

The Sabbath Recorder.

New York, December 16, 1858.

EDITED BY A COMMITTEE OF THE BOARD.

The Bible in our Public Schools.

Many of the city pastors, as if by consultation, preached last Sunday upon the absorbing topic of the reading of the Bible in the schools, occasioned by the knowledge of the fact, that its use is excluded from some dozen or more schools of this city.

Dr. Cheever preached two sermons on the subject. The first was delivered in the Presbyterian Church, corner of Fourth street and Avenue C. His text was from Hosea iv. 6—"Seeing thou hast forgotten the law of thy God, I will also forget thy children."

Dr. Cheever's sermon in the evening, in the Church of the Puritans was on the importance of the plea of conscience in behalf of the exclusion of the Bible and religious instruction in the schools.

Dr. Armitage in the Norfolk street Baptist Church preached upon the prevailing topic. His text was from Psalms lxxviii. 5-8—"For he established a testimony in Jacob, and appointed a law in Israel, which he commanded our fathers, that they should make them known to their children."

In the course of his remarks, Dr. A. said: "We cannot banish the Bible from our schools; for it is the bulwark of our liberty, as well as the foundation of the State."

It was not in the name of any of the sects, Christian, Mahomedan or Jew, that the Bible was sought to be thrust out of the schools; nor on account of any controversy, about the particular rendering of it, nor in the name of any particular party as such.

Dr. Van Nest repeated a sermon in the Twenty-first street Reformed Dutch Church, on the importance of the Bible in the instruction of youth. His text was the 9th verse of the sixteenth Psalm—"Wherewith shall a young man cleanse his way?"

highly King James' translation of the English Scriptures as one of the finest specimens of literature in the world; certainly the best in the English language, being purely unadulterated Saxon, and as such, preëminently a monument of English classic literature.

Is this the point whither the boasted civilization of the nineteenth century has carried us? Are we in the days of Luther, when the Bible was chained up, and must our children steal into our churches to take a peep at it? The Jews and Mohammedans found nothing to object in it, and why should it not be given to the children as a common reading book? Said Dr. V., "If I were asked in what the greatness of our country consisted—in what that eminence consisted which has made it the wonder of the nations, I would not point to the ocean covered with its ships, nor to its triumphs of science on the land, nor to its large towns with its millions of traffic; but I would point to the district school-house, perhaps in the wilderness, where the habitations are few and far between, and I would say to the stranger, "Our children study many useful things there; but most of all, they study the Word of God."

The Rev. J. R. W. Sloane delivered a discourse in the evening in the Third Reformed Presbyterian Church on the subject of the Bible in the Schools, from Deut. xi. 18-21—"Therefore shall ye lay up these my words in your heart and in your soul, and bind them for a sign upon your hand that they may be as frontlets between your eyes, etc."

Now why is it that such a state of things is around us, and upon us? Is it the inherent weakness of our cause? One says that Roman Catholicism predominates; another, that you do not put the right men in the right place. All this is true as far as it goes. But there is something fundamentally wrong. The reason of this state of things is, first, because we started wrong. In the Convention that framed the Constitution, the placing of God's name in that instrument was forbidden by a direct vote.

At the Methodist Episcopal Church in 17th street, Rev. G. R. Crooks preached a sermon upon the subject of the Bible in the schools. His text was from Deut. vi. 7—"And these words which I command thee this day, shall be in thy heart, and thou shalt teach them diligently unto thy children, and shalt talk of them when thou sittest in thy house, and when thou walkest by the way, and when thou liest down, and when thou risest up."

three hundred years ago, and of the first English translation of the Scriptures by William Tyndal, his persecutions and martyrdom under the persecuting Henry the Eighth of England. There probably were many other sermons preached by other clergymen on the same day, and on the same subject, in the city. So that the church-going portion of the citizens had a pretty fair opportunity of learning the views of their ministers, in regard to the use of the Bible in the Public Schools.

Are we a Bible-reading People?

In an article from the Cen. Christian Herald, in our paper of this date, we read as follows: "The preacher puts a text as a motto or invocation at the outset of his journey, after which he goes on his way rejoicing, perhaps never again recurring to either the text, or the Book from which he took it; and—

"How oft, when Paul has served us for a text, Has Epictetus, Plato, Tully preached!" Exposition of Scripture is out of date." We should be highly gratified if the author of that very readable article would furnish us with an article, or a sermon from a text taken from Exodus xx. 8-11, and let the Bible furnish the materials of the exposition.

On these and on these alone rests the gigantic institution of Sunday observance. It is indeed a most magnificent humbug. God's word affords not the slightest pretext for the practice. But exclusively human as the practice is, it would be comparatively innocent, if it were not made to set aside, ignore, and in the most effective manner, violate the fourth precept of the decalogue.

And St. James ii. 10, says, "For whosoever shall keep the whole law, and yet offend in one point (precept), he is guilty of all." It matters not in which of the divine precepts the inroad is made upon the authority of God. It is a virtual denial of his sovereignty, it is not only prima facie, but positively a sin against God. And Christ in Matt. v. 19, has decided that whosoever shall break one of these commandments is unfit for the kingdom of heaven.

"To the law, and to the testimony, if they speak not according to this word, it is because there is no light in them."—Isa. viii. 20. It is becoming a generally admitted fact, even among devout worshippers of God, who keep the first day, that the testimony of the Scriptures is altogether on the side of the seventh day, which God originally sanctified and enjoined in the decalogue.

We are glad to learn that this subject is engaging the attention of our fellow citizens in many parts of our country, and that many have engaged in hallowing the Sabbath of Jehovah. May they associate with their practice "the faith of Jesus!" They will then have right to the tree of life, and may enter in through the gates into the city.

It is well to examine the principles of new associations, and see the fruits which they bring forth, and so judge of the tree as to know whether it be good or evil. We are not of those who are so wedded to human institutions, as to stick to them right or wrong, though of the divine, we are accounted incorrigible. Of the church, we have no doubts, but of Episcopal management we have fears. We have Baptist editors who have taken up this subject in good earnest, and we hope soon to see from their experience a good model for missionary operations.

The last number of the Examiner contains the following editorial article, explanatory of the design contemplated in calling the proposed Consolidation Convention: "Some pains have been taken to propagate the idea that the consolidation of the three Home Societies would be a dangerous centralization of patronage and power—that the one mammoth concern would be a worse evil than the three organizations. And so it might be, were the one Society, to be constructed and conducted on the same principles as the three organizations. But that is just what the friends of the new movement do not desire.

"One home Society is needed to do so much of the appropriate work of the Home Mission Bible and Publication Societies, as individual Christians and local churches cannot be induced to do. The individual Christian and the local church are divinely appointed instrumentalities for the conversion of the world, and no general Society whatsoever is needed for any service that can be performed by personal and local effort."

The ratification of the treaty with the Japanese Government, securing to American citizens perfect freedom to practice and promulgate their religion throughout the empire, was followed by the first meeting for Protestant public worship ever held in that empire. This was on Sunday, Aug. 1st, when the rooms of the U. S. Consul were filled with the officers and men from the U. S. frigates Powhatan and Mississippi. An interesting account of the exercises is given by a correspondent of the Boston Traveller: "The sermon, from I Thessalonians i. 9, 10, was designed to illustrate by historical facts the power of the Gospel in the first ages of Christianity, in overthrowing idolatry in Greece, in Rome, and throughout the world; and then to account for its temporary defeat in these charming islands, and this great empire, by a condensed narration of the introduction of the Gospel by the Portuguese, about the year 1545, and the final expulsion in 1620."

We have a few kind thoughts which we would like to express kindly to our kind correspondents. It is well known to our readers that our issues have contained a pretty good share of discussion upon controversial points: The liberal course which we have hitherto pursued in admitting articles which are antagonistic to the well-known sentiments of the Denomination to whose interests the SABBATH RECORDER is devoted, has induced some of our friends holding different sentiments on theological points, to offer articles in support of their peculiarities, which if published, demand a reply, and if we omit to do this, others feel justified in expressing their opinions upon those questions.

We are grateful to our correspondents for their communications and hope they will continue to favor us with them. And we would suggest the importance of their being plainly written, as it is frequently the case that much difficulty is found in putting them in type, and mistakes are sometimes unavoidable from the obscurity of manuscripts.

The GOSPEL MUST BE CARRIED TO THE PEOPLE'S HOMES.—A colporteur in Wisconsin writes, "I have been among these societies and villages where sanctuary privileges are most enjoyed, yet even here I find very much of that extreme destitution which so often meets the western missionary and colporteur in their family visitations. I recently found a family who had emigrated from a southern state, who had a school-book, an old history, and a copy of Baxter's Saints' Rest presented them some years before by a colporteur, and this was all the reading they possessed. They had kept house nine years, and for three years the mother had been a member of a Christian church, and yet they had never owned a full copy of the Bible, and because they were now situated where public religious instructions were not convenient to them, they wholly neglected the sanctuary. Another who had formerly professed religion had renounced the Bible and all means of grace, and gave me to understand that she did not wish a Bible in the house, and would not receive one on any terms."

"Such families are not beyond hope, yet how can we expect them to be saved unless some agency be employed to carry the gospel to their door, and there urge it upon them? We should rejoice to find living Christians in every scattered and destitute settlement, bringing the simple truth of the Gospel to bear upon the minds of the destitute, or an adequate supply of the living ministry to reach them. But we have to do with facts as they are, and the fact that such multitudes have lived for years without having a single word spoken to them on the importance of salvation, shows that colportage is fitted to accomplish a great and good work, which cannot, or at least, would not otherwise be done."

The Evening Post of Nov. 24th, says: "Thomas J. Conant, formerly Professor of the Hebrew Language and Literature in Madison University, and more recently in Rochester Theological Seminary, has purchased a residence in Brooklyn, and is about removing from Rochester to that city. Dr. Conant is at the head of the corps of scholars employed by the American Bible Union, and, with Dr. Hackett, formerly of the Newton Theological Institution, will superintend the final revisions of the Sacred Scriptures put forth by that society. His reputation as a Hebrew scholar is of the highest, and is attested by the general use made of his works in the colleges and theological schools of this country and England. The translation of the book of Job, recently published by the Union, was from his hands."

We have received a communication from Anti-Bellum, which is under consideration. But we take this occasion to say that we intend to profit by his remarks, and hope that he will, in the future, have less occasion for dissatisfaction in the matter of his complaint. By the arrival of Mr. J. W. Smith, pastor of the Spruce Street Baptist Church, Philadelphia, we have received advices from Jerusalem to Oct 12, 1858. All were well.

Christianity in Japan.

The ratification of the treaty with the Japanese Government, securing to American citizens perfect freedom to practice and promulgate their religion throughout the empire, was followed by the first meeting for Protestant public worship ever held in that empire. This was on Sunday, Aug. 1st, when the rooms of the U. S. Consul were filled with the officers and men from the U. S. frigates Powhatan and Mississippi. An interesting account of the exercises is given by a correspondent of the Boston Traveller: "The sermon, from I Thessalonians i. 9, 10, was designed to illustrate by historical facts the power of the Gospel in the first ages of Christianity, in overthrowing idolatry in Greece, in Rome, and throughout the world; and then to account for its temporary defeat in these charming islands, and this great empire, by a condensed narration of the introduction of the Gospel by the Portuguese, about the year 1545, and the final expulsion in 1620."

"In the year 1587, there were not less than three hundred Catholic missionaries in Japan, two hundred and fifty churches, and three hundred thousand native Christians, while the missionaries asserted that they exceeded even this large figure. Besides two colleges, they had two seminaries for the education of young nobles for the priesthood. "Singularly, the same year, 1620, that Christianity was banished from Japan, it was introduced into the New World by the Pilgrims; and now the sons of these Pilgrims bring it back and plant it again in the soil from which it had been rooted out. What a charming country! How dense the population! How peculiar its character, excelling all nations in some of the arts, cultivating their valleys and steep hill and mountain slopes, as no other people could do, acquisitive, apt to learn, nearly all of them able to read, universally courteous, kind hearted, far from bigotry and ready to listen to argument on any subject, and without offense, however much in conflict with their own opinions. How admirable a field for Christian culture!"

ATLANTIC MONTHLY.—We learn by a note from the publishers of this popular Magazine, that a series of articles which have already been commenced under the title of "The Minister's Wooing." The following is from an article in the December number: "Although too much thought is given to the next world. One world at a time, ought to be sufficient for us. If we do our duty manfully in this, much consideration of our relations to that next world may be safely postponed until we are in it."

"This," says the Watchman and Reflector, "is clear, frank and terse. Every clause contains a mammoth lie. A more flat contradiction of the word of God, a more open contempt upon the mission, the teachings, the passion, the glory and commission of the Saviour, a more comprehensive denial of both law and gospel, a more heart chilling defiance of God's judgment, could not easily be expressed in the same number of words." [Am. Baptist.

We had not before been able to discover the infidelity of the MONTHLY, though we have scrutinized closely; perhaps it is in consequence of seeing so many articles in religious papers, which do not approve of doing our duty manfully in this world, so earnest are they for the next.

AN EVIL FROM TAKING OATHS.—One evil is said to be the father of another and so we conclude that every evil has its father somewhere. The city of New York has one hundred and seventy-five election districts. Each district may have a Bible to swear upon, hence the county clerk must buy Bibles at every election to supply the legal requirement in this respect. At the last election the swearing was the father of fraud in the purchase of the Bible. The clerk having charged one dollar each as the cost—when they cost but thirty cents. The Supervisors very promptly exposed the spec, and refused payment.

CATHOLIC CONSOLATION.—A Romish priest at Philadelphia, recently, while performing the funeral services of a Catholic woman whose husband was present overwhelmed with grief, but was a Protestant in belief, proceeded to say to the congregation: "The husband of the deceased now before you is a perjurer villain; he should be a moral leper; a social outcast; the jeer and scorn of every Christian man and woman. I am sorry to say that he is a countryman of my own, and I am glad that I can thank God he is not an American." The husband has sued the priest for slander.

Inquiries have been made by a number of our subscribers why the receipts of their payment to our former agent are not published in the RECORDER. It is simply this. Their payments have not been handed in to the Treasurer by the agent.

Providence permitting, Elder William Langart, from Cincinnati, will preach in the Seventh-day Baptist Chapel in Eleventh street, between Third and Fourth Avenues, next Sabbath, Dec. 18th. Worship to commence at 11 o'clock, A. M. POWER OF THE SCRIPTURES.—Rev. W. Robinson, a Baptist Missionary in India, says: "I can tell you of a church, the origin of which may be traced to the leaving of a New Testament at a shop in a village. The missionary wished to give away this New Testament, but no one would have it; the Scriptures were not sought after then as they are now; so he laid it in a shop, and left it there for any one who might come to the shop, and wish for it. The shop-keeper could have torn it up, but he did not. After a time, a few hours, I believe, two or three men came to his shop, and saw the book; they opened it, and read it, and liked it, and took it away with them. The result was that several persons from that village, were eventually baptized; the men who took the testament and their wives. I know the men and their wives too; and the church that sprang up from this little incident, is as palpable to the senses as any other church. Come to Calcutta, cross the river to a little village, called Howrah, and there you may see, assembled in a neat little chapel, the very church in question." [Bible Advocate.

Communications.

For the Sabbath Recorder.

Spiritual Wickedness in High Places.

We often see the fatal consequences of counterfeits and deceitful workers, in the business affairs of this life, but it is to be feared, little realize how much more dangerous the counterfeiters and deceivers are, in relation to the life to come. The one effects only the body, which is but dust, and must soon return to it; while the other commences all its horrors at that period.

On spiritual counterfeits, our Holy Bible, which is a correct judge of things, lays heavy emphasis. David said of Abithophel, "If it had been an enemy, I could have borne it." But it was a friend who had become a traitor. Judas' traitorship was with a kiss. Paul speaking of dangerous men, and warning his brethren of them, says: "They are deceitful workers, transforming themselves into the ministers of Christ." Our Lord compared the doctrine of the Pharisees to leaven, secret and thorough in its effects, and solemnly warned his disciples against false prophets that came in sheep's clothing, and compared them to ravenous wolves. Such is the view that the Scriptures take of the evil of hypocrisy and counterfeit religion. The mighty conflict, against which, is beyond comparison, above all other, and is called spiritual wickedness in high places.

"We wrestle not," says Paul, "against flesh and blood, but against powers, against the rulers of the darkness of this world, and against spiritual wickedness in high places." As if he had said, All other conflicts are nothing compared with this. "What, then, is this great evil? How may we know it? The answer is given: "If you will keep my commandments, ye shall know of the doctrine." A life of holiness is the only way to avoid the fatal consequences of deception. Spiritual wickedness always promises heaven in some sinful gratification. This is what makes it sweet and intoxicating. To get heaven in the way of sin, has always been the idol of the world; while the true characteristic of pure doctrine is, holiness to the Lord. The best, mentioned in the Revelations, is the figure of error, after which all the world wondered, but such as had their names written in the book of life; that is, such as had the mind and temper of Christ. It is called spiritual wickedness in high places. Spiritual wickedness, because it counterfeits the spirit of God, by the spirit of Satan. In high places, because it elevates man above himself. The three unclean spirits that came out of the mouths of the dragon, the beast and the false prophet, were said to work miracles. These deceivers are themselves deceived. Paul told Timothy that these deceivers would wax worse deceiving and being deceived.

An important question now rises, How far can these deceivers go? We answer: 1. They can go so far as to become self-deceived. Because they did not like to retain the knowledge of God, God gave them over to believe a lie—past feeling, seared with a hot iron—so the Scripture reads. Unwilling to bear the cross, God, in a just retribution, gave them over to believe in religion without the cross. Believing in religion they preach, they have every appearance of sincerity, and here lies the power of deception. They are, of course, zealous and happy; believing that all the joys of heaven are theirs, and this enables them to speak with great eloquence of the glory to be revealed; and there is no subject that gives such scope for eloquence as the Gospel will, if the humiliating cross is laid aside.

Of these deceptions we have been warned in the Old Testament, which were written for our learning. When Jehoshaphat, king of Judah, joined with Ahab, king of Israel, four hundred prophets told them to go against the Assyrians and prosper; and one of them, in his zeal, made horns of iron, to show how they should push Assyria, until they were consumed. Thus they went zealous and rejoicing to the battle, believing what the four hundred zealous and enlightened prophets had told them, in opposition to what the despised Michaiah had said, whom they shut up in prison, for his non-conformity to the others.

As all these met with a dreadful disappointment, so must all those who put their trust in a worldly religion. These who are given over to believe in a false religion, as a just punishment for refusing to submit to the cross of Christ, will carry their delusion, often, if not always, to the judgment seat of Christ. Many will say to me in that day, said our blessed Lord, we have eaten and drunken in thy presence, and thou hast taught in our streets; but he shall say, "depart from me, ye workers of iniquity"—ye did not forsake your sins.

2. There is a miraculous power in false prophets—false ministers. They have a control over the human mind beyond what mere human agency can reach. The magicians of Egypt had power to work three of the miracles which Moses did. The second beast, which rose up out of the earth, had power to work miracles, so had the three unclean spirits that came out of the mouths of the dragon, the beast, and the false prophet, add with these they deceived the nations.

The very nature of matured error is miraculous, for it does away the common convictions of conscience, whereby the sinner is arraigned before the judgment of the great day, by a hope of heaven in sinful indulgences; the common warnings of the spirit are withdrawn, and a blinded conscience given. We see repeated instances of a superhuman power in error. What but a miraculous power could induce

men to beloved of the... There ed in the with this logies as present g that any part of b What Prof. Ed was so gr multiplied saved by infinite Baptists o sand dolla us that J-part of t come over What is Holy Gho not think short visit, but a mir men other should indi property fo ceived indiv suffering al We say, c can consti this: Of de for every m a perpetua There are O eign from O good thing him, is no ev for we shall ness in high We have se power in it, converting p births are o This is very they themse consistent with unmarried pr to have prop of robbers wo children woul as any The reason the means w fruit of those means of cov just as dens o poral birth, The preaching sia; and appl will issue in p occur; and S can have the forth of the la set forth by o the man of s lamb. This v erting grace the same bea he turned it. The preaching far true; souls trines of the d and when de have a name t living Christa there never wa terfeit religio present time; their own souls obtain themse the fallen, and have special ne seek that wido such as think i most in danger. Recently issu Sampson & Co "Poor and P- ume of 175- story of the m designed for Sheldon, Bla New York Also, "WALT 12mo, 117 p headed—Cha pointment— charity—The Thornton fam boy—John mas—A nobl suffering. From Crosby Boston, Mass. "THE LIFE OF ed for juveni illustrated w & Delisser, 50 "THE AGON OF and his Kau or Welb pof sitch. 414 p "SERMONS AND illustrated. Rosalie Koch "A WILL AND the German o 212 pages, 12 are the right and New York "BOOK-KEEPING Common Sch 60 & Scrib manship. By J. W. Payne, castle, N. Y.

General Intelligence.

Thirty-Fifth Congress.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6, 1858. SENATE.—The second session of the Thirty-fifth Congress commenced at Washington on Monday.

About fifty Senators and two hundred Representatives answered to the first roll-call.

Mr. Mason, of Va., gave notice that he should on Thursday call upon the claim of the schooner Amistad.

Messrs. Seward and Fessenden objected to the pressing of that claim out of its turn by precedence, but the Senate gave leave by 24 to 19.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The President congratulates the country on the quiet that prevails in Kansas, which he thinks would have been secured at an earlier day if Kansas had been admitted under the Lecompton Constitution.

He rejoices over the peaceful settlement of the Utah difficulty, sets forth the value of the treaties with China and Japan, and expresses his confidence in the future of the Republic.

He asks no other privileges for the United States at the Isthmus than those which other nations enjoy.

He regrets that the Nicaragua route has been closed, and speaks of the necessity of enforcing our claims against Costa Rica.

He alludes to Mexico as in a condition of civil war, with scarcely any hope of a restoration to a permanent government.

He also refers to the causes which led to the recent rupture of our diplomatic relations with that country, and speaks well of Minister Forsyth's efforts there.

If it were not for the hope of obtaining justice from the liberal party which now appears to be approaching to power in Mexico, the President would recommend the taking possession of portions of Mexico, sufficiently large to indemnify us for all our claims and grievances against her.

The President then refers to that portion of Northern Mexico which borders on our territories, and says there are considerations which claim our attention there.

The lawless Indians enter our settlements in Arizona, and there seems to be no other way by which this difficulty can be removed than by establishing military posts in Sonora and Chihuahua.

He recommends that this should be done, in view of the fact that Mexico itself is in a state of anarchy and imbecility, and therefore unable to protect its own frontiers.

With regard to the tariff, the President reaffirms his former opinions in favor of specific duties on certain articles, and submits the whole tariff question to the consideration of Congress.

The President refers to the financial revulsion, excupiates the government and tariff, and recommends an "uniform bankrupt law for banking institutions."

By the aid of the \$20,000,000 loan, authorized by Congress, the fiscal year, ending June 30, 1858, left a balance in the treasury of about \$6,898,000.

The Pacific Railroad is warmly recommended, and facilitation urged, as a national necessity.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9, 1858. SENATE.—Mr. Crittenden appeared and took his seat. Messrs. Tombs and Johnson (Tenn.) were also in their places.

Various petitions were presented. Mr. Bright of Ind., offered a resolution that the Committee on Public Buildings inquire and report when the new Senate Chamber will be ready for occupancy.

Charles S. Jones was elected Door-keeper. A report was presented from the Secretary of State, communicating an abstract of the registered American seamen, which was ordered to be printed.

HOUSE.—The Speaker announced the Standing Committees. Mr. Morris of Ill., gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill providing for the election of Governors and Judges by the people in the organized Territories; also, a bill to amend the naturalization laws.

The residue of the session was occupied with the case of Judge Watrous, whom Mr. Chapman urged the House to impeach.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11, 1858. SENATE.—The Senate was not in session. HOUSE.—Twenty thousand extra copies of the President's Message and accompanying documents, and sixteen thousand extra copies of the report of the Secretary of the Treasury were ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. Scales, of N. C., a resolution was adopted, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish a statement of the different payments from the Treasury, from 1840 to 1858, under the heads of ordinary, extraordinary and public debt.

The House resumed the consideration of the Watrous impeachment case. Mr. Stewart of Md., had not seen in the tes-

timony any evidence of official misconduct to lead him to believe Judge Watrous guilty.

Mr. Regan of Texas, argued that there was sufficient ground for impeachment.

Mr. Clark, of N. Y., had come to the conclusion that the interests of the country require that there be no impeachment.

Mr. Stanton of Ohio, briefly argued that there was no case made for impeachment.

There was not only an absence of official misconduct, but no imprudence or indiscretion.

Mr. Davis of Md., opposed the impeachment. Adjourned.

IMPORTANT FROM CENTRAL AMERICA.—The news from Central America by the steamship Washington, which arrived at this port on Saturday forenoon is important.

The steamer Catharine Maria, sailing under the American flag, while proceeding up the river to Granada, was pursued by the captain of the Leopard, aided by three armed boats.

It thus appears that the British have not yet given up the right of search although the assurance to that effect.

The Washington reached San Juan on the 18th ult., and waited there until the 26th, when, it being ascertained that the govern-

ment of Nicaragua was not disposed to permit her passengers to cross the Isthmus, and moreover that the Hermann had not stopped at San Juan del Sur, she proceeded to Aspinwall.

On her arrival there the Governor of Panama issued a proclamation, conchded in a humane spirit, advising the passengers, many of whom were nearly destitute of money, not to land and thus expose themselves to great hardships and privations.

After a very exciting time at Aspinwall about two hundred men, women and children, got over to Panama, with tickets for California, and the remainder of the Washington's passengers returned to New York.

A TRAGEDY IN REAL LIFE.—THE WAY OF THE TRANSGRESSOR.—Some twelve or fourteen years ago, Harlow Case was a respectable and esteemed citizen of Buffalo.

He held the place of Assistant Postmaster under Mr. Dorsheimer, and was for many years entrusted with the more important duties of the office.

A member of one of the Baptist Churches, upright in every walk of life, married and the father of a family, he seemed to be as firm in the straightforward paths of virtue as any other.

Removing to Sandusky, Ohio, he received the appointment of Collector of that port under Mr. Fillmore.

The appointment was universally approved, and the numerous friends of Case in this city were rejoiced at his success in life.

While holding the office he was intimate in the family of Mr. F., one of his assistants. Mrs. F. was young, beautiful and impassioned, and a fatal attachment grew up between the two, which remained unsuspected until the truth was made known by the sudden elevation of Case with Mrs. F., and the simultaneous discovery that he had absconded with Government funds to the amount of \$84,000.

From that time forward nearly all traces of the guilty pair was lost. The family of Case, bereaved and betrayed, remained helpless in their grief.

Mr. F. engaged in a long but fruitless chase of the fugitives. And now from off sea come tidings, a broken, half-drowned of lonely wanderings in foreign lands; a full recital of a never-ceasing remorse, with pitiful and solitary deaths in far-away islands and on the stormy waters of the Indian Ocean.

Both victims of unhalloved passion are asleep—the mother in the groves of Ceylon, the little child in the coral forests of the sea. The betrayer still wanders the earth, the heavy hand of an avenging God upon him, and sends to his abandoned home this message of his sorrow.

ARRIVAL OF THE NIAGARA.—The United States steam frigate Niagara arrived at this port on Saturday morning, from the coast of Africa, having delivered the living balance of the Congo negroes taken on board at Charleston, S. C., to the agent of the Colonization Society at Monrovia, Liberia.

Seventy-one Africans died on the voyage, and many of the remainder would have shared the same fate were it not for the excellent arrangements on the Niagara humanely carried out by her officers and crew.

The President of Liberia with the members of his cabinet, visited the ship, and his government borrowed a quantity of gunpowder and other war munitions from her stores.

Napoleon's "free emigration" system was carried out with pertinacity on the coast, and his agents and officers did not scruple to take free citizens of Liberia, provided they could induce them to go off. Trouble was likely to ensue on the coast in consequence.

Several American vessels were closely watched by the British cruisers. The Niagara exhibited splendid performance as a sailing vessel, and the utmost order and discipline was kept up on board, notwithstanding the peculiarly disagreeable nature of the duty.

THE RESULT OF THE ELECTION.—The triumphant vote by which Robert T. Hays has been elected Comptroller of this city, is one of the most hopeful signs of the times. It proves that there is still hope for official honesty and good government, even in this crime-stained metropolis.

It proves that public opinion may be awakened to the necessity of defeating bad men when they are brought forward for high and responsible positions.

The new Common Council is an improvement on the present. The Board of Aldermen remains in the hands of the Democrats, while the Opposition has the Board of Councilmen by a decided majority.

Too True.—An exchange whose vocation requires him to travel all over this great country, has been amusing himself by gathering statistics of politeness and boorishness among men and women traveling by cars and steamboats.

Of twenty-three men whom he helped to a cigar light, or loaned them a newspaper, twenty said: "Thank you, sir."

Of nineteen women to whom he paid a courtesy—such as giving up his seat, picking up a dropped veil, shawl, or the like, only seven said, "Thank you," and two of those were "furriners."

SUMMARY.

Foreign news to the 24th ult. has been received. The recall of Lord Napier, as Minister to this country, is announced.

His successor will be Mr. Lyons. Various reasons are given for this change. There was no news of the missing steamer Indian Empire.

In France the press has been forbidden to discuss religious topics. The Sardinian government is following the example of France in storing corn.

Nothing of interest from India. At Swartow, China, a hurricane had wrecked twenty vessels—none, however, American.

A young married woman, a native of Scotland, and far advanced in child-birth, was brutally violated on the outskirts of Fulton city, Illinois, some days since, by two fiends, one of whom remained with her until she was delivered of a child, the diabolical outrage having brought on premature birth, and after severing the child's head from its body, left the victim of his lust to find her way home alone.

At the last accounts no arrests had been made. The quantity of public lands sold during the five quarters ending Sept. 30th, was 4,504,919 acres, for which was received \$2,534,192.

The military land warrants located amounted to 6,983,110 acres. Over ten millions of acres of land have been sold under the graduation law of 1854, at the price of 12 1/2 cents per acre.

Over 15,000,000 acres of land have been surveyed, and are ready for market in Kansas and Nebraska.

The report of the Indian Bureau states the whole number of Indians within our limits at 350,000. Over 393 treaties have been ratified with the Indians since the adoption of the Constitution, by which we have acquired 581,163,188 acres of land.

The Commissioner thinks we have made mistakes in removing the Indians from place to place, in assigning them too much land, and in granting them too large annuities.

Gen. John M. Davis died in Alleghany county, Pa., on Monday aged 87. As a private and an officer he served his country fourteen years.

At the battle of New Orleans he was one of Gen. Jackson's aids, and during his Presidency received the appointment of United States Marshal for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

California news to the 20th ult. has been received. The Golden Age left on that day with the mails, 300 passengers, and \$9,295,000 in treasure for New York.

Business at San Francisco continued to improve. Johnson, tried for killing his antagonist in a duel, had been acquitted. Ten thousand letters had been sent from San Francisco by the overland route.

A minister of the Gospel in Brown county, Indiana, and a young girl aged 17, have been arrested and held to bail in Centerville, charged with murdering an infant the fruit of their illicit intercourse.

The girl's name is said to be Harri. His age is about fifty. R. L. Pell, of Ulster county, N. Y., ships large quantities of apples to London, realizing there ten, and sometimes twenty dollars per barrel.

They are picked however, with great caution, one apple at a time, and transported with as much care as costly looking glass. A Vermont inventor has invented a winnowing machine, which not only takes out the dust, but separates different kinds of grain, depositing separately in drawers, good wheat, shrivelled wheat, and smaller seeds.

Both size and weight are made to assist in the separation. On Monday last week a right whale was taken off East Hampton, Long Island, by boats from the shore.

Thirty barrels of oil were obtained. A few days ago one hundred barrel right whale paid a visit to Provincetown harbor, Mass. A number of boats put out after him and he was fired at several times, but escaped.

A new police officer in New York, finding that he was required to travel round his beat every twenty minutes, frightened the people by going it on a run.

Such obedience to rule in a New York officer is outrageous, and it cannot be possible that he will keep his place. The prisoners in the slaver Echo case at Columbia, S. C., have been remanded to await the action of the Grand Jury at the next term of Court, on the charge of piracy, the Judges of the Federal Court having declared the law of 1820 constitutional.

A young lady whose name is unknown, fell into a trance last week shortly after arriving at Bridgewater by the Fall River train, and up to last accounts remained in that state despite the efforts of the attending physician to arouse her.

The Providence steam cotton mill is again in operation. A new engine of two hundred horse power, was constructed and placed in the mill, by the Corliss Steam Engine Company of that city, in the short space of sixty days.

The entire board of last year's New York Central Railroad Directors was unanimously re-chosen at Albany on Wednesday, with the exception of Charles H. Russell, in place of John D. Wolfe.

An amusing but painful incident recently took place in Cincinnati. Two gentlemen afflicted with St. Vitus' dance met, and each supposing the other to be mocking him, a fight ensued of the most desperate character.

Moses B. Kettle, an Indian, has been tried at Lockport, N. Y., and convicted of killing one of the members of his tribe in May last, and sentenced to the State Prison for six years.

Some two hundred hands have been thrown out of employment at Lansingburgh, N. Y., by the destruction by fire of the brush factory of McMurray & Co., at that place on Thursday.

Miss Abbie Summers, connected with the Female College at Oberlin, Ohio, but a native of New York, was burned to death on the 3d inst. by the explosion of a fluid lamp.

A poor man named John Brobat, has been found to hold the legal title to a large tract of mineral land in Pennsylvania, valued at 8,000,000. He sold out his right for \$2,000,000.

Two children of Mr. Halbert, in Monmouth county, N. J., last week, were killed by the girning work of the Morris Canal embankment near the culvert at Drakeville.

Special Notices.

The Quarterly Meeting of the Seventh-day Baptist Church of Scott, Delaware, Truxton, Lincoln, Preston and Otselic, will hold its next session with the Church in Scott, on Sixth-day, Dec. 31st inst. at 2 o'clock, P. M. Bro. Poole was appointed to preach the introductory discourse. Bro. Fisher, alternate. D. P. CURTIS, Secy.

MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—BOARD MEETING. The next Quarterly Meeting of the Executive Board of the Seventh-day Baptist Missionary Society will be held at Plainfield, N. J., on the second Fourth-day in January, 1859, (12th day of the month), commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M. GEO. B. UTTER, Rec. Secy.

LETTERS.

Russell F. Tanner, L. Crandall, P. L. Berry, Eli S. Bailey, Mrs. W. M. Saunders, D. P. Curtis, J. B. Clark, H. A. Hull, A. D. Graham, A. M. West, D. Saunders, J. R. Irish, Matt. Stillman, N. Y. Hull.

RECEIPTS.

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

FOR THE SABBATH RECORDER: R. F. Tanner, Alfred Center, \$1 00 to vol. 15 No. 52; Ben. P. Crandall, Wyoming, 3 00 16 52; J. Burdick, Br. Iron Works, 3 00 16 52; Chas. H. Chapman, 4 00 16 52; Peleg W. Crandall, 4 00 16 52; Eld. Stephen Burdick, Rockville, 1 00 16 52; Calvin Pierce, 2 00 16 52; Ben. Kenyon, 3 00 16 52; Jacob W. Church, 2 00 16 52; Col. D. D. Clark, 2 00 16 52; Luccetta A. Crandall, 2 00 16 52; Nathan Palmer, 2 00 16 52; Wm. Lanphier, 4 00 16 52; Chapman Matterson, 2 00 16 52; Adolph Kenyon, 2 00 16 52; Albert Wells, 2 00 16 52; Geo. R. Lanphier, 2 00 16 52; Samuel Crandall, 2 00 16 52; Charles Saunders, 2 00 16 52; Eld. Burdick, 2 00 16 52; Simon Kenyon, 1 50 16 52; A. R. Kenyon, 1 50 16 52; Gardner S. Kenyon, 1 00 16 52; Lodovick Kenyon, 1 00 16 52; Gardner Burdick, 75 16 52; Nicholas Y. Crandall, 3 00 16 52; Harri Lanphier, 2 00 16 52; Ira S. Brown, Hopkinton, R. I., 4 00 16 52; Chris. Brown, 2 00 16 52; Ben. F. Kenyon, 4 00 16 52; Sarah Holmes, Petersburg, 2 00 16 52; Luther Clarke, 2 00 16 52; Jonathan P. Hancock, Voluntown, 2 00 16 52; Caleb P. Saunders, Mystic, Ct., 1 00 16 52; E. D. Barker, Mystic Bridge, 3 00 16 52; Russell W. Merritt, Westery, 3 00 16 52; C. V. Hibbard, Brookfield, 2 00 16 52; A. D. Graham, South Bloomfield, 4 00 16 52; D. Saunders, Pardee, Kansas, 2 00 16 52.

FOR THE SABBATH-SCHOOL VISITOR: Ben. F. Burdick, Westery, R. I., 2 00 15 52; Gilouet T. Collins, 2 00 15 52; Henry C. Burdick, 2 00 15 52; E. T. Burdick, Brand's Iron Works, R. I., 25 27; Alonzo D. Graham, South Bloomfield, Ohio, 1 00 27; D. Saunders, Pardee, Kansas, 1 00 27. ELIPHALET LYON, Treasurer.

MARRIAGES. In Hopkinton, R. I., Nov. 21st, by Rev. S. B. Bailey, Mr. LEONARD WATROUS, of Mystic River, Ct., and Miss Mary E. HARRIS, of Hopkinton.

In North Stonington, Ct., Nov. 25th, by Rev. A. G. Palmer, Mr. HENRY YORK, of Waterford, N. Y., and Miss HARRIET C. PALMER, daughter of Luther Palmer, Esq., of the former place.

In North Stonington, Ct., Dec. 1st, by Rev. Charles C. Lewis, Mr. AMOS D. KENTON, of North Stonington, and Miss DELIA A. HOLDRIDGE, of Waterford.

In Milton, Wis., Dec. 3d, by H. J. Greenman, Esq., Mr. L. H. LAWTON and Miss MARY HOWE, both of Milton.

In East Lyme, Ct., Oct. 31st, by Eld. Harlan Lord, Mr. ALANSON HEDDEN, of Lyme, and Miss LUCY A. DARRROW, of Waterford.

DEATHS. In Alfred, of typhoid fever, Dec. 6th, in the 14th year of her age, ALIZINA JANE, daughter of James B. and Martha A. Langworthy. The deceased was a worthy member of the 2d Seventh-day Baptist Church of Alfred. At an earthly period in her youthful life she was afflicted with a severe and dangerous illness, and she was twice since she was baptized by Eld. Joshua Clarke, during a revival that occurred under his labors. How important that we make it our first business to seek a preparation for death! N. V. II.

In Niles, Allegheny Co., N. Y., Dec. 5th, JOHN L. THURSTON, aged 73 years. Bro. Thurston has long been a prominent and worthy member of the Friendship Seventh-day Baptist Church. During his short sickness, he manifested an unshaken confidence in the Lord, and in his last moments earnestly commended his friends to Jesus, for an interest in his blood, and for the Spirit of his grace. J. C. V.

In Concordville, N. Y., Nov. 28th, after about one week's painful illness, Mr. WM. HENRY BROWN, aged 31 years. He leaves a young widow, two children, and many friends to mourn his sudden death.

In Richmond, R. I., Dec. 7th, of consumption, Mr. JONATHAN COLEBROVE, aged 79 years.

In Mystic Bridge, Ct., Dec. 3d, MARY E. DENNISON, wife of Nathan F. Dennison Esq., aged 60 years.

Richard's Cod Liver Oil Jelly, CONTAINING NINETY PER CENT PURE COD LIVER OIL. The great remedy for Coughs, Consumption, Constipation, and diseases of debility.

As now prepared, this is probably the best remedy in the world for Coughs; it acts like chloroform in cases of long standing, attended with debility; while it removes the Cough it invigorates the system.

This great remedy for Consumption is now universally employed with success in Chronic CONSTIPATION and those other multitudinous affections dependent on debility of the vital powers—result of sedentary habits.

Wholesale Agents, BUSB, GALE & ROBINSON, 186 Greenwich-st., N. Y. Retailed by A. CUSHMAN, Druggist, Corner of Broadway and Twenty-second-st. JOHN MEAKIN, Druggist, 679 Broadway. E. LYON, 466 Grand-st. E. DUNN, Corner Broadway and Houston-st. W. H. HARRIS, Druggist, 320 Canal-st. And by Druggists throughout the Country. dec16-6m.

Alfred Highland Water-Cure. THIS establishment for the cure of Chronic Diseases is conducted by H. P. BURDICK, M. D. and the facilities in this "Cure" for the successful treatment of Diseases of the Liver, Spine, Nerves, Female Diseases, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, &c., are not excelled in any establishment. Patients will have the benefit of skillful Homoeopathic prescriptions—an attention will be given to "Water-Cures." Special surgical cases, such as Hip Disease, White Swellings, Cancers, (in their early stages), and Caries and Necrosis of bone.

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

Wanted. A JOURNEYMAN to work at the Harness trade also a Boy to learn the same. Those that keep the Sabbath would be preferred. P. L. BERRY, dec16-3w. ew London C n.

Wholesale Bread. HOUSEKEEPERS! ALWAYS BUY THE BEST. This Saleratus should be found in the grocery department of every house in this land. It is of pure quality, and excellence in producing Good Bread, must bring it into general use.

The wide-spread reputation it has already gained is the result of real merit, and shows the ability of the America people to discriminate in favor of a wholesome article.

There are thousands of sufferers from dyspepsia, decayed teeth, and other derangements of the system brought on by the use of common Saleratus. It is a sad spectacle too, to look upon the "puny-faced child" of the present day, without constituting, and with its teeth all eaten out, and think of the cause being impurities in food.

How much longer good mothers is this state of things to last! Ask for JAMES PYLE'S DIETETIC SALERATUS, which is free from every impurity, and as harmless to the stomach as flour itself.

If you want nice Biscuit, Cake, &c., you can find nothing to equal it. Tell your grocer you want no other. No doubt he will tell you it is no better than any other, in order to get rid of his old stock, or something on which he can realize a larger profit; but persevere until you get it, and

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. The readiness of unscrupulous rivals to imitate our labels, signifies much in our favor. The genuine is done up in pounds, halves and quarters, with the name of "JAMES PYLE" on each.

Depot 313 Washington street, New York. Sold by grocers generally. Attest—nov18

Who Wants Constant Employment? THE GREAT BOOKS FOR AGENTS! POPULAR EVERYWHERE! THE RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES, their History, Doctrine, Government, and Statistics; by Rev. JOSEPH BLOOMER, D. D., Honorary Member of the Historical Societies of Pennsylvania and Wisconsin; Author of "William Carey, a Biography," &c., and Editor of the Complete Works of Andrew Fuller; "Works of Robert Hall," &c., etc. Royal Octavo, 1024 pages, 200 Illustrations. "This massive volume embraces a vast fund of information."—Presbyterian.

"We presume it will be a standard work in thousands of libraries."—Littell's Living Age.

FLEETWOOD'S LIFE OF OUR LORD AND SAVIOUR JESUS CHRIST, with Lives of the Holy Apostles and Evangelists, and a History of the Jews; carefully revised, by Rev. JOSEPH BLOOMER, D. D. Royal Octavo. In various styles of binding, with colored engravings and with steel plates. A volume whose sale is only equalled by that of the Family Bible.

Containing, in plain language, free from Medical terms, the CAUSES, SYMPTOMS, and CURS OF DYSPEPSIA in every form. 308 pages, 12 mo cloth, illustrated. Forwarded by mail, with steel plates, to any address, on receipt of the price, \$1 00.

"A treasure of wisdom, health and economy to every family that shall purchase and use it."—Family Mag.

Young men, school teachers, ministers with leisure time, and others wishing a profitable business, should secure an agency at once. They will find the books very popular, and on terms that cannot fail to pay, Apply to or address

JOHN E. POTTER, Publisher, dec1-6m No. 617 Sanson-st., Philadelphia, Pa.

STATE INSURANCE FANCY DENING ESTABLISHMENT, Office, 3 & 5 John street (2 doors from Broadway), New York.

Replete with every desirable apparatus, and provided with the combined talent and artistic skill of the French, the German, and the American, the undersigned are prepared to demonstrate to their customers that pre-eminence as may have been their previous reputation, their motto is EXCELLENCE. In dyeing, cleaning, and refashioning ladies' and gentlemen's apparel Silks, Velvets, Satins, Merino, Cloth, &c., etc., they mean to stand unrivalled, and they solicit the continued custom of the community.

Goods received and returned by Express with the utmost promptitude and care.

BARRETT NEPHEWS & Co., 3 & 5 John street (2 doors from Broadway), nov11-6m New York.

A. B. WOODARD, SURGICAL DENTIST, would respectfully inform the citizens of Alfred and vicinity that he has opened a DENTAL OFFICE at Alfred Center, where he is prepared to perform all operations on the teeth in a scientific and careful manner.

Having had practice with those standing highest in the profession, he solicits patronage of all who wish operations upon their teeth performed in the latest and most approved manner.

Artificial Teeth, from one to an entire Set inserted with all the latest improvements, combining beauty, utility and durability.

A. B. W. also prepared to insert the new and improved style of teeth, with Allen's Continuous Gum Work on Platinum Base.

Particular attention given to irregularities of the teeth. Extracting done with care. Persons visiting his Office for Dental operations, will be carried to and from the Alfred Depot, free of charge. aug26-1y

GROVER & BAKER'S CELEBRATED FAMILY SEWING MACHINES. A NEW STYLE. PRICE \$50. 495 Broadway, New York; 18 Summer street, Boston; 730 Chestnut street, Philadelphia; 137 Baltimore street, Baltimore; 58 West Fourth street, Cincinnati.

These Machines sew from two spools, and form a seam of unequalled strength, beauty, and elasticity, which will not rip, even if every fourth stitch be cut. They are unquestionably the best in the market for family use.

SEND FOR A CIRCULAR. nov18-6m Central Railroad of New Jersey. CONNECTING at New Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, at Scranton, Great Bend, the Valley Railroad, at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, to Mauch Chunk—FALL ARRANGEMENTS commencing October 1, 1858. Leave New York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 5 00 A. M., 12 M., and 4 00 P. M.; for Somerville, at 5 00 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New Jersey Railroad, which leave New York from the foot of Courtland street, at 7 30 and 12 M., and 4 00 and 5 00 P. M. JOHN O. STERNES, Superintendent.

BROWN & LELAND, PRODUCER COMMISSION MERCHANTS, NO. 3 WATER-ST., N. Y. Particular attention given to the sale of BUTTER and CHEESE. Liberal advances made on consignment. Mark packages B. & L., N. Y. Refer to E. J. OAKLEY, Esq., Cashier of the Merchant's Exchange Bank, or to THOS. B. STILLMAN, Esq., 13 Broadway. aug19-1y

Mariner's Saving Institution. 34 Avenue and 94 Street. OPEN daily for the reception and payment of deposits from 9 to 2 o'clock, and on Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8 P. M. Interest allowed on deposits at the rate of 6 per cent on sums from \$5 to \$500, and

Miscellaneous

Live in Love.

Be not harsh and unforgiving, Live in love, 'tis pleasant living. If an angry man should meet thee, And assail thee indifferently...

The Drunkard's Daughter.

At a temperance meeting in New Bedford, a few days since, Mr. Adams, who is connected with the "Home for the Fallen," related the following narrative of his own daughter.

A few years ago there was a serious conflagration in Boston. I was sitting at the table at the dinner-table, in company with my wife and children...

About half an hour after the alarm was given, the door bell was loudly rung, and a little girl, very much excited, informed us that our daughter had been run over by an engine.

In turning out of the place in which I have lived into Salem street, I saw quite a crowd. I went towards them, and there witnessed a sight that overcame me.

A consultation of physicians was held, and the result of their investigations made known the fact that my daughter's wounds were of a serious character, and that her life hung by a single thread.

Being in the room one night, my soul bowed down in deep despair, my heart crushed, pained and tortured with the most painful emotions...

Not one year before, in that very room, the child who lay suffering had been wounded in spirit by the careless remark of a schoolmate during a childish dispute.

While engaged in the recovery, I heard for the first time since the accident, a weak and tremulous voice pronounce the name of "Father."

"Father, I feel that I must die; there is a terrible pressure on my brain. I fell down and hurt my head to-day. I am sick, father, but I am not afraid to die."

"That sister is an angel now, A harp is in her hand, Now she is clothed in robes of light, Dwells in the spirit land."

He who has not shame or fear for his companions, has an unbridled mouth and a licentious tongue. It is easy to be glad, but it is a very different matter to be thankful.

Glaciers.

I have visited and examined six of these ice monsters, and have observed at a distance the shape and configuration among the mountains of as many more.

You may walk a third of a mile to turn a tremendous chasm, and when the feat is accomplished, you may perchance see another one ahead which requires a long detour...

But some of these glaciers present surfaces so broken and cut up, and often indeed tossed into huge pinnacles, separated from each other by such awful chasms...

I thought of Dr. Kane and his companions among the ice hammocks of the Arctic Seas.

From the lowest point of these glaciers, and generally beneath an arch of greater or less height, there always issues a stream of very turbid water.

A consultation of physicians was held, and the result of their investigations made known the fact that my daughter's wounds were of a serious character...

I will only notice one more point, and that is concerning the rocks and gravel, which in the course of ages have been brought down by the glaciers...

There are many beautiful illustrations of the respect shown to age in the Bible. Passing by the respect shown to the venerable patriarchs...

Respect Due to Age.

There are many beautiful illustrations of the respect shown to age in the Bible. Passing by the respect shown to the venerable patriarchs by their sons...

"I am young, and ye are very old; therefore I was afraid, and durst not show you mine opinion. I said, days should speak, and multitude of years should teach wisdom."

"That sister is an angel now, A harp is in her hand, Now she is clothed in robes of light, Dwells in the spirit land."

He who has not shame or fear for his companions, has an unbridled mouth and a licentious tongue. It is easy to be glad, but it is a very different matter to be thankful.

the joints that they shall not tremble; but the eyes, proud, haughty, turned away or downcast, has so many ways of betraying the emotions of the soul...

Nature's Testimony to the Truth of Revelation. Edward Everett, in an address delivered before the Agricultural Society at Buffalo, said: "A celebrated skeptical philosopher of the last century—the historian Hume—thought to demolish the credibility of the Christian Revelation by the concise argument, 'It is contrary to experience that a miracle should be true, but not contrary to experience that testimony should be false.'"

Such are some of the precepts and principles of the Bible on this important subject. Those principles, which seem to have been engraved on the structure of early eastern society as "with an iron pen and lead in the rock forever," (Job xix. 24.) and adhered to, still with remarkable fidelity in all the Oriental world.

The Conduct of Life.

Who thinks most—feels the noblest—acts the best. In the language of an eminent writer and moralist, "the cast of mind which is natural to a discreet man, makes him look forward into futurity, and consider what will be his condition millions of ages hence, as well as at the present moment."

It is, that such respect for a parent, by leading to a course of industry, temperance, purity, and by the special favor of God, would be followed by length of days; would lead the young to avoid the vices which consign so many to an early grave.

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in a word, his hopes are full of immortality, his schemes large and glorious, and his conduct suitable to one who knows his true interest, and how to pursue it by proper methods.

Nations that Rejected the Reformation. Austria; Spain; Italy; France; Poland—the offer of the Reformation was made everywhere; and it is curious to see what has become of the nations that would not hear it.

Italy, too, had its Protestants—but Italy killed them—managed to extinguish Protestantism. Italy put up silently with practical lies of all kinds; and, shrugging its shoulders, preferred going into dilettantism and the fine arts.

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