it with its golden dreams sensualism may eradicate its fine fibres and diminish its sensitiveness, but it is only domestic love that can render it truly happy.

Scottish Divorces.—Divorces in Scotland. for three centuries, it appears, have averaged is lifted off, thus making dead air in the wall, half hidden by the old yew-trees, where he had only one in each year. Between the years Besides this, the wall is of course to be furred first heard the Bible read, all came back upon 1540 and 1856, a period of 316 years, 317 di- Geres, Geod S. Crandian. and lathed and plastered inside. Of course him as fresh as if it were yesterday; and, over-vorce acts, a vinculi matrimonii were passed dengitives, 6, stillman some blocks are to be made solid, for corners powered by his feelings, he gave vent to them in Scotland. During the last decennium 99 state Bridge. John Parmale in a flood of tears. And then the old man decrees of divorce had been granted at the suit downda. Deles C. Burdies or nusuands, and 10 at the suit of wives, making a total of 194.

Their own Betrayers.—Young women are easily attracted by rakish young men in gay potential. Hamilton Clarks.

Potentials of the suit of wives, making mak Give the dimensions of your house, and one grew calm, and his latter days were his best of husbands, and 75 at the suit of wives, mak-

clothing. Put a piece of red rag on a hook, Preston. . T. C. Maxson. and you may catch a fish with it. It is a pity stehtinght. John B. Cottrell. Sackett's darbor. Elias frin that our "young bloods" should nave to aur wellsvilled to the Dakota. R. I. Crandall. swer for; but they are not only betrayers of Scott. A. W. Coon. Dakota. R. I. Crandall. Sc. Brookfield Herman A. Ruil Milton. Hoseph Goodrich. South Otselie. Francis Tallett. "W. C. Whitford. that our "young bloods" should have to an wellsville L. R. Babepek by allowing themselves to be charmed with Stephestown. J. B. Maxson gay clothing and a fashionable demeanor.

ABOUT SO .- The grand error of life is we look too far: we scale the heavens we dig

Let reason go before every enterprise, and

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