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The Sabbath Recorder is devoted to the exposition and vindication of the views and movements of the Seventhday Baptist Denomination. It aims to promote vital piety and vigorous benevolent action, at the same ime that it urges obedience to the commandments of God and the faith of Jesus. Its columns are open to the advocacy of all reformatory measures which seem likely to improve the condition of society, diffuse knowledge, reclaim the inebriate, and enfranchise the enslaved. In its Literary and Intelligence Departments, care is taken to furnish matter adapted to the mants and tastes of every class of readers. As a Religious and Family Newspaper, it is intended that the Recorder shall rank among the best.

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For the Sabbath Recorder. Sabbath Evening.

O bless the Lord, my soul For such a glor'ons rest-A day that all my pow'rs control, For soul and body blest.

My six day's work is done. As God his work did close, And joyful on my moments run. In sweet and calm repose.

The sacred eve comes on, To heav'n my tho'ts aspire, For rest divine, and hail the dawn. Which God and man admire.

Now to the world adieu. For sacred rest and sleep. Sleep undisturb'd, and 'wake anew, A blessed day to keep.

Sabbath Morning.

O glor'ous day of sacred rest. A day of all the sev'n the blest; No day of all the sev'n but this. So fit for sacred rest and bliss.

Those sacred regions to explore, Which on this day was op'd to John To fix his ravish'd eyes upon.

Then, then, and there, at Patmos' isle, By faith he saw the heavens smile. And bring their glories to his view, Old earth made glor'ous by the new

Such is the Sabbath in the sight, Of all who hail the rising light, Whose faith is clear and courage strong To seek the right and shun the wrong. s. H

> For the Sabbath Recorder. The Bible.---No. 7.

The supernaturalism of the Bible stands out in bold relief upon almost every page. By supernaturalism. I mean a realm above nature. Nature is that realm of things which acts, or is resultant from laws of its own, or by "a fixof self-adjustment belong to powers, but not dual action, while things can only act in one way. Powers are perfectible only by exercise after they are made, things are perfect as made. Powers are perfected or established h their law, only by a schooling of their content; things are under a law mechanical at the present or nearest harmony, moving disor-

eings, whether the Infinite or the Finate, natural in which lie the universal reservoir of cansation. They are called Principalities and All these are outside of nature, or things or moval through the same channel. the laws of nature, as we commonly say; yet they are all working in and through the realm of nature.

the laws of nature, include the all of activities, supernatural. when in fact there must be a power behind the throne that moves even these laws of nature to action. Mere nature can no more raise my

mote, as had the body of Adam, prior to its a medium of commerce. Thus mind can shape, which powers, which are Spiritual, operate. its vehicle of trade. It is the great ball in the game of intelligence. Upon the supernaturalism of the Bible rests itualism therefore, whether human, angelic, church. demonic or divine, is supernatural or above

the plane of nature.

Thus the Bible, which recounts so much of the miraculous, is but the declaration of a universal fact, a fact that has existed in all ages of the past, and will, doubtless, in all of the future. For the Bible no where presupposes pledges their continuance, even unto the end were not limited to apostolic times, but that Austria and Prussia. they have been attendant on all the past ages of the church, and are still in being to-day. in modern times. For while we have been powers. ready to defend the miraculous of ages past, we have as sturdily denied that any thing of lows:the miraculous could or did exist in the present, thus playing into the hand of infidelity unti little else than mere naturalism exists, even in the church. Infidelity has tried to explain Bible miracles by legerdemain, mesmerism, magnetism, electricity, and odylic farce, and the church has taken a similar way to explain the modern supernaturalism of healing gifts, speaking of tongues, exercising of demons, diabolic influence, and the whole of modern Spiritualism. And where are we now? By his control. many, all Spirit existence is ignored, except through the phrenological bumps of the brain: the maintaining that Spiritual being, whether of haing too anadolone, while to speak at the Devil as a real being, is the height of foolishness. Prayer cannot effect any thing; and the cloud of witnesses mentioned in Heb. xi. and xii., are myths, if not mists. Christ was a mere man, at most an angel, and the whole supernaturalism of the Bible seems fast going by the board. Nature and its laws are the cause of all that appears.

Now in the face and eyes of all this naturalism, the Bible gives proof strong as holy writ of a supernaturalism, a realm of Spirit existence, as the true philosophy of all being; and that nature is the foot-ball medium of interaction and communication. Hence, when Deity incarnated itself, it was manifested through medistic nature-" God manifest in the flesh," in order to proclaim the Gospel to men in the flesh, and when having laid such natural medium aside, it went to the Spirit world, and ed law of coming to pass, such that given the preached to the Spirits in prison. Thus was thing, or whole of things, all the rest will fol- the Incarnation of Deity, proclaimed to those low by an inherent necessity." This realm in- in the flesh, and to those out of it, called cludes only things, while the supernatural, in- | Spirits in prison,—(See 1 Peter iii, 18, 19; iv. cludes powers. Free agency, as a capability | 5. 6.) Thus was the Gospel preached to them that were dead, as well as to those that were to things. "Powers therefore are capable of a living, a truth almost universally believed by alism has almost as universally denied.

But the supernaturalism of the Bible in cludes far more than the above. It reveals and gives a visible demonstration of a mos astounding fact, viz., the setting up of "the first, having no consent. Powers can violate kingdom of God," on the earth, with Jesus the Incarnate, as its King. The advent of the der into it: things are incapable of disorder, | Messiah was synchronical with the establishing save as they are disordered by the malign action of this kingdom. It is by some called the and in some sense on earth. But the supersupernatural kingdom, for to its king, thrones. wortal or immortal. Admitting his distinc- dominions, powers, principalities, things in on, between powers and things to be correct, heaven, and on earth, are to be made subjec-(for it doubtless is,) and calling the realm of tive. But not only is its King a supernatural things, nature, and the realm of powers, the personage, a being who from the outside of personage, a being who from the outside of Empire. The same was copied into most of the leading journals of this country. The inhuman souls, and make them subjects of this kingdom, is wholly a supernatual agent, operat- of Europe. In former times the Turkish em-Powers, Dominions, Thrones, Cherubim, Sero- ing above, although in nature. Thus the Bible pire exceeded in power every kingdom in Euphim, Angels. Demons, Devils, Satans, Spirits represents not only the entrance of sin into the of just men perfected, Spirits of Devils, etc. world through supernatural agency, but its reling stronger. The article concludes thus:-

Nor need we be astonished that the Bible treats so much of the supernatural when the whole of intelligence exist in the place of the How many there are who speak as though supernatural. Even our own intellectuality, nature was the whole of universal being, and our Spiritual nature has its activities in the

For who does not know by experience in his own consciousness, that mind is not subject to the laws of matter, or nature. Nature, in ing minds at that time, and nothing in Turkish arm from my side, where it impends by the law its common sense, does not include mind. If history since will warrant a different opinion. of gravity, than it can raise Lazarus from his nature included mind, then mind would be subgrave, where he is held by the same law of ject to nature's laws. But all know that mind gravitation. In a game of ball, the ball flies is self-acting, self-adjusting, self-controling, their own aggrandizement and had shown more only at the will of him who beats it. And yet which nature is not. Mind then, itself is su- reverence for our holy religion and less policy that ball has equal power to move—to loco- pernatural, and uses nature as boys use a ball, in their international settlements.

being acted upon by the supernatural power alter, change, and fashion nature almost to its of Spirit. Nature is but the medium through likings. It can use nature as its pack horse,

If therefore the intelligent power be adequate, all its inspiration, revelations, visions, prophethe whole realm of nature may be moved as eies, Spirit manifestation, its incarnation, its easily as the shuttle cock between the players. holy Spirit; yea, all of human redemption, while Miracles therefore are but the increased or de- nature has been the plastic mould in which such creased action of powers or intelligences, upon supernaturalism has run, in order to give it such or through the realm of nature. They are a tangibility as could be apprehended by the not, therefore, a suspension or disruption of natural sense. "He that hath ears to hear nature's laws, as has been supposed. All Spir- let him hear what the Spirit saith unto the

> For the Sabbath Recorder. The Downfall of Turkey---No. 3.

"Turkey has run her course and filled her destiny, and now by the sure indication of Providence is by certain law, to be removed."

August 1840, arrived. Mahomet with a hitherto victorious army, menacing the capitol the ceasing of miracles; on the contrary, it of the Sultan; being in possession of Syria and posted at Acre with a purpose already formed of the world. Nor would it be difficult, I to take Damascus and even Constantinople, think, to prove by facts that gifts of healing, and was only checked in his ambition by the speaking of torgues, exercising of demons, etc., allied powers, composed of England, Russia,

This was a welcomed opportunity to these powers. It was the occasion of a great change And I believe, a most serious injury has been in the history of Europe, and the death blow done the cause of truth, especially of Bible to Mussulism. Then was the moon confounded miraculous truth, by the denial of these gifts and driven out of the system of associate

The Allies became the principal in the war whose credibility must necessarily be question- and the Sultan the Second, as will appear ed, simply because they were of the past only, from statements published in 1840, as fol-

"The ultimatum of the London Conference was put into the hands of the Sultan to treat with Mahomet, and if possible, settle the difficulty without further intervention of the Allies. But Mahomet refused to acceed to the terms which admitted of no change or qualification. The great powers were pledged to use coertion in the event of a refusal on the part of the Pasha. While therefore, the Sultan held the ultimatum in his own hands his independence was maintained; but the question once submitted to Mahomet, it was beyond

thereby acknowledged; but, when rejected, and that by his vassal, we have clear exidence angelic or demonic, are continually influencing of the departure of Ottoman supremacy. So and controling us, subjects one to the charge it happened, and the alternative was that the pliance upon the Pasha.

There is other testimony to the point taken from published documents at that time.

Speaking of the condition of this Empire around them. savs:-"We have conquered St. Jean D'Acre. We have dissipated into thin air the prestige, that till lately invested, as with a halo, the name of Mahomet Ali. We have in all probability destroyed forever the power of that hitherto successful ruler. But, have we done aught to restore strength to the Ottoman Empire? We fear not. We fear that the Sultan has been reduced to the rank of a puppet, and that the sources of the Turkish Empire's

strength are entirely destroyed. If the supremacy of the Sultan is hereafter to be maintained in Egypt, it must be we fear by the unceasing intervention of England and

These fears have been, and are to be realized. The Sultan has been, and is to be in all great questions, subject to the dictation of Christian powers.

Second testimony is from the Rev. Mr. Goodell, Missionary at Constantinople, addressed to the American Board of Missions, and published in the Missionary Herald in 1841. The power of Islamism is broken forever, and there is no concealing the fact, even the primitive church, but which modern nature from themselves. They exist now by mere sufferance, and though there is a mighty effort made by Christian governments to sustain them, yet at every step they sink lower and lower with fearful velocity, and though there is a great endeavor made to graft the institutions of civilized and Christian countries upon the decayed trunk, yet the very root itself is fast wasting away by the venom of its own poison. How wonderful it is that when all christendom combined together to check the progress of Mahometan power, it waxed exceedingly great powers."—(See Nature and the Supernatu- reign of God, but had not God reigned before? in spite of opposition to it, and now when all the mighty potentates of Christian Europe, By power, Mr. Bushnell means intelligent natural fact of the incarnate, superinduced this who feel fully competent to settle all the quarrels and arrange all the affairs of the whole world are leagued for its protection and defence, down it comes, in spite of all their fos-Third testimony from a London paper in an

article headed "The Waning of the Ottoman condition of the Turkish and Christian powers ope. But the scene is changed—the Turks are weakened while Christian nations are wax-The day they (referring to the Christian powers,) counted their numbers was to be the East of Constantinople, and that day has every-

where come." Fourth testimony. Dr. Bond, editor of the Christian Advocate and Journal, in May. 1841, concludes his account of Eastern affairs thus:—"The Mahometan nations are effectively in the hands, and, at the mercy of the Christian governments."

These were convictions forced upon observ Before this, that power would have only lived in history if these Christian nations had cared more for God and righteonsness, and less for

ation of Bpe." beginning in the East, he says:-

"Trout in Arabia-50,000 rebels Mecca swing that the Sultan has foresworn the Proph Troubles in Syria—wild men in Nablous ig because there is no one to keep them dow Troubles in Bagdad; smoulder ing troubin Smyrna, and other places in Antolia, we the charter we wrung from the port is onetting Turk and Christian the faster by ther. Perfect anarchy in Greeceneither muor goods are safe beyond three miles fronthe coast, where French troops patrol, anhe people are fiercer than ever against # Ottomans, and more than ever frantic tess the feet of the Czar, and subject the elves to an iron despotism. * * So much Turkey, which our rulers tell us a we havescued and made strong. Is there a singlehole place in it from head to foot."

hardly one under the character of a deteat, for in the stlement he is allowed to retain rank. power, rritory and Turkish plander. The Christianowers formed the condition of settlement befeen him and the Sultan, his previous master, id have supervised the government of Turkey er since.

The fegoing represents the fulfillment of a prophec of which recent history forms equal proof:-Politicians and Scripture expositors equally prehend the speedy and total annihilation Turkish power. Their own uneasiness an spasmodic turns to which they are now subjet, always makes it necessary that they shald be taken into custody to prevent further aschief in the recurrence of their terrible dyng throes; their prestige gone; their institutios crumbling in ruins about their heads; they well forbode the total extinction of its pover and being.

For the Sabbath Recorder. Our Position.

Cheerulness is the best balm ever administered to drive away trouble, undue anxiety and care. But when we look around among our acquaintinces, we see them as varied as the flowers of the earth. To a large, well filled garden may they be compared. In one place a beautiful flower, by the side of it a sharp Had Mahomet accepted the conditions, the stinging nettle, the stinking nightshade, and sovereignty of the Sultan would have been the pricking thistle, while the weeds and briars, so disagreeable, may be seen here and there, to cast a dullness to the scene; yet it is not it happened, and the alternative was that the command, all responsibility, and enforce comthet the beautiful fragrant rose, the climbing jessamin, the blooming tulip, and the opening lilly. All these are found and seen in Nature's gar-Herald, after the capture of St. Jean D'Acre. giving either fragrance or poison to the air as a consequence of such neglect:

> forth in such a field of variety will gather nothing but the wild products of nature, getting his hands wounded by the nettles and briars, and gathering nothing that is desirable. pleasant or fragrant.

Another goes forth following the same path, and returns with a glowing description of its localities, bringing a beautiful bundle of flowers in his hand. The spies who were sent by Moses to spy out

the land of Canaan, saw the great and numerous cities, with their high and impenetrable walls, the numerous inhabitants, and their giant stature, while the promises of God were by them, entirely overlooked and forgotten. But Caleb and Joshua remembering God's description of the country, could see its richness. its beauty, its productiveness and its advantages. Man's character is varied and diversified, as represented in the figure, both in a domestic, religious, and in a public point of view. Two persons may be placed in precisely the same circumstances, one will diffuse happiness, the other misery. One picks out the fragrant roses, the virtues and the commendable qualities developed, and the other the sins and follies of life, that may be seen without hunting for, and that Christian charity should pass unmolested. Such will give a perfect charm to life, always carrying a pleasant face -little children see it, and love such, and will become their imitators. While one of the opposite, who is ill-tempered, unforgiving, does not enjoy the society of others, therefore, their feelings are not mutual, always telling of people's faults, the ill usage they meet with, and all the troubles of life; for in truth, life is no enjoyment to them, its associations to them are realm of existence above nature, as the super- agent, the Holy Spirit, who is to regenerate tention of the article was to show the relative all unpleasant, and as far as they have the power, they make it so to others. The perpetual wiggle, and twiggle of such ill-tempered ill-contrived individuals is a nuisance on earth: yet we have them, and we must bear with them, though it may require even the patience of a Job. Meet with some of whom we ought to expect better things, and they seem to take delight in sending forth an incessant small-shot charge of hint, and innuendo, and small, mean, pettish rejoinders. These, we know, come from small minds—low bred, uninstructed, uncultivated, nature's product, the nettles and briars of the human family. Yes, these are some of the trials of life we meet with, some of the blistering plasters we must wear.

> their composition that is actually vicious, and sinful, yet they do a great deal of wrong. No person's character is safe in their hands: through their intercourse they misrepresent, give wrong

present; lit is recent and pertinent from despisers of good, a blank in society. People Blackwool In an article entitled "The situ- must bear much with them, but they will not receive in return what they give.

all of us a cheerful heart? Yes, if we will look for it, it will surely be found. Never indulge in thinking, and meditating upon subjects and things that are calculated to make us unhappy. If you ask how are we to hanish it from us. we answer, resolve by the help of God that you will never speak of it, and it will soon die with neglect. Always in your associations, whether domestic, public or religious, be careof conversation, that are calculated to instruct. to edify, and interest those with whom we mingle. When young, I happened one evening in

company with some religious people, older than myself, when one of the number said what The bmission of the Pasha of Egypt could shall be the subject of conversation for the evening? that having been decided on, the evening passed pleasantly and profitably on, and we were benefitted by the interview. We should be careful never to speak of things that would give pain to any who may hear of

> it. Labor to heal rather than to wound. "The kisses of an enemy are deceitful." cheerful heart, and a pleasant countenance. we should all strive to possess, and as far as we labor not for this, and have it not, we fail entirely of doing that good in the world we ought to do, and we miss altogether of exertwe ought to have. Will this apply to any of grace, is madness. the readers of the RECORDER? "Whitfield once drew from the conduct of his female serwhich painfully distressed her, till he gave her

Comfort in Death.

assurance of his entire forgiveness."

It does not always please God that His people should depart from this world in seraphic triumph. Sometimes clouds hang around the death bed, so gloomy and impene trable, that beaven cannot be discerned through them. Bodily weakness, nervous prostration. and kindred causes, may interrupt the exercise of faith, and throw a Christian almost into despair. The Christian Advocate and Journal. after a eulogistic sketch of Rev. Thomas Walsh, the best scholar and one of the holiest men of early Methodism, who broke down his mustened his death by an unwise asceticism, and by excessive labors thus speaks of his dying hours. If one wilfully neglects Document first is from the London Morning | den, growing side by side. And thus they are | the Creator, that the soul is clouded in death

> The death of this saintly, this seraphic man. affords a suggestive lesson, as we have said. Thus it is with the human family, one going It has been remarked that Bunyan shows his even the phantasies of the struggling and disordered mind, generally then take their chardead. Life, not death, reveals the real character and probable fate of men.

Thomas Walsh once heard the devoted Fletcher preach in Wesley's Chapel, in London. on the dying trials of good men. Fletcher supposed that some comparatively weak be. faculties into action, we cannot expect to be lievers might die most cheerfully; and some able to engage in those pursuits which require strong ones, for the further purification of their the exercise of the entire mind. Would we faith, or for reasons inscrutable to us, might but make up our perceptive and reflective fachave tremendous conflicts. At the subsequent ulties, we could not fail to see what so much meeting of the bands, Walsh opposed this occapies our time, as well as takes our strength. opinion, and told him he thought it bore hard | talent and money, which we might spend for against God's justice, faithfulness, and cove- other and better purposes; which would afford nant love to his servants. Fletcher modestly us ample means to make ourselves skillful in observed that God's wisdom was sovereign and some of the professions, where we could heinscrutable: and though he was sorry he had come useful as reformers of our sex, and at the given offence, yet he could not with a good conscience, retract what he had said. With ficient to supply us with means to aid the noor some degree of warmth. Walsh replied: "Be and suffering of our country to an extent that it done unto you according to your faith; and | would greatly relieve. Should not this be sufbe it done unto me according to mine!" and ficient incentive to induce us to throw by the

In death Walsh needed the consolatory opinion of Fletcher. During some months he struggled with what were doubtless the agonies of a disordered nervous system. He was person than in any other way? If you were to brought almost to the extremity of mental an- say nothing of the folly of woman's dressing as guish, if not despair of his salvation. To his most women do, on account of the needful ex-Christian brethren it was a mysterious specta- penditure of time and money, you would find cle. "His great soul," says one of them, ample cause for complaint on account of the

"lay thus, as it were, in ruins, for some considil health of its causes. There is probably no erable time, and poured out many a heavy one thing which does so much to bring disease groan and speechless tear from an oppressed heart and dying body. He sadly bewailed the absence of Him whose wonted presence had exercise which she needs to oxygenize the so often given him the victory over the mani. | blood and strengthen the muscles. It so unfold contradictions and troubles which he en- equalizes the circulation and warmth of the dured for His name's sake."

moment the sun seems to pause there, before give sufficient strength or contractile power to setting, and his last rays stream in and flood perform many of the functions, naturally and with effulgence and joy the entire sky, so was so directly produces disease, suffering, sin. and the darkness lifted from the last hour of this many times death. good man. After prayers had been offered in his chamber by some sympathizing friends, he purpose, as taking the mind from other useful he might meditate a little. They withdrew, certainly does, when it so absorbs her mind and he remained in profound prayer and self- The first object of dress should be to secure. recollection for some time: at his he broke out | the body from immodest exposure, and next to Though such may not have any thing in into rapture with the exclamation: "He is preserve against all atmospheric changes the

his; his forever!" and died. year died Thomas Walsh, a man whose memo- of other duties. impressions, scatter seeds of discord, stir up tuaries of Methodism. The last mortal suffer such a case, unless we do it by appealing the

One meestimony and the last for the strife, become jealous, men haters, God haters, ings of Walsh, "spread a very strong sensa tion among his brethren," says Mr. Horne. Fletcher, whose wise remarks in London he had so hastily challenged, was deeply affected by his friend's sad verification of them. He Is there not enough in the world to give to wrote a heart touching letter to Charles Wesley on the occasion, and expressed himself as despondent in view of his own death, after such a fact; yet no more triumphant death is recorded in Christian biography, than that which awaited the pious vicar of Madeley.

Our sketch is already too extended to allow and its lesson too obvious to need much additional remark. It may, however, be observed: 1. That though death is not ordinarily terrible to the good man, disease or constitutional melancholy may and often do render it gloomy. ful only to speak of those things, as subjects These causes render life itself so, in spite of piety. Why, then, may it not so affect death? The cases of Cowper and Johnson are examples. Let us look to the lives rather than the

deaths of our friends for hope. 2. Death-bed conversions are very doubtful Not only the stimulous of medicines, but some thing in the very process of dissolution itself, seems sometimes to take away the usual susceptibility of fear. Medical history is full of curious instances. Men who have been rescued from the very process of death, in drowning, hanging, or disease, have described it as attended with even happy sensations. Scores who have apparently been converted on the verge of the grave, and have shouted for joy, have, on recovering health, protested that they

had no recollection of any thing of the kind. 3. The apparent tranquility of godless men we have the influence, impart it to others. If in death, is no argument for their erroneous faith, or want of faith. Gibbon, Rousseau and Hume died as the fool dieth. Without the Christian hope of the future, death should be inexpressibly terrible to any right reasoning ing that influence over ourselves and others mind. Courage at that hour, without Divine

Woman and Work.

BY MARY BRYANT .- NO. III

To show woman why she is not better able to engage in many of the useful, and more lucrative pursuits now open to her, is my object in writing at this time. With our bones and muscles for work, God also gave us the brain, the great organ of the mind; and through its action, by the direction of the mind, are all our works performed. Now as the mind has over forty different faculties, they cannot all work at once, but should all be cultivated, that none may be allowed to become weak and inefficient. If the higher faculties are most active and set us to work, our labors are of the highest order. But, if on the contrary, the lower faculties lead off, our works are of an inferior nature. We would not be understood to say, that every faculty which God has given us, is not good and useful; but that they do not all act in the same sphere, or, for the same the body, it may be a wise admonition from purpose. Some of these mind faculties are more easily perverted than others, and are of a worse nature, when acting abnormally. But when in their normal or healthy state, are indispensible in making a perfect individual character. If, out of these forty-different facsagacity in representing his hero as beset with ulties of the mind, we only exercise ten or terror and demoniacal mockeries before his twelve, of course it is at the expense of the rcfinal triumph. The characters of neither good | maining thirty; hence our characters are imnor bad men can be inferred from their dying perfect. What should we think of a machinist words. It pleases God usually to comfort ex- who should neglect to oil a part of the maceedingly his children in that solemn crisis: and chinery, so that it could not work with but one half its power. We should say at once that he did not understand the nature of the acter from the habitually pious or godless machine, or else he was not a very wise percourse of the preceding life; but it is sometimes son. It is quite likely we should call the maotherwise; disease and drugs have much effect chine an imperfect one. So it is with human on the shattered sensibilities, and Christian organism, if one set of muscles are allowed to biography teaches that surviving friends should lie dormant, they soon become inactive; and attach but little significance, whether sadden- with the machinery of the mind, if one organ, ing or consoling, to the last expressions of the or set of organs are not exercised they will become weak and inefficient, and cannot perform their functions, and consequently leave the character imperfect.

> Now if we allow the mind to be absorbed in that kind of labor which brings but few of the same time enable us to command a salary sufvanities of life, and take hold of its duties with

Now do you not consume more time, talent, money and strength, in the act of clothing the upon woman, as her manner of dressing. It unfits her for taking that amount of out-door body that some parts congest, while others are But, as sometimes the clouds, thick on the cold; and so presses upon some parts as to whole heavens, are rent at the horizon the cause displacements of the internal viscera and

Now dress was not intended for any such requested to be left alone a few minutes, that things, in any way to degrade woman as it come, he is come: my Beloved is mine and I am temperature of the body at a healthful standard. After these ends are answered, we may Thus lived, and thus in his twenty-eighth pay due regard to style, but not to the neglect

ry is still as ointment poured forth in the sanc- Now how are we to decide what is right in

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the higher faculties for direction? They alone are capable of directing. It is to the lower that we have so long listened. Had we but appealed to conscientiousness, and not to approbativeness, much less would have been our When we are under the direction of the former we merely say, what will please the eye of the beholder? What will such a person say? Is it fashionable, and shall I make a favorable impression? Now these things should be considered of minor importance, for who ever expects, or has any right to expect, to please the world in the matter of dress. There is such an endless variety of tastes, that what would please the eye of one, would be very offensive to another, so you gain nothing by trying to make your dress to suit other persons. You see that you cannot please but few in taking this course, when, if you were to consult your better or higher faculties, and heed the advice of your better judgment, you would have a comfortable, convenient dress, and please all the wise and good who had investigated this subject; would yourself act wisely in this matter, and so arrange your dress, that you could engage in any useful profession, or occupation which you should choose, with ease

Can you see, that it is your love of dress,your desire to be fashionable, the amount of money and time you spend for these things, that prevents you from doing many useful things? Can you not see that your style of dress itself, unfits you for many useful pursuits on account of its inconvenience, if it had no worse features. How can you offer up petitions for the relief of the sick, when you keep doing what will make you sick? How can you pray God to relieve the poor, when you spend the money which might relieve them. for useless luxuries? How can you set such examples, when you enter the Temple of God to worship at his shrine? It is the woman's mis sion; should she, who is created after the im age of God, thus desecrate herself? She can not always. She must-

> "Be a woman-on to duty, Raise the word from all that's low. Place high in the social heaven Virtue's fair and radiant bow. Lend her influence to each effort:

That shall raise our natures human: Be not fashions gilded lady, Be a brave, whole-souled, true woman." Highland Water Cure, Nov. 17th.

A French Opinion of English Christianity.

The Paris Univers criticizes the Proclama tion of the Queen of England to the princes and populations of India, in a sharp style. O that part which promises non-interference with the religious tenets of the natives, the Univers

"The Queen, in her Proclamation, assume the title of Defender of the Faith; and, if that be anything else than a mere form of words the document contains an avowal of impuis sance infinitely more striking than all that are just before enumerated. In fact, her Britanic Majesty, Defender of the Faith of Jesus Christ declares that though firmly aconvinced of the truth of Christianity, she has not, however, either the right or the desire to impose her own convictions on any of her subjects! She says even more, and takes care that every one shall be perfectly aware of what lengths her abnega tion goes. It would be simple enough that she should promise not to place constraint on any one, but the engagement which she takes against Christianity is far more ample. Not only she has no desire to impose her faith on her Mussulman and idolatrous subjects, but she forbide any one to undertake their conversion! Her Majesty's language is thus:- 'We strictly order all who exercise authority not to interfere with the religious faith or form of worship of our subjects, under pain of our high displeasure.' To any one aware of the abominations of Indian idolatry, the engagement thus taken by the Queen of England, must appear incredible, and the wonder is, that the saints in England have not protested against it. Last year they fasted by the Queen's order, they groaned and beat their breasts, accusing themselves in the face of the world, because Eng land had not been in India what a Christian nation ought to be in the midst of populations who do not know the Saviour And behold, here is England at present promising idolators and Mussulmans not to hold up before their eyes the light of the Gospel, and to respect their superstitions, under pain of incurring the displeasure of the Queen, Supreme Pontiff of the Anglican Church/and Defender of the Faith! For the English Cabinet to consent to such a repudiation of its rights and duties as a Christian Government, and for such an act to pass without exciting either scandal or surcompromised, or English Christianity greatly weakened. In every case we cannot think that the Queen's language can bring down on the measures of her Government, or on the arms of her soldiers, the Divine blessing which Her Majesty invokes, and of which, certainly. her empire seems to stand much in need."

GOOD AND EVIL -A real debt of gratitude that is, one founded on a disinterested act benefactor. If the favor be of a pecuniary nature, we may, indeed, by returning an equal or greater sum, balance the moneyed part, but we cannot liquidate the kind motive by setting kindness, than we prevent in the future what has happened in the past. So neither can a good act undo an evil one: a fearful truth !-For good and evil have a moral life which nothing in time can extinguish. The instant | be incorrigable in this life, that they would of himself cleansed his soul, be fit for heaven into the mystery of the Atonement, which even embrace the sentiment, generally defer to that the angels sought to comprehend but could not, future state their preparation for happiness in but I seel its truth in an unutterable convicthat state, we are persuaded that its practical tion, and that without it all flesh must perish [Washington Aliston.

tholic church against the Freemasons in Bue- its influence so far as they may peacefully do it. nos Ayres originated in the order of the Catholic bishop closing a church against a Ma- inhabitants of the antediluvian world, who, sonic funeral. The result has been an open having been disobedient, and convicted of the rupture between the Masons, who are general- most flagrant transgressions against God, were ly Catholics, and who include most of the in- sentenced by his law to destruction. But their telligent and influential classes, and the hierar- punishment was delayed to see if they would chy, and the prospect is that it will end in the repent; and the long-suffering of God waited entire separation of Church and State and the one hundred and twenty years, which were placing of the Catholic church on a footing granted them for that purpose; during which with other denominations. So the interference time, as criminals tried and convicted, they are of the bishop is likely to accomplish a good represented as being in prison, detained under work, as such things always do in time.

Sabbath Recardec.

New York, January 13, 1859.

We commend to the consideration of our readers, the article of Bro. Griswold, on "the Bible," for the many truthful remarks it contains. There is however, one point in particular upon which we would say a few words.

He speaks of the Deity encarnating itself "God manifested in the flesh." And when having laid such "natural medium aside." by which we understand him to mean, his fleshy body, it went to the spirit world, and preached to the spirits in prison.—1 Pet. iii. 18, 19, and iv. 5. 6. Thus was the Gospel preached to them that were dead, as well as to those that were living, a truth almost universally believed by the primitive church, but which modern naturalism has almost as universally denied."

Now we do not design positively to deny the

truthfulness of this assertion, but would modest-

ly say that we sincerely doubt its correctness. That Christ was put to death in the flesh, and made alive (or quickened) by the Spirita are facts that no Christian will deny, and it appears also to be true, that during the short period in which he was sntombed, he laid aside the natural medium through which he had communicated with the living. But there appears no necessity for believing that Peter designed to be understood, that during this period, the Spirit of Christ preached the Gospel to spirits out of the flesh, and in the spirit-world. The Apostle refers to a period long before this, even to the time when Noah was building the Ark. The Spirit of Christ which has ever been the same "yesterday, to-day, and forever," has never been inactive in impressing truth upon the hearts and consciences of mankind, Noah was "a preacher of righteousness" dur ing the preparation of the ark. It is our opinion that it was to that generation whose spirits were imprisoned in unbelief and a disposition which the Apostle expresses by apeithesasi, "which will not be persuaded, which during the succession of one hundred and records of crime are so extended in the columns what way they choose to have them forrefused belief, incredulous, contumacious, re- twenty years while the ark was preparing." of our Monday and Tuesday journals. The men warded? fusing obedience through unbelief." This was unquestionably the moral condition of the generation preceding the flood. To this people Noah preached the truth he himself believed. attended by the same spirit which has always | passes and sins, that they might be judged acattended the preaching of the Gospel, and which was with the church in the wilderness, leading them by a pillar of fire, whom they grieved by their unbelief and disobedience. The spirits nation and death; but might live according to of wicked men only can be imprisoned by sin | God in the spirit, might be brought to a truly and the powers of darkness. Their bodies are always free to obey the dictates of the mind. unless physically prevented. The Apostle does not tell as that the Gospel was preached to those who were dead; but to those who are dead, that is, to those who were dead when he wrote his epistle. And we are very doubtful as to the primitive church believing the sentiment that Christ in Spirit, preached to the departed spirits imprisoned in hades. Such a sentiment is nowhere expressed in the volume of Divine Inspiration, according to our understanding of it. That the sentiment was adopt- the Redeemer's coming; others of those in hell, ed, in an early period, by that portion of professing Christians which ultimately grew into what was called the Catholic church, as their fabulous "Gospel of Nicodemus" shows; but the adoption of the sentiment by ever so many formal and superstitious people, can be no evidence that St. Peter designed to express it in the Scriptures referred to by Bro. G. This sentiment is a very profitable one to the Rom ish priests at the present time; for upon it is founded their doctrine of purgatory-masses and prayers for the dead. The idea that sinners are indulged with a probationary season after death, in which they will be favored with a preached Gospel, and with the influence of the Holy Spirit, and the offer of pardon upon their repentance and reformation of life is, in our opinion averse to the doctrine of the Scripprise, affairs in India must be either deeply tures, although a multitude of Catholics and Restorationists may believe it. Those who embraced this opinion anciently, held that Christ in the spirit descended into hell and preached to the damned only while his body was entombed: but that there has been no visits of this kind since his resurrection, which they believed to be a real, and literal resurrection, of the body that was put to death, and that of kindness-cannot be canceled by any sub in that same body he ascended to the right sequent act of unkindness on the part of our hand of God, where it ever lives to make intercession for us. The medium which he laid aside by the suffering of death, he resumed again; and in that risen body, re-entered upon against it any number of unkind ones. For his mission of mercy to his disciples, and furan after injury can no more undo a previous ther instructing them in the important affairs of his church; and giving them their final commission to preach his Gospel; but he gave them

no instruction to encourage sinners who might | their Sunday dress: they exist, they start for Eternity. How then have the Gospel preached to them after they exceeds that of any other day of the week. can a man who has once sinned, and has not were dead. And as the Scriptures warrant no Take up one of our Dailies on Monday or of himself cleaned his soul he for heart were dead. opinion of this character, and as those who workings are antagonistic to the spirit and doctrine of the Gospel of Christ: and that there-A RICH QUARREL.—The quarrel of the Ca- fore it is the duty of Christians to counteract Dr. A. Clarke on 1 Pet. iii. 19. says: "The

The truth is. we are verging toward barbarism. Our courts and officers of law have ceascute them. Do they?

respite, that the punishment pronounced might and if you enter, you will find hundreds of be inflicted. This, I have long believed to be the sense of this difficult passage, and no other that I have seen, is so consistent with the whole scope of the place." The Spirit of God did strive with the antediluvians is evident from what God says in Gen. vil 3-" My Spirit shall not always strive with man, forasmuch as he is flesh; yet his days shall be one hundred and twenty years.' The word spirits in this place is supposed to mean diembodied spirits, but this is not a necessary inference: for in Numb. xvi. 22, and xxvii. 16, God is said to be the God of the spirits of all fiesh. which certainly does not mean disembodied spirits. Dr. C. quotes from various versions and manuscripts, and several versions of the vulgate to demonstrate that from them, there is no reason to believe that the text speak of Christ's going to hell to preach the Gospel to the damned; or of his going to some feigned place where the souls of the Patriarchs were detained to whom he preached, and whom he delivered and took with him to paradise: which the Romish Church holds as an article of faith Calmet, though a Roman Catholic, and held to this doctrine, yet he did not think that these exts of Peter was any proof of it."

Dr. Doddridge in his "Family Expositor paraphrases this text thus: "Being indeed put to death in the flesh by those enemies whom God permitted for a while to triumph over him; but quickened by the Spirit of God which soon re-animated his body, and raised it to an immortal state, even that spirit by the inspiration of which, granted to his faithful servant Noah, going forth, as it were, in that drogress in which he employed him, he preached to night, and see how many lads and lasses are those notorious sinners, who for their disobedience have since experienced the just everity of the divine vengeance, and are now in the condition of separate spirits, reserved, as it were in prison to severer judgment at the great day. I speak of those who were long since disobedient, when once the abused and insulted long suffering of a compassionate God waited upon them, in the days of the Patriarch Noah. And you will cease your marvels that the etc. On chap. iv. 6, he speaks as follows: "For it was for this purpose that the Gospel was preached also to the dissolute Gentiles, who might truly be said to be dead in trescording to men in the flesh, that they might be brought to such a state of life, as their carnal neighbors will look upon as a kind of condemspiritual and divine life. And if, when men hear of the Gospel, they will not receive and improve it for this important purpose; they must expect to render to God an impartial and severe account for their abuse of it and must stand by all the terrible consequences of

Dr. D. further remarks: "Hardly any text has been more differently interpreted than this. Some understand it of souls who were in some lower place in paradise, in prison, (en phulake,) or in a watch tower, where they were waiting whom he delivered to grace his triumph. Lord Barrington understands it of Noah's preaching to his own family shut up with him in the ark; while Drs. Whitby and Burnet understand it ignorance. Mr. Cradock explains it of Christ's preaching while he was on earth, to those who were now spirits in prison; who might engage them to a holy caution, lest they also should trifle with the means of salvation which they enjoyed, and perish as the former did. No interpretation seems more singular than that of M. Saurin; who seems to consider it as referring to chap. iii. 19, and understands it of the then you, nor any set of base heretics, will dare sinners of the old world, and founds upon this to refuse us an appropriation for such purtext some hopes of the salvation of some of poses.' Some of the members of the Board them, as if the meaning were this: God sent his message to them with a kind design, that though their bodies perished, their souls might be saved. And he fancies that for this reason the flood came gradually upon them. If that interpretation be preferred which refers it to those actually dead, it will be as Mr. Baxter observes, a proof of the existence of spirits in

We have thus given the opinions of a number of learned and prominent Christian writers on the Scripture texts in question, but we think the one we first gave as our own, comes the nearest to the truth upon the subject.

Causes of Sunday Crime.

Not at all a pleasant picture to look upon. this from the Christian Intelligencer, presenting some of the streets of New York city in

The amount of Sunday crime is fearful. It Tuesday, and you will find, almost invariably, able to Sunday debauchery; sometimes a whole column of the murderous doings of drunken rowdies. Thus, a week ago, a Sunday night's row in Grand street ended in the stabbing of three men-one fatally, by an intoxicated boy. On the same evening, policeman Davidson was twice stabbed, it is feared fatally, by one Co-burn, at the corner of Prince and Green streets; and a little later, an abandoned woman was found in Canal street, also stabbed; and so the record runs from week to week.

ed to be a terror to evil-doers. Law itself is systematically violated and contemned. Rum rules the city. We have stringent statutes and ordinances against the traffic in liquors on Sunday, and our public officers are sworn to exe-

the arrest of divine justice, which waited either the Park, of a Sunday evening, you will hear than all other denominations in making prose- was yesterday.

for their repentance, or the expiration of the strains of music from numerous bands of music; lytes. Five young Chinese converts to the Ca roystering tipplers firing up for the night's dehauch. Pass around a single block, and you may count forty or fifty dram-shops and lagerheer saloons in full blast, with perhaps, a policeman patroling the streets in full view of what he knows to be illegal and demoralizing but without a word of remonstance.

Now make your way a little above Chatham Square, and enter the City Theatre. A thousand people and more are listening to a play. on a Sabbath night. Go into the next door. and amidst the paraphernalia of a gamblinghell, billiards, roulette-table, raffling, shootinggalleries, etc .- you will find ten hundred or twelve hundred men, women and children, swigging lager-beer by the hour, while they listen to low comedies and songs, or witness the lascivious dance. As you cast your eye over the dense throng, you will see that young men and lads compose the bulk of the assembly, hand to tax their physical labor, are in danger What a school for them! What wonder that of making long visits and consuming their 60 or 70 per cent. of our almost 30,000 crimi- time in ways which are of little use to them- ed but little for many years past under our nals in a year, are found to be from 10 to 20

Go into another of these training places in the same block, and you will find every square foot occupied, afternoon and evening, with smokers, drinkers, theatre-goers and gamblers. It is the Sabbath (Sunday,) remember, when you witness these scenes.

But if you think the evil local and exceptiona look at the People's Theatre (Volk's Thea- 000 to maintain the prisons, \$24,000 for the tre) near Avenue A. There, in that ante-room schools. The yearly deficit is \$1,800,000. open to all, see that group of a hundred boys The clergy own one million dollars wor; h of rom 10 to 22 years of age, around those four billiard tables, forming the taste and habit of gambling, drowning their consciences with intoxicants, and learning the language and the arts of rowdies and outlaws. Or. cross the room. and see that eager, excited throng of juvenile gamblers around the novel instrument of play. Or, enter the drinking-room and theatre, in the and schools, hold periodical meetings, make rear, with its thousand guests of a fair Sunday getting their lessons in dissipation and folly, if

not in crime. When you have finished the survey, and reached your home, you will have seen more people at theatres, and drinking saloons, and gambling places-open to the public, and with ont the least concealment—than were gathered in the Academy of Music, Cooper Institute. and the National Theatre, to listen to the preaching of the Gospel on the same evening. and gamble, furnish the shooters, and stabbers, do in catching and punishing them, until the the Sunday liquor-traffic shall be suppressed.

erally can have much conscientious regard for ten or fifteen additions under the labors of the first day of the week as a sacred day; for Bros. Tenny and Loughbridge, and others are there is nothing in the Scriptures of which a inquiring. At Palestine ten have lately been conscience for this day can be formed, and as received on profession of their faith. At Hena general thing the people know this. It may derson, Rusk county, Dr. W. K. Marshall la therefore be expected that such persons as are bored eighteen days without assistance, preach addicted to intemperance and rowdyism will be ing once or twice a day, besides holding inquimore likely to indulge in these vices, when they ry meetings and visiting from house to house have lessure then when they can be employed to converse with the inquirers. About fifty to some useful purpose.—ED.]

True Catholicism.

LIVELY TIMES IN A WISCONSIN COUNCIL-A CATHOLIC PRIEST DENOUNCES THEM AS HER-ETICS.—A correspondent writing from Shullsburg, Wis, has the following:-

"During the session of the County Board of Supervisors for this county, at the November term, there were some rich scenes, one of which At the evening session of the same day, the Catholic priest came before the Board and re- supply of ministers for this wide destitution to marked: 'I supposed the reason why you refuse come from?" to grant the appropriation is, that it is to benefit the Catholics: but I am rejoiced that such coming, and sooner than people are aware of. Yankeedom has had about its full sway, and others are about to rule in this country. and explained their reasons for voting as they did on the question.

The priest then said, pointing to one, You voted against the appropriation on the grounds of retrenchment, and you, pointing to another. 'say you voted for it, but, having been better informed, would, if necessary, vote against it now. I suppose your information consists in knowing that it is for the Catholics, and that von consider reason enough for voting against it. And you, Sir,' pointing to another, 'have given several reasons for voting against it. You I never saw before; neither do I ever wish to see you again, and I shall brand you as an infamous scoundrel.'

During his remarks, he was several times called to order, but told them not to interrupt him, as he was a scholar, and would not be dictated to by a set of base heretics."

The Chaplain of the American expedition which lately visited Jeddo, writes:

"The natural order of the Japanese mind, and the native Japanese temperament, are now favorable for the reception of Christian doctrine and morals. There seems to be an entire absence of prejudice and pre-occupation; no bigotry is encountered even in the temples, ligious conversation and prayer, attended 31 lar voice cannot here be hushed in the silence which you are allowed to enter as often as you funerals, taught a Bible-class, listened to over of despotism, but the popular will dictates the please, and stare in the holy faces of their gods, and even laugh at them. The priests and monks remain courteous, offering you a converts, and yet he was laid aside for two people be educated, so each may be able to cup of tea, and inviting you to sit on a mat months by sickness. This with him has certead, and understand for himself the Constitute of their side. Indeed, I am not superthat the at their side. Indeed, I am not sure that they tainly been a laborious pastoral year. would not offer to exchange with the occupants of Christian pulpits, should they be 'hard up' for a sermon late on Saturday evening."

In China, on the contrary, missionaries meet with but little success. The Chinese are not strongly attached to their own religion, but are in a state of general skepticism, and have a perfect contempt for Christianity, which they judge according to the treatment they have re- too, Protestantism is gaining so rapidly from and deep, in the hearts of our people, the true ceived from the Christian nations.

The Roman Catholics of France are making | Pope. great exertions to convert the Chinese to the type of Christianity found in their church; and Pass along Unatham street and the Bowery, it would seem that they are more successful other words, that he is wiser to-day than he duced, is exactly correspondent and comment and see. As you enter Chatham street from it would seem that they are more successful other words, that he is wiser to-day than he duced, is exactly correspondent and comment.

tholic faith reached Suez, lately, on their way to France to be educated. They were accompanied by a Chinese Roman Catholic priest, who speaks English and French fluently.

A GLEBE FOR THE PASTOR.—The Chronicle urges that churches in the country universally procure parsonages with a liberal glebe-"from ten to twenty-five acres, to be cultivat ed as a means of supporting, in part, the family of the pastor:

"It would give him exercise, afford the means of training his sons to business, and would be a measure of relief to a church which is too feeble to assume the full support of their pastor. His health and intellectual powers would be thereby improved. Ministers in the country who have little or nothing on selves or others. Their sons are, perhaps, without occupation, and thus exposed to the temptations of idleness.

It is said that his Holiness the Pope receives out of his State some \$8.000.000 a year. Of this \$6,000,000 goes to his private affairs, and \$2,192,000 to pay interest; \$2, al, extend your walk to Fourth street, and take 700,000 to support the army and police, \$600 real estate, and hold all the fat offices. The State debt is \$27,000,000.

> Full religious liberty in Denmark has been granted dissenters. They can form as sociations, choose their pastors, open chapels proselytes, with no restraint, no ignorance, no interference by the government. The charac ter of citizen is wholly distinct from that of be liever. The members of the Diet and the pub lic officers are not subjected to any test what ever; they need not belong to a particular

The MINUTES OF THE GENERAL CONFER-ENCE AND ANNIVERSARIES are ready for distribution. Will the churches please to direct in

Religious Interest in Texas.—A corresand burglars, and thieves, with whom the police pondent of the Louisville Herald says: "I am have to do. And they will have a plenty to glad to be able to say that God has not forpeople rise in their might and determine that gotten our portion of Zion, though we have not had as large accessions to our churches as [It is not to be expected that the people gen- in some other places. At Waco there were professed to have obtained a hope, thirty-three of whom united with the Presbyterian Church: twenty-five of these were heads of families most of them lawyers, doctors and leading men, many of whom have heretofore stood aloof from the Church, if not in open opposi tion to the Christian religion. Our Presbytery is now greatly in want of ministers. Rev. John Bell of Larissa, will soon leave for Ten nessee. Rev. W. H. Rice of Palestine, will claims our serious attention. Some of the lob- leave soon for Florida, on account of failing by members got up a resolution to appropriate health. This leaves us with a force of only of those who were in the darkness of heathen one hundred dollars for Roman Catholic pur- five working men left for a region nearly as poses, which was rejected by one majority.— large as the whole of Kentucky. Where is

> REVIVALS IN TENNESSEE.—The narrative the passover; and without doubt, was unleavthings cannot alway be, for there is a crisis of the state of religion in the Synod of Tennessee, Sept., 1858, says:

have not been greatly strengthened and en- given definite directions." couraged. Never have the prospects of our branch of the church been brighter. The labors of private members have been more a definite direction in 1 Cor. v. 6, 7, 8: "Your it is hoped that the hands of the ministry will be better sustained, and their efforts more promptly seconded by the laity in time to come spirit, and enable all the brethren to adjust with the leaven of malice and wickedness; but their difficulties, soothe their animosities, and heal their divisions—a piety that shall forever quent the ball-room, participate in the dance. and to encourage the card-table—a piety that shall restrain and constrain the young men of the church, and as the laborers in the Lord's or a mixture of brick dust and the like does. vineyard are few, lead them to give up the attractions and emoluments of other employments and professions, to labor for the salvation of priceless souls in the ministry of the Son

One of the Baptist pastors of this city has preached the past year 162 sermons, has attended 333 prayer-meetings, has made 329 religious visits, received over 400 calls for re- Thanks be to our Heavenly Father, the population 200 recitations in Greek, and baptized 112 law. May it thus ever remain! How imporconverts, and yet he was laid aside for two tant it is, therefore, that the masses of the

progress of the Catholic Church in England, much more important it is, in my opinion, that as amounting to little or nothing; they have every person in the State be enabled to read gained a few noted converts, but are constant. for himself in the Holy Bible, and to comprely losing the slight hold they have had on the eternal truths of which, I am a firm, though people, and do not now constitute one per humble believer. Educate the masses, and in cent. of the people of England. In Ireland, culcate virtue and morality, and you lay broad the Catholics, as to excite the alarm of the

Communications

For the Sabbath Recorder. The Ministry.

Would it not add to the spirituality and growth of the churches, to have a more frequent change of pastors? There are many difficulties to be overcome in order to introduce such an arrangement. But if necessary, it can be done, and ought to be done speedily. One of the principal difficulties in the way is, we have not been accustomed to it, we are slow to change old established habits. "We have done very well after the old way, and we can get along so in future." Whether any more good could be done if another system was adopted is uncertain, it has not been tried; but one thing is certain, that we have accomplish. present system, and with the rapid increase of population should we be satisfied to move on in this quiet way, and not feel as though God was having a controversy with us for our negligence, and was sending upon us, leanness?

Another objection is, it would cost the ministers more. The expense of moving often, and that too, at a great distance, with families, and locating among strangers, would be attended with much expense. Besides, the most of them now are in some small business, that brings them a small pittance to assist in making a bare living by their closing the year in debt after having received three-fourths of the salary promised. Some work a little land, some follow some mechanical occupations, some trade and traffic, some peddle, some turn up quack doctors. Those different kinds of businesses are engaged in, not from choice, but from necessity. Now this would be abandoned, and the minister inquires what can I do? what shall I cat? or, what shall I drink? or wherewithal shall I be clothed? we are of the opinion that it would awaken a becoming energy and zeal in the churches. Now they know that by the industry and prudence of their ministers they will fetch out the year some way, and therefore they feel but little concerned about the matter any way. While such come to the churches, trusting in their integrity to do what of honesty as not to do it? We hope better things of our people. It could release the minister of that worldly mindedness with which he is now so often of necessity beset. It should be understood that he should be devoted to his calling, and the people with whom he lives, to be laborers with him. And would it not be more directly fulfilling the command, Go into all the world and preach the Gospel to every creature," not to stay and preach, but 'go and preach."

The advantages of the ministry would more equally enjoyed by all the churches both small and great. The gift that one church has been Diessed With may become a blooming to some of the weaker churches, a scattering of the gifts, a oneness of interest, of feeling and of principle, we believe, would be the result. This has been attempted years ago, in some limited degree, though it was not adopted and carried out as a general system.

To the Editors of the Sabbath Recorder :-

Bro H. H. Baker says that "there can be no question but that the form laid down by our Saviour should be strictly adhered to by his followers, and any additions thereto, or subtractions therefrom, would impair its simplicity, and evidently affect the spirit of the institution. The bread used on the occasion was evidently such as was used in celebrating ened; still, had it been important that that particular kind of bread should be perpetuated, "Many churches have doubled the number whether made of barley or otherwise, the Saof their members, and there are very few that viour, or his apostles undoubtedly would have

But it appears to me that Paul has given abundant and efficient than ever before; and glorying is not good; know ye not that a little leaven leaveneth the whole lump? Purge out therefore the old leaven, that ye may be a new However, there are some indications of a del lump, as ye are unleavened. For even Christ ficiency in ardent, devoted, personal piety—a our passover is sacrificed for us: Therefore let piety that shall remove prejudice and party us keep the feast, not with old leaven, neither with the unleavened bread of sincerity and banish from the church worldly-mindedness, as truth." Now, does Bro. B. think that leaven occasionally manifested in a disposition to fre- is not an addition? I do not believe that leavened bread is any more the representation of Christ's body, than darkness resembles light, DAVID COON.

> Noble Sentiments.—The Governor of Georgia embodies the following in his Annual Mes-

"No monarch rules here! And it is the pride of our system, of our government, that each citizen at the bullot-box possesses equal rights of sovereignty with every other one. tion and history of his country, and to judge and decide for himself what are the true print The London Times represents the boasted ciples and policy of his government. But how

There always exists within every effort A man never should be ashamed to own he which a man makes, the end he has in view, has been in the wrong; which is but saying in and the real, intrinsic value of the effect pro-

30 beyond the which have will by Jan. \$2,000,000 Treasury-c alone, it is es required—eq mills on the This estimate damages for and enlargent posed will re that \$500,00 cent. reserve under contr amount of against the S formed.__ The Gover portance tha ment should and after fur necessary fu leaves it to shall be obta over a term the Constitu approval to may bo de The Gene contribution Canals, amo andings on a

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General Intelligence.

Synopsis of the Governor's Message.

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DAVID COON.

Governor of Geor-

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attention to the financial condition of the State, He speaks favorably of the Inebriate Asylum | Committee on Territories. whose funded debt, on the 30th September at Binghampton, which was commenced on the \$6,605,654 37 was the General Fund State ly to the financial condition and general utility passage. Debt, and \$24,307,704 40 was the Canal of the New York Institution for the Blind. Of the General Fund State Debt and the Asylum for Idiots at Syracuse. year ending Sept. 30, 1858, was \$2,072,204 88. hinted at. The payments during the year in support of The Governor advises the passage of a gentenacious on minor points. His object was to 30. Mr. Davis being sick, however, the Pacimon the Canal debt alone is annually \$1,358,- till the last week of the session. 892 and upon the General debt. \$354,606 10. a deficiency of \$712,710 74 to be provided for in some other manner. According to the statement of the Auditor of the Canal Department there has been drafts made by the Canal Commissioners up to Sept. 30, 1858, for \$1,330,033 30 beyond the ability of the Treasury, none of which have been paid, and that these drafts will by Jan. 1, 1859, reach \$1,700,000 or even \$2,000,000. To meet the claims upon the Treasury—claims which relate to the Canals alone, it is estimated that \$2,655,000 will be required—equal to a State tax of nearly two mills on the dollar of the valuations of 1857. This estimate, moreover, does not include the damages for land taken for the construction and enlargement of the Canal, which it is supposed will require \$1,000,000 additional; and that \$500,000 will be required to pay 15 per cent. reserved out of estimates of work done under contract. Thus obligations to the amount of over four millions already exist against the State for canals alone, and that without any estimate of work still to be per-

ment should be pushed to a speedy completion, at the various seats of government until its loand after furnishing the Legislature with all necessary facts and figures on the subject, he leaves it to them to decide whether the object new hall. shall be obtained by a moderate tax spread over a term of years, or by an amendment to the Constitution, or by obtaining the popular approval to a loan, or by such other course as may be devised for the increase of the rev- struction of ten additional sloops-of-war, which

contributions from the surplus revenues of the Canals, amounted to \$192,613 40 for the year cussion of the motion submitted by Mr. Johnending on the 30th of September last. This son of Tenn, to instruct the Finance Commit direct tax and such tax will again become necessary, in order to pay the deficiency of the expenses of the Government within the \$460,000, which now exists, and also to make limits of rigid economy. the usual appropriations for the next fiscal year for the expenses of the Government, and other purposes, under the 8th Section of the 7th Article of the Constitution. In view of the existing deficiencies in the General fund, of the large floating debt of the Canal Department, and of the outlay necessary for completing the

and retrenchment. In regard to our present Banking system, the Governor thinks that alterations may be made in some of its details, but, as a whole, he considers that it is working satisfactorily and securely—far more so than any former one that. has existed in this State. The omission of several Railroad Companies to comply with the law which requires them to make annual reports to the State Engineer and Surveyor, has rendered it impossible for that officer to furnish accurate statistics for 1858. In treating of this subject the Governor has to rely upon the returns of 1857, and finds that of 88 railroad corporations costing \$136,680,690, only 14 declared dividends to stockholders in that year. The attention of the Legislature is

Canals, the Governor strongly urges economy

especially directed to this matter. After enumerating the expenses of the State Prisons, the Governor expresses the belief that our system is more expensive than it need be, and that both in discipline and management there is room for improvement. He thinks that there should be one instead of three Prison Inspectors, and that he should be appointed by the Governor of the State.

The Governor briefly and cautiously refers to the late destruction of Quarantine, and recapitulates the facts. He alludes to the fail ure of the Grand Inquest to arrest and present the offenders for trial and punishment, and recommends, if these functionaries do not in the future render obedience to law, the adoption of some remedy by the Legislature "for this unlooked-for evil." No effective measures for the removal of Quarantine have yet been taken, and the Governor submits the plan for creating a Quarantine Island on Old Orchard Shoals. The Governor urges strongly the removal of Quarantine from its present location. In connection with this subject, His Excellency advises a remodeling of the Health laws and the appointment of a new Commission.

In regard to the School system and its operations during the year, the Governor thinks that it is acquiring steadily and surely a standing and reputation that will make it a model for others. The expenditures in 1857 for Pub- Quitman; sketched his eventful career as a lic Schools were \$3,792,948 79. As the end of the "School year" has now been changed gy on his private and public worth. from the 31st of December to the 30th of September, the Superintendent of Public Instruction will, in future, be able to make his annual spond to the expressions of bereavement and report with the other Departments. In re- regret coming up from the South, by the uttergard to the Agricultural interest, the Governor ance of a kindred sympathy from New York, is not aware that it seeks or needs anything from which, as one of her sons, Gen. Quitman from the State.

of immigration, and the consequent diminution now laments the dead. He spoke of him as of the fund under the control of the Commis- an honest man, a model of courtesy and devosioners, which is created by a per capita com- tion to his duty and the Federal Union. Mr. and supported his bill consolidating and codimutation of \$2 for each alien passenger. Ow- Thompson did not agree in all of Gen. Quit- fying the revenue laws. Commissioners, in re-creeting buildings had to memory, and dropped a tear on his grave. en up. use funds which were intended for the support Mr. Moore, of Alabama, who served under Mr. Lovejoy remarked upon the tendency sioners also owe \$150.000 contracted for the and military worth.

Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents in New ed, and the House adjourned. York; the Western House of Refuge in Rochester; and the State Lunatic Asylum at Utica, and represents them to be in a flourish-The Governor, in his Message, first directs ing condition and under capable management

\$350,000 becomes due in 1859, and \$450,000 & While on the subject of the Militia organiza- commenced yesterday, in favor of the railroad. | President for all the recent correspondence be-There is also a contingent debt for tion the Governor makes special reference to the revenues derived annually from the Canals, Treasury. The Message speaks of the efficien- railroad across the public domain to the Paci- the Wanderer. the Message states the whole amount of recy of the Metropolitan Police force, and urges fic Ocean. The main difference in the Senate, The Senate then agreed to take up the ccipts from tolls, rent of surplus waters and such further improvements as may be deemed and in this country is, as to the proper means French Spoliation bill, by year 30, nays 24.

ness document.

Thirty-Fifth Congress.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4, 1859. SENATE.—The Senate met in the old hal which has during the recess been completely dismantled, but which was temporarily suppli ed with chairs for the occasion.

Notwithstanding the snow-storm was quit severe, the galleries and floor were crowded, it being understood that speeches appropriate to the occasion of the removal to the new hall would be made by Senator Crittenden and Vice President Breckenridge.

After the preliminary business, the report of the Committee announcing that the new hall was in readiness was submitted, when Mr. Crittenden, in moving the adoption of the report, made a speech in which he reviewed the about to vacate.

cation in Washington. At the close of his remarks the Senate proceeded in a body to the is not likely to be constructed in time for the

ing the new quarters several memorials were presented, and Mr. Mallory reported from the Naval Committee a bill providing for the con-

The General fund, which no longer receives officers of the Navy. The rest of the day was devoted to the dis

> instructed, on motion of Mr. Bernheisel. to in quire into the expediency of providing for the completion of the Capitol at Utah.

> Mr. Cochrane of New York, presented petition from the Canal Board of New York. or an appropriation for the lakes and harbors in connection of the lands of the State. Various reports were then presented from Standing Committees, after which the House went into Committee of the Whole on the Indian Appropriation bill but adjourned without any de-

> SENATE -A communication was received from the President covering a letter from our Minister in China, and referred to the Commit-

which was adopted.

of elections. The resolution was laid over.

The Pacific Railroad bill came up, and Mr. Bigler of Penn., addressed the Senate. Mr. Bigler's remarks were stopped by a mes-

General Quitman. Messrs. Davis, Shields, Ward and Houston spoke briefly, to the manly virtues and politi-

Senate ad journed. House.-Mr. McRae of Miss, announced the death of his immediate predecessor. Gen.

Mr. Thompson of New York, trusted would not be deemed intrusion for him to rewent out to win distinction in another State, The Governor alludes to the great decrease which uslighted to honor him when living, and

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6, 1858.

last, amounted to \$30,913,258 77, of which 23d of June. He further alludes encouraging- Spoliation bill was taken up, who urged its

there is a deficiency of \$706,574 63 of the lates to the punishment of offences; and thinks on the Pacific side. The whereabouts of the Mr. Doolittle moved an amendment in subsum needed to pay the interest and provide a that the defects in the existing Liquor law road is an object of secondary importance, stance, that a Board of three engineers be ap-"sinking fund" to meet the first constitution | should be amended. He is strongly opposed | whether it be a few degrees further North or pointed to survey each route, the Northern, al requirements of \$1,700,000 The interest to the postponement of the Appropriation bills South, so that it be a great National highway. | Central and Southern, and report the capabili-No one will contend that it should be forced ties and an estimate of the expenses of each The Message closes by denouncing the doc- where nature never intended it to be. He him- to the President, before the next meeting of man's mouth, and on examination, found a val If the entire surplus revenue from the Canals trine of Popular Sovereignty, and asserting self preferred a central route. He could see Congress. were to be appropriated to the payment of in- the right of New York to take part in decid- no reason for serious difference about either A new feature in the amendment is that alterest on the Canal debt there would be a deling whether Slavery shall be extended into terminus of the road. The main trunk through ternate sections of land along the route shall ficiency of \$365 466 33; and if the General new Territories of the Union. It is clear and the mountains is the main consideration. In be open, under the Homestead law, to actual Fund debt should be included there would be unpretending in its style, and is purely a busi- locating this, due consideration should be had settlers. to the cost of the work, the height of the grades, and character of the curvatures, but journed over until Monday, to-morrow being of the evidence in the case was a pair of pantaabove all to the nature of the climate and the the anniversary of the Battle of New Or- loons, which the boy had on when he was pundepth of the snows. Mr. Bigler made a di- leans. gression to notice the progress of railroad el-

> trating his statement by the fact that many weeks elapsed before the Declaration of Independence was known to all parts of the infant Republic, and as late as 1814, it was long before the States knew that the Capitol was laid in ashes. Yet now, whatever transpires in any one State is known promptly in all except the one on the Pacific. Were any one State as

various prominent events of legislasion which the Mississippi and Pacific has arrested the had transpired in the hall which they were westward progress of railroads, and the task The Governor deems it a matter of vast importance that our system of Canal enlarge-

During the confusion incident to the occupy-

A number of prominent Senators took par in the discussion, and all agreed upon the necessity of retrenchment. It was not decided whether to refer the matter to the Finance Committee or to a Special Committee of seven. when the Senate went into Executive Session, and soon after adjourned.

Washington, Jan. 5, 1859.

terior Departments.

the suppression of the African Slave-trade.

Mr. Wilson of Mass., offered a resolution, that a Committee of five be appointed to inquire whether any employe in the department since March 4, 1857, was required to contribute a portion of his pay to defray the expenriod, cr whether any employe has been removed for not so contributing, and what legislation is necessary to prevent the thus influencing

sage from the House announcing the death of

cal probity of the deceased, after which the men need fear the effects of such a precedent.

statesman and soldier, and pronounced a culo-

of destitute emigrants in various counties. Be- the immediate command of Gen. Quitman in towards centralization, and moved the excissides \$50,000 due the counties, the Commis- Mexico, spoke in glowing terms of his private ion of certain portions of the bill, which the graving for the 33d Congress, two sessions, was

The Governor refers to the Society for the when the usual resolutions of respect were pass- threatening that Texas would go out of the SENATE.—Mr. Seward presented the Leaven- as a fair offset to the repeal of the Missouri says, as an individual, he has no hesitation in

worth Constitution, which was referred to the Compromise. On motion of Mr. Crittenden the French

The special order, viz.: the Pacific Railroad the Canals were \$1,078,878 91, leaving a sur- eral law authorizing aliens to hold real estate; secure the construction of the road, not so lie rallroad bill was taken up. blus of \$993,425 97. After paying the ex- and also a law to secure more firmly the purmuch as a means of developing the material Mr. Shields spoke in favor of a Northern lunatic hospital in France, some years since. penses of collecting, superintendance and re- ity of the ballot-box. He recommends a re- wealth of the immediate country, as of main- route to Puget's Sound, setting forth its adpairs chargeable upon the Canal revenues, vision of the criminal code, in so far as it re- taining our rights, and protecting our citizens vantages over all others. terprises in the United States, showing its e'fects on the trade, commerce, wealth, and nolitical growth and strength of the Union, illus-

sailed to day by a foreign foe, the fact would be known to all the others, save one, to morrow, and the whole military power of the Republic could be concentrated for its defence. Meantime, the belt of barren country between of overcoming this obstacle is evidently too ever rich it may be in minerals. Therefore, if it is left to mere commercial considerations, it

necessities of the Government. Considering, as he did, that it is far-more of a military and no it cal measure than of immediate commercial wealth, he asked why the Government should not lend it its aid, its countenance and its credit? He was averse to committing the

was laid over. Also a bill to raise the pay of Government in any way, but he considered that individual capital is not equal to the task, and hence that the strong arm of the Government should be extended to the work, especialending on the 30th of September last. This son of Tenn, to instruct the Finance Committee to inquire into the expenditure of the public for immediate settle; great abundance of money, and to report a plan for bringing ment. Its settlement he a precentionary mass. ment. Its settlement as a precautionary meast accumulations of specie, and the immense nat-

> it is worthy of the best efforts of the Government an ascending scale of prices. It is an undoubtment, for were war to break out with a great ed fact that the country is far more rich in maritime power, without the means of concen- real wealth than ever before, and that wealth trating our forces, California would, in all pro- must shortly become active. The next few bability, within sixty days, be cut of from all months will produce a great change in the face passage from this port to Stonington on Tues- ceased, in Hopkinton, R. I., Dec. 26th, Lucy Axx, wife communication with the Atlantic States. He of affairs. Business has got into a healthy could see little difference between the con- current. It will gather force as it rolls onward, Fisher's Island, during a snow storm, and it is House—Tht Committee on Territories were struction of such a work, and of forts to de- and will soon give evidence of the immense supposed will be a total loss. The passengers departure from life, she had received by divine grace, fend the commercial cities of the scaboard. wealth on which it moves. Why not prepare in time of peace for contingencies which must inevitably arise in case of war? Some may be ready to conclude that we shall have no war he trusted in God, not THE LAW IN NEW YORK -From the annual -for war is always a calamity, but not such a report of the "Mayor's Squad of Police," New calamity as insult and degradation. It would York, it appears that the arrests of lottery be idle to say that we are not involved in an dealers, gamblers, and mock auction swindlers,

such a calamity may readily spring. It would prises resulted in the breaking up of 185, and struction of such a road. Will any man say estimated that the support of gambling, swinthat we are in a condition to defend our Paci- dling, low drinking, and brothel establishfic possessions—about a war for Cuba, or pro- ments, absorbs \$13,000,000, to be distributed tectorate over Mexico? Let us establish this among about 20,000 persons, or \$650 per tee on the Judiciary, as were also some unim- protectorate over ourselves, and we shall be in head. portant communications from the Navy and In- better position to influence the destinies of others. Probably no Senator, himself included, but Mr. Seward of New York, offered a resolu- would vote \$300,000,000 or \$400,000,000 for to the 26th ult. Gen. Zuloaga had been detion, instructing the Judiciary Committee to the purchase of Cuba, yet they would not vote posed by the forces under Gen. Robles, and nquire if it is necessary to amend the laws for a grant of public lands for the preservation of had taken refuge in the house of the English California, Oregon and Washington! Yet Minister. what power would be strong enough to meet us | Gen. Robles announces himself as the head on the Pacific with such a railroad, or weak of the Conservatives, and has sent commis-

of commerce, it would open the direct route for a union with the Liberals. from China to Japan. It would be a route, not for heavy tonnage, certainly, but for preses of or influence any election during that pe- cious metals, for the finer fabrics, for the mails reciprocally from East to West. Britain is

watchful to forestall these advantages, and it is now ascertained that a railroad is practica-

urged the advantages of the Central route.

Mr. Iverson of Georgia indulged in violent Pro-slavery remarks respecting the "demon of Abolitionism" and Mr. Seward, in the course of a disunion speech, after sitting through which, the Senate adjourned.

roads to Kansas and Nebraska. Mr. Colfax introduced his bill organizing the

Territory of Colona, to embrace the new gold region at Pike's Peak. In Committee Mr. John Cochrane explained

House refused. support of the Marine Hospital and the Re- Others spoke in feeling terms of his sterling Mr. Bryan of Texas and Mr. Giddings of tal was \$2,131,611 59. This includes the de-

ing the repeal of the resolution annexing Tex. Bologna, in the case of the boy Mortara. He for pearl, but we hear of only small transactions.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7, 1858.

SENATE.—Mr. Seward of N. Y., presented of the Homestead and Old Soldier's bill; also bill, coming up, Mr. Bigler finished his speech, /a resolution which was adopted, calling on the demn it. Mr. Bigler began by saying that he was hap- tween the British Government and the Ameri-

Foreign News.

The steamship Africa, arrived at this port, on Sunday last, bringing three days later intelligence from Europe.

Several marine disasters are reported; and among them the loss of the ship Isaac Wright, by fire, at Livernool, as she was about to sail for New York with two hundred passengers. all of whom were saved.

The steamer Indian Empire had been surreyed, and pronounced unfit for service.

Five ships had sailed with reinforcements for the Spanish expedition in Cochin China. The Spanish Senate approved of the address n reply to the Queen's speech by a large ma-

the Adriatic.

The health of the king of Sweden is failing. In Turkey, Ali Pacha, Grand Vizier, had ored their feet with smoke. tendered his resignation.

but nothing noteworthy.

ing in commercial circles seems to be, that rum. He was afterwards picked up by the property and prices, which have now, for so police, insensible, and supposed to be drunk, long, been at a low ebb, will, with the return but an emetic relieved him of the candles, and of the spring business, take an upward move- he recovered. ment. The fact of such an opinion being generally entertained, would of itself tend to

ure of defence would be a wise and sagacious ural and industrial productions of the soil, must policy. Viewed strictly as millitary measure inevitably induce a season of prosperity with

imbroglio now in regard to Central America, numbering 632, have not resulted in a single Nicaragua, Mexico and Spain, from which conviction. The raid against bogus gift enterbe singular if the first six months of such a the amount of money intercepted at the postwar did not cost more than would the con- office between \$20,000 and \$30,000. It is

Mexico - Dates from the city of Mexico are

enough to annoy us without? As a channel sioners to Vera Cruz to treat with Gen. Juarez

The California news is unimportant.

SUMMARY.

The New York State Legislature assembled

on Tuesday, Jan. 4th, and organized for busible through the British valleys of the Red ness. The Senate was called to order at 11 River of the North and of Fraser's River, o'clock. Lt. Gov. Campbell being in his place Finally. Mr. Bigler disposed of the various ob- as presiding officer. After the usual address jections urged against the road, and concluded from the President, Committees were appointby warning the Government not to be penny ed to notify the Governor and Assembly wise and pound foolish, but to bind together of the readiness of the Senate to proceed to the confederacy of sovereign States for their business. In the Assembly, which was called mutual aid and protection. No such states to order by the clerk of the last Assembly, the oath of office was administered to the mem-Mr. Bigler was followed by Mr. Harlan, who bers, who subscribed to the Constitution. Dewitt C. Littlejohn, the Republican candidate, Mr. Ward favored the parallel of the 32 was then elected Speaker on the first ballot, and, on taking the Chair, made an address upon him. Subsequently, W. Richardson was elected Clerk, D. M. Prescott Sergeant-at-arms George C. Dennis Doorkeeper, and Joseph Balt Assistant-Doorkeeper-all candidates of the Republicans. The Governor's Message House.—Mr. Craig of Missouri strove in was then received and read, after which an ceived in a fall from a buggy two months ago. vain to introduce a bill granting lands for rail- adjournment was had until evening, when the members drew for their scats.

year, so far as he has been able to learn, fifty- life. three persons have been killed by lightning, and counts where it is reported "several persons ult., aged 85. ing also to the destruction of Quarantine, the man's political sentiments, but he honored his The Indian Appropriation bill was then take an electronic back and the second curred on sixty one days in the three snmmer months.

The total cost of Printing, Binding and En-\$3.026,837 92; for the 34th Congress the tofuge and Hospital on Ward's Island. worth and integrity, as a man and statesmen, Ohio had a lively passage at arms, Mr. Bryan passage at arms, Mr. Bryan passage at arms, Mr. Bryan passage at arms, Inc. waste was enormous. graph wire within her borders.

Gen. Cass has written another letter giving Union unless the appropriation for fighting her his reasons for withholding authoritative cen-Indians was passed, and Mr. Giddings suggest- sure by this Government of the proceedings at expressing his surprise and regret at the deplorable occurrence in the Papal States, and it is difficult to conceive how such an act of injustice could take place in the middle of the petitions from the State of New York, in favor | nineteenth century, and in the heart of Europe. The judgment of the world, he adds, will con-

A Mrs. Hughes, said to have been formerly a lady of wealth and standing in Boston and stock issued to certain railroad companies the Quarantine garrison who are to be paid py to discover in the many speeches on this can Minister at London, touching the abuses New York, was found dead lately in a low den and 1 25 for Western white. amounting to \$570,000. After describing the as the Legislature shall deem fit, by a tax on subject that but little diversity of opinion ex- of the American flag in connection with the in Mulberry street. Her body was entirely manner in which the Constitution disposes of the County of Richmond or from the State ists as to the necessity of the construction of a African slave trade, especially in the case of naked, everything having gone to satisfy the craving for drink, that brought the poor woman to her grave. Her little son, a remarkably bright lad of eight years, was watching by interest on current Canal revenues during the necessary. An increase of the force is to accomplish the desired end, and as to its Mr. Davis of Miss., had the floor, the Sen- the bed, and told a most pitiful tale of the proper location. For himself he would not be ate refusing to postpone the subject by 31 to gradual fall of his parent. His father was Col. Thomas Hughes, of Boston, an officer in the U. S. army, who committed suicide in a

A man arrested at Rochester, N. Y., for stealing jewelry, asked to be permitted to kiss his wife before going to jail, which indulgence, so seldom asked for by husbands, was of course granted. As their lips parted, the officer thought he saw something glisten in the wouable watch seal, which the husband, in the operation of kissing, had transferred from his mouth to hers.

A teacher at Newport, R. I., has been fined \$20, and costs, for inflicting excessive corpor-The Senate, without taking any action, ad- eal punishment on one of his pupils. A part ished. The pants—a new pair, made of stout woollen cloth, and lined-were cut through in fourteen different places, as clearly as if done with a sharp knife. The punishment was inflicted with a cowhide.

> Manley Locke, the murderer of Constable Starr, made an attempt to escape the second time from the jail at Rochester, New York, on last Tuesday night. He had effected a breach in the stone wall of the prison with an iron bar taken from his bedstead, and lossened his shackles with the blade of a penknife. Fortunately his operations were discovered in seat

In Orono, Maine, a few nights since, two young fadies wrapped a hot brick in cloth to toast their feet. They woke up in the night nearly suffocated, and found the bed on fire, nearly suffocated, and found the bed on fire, the brick having burnt through five quilts, por-An Austrian squadron is to be formed in tions of the skirts lying upon the foot of the In Coloma, Wis., Dec. 30th, by Eld. H. W. Babcock, bed, a hole in the mattress, a portion of a Mr. DANIEL B. DAVIS and Miss SARAH E. DRAKE, both night gown upon one of the ladies, and discol-

A negro from New London, Ct., ate on a There is later news from India and China, wager in this city, twenty-seven tallow candles, wicks and all, four pounds of sait pork, and a shilling loaf of bread, washing the same Business Prospects .- The prevailing feel- down with a pint of lamp oil and a quart of

> Gen. Williams the hero of Kars, in address Rose Hun, of the former place. sing the Sons of Temperance, at Halifax recently, alluded particularly to the defence of Kars; and stated that, willow was satisfied that the holding out of that fortress alone prethe gates of Constantinople, he owed his con- with the 2d Seventh day Baptist Church in Hopkintrol over the garrison greatly to the fact of -water was their drink

day of last week went ashore on Race Point, and mails were saved.

A monomanic who died recently at Montall his leisure in making violins, and had accumulated one hundred and forty at the time of Baptist settlers of that town-lived a quiet and moral his death. He set enormous prices on them, and sold only two or three of them.

Work has been suspended on the New York Inebriate Asylum at Binghampton, until spring. Hon. Benj. F. Butler, the late President of the fast. Asylum, remembered this excellent institution

Judge Waldo granted the application of Mary A. Bennet, for divorce from Geo. Bennet, and assigned to her the custody of the children, three in number, with the sum of \$4000 alimony, to be paid within sixty days.

The number of disasters to steamers, riverboats and other craft upon the Western rivers during the year 1858, is stated at 245, and the number of lives loss was 346. Aggregate amount of damage \$1,414,000.

Rev. George W. Qdimby of Cincinnati, has recovered \$2500 damages from Frederick Eckstein, Jr., an anothecary, for having put up belladona instead of dandelion, in a prescription, by which means the plaintiff was materi ally injured and his life endangered.

The Mt. Vernon Fund, to redeem the home of the Father of his Country, is fast increasing, 1, 1858. Leave New York for Easton and inter-Two payments, one of \$18,000, and the other \$57 000, have been made, and the remaining \$125,000 will be collected in the thirty States. which is about \$4000 to a State.

From the organization of our present government to June 30, 1858, \$81,499,241 have been paid for army, and \$4,876,846 for navy pension, an aggregate of \$86,376,087. Are republics ungrateful?

The militia force of Rhode Island for the year 1858 numbers as follows: Enrolled militia, 16,711; active militia, (included in above) and CHEESE. Liberal advances made on consign 1587; officers of the general staff, 14; officers | ment. Mark packages B. & L., N. Y. thanking the members for the honor conferred of the division and brigades, 11; all other combined of the division and brigades, 11; all other combined of the division and brigades, 11; all other combined of the division and brigades, 11; all other combined of the division and brigades, 11; all other combined of the division and brigades, 11; all other combined of the division and brigades, 11; all other combined of the division and brigades, 11; all other combined of the division and brigades, 11; all other combined of the division and brigades, 11; all other combined of the division and brigades, 11; all other combined of the division and brigades, 11; all other combined of the division and brigades, 11; all other combined of the division and brigades, 11; all other combined of the division and brigades, 11; all other combined of the division and brigades, 11; all other combined of the division and brigades, 11; all other combined of the division and brigades, 11; all other combined of the division and brigades, 12; all other combined of the division and brigades, 13; all other combined of the division and brigades, 13; all other combined of the division and brigades, 12; all other combined of the division and brigades, 13; all other combined of the division and brigades, 13; all other combined of the division and brigades, 13; all other combined of the division and brigades, 13; all other combined of the division and brigades, 13; all other combined of the division and brigades, 14; all other combined of the division and brigades, 14; all other combined of the division and brigades, 14; all other combined of the division and brigades, 14; all other combined of the division and brigades, 14; all other combined of the division and brigades, 14; all other combined of the division and brigades, 15; all other combined of the division and brigades, 15; all other combined of the division and brigades, 15; all other combined of the division and brigades, 15; all other combined of the division and brigades, 15; all ot cers and privates, 1432

George M. Newton, M. D., Professor of Anatomy in the Medical College of Georgia, died. on the 6th of lockjaw, caused by injuries re-

murder, and lately recaptured, after breaking Mr. E. Meriam says that during the past jail, has been sentenced to imprisonment for

John Hancock, a nephew of the great revosixty-eight injured. There were also three ac- lutionary patriot, died in Boston on the 24th AThe residents of Saratoga Springs are again

agitating the question of applying to the Legislature for a city charter for the village. In China a man can obtain a divorce from his wife if he can prove she is jealous.

The State of Arkansas has not a single tele-

NEW YORK MARKETS-JAN. 10.

Ashes The market is firm at \$5 50 for pot and 6 00 Flour-The receipts for State and Western flour are light, and the markets firmer, with transactions aggregating 60:10 bbls. at \$3 75 @ 4 10 for unsound, 4 35 extra round hoop Ohio. For Southern flour there is a good demand at firmer figures, with sales of 800 bbls., at 5 20 @ 5 40 for common mixed, and 5 50 @ 7 50 for extra brands. Canadian flour is firm for extra, at 5 60 @ 6 50, but nominal for superfine.

Grain-The Wheat market is firmer, with sales of

Provisions-Pork is firmer, with small sales at 300 for old mess, 17 50 for new do., and 13 50 for new prime. The stock amounts to 66,828 bbls. against 1858. Beef continues dull at late rates, and but trifling sales are reported. The stock amounts to 71,880 packages, against 46,492 last month, and 89,145 same time last year. Lard is quiet, with sales of 150 bbls at 111 @ 118c.

LETTERS.

E. L. Babcock, W. C. Whitford, J. L. Boyd, Wm. Kennedy, E. R. Maxson, David Coon, Jared Covey, W. C. Satterlee, (your paper has not been stopped;) Geo. H. McCoon. S. Burdick, L. C. Rogers, H. W. Babcock, W. C. Reynolds, T. G. Bailey, L. Andrus, H. L. Vars, C. M. Lewis, Harris Lauphear, C. H. Maxson, J. Clarke, C. Brown, A. W. Coon.

RECEIPTS

All payments for publications of the Society are acknowledged from week to week in the Recorder, duly acknowledged, should give us early notice of

Wm. Battan, Lost Creek, Va., \$2 00 to vol. Wm. Kennedy, E. R. Maxson, Geneva, David Coon, DeRuyter, Jared Covey, North Brookfield. Lee Bush, Sangersfield

W. C. Reynolds, Hebron, Pa, ELIPHALET LYON, Treasurer.

MARRIAGES

In Richfield, Wis., Dec. 12th, by Ervin L. Babcock Esq., Mr. REUBEN L. BUCK, of Hancock, and Miss D. LANGENBURY, of the former place.

In Shiloh, N. J., by Rev. J. Spencer Kennard, Mr. Elias R. Pope, of Plainfield, and Miss Hannah Allen, of the former place. In Edgerton, Wis., Dec. 30th, by Eld. W. C. Whit-

In Hopkinton, R. I., Jan. 1st, by Eld. Stephen Burdick, Mr. John E. S. Crandall, of Rockville, and Miss

LUCY PENDLETON, of Hopkinton. In New Market, N. J., Jan. 1st, by Rev. L. C. Rogers, In Hopkinton, R. I., Jan. 1st, by Eld. J. Clarke, Mr. WM. F. CHAMPLIN, of Ward, N. Y., and Miss A. JANE

PALMER, of the former place. In DeRuyter, N. Y., Jan. 5th, by Charles H. Maxson, Esq., ALVERSON B. WHITE, Esq., and EMILY A., daughter of Jonathan Allen, of DeRuyter. In Berlin, N. Y., Jan. 5th, by Rev. A.W. Coon Mr. DANIEL MCFARLAND, of Jackson Summer and Mich

In Aurora, N. Y., Nov. 17th, of consumption, Erizvented the Russian General from advancing to BETH BRAMAN, in the 66th year of her age. She united tinued till her death. Her calm resignation to her the complete sobriety of both officers and men | Saviour's will and her firm trust in his love, exemplified the power of grace to overcome the fear of death.

The steamboat Cornelius Vanderbilt, on the At the residence of Alfred Enos, father of the deof Geo: W. Brown, aged 19 years. To the bereaved child, is left the comforting assurance that before her

At the family residence in Brookfield, N. Y., on the belier, Vt., has for the last few years occupied 3d Jan., George R. Barcock, in the 81st year of his age. He was born in Hopkinton, R. I .- removed to Brookfield about 1800, among the first Seventh-day years since he made an open profession of religion, and united with the 1st Seventh-day Baptist Church of Brookfield, ever after manifesting an unshaken confiwith a hope, like an anchor to his soul, sure and stead-

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730 Chestnut street; Philadelphia; 137 Baltimore street. Baltimore: 58 West Fourth street. Cincinnati. These Machines sew from two spools, and form a seam of unequaled strength, beauty, and elasticity, which will not rip, even if every fourth stitch be cut.

They are unquestionably the best in the market for

Central Railroad of New Jersey. CONNECTING at New Hampton with the Dela-Scranton, Great Bend, the North and West, and at . Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, to Mauch 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 40 and

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JOHN O. STERNS, Superintenpent.

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Mariner's Saving Institution.

3d Avenue and 9th Street. OPEN daily for the reception and payment of de-posits from 9 to 2 o'clock, and on Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8 P. M. Interest allow-Manley Locke, convicted at Rochester of ea on deposits at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from \$5 to \$500, and 5 per cent. on sums over \$500. THOMAS B. STILLMAN, Presit.

PHILLIP W. Engs, Vice-Presidents CHARLES MILES, ISAAC T. SMITH, Sec.

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Wednesday and Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock,
t 639 Broadway. Also, his far famed Panaroma of the

Admission, 25 cents; Children, 13 cents. Sunday and other schools admitted at reduced rates. 124

HOLY LAND.

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Marery effort ilie effect pies anii Comment Primat Last Late

ic masses of the may be able to nself the Constitu-try and to judge are the true prin-tinent. But how mment.

my opinion, that

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and to compre
christianity, higher

amagirm, though ie masses; and intid you lay broad people, the true Contain most acta THE MOVEMENT FOR THE EMANCIPATION OF THE SERFS IN RUSSIA.

the remarkable movement of the Emperor Al- Ambassador at Paris, for the statistics relat- son who he feared would not have the courage exander for the emancipation of the serfs in ing to this subject, he received the following to undertake the task, has taken hold of it Russia. The general interest felt in the sub-statement, expressed in round numbers: In ject, and its intrinsic importance as one of the serfs belonging to the Emperor, or what may greatest revolutions of the age, will justify us properly be called Crown-serfs that is serfs livrecurring to and presonting somewhat more ing on the lands belonging to the Crown, infully the historical and other facts necessary to cluding women and children, were 20,000,000. the formation of a just judgment in regard to

I.-HISTORY OF SERFAGE IN RUSSIA.

Serfage in Russia commenced at a very early date. The "Northmen" who, under Ruric, conquered the country bordering on the Neva, the Volkoff, and Lake Ladoga, and who soon established themselves at Novogorod (120 miles southward from St. Petersburg), in the ninth century, undoubtedly reduced the inhabitants of the country which they subdued to the conditions of serfs. This was the habit of these fierce northern Scandinavinas or northern semibarbarians. And when Kieff, on the Dnieper, became their second and southern capital, and been engaged in bringing up the estates of inespecially when the great-grandson of Ruric, Valdemir, the Great, a century later, extended his victories over a large portion of what is now Russia in Europe, very many of the old inhabitants, Slavonic tribes—many of them nomadic in their manner of life, in their subject state—were brought into very much the same condition.

At a later period by three centuries, the conquest of all Eastern and Southern Russia by the Tartars, did much to make the masses of poor people seek the protection of the more powerful, and place themselves willingly in the condition of serfs,—quite content to render personal service in consideration of receiving food, clothing and protection. And such a relation was often a real blessing to the dependent classes in those-troubulous times, and long after the Tartar invasion. There were cases, too, where the population of entire districts was reduced to the condition of serfs as a punishment for attempts at rebellion. It was in this way that serfage grew up in Russia, and increased with the natural increase of the population.

II.-CLASSES OF SURFS IN RUSSIA. classes of serfs in Russia:

provided for them by their proprietors. 2. Those who are domestic servants in and

about the houses of their masters: and 3. The mechanics and small traders, who occupy houses and lots of ground provided by their proprietors, and who either work in the neighborhood, or-with the consent of their owners, and furnished with a proper passport—seek employment in distant places, making report of themselves and their earnings, from time to time, to their proprietors.

III .- TERMS ON WHICH THE SERFS LABOR. farm, and furnish the agricultural implements seventy acres of land. wherewith to cultivate it, he commonly renders to his proprietor one-third part of all that he &c. But if the serf be poor—a young man, wise, and the implements of husbandry needed. ter one-half part of all that he raises, live stock plete freedom is not very far off. as well as the fruits of the soil. The agent or and must account to him for the proceeds.

The serfs who are mechanics, who hire themselves out to other people than their proprietors, are required to pay over to their proprietors a certain portion of their earnings once a month, or oftener, according to agreement. As to the serfs who occupy the position of servants | tute almost all the population in those parts. in the houses of their proprietors, they receive their food and raiment, and the support of their families and small sums of money as presents from time to time, and generally live with a considerable degree of comfort. Many of them acquire some education; and all, as a general thing, reflect in some manner the degree of civilization of their masters—just as is seen in the house slaves in our Southern States.

The serfs who are mechanics and farmers often acquire a considerable amount of property, and some of them become, if not absolutely rich, yet quite "well off in the world." All they can make over and above what they have to render to their proprietors is their own. over which they have entire and exclusive control. Among these there are, to a surprising extent, associations of beneficence which possess funds derived from their own contributions. weekly, monthly or annually, and which are for the relief of the members in old age, or of ten years each. This plan was carried out. ment. sickness, or poverty and suffering. The amount | The third decade ended in 1833, in the reign of these funds is often quite surprising. Of of Nicholas. late years, too, there are "Banks for Savings." in which such as are able and so disposed may day or any other purpose.

IV .-- POWER OF PROPRIETORS OVER THEIR SERFS.

flict the knowt and other modes of corporeal factures and to commerce, instead of engaging feet square; a great oven, or earthen stove, fulness to their Redeemer! With what unpunishment upon their serfs. They have not in nothing but farming. He was right. But six feet long, four wide and three high, stands known delight and inexpressible satisfaction

ticle applied to Count Kisselieff, then Minister The serfs that were living on the Crown-lands, which were set apart for the support of the members of the Imperial Family, and are callother proprietors were 26,500,000. In all these figures represent tolerable well the present state of things save the Crown-serfs have and other proprietors may have diminished somewhat. The reason of this change is the fact that the Government, as we say, or the Emperor, as the Russians would say, has long solvent nobles, by lending them money upon mortgages on their lands, and then taking great measure of his reign thus far. of those lands in case of a foreclosure of the mortgages. It is in this way, and by forfeitures for crime—especially for treason—that the government has come into the possession of so large a number of serfs. It is thus that the way has become so well prepared for the Government to take the course which it has resolved to take in regard to emancipation. VI.-RELATION OF THE CROWN-SERFS TO THE EM-

the relation of a great proprietor to the tempted rather, to work them hard, in order Crown-serfs, or serfs on the public lands; and to make the two ends of the year meet. And these serfs pay not in kind—that is a certain to thousands and tens of thousands of them proportion of what they raise on the lands the holding of serfs was an unprofitable busiwhich they cultivate—but in money. That is, ness. The first thing to be done was to try to they pay so much per caput, in money, to the induce, or constrain, the small proprietors to proper agents of the government. If we sup-sell out to the greater ones pose that each person above four years of age The next thing was to take steps which tenis required to pay four or five dollars per and ded to abolish the whole system of serfage. num—and this is not far from the exact truth— This was commenced last September. Nobles we shall find that the sum will be a very large in three governments—or provinces, as we one, probably equaling, if not supassing, sixty should be likely to call them—in the western or seventy millions of dollars. This enormous portion of the Empire that belonged to what From a very early period there were three income is expended in improving the public do- was called Lithuania—namely, Grobno, Kovmains, and improving the condition of the no, and Wilna-were recently, as we must sup-1. Those who cultivate the ground for their Crown-serfs, and comes not into the public trea- pose, induced by the Government of Russia masters or proprietors, and who live in houses sury. We may here say—what perhaps might to ask permission to take into consideration have been better said in another place-name- the question of emancipating the slaves in those

tors commute with their serfs, and accept an ded in a favorable manner, and appointed a annual sum in money in place of a certain share commission, composed of the Governors and of the productions of the field. In the case of certain other gentlemen in those Governments, the mechanic serfs, all, we apprehend, pay in and of certain crown-officers, to consider and money. A nobleman of our acquaintance report on the expediency of the measure, and once stated to us that all his serfs above four if expedient, on the manner in which this great years paid him twenty paper rubles each every and difficult question was to be managed. year. As the paper ruble was then worth 22 The movement at first only contemplated cents of our money, each of his serfs paid him the three governments just named. But soon about four dollars and forty cents per annum. the subject became known over Russia by And as he gave each family as much land as it means of the newspapers. That happened Those serfs who cultivate the lands of their could cultivate, and the most of them did not which the government of the Emperor must proprietors generally pay a certain portion of pay more than twenty or twenty-five dollars (per have expected. The serfs everywhere became the productions of the land which they hold, family) yearly, the condition of his seris was excited, and wherever they found their proprifor instance, if a serf receives from his owner certainly not bad. A rent of twenty or twen- etors averse to entering into a similar move forty. sixty, eighty, or one hundred acres, to ty-five dollars, or even twice that sum, would ment, they commenced to pillage, burn and cultivate, and he has the means to stock that not be a very heavy one for forty, or sixty, or murder, as they had often done before on a

The serfs that belong to the Emperor are civilized portion of the Empire in which serfage very proud of the relation, and look with some exists. The nobles fled in consternation to the raises—wheat, rye, oats, buckwheat, potatoes, degree of contempt upon those who belong to cities and military posts for safety. But the the nobles and other proprietors. As a gener- Emperor interfered promptly, and put down it may be, his young wife—and the proprietor eral thing, ther are far better cared for than this movement, and ordered the serfs to return furnishes the stock, whether working or other serfs. And they have looked upon themselves as in a sense free. At all events, they whole subject in his hands; and this they did. then it is probable that he will give to his mas- have long believed that the day of their com- for they have confidence in him, as they had in

overseer of the proprietor is charged with col- no more exposed to it than are those of the sion is engaged in its deliberations. lecting and disposing of the proprietor's share, nobles. The army is recruited by conscription, in parts of the Empire where there are no serfs, such as Finland, and the Baltic Provinces, Modern Poland, Bessarabia, &c.—just as in France; and the lot there falls on all classes of people. Where serfage exists, the army is mainly recruited from them, for they consti-

a few years ago.

VIII.-WHAT HAS BEEN DONE TOWARDS EMANCIPA-

Nothing worthy of mention was done by any sovereign before the reign of the Emperor Alexander. That monarch, in 1803, commenced the liberation of the serfs in the Baltic Provinces. This plan contemplated the liberation of the serfs in those Provinces in three periods

Nothing else has since been done, till within the last year. Nicholas in the first year of his make deposits to serve as provision for an evil reign, thought seriously of abolishing serfage in the whole Empire, but he became convinced that such a measure would be impracticable. He then concluded to recommend to the no-The time has been when the proprietor could | bles to liberate their serfs by selling them their sell his serf to anybody who desired to buy, but freedom, with the lands they occupied, allownow this is not so. The agricultural serfs can ling them ten or twelve years in which to pay. only be sold with the lands on which they live. by annual instalments. This recommendation chases 1000 or 2000 acres of land buys all the serfs who live on that land. They become in a certain sense, his property. So, too, those a certain sense, his property. So, too, those thousand in number, selling them the lands Crown have been better looked after in this jahs of that mighty voice, (Rev. xix. 1,) tellwho buy the houses and lots which the me which they had previously cultivated. And respect than those of the nobles. It is to be ing of salvation, and glory, and honor, and only by a knowledge of the Laws of Life and the chanic-serfs occupy buy them also. Those when he visited them a year afterwards—they hoped that the Government will at once in- power unto the Lord our God." who are house servants are often transferred to lived six or seven hundred miles from St. Pe- augurate a grand educational scheme, in orthe families which become offshoots from the tersburg, where he resided—a most affecting der that these people may receive the training old stock. The terms on which the serfs are scene occurred. They all came to see him, which they need for their new and important to labor for their proprietors are settled by and not only they, but 20,000 serfs from the condition. agreement, and, too often, by arbitrary decis- surrounding country, who desired to testify ion of the proprietor, without their consent. Surrounding country, who desired to testify in the regions towards the Uralian been redeemed by the blood of the Lamb of Against exacting and unjust conduct on the part great feast in the forest, in honor of his philanof the master, there are modes of redress open thropic act. Nor did he lose by this act. for he

may so speak. than those in the West. Their him, with every tongue and every heart full of

that power now, nor have they had for many he went no further than to recommend. in one corner. The wood is put in at one end, shall all that are saved from the ruins of sin a year. Specimens sent gratis. years. Such punishment can only be inflicted At one period of his life he was very much and to increase the heat of the room, as soon and hell address the Lamb that was slain, and by the magistrate, after having heard the case disposed, as we have said, to lay the axe at as it is half burnt, the flues are stopped, and rejoice in his presence? which has been brought before them as deserv- the root of the tree. In a conversation with the house becomes filled with smoke. A large ing of his interference. No one can now be Prince Repnin, he expressed something like table stands in the centre of the room, a broad

many others, the state of things in Russia is they were not prepared for it. "I know it," get and sleep; with the exception of those. very different from what it was even in the last said Nicholas, "they ought to be liberated in chiefly boys, who get a place on the stove. the reign of my son; but I forsee that he will which is comfortable enough in the Winter. he stretching out his right arm, (they were seen in an ash-hole under the stove. And Some years ago when the writer of this ar- standing,) "Prince, God has given me the en- sometimes, too, a cow or two may be seen in We have repeatedly published articles upon of the Public Domains, but now the Russian may." But he did not attempt it. And that sia they live better, however.

IX.--HOW THE EMPEROR HAS GONE TO WORK. throne. His enlightened measures for the re- say that, when he had a dinner-party, and this there were 48,000,000. It is probable that duction, and yet increased efficacy of the army, serf had to wait on the table, he had a richer his desire that the nobles and others should servant than any other man in the Empire !travel abroad and see what the world ourside And yet he assured the serf that he should one every form. 308 pages, 12 mo cloth, illustrated.

Forwarded by mail, free of expense, to any address, increased considerably, and those of the nobles of Russia is, his abolition of the duties on for- day have his freedom. improvements, already shows that he is an en-known that it has been no uncommon thing lightened ruler, probably the most enlightened when a nobleman died, and his estate had to prince that ever occupied the Muscovite throne. be sold, for the serfs on that estate to send a

first measures which he deemed to be impor- needed! tant was to reduce the number of small proprietors of serfs, for it has long been found this most important and interesting subject. that the nobles who owned but few serfs overworked them, and made their condition far worse than that of the serfs who belonged to the great proprietors. This was, indeed, in-The Emperor (or Government), stands in evitable; for the owners were compelled, or

ly: that many of the nobles and other proprie- Governments. The Emperor promptly respon-

small scale, especially in the eastern and least his father, that he will do the thing that is As to millitary service, the Crown serfs are about right. In the meanwhile, the Commis-

X.-WHAT WILL BE DONE? the Russian Empire is about 70.000.000-in-bargain they can as to the terms of sale of cluding Siberia, the Trans Caucasian Provinces, lands and houses and lots to their serfs, and and Russian America. And if there are 48. the times of payment, etc. 2. A second 000,000 serfs, as there certainly are, then the phase will be that where no such arrangement number of free population in Russia is about can be made, the government will intervene 22,000,000, and not three quarters of a million, and fulfill the office of a mediating agent, or as a distinguished Senator in Congress asserted umpire, in order to bring the disagreeing parties to a proper arrangement. 3. The third and last phase will relate to the more complete this sad and formal ceremony. transition of the serfs into the full enjoyment of the rights and privileges of citizens. This will require the liberated serfs to remain, in most cases, where they are for some ten or twelve years, instead of commencing at once to wander over the country at will, to their own and their late proprietors' great detri-

Such, we are persuaded, will be, in the main, the course pursued. But of the minute details we cannot now speak. One thing is certain: the measure is bound to succeed. There can be no drawing back now. Nor does the Emperor show the least disposition to retreat from the task. May he live to carry it through. It is the greatest enterprise which any monarch or ruler ever resolved to accomplish. It will require much wisdom and a good deal of time, patience and firmness.

XI.-CONDITION OF THE SERFS.

otherwise once. In this respect, as well as in yet come for the liberation of the seris, for wall, a great trough, into which the people not have the energy to do it." "But," said Often, too, a pig, or some chickens, may be ergy to do it, and I will do it cost what it a stable beneath the house. In Western Rus-

XII.-RESOURCES OF THE SERFS. We may add, in closing, that the serf have often found the means to purchase their freedom, and go into business for themselves, We Alexander II. ascended the throne of Russia | were told of a man in Russia, on our first visit when he was in his thirty-eighth year—a man to that country, 20 years; ago, who had become of mature judgment, and well educated for the very rich, and yet had been born a serf! And high position which he was destined from his of another at Moscow, who was far richer than Apostles and Evangelists, and a History of the Jews birth to occupy. It was three years last Au- his master, but had not been able to get his members of the Imperial Family, and are can-ed "Appanages of the Crown," were 1,600,000. gust since he was crowned, and it will be four freedom, although he offered a very large sum ed engravings and with steel plates. A volume whose Appanages of the Orown, were 1,000,000. Years next march since he ascended the for it, because his master wished to be able to sale is only equaled by that of the Family Bible.

eign books, and his zeal in behalf of internal And, as to their pecuniary means, it is well

But it is the course which he is taking in re-deputation to some excellent proprietor, of time, and others wishing a profitable business, should gard to the serfs, which may be called the whom they had heard that he was a kind and secure an agency at once. They will find the books reasonable master—even if he lived far off, in It is known that as soon as he could termin some cases—and beg him to come and buy ate the war in the Crimea he was determined the estate; and, if he should say that he was to take into consideration the condition of the not able to do it, the deputation would assure serfs who belong to the nobles. One of the him that the serfs would lend him the money

> But we have said enough for the present on [N. Y. Times.

> > For the Sabbath Recorder.. Charity.

Though I should speak with angel's tongues, Or reason with a seraph's lungs, And have not charity, alas, I am become as sounding brass; An though I have the gift to preach, And understand and mysteries teach, And by my faith to mountains say. Be thou removed and they obey. Or feed the poor with what I've earned, And give my body to be burned, And without charity should fall, It would not profit me at all. Charity suffers long-is very kind-It never vaunts itself we find Its actions never are unseemly. It thinks no evil, acts not meanly, Yet in the truth it doth rejoice, But of two evils makes no choice. It bears all things, all things endures, And says dear Christians all are you'rs. All things if rightly understood, Shall work together for your good; Our light afflictions says the story, Work an eternal weight of glory, But prophesies and tongues shall fail, And pass away beyond the veil, But charity is what prevaileth, For truly charity never faileth. Friendship, Nov., 1858.

Drinking among Young Men.

The Philadelphia Sun says truly that indiscriminate drinking among our young men must eventually make its mark upon the population of our cities. We can see it already betrayng itself in the rising generation. It is impossible for any man to drink even pure liquors utation, their motto is EXCELSIOR. In dyeing, cleans six or seven times a day without suffering severely in constitution. And when he transmits this impaired constitution to his son, who in turn impairs it still further by the same course, it requires little foresight to see that we are preparing a population for our cities that will not, in physical frame, be much better than the wretched Aztecs. This love of drink and bar-rooms is every day increasing. Every day sees our youth becoming more and more the victims of this habit, for we really think it more a habit than a passion. It is no But what will be the plan that will be pur- love of joviality that tempts them except in a sued? We cannot say very definitely, for the few cases. It is not the hot exuberance of simple reason that no such plan in all its de- youth. It is not the evanescent impulse of the the benefit of skillful Homeopathic prescriptions—an tails has yet been made known. But we will gay young fellow who is sowing his wild oats. | the benefit of skillful homeopathic prescriptions—an advantage found in but few "Water-Cures." Especial attention will be given to diseases commonly called distinct phases, if we may so speak: 1. An firmed habit. No atmosphere of recklessness initiatory period, in which the nobles will have surrounds the drinking groups, except on occa-VII.—PROPORTION OF SERFS TO THE OTHER POPU- time to arrange the matter themselves with sions; and no peals of merriment atone for the their serfs, if they be so disposed This, no act, by proving that it is at least unusual. A We suppose that the entire population of doubt, many of them will do—making the best grim and melancholy air pervades each countenance. The drinks are poured out, the glasses are raised and touched with a loathsome air of custom, and each man swallows his portion with the same impassive countenance he would wear if he were drinking a glass of plain water. All the concomitants that parcan be redeemed or excused, are wanting in at 639 Broadway. Also, his far famed l'anaroma of the

GLORIES OF EVENING.—It is not possible for ny power of language adequately to describe the appearance presented at the rising or setting of the sun in the Egean Sea. Whether a dim perspective, through gray and silver mists, Mechanism, Education, Agriculture, the Natural Sc or amidst the tints of the liveliest purple, the varied features; nor pen nor pencil can porhis conception an evening sun, behind the towering cliffs of Patmos, gilding the battlements parting rays: the consecrated island surroundopposite expanse. Such a scene I actually ceed.—Publishers. witnessed, with feelings naturally excited by all the circumstances of local solemnity, for | Led Physiology, Hydropathy, and the Laws of Life A large portion of the serfs cannot read. such, indeed, might have been the face of na- and health, with Engravings illustrating the Human Clarke's Travels.

ly full of glory and pleasure shall that hour be, | basis of all nappiness, we rely on the include I health to place a copy of the WATER-OURE JOUR-The proprietors formerly had the right to in- to see the nobles turn their attention to manu. Their houses are often no more than 15 or 20 of gratitude and love, and of everlasting thank-

Nevertheless the patience of God invites the either knowled or sent to Siberia, unless by a this determination. The Prince begged leave seat runs along the wall around, which is wicked to repentance, just as the chastisement For particulars address. FOWLER & WELLS, decision of the civil magistrate. It was far to tell him that in his opinion the time had not turned over at night and so forms with the of God urges the righteous to patience. decision of the civil magistrate. It was far to tell him that in his opinion the time had not turned over at night, and so forms, with the of God urges the righteons to patience.

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For t What is Death When we stan ing life is laid,"

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and the heart ce to dust, we anxi what is life? wh Man is a liv clothed upon v But when we pu i. 13, 14; 2 (dwell, what th having passed." er returns" may crets of that un to the testimony in harmony witl tions on this sul THE STATE OF The state of

world, to be u Saviour promise thou shalt be Jesus receive Stephen; while claims, "God power of the g Paa. xlix. 15. angels to "A communion wi rest for the b beheld in hea sang, "Thou a slain, and has blood."—Rev. "Father, I wi

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where among bodies, in son dwelling place parted disciplif we continue gering in occupant to see "Bright a They is