

The Sabbath Recorder.

New York, Fifth-day, June 9, 1859.

EDITED BY A COMMITTEE OF THE BOARD.

The editors of this paper are not to be considered as endorsing the sentiments of the articles furnished by correspondents, whether written anonymously or over their proper signatures.

Correspondents writing anonymously should in all cases communicate their names to the editors.

New Volume.

We commence this week the sixteenth volume of the SABBATH RECORDER. As in other epochs, we are forcibly admonished of the swiftness of time. Another year has passed away, and is now numbered with the annals of eternity. It is a suitable season for us to reflect upon the past, and resolve upon the future.

In regard to the year just closed, so far as our editorial labors are concerned, we frankly admit our short-comings. Though our intentions have been to promote the best interests of our readers, and to advance the usefulness of our publications among the families of the denomination, in which they have made their periodical visits; still we are not ignorant of the fact, that we have not given universal satisfaction. We wish it had been otherwise—that we had been better qualified for the duties which have been referred to us; and that we had come nearer to the fulfillment of our duties to Him who will hold us to a strict account of every act of our lives, in this and in every other department of our labors. It is our prayer that God will be gracious to us, and for His Son's sake forgive us our sins, both of commission and omission; and that our patrons and readers will benevolently excuse us for what they may have considered our errors.

In regard to the future, we can say but little more than that we intend to perform our duty to God and man, to the best of our ability. We are sensible of the importance of God's assisting grace in this branch of duty, as in all others, and we trust we shall not be left so far to ourselves, as to forget our dependence upon Him. We also feel that to a great extent, we are dependent upon our friends and correspondents. We need their wise counsel to advise us, and their communications to relieve us in our labors; and we bespeak their aid in this direction.

And we would not let our modesty prevent us from saying a few words in behalf of the pecuniary wants of our publishing department. It is generally known to our community that we have been struggling against the winds and tide in regard to our finances—an embarrassment from which we would be relieved, if all of our subscribers could find it in their way to pay for their papers in advance. We have not resolved upon the course that has been suggested to us by some of our correspondents, viz., to withhold the Recorder from such as do not pay in advance. Our published terms are \$2 00 per year, payable in advance; and those subscriptions not paid till the close of the volume, the subscribers would be liable to an additional charge of fifty cents. But we have not exacted this advance charge. Nor have we refused to send our paper to any who have requested it; though the payment has not been made in advance. But our friends should not take advantage of our clemency in this matter, and do as some have done, and perhaps are still doing, viz., to withhold their subscription from one, to six, or more years. We think in this thing we have borne the burden laid upon us with a laudable heroism.

We believe our subscribers should take this matter into serious consideration, and afford us the means of squaring our accounts with our subscribers—at the beginning of our sixteenth volume. We also tender to our kind friends who have gratuitously served us as agents, our thanks for their labors of love, and hope that they will find in their acts of doing good, a far better reward than we are able to render them.

We also return a sincere acknowledgement to our correspondents, for their kind communications and contributions for our columns. We solicit the continuation of their kindness in this respect. [Eps.]

Proceedings of the Eastern Association.

The Eastern Association held its Twenty-third Anniversary on the 26th, 27th, and 29th days of May, with the Church of Plainfield, N. J.

The introductory discourse was preached by Eld. W. B. Gillette, from 1 Tim. vi. 17—'Change them that are rich in this world, that they be not high minded, nor trust in uncertain riches, but in the living God, who giveth us all things to enjoy.'

At the conclusion of this discourse, Dea. N. H. Langworthy, the Moderator of last Session called the Association to order. Prayer was offered by Eld. Griswold; and the rules for the order of business were read by the Moderator. J. D. Titworth, N. K. Lewis and I. D. Titworth were appointed a Committee to nominate officers for the ensuing year.

Adjourned to half past 1 o'clock. Prayer by Eld. T. B. Brown.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Prayer by Eld. H. H. Baker. Visiting brethren were invited to participate in the deliberations of the meeting. Eld. T. B. Brown was present as a delegate from the Western Association, and Eld. C. M. Lewis from the Central Association.

The nominating Committee presented the following report, which was adopted: David Dana, Moderator; E. G. Champlin, Recording Secretary; H. H. Baker, Assistant Recording

Secretary; James Bailey, Corresponding Secretary, and N. H. Langworthy, Treasurer.

A letter from Eld. William Satterlee of Berlin, was then read, and referred to the Committee on communications.

Committees were appointed on communications, auditing, on obituary notices, on the state of religion, on petitions, on religious services, and on business resolutions.

The Treasurer's Report was received and referred: The Corresponding Secretary had no report to present. The Auditing Committee was instructed to provide for the expenses of printing the Minutes.

Eld. S. S. Griswold, delegate last year to the Central Association, and Eld. S. Burdick, delegate to the Western and North-Western Associations, with the expenses of their mission, were referred to the Auditing Committee. Petitions from churches were referred to their appropriate Committee.

Bro. Horgesky, formerly a Roman Catholic priest; but now a member of the Seventh-day Baptist Church in New York, was then introduced to the Association, who gave a brief sketch of his religious history and connection with the Church in New York.

Communications were received and read from the following churches: New Market, 1st Hopkinton, Shiloh, Waterford, Berlin, Marlborough, Petersburg, 2d-Hopkinton, 3d Hopkinton, Westery, Plainfield, Pawcatuck, New York and Greenmanville.

The Committee on petitions reported that the next Session of the Association be held with the Church in Waterford, Ct., on Fifth-day before the fourth Sabbath in May, 1860. A. W. Coon to preach the introductory discourse, and Forbes Beebe, alternate.

The subject of sending delegates to sister Associations was discussed at some length with various reason pro and con, and decided in the affirmative.

The Association then adjourned to 9 o'clock Sixth-day morning.

The Association met agreeably to adjournment. Prayer by V. A. Horgesky.

Minutes of yesterday read and approved.

S. S. Griswold called the attention of the body to the subject of reviving missionary operations in the Association, and the subject was referred to a Committee consisting of S. S. Griswold, W. B. Gillette, N. H. Langworthy, P. L. Berry, and J. Bailey.

The Committee on the State of Religion made the following report:

Your Committee, having taken into consideration the spiritual condition of that branch of the Christian Church comprising this Association, have been led to the conclusion, that there is much to encourage us in the trials and labors of love. From the letters we have read and seen at present arising in Christian union and fellowship. They are all or nearly all supplied with faithful pastors who are men of their own choice, who are breaking to them the bread of life. Sabbath-School instruction occupies a prominent place in their weekly ministrations,—thus adapting their labors of love to the capacities of the young in preparing them for future usefulness.

We find a becoming interest manifested in missionary labors and all other instrumentalities for advancing the interest of our beloved Zion in the earth. Though the additions to the churches during the year have been few in comparison to some past years, yet we trust that the churches have been growing in grace and in the knowledge of spiritual strength, which will enable them to buckle on the whole armor of God and become more efficient for contact with the works of darkness, and the influences of sin that have so long enshrouded us.

We would like to ourselves timely admonition and with renewed vigor warm up to this work, in faith and love and zeal, and act well on our part, both as churches and individuals. Hoping for and trusting that there will be a faithful and efficient co-operation, both with the ministry and the church, in advancing the great fundamental truths that are prominent in the Word of Grace and so sensibly distinguish us as a body from other denominations around us.

The Committee on communications recommended that the letter from Eld. Satterlee be published in the SABBATH RECORDER, verbatim. (See RECORDER of June 2.)

The Committee on Obituaries reported upon the death of Eld. Daniel Coon and Dea. William Stillman, but we must omit their report. It will appear in the Minutes of the Association.

Eld. S. S. Griswold read an essay on "What constitutes the true evidences of a revival of the Christian religion."

After the transaction of some other business, the Association adjourned to 2 o'clock, P. M.

The Afternoon Session was opened by prayer by Eld. L. C. Rogers.

Eld. J. Bailey read an Essay on "The duty of those who have no capital, to make their arrangements for life with reference to truth and righteousness, and not worldly position and wealth."

Eld. J. W. Morton delivered an address on "The duty and propriety of revising the English Scriptures, with special reference to the work of those institutions organized for that purpose."

The Committee upon reviving missionary operations by the Association, recommended that these operations be renewed, and that an Executive Committee for this purpose be appointed. This Committee was appointed, and also a sub-Committee to carry out the measure.

Some other items of business were attended to, and the body adjourned to First-day, 8 o'clock, A. M.

Before the adjournment, Eld. S. Carpenter arrived from China, via London and New York, having arrived at the latter place during the day.

The Association met again at 8 A. M., First-day. During the morning Session the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we cheerfully welcome home to our shores, with our Association in season, our dear Brother and Sister Carpenter, after an absence of twelve years as missionaries on a foreign field, believing that recess from toil, a visit to their former homes and kindred, the blessing attending their voyage and transient stay in our midst will inspire them with renewed strength and vigor in the prosecution of their future work.

Resolved, That we regard the religious interest of the past year, especially in the increased union of Christians, and greater reliance on prayer, as an advance towards the triumph of the Church; and that we encourage our brethren to conform to the leadings of God's Spirit in that direction.

Resolved, That we regard the work of missions as carrying out the commission of Jesus Christ to his disciples, to preach the Gospel to all the world, and that we should do all we can to sustain missionary effort, without hindrance from outward discouragements.

Resolved, That the Sabbath-School is an institution to which our churches should look hopefully for future accessions, and should therefore receive the encouragement, and find an interest in the prayers, of all who love the cause of Christ.

Resolved, That the fearful increase of intemperance in our land earnestly demands that renewed effort should be put forth to arrest that desolating evil.

Resolved, That the effort now making in some parts of our country to revive the African slave trade, and to throw around it the sanctions of religion, is a most outrageous attempt to fasten on the Christian religion the most diabolical system of crime the world ever saw, and should call forth the strongest expression of disapprobation from the whole Christian and civilized world.

Resolved, That the recent outbreak of war in Europe which threatens to involve that Continent in its terrible scourge, calls for efficient labor on the part of every philanthropist and Christian, for the entire abolition of the war system.

Hymn 259 of the old collection was sung by the request of Eld. Satterlee, and the Association adjourned to meet in Waterford, Ct., on Fifth-day before the fourth Sabbath in May, 1860.

"What Must I do to be Saved?"

In our last number, we have an article by B. C. evidently intended to afford some relief to "An Outward Court Worshiper." If our memory serves us rightly, this Outward Court Worshiper had become convinced of his duty so far as to become a believer in the Lord Jesus Christ, and had a desire to commemorate the sufferings of Christ, by eating at the Lord's table, but could see no fitness in the ordinance of water-baptism; and as he was not inclined to submit to this ordinance, he could find no admittance to any church, either Baptist or Pedobaptist, in which the ordinance is celebrated; for none of them can, according to their understanding of Gospel discipline, receive to membership or to the communion, any person who has not been previously baptized, or had performed for him what they consider equivalent thereto.

Now if we understand B. C. correctly, he considers simply calling on the name of the Lord, as being all that is required in the Gospel to insure to any person the salvation of his soul. To illustrate the correctness of this theory, the case of the converted thief on the cross is cited. We think this case is fitting to encourage every thief and murderer, circumstantiated as he was. To believe in, and call upon the Lord was all that he in any possible way could do. And there are multitudes of sinners who give evidence of genuine conversion to God upon beds of sickness and near to the time of death, when they can do no more than the converted thief could do. But does our brother suppose that cases of this nature are to be counted the same as those cases in which a professing penitent, who has all the opportunity of examining the claims of the Gospel, and deliberately doing all the duties of a Christian profession, but can see no good reason for submitting to baptism? Will the uttering of this brief sentence, "God be merciful to me a sinner," unaccompanied with a cordial submission to the command of the Saviour to be baptized, when no impassable obstruction, except not seeing it to be a duty, lies in the way, be considered by B. C. as equivalent to "walking in all the commandments and ordinances of the Lord?" We believe that a sinner who feels that he is lost, and that Christ alone can save him, will, when he calls for mercy, ask the Lord what he would have him to do, as Paul did in his distress. God sent Ananias to instruct him, put his hands on him, and he arose and was baptized. There was no difficulty in his seeing baptism to be a duty, any more than there was before the Eunuch, the jailor and thousands of others in that day.

The genuineness of one's faith in, and conversion to God, when he can see no good reason to follow Christ in this divine ordinance, is to say the least of it, liable to doubt.

Luke said: "And all the people that heard him, and the publicans justified God, being baptized with the baptism of John. But the pharisees and lawyers rejected the counsel of God against themselves, being not baptized of him." We fear that this is the case of many who cannot understand it to be their duty to be baptized.

We can see no good reason for seeing a duty in the Lord's Supper, and not in the baptism which the Lord has commanded.

We would advise all Outward Court Worshipers, to seek to have the mind of Christ, and then they will find no difficulty with baptism.

St. Clement.

Clement is claimed to have been a disciple of the Apostle Peter, and afterwards bishop of Rome. There are two epistles to the Corinthians; of which he is the reputed author. Various opinions respecting the authenticity of these epistles were entertained by the ancient ecclesiastical writers. Clement Alexandrinus calls him an apostle. Jerome said he was an apostolic man, and Rufinus, that he was almost an apostle. Eusebius called his first, a wonderful epistle. Its genuineness was, however, much questioned, nevertheless, by some of the ancient fathers, particularly by Photius, patriarch of Constantinople, who lived in the ninth century. He thinks that he did not write worthily of the divinity of Christ; and that to prove the possibility of the future resurrection, he introduces the fable of the phoenix. There is, however, much good and evangelical instruction, and there is clearly a great falling off from all the canonical writings of the New Testament.

His remarks to prove the resurrection of the dead are somewhat remarkable. In 1st Epistle, 10th chapter, he says: "O ye fools! consider the trees; take the vine for an example. First it sheds its leaves; then it flowers; then

come the sour grapes; and after them follow the ripe fruit. To see how, in a little time the fruit of the tree comes to maturity. Of a fruit, yet a little while and his will shall suddenly be accomplished. The Holy Scripture itself beareth witness that he shall quickly come and not tarry, and that the Lord shall suddenly come to his temple, even the holy one whom ye look for."

"Let us consider, beloved, how the Lord does continually show that there shall be a future resurrection; of which he has made our Lord Jesus Christ the first fruits—raising him from the dead. Let us contemplate the resurrection that is continually made before our eyes daily, and manifests a resurrection to us. The night lies down; and the day arises; again the day departs and the night comes on.

"Let us behold the fruits of the earth. Every one sees how the seed is sown: The sower goes forth, and casts it upon the earth, and the seed which, when it was sown, fell upon the earth dry and naked, in time dissolves. And from the dissolution, the great power of the Providence of the Lord raises it again, and of one seed many arise and bring forth fruit.

"Let us consider that wonderful type of the resurrection which is seen in the Eastern countries, that is to say, in Arabia. There is a certain bird called a phoenix; of this there is never but one at a time, and that lives five hundred years. And when the time of its dissolution draws near that it must die, it makes itself a nest of frankincense and myrrh, and other spices, into which, when its time is fulfilled, it enters and dies. But its flesh putrifying, breeds a certain worm, which being nourished with the juice of the dead bird, brings feathers, and when it is grown to a perfect state, it takes up the nest in which the bones of its parent lie, and carries it from Arabia into Egypt, to a city called Heliopolis. And flying in open day, in the sight of all men lays it upon the altar of the sun, and so returns from whence it came. The priests then search into the records of the time, and find that it returned precisely at the end of five hundred years. And shall we then think it to any great and strange thing for the Lord of all to raise up those that religiously serve him in the assurance of a good faith, when even by a bird he shows us the greatness of his power to fulfill his promise?"

The above is not a very scriptural method of proving the resurrection from the dead, and it indicates a large degree of credulity and superstition, for one elevated to the dignity of the See of Rome: It was, however, but the beginning of that supercilious superstition and mental weakness which has characterized the bishops of Rome to the present time.

The N. Y. Times of June 2d in its report of the cattle market says:

"Strong complaints are made of the increasing sales of cattle on the Sabbath, (Sunday) There was quite an active business done last Sunday; some 350 bullocks were bought by Jews and others. These transactions are a direct violation of the law, and are no little annoyance to those who desire one quiet day in the week. It is proposed to publish the names of dealers who continue the practice hereafter, if the police do not attend to their duty and stop the business."

Our neighbor of the Times seems to be getting quite religious in regard to the continued desecration of Sunday. He seems to regret that the police do not attend to their duty and stop the business. And if nothing else can deter these cattle traders from this Sunday business, it is, he says, "proposed to publish the names of dealers who continue the practice hereafter, if the police do not attend to their duty and stop the business."

We have frequently been told by our secular editors, that it is exceedingly difficult, if not impossible to carry out any legal measure, if the masses of the people are opposed to it. This is the case in regard to the Sunday laws of this city and State. The people generally think that the authorities have no moral right to interfere with their business on Sunday more than on other days of the week, any farther than is necessary to protect religious assemblies from being disturbed in their worship. But a small minority of the citizens of New York recognize any religious sanctity upon the first day of the week, and they look upon all legal interferences with them, or their business as unwarrantable. It is useless to tell them that this day is the Sabbath, and, therefore it is a sin to desecrate it by pursuing their business; for all who can read the Scriptures know that it is not so. They of course look upon all such intermeddling as the result of ecclesiastical bigotry. It is much to be desired that all our citizens were so far imbued with religious principles, as to be willing to forego the common business of their respective avocations one day in a week, and to repair to such places as would afford them religious instruction. But this disposition cannot be implanted in them by legal coercion. Human nature everywhere revolts against such coercion, and it would be far better for such as desire to suppress business matters on Sunday, to let the civil law alone, and continue moral suasion, till they accomplish their object.

We are told that it is proposed as a final resort, to put a stop to buying and selling cattle on Sunday, that the names of such persons as continue this business be published. It is very doubtful whether this course would do much in affecting a change in this matter. Many persons would be rather gratified than otherwise, to have it generally known that they are ready to accommodate customers on Sunday as well as at other times. And it is difficult to imagine how the names of such persons can be ascertained to a certainty, unless some of our strictly religious Sunday-keepers become spies, and lounge around the Bull's Head, to observe what is done there, and who does it. We are persuaded that no conscientious Christian, who considers the day sacred

to religious duties, would be willing to jeopardize his own peace of mind by engaging in a business of this kind, for it would be much more disreputable than the trafficking complained of.

We are told that those bullocks were bought by Jews and others. How could the Times know that they were not all Jews who made these purchases? If a Jew has any conscience, (and we suppose he has,) it must be in favor of doing secular business on Sunday. He recognizes the command of God, which says, "Six days shalt thou labor, and do all thy work; but the seventh day is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God, in it thou shalt not do any work." If the Jew has any religion, this is incorporated in him. The Constitution of our common country forbids making any law to enforce any religious duty. We might wish it were otherwise; but so it is. The Constitution of the United States does not forbid polygamy as practiced, as a religious usage by the Mormons in Utah. Nor can it forbid the Chinese from erecting their temple, and performing in it their national idolatry in California.

The city and State of New York are as much under the controlling power of the Constitution as are Utah and California, and if this matter were pressed to a Constitutional decision, the matter of Sabbath keeping and Sunday-keeping would meet with the same result as in the former cases.

We do not advocate for others, the practice of Sunday labor. We know our own rights, and shall not resign them to the bigotry and superstition of others. And we see but one way of ever having this matter of Sabbath desecration satisfactorily settled, and that is this: that the religious community return to the duty which God has commanded in the holy Scriptures—to remember the Sabbath-day and keep it according to the commandment. The church gives an example to the world; in its perpetual disregard of God's appointment of the day of rest. Let the church return to the Sabbath, and it will find it a much easier work to persuade others to do so.

The New York Evening Express of June 2d, says, under the head of Foreign Press, that the Staats Zeitung notices that a petition is in circulation, asking for the enforcement of the 5th section of the Metropolitan Police act.

A German translation of it advises that it be not signed. It says "it is a temperance petition, and refers to the Sunday laws."

The Times further says:

"The Staats Zeitung also says it does not urge disobedience to the laws, but does not want to say anything in favor of such a law, the constitutional validity of which has been disputed; nor does it mean to encourage Sunday intoxications; still every temperance movement it characterizes as a 'prejudice, hypocritical political capital-making, etc.'" It says, too:

"In the circular the immigrants are especially mentioned as Sabbath violators."

"It is news to us that the present Sunday Laws have been pronounced unconstitutional, and equal in force to that any political capital is to be made out of temperance. The politicians usually look for political capital in the other direction."

We have not seen the petition here referred to, and of course can have no very definite ideas as to its object. We go against intemperance on Sundays and all other days. We believe intoxication is a sin against God and man. If a law of the Metropolitan Police, strictly enforced, could restrain this vice on Sunday, it could do the same on all other days. The crime is no greater when committed on Sunday, than on any other day of the week. A man who is in the habit of drinking to excess on other days of the week will not be deterred from doing the same on Sunday, if he can obtain the means. And the man who is authorized by the city authorities to sell intoxicating drinks six days in the week, will have a legal right to do so; and if he make his customers drunk, he does it according to law, and pays his money into the city treasury for the privilege. It is therefore admitted to be a lawful and laudable business on all other days but Sunday, and therefore, not a sin per se. And if the sale of such drink be not a sin in itself, how can it be a sin on Sunday? The enacting a law cannot make an overt act a sin which is not a sin without such act. And the act is no more sinful on a Sunday than it is a sin on other days. If the sale of intoxicating drinks is immoral, why permit it at any time? Why not make it a penal offence to open a bar or dram-shop on any day of the week. If a man has paid for the privilege of selling, he must sell when people wish to buy.

In our opinion, the whole of this license business is wrong, and if it be right to taboo the brandy bottle on Sunday, it should be so on all other days.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.—The stated meeting of the managers was held at the Bible House, Astor Place, on Thursday, the 2d inst, at half-past 4 P. M.; the Hon. Luther Bradish in the chair, assisted by Wm. B. Crosby, Benjamin L. Swan, and Pelatiah Perit, Esq. Five new auxiliaries were recognized, one in each of the States of Connecticut, Ohio, Wisconsin, Illinois, and California. Communications were received from Wm. Wightson, Esq., Tabac, Arizona, acknowledging the receipt of books granted by this Society; from Agents and friends showing the destitution that exists in many parts of the country, and the consequent need of a continued and energetic distribution; from Lieut. Hill, of U. S. A., in Utah, in regard to books left there by Mr. Van Emmon, and stating a willingness on the part of several officers in the army to attend to them; from Rev. C. H. Bishop, a Wesleyan Missionary from Hayti, returning thanks for a grant of books; from Rev. Messrs. Damon and Clark, Honolulu, with an order for additional supplies of the Hawaiian and English Testament, and stating the increasing demand in the Sandwich Islands, both among natives and foreigners; from Rev. Mr. Culvertson and Dr. Bridgman, of Shanghai, in regard to religious prospects of China,

and the want of a good translation of the whole Bible, approving of the version so far so completed, made by the Committee appointed by this Board. Grants were made to the Massachusetts S. S. Union; to the Presbyterian Board of Missions, for the Navy Yard in Pensacola; to the agent of the Methodist Book concern at Pittsburgh; Mpongwe Scriptures to A. B. C. F. Missions; books in Portuguese; French and German for Brazil; to the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, or distribution in Greytown and St. Domingo; books in English, Spanish, and Portuguese, for seamen at Providence, R. I.; 276 Testaments in various languages, for distribution by captains of vessels in foreign ports; books in English and German, for depositary at Smyrna, with twelve volumes for the Blind, and many of smaller amount. A grant in money of \$2500 was made for printing the Modern Syriac Testament in Oromo.

We are recalled upon in the Providence of God to notice the sudden death of Deacon David Rogers, of Waterford, Conn.; and we may truly say a good man has gone from among us.

He had not been as well as usual for some two weeks or more, but was able to ride about, and had just returned from a visit to his physician. After eating his supper, he laid down, when he instantly passed away without a struggle or a groan. His death was probably caused by disease of the heart.

Brother Rogers was born at Waterford, Conn., 1786, and there resided during his pilgrimage of 73 years; and death although sudden to his relatives and friends, was not so to him.

He for some time felt that his earthly career was soon to close, and was not unprepared to change this world for one of ceaseless glory.

He had been for 35 years a deacon of the Seventh-day Baptist Church at Waterford, and had been a faithful servant of Christ.

At covenant-meeting two weeks before his death, he was earnest, and with a kind of prophetic spirit said, (although in usual health) that he should probably never meet with them again.

On the Sabbath of his death, he sent a message to the church, admonishing them "to be faithful, live in peace, and not let the light go out."

THE BIBLE.—The following is a calculation of the number of books, verses, letters, etc., contained in the Old and New Testaments. They are worth reading and preserving:

Old Testament.—Number of books, 39; chapters, 929; verses, 33,214; words, 592,439; letters, 2,728,100.

The middle book is Proverbs. The middle chapter is Job xxix. The middle verse would be Chronicles xx. 17, if there were a verse more, and verse 18 if there were a verse less.

The word "and" occurs 35,543 times. The word Jehovah occurs 6855 times. The shortest verse is 1 Chronicles i. 25. The 21st verse of the 7th chapter of Ezra contains all the letters of the alphabet.

The 19th of the 3d Kings and the 37th chapter are alike.

New Testament.—Number of books 27; chapters, 269; verses, 7050; words, 131,253; letters, 829,580.

The middle book is 2 Thessalonians. The middle chapter is Romans xiii; if there were a chapter less, and xiv. if there were a chapter more.

The middle and least verse is John xi. 35. Old and New Testament.—Number of books 66; chapters, 1189; verses, 40,204; words, 773,691; letters, 3,556,680.

The middle chapter and least in the Bible is the 117th Psalm.

The middle verse is Psalms cxviii. 8.

REVIVAL.—For more than three months a very interesting revival of religion has been in progress in Norwich. It began, indeed, among a few, at the opening of the year. The first extra meeting for preaching was held on Jan. 11th, and extra meetings for prayer and preaching were introduced as the interest increased, till prayer meetings were held mornings and afternoons; while the evenings were mainly given to preaching.

The interest commenced in the Central Baptist Church, and was instrumentally led by the strong labors of Rev. J. S. Swan—a well known, heaven-ordained, and veteran evangelist—who commenced preaching on Feb. 13th, and remained with the church most of the time for about three months. Under the pungent preaching of Elder Swan the multitude was moved, and the revival spread in the city, and especially in the two Congregational churches.

The Baptist church has already received about fifty by baptism. About the same number has joined each of the Congregational churches. The work is now going forward more particularly among the young people of the city. [Christian Secretary.]

SAILING OF MISSIONARIES.—The Rev. A. P. Happer, M. D., wife and four children, sailed on Friday, in the ship Samuel Russell, for Hong Kong, China. Dr. Happer returns to his field of labor, at Canton, as a Missionary of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions. He is accompanied by a young Chinaman, Tsang Afat, formerly a pupil in the boys' boarding school in Canton, under charge of Dr. Happer, and who, after a most thorough and satisfactory examination by the Session of the Jersey City First Presbyterian Church, was received into membership, and on Sunday evening, May 28, was publicly admitted and baptized.

We have received an article, over the signature of "A Peep at A. B. C." In our opinion the style of the communication is unsuitable for a religious paper.

The Mark Lane Express estimates that England will need a foreign supply during the year, for her hungry millions, of no less than 41,000,000 bushels of breadstuffs, of which the United States is expected to supply eight millions! Shall we be ready to fill the order?

Africa.

Some interesting facts in relation to the tribes of Central Africa have been recently brought to light by Dr. Livingstone and other travelers. It has been discovered that, in South Africa, the Kafir language contains many Hebrew words, and that the Kafirs practice the rite of circumcision. In Central Africa, an intestine war has been going on for the last thirty years. It commenced between Mosekatse, the King of Matabele, who, from his rude military genius, has received the appellation of the African Napoleon, and Sebitone, the Chief of the Makololo. Mosekatse, it is said, has acquired his vast territory by conquest, annexation and intrigue. Sebitone is spoken of as a truly excellent chief, and a Christian. He was beloved by his subjects, but he was unable to strive against the warlike spirit of his nephew, the Matabele. Sebitone, his son and successor, is said to be a sagacious and enlightened man, who is desirous of extending the advantages of commerce and civilization among his subjects, believing that they will give him influence and strength to struggle successfully against his opponent, and enable his people finally to re-occupy their own country. The old ideas respecting Central Africa—that it was an inhospitable desert, choked with noxious vegetation, emitting pestilential exhalations destructive to the European frame—are now exploded. On the contrary, it is now said that there are vast tracts of country blessed with a fertile soil, a salubrious climate, varied and luxuriant vegetation, copious irrigation, and traversed by a noble river, navigable into the very heart of the land; that in these favored regions nature has scattered her bounties with a lavish hand. These great oases lean with animal life; cotton, indigo and the sugar cane spring spontaneously from the soil; coal, iron, copper, and even gold, lay idly in the earth; herbs abound, which are medicinally invaluable; and gum oose from the trees, and fall to the ground in waste, which would be prized by our manufacturers. Ivory, which might add to the beauty of our household implements, lies rotting on the earth. Such are a strong array of facts, which may be crowned with another very important one. It is this. That these territories are peopled by powerful tribes, who have vainly used every means in their power to attract the attention of travelers.

The War in Europe.

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND TESTAMENTS FOR THE ARMY. Just as we were putting the last article into the printer's hands, the steamer from Europe brought the following from Bro. Oncken, addressed to the American Bible Union: HAMBURG, May 14, 1859. My heart bleeds at the fact that our countrymen are doing so little, in favor of the spread of God's holy word in Central Europe, we are now losing the most inviting opportunities of supplying the large armies with the New Testament. ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND TESTAMENTS in different languages ought to be at our disposal during the ensuing summer. In Germany alone we shall have an army of more than six hundred thousand men in a few weeks. Oh that God would move the hearts of all who can give, to come forth to the help of the Lord against the mighty at this critical position of Europe. Yours in the Lord, J. G. ONCKEN.

These one hundred thousand Testaments can easily be furnished. Let us do it. One dollar will supply more than five copies. One dollar from each person who hears this cry for the Bread of Life, will furnish the means needed to send these ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND NEW TESTAMENTS to the unhappy soldiers ere they perish, or become scattered afar. No time is to be lost. The whole sum can be raised, and the presses set in motion in less than one month if aided. The commander of the fortress at Venice had received no notice of the fact. The French fleet before Venice had already taken twenty vessels. Fifteen French men-of-war had been seen near Civitova, on the coast of Dalmatia. The Times correspondent in the Austrian camp, says that a naval attack on Venice would have no chance of success. Every channel has either been quite blockaded up by sanken ships, or vessels laden with stones are moved close by, ready to close the small remaining passages at a few minutes' notice; and guns of large calibre command all these obstacles. The Paris correspondent of the Times, however, says that the French squadron is not to attack Venice, but merely to blockade that port for the present. The Liverpool Post promises to have reliable information, explanatory of Austria's mysterious proceedings. It says the moment the French troops cross the Ticino, the Austrian troops will march direct on Paris. Russia will then join Austria, and the reward of what looks like treachery is to be Moldavia and Wallachia. The crossing of the Ticino will be regarded as an invasion of Austrian territory, and on that conviction Prussia and Germany will act. The Post then proceeds to show the incentives for a European league against Napoleon, and says that it is disposed to place implicit faith in its information. TWO DAYS LATER.—The first battle between the hostile armies on the plains of Italy has been fought, and the arms of the allies have gained a signal victory. This important news reached us Saturday. It was brought by the steamship City of Washington, which left Liverpool on the 25th, and Queenstown on the 26th ult., and was intercepted off Cape Race on Thursday evening last. The battle was fought on the 21st ult., at Montebello, between 15,000 Austrians, under Gen. Stadion, on the one side, and 6000 or 7000 French, and a regiment of Sardinian cavalry, under Gen. Foy, on the other. The battle continued four hours, when the Austrians retreated behind the Po, leaving it, it is reported, 1500 or 2000 dead upon the field. The French loss is said to be between 600 and 700, including many officers. A number of Austrians were taken prisoners, and had been forwarded to Marseilles. Several other engagements are reported, in which the Allies were victorious, but they are unimportant compared with the event at Montebello. The King of Naples is dead, and his successor, Francis II, occupies the throne. There are reports of differences between Lord Palmerston and Lord John Russell, and the defeat of the Derby ministry at an early day is predicted.

General Intelligence.

Foreign News.

The Royal Mail steamship America, from Liverpool on Saturday, the 21st ult., arrived at Halifax on Wednesday afternoon.

A dispatch dated Pavia, 19th, says the headquarters of the Austrian army had been removed to Garlasco. Great movements of troops have taken place, and a collision is expected to-day or to-morrow. Rumors from other quarters state that a battle is considered imminent, but the London Times, in summing up the position of affairs, considers it almost certain that June will have begun before any great blow is struck. The following official French bulletins appeared in the Monitor: ALEXANDRIA, May 17.—The Emperor went yesterday to Yalenza to view the position of our vanguard and the course of the Po. He paid a visit to the King of Sardinia this morning, at Occimiano. The weather has become better.

ALEXANDRIA, May 18.—The organization of the army is going on actively. The repairs of the damage done by the enemy to the bridges, roads and railways, is approaching completion. The Austrians continued their exertions upon the people of Verelli, who were filled with consternation, and quite out of condition to satisfy their demands. During the night of the 17th, a body of Austrians, 100 strong, ascended the bridge of Yalenza through a breach, and made a fruitless attempt to take it. The following official bulletins have been issued by the Sardinian Government: TURIN, May 21.—The Austrians occupy the right bank of the Po as far as Castle Sangiovanni, and are 12,000 strong. The fortification of the Bridge of Stella for the purpose of protecting the retreat of the Austrians. An order of the King of Sardinia has been published mentioning the names of those who signalized themselves in the first military operations.

TURIN, May 19.—Yesterday several detachments of Austrians advanced to Caprisio, near San Germano, driving off cattle and firing at the peasants. Our troops, desiring to fight, awaited the enemy at San Germano, but they withdrew to Verelli, which place they this morning evacuated, after blowing up two arches of the Bridge of Sezia. Our troops occupied Verelli this afternoon. The Austrians with their artillery, are still on the left bank of the river. No collision has yet taken place between the opposing armies. The Austrians had withdrawn from Verelli, and blown up the bridge. It was reported that General Guyot had sent word to his Government that his provisions were beginning to fail in Piedmont, and that he would not be able to hold his present position for more than fifteen days longer. The French Government, it was said, had received information that four Russian corps d'armee had moved towards the Austrian frontier. It was asserted that the Emperor of Austria arrived on the 19th at Milan, and departed immediately for Pavia, accompanied by General Hess.

The official Wiener Zeitung announces that a Norwegian brig, while going into Venice, was stopped by a French frigate and informed that all Austrian ports, with the exception of Trieste and Ancona, were in a state of blockade. The commander of the fortress at Venice had received no notice of the fact. The French fleet before Venice had already taken twenty vessels. Fifteen French men-of-war had been seen near Civitova, on the coast of Dalmatia. The Times correspondent in the Austrian camp, says that a naval attack on Venice would have no chance of success. Every channel has either been quite blockaded up by sanken ships, or vessels laden with stones are moved close by, ready to close the small remaining passages at a few minutes' notice; and guns of large calibre command all these obstacles. The Paris correspondent of the Times, however, says that the French squadron is not to attack Venice, but merely to blockade that port for the present. The Liverpool Post promises to have reliable information, explanatory of Austria's mysterious proceedings. It says the moment the French troops cross the Ticino, the Austrian troops will march direct on Paris. Russia will then join Austria, and the reward of what looks like treachery is to be Moldavia and Wallachia. The crossing of the Ticino will be regarded as an invasion of Austrian territory, and on that conviction Prussia and Germany will act. The Post then proceeds to show the incentives for a European league against Napoleon, and says that it is disposed to place implicit faith in its information. TWO DAYS LATER.—The first battle between the hostile armies on the plains of Italy has been fought, and the arms of the allies have gained a signal victory. This important news reached us Saturday. It was brought by the steamship City of Washington, which left Liverpool on the 25th, and Queenstown on the 26th ult., and was intercepted off Cape Race on Thursday evening last. The battle was fought on the 21st ult., at Montebello, between 15,000 Austrians, under Gen. Stadion, on the one side, and 6000 or 7000 French, and a regiment of Sardinian cavalry, under Gen. Foy, on the other. The battle continued four hours, when the Austrians retreated behind the Po, leaving it, it is reported, 1500 or 2000 dead upon the field. The French loss is said to be between 600 and 700, including many officers. A number of Austrians were taken prisoners, and had been forwarded to Marseilles. Several other engagements are reported, in which the Allies were victorious, but they are unimportant compared with the event at Montebello. The King of Naples is dead, and his successor, Francis II, occupies the throne. There are reports of differences between Lord Palmerston and Lord John Russell, and the defeat of the Derby ministry at an early day is predicted.

TERRIBLE HURRICANE IN KANSAS.—We learn that the tornado which passed over this section of country on Sunday night last was most terrific at Atchison, Doniphan and other vicinities in the Territory. At Doniphan about thirty houses were blown down. At Lancaster, some three miles distant, a number of buildings were razed to the ground, including a church. One man was killed, and two others severely wounded. About three miles from Atchison, a train of twenty wagons was nearly demolished, and one of the teamsters killed. We also hear of many other accidents, and a gentleman who witnessed the tornado says it was as terrible as any he ever saw in the East Indies. While this was the case with the storm, it appears that the rains were not as heavy there as here. They were principally confined to the northern part of this county and Andrew, and west of us. On the line between this and Andrew county, we learn that the smaller streams were higher than ever known before. Monday last, the Hundred and Two River raised 15 feet in its banks. It had fallen nearly as many feet by Tuesday night, when another deluge came, which raised it as high as ever. We understand that great damage has been done to farms lying in its valleys and along its tributaries. The water swept away the soil, washed down fences, and nearly ruined the growing hemp crop. An extensive farmer, residing about six miles northeast of here, informs us that he sustained a damage of at least \$500 by the rains of Sunday and Tuesday nights last, besides losing twenty out of twenty-three acres of his new hemp crop. His corn was badly washed up, and oats completely inundated. The oats, he thinks, will come out. [St. Louis (Mo.) Journal.]

A MURDER FROM JEALOUSY.—A murder was committed in the town of Charlotte on Sunday last. The victim was a young man named Cornelius Lynch. The murderer is also a young man, named Martin Battles, son of James Battles. The young man resided in the same house. Lynch being employed by Battles' father as a laborer. A girl lived in the family to whom both were partial. On Saturday evening the parties proposed to visit Sineclairville, and the girl signified her preference for the company of Lynch, which seemed to arouse the jealousy of Battles. A dispute arose between the two young men upon the subject, which became so obstinate that the elder Battles, to end the controversy, ordered them to put the horse back to the barn, and remain at home. They went to the barn together, apparently for this purpose, and as they did not return, it was supposed that they had put out the horse and retired to rest, as they slept in a building separate from the family mansion. In the morning, however, young Lynch was discovered in the barn senseless, his head shockingly mangled, exhibiting eleven wounds, some of which had fractured the skull. Battles, upon being interrogated, said that Lynch had received the injuries by accidentally falling from the scaffold. The victim had received his injuries on the night of or in the morning of Sunday. Battles started across the lot for a physician, who lived on another road. Subsequently, a pitchfork was found near his track, the fork and ferule of which had been newly broken from the handle. A stone was also found near by, covered with blood and hair. Young Lynch expired on Sunday evening. [Frederick Express.]

TRIAL FOR MURDER.—The trial of Margaret Malone, for the murder of her infant, was commenced on Monday, at Newark, N. J. The prisoner was attired in a neat straw bonnet, green shawl and calico dress. She is apparently about 32 years of age, of unusually fair complexion, her cheeks wearing a hectic glow, which gives her a somewhat prepossessing appearance. Margaret is manifestly impressed with a sense of the enormity of the crime with which she is charged, and during the progress of the trial this morning, betrayed considerable emotion, as certain facts were developed in the examination of witnesses. Ex-Gov. Pennington and A. V. S. Schenck, Esq., appeared as her counsel. The indictment charges that on the 7th day of February last, Margaret Malone did deliver of a child, and while alive, choked and strangled it. The jury in the case of Margaret Malone, indicted for infanticide at Newark, returned last evening, about 4 o'clock, with a verdict of Not Guilty. They were out upwards of four hours. Another indictment is pending against the woman, charging her with misdemeanor in concealing the child. The punishment for this offence is two years in the State Prison.

KILLED BY THE STING OF A FISH.—A point at the mouth of the Rappahannock River goes by the name of "Stingray Point;" it is said that one of the companions of Captain John Smith there came to a sad death, by reason of the bite of the fish called the Stingray, the sting being a sharp, barbed bone, growing under the tail of the fish, about the length of a man's fore finger. About ten days ago, a negro man, engaged in hauling ashore a net, was pierced in the leg by a fish of the same species. The wound inflicted was very painful, and was soon followed by the man's death.

SUPPOSED POISONING CASE AT GREENPORT, L. I.—The Sag Harbor Coroner recently announced the sudden death of Mary Fitzsimons, for several years chambermaid of the steamer Island Belle. From the same paper we learn that an inquest and examination of the body was held. The facts elicited at the inquest, go to prove that she must have been poisoned by some one. Henry and Elizabeth Jackson, husband and wife, who were employed on the steamer, are in custody on suspicion. They are said to have had some difficulty with the deceased just previous to her death.

CROPS IN WISCONSIN.—The Milwaukee papers say that never since the State was settled has there been such agricultural activity. There is hardly an acre fit for the plow that has not been put under cultivation in some way. Where the winter wheat was killed by the icy weather of March, spring wheat has been sown, and when it was too late to sow spring wheat, corn, oats, peas, &c., have been put in the ground. With an ordinary harvest the crops must be enormous throughout the Western States.

FEROCITY OF A BEAR.—A bear has been on exhibition at Providence, R. I., some time. On Saturday afternoon he broke the chain by which he was fastened, and sprang upon a lad named Tisdale, who had gone in to see the exhibition. The bear lacerated the boy badly, so that he had to be taken to a surgeon's office. The affair transpired during the temporary absence of the keeper.

SUMMARY.

Blondin, the celebrated tight-rope performer, is to try to cross Niagara Falls, just in front of the Great Horse Shoe Fall, on a tight rope, sixteen hundred feet in length, and six inches in circumference, which has been purchased expressly, and is now being inspected. The feat will take place in about two weeks. The crossing is to be effected from the lower end of Goat Island to a point in Canada opposite.

Michael O'Brian, an elderly man, who murdered his wife at Cohoes, by kicking and beating her to death, was executed at Albany on Friday last. O'Brian was between 50 and 60 years of age. The services of the Catholic Church were read at the gallows, and the execution took place within the jail, before about 300 people. The prisoner died almost without a struggle.

Two murders and an assault were committed in this city on Friday night. An Irishman, named O'Rourke, brutally kicked his wife to death in the evening in the Eighth Ward. He was arrested. At a sailor boarding house, in Water street, where a party of low characters had collected for a carouse, one of them was fatally stabbed. The murderer was not arrested. Two women of the town got into a dispute in Water street on the above night, when one of them struck the other with a tumbler, and inflicted a probably fatal wound.

Some of the American manufacturers of fire arms are crowded with orders from Europe. Several military agents from the different European powers are here, among them three Austrian officers. It is said that an order has been given for the immediate delivery of 10,000 volcanic repeating rifles, which throw balls two thousand yards (one and one eighth mile) with killing force, at the rate of thirty in a minute.

Joseph Charles, a highly respectable citizen of St. Louis, was mortally wounded on the street yesterday, by G. W. Thornton, a former teller in the Boatman's Saving Institution, Thornton having been tried and acquitted about a year ago of stealing \$20,000 from the bank, and Mr. Charles being the principal witness against him. A man named Patrick Mande escaped from the lunatic asylum at Trenton, N. J., and hastened to Newark, where he shot his first wife dead without warning or provocation. He was arrested and confessed his guilt. Many regard him as perfectly sane, but one of the worst men living.

An old Dutch tavern keeper, who had his third wife, thus expressed his views of matrimony: "Vell, you see, the first time I married for love—that was good; den I marries for beanty—that was good too, as good as good as de first; dis time I marries for money—and dis is better dan both.

The jury in the case of Miss Carstang vs. Shaw, at St. Louis, the suit being for breach of promise of marriage, rendered a verdict for the full amount claimed, \$100,000. The defendant, who is a millionaire, will petition for a new trial.

A battle recently took place on the fork of the Arkansas river, between some U. S. troops, under Major Van Horn, and the Northern Camanches, in which forty Indians were killed, and thirty-six taken prisoners. Two soldiers were killed and several wounded.

J. R. Smith, the supposed murderer of George Miller, the Clerk of the Union Bank, at Jackson, Tenn., is not arrested but is at liberty, and engaged in collecting proofs necessary to establish his innocence of the charges against him. Dubuque, Davenport, and Keokuk, in Iowa, have stopped lighting the streets. Keokuk has also abolished its police force, and Dubuque has reduced the number of policemen to half a dozen. The object is economy.

The 1st of April was the time limited for sending to the Receivers notes of the Litchfield Bank, and yet some \$14,000 are still out. Those who are so unfortunate as to hold any of them, can use them for cigar lighters. It is stated that a number of young men of Grass Valley, Cal., have formed themselves into an anti-cursing club. Each member, when he gets off an oath, is immediately fined 25 cents, which must be paid into the treasury. The Rev. Mr. Wood, now in China, writes the New Hampshire Patriot, that a laboring man in the interior of China, can live comfortably on food costing one cent per day.

A violent thunder storm passed over Albany on Thursday evening. A building of the Central Railroad Company was struck by lightning and partially consumed. One hundred and twenty men and women were thrown out of employment at Covington, Ky., on Thursday afternoon, by the destruction of the bagging factory of Roberts & Co. The whole number of births in the State of Connecticut, for the last year, was 11,099; marriages, 3737; deaths, 6618—of which 30 were suicides. Allen Osborn, of Middletown, Conn., died on Sunday of a severe paroxysm, induced by a pen-knife wound in the palm of his hand, inflicted a few days before.

Hon. George Underwood, of Auburn, N. Y., recently deceased, had a policy on his life in one of the Insurance Companies in this city for \$10,000. Three thousand sheep, it is estimated, were killed by a locomotive on the New York and Erie Railroad on Tuesday, while attempting to cross the track. Loss, \$5000. A terrific tornado occurred about twelve miles south of Jacksonville, Ill., on Friday of last week, involving the loss of sixteen lives. A great fire occurred at Key West on the 18th ult., destroying property, including Government stores, to the amount of \$250,000. A man named Holladay was hung by a mob in Pontotoc county, Miss., lately, for shooting a Mr. Roberts as he was going to church. Chauncey B. Fuller died by suicide at his dwelling, at Hull's Corners, in Hannibal, Oswego county.

FINANCE AND COMMERCIAL.

During the past week witnessed the heaviest export of specie that has taken place for a number of years in the same length of time, exceeding five millions of Dollars. The Arago took out \$1,271,000; the Vigo \$685,000; and the Weser \$60,000; while the Brazil took over \$3,000,000 of specie. This immense export of specie must evidently effect the money market seriously if it continues, although up to the present

MARKETS.

NEW YORK, June 4, 1859. FLOUR AND MEAL. The advance which took place in Wheat and Flour on the receipt of the news shadowing forth a European war seems in a fair way to be lost. We have but very little confidence in the speculations of bread stuffs, unless England and Russia should become involved in war, and the consequent shutting up of Russian ports, as there is plenty of Wheat in this country, and they can raise it cheaper than we can, and consequently undersell us in the market. The demand for Western Canal Flour has been limited during the week. The Spring Wheat Flour offering does not pass inspection. A moderate business has been transacted in State and Western Flour, mainly for the supply of the immediate and pressing wants of the local and Eastern trade; receipts have been rather light. Southern Flour is held with much firmness, but the demand is limited. Rye Flour is in fair demand. In Canadian Flour there is nothing doing. Corn meal is steady and in fair demand. We quote:

Table with 3 columns: Paying, Selling, and another column. Rows include 40 acres, 80 acres, 120 acres, 160 acres.

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Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Dealers, 100 Fulton Street, New York.

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E. Kenyon, 2 00 15 52

W. L. Bowler, 2 00 15 52

Alonzo B. Coon, 2 00 15 52

