

of opinion exists. Still, while the Seventh day Baptists cannot arrange for the whole world without using expediency, let them not be too ready to condemn others, who think it expedient to act differently from themselves.

September 26, 1859.

The Sabbath Recorder.

New York, Fifth-day, October 6, 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.

Sunday Laws.

The New York Courier and Enquirer of Sept. 14th has an article that would more than fill a page of the SABBATH RECORDER, upon what it calls "Infidelity and licentiousness—The repudiation of Sunday by the New York Herald, and New York Infidels."

It says: "While the press of this city and of the union have been occupied with the attempts of a ruffianly portion of the population of Baltimore to control the government of that city, a far more dangerous movement in our own city has been permitted to pass almost unheeded. We allude, of course, to the movement made by our infidel population under the guidance of the New York Herald, to trample upon and abolish all laws enacted for the more orderly observance of Sunday, 'the Sabbath,' or Lord's day, as it is known to different denominations of Christians; but which the law designates as Sunday."

It must be a matter of rejoicing to the virtuous and pious portion of the community that the Courier and Enquirer has fallen into line, and become an advocate for such measures as are reputed to be important for civilization, morality, and religion. In the spirit of charity, we would pass by, and endeavor to forget all the past, including personal conflicts, whether as principals or promoters of such unlawful proceedings, though they may have resulted in wounds and bruises, or even death; for when a sinner repents and turns from the evil of his way, he should be forgiven.

In regard to its plain dealing with the New York Herald, and his scorching denunciation of Infidels, whether they be home-born or foreigners, we shall not intermeddle, but leave them to manage their own affairs as best they can, and return to our friend, the Courier and Enquirer. As it has become religious, and places itself on the side of Christianity, and what is still more gratifying to us, on the side of Protestant Christianity, we suppose that a little kind and plain reasoning by a Christian brother will not be uncharitably thrust away.

First, then, we remark that while the Catholics, both Greek and Roman, repudiate the Scriptures as their exclusive rule of faith and practice, esteeming ecclesiastical traditions and the decisions and decrees of councils of equal validity with, if not of superior authority to the inspired word of God; it is an adage in which all Protestants agree, (and about the only thing in which they do agree,) that "the Bible is the religion of Protestants." The Courier and Enquirer will certainly agree with us in this.

Now the ground of controversy is the sanctifying the first day of the week as the Sabbath. The religious sanctification of this day is considered by the Courier and Enquirer to be the centre of Christianity, or as giving direction to, and controlling the civilization, morality and religion of the whole country, and of the world. We agree in adopting the Bible as the religion of Protestants—as our guide in doctrine and duty. We say, give us the Bible, the whole Bible, and nothing but the Bible, or what may be fairly adduced from it. This is what all Protestants profess to believe. Now we observe the seventh day as a day of rest and devotion, as is enjoined in the Fourth Commandment, and as observed by Christ and his early disciples. When we are asked for the reason of our practice in this thing, we refer to the Bible—to the commandment of God and teachings of Christ, for an answer. Keeping the Sabbath according to the commandment is an important point, and according to the preaching of the Courier and Enquirer, the main point of the religion of Protestants. But where is found the authority for keeping "Sunday," or the Lord's day? It is certainly not in the Bible—neither in the Old Testament nor the New. Nor is there anything in this sacred volume from which the practice can be fairly or reasonably inferred. The practice originated independent and outside of anything claimed to be in the sacred writings, or recommended by the example of Jesus Christ, but by superstitious and fanatical Christian teachers. It was adopted and observed only as a religious festival by early Christians, and afterwards enforced by the law of an emperor who was more than half a Pagan; but had put himself under the guidance of a set of ecclesiastical as ignorant of pure Christianity as himself. All this has been done long since the canon of Scripture was completed, which closes with these solemn and emphatic words: "For I testify unto every man that heareth the words of the prophecy of this book, 'If any man shall add unto these things, God shall add unto him the plagues that are written in this book: And if any man shall take away from the words of

the book of this prophecy, God shall take away his part out of the book of life, and out of the holy city, and from the things which are written in this book." The authority for making Sunday a holy day, or even a religious festival, is outside of the Protestant rule of faith and practice, and is as unknown in the Bible as the peculiarities of the religion of Mohammed, or of any of the religious vagaries of subsequent birth.

We are in favor of keeping the Sabbath of the Bible—the Sabbath which God instituted at the close of his creation, on which we are informed He rested—the Sabbath identified and enjoined in the fourth precept of the decalogue—the Sabbath which God has blessed, and to the proper observance of which, all his promises are made—the Sabbath recognized and observed by the Divine author of the Christian faith, and so far as can be ascertained by sacred or profane history, religiously regarded by the Apostles of Christ, and the disciples during their ministrations. And it is well known to every man of ordinary intellect, that this Sabbath is not Sunday, or the first day of the week. It is as much a misnomer to call Sunday the Sabbath, as it would be to call the Courier and Enquirer Paul and Barnabas. It is a libel upon the Christian religion to call Sunday the Christian Sabbath. The Christian religion is written in the Bible, so far as it can be written by human hands; but there is not a word written in this sacred book concerning the institution of the Sunday festival, or the manner of its observance. Where, then, is the sin of desecrating Sunday? God commands men to labor, and do all their work within the first six days of the week, and to sanctify the seventh day. Protestants acknowledge this as one of the precepts of Christianity. The religion of Jesus knows nothing about Sunday as a religious-day; it has made no promises to its observance—it has uttered neither threat nor rebuke to such as secularize it. We would have our fellow-citizens worship God, and serve only Him, and serve Him in the way of His appointment. And Christ says: "In vain do they worship me, teaching for doctrines the commandments of men."—Matt. xv. 9. And he shows that when children deny their obligation to honor and obey their parents, they make the commandment of God of no effect; and it would have been the extreme of folly for such as offended in this matter to have said in their defence that they had selected others more honorable, to whom they performed the duty of children. Would such a plea have shielded them from the charge of violating the commandment of God? The Saviour says, no! Neither can it avail to the justification of such as repudiate the true Sabbath which God commands us to keep, to claim that we keep another day which we have baptized by the name of the Christian Sabbath, and in which we perform all proper Sabbath duties, or that it matters not what day we keep, if we do but keep one. If in the former case an effort is offered the Divine law-giver, it is equally so in the latter. God looks through and understands the whole scheme. According to the Courier and Enquirer, the main pillar of Christianity is the observance of Sunday as a holy day. It was the chief religious day of the fire-worshippers of ancient times.

On this account it was much easier to bring the heathen Gentiles into the church with their Sunday superstition than to persuade them to keep the Sabbath of the Bible. All the speciality there is in Sunday, over other days of the week, is in favor of Paganism rather than of Christianity.

Human Rights.

The question of human rights has been under discussion since social religion or politics assumed a tangible existence, and the experience of ages, and of nations, has been made available to secure rules of equal and exact justice between individuals and societies, or between majorities and minorities. Such rules have become established and modified, from time to time, so that individual rights and rights of minorities could be properly secured from the violence, which in the absence of established conventional rules, would be resorted to by minorities to recover their proper rights. Such rules have been agreed upon, as while they secure the privileges of the majority in the exercise of its power, do at the same time, secure the freedom of speech, and the courtesies of conventional intercourse which the minority requires.

By these rules, sometimes called parliamentary or congressional rules, fairness and equality are determined, and the unreasonable domination of majorities prevented. To waive the binding force of these rules is to leave the minority to no other rule but that of physical force, to maintain their existence for an unconditional surrender for the minority to the majority, involves their total extinction, and the unconditional exercise of power by the majority, and the end of equal rights.

It is a common remark that ecclesiastical bodies have usually less knowledge of, or regard for, parliamentary rules than other bodies of men, and it is no doubt true; for being by their profession guarded from the ready resort to force for the punishment of a breach of such rules, the usual consequences do not reach them to administer the rebuke which would result from a bloody row of ecclesiastics before an intelligent community. Nevertheless, such rules are not the less important to ecclesiastical conventions; for though injustice may be done, and be submitted to, out of regard to the peaceable profession of their number, a sense of the injustice or wrong will remain a lasting obstacle to real harmony, and most likely, of fraternal intercourse in private or public life.

Witness the heart-burnings, the coldness,

even the unconcealed enmity existing everywhere among the leading men of our own societies. Is it not clearly traceable to some supposed or real violation of rules of courtesy in debate or other social act by which matters have been determined by other than a common sense rule of justice? What other cause can be assigned? What other connection of business have they had together to produce the wide-spread disaffection among brethren of the same common faith and profession? It were better that no conventions would be held—that no social powers could be called into exercise than that the destruction of fraternal benefits should ensue upon the suppressed sense of violence which so often is manifest in the proceedings of religious or ecclesiastical bodies.

We commend the consideration of this subject to our readers, as of vital importance to our denominational progress and efficiency. We should be as wise as serpents, and as harmless as doves in our public as well as in our private life.

Total Depravity.

In our last week's issue we inserted an article headed "Total Depravity." We do not design to controvert the general drift of this article; but do frankly express it as our opinion that no person is held morally chargeable with what Adam did. If, as we are taught by the Apostle Paul, that all have become the subjects of death by the fall of our first parent, we should not indulge in gloom or discontent on this account, but should rejoice that to the same extent that in Adam all die, even so in Christ shall all be made alive. If Adam's sin is imputed to his posterity, rendering them subjects of Divine wrath, and subjecting them to future punishment, then to the same extent, and in the same sense, all are by the righteousness of Jesus Christ justified. But we think there can be found but few in these days that will insist upon that doctrine that consigns any individual that has transgressed no law of God, and consequently has not sinned against Him, to punishment beyond the physical sufferings of the present life.

But what we designed to notice particularly is this: the writer objects to the doctrine that Adam's sin so affects his posterity as to render them unable of themselves to turn to God, or to do any thing truly good. Now, whether our natural carnal-mindedness is the result of Adam's sin, or otherwise, it is quite evident that we are so. And Paul to the Ephesians, chapter ii. 3, speaking of those who walk according to the course of this world, says, "Among whom also we all had our conversation in times past in the lusts of our flesh, fulfilling the desires of the flesh and of the mind, and were by nature children of wrath, even as others." And again, the same Apostle says, 1 Cor. ii. 14—"But the natural man receiveth not the things of the Spirit of God, for they are foolishness unto him; neither can he know them, because they are spiritually discerned." Considering this condition of spiritual blindness the Saviour said, John xiv. 44—"No man can come to me except the Father which sent me, draw him." This is persuasion rather than compulsion. In chapter xv. 5, he said, "I am the vine, ye are the branches. He that abideth in me, and I in him, the same bringeth forth much fruit, for without me ye can do nothing." Now although this the condition of us all without divine illumination, that we are sinners under condemnation, having a carnal mind, which is enmity against God, and with too little spiritual light to discern the things of the spirit, and utterly powerless to come to Christ for salvation except the Father draw us, we think it is safe to conclude that we are unable of ourselves to turn to God or to do any thing truly good, i. e., any thing that God will accept as an act of service done for him. We are dependent upon God for every good and perfect gift. He has sent his holy Spirit to reprove the world of sin, of righteousness, and of judgment to come; to awaken us to consciousness of our guilt and danger, and to lead us to Jesus Christ for pardon and peace; to strengthen us in our inner man, to do his will, to comfort us in our afflictions, and to lead us into all truth. And we tell God in our prayers, that we can do nothing as we should without His heavenly influence. And we thank God, that in all our helplessness He has promised that His grace shall be sufficient for us. And we believe that no person has ever yet, or ever will be finally lost for want of a sufficiency in the atonement of Christ, or from any deficiency in the influence of the Holy Spirit to reprove, and to set his sins in order before him. The Bible tells us that God will have all men to be saved and to come to the knowledge of the truth. He has set before every one an open door, and no man can shut it. So that if any man be finally lost his blood must be upon his own head.

NO BLACK BISHOPS.—A correspondent of the Episcopal Recorder writes that the suggestions in the Times in favor of making Mr. Crowther Bishop of Sierra Leon has been definitely rejected. The writer says: "The Church Missionary Society has examined it fully, and made a report through Mr. Venn. They taking ground against the policy of consecrating black bishops for an Anglican Colonial Church. They say that they see no objection to transmitting the episcopate entire, when the time arrives, to an independent African Church. But they urge that while the Church remains colonial, it is better that its chief minister should be a white of Anglican descent. They add that they have consulted in this the colonial clergymen of Sierra Leon, and that they agree in the report. I cannot but think that this takes from our English brethren a good part of the edge of the weapons they have so often used against us. Beyond this position our Church certainly has never gone; and in the ordination of priests, all her sections have testified their catholicity of feeling in the ordination by common consent of natives of China and West Africa."

THE REVIVAL IN SCOTLAND.—A correspondent of the British Standard, says: "Meetings for prayer and worship are being held every where throughout the city of Glasgow—week-day as well as Sabbath—out of doors as well as within. Last Friday a great open air meeting was held on the Green. Various estimates have been formed of the numbers present, ranging from ten to twenty thousand. A convert from Ireland, and a Mr. Lockhead, were the chief speakers. Of course, with such a multitude, all could not hear, and some disturbance took place, chiefly, as might be expected, from the rabble of Popery—the very dregs of Glasgow, a city of one hundred thousand inhabitants. Even they, however, seemed to be affected at the mention of the Gospel tidings, and especially at the singing of the Psalms. Their attempts at disturbance consequently failed, there being no unity among them, and the police having frightened a few. The vast meeting, however, were rather inclined to take part in the services, with the exception of these few ruffians. On Sunday evening, the Green presented a wonderful appearance. No fewer than thirty thousand people could have been there listening to one or other of the religious teachers. No doubt much chaff will be mixed with the wheat; but the general tendency on society, at least, will be for good."

STARTING ON THE RIGHT BASIS.—A correspondent of the Christian Chronicle describing the late meeting of the Southern Minnesota Association, and the formation of a State Convention, says: "The great interest of the meeting gathered around the discussion of a single principle—the Money basis of representation. All felt that we were doing an important work, laying foundations for the building of future generations, and the discussion was fraternal and in a Christian spirit, but serious and earnest. Most of the fathers in the ministry contended strongly for a money basis, for doing things as we have been accustomed to do them for years past, and three times was the principle brought up in some form; but the majority of the convention said, 'No; we want the Convention to be made up from the churches, and we desire the Baptists of Minnesota represented, not their money.' And so the 'Minnesota Baptist State Convention' is to be composed of delegates from the Baptist churches of the State, and of them only. Each church can send two delegates, and one additional delegate for every fifty members. Nothing is said about money. We leave that to be controlled by the love each bears to Christ and his cause. We do not say, 'Pay us so much money and you shall be a Life Director or a Life Member or an Annual Member of our Convention, and have such and such privileges, and receive a finely engraved certificate, etc., etc.' but we say to every church and every member, 'This convention is yours, the work in which the convention is engaged is your work, you are to try how it is to be done, how much money shall be raised, and how appropriated; upon you rests the responsibility of this whole matter, and upon your fidelity and benevolence under God, upon your love of Christ and the souls of your fellows depends the success of this enterprise.'"

A correspondent of the London Record states that at a recent visit of the Grand Duke Constantine to Jerusalem, his Imperial Highness paid a public visit to the Protestant church on Mount Zion, "thereby recognizing that church and the Episcopal character of its Bishop before the Greek, Latin and Armenian patriarchs, the heads of the venerable Oriental churches, and before the European Consuls—the representatives of their respective governments." At the public entertainment, also in their presence, the Bishop was preferred to the seat of honor.

RELIGION IN ITALY.—The London Record has a letter which gives some important information respecting the prospects of religion in Italy, which we condense: "Since 1848 the Lord has been doing a great work in Italy. Tens of thousands of copies of the Bible have been circulated so widely that probably there are not many villages in the north where there are not copies. The Italian converts have received their first earnest impressions of religion directly from the Bible alone, and finding its whole character so totally unlike the religion of the priests, they have naturally recoiled as far as possible from Popery in everything, and are inclined to adopt no usage, and receive no sentiment which they did not themselves find laid down by the word of God."

MAJORITIES.—The New York Chronicle says: "A man uniting with a Baptist church virtually pledges himself to abide by the majority of that particular church with which he unites, but not by a majority of members in all the other Baptist churches of the land, or even by a majority vote in a convention made up of the delegates of those churches. A life in its fullest sense, because they never cease to exist. Therefore, if a man is raised from the dead to suffer the penalty of the second death, though his resurrection is in consequence of the plan of salvation, not one promise of life is to be applied to him; but Christ proves to him a Saviour of death unto death."

Galva, Ill., Sept. 20.

For the Sabbath Recorder. Explanation: The writer would simply state that the article which recently appeared in the Recorder, with regard to the religious views of J. Conrad Beissel, was not written for publication; though the probability is, that some occasion was given for the editor to arrive at that conclusion. It is, however, not intended to offer any remarks upon the propriety of publishing, but several typographical errors having occurred, it is considered desirable to have them corrected. The phrase "eternal word," should read, "external word," in contradiction to "internal word." Judea, properly Judah. A part of the last paragraph was intended to read, "because he never rejected the Lutheran, German Reformed, First-day Baptist, or Catholic Churches."

Official reports to the Interior Department contain the gratifying intelligence that the Texas Indians have been successfully removed, and are now peacefully located on the Chetaw lease.

Communications.

For the Sabbath Recorder.

Immortality.

Under this head is an article in the SABBATH RECORDER of August 11th, signed S. S. Griswold, which awakens some inquiry. Truth is precious, and we should never tire searching for it.

Bro. S. S. G. admits that man was not created immortal, but that he receives his immortality through Christ. How, by the conception of the Virgin Mary, by the Divine Spirit, humanity—mortal, decaying, dying humanity—became pregnant with an immortal nature; not only a part, but the whole? It appears that this impregnation did not take place until about four thousand years after the creation. How did the saints of God receive their immortality prior to that time, if they did not receive immortality until it was imparted as above described? How will they receive it without a resurrection from the dead?

Again, he says this immortality is not limited to believers, but is the universal gift of God to all mankind, through our Lord Jesus Christ. But let us turn back and examine the Scriptures produced as proof of his position: "Because I live, ye shall live also."—John xv. 19. Upon examining this Scripture, we find that this promise was not to the world, but to a few. In proof, read the 17th verse. All the following passages of Scripture quoted in regard to life appear to be plain enough. "I am the life;" "I am the resurrection and the life." What life does this allude to? Why, to eternal life. But do all receive life?—See John iii. 36. Here it appears that those that believe not shall not see life. And again, John v. 40: "And ye will not come to me, that ye might have life." So it appears that life is conditional, but not so with the resurrection. "I am the resurrection and the life."—John v. 28, 29: "Marvel not at this; for the hour is coming in the which all that are in the graves shall hear his voice, and shall come forth; they that have done good unto the resurrection of life and they that have done evil unto the resurrection of damnation." Now, that the wicked have a resurrection is perfectly plain; but are they raised to life eternal, or to die again? Let us see—"For since by man came death, by man came also the resurrection of the dead. For as in Adam all die, even so in Christ all shall be made alive."—1 Cor. xv. 21, 22.

It appears there are two existences brought to view in the above language of Paul. The first from Adam, who was of the earth, earthly; the second from the Lord, from heaven. This second existence, as it regards the righteous, is life eternal, immortal, never to die again. They have died once, in consequence of a broken law—broke in the garden of Eden. But Christ, the second Adam, could not save men from paying the penalty of that broken law, because God had declared it should be thus, and His word is forever settled in heaven. But Christ could, by the power of God, provide a way whereby man could be saved, not from dying to the life we receive from the first Adam, but saved from the power of death, brought up out of the grave, raised from the dead. But that our life shall be an immortal one, we must comply with the conditions of our second probation, which is to believe on the Lord Jesus Christ, and obey the commandments of God. But that the wicked shall be raised. We have before seen they are raised to suffer for disregarding the commandments of God, and not complying with the conditions of their redemption. But what is it they suffer? We may infer something from Rev. xx. 6: "Blessed and holy is he that hath part in the first resurrection; on such the second death hath no power." Now it appears to me there must be a first life in order to suffer the first death, and a second life in order to suffer the second death. Am I correct?

Here let me say, there appears to be a distinction made between life temporal and life eternal, though both proceed from God. The first was made temporal by disobedience; the second was the gift of God through our Lord Jesus Christ, unto all that would repent of their transgressions and obey the requirements of their Heavenly Father. The temporal is called a dying state, because they are approaching death. The eternal may be called a living state, because they never cease to exist. Therefore, if a man is raised from the dead to suffer the penalty of the second death, though his resurrection is in consequence of the plan of salvation, not one promise of life is to be applied to him; but Christ proves to him a Saviour of death unto death."

MANHATTAN CITY, KANSAS, Sept. 25, 1859.

To the Editors of the Sabbath Recorder: Much has been said in former times about Sabbath colonies, Seventh-day Baptist settlements, etc.; and many inquiries made about the prospect of obtaining cheap lands by those who feel themselves unable to buy land in the old States. Allow me, therefore, for the information of such as wish to buy cheap lands, and "farmers that are already made," that I farm that require no clearing or years of hard labor to clear away stumps and stones, that such an opportunity now presents itself at and near here.

There probably has never been a more favorable opportunity to procure land cheap than is now offered since the sales. Land could not be purchased here a month ago except by pre-empting, and a man could not pre-empt without first living on and improving the same. But the sales have come and gone, and little or no land sold. And now to those who have written me inquiring letters I will say, that I can now locate your warrants for you without your presence, if you wish it. All of the best or valuable claims near here have been pre-empted, and are now held at from \$2 50 to \$10 00 per acre, and some could not be bought for less than \$50 or \$100 per acre. But these values so high, lay contiguous to some town or city.

There is, however, some second-rate land here that I should like to have some Sabbath brethren buy, if they will settle and improve the same, but these chances will soon be scarce. There is also some first quality of land within five miles of here, that can yet be had with warrants.

Still further west, and on the route of the Kansas Valley Railroad, and within a few miles of the same, there still exists a large tract of as beautiful land as I have ever seen in any country. And of the last tract mentioned there has been but a few choice pieces entered. Speculators will be in here soon to select out and lay warrants on the choice lots. If any of our Sabbath brethren want cheap farms, now is your time to get them. But remember that every day's delay lessens the numbers of lots to choose from. Also some valuable chances to buy second-hand land in this settlement, now presents themselves to such as have a few hundred to spare.

You have received previous notice of our church organization, therefore I will say nothing about it, more than simply to invite all who wish to procure homes in the West to come and join us and help us to build up the Sabbath cause in Kansas. I have not got time now to give a detailed description of Kansas—its advantages and disadvantages. Others have done so before, and if you are not satisfied with their statements, come and see for yourselves, or write me personally, and I shall be happy to give you all the information I can. You who have warrants to locate, forward them immediately. PARDON DAVIS.

For the Sabbath Recorder.

Profanity.

What will show a young man's character to be darkened by vice quicker than the use of profane language? And this vice is coming on faster and stronger upon the young men of the present age, like the tides of the mighty deep. Hark, and listen to the conversation of a company of youth that stands just across the way. What is the first sound that meets your ear? It is the name of infinite God, and used in vain. Listen yet a little longer; there is scarcely a sentence uttered but is broken by an oath. Dreadful as may seem this assertion, it can be nothing more than emblematic of this moral character. If we wish to know the misery that is coming in our land, let us enter the prison-cells and ask the unhappy convict there, or listen to the confessions of the felon upon the gallows. They will tell you that their first downward step was taking the name of Almighty God in vain. Soon the card-table is his resort; and if warned of the ruin that must inevitably follow, they say that it is only for amusement; yet, it leads their carnal minds on farther down in that darkened abyss that awaits their never-dying souls. Then all, or nearly all of their Sabbaths are spent in lawless pursuits, or rambling the fields in pursuit of game. Then a friend urges them to take the sociable glass, and as if unheeding the ancient maxim which is, or should be, mixed with the contents of every sparkling cup, "touch not, taste not, handle not," they drain it again and again. Thus in a state of intoxication, they are led to take the rash step that has brought them to the lowest degree of shame. All this springs from the use of the first oath, which tells you to pause there—for the wages of sin is death. Or little have they heeded the prayer of that sainted being who first taught their infant knee to supplicate the assistance of Divine grace; or the pressure of her hand as they leave the maternal roof, perhaps forever, to go out on the cold, dark world, and contend with its storms; or to the gentle admonitions of that father as he takes their parting hand in his, and tells them above everything else, that if every other friend that binds them to home is forgotten, not to forget their God.

Then you that are leaving home, I beseech you to beware of the first profane word; for it is a silent monitor of what the heart contains. But let your motives be pure, and your moral aim high; and keep in view the commandment of our Heavenly Father—"Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain"—and there will be one of the noblest revolutions that have transpired since the 4th of July, 1776.

Oh that will be joyful, joyful! When young men swear no more.

SARAH A. L.

MANHATTAN CITY, KANSAS, Sept. 25, 1859.

To the Editors of the Sabbath Recorder: Much has been said in former times about Sabbath colonies, Seventh-day Baptist settlements, etc.; and many inquiries made about the prospect of obtaining cheap lands by those who feel themselves unable to buy land in the old States. Allow me, therefore, for the information of such as wish to buy cheap lands, and "farmers that are already made," that I farm that require no clearing or years of hard labor to clear away stumps and stones, that such an opportunity now presents itself at and near here.

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General Intelligence.

Foreign News.

The steamship Hungarian arrived in the river St. Lawrence last Saturday, with news from Europe to the 21st September. The political as well as the general news is not very important. The Manchester Guardian and London Post both speak severely of General Harney's conduct at San Juan Islands, and threaten terrible things unless the government of the United States discovers his action. Great activity prevailed in preparing for the Chinese expedition. After several days suspension, the Zurich Conference resumed its sittings on the 19th. According to the reports there is a possibility of a satisfactory settlement of the Italian question at an early day. The rumor was contradicted that additional Austrian troops had been sent to Italy. The Pope's health was entirely re-established. A ministerial crisis in Naples is reported. A conspiracy has been detected to assassinate the Sultan of Turkey, and several parties were under arrest. The Coroner's investigation into the cause of the explosion on board the Great Eastern had been concluded. The evidence was very conflicting as to who had the responsible charge of the engines, Scott Russell and the head engineer both denying the charge. The verdict was "accidental death." Count Walewski and Lord Cowley, the British Minister at Paris, has been commissioned to arrange the basis of co-operation between England and France in the war against China. Late accounts confirm the report of the capture of Schamby by the Russians. The renowned chieftain's sons and family were either killed or made prisoners. The British government has contracted for the laying of a marine telegraph cable from Falmouth to Gibraltar. There was no improvement in French commercial affairs. The crops had fallen off greatly from last year's figures. Private advices from China state that large sales of manufactured goods had been made at Hong Kong and Shanghai, and it was inferred that political matters had not been further complicated. THE WAR IN CHINA.—The following extract is from the London Times: "We are now about to enter on a new war with China. The perfidy of the court of Peking must be sharply, fully and inexorably punished. But let us fully admit that we have a new enemy to deal with; that fanatic Mongols are now arrayed against us; that their leader is brave and skillful, and full of strategic devices—let us even throw in a handful of Russians—and, thus prepared we shall run no risk of defeat." The news of this sanguinary repulse will not only fly through China, but it will, we fear, agitate all the bazaars in India, and penetrate even the ravines of Nepal. We must vindicate the predominance of the West over the Oriental races at any hazard, or be content to see the East relapse into a state of barbarism seven times worse than the first, and to abandon our trade, our commerce, our connections, and our colonies, in half the habitable globe. The men on whom that task shall devolve must possess no ordinary qualities. It is more easy to found than to restore supremacy, but in the execution of the duty which devolves upon England and France, it is an unspeakable gratification to find that we may rely, at all events, on the sympathies of the great Anglo-Saxon Republic. Whatever may be the result of the fight, England will never forget the day when the deeds and words of kindly Americans sustained and comforted her stricken warriors on the waters of the Peiho.

FEARFUL ACCIDENT AT SHARP'S RIFLE FACTORY.—On Thursday afternoon, by the premature discharge of a dozen rifles, Warren W. Shepard, a youth of 16 years of age, and who had been employed in the factory for the past two years, was instantly killed, his head being literally blown to pieces. The accident happened in this wise: "There are two sheds in the rear of the main buildings where the rifles are proved. The barrels are loaded fifty at a time, ranged on a low rack in two tiers, the muzzles pointing towards the roof, and then removed to the adjoining shop where they are discharged, fifty at once into a bank of earth. Warren came from his own shop to assist, as it was necessary to be in a hurry, and removing the bar which confined the rifles, and gathering as many of them as he could in his arms to carry them into the proving shop, about ten feet distant, and as he was in the act of stepping over the muzzles, they were by some unknown cause discharged simultaneously with a deafening report, the charges going in under his chin, and passing out at the top of his head. The whole interior of his head was blown out, and pieces of the skull were blown into Mr. Finney's cheek, who, as foreman of the shop, was standing by at the time of the discharge of the rifles. The brains of the unfortunate lad were scattered over the entire shop. The cause of the fatal discharge is not known."

GENARIBALI AND THE MUNICIPALITY OF COMO.—The Municipality of Como having informed Gen. Garibaldi of their intention of erecting a monument in commemoration of the battle of San Fermo, the General has replied as follows, from Modena: "The engagements which took place in May last in your town and neighborhood, are worthy of being recorded. Great, indeed, was the bravery of the riflemen of the Alps, most of whom belonged to your population. How can I express my gratitude toward you? (For the little I have done you have held me up to the esteem of Italy, and even of distant nations. Ten years ago, when I was engaged in fighting on the soil of Lombardy, I covered the national banner with crap, because it had been forced to yield to the pressure of the foreigner. The act weighed on my heart for ten years, while I hoped to return and fight again on your fields. May God, who has fulfilled these hopes, bless the thankful and religious people that has suffered so much."

BLONDIS OUTDOES.—At Bloomsbury, Columbia county, Pa., Sept. 26th, a daring feat of wire-walking was performed. Thos. McDowell Price, who had successfully walked across the Susquehanna river on the tight rope, traversed the street from house-top to house-top, upon a wire. One end of the wire was fastened on the top of the Exchange, and the other end to the cupola of the Court-House, a distance of about one hundred and sixty feet. The elevation was about sixty feet above the ground. The performance went off very successfully, in presence of an immense concourse of spectators, brought hither from the surrounding country by the novel attraction. The Professor went through various gymnastic exercises, and even stowed a plate of oysters while on the wire. The time occupied in the exhibition was about half an hour. PRAYER-MEETING ON A MOUNTAIN.—The following is a translation of a communication in a Welsh paper, called *Borrer Cymora*, of the 21st of August, describing a prayer-meeting held near the mine works of Troongoch, Wales: "It was held in the open air on a high mountain. The masters of the mine works gave orders that on account of the meeting no work should be done on that day; and they themselves attended. It was the most wonderful prayer-meeting I ever witnessed. There were some of every denomination present, and two languages were used. The number of those assembled was more than 3000. At the meeting, at ten o'clock, nine prayed, and short addresses were given at intervals. Three prayers in succession, two Welshmen and an Englishman between them, and then a verse of a hymn was sung. The vast assembly all knelt at prayer; and I saw two or three on their knees who, I feel assured, had never been seen before on their knees in prayer; but they knelt down on that day. Heaven poured down its blessings in a powerful and irresistible manner, so that scores were praying, and hundreds were weeping and crying out, 'Praised be God.' The chief subjects in the prayers were a thanksgiving for that great unparalleled visitation granted us by God, manifested in the conversion of so many thousands in our country, together with a prayer that He would go on to save the world, a supplication for natural rain for the earth, and for the restoration of peace in Italy. At two o'clock thirteen prayed, and short addresses were delivered between the prayers; the whole was finished in two hours, and all returned home. At seven all went to their separate chapels in the neighborhood, and the holy fire was carried home in the bosoms by many. What a scene! 3000 people on a high mountain in prayer to God! I wish there was an artist present, capable of giving a correct representation of the scene. The subjects of their prayers, what could be more suitable and more interesting?"

THE WASHINGTON EQUESTRIAN STATUE.—The recent casting of the principal portion of the equestrian statue of Washington, by Clark Mills, having proved a success, a rustic pedestal is to be constructed upon which the work of art is to be elevated to a height of forty feet. The place selected by the President is at a very remote part of the city, but Congress may see the policy of locating it at a more central one. The 23d of February will probably be designated for inauguration of the statue, and Senator Hunter is spoken of for orator on the occasion. THE BRIDGE ACCIDENT AT ALBION, N. Y.—It appears that the terrible accident at Albion, a few days since, was a result of the rope-walking mania. A man had caused a rope to be stretched across the canal, and announced his intention to walk over upon it. The point selected for his performance was a few rods from the bridge, an iron arched structure, similar to most of the new canal bridges. The rope-walker had crossed half way, when the bridge, which was crowded with people and teams, broke in two at the center, and men, women, children, horses and wagons were precipitated indiscriminately into the canal with great loss of life. LIFE AT YORKTOWN.—The anniversary of the Battle of Yorktown will be celebrated with becoming spirit on the approaching 19th day of October. All the military at Old Point, consisting of seven companies, will be present, and the military of Baltimore will be invited to join in the celebration. It was at Yorktown that Cornwallis surrendered his sword to Washington. The celebration will doubtless be worthy of the day, and will be attended, by thousands, who will look with gratified pride on the ground where was fought the last battle for liberty by their fathers. [Baltimore Sun.] AN INTERNAL MACHINE.—We learn from the *Jamestown Democrat* that Judge Chamberlain, of Randolph, received a package from some place in Pennsylvania, by mail. The package looked as though it might contain miniature likenesses, but upon removing the outside wrapper, the Judge became suspicious of a certain string that seemed to be connected with the contents of the package. He called in a neighbor, and the package was carefully opened, and found to contain two pistols, loaded with powder and ball, capped and cocked, the string communicating with the triggers. A THEOLOGICAL RAILROAD GATE.—One of the students of the Chicago Congregational Theological Seminary has invented a railroad gate, which is opened by the weight of the train on the track, and kept open till the train has passed; when it closes of itself. It is exceedingly simple, and if in practice, of which there is scarcely any doubt, it is found to work as well as it promises, will be of great utility. The inventor is Mr. D. W. Constock. [Chicago Herald.]

SUMMARY.—The question of the future annexation of West Florida to Alabama is exciting considerable interest among the citizens of both States. During the approaching election in Florida it will form one of the principal matters of consideration. The Hindoos, it is said, when gathering in their harvest, before it is moved from the threshing floor, always take out the portion for their god. However poor, however much in debt, or however much the crops may run short, the god's portion is first given. Accounts from Sweden state that the Government is preparing a bill relative to the extension of religious liberty, to be presented to the Diet of the kingdom which is to meet in autumn. The last measure of the king was rejected by the privileged order of the nobility and clergy. Within five years, in Indiana, there have been erected twenty-seven hundred school houses, at an expense of eleven hundred thousand dollars. In the last year six hundred and fifty school houses were built at a cost of three hundred thousand dollars. The sum is obtained by a special school tax that was paid by the people with general cheerfulness. The great national Horse Fair will commence on Tuesday, October 11th, on the U. S. Agricultural Fair Grounds, Boston, to continue two weeks. During the second week a great trade sale of horses will take place. It is announced that over \$10,000 will be given in premiums. Sparrows have been sent from England to Australia in the hope that they will increase sufficiently to keep down the worms that annoy the farmers. The Mayor of Boston has sent an invitation to the Directors of the Great Eastern Steamship Company to bring the Great Eastern there after having visited Portland. The Boston pilots agree to bring her up in safety. It is not anticipated that the damage done to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, by the recent rise in the Potomac River, will prove of any serious impediment to the coal trade. There are always upon the wharves of the river depots, awaiting shipment, some 40,000 tons, and this stock will not, it is thought, be exhausted many days before the trade, temporarily interrupted to repair the damage done to the canal, will be resumed. In Russia, when a person is found guilty of drunkenness, he is marched around the village to the sound of a drum, having a large placard affixed to his breast, with the word "drunkard" written on it. The *Advertiser* learns that Mr. G. P. Shaw, who had a store at Cedar Creek, 12 miles west of Bastrop, Texas, committed suicide some time since by taking laudanum. He had been drinking, and some person had painted him all over with green paint, and sewed him up in a sack. On awaking, and not succeeding in washing the paint from his hair—mortified at his condition, he committed the fearful act. A correspondent writing from Panama on the 18th of September, states that the Isthmus was very free from tropical fever, and exceedingly healthy for the season. Louis M. Montgomery, formerly editor of the South Carolina *Times*, is engaged on a semi-humorous work, relating to "the prose and blank verse around the social board of our modern poets." This work will treat of the European as well as American poets. Anthony Burns having been called to the pastorate of a colored Baptist Church in Indianapolis, is threatened with the penalties of the "black law" of the State, if he accept the call. The State Geologist of Arkansas furnishes good reason to suppose that diamonds will be found in Arkansas. The geological formations and the signs that accompany such valuable deposits exist in such relations as to authorize him to encourage search for this most valuable mineral. A large issue of counterfeit government securities had been seized in Montevideo; and the counterfeiter, a Spanish captain, had been arrested with the plate from which the bills were printed in his possession. A child four months old, belonging to a Mr. Ford, of Bridgeport, Ct., was smothered to death in bed on Friday morning of last week, while the mother was absent getting breakfast. The Royal National Life-boat Institution of London will soon have ninety-five boats stationed on the coast of the United Kingdom. The average expense of each boat establishment is about \$150 per annum. Rats are becoming an unendurable pest to the farmers in Illinois. In Saline county the corn crop has suffered seriously from their depredations. In other counties they are equally numerous, entering the corn fields in swarms, and threatening them with entire destruction. Prof. E. Dodge, of the Hamilton Theological Seminary, has returned from Europe, preparatory to resuming his professional labors with the commencement of the fall term. A letter from Cherbourg announces that the electric wires are now completed, which extend along the entire coast from Cape de la Hague to St. Pierre l'Eglise. Those wires all meet at Cherbourg; they extend likewise to each extremity of the breakwater. Robert Logan, a man in London, who has been advertising, offering to give employment on a new invention to some hundreds of persons, and asking for the enclosure of three postage stamps in the letters of applicants, has been committed for trial as a swindler. The stamps were of course obtained under false pretences, as there was no employment offered. A wealthy farmer, named Joseph Smith, in the county of Kent, C. W., had a fine farm on which he had abundance of grapes, upon which thieves had made frequent depredations. After dinner he left the house to go in search of his cows, leaving a loaded gun with his servant maid, with strict orders to shoot the first person who should approach the grapes. On his return, it being dark, the maid mistook the master for a thief, fired, the charge taking effect in the thigh, and terminating life in a few minutes. The annual consumption of coal for gas-making in London, is estimated at 840,000 tons; the product being 6,728,000,000 cubic feet of gas. The St. Paul *Times* says the crops of every sort in Minnesota this year are extraordinary in quantity, and sound in quality. It says there will be a surplus of more than a million bushels of potatoes.

ACCOUNTS FROM VENEZUELA TO THE 1ST OF SEPTEMBER, state that the foreign consuls at Ciudad Bolivar had issued an appeal to the Governors of the French, English and Danish West India islands to interpose in the intestine troubles of the country, as nothing but foreign intervention will save the inhabitants from entire destruction. It was officially announced that the Great Eastern will leave for Portland on the 28th of October. Mr. Branel, the celebrated engineer, and the designer of the Great Eastern, had died of paralysis. It will be remembered that he was top ill to accompany the giant ship on her trial trip. The British government has ordered reinforcements to China, and resolved to prosecute the war with vigor. The news from China had created considerable speculation in tea. The late Rufus Choate's library will be sold at Boston during the month of October. The library comprises upwards of seven thousand volumes. A London letter says the harvest in England will be probably above the average. The sudden and early ripening of the crop has caused an immense demand for labor, and better wages are now being given than have been for several years past. Advices from Jamaica, to the 30th August, represent that the Governor was about to appoint a special commission to try the late rioters at Falmouth, numbering some 120 persons. There was no indication that the disturbance would be revived. There are in Egypt three hundred miles of railroad. When the running of the trains was commenced, mummies were used for fuel, and are said to make a very hot fire. The supply is almost inexhaustible, and they are used by the cord. What a destiny! to provide fuel for a locomotive.

Special Notice. CHURCH DEDICATION. The new Seventh-day Baptist Meeting-house of the 34 Southway Baptist Church in Genesee N. Y., will be dedicated, providence permitting, on Friday, Oct. 13th, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Brethren and sisters desiring to be present on the occasion, are invited to attend. Done by order of the Committee. A. B. CRANDALL.

LETTERS. Daniel Babcock, Jr., T. F. West, J. M. Todd, Obed Snowberger, C. Chester, Sarah A. Langworthy, Cyrus Babcock, James A. Beegs, A. B. Crandall, S. Austin, H. C. Cook, Pardon Davis, J. P. Livermore, P. Beebe, C. M. Lewis.

RECEIPTS. All payments for publications of the Society are acknowledged from week to week in the RECORDER. Persons sending money, the receipt of which is not duly acknowledged, should give us early notice of the omission. FOR THE SABBATH RECORDER: Daniel Babcock, Potter Hill, \$2 00 to vol. 16 No. 52. Dea. C. Crandall, Perryville, 2 00 16 52. Mrs. T. H. Spencer, Salford, Ct., 2 00 15 52. J. H. Saunders, Albion, Wis., 2 00 15 52. H. M. Sheldon, 2 00 15 52. J. H. Deane, Almond, 1 00 15 52. Benj. P. Langworthy, Hopkinton, 1 00 15 48.

MARRIAGES. In Edgerton, Wis., July 23d, by Eld. J. C. Rogers, Mr. NICHOLAS COOK and Miss JANE CLARK, both of Edgerton. In Edgerton, Wis., Sept. 10th, by Eld. J. C. Rogers, Mr. ABRAHAM DUNHAM and Miss AMANDA C. BATES, both of Albion. In Rockville, R. I., Sept. 6th, by Eld. S. Barlick, Mr. JOHN H. BEAN of Hopkinton, and Miss MARRIETTA ANN HOBBS, of Edgerton, R. I. In Hopkinton, R. I., Sept. 6th, by Rev. Stanton Austin, Mr. ANDREW J. HALL, of Pittstown, N. Y., and Miss MATHIEA E. COON, of Rockville, R. I. In Hopkinton, R. I., Sept. 25th, by Rev. Stanton Austin, Mr. EPHRAIM BROWNING, of South Kingston, R. I., and Miss SARAH JANE WRIGHT, of Richmond. In South Gorham, Mass., Sept. 11th, by the Rev. Mr. GOW, Mr. HENRY A. DUNSON and Miss HARRIET B. COLEMAN, both of Gorham. In Westbury, R. I., Sept. 12th, by Eld. C. Chester, Mr. ROBERT BERTRID and Miss MATHIEA LEWIS, both of Hopkinton. In Westbury, R. I., by Eld. C. Chester, Mr. GEORGE INISH, of Hopkinton, and Mrs. SALLY FENNER, of the former place. In Brookfield, N. Y., Sept. 22d, by Eld. J. M. Todd, Mr. W. N. STEVENS and Miss ANN E. HOXIE, all of Brookfield. In Brookfield, N. Y., Sept. 26th, by Eld. C. M. Lewis, Mr. ASAHEB H. HERRARD, of Leonardville, and Miss RACHEL R. AYERS, of the former place.

DEATHS. In Brookfield, N. Y., Sept. 12th, Mrs. MARY BAILEY, wife of Eld. Eli S. Bailey, aged 79 years. The subject of this notice has long been the light and joy of the family circle. And though her health had declined for sometime past, yet there was the calmness and quietness which seemed to say, "I am not off in time of old age, forsake me not when my strength faileth." She died like a child going to sleep. And though a home is made desolate, and our venerable hearts mourn, yet we mourn not without hope. Her funeral was numerously attended on the 15th, and a sermon preached from Isa. lxxviii. 9. J. M. T. In Alfred, N. Y., Sept. 24th, of the effects of a cold, HENRY RANDALL, son of Andrew J. and Harriet Elizabeth Satterlee, aged 4 years, and 6 months; of the fourth generation from Eld. Wm. Satterlee. N. W. SANDS'S SARSAPARILLA.—The apient antiseptic and restorative properties of this invaluable preparation render it a safe and certain Cure in Cases of Scrofula, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia and numerous Ulcerous and Eruptive diseases. It is sold with extraordinary facility upon the faith of the holy, cleansing, purifying, and restorative properties, and as a restorative, disinfectant and gentle aperient combined it is unequalled. Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, 100 Fulton Street, New York. Price \$1 per bottle, or six bottles for \$5. Sold also by Druggists generally.

Alfred Highland Water-Cure. This establishment, for the cure of Chronic Diseases is conducted by H. P. BURRICK, M. D. and Miss M. BAYLON. The facilities in this "Cure" for the successful treatment of Diseases of the Liver, Spleen, Nerves, Female Diseases, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, &c., are not excelled in any establishment. Patients will have the benefit of skillful Homoeopathic prescriptions—an advantage found in but few Water-Cures. Especial attention will be given to diseases commonly called Biliousness, such as Hip Diseases, White Swellings, Glanders (in their early stages), and Caries and Necrosis of bone. Connected with the establishment is a Dental Shop, where all calls in that profession will be attended to. H. P. BURRICK, M. D. Alfred, Allegany Co., N. Y.

Central Railroad of New Jersey. CONNECTING at New Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, at Easton, Great Bend, the North and West, and at Saratoga with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, to March Chunk—SARATOGA, ARANCOCKVILLE, commencing May 15, 1859. Leave New York for Easton and intermediate places, from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 A. M., 11:45 A. M., and 4:00 P. M.; for Somerville, at 5:45 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New Jersey Railroad, which leave New York from the Foot of Courtland street, at 7:40 A. M., and 12:45 P. M., and 4:00 P. M. JOHN O. STERNES, Superintendent.

UNITED STATES JOURNAL AND ROSA BONHEUR'S HORSE FAIR. A fine engraving of Rosa Bonheur's world renowned painting, executed upon stone by the celebrated artist Messrs. Sarony, Major & Knapp, has just been completed, and a superb copy printed upon the finest plate paper, nearly two by three feet in size, will be furnished, free of charge, to each subscriber of the new series of the UNITED STATES JOURNAL. The work has been in preparation for many months, and every copy will be a magnificent specimen of art, forming a parlor ornament unsurpassed in interest of the subject, and in richness and beauty of execution, by anything ever before issued on this side of the Atlantic. The painting has been universally acknowledged, by the hundreds of thousands who have crowded to examine it in Europe and America, to be one of the greatest works of the age and an engraving of it executed in London sold extensively at Twenty Dollars per copy. This work has been engraved exclusively for us, at a heavy cost, as a premium plate, and no copies will be issued excepting for this purpose.

THE UNITED STATES JOURNAL, with which it is to be furnished, was established eleven years ago, since which time it has been continually growing in influence and popularity, until it has reached a subscription list surpassed only by the New York Ledger and Weekly Tribune. It is now to be enlarged from 16 to 32 pages, and changed to a more beautiful and convenient form for binding; in every department its attractions will be largely increased both in reading matter and pictorial embellishments. As heretofore it will be devoted to AGRICULTURE, MECHANIC LITERATURE and CURRENT EVENTS, embracing contributions from experienced writers in each specialty, and every number will be elegantly illustrated from designs by Chapin, Howard and other prominent artists. Its pages will be electrotyped, thus preserving the beauty of print from new type throughout the year, and enabling us to re-engage to any extent that may be desired. It will be printed on beautiful calendered paper, and will aim in every respect to challenge comparison with the finest specimens of periodical literature of the day. With the date of the enlargement will be commenced a new series—thus affording an excellent starting point for all new subscribers. The first number of the new series will be ready on or about the 1st of Nov., 1859. Subscriptions should be sent in immediately. The price of the JOURNAL as enlarged and with these increased attractions, will be ONE DOLLAR a year, and each subscriber, immediately upon receipt of his subscription, will be entitled to a copy of the above engraving. It is believed that this unexampled offer of a splendid work of art to each subscriber, will introduce the JOURNAL into thousands of homes, where it is yet unknown, and that thus we shall be richly repaid for the heavy outlay. The engravings will be put up in strong cases, and delivered at our office, or forwarded by mail or by express as desired. If they are to be sent by mail, fifteen cents in stamps to prepay postage should accompany the order. We trust that some one in every neighborhood will send immediately for a copy, and, if pleased with it, form a club. Any person sending a club of ten, will receive one subscription extra, making eleven JOURNALS one year and eleven engravings for ten dollars. We will send ALL THE YEAR ROUND (Dickens's Publication) and the JOURNAL one year, with a copy of the engraving, for \$3 00, or we will send Harper's Magazine with JOURNAL one year and engraving for \$3 50. Money properly enclosed in a well sealed and plainly directed letter may be forwarded by mail at our risk. Bills which pass as currency in any section, are received at par.

From the New York Daily News. "Messrs. Emerson & Co., the enterprising publishers of the 'United States Journal,' 'All the Year Round,' and other popular works, are having a fine engraving made of Rosa Bonheur's renowned painting of the Horse Fair, to present a copy to each of their JOURNAL subscribers for the coming year. The JOURNAL is an old established favorite, with sixty thousand circulation, and such a novel and splendid offer cannot fail to create a sensation. If but a small portion of the thousands who were so enthusiastic in admiration of the 'Horse Fair' when exhibited in our principal cities a little more than a year ago, become subscribers, the publishers will have their hands full. Of the style and artistic beauty with which the work is executed, we need only say it is done by the unrivalled artists Messrs. Sarony, Major & Knapp. Put us down for some early copies."

PLEASANT EMPLOYMENT AND GOOD PAY. We wish to engage agents, in the above enterprise, in all sections not already supplied. The occupation of exhibiting a beautiful work of art and taking subscriptions on rich terms, will be an agreeable one to any lady or gentleman, and we will make such arrangements with agents as will enable them to clear several dollars per day above all expenses. At any rate, it will cost nothing to try, so any one wanting employment please write us at once. J. M. EMERSON & CO., Publishers, 37 Park Row, New York.

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WEBSTER'S PICTORIAL DICTIONARY IN BOSTON. "So exhaustive and satisfactory work we have uniformly found it to be, that enlargement and improvement seemed hardly desirable."—Boston Journal. "As a whole, the work has no parallel, *perhaps it is all probable that it will soon be known.*"—Boston Herald. "Leaves a copy to each of their JOURNAL subscribers for the coming year. The JOURNAL is an old established favorite, with sixty thousand circulation, and such a novel and splendid offer cannot fail to create a sensation. If but a small portion of the thousands who were so enthusiastic in admiration of the 'Horse Fair' when exhibited in our principal cities a little more than a year ago, become subscribers, the publishers will have their hands full. Of the style and artistic beauty with which the work is executed, we need only say it is done by the unrivalled artists Messrs. Sarony, Major & Knapp. Put us down for some early copies."

"Some of the foremost scholars of the age, both in Europe and this country, have been occupied for years in the task of revision and addition."—Boston Trans. "It is a fixed fact, a living entity, and will maintain its place as the most complete and accurate Dictionary of the language extant."—Boston Atlas and Bee. "A monument of learning in this single line of literary effort, such as no previous age has seen."—Boston Recorder. "Making the entire work one which cannot be surpassed in any of our estimation will remain unequalled."—N. E. Farmer. "These important improvements must make this far in advance of any competitor in the field."—Boston Congregationalist. "To every writer and speaker of English, it is indispensable."—Boston's Pictorial. "This new edition is a perfect mine of knowledge, and a most complete book of reference."—Commercial Bulletin. "Appears to be as complete as it is possible to be made."—Boston Post.

From Hon. J. M. Gregory, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Michigan. OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, LANSING, MICHIGAN, June 30, 1859. Messrs. G. & C. MERRILL. Gentlemen.—I know not how to express my gratification with the valuable and beautiful features added to the great national work, Webster's Quarto Dictionary. They render it if possible still more worthy of the proud place it occupies as the great standard dictionary of our good English language. I say standard, for while a few scholars and others here and there, prepare for their own use, and others here and there, prepare for their own use, Webster's is beyond dispute the book of the people, the common reader, the student among the great masses learned and unlearned, of our country. It is not to be regretted, so long as the publishers take such unwearied pains to keep it abreast with every improvement made in the language. I can only express my very sincere hope that you will be fully rewarded for the most good work you are doing in the cause of sound learning and high respectability. With considerations of high respect, I remain, gentlemen, yours truly, J. M. GREGORY.

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