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The Sabbath Recorder is devoted to the exposition and day Baptist Denomination. It aims to promote vital or rising. Sometimes an affectionate personal piety and vigorous benevolent action at the ime that is 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

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INTEREST IN THE PRAYER-MEETINGS OF OUR CHURCHES.

Is it not apparent that the prayer-meeting is

an anxiety for others to participate; the unconverted will become interested, see their necessities, embrace the truth, and manifest their faith in the Saviour-saints are edified. and God glorified. Then, as we prize the advantages of true religion, the importance of salvation, and the glory of God, we should strive to perfect an interest in the prayer-

agreement in relation to the importance of the time of prayer, sing something, and then manmeasure. This is obtained by experience, ob- lifest an expectation that prayer will be conservation, and a knowledge of God's word. The Christian who attends a good prayer- an appropriate hymn, and then if none speak, meeting feels as did the disciples journeying suggest the propriety of closing the meeting. with our Lord to Emmaus—his heart burns It is a good maxim to observe, "That where within him, while he enjoys the Saviour's presence, and his rich blessings in answer to prayer. Such heavenly scenes are appreciated, remembered, and beget a strong desire to Some are in the habit of complaining of the engage in the measure.

must be a comfortable and convenient place of

of the meeting. Finally, let the conductor of | the meeting exercise his ingenuity, in varying the exercises, so as to interest and benefit all in attendance.

At the conclusion of an interesting meeting, it is well to give an opportunity for any that have grown cold in their affections, or the unconverted to manifest their desires by speaking Spread may arouse them to action; but such appeals are generally much better received in

When such express desires for conversion, or for a renewed engagedness in the cause of Christ, it is important to make it a special object of prayer, and follow it up with private sinners will be converted, and the children of God will daily exhibit the glorious fruits of righteousness. It is far more difficult to sustain than to create such an interest.

Having noticed some means of creating, or increasing an interest, we will now consider how it may be sustained. This requires much discretion in the conductor, and a persevering effort on the part of the members. Special care should be taken to interest and edify all that attend; and therefore such things as prove irksome or exceptionable should be avoided.

We will notice some of them—waiting a long time after the hour specified for commencing. If there are but few present, justice to their interest, and the credit of the meeting for punctuality, demand a prompt engagement in the exercises. If the conductor be absent, let a hvmn be sung, and if he arrives while singing, it will be to him a cheerful admonition. If he conduce to a general promptness, without

little importance, and indicates a low standard | danger arises from some who become so engag of vital piety. Therefore, it is not probable ed, as to forget the passing time, or who may place a greater estimate on their efforts than others do, or the result of habit. Such may gious matters by its members. There will be they fail to receive it, take a private interview with them. For, however good their intention, they will destroy the good feeling, and the consequent interest of the meeting.

Silent sittings should be guarded against, for nothing cools the ardor of religious feeling more than inactivity -- a neglect of God's requirement. Is it not sinful, also, to withhold our songs and supplications, when he requires pure devotion—and our testimony, when he requires For increasing an interest, there must be an a faithful witness? If a suspension occurs in tinued. If it occurs during conference, sing weariness begins, edification ceases."

Fault-finding or murmuring is always disagreeable, and especially in the prayer-meeting. church for not being more engage in religion, The impression of an observer of a good | when the ground of complaint may be in them-

On rainy evenings, when few are present, chastisement due the absent ones. Charity covereth a multitude of faults. Instead of things whatsoever ye shall ask in prayer, be- | to hinder an attendance-by the pastor and others of influence, absenting wholly, or in Faith, grounded upon such unequivocal part—by not consulting the Word of God, promises, will contribute to the measure a and the throne of grace, as a means of prepaproper estimate. There should be an agree- ration-by omitting opportunities of religious

> In short, to sustain a proper interest, it is important for each to feel that consecration

In many of our churches, it is expedient to establish and sustain prayer-meetings in different localities; having them on different even-The meeting may commence by singing a ings, that all may attend one or more each "We want a sober mind.

A self-renouncing will, That tramples down, and casts behind, The baits of pleasing ill. A soul inured to pain, To hardship, grief and loss; Bold to take up, firm to sustain, The consecrated cross."

Answer to Prayer.—It is stated in the Narrative of one of the Presbyteries in Westbrief Christian experience, now and then inter- ern New York as a noteworthy and encourspersed with singing. Let Christian sympathy aging fact, that, while a church was praying and redeeming love be fully and freely expres- for the conversion of two of their young men, absent at Hamilton College, intelligence came sed, and requests for prayers promptly regard- that their prayers were answered; and that at ed If these requests have been made pre- a time when there was no special interest in

Cromwell.

of the Seventh-day Baptist denomination who son. And before he received a return, so will- remarkable conversion in him. Soon after the seventeenth century, and who participated in the labors and sufferings of that troublesome all ordinary ways of relief by law allowed in verting many from the error of their ways. period: during which Charles I. was beheaded, being wholly obstructed.

But the more good be did the more popular below the lievated and Charles II. restored, When the Sessions came on, after much imour readers will remember those of Phillip Tandy, James Ockford, Edward Stennett, John James, Joseph Davis, Francis Bampfield, Thos.

knowledge, so little has been done to diffuse Biographical knowledge among our people that we inquire in vain for "Denominational Literabove names for a Sabbath-School, or Minisgive some attention to this great denominational desideratum, and do not yet despair.

laneous items, extracted from Neal's history of the removal of Chancellor Hide, he and many examine and approve of all public preachers. the Puritans and Crosby's history of the Bap- length he obtained his liberty.

"Mr. Vavasor Powell was born in Radnorshire, and educated in Jesus college, Oxford. and down in Wales, till being driven from thence for want of presbyterial ordination. and blameless conversation, and of his abilities which were false. Yet upon this information, written, do testify, some of our own knowlfor the work of the ministry, signed by Mr. or deposition, a warrant was granted against edge, others from credible and sufficient infor-Tedious remarks and long prayers.—This Herle and seventeen of the assembly divines. him and he was thereupon apprehended and im- mation. And therefore he being now called, to Wales, and became a most indefatigable and meeting of the deputy Lieutenants at Cow- country of Wales, he also having the language active instrument of propagating the gospel in bridge, on the 17th of October, he was examthereof, we conceive him fit for that work, and those parts. There were few, if any, of the ined before them, by an officer of the Bishop's worthy of encouragement therein. In witness churches or chapels in Wales, in which he did | Court; the contents of which you may find in | whereof, we have here subscribed our names, meeting, it indicates a general activity in reli- be kindly admonished by a gentle hint; or if not preach; yea, very often he preached to the his life, too long to be inserted here. poor Welch in the mountains, at fairs, and in market-places; for which he had no more than besides the advantage of some sequesterd livyear of his imprisonment.'

"To Mr. Neal's account of Mr. Vavasor Powell," says Dr. Toulmin, "it may be added, that he was born in 1617, and descended from an ancient and honorable stock: on his father's side, from the Powells of Knocklas in Radnorshire; and on his mother's, from the Vavasors, a family of great antiquity, that came out of Yorkshire into Wales, and was related to the principal gentry in the North of Wales. So active and laborious was he in the duties of the ministry, that he frequently preached in two or three places in a day, and was seldom two days in the week, throughout the year, out of the pulpit. He would sometimes ride an hundred miles in a week, and preach in every place where he could gain admittance, either by night or day. He would often alight from his horse, and set on it any aged person whom he met with on the road

on foot, and walk by the side for miles togeth. er. He was exceedingly hospitable and generous, and would not only entertain and lodge. but clothe the poor and aged. He was a man emplary in all relative duties, and very punctu- while he lived, no small honor to this denomin- tism, but such as personally made a profession though without producing a single example. al to his word. He was a scholar and his generation of Protestants. He was born in the of repentance and faith, and judged that the Mr. Powell, who took more pains among them al deportment was that of a gentleman. His year 1617, and those that have men in esteem right form of administering that ordinance, than any man of his time, declares that he five hundred members, chiefly planted and for- ther of the Vavasors, a family of great atiqui- communion. They were also for ordination of crown lands, he protests, that he never purmed by his care and industry, in the principles ty, that came out of Yorkshire into Wales. elders, singing of psalms and hymns in public chased above seventy pounds a year, which he hymns in public worship; laying on of hands luted by the principal gentry in those parts as ling to the apostolical direction. on the newly baptized, and anointing the sick their kinsman. He was trained up a scholar, In February 1649, an Act of Parliament the protector's commissioners would have discovwith oil, and did not limit their communion to and made a good proficiency, in the learned passed for the propagating of the gospel in ered them; or if they had escaped the protecan agreement with them in their sentiments on languages; but proved a very wild and unlucky Wales, the design of which was, that the many tor's inquiry, their enemies would have exposed baptism. He bore his last illness with great youth, and was therefore termed by his school- parishes in those parts that were without minis- them at the restoration, when King Charles patience, and under the acutest pains would fellows and companions Dux omnium malorum, ters might be supplied, and that such in livings appointed a commission to make the strictest and could scarcely be restrained from acts of lished Church; his uncle, Mr. Erasmus Powell, room. devotion, and from expressing his sentiments of taking him to be a curate at Clun, where he Several gentlemen of the best reputation for tions to be summoned before the commissioners; zeal and piety. Dr. Grey, after Wood, has also kept a school to augment his income; but piety and integrity in those parts, as well min. and all that had acted under them as farmers, vilified Mr. Powell by retailing the falsehoods of was still a stranger to true and unfeigned religious as others, were appointed commissioners tenants, etc., all that had succeeded in sequesa piece entitled 'Strena Vavasoriensis.'"

The Seventh-day Baptists in the Time of High Sheriff of the county of Montgomery, tempt were called Puritans, and by reading spare to load him with reproaches, and accuse for his refusing to give over preaching, accord- their books, and hearing their sermons, God ing to his prohibition, had wrote to Secretary was pleased to convince him of his miserable Among the names of distinguished members Morrice, and accused him of rebellion and trea- and sinful estate, and to work a great and very were upon the stage of action in the middle of ing was he to be doing, that he directed a war- which, he left the Episcopal Church, and joined rant to apprehend him, and so he became a the Nonconformists; became a very lively and prisoner, and continued such several months: powerful preacher, and was the means of con-

portunity. Mr. Powell was called, but instead greater rage did they persecute him. So that of being released, or having just cause render- in the year 1642, he left his native country and ed why he should be continued in prison, the came to London, where there being universal oaths of allegiance and supremacy were tend- liberty, he preached in several public places Bampfield, John Belcher and Vavasor Powell. ered to him; and upon his refusal of taking with great approbation, and was some time Of the latter, few of our readers have any those oaths, so arbitrarily imposed, he was after invited to settle at Dartford in Kent: again committed to prison, the Judge refusing where he went and was blessed with great sucto take any bail for him till the next Sessions. cess in his labors, being instrumental in bring-

upon a false information. Mr. Wickham, a mes- gregation in that town. When he had been ature," and although enough could be collected senger of the Counsel, was sent down with a there about two years and a half, and the nation to make a respectable volume on each of the a warrant to bring him before the King and a little better settled, especially Wales, he was Council. From whence he was sent to the earnestly solicited to return to his own country. ter's library, yet not so much as a single page two years; and for twelve months in so close a parts. And besides his having the language exists in a distinct biographical form of either confinement, that he was not suffered to go out spoken there, he was in great esteem and venof them. We had hoped our Publishing So- of his chamber. Which, together with the of- eration among that people; and therefore was ciety would long since have been enabled to fensive smell of a dunghill under his window, likely to do more good there, than where he did so much impair his health, that he never now was. after perfectly recovered it.

From the Fleet in 1662, he was suddenly re-In the mean time we will give our readers a moved to South-Sea castle near Portsmouth, encouragement and reputation, the synod of sketch of the life of Mr. Powell, from Miscel- where he continued about five years; and upon others sued for an habeas corpus, and so at gave him their certificate and testimonial.

This scarcely lasted ten months. For one George Jones, the parson of Merthur in Glamorganshire, a man noted for whoredom, drunk- of in this place: When he left the University he preached up ness; cheating and putting away his wife. made complaint, and false information against him. before two deputy Lieutenants; and swore, which he scrupled, he came to London and soon | that Mr. Powell, and the congregation to after settled at Dartford in Kent. In the year | which he preached, were met near two miles 1646 he obtained a testimonial of his religious from Cardiff, and many of them armed: both

Upon the 8th of November, 1668, and the 13th of January following, he was convened a stipend of one hundred pounds per annum. | before the Justices, and the oaths of allegiance and supremacy tendered to him. Much pro ings in North Wales, (says my author) which, and con., as may be seen in his life, was spent Nye. Stephen Marshall, Jer. Whitaker, Arin those times of confusion, turned but to a very upon this subject. In conclusion, Mr. Powell poor account. Mr. Powell was a bold man, asked, whether they would be pleased to take Christopher Love, Tho. Froysell, Robert Betand of republican principles, preaching against sufficient bail till the next Sessions? The Jus- tes. the protectorship of Cromwell, and wrote let- tices were silent. But the Jailor made anters to him, for which he was imprisoned, to swer publicly, No. Says Mr. Powell, Sir, are prevent his spreading disaffection in the state. | you one of the Judges of the Court, that your At the dawn of the restoration, being known | No should stand? But the Justices did not to be a fifth monarchy man, he was secured give him the least check for his sauciness. first at Shrewsbury, afterwards in Wales, and Then P. said further: Gentlemen, I have been at last in the Fleet. In the year 1662 he was near eight years a prisoner, and in thirteen prisshut up in the South Sea castle near Ports- ons, and yet in all these, I have not received mouth, where he continued five years. In the so much incivility as from this man, Mr. Jailyear 1667 he was released, but venturing to or; and therefore I desire liberty to take a preach again in his own country, he was impris- private chamber in the town, giving security oned at Cardiff, and in the year 1669 sent up for my true imprisonment. But to this the to London, and confined a prisoner in the Fleet, Justices returned no answer; but commanded where he died, and was buried in Bunhill-fields, | the Jailor to take the prisoner away, which in the presence of an innumerable crowd of was done accordingly, and returned to prison dissenters, who attended him to his grave. He again. About three months after this, a was of an lunconquerable resolution, and of a | friend in London got a habeas corpus, to remind unshaken under all his troubles. The in- move him to the Common Pleas bar; which scription on his tomb calls him, 'A successful the Sheriff refused to obey. Then came an teacher of the past, a sincere witness of the alias, under penalty of £100 upon which they present, and an useful example to the future sent him up; but would not let him know of age; who, in the defection of many, found mer- his journey beforehand. About eight o'clock cv to be faithful. for which being called to one night the under-Sheriff came to give him many prisons, he was there tried, and would notice to be gone in half an hour, and so took not accept deliverance, expecting a better re- him with a guard eight miles that night. being surrection.' He died October 27, 1670 in the | the sixteenth of the eighth month 1669; and fifty-third year of his age, and the eleventh brought him to Westminster to the Common Pleas bar the twenty-second of the same where, upon the examination of the return, i was found illegal. But S. M. their counsel pleaded he had not time to view it, and desir-

ed time till next day, which the Judges granted. Thereupon Mr. P. moved the court to take bail then, and discharge his guard: which had been granted, but that S. M. said, No, my Lord, then he will go preach. To which the prisoner replied, that it was as lawful for him to preach, as for him to talk there at the bar. The next day he was brought into the Court faith and order. again: and the return was argued, the prisoner having the liberty to open his case himself, And though the return was by all the Judges judged false and illegal; yet was Mr. Powell committed to the Fleet prison by the Court; where he remained a prisoner from the 24th of the third month, 1669, till he was discharged by death, the 27th of the eight month. 1670."

bless God, and say, he would not entertain which he himself acknowledges to have been as were ignorant or scandalous, might be re- inquiry into their management. All persons one hard thought of God for all the world, just. His first preferment was in the Estab- moved and others duly qualified put in their who had acted as commissioners for propagat-

But he had not long continued there, when | ing many souls to Christ, and gathering a con-Fleet prison: where he was detained almost there being very few able ministers in those

By these considerations he was prevailed upon to return thither. And for his further ministers, who were appointed by authority to

They being, as I conceive, all Pedobaptists, whose testimonies in our favor I have a great value for: shall therefore insert the copy there-

"These are to certify those whom it may concern that the bearer hereof, Mr. Vavasor Powell, is a man of religious and blameless conversation, and of able gifts for the work of the ministry, and hath approved himself faithful therein: which we whose names are under-Furnished with these testimonials he returned prisoned again at Cardiff; and at a general and desired to exercise his gifts in his own Sept. 11, 1646.

Signed—Charles Herle, Prolocutor: Henry Scudder, William Greenhill, Franc. Woodcock. William Strong, Joseph Carvl, William Carter, Thomas Wilson, Jer. Burroughs, Philip thur Salwey, Peter Sterrey, Henry Prince,

with great zeal and diligence; traveling from preach the gospel, and win souls to Christ. necessity of the times. He frequently preached in two or three places town-hall in all Wales, where he had not preached: besides his frequent preaching in fairs and markets, upon mountains and in small villages. For if he passed at any time through any place where there was a concourse of peocare of their souls, and another world.

The pains that he took, and the fatigues that he endured, were very great and uncommon. and such as filled all that knew him with admiration. And God was pleased to bless his labors with proportionable success. The when he left Wales in 1642, there was not above one or two gathered churches in those

differed very little from one another in their

account of his life, and shews, that he, and 1655. those churches that were planted by him, followed the Calvinistical scheme of doctrines, in "To these (Bampfield and Eld. Stennett.) the points of election, justification, effectual historians, who have charged them with all must be added the famous Mr. Vavasor Pow- calling, free-will and perseverance. And though manner of corruption, as if they had got great of great humility, very conscientious and ex- ell, a man of great piety and usefulness, and they esteemed none the proper subjects of bap- estates out of the revenues of the church. sentiments were those of a Sabbatarian Baptist. for their pedigree, may know that he descend- was by immersion only, yet did not they make never received for all his preaching in Wales. In 1642, when he left Wales, there was not ed from a very ancient and honorable stock; this a boundary of their communion; but as- by salary, above six or seven hundred pounds; then above one or two gathered churches; but his father, Mr. Richard Powell, being of a no-serted, that difference in persuasion and prac-that he never had anything from the tithes. before the restoration, there were above twen- ble family, that had lived for some hundreds of tice in this and many other cases, might very And whereas it was said, that he had enriched ty distinct societies, consisting of from two to | years at Knocklas, Radnorshire; and his mo- | well consist with brotherly love and Christian | himself by purchasing some thousands a year of of the Baptists They were also for the ordi- So that by both he became allied to the chief worship, laying on of hands on the newly bap- lost at the restoration. And if Mr. Powell nation of the elders, singing of psalms and and best families in North Wales, and was sa- tized, and anointing the sick with oil, accord- did not enrich himself, I apprehend, none of his

piece entitled 'Strena Vavasoriensis.'"

ion. And though, according to his own exfor the execution of this act; and among the
Thomas Crosby in his History of the Engpression, he was a reader of common prayers,
rest, Mr. Vavasor Powell was one. By having all parishoners, who had kept any of the tithes. and in the habit of a foolish sheple d; yet was this honor and power conferred upon him, he in their hands; the heirs, executors, or adminlish Baptists, from the Reformation to the behe one that slighted the Scriptures, a stranger
ginning of the reign of King George I., says:

the one that slighted the Scriptures, a stranger
to secret and spiritual prayer, and a great proto secret and spiritual prayer, and a great pro-"Mr. Vavasor Powell, was in these times faner of the Sabbath. But by conversing with Yet it created him a great deal of trouble, and any these of matters. They were likewise to have greatly harrassed by his persecutors. The some serious and godly Christians, who in con-raised him up many enemies, who did not quire after books and writings; and to signify

him with the worst of crimes."

Neal in his history of the Puritans, says: "The crimes for which the old clergy were ejected, were malignancy, insufficiency, drunkenness, and negligence of their cures. Mr. Vavasor Powell says, that of all the men they had put out in North Wales, he knew not any

that had the power of godliness, and very few the form but that most of them were aspreaching curates, or scandalous in their morals. The commissioners affirm, that of the sixteen they had dispossessed in Cardiganshire. there were but three that were preachers and those most scandalous livers. And Mr. Baxter admits that they were all weak, and bad enough for the most part. But the writers on the other side say, that the commissioners had no regard to ability in preaching, or sobriety in conversation. And Dr. Walker thinks, the sequestered Welch clergy need no other vindication than to let the world know, that many of them were graduates in the university; as if every graduate must of course be possessed of all ministerial qualifications. There might possibly be some few pious and industrious oreachers among the ejected Welch clergy; but they who will argue very strenuously in favor of the body of them, must know very little of the country, or their manner of life.

It was not in the power of the commissioners to find a succession of pious and learned preachers in the Welch language: but to remdy this in the best manner they could, they appointed six itinerant preachers of university education for each county, to whom they allowed one hundred pounds a year; besides which, they sent out thirty-two ministers. of whom twenty-four were university men, and some of the rest good scholars: but these were too few for the work, though they were indefatigable in their labors. To supply what was further wanting, they approved of several gifted laymen, members of churches, to travel into the neighborhood, and assist the people's devotions, and to these they allowed from seventeen to twenty pounds per annum. In an article of these sequestrators' accompts there appears three hundred and forty pounds per annum dis-Lanvacles; and Mynthist Loyn, who had been sent out to exercise their gifts among the Welch mountaineers, and to help forward the work of the Lord. Many others of the same quality were approved by the commissioners, who went through great difficulties and hard ships in their work. Mr. Powell says, that some hundreds, if not thousands, had been converted and reformed by the propagators. But after all, it must be confessed, that at first the number of itinerants, both scholars and others, was by no means equal to their work; the parishes in that mountainous country are large and When he came down again into his native wide, and there being but one itinerant to sevcountry, he applied himself to his Lord's work lergi of those parishes, the people must have been neglected, and their children too much place to place, and taking all opportunities to without instruction; but this was owing to the

When the commissioners had acted about in a day, and was seldom two days in a week. two years, a petition was presented to Parliathroughout the year, out of the pulpit, nay, he ment by the inhabitants of South Wales, sign would sometimes ride an hundred miles in a ed by above a thousand hands, in favor of the a week, and preach in every place, where he old ejected clergy, setting forth the number might have admittance, either night or day; that had been dispossessed, and the want of a so that there was hardly a church chapel or competent number of preachers in their places. upon which account the country was reduced to a miserable condition. They therefore pray the house to take some course for a future supply of godly and able preachers: and to call those persons to account who had received all ple, he would take the opportunity of preach- the profits of church livings into their hands. ing Christ, and recommending to them the The house received the petition, and referred it to the committee for plundered ministers, who were empowered to examine witnesses, and to authorize other commissioners in the country to examine witnesses upon oath, touching the matters contained in the petition. The committee ordered the commissioners to bring in their people flocked with great zeal and desire to accounts in a month's time, which they did acattend his ministry, and many were by his cordingly. And the petitioners were ordered means turned unto the Lord. And whereas, to deliver in the particulars on which the desired witnesses might be examined, within two days; but not being provided, they desired libparts, now they began to increase apace; and erty to make good their allegations in the counbefore the restoration, there was above twenty try; to which the commissioners willingly agreed distinct societies formed; of which some had But this taking up some time, the Long Parliatwo, some three, and some four or five hund- ment was dissolved, and the prosecution of this inquiry suspended for the present; but as soon These were chiefly gathered and planted by as the protector was fixed in his government, the care and industry of Mr. Powell, and they he published an ordinance, Aug. 20, 1654, to bring the propagators to an account; pursuant to which the sequestrators and treasurer for Mr. Powell drew up a short confession of South Wales delivered in their accounts for faith in thirty articles, which as may be the years 1650, 1651, 1652, which was all the gathered from what he says in his epistle to time the ordinance continued in force; and the the churches in Wales, not only contained his commissioners appointed by the protector havown opinion, but the faith and discipline of ing received and examined them, after a full those churches. It is published at large in the inquiry allowed and passed them, August 10,

It is hard to read with temper, the reproaches cast upon these commissioners by our angry brethren could. Besides, if this has been true. ing the gospel, were by his majesty's instruc-

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enslaved. In its Literary and Intelligence Departments, care is taken to furnish matter adapted to the wants and tastes of every class of readers. As a Religious and Family Newspaper, it is intended that the efforts. When the interest is so increased, Recorder shall rank among the best.

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An Essay ON THE BEST MEANS OF INCREASING AND SUSTAINING AN

READ BEFORE THE MINISTERIAL CONFERENCE OF THE WESTERN ASSOCIATION, FEB. 8, 1859.

a true index of the religious feeling, in a society? It may be regarded as the thermometer | does not, let another take his place. This will of the church. If there are but few who attend, and the prayers formal and protracted, it points | which the interest will soon die. out the fact, that religion is esteemed as of that a saving influence will be exerted.

If there is a good interest in the prayer-

prayer-meeting is: "These Christians love one | selves, being lukewarm they suspect others. another." Therefore the conviction becomes Others appear to esteem finding fault with settled by observation, that the prayer-meet- themselves, a Christian virtue; when in fact, ing is well calculated to generate a spirit of if their charges are true, they should go to the brotherly love. Thus are they convinced that Lord with their confession, and with shame the measure is of the greatest importance for and humility, ask forgiveness. perfecting a union of feeling and interest. A knowledge of God's word stimulates to a proper | they should not, by any means, receive the estimate of the measure. It declares, 2 Chron. vii. 14: "If my people, which are called by my name, shall humble themselves, and pray, | murmuring, let encouragement be drawn from and seek my face, and turn from their wicked | every possible source; and thus, instead of ways, then will I hear from heaven, and forgive | throwing a gloom over the meeting, cast a ray their sin." Again, Zech. xiii. 9: "They shall of cheerfulness on all around. We should call on my name, and I will hear them: I will avoid giving an inferior position to the prayersay, It is my people; and they shall say. The meeting, in the scale of usefulness or impor-Lord is my God." Matt. xxi. 22: "And all | tance. This is done by permitting slight causes lieving, ye shall receive."

ment, also, relating to the means of operation. conversation and encouragement. To be effectual it must have an identity. There meeting. There should be a fixed time, and a to God, becomes every Christian. "For ye general promptness of attendance. It is im- are bought with a price; therefore glorify God portant that some one lead the exercises of in your body, and in your spirit, which are the meeting. Such a one may be chosen per- God's." manently, or at one meeting for the next, which will allow time for suitable and neces-

familiar and appropriate hymn, or by reading | week. In view of the great benefit of interthe Word of God, and presenting encourag- esting prayer-meetings in our churches, shall ing incentives to devotion, or special objects we not earnestly strive to maintain them? of prayer. Then let there be a season of That we may profitably succeed by the blessprayer, in which three or four brief, earnest ing of God,supplications may be offered; all joining in the exercise by kneeling, and sympathizing in the petitions. To avoid weariness or monotony, arise and sing a verse or two that may be animating and appropriate, then engage again in prayer, and so on, until all have prayed, or until sufficient time has been consumed in the exercise. Then give place for exhortation or viously, it is well to state them at the opening the college.

to all persons concerned, that if they would forthwith apply to his majesty's commissioners, they might compound for what they stood charged with, and so avoid the expence of a law-suit.' But after all this mighty outery and scrutiny, nothing of any consequence appeared, and therefore it was thought proper to drop the commission, and bury the whole affair in silence. Mr. Vavasor Powell, above-mentioned, was cruelly handled by the Welch clergy, but he did himself justice in a pamphlet, entitled, Examen and Purgamen Vavasoris, published the propagation. Mr. Powell vindicated his Gospel, and embrace Christianity." character in two publications: one entitled, 'Examen and Purgamen Vavasoris,' 1655: wherein he was cleared by the authentic certificates of persons of great credit, and many of tion and late restriction of the Gospel in Wales, 12mo. 1661. The author of his life, in 1671, says, that he received nothing from the churches in Wales but neighborly and brotherly kindness. The Parliament ordered £100 per annum. out of a sinecure, whereof he received about £60, for seven or eight years; many considerable gifts he refused; and never did he get any thing by the act for the propawas in the Fleet after the restoration, he published a brief narrative concerning the proceedings of the commissioners in Wales against the ejected clergy, occasioned by a report that he had been thrown into that prison for some of the revenues: which was never answered."

Though this act continued in force but three years, yet they represented, that the commissioners got great estates by it; that the profits arising by tithes, of which by this act they were to have the disposal, was put into their own pockets; that godly and learned ministers were turned out, and worse or none put in their room; insomuch, that the generality of the people were either turned Atheists or Papists. And all this was chiefly laid at the door of Mr. Powell, and not only whispered about privately, but published in pamphlets, without either author or printer's name.

A virulent one I have now by me, entitled. 'Strena Vavasoriensis: or. A New Year's Gift for the Welch Itinerants, etc. A more malicious piece could not be written, full of the could invent. But Mr. Powell was fully cleared, not only by the account which he himself gave of their whole proceedings in this affair. but also by the testimony of many magistrates, ministers, and other credible persons of different opinions in religion, who had the inspection binding tyranny of the ministers of the Proof this matter, and published a vindication of him in the year 1654, entitled 'Examen and Purgamen Vavasoris.'

physician ordered that he should be kept from speaking much, yet so zealously was he affected for the glory of God, and the love of Christ, forth into high and heavenly praises, sometimes by prayer, and sometimes by singing.

of the pardon of sin and reconciliation with God, was so clear, and without interruption, he had spent his strength in speaking, then would he compose himself to get a little more strength, that he might go on to speak further of the grace of God towards him, and to give seasonon the 27th of October, 1670, at Karoone-

In vain oppressors do themselves perplex, To find out acts, how they the saints may vex; Death spoils their plots, and sets th' oppressed free, Thus Vavasor obtained true liberty; Christ him releas'd, and now he's join'd among The martyr'd souls, with whom he cries, how long?

The several books that he published, were, 1. Christ and Moses's excellency; or Zion and Sina's glory, 8vo. 1650. 2 A Dialogue between Christ and a Publican. Christ and a doubting Christian. 3. Christ exalted by the Father; God the Father glorified; and Man's Redemption finished. 4. The Bird in the Cage, chirping, 8vo. 1661. 5. Common Prayer no Divine Service, 4to. 1660. 6. The Sufferer's Catechism. 7. A Scriptural Catechism. 8. Sinful and Sinless Swearing. 9. A Scripture and the Christianity of Romanists. Protes-Concordance."

When God created man He gave Him "do minion over the fish of the sea, and over the fowl of the air, and over the beasts of the field," but not over his fellow man. And when arrogantly, and impiously, he assumes such dominion, takes away liberty from a fellow-creature, who has committed no crime, and reduces him to slavery, he does that which he has no right to do, and inflicts the greatest wrong and outrage upon him which it is possible to inflict. He robs him of the bones, muscles and sinews which the Creator has given him -robs him of himself, and of the off-spring of his own body. The great doctrine of Thomas Jefferson proclaimed in 1776, that "all men are born free and equal, and endowed with the inaliens ble rights of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness,"--is the doctrine of Heaven, old as the Creation, and no reasoning, sophistry, or force can efface it from the divine statutebook.

no greater work than that of endeavoring to bishops and priests, and the servility to which of \$10,000, or any other sum was offered to enlarge the spiritual kingdom of the Redeem. the poor laity is subjected, without a Bible to him as an inducement You may rely upon it or. And when any one would divert him from read, or liberty to think for themselves. And that the visit of Spurgeon to America is one this to some other employment, he cannot give from this stand-point, he makes his sad lamen- of the facts of the future. a more appropriate answer than that of Nehe- tation. miah to Sanballat—

It was a deep-seated conviction of this truth which led the venerable William Carey to exclaim—when the Rangoon Government placed his son Felix in a dignified and important office the Missionary and Publishing Boards, to take "My son is shriveled from a missionary into an place next week. It is very desirable that ambassador!"

The Sabbath Recarder.

New York, April 7, 1859.

The Boston Pilot. (a Roman Catholic journal,) says: "Alas! could our Protestant upon earth; but no amendments or reformabrethren be delivered from the intolerable tion of the doctrines or practices of the Church and binding tyranny of their ministers, how 1653, wherein he vindicates his proceedings in soon would they see the glorious truths of the

It certainly looks somewhat encouraging to find sympathy among Roman Catholics for the poor oppressed Protestants, while they them gentlemen of good landed property; the are bowed down under the intolerable tyranny other called, 'The Bird in the Cage chirping: of their oppressive ministers. They used to or a Brief Narrative of the former propaga- do nothing but curse, anathematize, torture, and burn such miserable heretics, because they quietly submitted to their oppressive ministerial task masters. There must be a good time coming," when Protestants will be pitied on account of their ignorance of God's holy word, and the life-giving truths of Christianity contained in it. Surely, we may lift gation of the gospel in Wales.' And when he up our heads and rejoice that the "strong man armed, who has so long kept his goods in peace," begins to look down upon us compassionately, and hears with emotions the clanking of our chains. O, that we had some such men as Hughes to lay hold on our religious oppressors, and force them to let go their iron grasp, that our unfettered souls and bodies might go free!

But to be serious upon this subject. Where shall we go for religious freedom? Shall we flee to the Roman Church? We have learned too much of its history to expect much commiseration there. The Holy Bible there is a sealed book, and according to her decree a poor Christian is doomed to the fiery ordeal of purgatory if he should obey the Saviour's command to "search the Scriptures." talk of religious freedom in that church is a mere burlesque. If there was ever a priestmost abominable lies and slanders that malice ridden people, ground down below the standard of manhood and religious liberty by clerical oppressors, it is found everywhere within the pales of that church.

testant brethren? They have not been clandestinely carried in their unconscious infancy He was greatly harrassed by his persecutors, to the priest to be sprinkled into a Protestant and kept a prisoner about ten years. And church. Nor have any of them been kidnapduring the time of his last illness, though his ped like Mortara, and compelled to be under the Protestant yoke. They unite with their respective churches freely, voluntarily, after that neither his pains, bodily weakness, or the they have arrived to years of sufficient matutender advice of friends, could possibly restrain rity to be able to choose for themselves their him: but he would, notwithstanding all, break religious homes. They are not compelled to contribute to the priests, of their penury to His patience under all his pains was very build costly churches, and ornament them great. He would under the greatest pain bless with the symbols of an idolatrous worship; God; and say, he would not entertain one bad nor to support such religious drones in their thought of God for all the world. The sight indolence. They are at liberty to search the Word of God for themselves; and if they diseven to the last, that it was as a fire in his cover a more excellent way, and a more desirbosom till he spake of it; and very hardly able church, their ministers can throw no mate would he be restrained at any time—and when rial obstacle in their way. They hurl no anathemas after them when they leave, in order to exclude them from the common sympathies of mankind; but they follow them with their able advice to all about him; and so continued prayers that God would bring them back to till God took away his strength and speech the fold again. Where is the intolerable and from him. He kept his bed about thirty days, binding tyranny of their ministers? In nearly all the Protestant churches, when the laity close study, and when they have their thoughts house, the then Fleet prison in Lambeth, in the become dissatisfied with their ministers, they eleventh year of his imprisonment, and in the can, and frequently do, dismiss them and em them down neatly and systematically, and pre-53d year of his age. Says the writer of his ploy others. And if they have been found guilty of crimes, such as often pass unnoticed priceless value in after life." in the Roman Church, they are degraded from the ministry, and excluded from the church. Protestant ministers are more frequently, in a minister," says the Religious Herald, who, on this matter of oppression, sinned against than Friday and Saturday wrote a sermon from

> thinks if his Protestant brethren were deliver- Sunday morning to find that there was no such ed from this tyranny, they would at once embrace Christianity; but he should have told us mon had no text. Another minister read bewhat that Christianity is, and where it is to be fore a number of his brethren a discourse from found We are persuaded that there is a wide the words: 'Work while the day lasts.' It difference between the religion of Protestants, tants believe that they know what the Christianity of the Bible is, and are persuaded that they have embraced it, and that they have come into a holy union with its Divine Author. In believ- ter." ing its sacred doctrine, and in performing the moral and religious duties it enjoins, they have come within the promises of Christ made in his word to them, and they obtain the witness in their own hearts of the forgivness of sins, and are filled with a peace of mind which the absolution of pope or priest cannot give them, nor their anathemas take from them. Protestants have no need of a better Christianity than that which has the promise of God, of the life which now is, and of that which is to come.

Our friend of the Roman Catholic journal prayer meeting, to dedicate themselves to must have been dreaming, and fancied that the appellatives of Protestants and Catholics were exchanged, and that he had some how slid into Journal says it is not true that the Rev. Mr. the ranks of Protestantism, and while enjoy- Spurgeon has fully concluded not to visit ing its liberty from the oppressive yoke, he America this season. It is not true that in Vestorday sont away one cook till he should the hours of pain and sadness till the hurry of saving of twenty-five per cent. for those who tion, Protestants, and thinks of the haughty here, any attempt was made to Barnumize him A GREAT WORK.—A person can be about and overbearing course pursued by their or show him up. It is not true that the sum

Well, the time may come when this change "I am doing a great work, so that I can- will be a wakeful reality—when he will not Carpenter's journal from Shanghae as far as not come down; why should the work cease, merely dream of his emancipation from priestly the Azores, handed to us by Bro. D. Dunn, to bondage, but when Christ shall make him free, whom it was addressed. It has come too late and he will be free indeed.

We publish a notice of the meetings of there be a full attendance of the members.

Origin of the Puritans,

At the time of the difficulty between the Pope of Rome and King Henry VIII. of England, all the Sovereigns of Europe were on the side of the Church of Rome: the ring however, declared the Church of Eng-

land independent and himself the supreme head were made by him any further than was necessary to secure his own supremacy and the vast revenues of the church. Under the next king, Edward VI. attempted some reforms, but was frustrated by his bishops, who feared the loss of the regular succession if they allowed themselves to be carried too far from the Church of Rome. Bishop Hooper however was for a reformation and refused to be consecrated in the popish habits This gave rise to a controversy which was followed by the separation. Queen Mary upon her accession, put a stop to the progress of reform by restoring the supremacy of the Pope. This led to a terrible persecution, and many became martyrs: others fled to Germany and Switzerland where they were protected and sustained; but some were for the liturgy of King Edward, and some for rejecting all popish forms, hence a division was made there among them. On the accession of Queen Elizabeth, these exiles returned to England, but the Queen, after a while undertook to urge a uniform standard of worship according to King Edward's liturgy, and her chosen bishops exercised quite too much severity toworship, and in 1564 the Act of Uniformity was enforced upon the clergy, and they were required to subscribe to the liturgy, ceremonies and discipline of the Church; those who refused poor and the middling classes grumble, but it were then first called Puritans, a name of reproach, derived from the Cathari, or Puritani. of the third century. When the doctrines of Arminius were introduced in King James' time. day life may be partially gratified by a glance those who took sides with Calvin's explication of the five disputed points were called doctrinal scribble of a few items—detached sentences Puritans, and finally the term Puritans be. not regularly noted, nor including indeed, the came the title of all who were for rigid morals. | thousand-and-one phases and incidents-joyous a Calvinist in doctrine, and a non-conformist and gloomy-of our exiled life; no, not exiled. But in what consists the intolerable and to the ceremonies and discipline of the Church so long as we are where duty calls, for there of England, even though they did not entirely the smiles of our heavenly Father are possible, separate from its communion.

> Mohammedan Reform.—It is stated that To break through the incrustation of Bahel the Sultan of Turkey has taken an important and get at the dying and undying beings of step in reform, and ordered a reorganization of these morning lands, with the language of the the Turkish schools, and that provision be made Gospel, is a work—a great work, and under for the education of girls. The Minister of the pressure of such a responsibilty, one feels to Public Instruction, some time back, presented | cry out in the language of the Apostle: "Who to the Sultan a comple system of education for is sufficient for these things?" But I am dimales, in which were introduced a number of gressing. Here is a copy of my note book for ameliorations adopted from European estab- a few days past: lishments. Turkish girls will not only learn all the works executed with the needle, but read- prayers, and exhort in Arabic. As often as ing, writing, arthmetic, geography, and history. In each of the thirteen sections of the Turkish the way of preparing for the sacred work. capital, six primary schools are to be establish- Mr. F. called and spent half an hour. Moned at once; and at a later period, one superior | sieur B. called and passed an hour in French establishment in each section, to complete the education of the inferior schools.

> PREACHING.—Eld J. E. Welch, in the Western Watchman, says: "If my experience of | bic. In the afternoon Mr. K. gave me a long more than forty-five years in the ministry is lesson in German. Several persons called. worth anything, I would advise my younger brethren, if possible, never to preach a sermon also a long German lesson. Two Proselytes which has not cost them at least one day's and a Jew called. on the subject fully arranged, always to write serve them carefully. These notes will be of then upon H., and then at a shop. Several

TEXTS NOT FOUND IN THE BIBLE.—" We know what he supposed was a passage of Scripture, tify the instrumentality. Our brother of the Roman Catholic journal and was surprised and somewhat confused on passage in the Bible, and hence that his serwas a carefully prepared production, and he was taken quite aback, when one of his hearers asked him why he did not take for his text, 'Make hay while the sun shines;' for if the former passage was in the Bible, so was the lat. tence by sentence. We then sung, and as

> A letter from Rev. W. C. Whitford, dated Milton, Wis., March 24th. says:-"The Winter Term of Milton Academy closed yesterday. There have been in attendance nearly one hundred and forty students. During the term an interest in religion has been growing in the minds of the few but faithful professors, and within the last two weeks our hearts were greatly rejoiced to witness a goodly number of the students express their determination in our

The New York correspondent of the Boston

We have received a manuscript of sister for our issue this week, but it will appear in

Bro. L. M. Cottrell wishes his correspondents to address him at DeRuyter, Madison Co., N. Y.

Communications.

Letters from Palestine---No. 46.

Dear Brother,-We have cold weather and clear sky, but it is damp under foot. The poor suffer, and it is no marvel, in consideration of stone floors, and in many, many instances, earth only, stone ceiling, stone walls. These at best are damp and cold in winter, in Then, here at their door is the result of an improvident life during summer—of expensive feasts and time devouring et ceteras, so common to the vain myriads of more than half the world—discomforts which the poor of Christian lands know not, because by the blessing of a kind Providence they are able and wise enough to secure a supply beforehand. A driving rain set in on Sabbath last, and during the night and day following the snow haps they would be pleased to read the followfell fast, and so damp that on Second-day it ing: had all disappeared. At the end of six or seven months, we are blessed, or cursed with another money revulsion. At the last one, I lost some the worship of Jehovah on the 20th of Decemtwenty-five dollars, and a missionary neighbor who like myself, had been so unlucky as to sell a bill a few days previous, lost eight pounds. That was not the first time for me. It is be- ed throughout. The size of the building is us quiet, and thus without mental struggles, coming so common to experience the rise and 24x32 feet—14 feet posts. The finish is plain, fall of the value of money, that I shall not but tasteful; lighted with one large swinging enter heartily into the enjoyment of this blesswaste time to compute the loss, especially since lamp in the centre, and two solar lamps at the ed Institution, fully determined by the help of all the gain to me would be in the abstract. speaker's stand. It was dedicated on the 19th God to make full proof of the value of the As to its being made up to me, is, I suppose, inst. wards those who were for a simple mode of out of the question. The Turkish dollar has been current at twenty-four piastres; it is now knocked down to twenty-one and a half-and all other varieties in the same proportion. The is of no use so long as a few lucky ones, and Government can reap the spoils. Your desire to know something of our every

at my journal, which at most is but a hasty yea, vouchsafed. How can one journalize while obedient to the behests of the King?

First-day, Jan. 9th. Heard Mr. G. read circumstances permit, I attend the Arabic Episcopal service, and thereby profit some in conversation. Studies and domestic duties kept me very busy all day.

10th. Gave Arabic and French lessons for two hours and a half-fifteen minutes from home. Spent some time in the study of Ara-11th. A two hours' lesson from my Sheikh

and several hours study in Arabic besides:

12th. Broken rest during the night. Resolved not to work so hard, but as usual, resolve was badly treated. Went out and gave an Arabic lesson. Called upon S. W., and hours in study. S. and his Sheikh called to get a document rendered into English. Worked two hours at the translation. Heard a lesson in French from M. Monsieur B. called in ous a house of worship. the evening. The work is lovely, but all is in vain unless our heavenly Father bless and sanc

15th-Sabbath. Arabic service in the evening. Preached upon Baptism; text, Acts ii.: Repent and be baptized." Morning; praise. reading and prayer in Arabic. Reading several portions of Hebrew, a verse about, by four of us, and service in English at 11, A. M. German service at 3, P. M. Nine persons present who understood only German. An Arab ter prayer, I preached from John i. 17. Mr. K. translated most faithfully into German, sen-

16th. Family Hebrew lesson. Arabic studies. German in the afternoon, and then for the evening following, as is usual, our conversation drift- been honored by the Redeemer himself, the ed into French. The past week was one of con- Lord of the Sabbath, who says, "the Sabbath stant application and this week has commenc- was made for man"—for his special benefited with a press of business. The storm prevented me from going out to day.

17th. Family worship in Arabic as usual Hebrew and Arabic studies. Gave Arabic

not come, but found enough to occupy me in studying, teaching, Arabic and classic roots, and attending to calls.

get sober. He has been with us nearly a year. ing our family worship in Arabic in the morning, when he read the New Testament. He is worship with us. But said he, "their prayers are good, I like them." Nevertheless he must continued so for some days. Verily, it seems and frustrate the influence of the grace of God. tive dashing with headlong fury and heedless dience by the things which he suffered," should

poor fellow is astray again. Can I save him from his cups? . I fear not. The obstinacy and depravity of priest and people is amazing. But the Word in due time will take to itself

free course and be glorified.

20th. While I close this letter we are enjoy-Murad.) and her family. Poor creatures They feel their loss very much. The Lord sanctify the affliction to them. Seven persons called, two of them on an errand of a religious a latitude where so much rain falls as here. be mailed now, or wait over another two weeks. great Apostle to the Gentiles, declares that he Farewell for the present. Pray for us, and the Lord be with your spirit.

Yours in Christ. W M. J.

Jerusalem, Jan. 20, 1859.

Dedication of a Church. To the Editors of the Sabbath Recorder:-

As many of your readers are interested in the welfare of the Church in this place, per-

day, let each remind himself of its duties, and on the approach of the Sabbath eve, retire for The Seventh-day Baptist Church near Welprayer. There is great advantage in this. ton, Iowa, commenced building a house for In every undertaking, much depends upon the ber, 1858, and brought the lumber from the Mississippi, a distance of twenty-five miles; and on the 13th of March, 1859, it was finish-

ORDER OF THE EXERCISES.

1. Reading 1 Chron. xxix., also 2 Chron. i., from the 12th to the 21st verse.

2. Singing the 904th hymn,

3. Prayer by T. Babcock. 4. Singing the 905th hymn.

5. Sermon by L. A. Davis, from 2 Chron. vi. 18, and Isa. lxvi. 1, 2,

by Mrs. Mary T. Babcock, a member of this living in more favored circumstances. All Church, and prepared expressly for the occa-TUNE -- How calm and beautiful the morn.

Come let us pray! 'tis sweet to know We have a house for prayer. Descend, O' Lord, from heaven, we pray, And make thy dwelling there. Protect, O Lord, from day to day, Thy church near Welton-let us pray. This building, though of humble mien, Lord, we devote to thee;

May here thy smiling face be seen. When we shall worship thee; Thy love and grace Lord here display, In this thy temple--let us pray. O Lord, thy blessing we implore. Upon our pastor dear, His path is strewn with many a thorn;

To him be ever near. O, cheer his heart, be thou his stay, His shield and portion-let us pray. O Lord, we crave thy blessing now, Upon this little band; Each blessing that we here enjoy, Is given by thy hand.

O, may we from the heart obey

Thy sacred precepts—let us pray May every malice, scorn and pride, Be banished far away; And wilt thou in each heart abide--For this we humbly pray. May love and peace bear perfect sway.

In every heart—come let us pray. And, Lord, another boon we crave, For thou canst answer pray; Our children, too, have souls to save; O Lord thy wrath forbare. O, spare in mercy these that stray;

Reclaim the wandering-let us pray

And may we put our trust in thee, And in thy love confide; Thy servants, Lord, we want to be. O, keep us near thy side. As one by one may drop away, Receive us, Lord—come let us pray.

7. Prayer and Benediction by L. A. Davis. The Church in this place wish, through the RECORDER, to express their thanks to Geo. Greenman & Co., for their kind loan by which we have been enabled to build us so commodi-Welton, Iowa, March 20, 1859.

> For the Sabbath Recorder. Sanctification of the Sabbath.

Remember the Sabbath-day to keep it holy, is a precious command, often brought to the mind of the Sabbatarian, and vet how often have we need to stir up our memories and affections to a better, a purer observance of holy was in attendance. Indicated a portion of time. To some, the idea of a Puritan Sabbath Scripture to be read; the people sung, and af- is dreadful, nevertheless the Puritans loved the doctrine of the Sabbath, and so do we. Why should we not love it? It is the Sabbath of upon a former occasion, I pronounced the ben- creation—of Eden—of man's primeval state ediction in their own tongue. We all felt that the Sabbath of the Lord God who has kept it than it is thus paid for? It may be answered, it was good to be together in the name of the from the beginning, and bids us sanctify itkeep it holy; for it is holy unto you, Ex. xxxi. 14, and holy unto the Lord, v. 15, and has for his temporal and eternal good.

and French lessons for two hours and a half. week, calculate well the business of the six close. If he (or she,) wants the paper (and Mr. and Mrs. B. called. Very much occupied day's labor before us. To every Sabbatarian what Seventh-day Baptist does not want it?) 18th. My Arabic teacher, the Sheikh did we would say: Do all the little works of chariand does not have the money on hand at the was much addicted to strong drink but by ex. make them feel that you value their comfort charged, or are liable to be, fifty cents more ercising patience and a good word of the Gospel, more than your business, and so, secure an easy | than those who pay in advance, under the prehe had nearly reformed; was punctual in attend- state of mind in which you can enjoy the rest sent system. of Jehovah. Write all your letters, do all a very good natured fellow, and trust worthy your visiting, mend your fences, salt your cat and has a family. Four weeks ago the priest tle, make your bargains and post your books than to send them the paper year after year, (he is a Catholic,) came afoul of him, order- within the time prescribed for manual labor. and then have to employ an agent to collect ed him to cease entirely from attending family Start not on a journey at the end, but rather the accounts, at an expense nearly or quite at the commencement of the week. If you equal to the sums to be collected. and should cease coming into prayers: must go are too poor to pay your bill at the hotel over If the system works well with the secular to the confessional, partake of the communion, the Sabbath, stay at home till you have earned press, I see no reason why it should not with and do penance by a long fast, all of which be money enough to carry you through, hotel the Religious—and it does with other denomidid, but he got drunk into the bargain, and charges, Sabbaths and all. Above all, do not nations—then why not with us? If, as the that the devil is wide awake to destroy the work let business drive you like a fugitive locomo- Apostle saith of Christ, "yet learned he obe-

In remembering the Sabbath keep it "from even unto even." Consider seriously the TIME. CIRCUMSTANCES, and REASON of the Institution of the Sabbath. It has been made for us men, and for all mankind. To encourage us. ing a fine visit from the Consul's widow, (Mrs. we have the example of the Father and the Son in its observance. It is a part of the Law. of God, and a most precious part too, and by the Holy Spirit called holy, just, good and nature. Four P. M. is at hand, and this must spiritual, (Rev. vii. 12, 14,) and in which the delighted after the inward man. (Rom. vii. 21.) The regenerate heart calls it his delight. holy unto the Lord, and honorable. Hence the keeping of it cannot possibly be a yoke to the loving disciple—to him who feels and can say with David: 'O, how I love thy law. It is my meditation all the day." The truly pious soul loves what God loves, and delights in searching and knowing His will.

. That we may properly sanctify God's holy

beginning; and certainly we can enjoy more, and be profited more during the hours of devotion if our affairs are so arranged as to give abstract our minds from worldly pursuits, and time upon which Jehovah has set His seal. If the head of a family, call the household together for praise, reading the Scriptures and prayer to the Lord of worlds, Pray, Thy kingdom come. Pray for the brethren who keep holy day. Pray for those in a special manner who are isolated far away from the congregation, and who are very apt to feel that they 6. Singing the following verses, composed are cast out, or forgotten by their brethren such need our prayers and our sympathies. Pray also for non Sabbath-keepers. Read the Word and, meditate much upon it. Attend the house of prayer. If deprived of the ministration of the Gospel, invite your neighbors together and hold a prayer-meeting. In short make it a day given up to religious exercises. Away with feasting, hearty meals, novel reading, etc., and seek to make it a season of joy and refreshing to the soul, keeping company with the Lord of the Sabbath, making your heart glad, not counting it a grievous commandment, but rather the joy of your soul. Improve then, the occasion given of Heaven. to grow in the grace and knowledge of the

For the Sabbath Recorder.

"For the children of this world, are in their generation, wiser than the children of light."

The truthfulness of this sentiment of the Master is apparent in the readiness with which they adapt means to the attainment of the ends sought, applying, practically the knowledge gained by experience and observation. How eagerly they avail themselves of the timeand-labor-saving, and expense-lessening improvements of the age. Interest prompts to this course, and they have learned that attention to interest, is the direct road to success. Now why should not "the children of light," (who possess equal facilities for acquiring knowledge, and who have a higher and holier end to attain,) make a practical use of their information, in the work to which they are called? Was it not with the view of calling their attention to this subject, that the great Teacher employed the parable of the steward? I have thought that this subject had a bearing upon us, as a denomination, in, perhaps, more ways than one, but in one at least, and that is in respect

to the prosperity of our paper. "The children of this world," have discovered that the pay-in-advance system is, in many, if not all, respects, an improvement upon the credit system, in the publication of newspapers, and interest has led to its general adoption. It saves the labor and expense of keeping books, and of employing special agents to travel and collect arrearages. Thus it actually pays better than the credit system. Now why should not we learn wisdom in this matter; and, at the commencement of the next volume of the REcorder, adopt that system, and send it to none but those who pay in advance, and no longer if we attempt it, we shall loose so many subscribers, that the paper will not sustain itself. But why should we loose subscribers?

The adoption of that system would make no subscriber any poorer than before. There is no one that takes the paper, who intends to pay for it at all (and I do not know as there For the better sanctification of the Lord's are any who do not), but can just as well pay day of holy rest, let us, at the beginning of the at the commencement of the volume, as at the ity you can do within the compass of the six time, just borrow it of a friend, to whom it can working days appointed of God, and leave be returned without trouble or expense, and them not for the Sabbath. Are any sick pay for it, and have the pleasure of reading business is over, but visit them in time, and do not pay until the close of the year, are

But even if there should be a loss of a few subscribers, it would be better to loose them,

and that especially in Palestine. Now the into the sacred hours of the Lord's holy day. not we learned obedience to sound practical

portion of reported in worthy of "I know than I do It is not a death, and you have t You have lows! It you that n who can si —your Sa guilt, and whose mer one and ca the cross y advice. S faith. Judge I remarks co many in th as well the the most a

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and delights in ichiy God's Kar office duties and th eve, retire for vantage in this. epends upon the can enjoy more, ie hours of derranged as to give mental struggles. rldly pursuits, and neut of this blessned by the help of the value of the set His seal. If he household tohe Scriptures and Pray, Thy kingrethren who keep a special manner rom the congregato feel that they

our sympathies. pers. Read the pon it. Attend ved of the minisyour neighbors eting. In short igious exercises. meals, novel reada season of joy eeping company th making your a grievous comy of your soul. ven of Heaven. nowledge of the ADELPHOS. order. are in their genera-

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imstances. All

entiment of the iness with which tainment of the ally the knowlind observation. lves of the timesening improveprompts to this that attention success. Now of light," (who ing knowledge, olier end to attheir informaiey are called? calling their atgreat Teacher eward? I have earing upon us, more ways than iat is in respect have discover-

em is, in many, ment upon the ion of newspageneral adopense of keeping agents to travel t actually pays low why should ter; and, at the ime of the ${f R}_{f E}$ send it to none and no longer be answered. so many subsustain itself. **vould** make no ho intends to know as there t as well pay ime, as at the

ot want it?) hand at the whom it can expense, and re of reading be an actual or those who. the year, are cents more ider the preloss of a few cloose them, Eafter year,

int 40 collect ity or quite the secular nd not with ther denomi-If as the

d practical

philosophy, by the things which we have suffered? I suggest these thoughts for the consideration of our brethren who have the management of the concerns of the paper, as well us of the patrons or subscribers, hoping that all may be directed by that, "wisdom which is from A SUBSCRIBER.

Letter from Bro. Solomon Carpenter.

MILL-YARD, LONDON, March 13, 1859. Dear Brother,—You will rejoice with us that we are past the perils of the sea thus far, and safe among our very kind, and dear friends at Mill-Yard. We have had a pleasant voyage of ninety-nine days, and our healths mateful to the Father of mercies.

The principal object of this note is simply to bespeak a place for us on our arrival. There are five of us. If there were but our two selves, there would be less occasion for this. One of-our number is a Chinese convert, and two others are little girls.

I shall hope to see the Board without much delay, after our arrival, and before proceeding North.

Our warm hearted friends at Mill-Yard send salutation to all interested in them, and particu'arly to those whom they have seen.

After spending two or three weeks more here, we shall probably take a packet for New York. Packets leave London weekly. The steamers are not so near at hand. This is our Yours truly, tian love.

S. CARPENTER.

convicted at Troy of the murder of her hus band, was finally sentenced to death by Judge Harris on the 2d inst. In discharging the awful but imperative duty of his office, Judge Harris improved the opportunity to point the a matter of speculation and of political manunhappy criminal to a source of hope which he euvering. felt constrained to warn her not to look for in the authorities of her country. The following portion of his remarks to the condemned as reported in the Albany Evening Journal, are worthy of a Christian judge:

"I know, and you know—you know better than I do-how ill prepared you are for death. It is not all of man to die: there is a life after You have a soul, that will not die on the gal- Judge Roosevelt sentenced James Stephens to lows! It will live forever, and let me assure be hung on the twentieth day of May next, for you that man cannot save it. There is a Being the murder of his wife by poison. Judge R. -your Saviour and my Saviour; confess your said: guilt, and seek forgiveness of that Saviour, James Stephens-You have been indicted for the State in reference to suits of this characture sun of a sweet morning in May. one and carried him into Paradise—a thief on to the law. You have had a laborious, care. arising therefrom will be severely felt." the cross with him. Oh! do not neglect this ful and impartial trial. Your defence, in all advice. Seek forgiveness by repentance and its aspects, has been listened to with unexamp-

remarks could not restrain his feelings. Very against you. Even the dead body of the vic- baker boy in Brooklyn. One day he chanced within two years by the defendant, so far as

Persecution.—A Baptist journal states that | terpreter—one whom your own counsel justly | a lad alone, boldly asking for a place so often some of their missionaries in New Mexico are denominated "the chemist as well of the pris- secured by political preferences, or by the enmeeting with open and violent persecution, through the instigation of Roman Catholic It could answer no further. Who administer- "What can you do?" The reply was prompt

be prepared for the worst. Last Saturday, as on your part and no motive on the part of enterprising lad. Scarcely in his new position. on by the priest, and stonned, and driven from mind had conceived a marked indifference, tude which outdid his associates, and step by A correspondent of the National Era says my stand, amidst shouts, and stones and firing of if not dislike, to your wife, and an un-step the baker's boy rose to influence and rank, that Pierce M. Butler, Esq. who lately sold

burning Bibles with his own hands.

to supply it at once. To me this is not at all im- dying embrace—listened to her dying prayer probable; the priest tells the rabble publicly to and before the touch of one or the tones of the beat us with clubs whenever we attempt to other had ceased to vibrate, you renewed your un- March 25th. The sons of the forest had be- inconvenience. preach or read the Bible."

A University in America —The Boston Traveller says: "We are gratified to learn that some steps have at length been taken to found a University in this country, and from crown their efforts. A meeting was held one evening last week at the house of a gentleman in this city. About twenty gentlemen were present from various parts of the country, emintellects of our own State, as well as represenindividuals, to whom the subject has been mentioned, have pledged themselves to contribute \$500,000 as the nucelus of a fund for the endowment of the Institution. A committee was appointed to wait upon other men of wealth as soon as their plans have been matured, and one gentleman, prominent in intellectual circles, is to proceed to Europe shortly for the purpose of visiting the most noted Universities of England, Germany and Prussia, previous to arranging the details of a system upon which the proposed University is to be conducted. It is contemplated to carry out the undertaking upon the most comprehensive scale, and to present to the students of our country an opportunity for securing a more thorough acquaintance with every department of science, arts and literature, than can be obtained even at Cambridge or Oxford."

BAYARD : PAYLOR. -- This world renowned a series of articles embracing the anecdotal, bad roads, and high waters. This arrival ticut and Rhode Island elect early in April; Harden, of Anderson, in that State, who has

General Intelligence.

Foreign News.

advices from Europe to the 19th inst., a week

Accounts seem to agree that war is almost certain, and yet upon the day on which the Persia sailed, a sudden rise in the funds led some to infer that an important piece of intelligence of a pacific import had been received. Lord Cowley's mission had probably failed.

busily making warlike preparations, and it sive as well as defensive operations to the past. King of Sardinia, and a guaranty as regards all territory conquered in Lombardy, on con-

A second article in the Moniteur had more than overcome the re-assuring influence of the first, and the three-per-cents went almost to

the lowest point yet reached. It was reported that Prince Napoleon was They had been horse-stealing, had killed two to be made Viceroy of Algeria, the Committor three travelers and several cattle. The

try of that province. What part Russia may take in the approach- if possible to restore peace. ing struggle is as yet uncertain; one rumor

A CHRISTIAN JUDGE.—Mrs. Mary Hartung, | bill are anything but cheerful. It meets strong | Johnston had informed the Governor that the supporters of the Ministry, both in and out of Camp Floyd about the 1st inst. Pärliament.

> Lord Derby's tenure of power was considered so weak that the successorship was already

Mr. Preston, our Ambassador, had a private audience of the Queen of Spain.

A Madrid journal states that Mexico has given full satisfaction to Spain. The Portuguese Ministry had resigned.

you have to do in the short period left you! FOR POISONING HIS WIFE. -On Thursday last,

whose mercies are boundless and who saved the crime of murder—the highest crime known ter, and the embarrassments and difficulties led patience and forbearance. The greatest Judge Harris was much affected while ad- pains and expense have been taken and incurdressing the prisoner, and at the close of his red to develop the truth or falsity of the charge many in the Court-room were moved to tears, | tim has been raised from the grave and made | to be in the Navy Yard at Brooklyn, and the decisions relative to property, alimony, or guaras well they might have been, for it was one of to speak. Its language, although to the mul- thought struck him that he would like to enter dianship of children are concerned, but not to the most affecting scenes we ever witnessed." | titude an unknown tougue, was rendered clear | the navy. So, going to the proper officer, he set aside the disruption of the marriage tie and intelligent by the aid of a most skillful in- applied for admission. The novelty of seeing itself. oner as of the people." Its speech, thus in- treaties of influential friends, attracted at once priests. Rev. J. M. Shaw, of Socorro, writes: ed the fatal drug was a question to be solved and decisive-"Anything that another boy "Open persecution has begun in earnest, and only by the more ordinary testimony of living can." He was told to call again, and a few I am not sure of my life a day, but we try to witnesses. That testimony showed motive days passed, and a place was given to the I was preaching, I was attacked by a mob set any other person. It showed that your he began to show marks of genius and aptiguns. I received several shots from the guns, lawful passion—not preference merely—for an- and to-day he stands among the highest in at auction his immense stock of slaves at Sabut only one did me harm. When I reached other and younger object; a passion which in rank, and most influential in power of the great vanuah, is a member in full communion of the the public road, I commenced preaching again, it's headlong course led you blindly to believe ones who compose the United States Navy. "Church of the Epiphany," in Philadelphia, amid a shower of stones, expecting to fall a that the only barrier to its consummation was Such, in brief, is the career of William N. from the pastorate of which the late Rev. martyr for the truth, but God miraculously pre- the existence of your wife. Under its influence, Hudson, Commander of the United States Dudley A. Tyng was expelled for preaching Mrs. Wm. H. Stillman, W. B. Gillette. served me. I will give you particulars next on two successive occasions, shortly before your steamer Niagara. mail; the excitement is raging high—the end | wife's illness, you purchased the deadly mineral whose traces, by the magnifying power of sci-I continued to preach and told them to kill ence, were made so distinctly visible afterwards me if they wished to, but that I should preach in her disinterred remains. You mingled poison till their shots took effect. After a while the secretly, but administered it openly, in the dismob went to drink, and a congregation of three guised form of drink, or medicine, or food to or four hundred remained attentive till I was so the unsuspecting victim. You did the act rehoarse I could speak no longer, but I had a peatedly, it would seem, and with ample interglorious time preaching; the next day I bap- | vals of days and even weeks, for reflection and tized five, and next day one. The priest is repentance. Such persevering cruelty towards one whom you were bound to cherish, and who, A young priest was one of the leaders in the if your witnesses are to be believed, had never gang. Writing can give you but a poor idea offended you, is scarcely conceivable. But the of the reality. If I fall at my post, be ready picture does not stop here. You accepted her holy pursuit of the surviving niece; and when come acquainted with enough of the history of baffled even now by the intervention of a more the "Father of his Country" to feel a deep successful and more worthy rival, you sought interest in everything connected with him in by anonymous givings out to poison the char- life, and they exhibited far more curiosity than More sugar has been made in the Western acter of the living niece, as you had already is usually perceptible in the Indian character, poisoned the body of the dead aunt. This in their examination of the tomb, the grounds, case, thus presented, if true, you must admit, the character of the parties interested in the is one of unpardonable enormity. A jury seenterprise, are led to believe that success will lected almost by yourself-a most patient upright and intelligent jury—have substantially found it true, and each member for himself, separately and solemnly interrogated, has in tones of sad sincerity, declared the same to be his verdict. Nor is this all. In rendering bracing some of the most refined and cultivated | their verdict of guilty of murder, the jury have, by implication, almost necessarily, declared punishment. Terrible as the doom may be— ness was disposed of, and when disposed of, more than one wife. more terrible, if possible, to your innocent child his tavern bill had nearly absorbed the

> to the prison from which you came, and that there, on the 20th day of May next, between o'clock in the afternoon, you be hanged by the neck until you are dead. And may the God of Mercy, after your intervening agonies are over, extend to your departed spirit that forgiveness which human tribunals have not the From Utah .- The mail from Great Salt Lake City, which should have reached here

shed." The sentence of the court, therefore, is

-it is the sentence which the law pronounces

that you, James Stephens, be taken hence

power to grant.

a few years since. A Mr. Hamblin, to whom | Wednesday of November in Maryland. the duty of rescuing the unfortunate children days' provisions. The mules that were packed buyer, receiving all his pay in bills on a Kenneed bc. with flour and dried meats became frightened tucky bank. When he attempted to pass them and ran off, leaving the party in the desert they were found to be counterfeit, and the car-Austria, France and Sardinia were still without food or water.

was reported that a secret Convention had came to the Oribies, a city of Indians belong- tenced to the Penitentiary. His wife failing rially improved, for which I trust we are grate- been made between the two latter Powers, by ing to the Moquis nation, where the Piute to obtain a pardon, followed the horse-dealer which Napoleon promised assistance in offen- children had been sold as slaves for some years for two and a half years, seeking evidence that

They visited all the towns belonging to this nation—five in number—and found many of dition of the transference of Savoy and Nice the Navajos in these towns, who had been driven back by the United States troops, and It was said that the French troops would saw several of the chiefs, who said they were going to try and make peace with the Govern-

> On their return, the party encountered snow knee deep, their provisions gave out, and they were forced to kill and eat a horse.

The Piute Indians were very troublesome. tee on the budget in the Legislature having Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Dr. Forney, reported in favor of the abolition of the Minis- was to have left Salt Lake City the week after

Gov. Cumming had been notified of the In-The prospects of the Government Reform other travelers from Indian hostilities. Gen. [St. Joseph's Herald.

DEATH OF A MURDERER. — About a year since. county, a school teacher, was murdered by James E. Eldridge, a young man who was The Russian troops were beseiging Shamyl's thought to be engaged to her in marriage. He was tried and convicted of the murder; but a new trial was ordered, which was soon to have taken place But he died of consumption, in the Canton jail, on the 24th inst. He left a written statement of what he called the facts in the case, which is to be published.

SUMMARY.

terpreted, was, "death by arsenious poison." | the attention of the officer, and he inquired,

the Sunday-School children on the Atlantic ton's birthday. States, and sent out to the Micronesian Islands. timbers being rotten, and the materials used

and the buildings at Mount Vernon. A daguerreotypist accompanied the party, and the Indians evinced much surprise at the celerity eight Assemblymen, besides the State officers, wood, of Magnolia, Wis., and Miss Flora A. Hawley, and fidelity with which their groups were pic- Messrs. Thurlow Weed, George Dawson, and

As an evidence of the difficulty of getting iny business transacted at Washington with either of the Departments of Government, it is A correspondent from Utah says that in annot, therefore, hope for any commutation of the Department fifty one times before his busithan to her guilty parent—the law admits of no amount of allowance, to say nothing of the Of the 5597 children born there last year, only deth man's blood, by man must his blood be ments of home.

interest. M. Belly had arrived in Nicaragua: ages were by natives. and immediately after. March 11, the Governthe two boats delivered up to M. Belly, who rant the arrest. was at once put in possession of all the important points on the route. The American Con-

Elections for Members of Congress are held ten days ago, did not arrive until yesterday lively, and gossipy features of his journeyings. brings nothing later than the 15th ult., from in Virginia on the fourth Thursday of May; fled under suspicion of poisoning his wife.

The Superintendent of Indian Affairs had in Tennessee; on second Thursday of August gathering around their fireside four daughters, bridge and Thankfull W. Barber, (formerly of Hopreceived information from Santa Clara in rela- in North Carolina; on first Monday of Octo- who were born in four different quarters of the tion to the rescue of seventeen children, who ber in Georgia and Mississippi; on second globe, viz.: one in Europe, one in Asia, one The steamships Kangaroo and Persia bring were taken prisoners by the Indians at the Tuesday of October in Minnesota; on first in Africa, and one in America. dreadful massacre at the Mountain Meadows Thursday of October in Louisiana, and on first

> penter was arrested: the horse dealer swore he After traveling and fasting five days, they paid him in Indiana bills and the man was senhe, not her husband, was the counterfeiter; at length her efforts were rewarded. At Newton, N.J., recently, he was taken sick: the wife Mount Hope Village, Fall River, Mass., was told her story to the physician, who dosed his destroyed by fire on Sunday morning of last about to die. The sick man was frightened. \$10,000. sent for a minister, and confessed that he was connected with a gang of counterfeiters, and had paid the bad bills to the carpenter. Furnished with proofs of this confession, the wife returned to Missouri, secured the release of her husband, and the couple are now residing in Knoxville, Ill."

As Austria is preparing for war on a gigan tic scale, some of our readers may be interestthe mail left for the scene of disturbances, and ed in knowing the load which rests upon her exchequer. The following is from a late Paris letter:—It is more than twelve years since her says that she will act with France, another dian troubles, and had made a requisition on expenditures have been covered by revenue. reason for preferring the packets. With Christ that she will join England and Prussia in entre commanding officer, who would detach a Twelve years ago, her annual expenditures desvoring to bring about a peaceful solution military force to be stationed at such points were not quite \$74,000,000. They are now on the route as will secure the emigration and equivalent to \$170,000,000. Each intervening year, the deficit has been counted by milopposition from all parties, including some troops assigned to this duty would move from amounts of public debt, which in 1847 was ed. Receipts light. Sales of 5000 bbls. at \$4 00@5 ed in the annals of journalistic adventure—one deservless than \$480,000,000, and is now equivalent, 15 for unsound; \$5 10@5 75 for superfine State; \$6 to \$1.140.000.000. The interest of this debt. payable yearly, is no less than fifty-two millions. The statement, gathered from official Sarah J Gould, of Lewisville, St. Lawrence representation, may relieve any lingering surprise at the late failure to borrow in England the inconsiderable sum of thirty millions.

There is a closer bond than that of a common pulse: the bond woven of identical associations. The same trees to dream under, the the birds and berries, and the same brook for angling; the same burial-place for the dead; \$17 30@17 37½ for old Mess; \$17 75 for new do.; and THE NEW JERSEY CHANCELLORSHIP. — The the like sweet faith for the living—these are the at \$6 50@7 00 for country prime; \$7 50@8 75 for death, and that life is unending. What a work | Sentence of Death upon James Stephens | Newark Mercury says: "The bill providing things that make the saying true: "Better is country for the foreclosure of mortgages in the Circuit a friend that is near, than a brother afar off." \$13 00@13 50 for extra. Lard is dull, with sales of Courts was unfortunately lost in the House of And in that possession of a common past. Assembly, and thus the evils of closing the there is a partnership of the heart that is nev-Court of Chancery are increased. During the er silent, that is dissolved; a sentiment that ensuing year there will be no practicable mode gives to "we" and to "ours" a bright and warm of meeting the requirements of the people of significance—bright and warm, even as the

> The following are the late amendments to the Indiana divorce law: Hereafter, the applicant will be required to show an actual residence of one year in the State, and decrees of divorce which have been rendered on mere ad-Capt. Hudson, of the Niagara, was once, vertisement of notice in a newspaper, and says the Jamaica Long Island Farmer. a without personal service, may be re-opened

A dispatch dated Auburn, N. Y., Monday, March 28, says: A large portion of the stock of cloths and vestings of Jayson A. Keyes, on Main-street, was consumed by fire at 12 1 2 o'clock Sunday morning He was insured for \$6000. The books and papers, the property of a number of lawyers, occupying offices in the building, were destroyed, and the stock of groceries of Mr. Hinman much injured.

against the sin of oppression.

Later intelligence from the Sandwich Islands | The latest news from Frazer River states state that the volcanic eruption is the most exthat the prospects at the mines were good; traordinary phenomena that has been witnessed that the Governor had designated Queensborin that region for fifty years. The Honolulu ough as the capital of the territory: and that papers announce the arrival of the missionary the American residents were very indignant at brig Morning Star at that port for repairs, the refusal of the Governor to permit the pub-This is the vessel built by the contributions of lic celebration of the anniversary of Washing-

The clergy of Trenton, New Jersey, have It appears that she is a wretched swindle; her unanimously agreed that funerals ought to begin at the hour published. They recommend in her construction being the refuse of the ship- to their respective congregations, and to all E. L. Burdick, who may wish their services on such occasions, The delegation of Winnebaga chiefs now in that the appointment of funerals on Sunday Washington, visited Mount Vernon on Friday, be avoided, whenever it can be without serious

> The yield of maple sugar in Michigan has been so extraordinary this season, that farmers are selling it from six to eight cents per pound. counties of Pennsylvania this season than for

> the principal editors and citizens of Alliany, have petitioned Governor Morgan to commute the sentence of Mrs. Mary Hartung.

stated by a Washington paper that a gentle- that territory there are three bundred and man visited one of them thirty-five times, sat eighty-seven men with seven or more wives; you guilty of another crime—second only to waiting in the ante-room two hundred and six. of these thirteen have more than nineteen the delay of another crime—second only to waiting in the ante-room two hundred and six. of these thirteen have more than nineteen the delay of the second only to waiting in the ante-room two hundred and six. tatives from Louisiana, Virginia, Pennsylvania, that for which you have been indicted. You that for which you have been indicted. You only to waiting in the ante-room two nundred and sixty hours, and walked between his hotel and only to waiting in the ante-room two nundred and thirty men with five she had never united wives; seven hundred and thirty men with five she had never united with she had never un Boston is rapidly becoming an Irish city.

alternative. You must die. "He that shed- loss of time, and detention from the engage- 1411 were of pure native parentage, while of God." 3604 had foreign parents, and 1919 had one The Central American advices are of unusual foreign parent. Only one third of the marri-The trial of the owners of the barque Lau-

ment had sent a body of troops to seize the rens, at New London, Conn, has resulted in the hours of 9 o'clock in the forenoon and 2 American Transit steamers. The persons in their discharge. Judge Ingersoll decided that her attachment to the Saviour, and died trusting in his charge were expelled at the point of the bayo- the evidence was not sufficient to justify the net; the American colors hauled down, and retention of the vessel, but sufficient to war-

> sul was said to have been roughly handled in also colored, at Meriden, Conn., on Sunday of the course of this business. The intelligence last week, because he (Prim,) boasted of havof the ratification of the Ouseley Treatics is ing taken liberties with Williams' wife. Both of them were under the influence of liquor. Governor Newell, of New Jersey, offers a

traveler will write for the New York Mercury afternoon, having been detained by storms, in the course of this year, as follows: Connective until yesterday afternoon, having been detained by storms, in the course of this year, as follows: Connective until yesterday afternoon, having been detained by storms, in the course of this year, as follows:

which date we compile the following intelli- on first Monday of August in Alabama, Ken- A Baptist clergyman and his wife, in the tucky and Texas; on first Thursday of August vicinity of Boston, have the pleasure of daily

A maiden lady has been committed to prison in New Haven for refusing to surrender in an-A curious story of conjugal affection is told swer to a habeas corpus, a child who sought had been assigned, writes to Dr. Forney that he started for the Indian country with a compensation by an Illinois paper: "Five years ago a carber protection from a cruel father. She is penter moved from Bucyrus, Ohio, to Missou- firm and cheerful, and avows her determinapany of twelve men, on pack mules, and thirty ri, where he sold a pair of horses to a stock tion to submit to imprisonment for life if

> There is a curious report from Utah, in the correspondence of a San Francisco paper, to the effect that Brigham Young keeps within doors through fear of his life; that several of the leading Mormons are apostatizing; and that life and property are unsafe in the terri-

Messrs. Chase and Trafford's cotton-mill. patient heavily, and then told him he was week. Loss, about \$15,000; insured for about to devote his graceful pen, in future; to the literary

The bill for re-opening the African Slave trade, under the name of apprenticeship, was lost in the Louisiana House of Representatives, by a vote of 37 to 17

obtained a perpetual injunction to restrain her husband from interfering with her, and \$5 per The British gun-boat Jaseur foundered near

the coast of Cuba on the night of February 26th, and a large part of the crew were lost.

NEW YORK MARKETS-APRIL 4.

Ashes-Are moderately inquired after at \$6 00 for

Flour-The market for State and Western Flour is lions. The fact is shown in comparative heavy, and to sell, lower prices will have to be accept- will prove the most successful coup detat yet attempt. 00@6 50 for extra do.; \$5 15@5 75 for superfine Vestern; \$6 15@6 65 for extra, and 6 50@6 65 for shipping brands of extra round hoop Ohio. Southern flour is heavy, with sales of 750 bbls. at \$6 20@6 60 for common to mixed, and \$6 70@8 25 for extra. Canada flour is nominal at \$6 50@7 50 for extra.

Grain-Wheat is dull and heavy, with sales of 5000 bush. at \$1 60@1 62 for Western white, and \$1 50 for Southern red. Corn is lower, with sales of 10,000 bush. Western mixed at 88c. Southern yellow at 88c. Rye is dull at 87@88c. Barley is quiet, with sales of 441 1500 bush. State at 75c. Oats are dull at 50@54c. for same hearth to creep to; the same wood to be sprinkled with rainbows; the same meadow for State, Western and Canada.

Provisions-Pork is quiet, with sales of 100 bbls. at \$12 621 for Prime. Beef is firm, with sales of 400 bbls 100 bbls. at 11@11½c. Butter is quiet at 15@23c. Coffee--Sales of 600 bags Maracaibo at 111@121c.;

500 Rio at 11@121c. Hops-The demand is quite moderate for 1858s, and

prices are hardly sustained; small sales at 12@17c., who exert themselves to please, and are instructed not there is more activity in old hops. Fish-Sales of 200 bbls. Mackerel at \$15 50@17 75 them.

Hides—The market is quiet, but firm; sales of 600

Hay-The demand for shipping is fair; sales of 600 Leather—The advance for the week is fully 1/2c. on all

grades of Hemlock. Oak is firm. We quote light and middle Oak at 31@33c.; do. Buenos Ayres Hemlock, Molasses-Sales of 15 hhds. and 38 tcs. Cuba Clayed

at 231@25c., and 80 bbls. New Orleans at 40c. Special Notices.

The Board of Managers of the Seventh-day Baptist Publishing Society will hold a quarterly session on the second Taird-day of April next, (12th,) at 2 o'clock, P. M., at the office. No. 100 Nassau-street, N. Y.

MISSIONARY SOCIETY—BOARD MEETING. The next Quarterly Meeting of the Seventh-day Baptist Missionary Society is appointed to be held at Plainfield, N. J., on Fourth-day, April 13, 1859, at 9 o'clock, A. M. GEO. B. UTTER, Rec. Sec.

LETTERS.

L. A. Davis, D. P. Curtis, Harriett W. Stillman. Hazard R. Gates, J. Fleming, Wm. C. Whitford, W. D. Randolph, J. E. Mosher, J. Kenyon, L. M. Cottrell, T. F. West, A. Steward, S. I. Richmond, Thomas Fisher, Solomon Carpenter, A. G. Burdick, Celestia Burdick,

RECEIPTS.

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

FOR THE SABBATH RECORDER: Jenett T. Rogers, Oxford, \$2 00 to vol. 16 No. 42 Orrin Vincent, Milton, Wis. Samuel Merritt, Ashaway, R. I., 2 00 15 16 2 00 M. D. Randall. Rachel F. Randolph, Plainfield, 2 00

FOR THE SABBATH-SCHOOL VISITOR: Sabbath-School at Plainfield, N. J., ELIPHALET LYON, Treasurer.

MARRIA'GES.

In Andover, N. Y., on the evening after the Sabbath. Miss Adelia Clark, all of Andover.

Some twenty-three Senators and seventy-ing, March 23d, by Eld. W. C. Whitford, Mr. S. S. Rockof Essex, Vt., all teachers in the above named Institu-

DEATHS.

Christian profession by an examplary life. For a few months before she died, her mind was confused, yet it is pleasant to reflect upon the calm Christian spirit, which she has exhibited during her declining years. She has gone to the "rest that remains for the people

In Edmeston, N. Y., March 16th, Mrs. SARAH JANE CHASE, daughter of Wm. Burdick, in the 17th year of her age. Our young friend had been married but a few months. Thus early in life, with scarcely a moment's warning, she was called to leave her loved companion, and dear friends, to try the realities of eterniv. Some two weeks before her death, she professed

In Andover, N. Y., March 18th, by a complication of diseases, Stephen Potter, in the 74th year of his age. The deceased was formerly of Petersburg, and was a John Williams, colored, killed Orrin Prim, member of the Seventh-day Baptist Church in Berlin, lso colored at Meriden, Conn., on Sunday of but since he removed to this place he has never united with any church. He expressed a strong attachment to Christ, and felt he had a home in heaven. J. K. In Otselie, N. Y., March 6th, Mr. ISAAC MESSENGER, aged 87 years.

In Truxton, N. Y., March 15th, Mrs. Susan Kenyon, widow of Stanton Kenyon, in the 70th year of her age. In Pitcher, N. Y., March 24th, LYDIA J., infant daughter of Charles P. and Harriet L. Hyde, aged 8 months

In Edgerton, Wis., March 1st, after a few days of painful suffering, caused by an accident, in removing kinton, R. I.,) aged 18 years. Our young friend had been seven years a baptized believer in the Lord Jesus. His end, though painful, was full of peace, and good hope of the resurrection of the just. The deceased was a student in the Albion Academy, and his funeral was attended by the students, and a large audience of sympathizing friends, and fellow citizens. s. p.

In Shiloh. March 26th, MARY T., wife of Dea. Enoch . Davis, aged 35 years. For a number of years she had been a living, and an exemplary member of the church in this place; and she died as she had lived, in the faith of the Gospel of Jesus Christ, and for her virtues she will long be remembered by her relatives

Another Great Coup D'Etat in the Literary World. BAYARD TAYLOR and the NEW YORK MERCURY.

THE Proprietors of THE NEW YORK MERCURY feel assured that an appreciating public will be delighted to hear that such a dashing step in a really progressive direction has been taken, as the engagement of that distinguished writer.

BAYARD TAYLOR, ESQ.,

Exclusively of the New York Mercury! Apart, therefore, from his editorial associations with The Tribune, his popular contributions to the literary

genius of our country will appear In no Paper but the New York Mercury! n which journal he will shortly commence a series of Mrs. Cora Hatch, the trance lecturer, has delightful piquant sketches on the

Poetry and Romance of Foreign Travel. being a perfect crystalization of all the Humor, Wit.

necdote and Incident on the Sensation Side of Life Abroad! Notwithstanding the enormous outlay attendant upon

he accumulation of so many unique and really gratifyng attractions, all designed to render THE NEW YORK Surpassingly Choice and Interesting,

its Proprietors, judging from the flattering experience of the past, are confident of the future, and believe Bayard Taylor's Bewitching Travel-Sketches

A Million Readers,

whether that inordinate number ever be realized or not n the course of legitimate newspaper enterprize. Full particulars will appear in future announcements. Now is the time to subscribe to THE MERCURY. \$2 per annum, or \$1 for six months. Specimens sent

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Prices greatly Reduced. [mar31-3m

DeRuyter Institute. THE SPRING TERM of this School will open TUESDAY, March 22, 1859.

BOARD OF INSTRUCTION. REV. J. R. IRISH, Principals. MISS FANNIE A. ROGERS, Preceptress. struction, there will be provision for a thorough review

of the Common School Branches in a to continue till the first of May. Two hours each day will be devoted to drilling in Orthography, Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography, Spelling, &c. Courses of Lectures will also be given, on important subjects. ertaining to the Teacher's Profession.

Tuition in other branches, N. B.—It is important for those wishing to secure the full benefits of the term, to be present on the day of opening the term. By order of the Trustees, CHARLES H. MAXSON, President.

DeRuyter, Feb. 17, 1859. GROVER & BAKER'S

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which will not rip, even if every fourth stitch be cut.

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CONNECTING at New Hampton with the Dela-Scranton, Great Bend, the North and West, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, to Mauch Chunk-Spring Arrangements commencing March 10. 1859. Leave New York for Easton and inter-In West Edmeston, N. Y., Jan. 22d, Mrs. Anna Greenman, in the 89 years of her age. Sister Greenman was formerly a member of a Christian Church, which for a time sustant of a Christian Church, which for a time sustant of a Christian Church, which for a time sustant of a Christian Church, which for a time sustant of a Christian Church, which for a time sustant of a Christian Church, which for a time sustant of the New Jersey Railroad, which leave New York from the foot of Courtland street, at 7 40 and JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

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PHILLIP W. Bres, | Vice-Presidente CHARLES MILES, ISAAC T. SMITH, Sec.

Miscellaneaus.

Down Hill-A Life Picture.

Not long since I had occasion to visit one of our courts, and while conversing with a legal friend I heard the name of John Anderson

"There is a hard case," remarked my friend. I looked upon the man in the prisoner's dock. bowed form quivering with delirium. Certainly I never saw a more pitiable object. Surely that man was not born a villain. I moved my place to obtain a fairer view of his head. He gazed upon me a single instant, and then, covering his face with his hands, he sank powerless into his seat.

"Good God!" I involuntarily ejaculated, startling forward. "Will-

I had half spoken his first name when he quickly raised his head and cast upon me a look of such imploring agony that my tongue was tied at once. Then he covered his face again. I asked my legal companion if the prisoner had counsel. He said no. I then told him to do all in his power for the poor fellow's benefit, and I would pay him. He promised, and I left. I could not remain and see that man tried. Tears came into my eyes as I gazed upon him, and it was not until I had gained the street and walked some distance that I could breathe freely.

John Anderson! Alas! he was ashamed to be known as his mother's son! That was not his name; but you shall know him by no other. I will call him by the name that now stands upon the records of the court.

John Anderson was my school-mate; and it was not many years ago—not over twenty that we left our academy together-he to return to the home of wealthy parents; I to sit down in the dingy sanctum of a newspaper office for a few years, and then wander off across the ocean. I was gone some four years, and when I returned I found John a married man. His father was dead and had left his only son a princely fortune.

"Ah, C--," he said to me, as he met me at the railroad station, "you shall see what a bird I have caged. My Ellen is a lark-a robbin—a very princess of all birds that ever looked beautiful or sang sweetly!"

He was enthusiastic, but not mistaken, for I found his wife all he had said, simply omitting see me, and my hand was shaken warmly. the paetry. She was truly one of the most loved John that she really loved all his friends. What a lucky fellow to find such a wife. And what a lucky woman to find such a husband: for John Anderson was as handsome as she. Tall, strait, manly, high-browed, with rich chestnut curls, and a face as faultlessly noble and beautiful as ever artist copied. And he was good, too; and kind, generous and true.

I spent a week with them, and I was happy all the while. John's mother lived with them -a fine old lady as ever breathed, and making herself constant joy and pride in doating upon her "Darling Boy," as she always called him. I gave her an account of my adventures by sea and laud in foreign climes, and she kissed me when I left. She said she kissed me because I loved her "darling."

I did not see John again for four years. I reached his house in the evening. He was not in but his wife and mother were there to receive me, and two curly headed boys were at play about Ellen's chair. I knew at once they were my friend's children. Everything seemed pleasant until the little ones were a-bed and asleep, and then I could see that Ellen became troubled. She tried to hide it, but a face so used to the sunshine of smiles could not wear a cloud concealed.

At length John came. His face was flushed. and his eye looked inflamed. He grasped my hand with a happy laugh—called me "Old Fellow," "Old Dog,"—said I must come and live with him, and many other extravagant things. His wife tried to hide her tears, while his mother shook her head and said-

"He'll sow these wild oats soon. My darling never can be a mad man.

'God grant it," I thought to myself; and know the same prayer was upon Ellen's lips. It was late when we retired, and we might not have done so even then had not John fallen asleep in his chair.

On the following morning I walked out with my friend. I told him I was sorry to see him as I saw him the night before.

"Oh," said he, with a laugh, "that was nothing. Only a little wine party. We had a glorious time. I wish you had been there." At first I thought I would say no more; but was it not my duty? I knew his nature better than he knew it himself. His appetite and pleasures bounded his own vision. I knew how kind and generous he was-alas! too kind-

"John, could you have seen Ellen's face last evening you would have trembled. Can you The next I saw—O, God—was far more territrines of spiritualism, if "practically carried "Don't be a fool! Why should she be un-

Because she fears you are going down hill,

"Did she say so?" he asked, with a flushing

"No-I read it in her looks."

"Perhaps a reflection of your own thoughts."

"I surely thought so when you came home."

Never can I forget the look he gave me then -so full of reproof, or surprise, and of pain.

"C-, I forgive you, for I know you to be my friend; but never speak to me again like that. I going down hill? You knew better. That can never be. I know my own power. from the first sparkle of the red wine it had

Ah-had that mother been as wise as she was loving, she would have seen that the "wild oats" which her son was sowing would surely grow up and ripen, only to furnish seed for re-rowing? But she loved him-loved him almost too well-or, I should say-too blindly. But I could say no more. I only prayed that . God would guard him; and then we conversed upon other subjects. I could spend but one day with him, but we promised to correspond

Anderson wrote to me at least once a month, and sometimes oftener; but at the end of that time his letters ceased coming, and I received no more for two years, when I again found my-no more for two years, when I again found my-no more for two years, when I again found my-no more for two years, when I again found my-no more for two years, when I again found my-no more for two years, when I again found my-no other way to the indians, and even pieces of blame. They could do better; they have not the payment unusuation the South and West the excuses of unintelligence and penury; they have no other way to the indians, but they are different from the ancient mounds wealth. Nor can the higher classes who late Vice-Consul. 372 pp., 12mo, cloth, Price, \$126.

I had finished my meal, and was lounging in Jason F. Walker, as reported in the Banner, built before the rivers had cut their present against care, and thought, and the future.

far, but she is only a shadow of the wife that blessed his home six years ago."

My informant was deeply affected, and so was I. and I asked no more.

During the remainder of the day I debated hensive text, and might furnish material for with myself whether to call upon John at all. many long articles. I should like to point to But finally I resolved to go, though I waited much senseless and mystical twaddle, uttered till after tea. I found John and his wife alone. by these pretended mediums. This would be They had both been weeping, though I could legitimate here, for I do insist that the great Freeman, obtaining the New Testament, see at a glance that Ellen's face was beaming men of the past should with love and hope. But, oh, she was changed—sadly, painfully so. They were glad to If they do not, and no intelligent spiritualist cluding at last, that this was the Gospel, the

"Dear C-, don't say a word of the I've gone as far as I can. I stop here at the scious or otherwise. foot of the hill. Everything is gone but my Perhaps I am skeptical through ignorance. on to Salonica, seated on the mountain slope,

prayed before, that God would hold him up— more nutritious? lead him back to the top of the hill!

they looked pale and wan yet they smiled and your attention is indorsed by the editor, and there was some apprehension lest there should When John took me by the hand, and the last to cover the earth as the waters cover the sea. forth of Christianity among the Turks."

"Trust me. Believe me now. I will be a Man henceforth while life lasts!"

A little over two years more had passed.

had dwelt, but strangers occupied it.

"Where is John Anderson?" I asked. these three months. His wife died in the mad house last week!"

"And the children?"

"Oh they both died before she did!"

"And what has done this?" I asked myself.

"THE DEMON OF THE WINE TABLE !"

that was not the last—not the last!

I saw my legal friend on the day following the trial. He said John Anderson was in prison. I hastened to see him. The turnkey conducted me to his cell—the key turned in even now the chain of spiritualism is tightenthe huge lock—the ponderous door swung with ing—that the decree has already gone forth: a sharp crack upon its hinges—and I saw a "Thus far shalt thou go, but no farther." dead body suspended by the neck from a grating of the window! I looked at the horrible face—I could see nothing of John Anderson there—but the face I have seen in the courtroom was sufficient to connect the two; and I

of him whom I had loved so well! I know my own wants. My mother knows been down—down—down—until the foot of the hill had been finally reached!

When I turned away from that cell, and once more walked amid the flashing saloons and revel halls, I wished that my voice had power to thunder the life-story of which I had been a witness, into the ears of all living men!

Spiritualism.

afternoon when I arrived, and I took dinner at and a broken law would be synonymous with a dethroned God and a shattered universe.

Solution of the first terrace of the rivers, which the excuse of the poor recourseless ones, whose glass is their only recreation and antidote

front of the hotel, when I saw a funeral pro- says: "Sin does not spring from a depraved channels. He divides them into mounds of It may be that no law is constitutional to Papilettions of the American Sabbath Tract Society front of the hotel, when I saw a numerator of specific sepulchre, of sacrifice, of worship, of observation and against himself; he has perhaps an undeniable right to take poison or commit substitutional to runnerstant sappaint ract society.

The AMERICAN SABBATH TRACT SOCIETY and of defence besides miscellaneous an undeniable right to take poison or commit substitutional to runnerstant sappaint ract society.

conventions?

But I have given you enough of the contents of this Banner of-darkness. It is a compre-

generally, then I must believe, not that the follow it. Baptized and befriended, amid This massive volume embraces a vast fund of inforpast," John urged, taking my hand a second communication is corrupted while coming much persecution, he now pursues his studies mation."—Presbyterian. beautiful woman I ever saw. And so good, time. "I know you spoke the truth to me through an unconscious organism, but that it at Malta, that he may be fitted to preach five years ago. I was going down hill! But all originates in the organism, whether con- Christ to his countrymen. Of old time, Paul

"trance-medium"—one who afterward spoke taught from house to house. From Salonica, wife followed suit; and I kept them company. so wicked as to call up the spirit of my living now baptized as Edward Williams, another sale is only equaled by that of the Family Bible. I could not help crying like a child. My God, mother; and the medium was so unlucky as Turk, to the work of the Christian ministry. what a sight! The once noble, true man so not to stumble upon a single accurate answer He preaches everywhere at Constantinople, to fallen—become a mere broken glass, the last to the test questions which I asked of this and attentive and respectable Moslems, in their fragment only reflecting the image it once bore other "spirits;" and her "organism" was so shops, in their caiques, in his own house. The every form. 308 pages, 12 mo cloth, illustrated. a poor supplicant at the feet of Hope, beg- unpoetical that she made Shelley say some Turks take great pleasure in talking with him. ging a grain of warmth for the hearts of him- things very unworthy of his genius. Now He places before them the great truths of on receipt of the price, \$1 00. self and wife! And how I had honored and what is the destiny of this latter-day delusion? salvation with singular skill. And, while loved that man—and how I loved him still— Its fruits, ripened already, have fallen in almost Turks can thus openly preach Christianity, Oh! I had hoped—aye, more than hoped—I every town in the Eastern, Middle, and West- 3500 Bibles and Testaments have been sold so hopeful still, even in the midst of the living can testify. If such are these first-fruits, will Mahommedan children can and do attend death—I prayed more fervently than I ever the full harvest produce anything sweeter and Protestant schools. Moslem dignitaries accept

Let me quote from the Banner once more, supply rolls on. The Turkish Scriptures In the morning I saw the children—grown and I have done with it, at least for the pre- already circulated are doing their work. At to two intelligent boys now—and although sent. The paragraph to which I would call the Porte it was one day remarked "that seemed happy when their father kissed them. reads as follows: "True spiritualism is as sure some of these days be a spontaneous bursting And when its philosophy shall be practically But Rome is here, in the Turkish field, inficarried out, every man and woman shall be nitely more active and more energetic than the the possessors of a home and happiness." I followers of Christ and His Gospel. The two suppose the last sentence implies the abroga millions of Jews, Armenians, and Nestorians tion of the marriage contract, as now held in Turkey, are but a handful among the eight | those other multitudinous affections dependent on de when I read in a newsprint the death of Ellen sacred by all civilized nations, and the univermillions of Greeks and Romanists who would pression of the vital powers—the result of sedentary Poland—Abel Stillman. ANDERSON. I started for the town where they sal diffusion of "unions founded on passional hide the Word from the people, and from the had lived as soon as possible, for I might help affinity," for this is the only way that I know seventeen millions of Mahommedans. Rome some one / A fearful presentment had possess- in which this "philosophy," or any of its off- is fearfully in earnest. She sends forth men by shoots, has claimed to be able to reform the twenties, and pours out gold like water. Deep I stopped at the stately house where they domestic relation and join all men and women plans are laid for her supremacy in Turkey. in pairs. I thank God that I can see for spir- French influence protects the Papists only; itualism another destiny than this universal and there can be no doubt that the Roman "Don't know, I'm sure. He's been gone control of the earth; that its disunited forces Church is constantly making progress here. are already coming into active antagonisms; The decrepit Oriental churches are rapidly that its enormities are beginning to guard the falling to pieces; and if Protestantism attracts community against its further spread; that its the better portion of their members, Romanbelievers are leaving it, and among them some ism allures the larger. In Syria, alone, we I staggered back, and hurried from the place, of its ablest advocates. I thank God that I count twenty-four European Catholic schools. I hardly knew which way I went, but instinct am not obliged to expect the fulfillment of the The Jesuits have established schools in the led me to the church yard. I found four Banner's prophecy, neither in my day nor in most important villages of Lebanon; and the graves which had been made in three years. the distant future; that there can never be "Sisters of Charity" help them everywhere. The mother, the wife, and the two children reality in the horrid picture that imagination They are wiser in their generation, hitherto paints—a world of spiritualists, with no God, "wiser than the children of light." Yet, no Bible, no Sabbath, no moral restraint, no Protestantism with its open Bible and witness-And a voice answered from the lovely sleeping family, but, on the other hand, a crowded ing Spirit of God, is our best and only hope. insane asylum in every town, universal concu- We must live and die for it if need be. binage, a race deteriorated physically, mental-But this was not all the work. No, no. ly, and morally. All this I believe the docble? I saw it in the city court room. But out," would do, but I thank God that I also

believe that it has not the power. God is still in heaven, and his control extends to earth. The Bible, reason and common sense are yet among us, and I trust that [Cor. Christian Advocate and Journal.

The Lost of the American Race.

knew that this was all that was left on earth of an inscription in one of the ancient mounds are but seminaries of rum All the thieves vicinity that he has opened a DENTAL OFFICE at of him whom I had loved so well!

And this was the last of the Demon's work

And this was the last of the Demon's work

And this was the last of the Demon's work

And this was the last of the Demon's work

And this was the last of the Demon's work

And this was the last of the Demon's work

Alfred Center, where he is prepared to perform all graduated in the groggeries. To every theatre, ner.

Terms—\$2 00 per year, payable in advance. Subscriptions not paid till the close of the year, will be liable to an additional charge of 50 cents. the last act in the terrible drama! Ah gave, on Saturday evening, in the rooms of the gaming house, and brothel, the bar and the Historical Society, the first of a series of lec- bottle are insaperable adjuncts, and it is reatures on the antiquaties of America, as throw-sonable to assert, that without alchohol, most operations upon their teeth performed in the latest and ing light on the ancient inhabitants of this of these would go out, like fire without fuel. continent. He estimates that there are 100,- Besides, those who are educated for law-defying 000 tumuli within the United States. Their crime, over eight thousand paupers are anshape is very varied, and they are smaller and nually qualified in these rummeries to burden more numerous in the north than in the south. the community. It is certain that at least Their situation indicates that they were built three-fourths of our great police expense is by an agricultural people; indeed they are gen- due directly to the great liquor traffic, and to erally most numerous in those portions of the nothing else. But it will not do to charge all Mississippi Valley which are now most numer- these evils upon the venders and consumers of will be carried to and from the Alfred Depot, free of in such a case is not to take the paper from the office In my last communication I gave you some ously settled. In the Lake region of Wiscon- the wretched three cent poisons in the low charge. theological ideas, which I found taught in a sin, there are some which are in the form of groggeries of our side streets and suburbs. single number of the Banner of Light. In animals. Most of these mounds are places of On the contrary, the princes of the trade, who Three years more passed, during which John respect to practical morality, Spiritualists, as sepulchre, and with the skeletons are sometimes live in palaces and roll in wealth, are most to Anderson wrote to me at least once a month, far as I know, say that man is morally respon- found brass implements, and even pieces of blame. They could do better; they have not

laws, but results from ignorance of the univer- tion and of defence, besides miscellaneous. an undeniable right to take poison or commit "Mrs. Anderson's," he said, and as he spoke, sal laws of organized existence." I cannot The mounds of sepulchre rarely contain more suicide in any way which shall seem most st its Depository, No. 100 Nasaus street, N. Y., viz: "Mrs. Anderson's," he said, and as he spoke, sal laws of organized existence." I cannot The mounds of separation of the head, as say that I clearly comprehend what is meant than two skeletons, and are square or ellipsoid. blessed or desirable to him, irresponsible I noticed a slight drooping of the nead, as though it cut him to say so.

"What—John Anderson's wife?"

"No," he replied. "It is his mother;" and as he said this he turned away, but a gentleas he said this he turned away, but a gentleas he said this he turned away, but a gentleas he said this he turned away, but a gentleas he said this he turned away, but a gentleas he said this he turned away, but a gentleas he said this he turned away, but a gentleas he said this he turned away, but a gentleas he said this he turned away, but a gentleas he said this he turned away, but a gentleas he said this he turned away, but a gentleas he said this he turned away, but a gentleas he said this he turned away, but a gentleas he said this he turned away, but a gentleas he said this he turned away, but a gentleas he said this he turned away, but a gentleas he said this he turned away, but a gentleas he said this he turned away, but a gentleas he said this he turned away, but a gentleas he said this he turned away, but a gentleas he said this he turned away, but a gentleas he said this he turned away, but a gentleas he said this he turned away, but a gentleas he said this he turned away, but a gentleas he said this he turned away, but a gentleas he said this he turned away, but a gentleas he said this he turned away, but a gentleas he said this he turned away, but a gentleas he said this he turned away, but a gentleas he said this he turned away, but a gentleby these "universal laws." It seems too much the consideration of the Christian public; 23 pp. 2. Moral Nature and Scripturned observance of the Sabbath; 52 pp.

The measons for introducing the Sabbath of the consideration of the Christian public; 23 pp. 2. Moral Nature and Scripturned observance of the Charles and Scripturned observanc as he said this he turned away, but a gentleman who stood near, and had overheard our
conversation, at once took up the theme.

It was opened in 1838, and in the centre were poison himself if he will, but I may surely ignorated of what we cannot know? Of course conversation, at once took up the theme.

It was opened in 1838, and in the centre were poison himself if he will, but I may surely ignorated of what we cannot know? Of course claim the laws of my country, that he shall not irresponsibly seduce my children, or deholy, in each week, the Seventh-Day, instead of the of the first day. A pp. 7 Which the First day. He was standing up, and he plead guilty to the crime of the ft. He was a tall man, but bent and infirm, though not old. His garb bent and infirm, though not old.

He was a tall man, but the crime of the ft. He was a tall man, but bent and infirm, though not old. His garb bent and infirm the prisoner's dock. On the theme.

Our host don't seem inclined to converse in spite of their skillful one of the skeletons were four copper brace-left of the first-day; 4 pp. 7. Thirty-six Plain Question present of the first-day; 4 pp. 7. Thirty-six Plain Question present and infirm the property, or force me to support his the First-day; 4 pp. 7. Thirty-six Plain Question present the main policies and the first day; 4 pp. 7. Thirty-six Plain Question present and a sale bent day; 4 pp. 7. Thirty-six Plain Question present and the first day; 4 pp. 7. Thirty-six Plain Question present and the first day; 4 pp. 7. Thirty-six Plain Question present and the first day; 4 pp. 7. Thirty-six Plain Question present and the first day; 4 pp. 7. Thirty-"Our bost don't seem inclined to control of his shoulders. "Did you ever know John Anderson?"

He was my schoolmate in boyhood, and my bosom friend in youth, I told him.

He led me one side, and spoke as follows:

"Poor John! He was the pride of this town six years ago. This man opened his town six years ago.

"Our bost don't seem inclined to control of the skeletons were load common sense, lets, and a small stone pebble, containing the lets, and a small stone pebble, containing the lets, and a small stone pebble, containing the inscription which has excited so much attention, was lying near by. He drew a comparison between the tunuli raised by all the anticle of this son between the tunuli raised by all the anticle of the skeletons were load common sense, lets, and a small stone pebble, containing the lets, and a small stone pebble, hotel at that time and sought custom by giving In a former number of the Banner there is upon the other. The mounds of sacrifice are and liquor trade, do drag us under them, the gayest of the gay, and the most gen- that bad actions tend more to develop human- large number of articles which he had found erous of the party. In fact, he paid for nearly ity than good ones. Can this be put forth in altar mounds. In some of these, charred every one of them. Then he began to go down from the Puritanic city of Boston in the latter skeletons are found, which suggest human a secret worth knowing. This looking forward hill! And he has been going down ever since. half of the nineteenth century? The doctrines burnt-offerings. One such skeleton had its for enjoyment don't pay. From what I know for enjoyment don't pay. From what I know of it, I would as soon chase butterflies for a printed in London in 1724; reprinted at Stonington. to stop; but his stops were of short duration drunkard, or debauchee, made so by any nar- The guard mounds rarely contain any remains; living, or bottle up moonshine for cloudy nights. A short season of sunshine would gleam upon cotic or stimulant, has more charity than those their position indicates their character. Mounds The only true way to be happy is to take the his home, and then the night came, more dark who are not addicted to these habits." Per- of observation command most of the Valley of drops of happiness as God, gives them to us his home, and then the night came, more dark who are not addicted to these habits." Per- of observation command most of the Valley of drops of happiness as God, gives them to us and drear than before. He said he would haps this and another of Mr. Walker's assertie the Mississippi, and probably served for a fire every day of our lives. The boy must learn to late Missionary of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, never be drunk again; yet he would take a lions mutually explain each other. The assertion inclosures, and contain no remains. Mounds the apprentice while he is learning his trade;

Also, a periodical sheet, quarto, The Sabbath Vindiger of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, and contain no remains. Mounds the apprentice while he is learning his trade;

Also, a periodical sheet, quarto, The Sabbath Vindiger of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, and contain no remains. Mounds the apprentice while he is learning his trade;

Also, a periodical sheet, quarto, The Sabbath Vindiger of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, the apprentice while he is learning his trade;

Also, a periodical sheet, quarto, The Sabbath Vindiger of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, the apprentice while he is learning his trade; wine was but the gate that let in the flood. principles of spiritualism develops the soul's have been thrown up by the Indians for de- the merchant while he is making his fortune. | cator. Price \$1 per hundred. Six years ago he was worth sixty thousand intrinsic nobility, and corrects perverted imfence, and for refuge from inundation. So, also, If he fails to learn this art, he will be sure to dollars. Yesterday he borrowed fifty dollars pulses." "Charity" is an element of "the the Indians pile up heaps of stone over their miss his enjoyment when he gains what he to pay his mother's funeral expenses! That soul's intrins'c nobility;" spiritualism has no dead. Occasionally circles of stone are found sighs for. poor mother bore up as long as she could. "higher law." It denies that the will is de- about the back of the mounds, reminding us of She saw her son—her "Darling Boy," she praved, therefore the gratification of appetite the Druidical circles. They are most frequent always called him—brought home drunk many and passion must be the "life consistent with in Yucatan. There appear to have been four New Orleans Christian Advocate says: "The of 1500 pages for \$1. Persons dersiring them can have times, and—she even bore blows from him I the principles of spiritualism." Possibly the methods of interment by this ancient race: first, want of the times has come to be, a little un- them forwarded by mail or otherwise, on sending their But she's at rest now! Her "DARLING" wore "perverted impulses" may mean those which, in a chamber in the centre of a mound, stretched original writing and talking. Nothing disturbs address with a remittance, to H. H. BAKER, General her life away, and brought her gray hairs in "perverted" by a Christian education, urge from east to west, with copper ornaments accom- more than a sermon made up of original coral sorrow to the grave. Oh! I hope this may men to a life of self denial, temperance, and general morality. Is it strange that "free love" in a small stone coffin; third, by incremation, the Preaching such as that is wearing out this genarose in New York so soon after spiritualism ashes being placed in earthern ware urns; and "Her heavenly love has bore her up thus entered the city? Is it any more strange that fourth by general sepulchre, which was proba- worn out since the olden time, when a man this element cannot be kept out of spiritualist bly done only after the general slaughter of a [N. Y. Tribune.

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At Philippi, where we can trace the first beginning of the Christian Faith which has since overspread the continent. Paul would the Bible, and read it. The tide of Scripture

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by these pretended mediums. This would be legitimate here, for I do insist that the great men of the past should

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of libraries."—Littell's Living Age.

left Luke and Timothy at Philippi, and went | TLEETWOOD'S LIFE OF OUR LORD AND SAwife. I have sworn, and my oath shall keep. I never had an opportunity to hear but one looking down on its blue sea; and there he Apostles and Evangelists, and a History of the Jews; The poor fellow burst into tears here. His at the Rutland Convention—and then I was at a later day has been called forth Selim Aga, ed engravings and with steel plates. A volume whose carefully revised, by REV. JOSEPH BELCHER, D. D.

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