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NEW YORK, FIFTH-DAY, OCTOBER 13, 1859.

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The Sabbath Recorder. PUBLISHED WEEKLY By the Seventh-day Baptist Publishing Society.

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

Payments received will be acknowledged in the paper so as to indicate the time to which they reach. No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the discretion of the Committee.

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six months. For each additional square two-thirds the above rates. Communications, orders, and remittances, should be directed (post paid,) to the Editors of the Sabbath Recorder, No. 5 Chatham Square, New-York.

The Devilry and Doom of the Nations;

The two beasts of the Apocalypse, Scriptually interpreted; with remarks on ancient and modern theories of interpretation. By JAMES A. BEGG, Glasgow.

"Again the word of the Lord came to me saying, Son of man, behold, they of the house of Israel say, say unto them. Thus saith the Lord God; there shall none of my words be prolonged any more; but the word which I have spoken shall be done, saith the Lord God."—Ezek, xii. 26+28.

I have sought to show that the principle of recurrence, in its structure, is by no means limited in Scripture to the book of the revelation of Jesus Christ, but is used not unfrequently in other of the inspired books also. When considering the structure and arrangement of the Apocalypse, it is, however, highly instructive to observe how systematically the principle of retrocession is used in the book of Daniel-a book much resembling that of John, not only in the form of its arrangement, but containing also predictions identical with those presented in the visions of the Apostle. In Daniel we have, indisputably, successive visions prominent events in the history of the nations which have been made instruments of chastisement to God's chosen people Israel, and have been permitted to possess their land—a prophesy beginning with the King of Babylonby whom the Jews were carried into captivity. and reaching onward to the period of their future restoration and conversion, and the establishment of God's kingdom of glory in the

Of these visions, there is, first in order, (Dan. ii.) the dream given to Nebuchadnezzar the king, in which the four great dominant Gentile monarchies, succeeding each other in the possession of such power, were represented by the head, the body, and the members of a great image; the overthrow of which image is followed by the establishment of a glorious kingdom which the God of heaven shall set up, and "which shall never be destroyed."-Dan. ii. 44.

There is next in order, the vision given to Daniel himself. (Dan. vii.) in which the same four kingdoms are represented by four great destructive beasts. This vision, in its successive parts, runs parallel with that of Nebuchadnezzar's image, having the same great outline of the world's movements, though with the insertion of additional circumstances, and terminating precisely at the same period, and in the same glorious event, when "one like the Son of man came with the clouds of heaven; "and the kingdom and dominion, and the greatness of the kingdom under the whole hea ven shall be given to the people of the Saints of the Most High, whose kingdom is an ever lasting kingdom, and all dominions shall serve and obey Him."—Dan. vii. 13, 14.

Next, there is given, (Dan. viii.) a prediction, chronologically, later as to the commence ment of the period to which it relates, but connecting itself by unmistakable links with the preceding visions, gives far fuller detail of the nature of the opposition yet to be made to God and godliness in the world. Farther information is here furnished concerning the "little horn," previously seen by Daniel, now described as "a king of fierce countenance, and understanding dark sentences," who, "when the trangressors are come to the full," "shall destroy wonderfully;" "he shall also stand up against the Prince of princes."—Dan, viii. 23-

25. And, once more, another vision. (Dan. x.. xi.) is vouchsafed to Daniel, "the man greatly beloved." of what shall befall his people "in the latter days." It, commences again with the rule of the kingdom of Persia and its conflicts with Greece, and connecting therewith the course of events and the strife between "the king of the south and the king of the north," leads on to the rise of "a vile person," intelligence with them that forsake the holy dy provided in the Gospel; that full and free say unto thee, to-day shalt thou be with me in covenant," and who "shall place the abomina- salvation, redemption from sin, and redemption paradise." that ye have and give alms, provide yourselves he world.

the God of gods, and shall prosper till the inhis palaces between the seas in the glorious holy mountain; yet he shall come to his end. and none shall help him." This is followed by the resurrection of "many of them that sleep life, and some to shame and everlasting contempt."—Dan. x. 1, 11, 14; xi. 1, 2, 21, 30-36, 44, 45; xii. 1, 2.

lieves that after the fulfillment of the prophesy parts of the image that these kingdoms are the four destructive beasts. All understand, however much they differ in interpreting, that the image and the beasts indicate two parallel lines of symbolic prophesy—just as we believe that the Apocalypse is composed of many visions, longer or shorter, and more or less paral- a blessed future to all who believe and obey

the structure of the book of the Apocalypse, and the difficulties which have been felt in tention to it. And, if so, they could scarcely have been ignorant of the general features and arrangement of its visions. As Christians. they must have been interested in the "times of restitution of all things," spoken of by all the holy prophets, and rejoiced in the prospect is they should be also. of the kingdom of God upon the earth which is set forth as succeeding alike the image and the beasts of Daniel, and, therefore, their having or acquiring a knowledge of the principle of recurrence, which this would necessitate.

which the hope of future glory would inspire, we have to remember that our Lord himself has especially directed attention to "the abomination of desolation spoken of by Daniel the prophet," adding as He does so, "Whoso readcarrying down, in parallel lines, the great and eth, let him understand."—Matt. xxiv. 15. Attention would therefore be given, and an effort to understand be made, by all righthearted and obedient disciples. But in order to understand what is foretold concerning "the abomination of desolation," they must necessarily have studied and understood the structure of the book in which the prophesy is contained, and must have studied and understood it in its relation to the writings of other pro-

To search and understand the Old Testament prophets is a duty not enjoined by the Saviour only. Peter, in both of his epistles, sought to stir up by way of remembrance, the pure minds of the brethren to whom he wrote, that they might "be mindful of the words which were spoken before by the holy prophets," and among others, therefore, the words of Daniel, or rather of the Holy Spirit, through Daniel. And as neither the words of the prophets, nor the exhortations of the Saviour and His apostles, were designed for the exclusive advantage of any one age, it becomes us still to be mindful of the words of the prophets. and in reading Daniel to seek to understand. Should we have made attainment in this, then also may our knowledge of the arrangement of that prophet be helpful to us while engaged in seeking to discover that of the Apocalypse. For although the visions contained in the book of Daniel do not all follow each other so immediately as do those of the Apocalypse, but are, some of them, separated by intervening chapters, they yet perfectly illustrate the principle of advance and retrocession as distinguished from that of visions following each other in chronogical order. And although John's visions usually have between them no separating chapters, they still have within themselves evidence of their severally relating to the same parties times and events, and all issuing in the same glorious result.

For the Sabbath Recorder

The Bible. The Bible! the precious Bible; who can fully estimate its value? That blessed boon, the greatest gift of God to man, revealing the will of the great Eternal, our Creator, our Father in heaven, and the great and glorious plan of salvation through Jesus Christ, the Son of God, our blessed Saviour, Redeemer, Mediator, and Intercessor. It is a mine of inexhaustible treasure, a source of boundless wealth, the pearl of great price. It is a well of living water, springing up unto everlasting life: it reveals the great Fountain of salvation, from which proceeds the river of life, which is in the midst of the paradise of God; and the tree of life whose leaves were for the healing of the nations. The Bible reveals our lost condition by sin and transgression against the same antichristian power, who shall "have the holy law of God, and also the great reme-

tion that maketh desolate." This king "shall from death, through the death and sufferings, "The tree of life which is in the paradise of bags which wax not old, a treasure in the exalt himself, and magnify himself above every and resurrection of our Lord and Saviour Je- God." (Luke xxiii. 43; 2 Cor. xii. 4; Rev. heavens, where no thief approacheth, neither god, and shall speak marvellous things against sus Christ, which is freely offered to all who ii. 7.) will believe, accept and obey its teachings; and The treatment of the above passage in Luke 2. The Scriptures invariably represent that the only sure and infallible guide which leads an accepted theory. in the dust of the earth," "some to everlasting from earth to heaven. It ought to be our Here is a sample of the "Poor Pilgrim's" go and prepare a place for you, I will come daily, our bosom companion. It reveals the make of Scripture: "Jesus replies, yes, for this again, and receive you to myself," i. e., to the kind care and ever watchful providence of a open confession of faith in me, I say unto you place he has prepared for them in heaven. He merciful God over all his creatures, so that his frow, thou shalt be with me in the paradise of did not say he would come and stay with them In interpreting the book of Daniel, no ex- children are not left to the freaks of blind. Lod when I come in my kingdom." positor supposes that all the visions follow chance; but the very bairs of their head However much this may sound like Scrip children. (See John xiv. 23; compare 1 John

faith and humble reliance, than earthly parents are to give to their children. It reveals to us the duty that we owe to our God, to our fel- or in the least, to sustain the "Poor Pilgrim's" ter." low creatures, and to ourselves, while sojourning here on earth. The Bible also reveals a lel to each other, in the revelations they im- the Gospel, who are redeemed by the precious blood of Christ: a glorious resurrection morn And it is pertinent here to remark, as to to all the redeemed, when the Lord himself shall descend from heaven with the voice of the Archangel and with the trump of God: understanding it, that the Christian church at and all that sleep in Jesus shall hear the voice the time John received its visions to show unto of the Son of God and leave their dusty beds them, were in possession of the book of Daniel, -the grave-and come forth into life and im- outside modifications of time; for time present rising sun. the vision that he seeth is for many days to come, and and may be supposed to have been giving at mortal vigor; their vile bodies changed and is always implied by it so far as speaker and fashioned like unto His glorious body, and be received by Him into those blessed mansions

> This blessed Bible is the book of books. Who would not prefer it to worldly wisdom, no water? Give me the consolation that the trust all will be well.

Alfred Center, Sept. 9, 1859.

For the Sabbath Recorder. "Paradise."

Men anxious to be religious teachers and to exhibit to others sentiments which they have accepted as truth, often do a serious injury to the cause of truth by creating erroneous impressions upon the minds of those who would accept them as qualified to teach in Israel.

We cannot for a moment question the sincerity of motive that dictates a Christian minister to propagate his peculiar views over the signature of "Poor Pilgrim." nor do we believe that he intends to misrepresent the truth in the article under the title of "Paradise of God:" but so wide is the departure of " Poor Pilgrim" from fact in some of his statements. that we shall consider ourselves excused for an attempt to point out some of the errors of the article referred to.

It is assumed that the word Paradise is of Persian origin, not used in the sacred Scriptures except in the writings of the Apostlesunknown to the prophets, and had no place in

the early literature of the Jewish nation. The Persians did indeed use the word Paradise, but with the same signification as the Hebrew word gan, (garden,) used in Genesis; but the statement that it is of Persian origin cannot be sustained by good and sufficient

The best philological testimony proves that it had its origin prior to its use by the Persians, among the descendants of Japhat, the Armenians, being a compound word, made up of two Armenian words signifying a part and edible herbs, and used in the language to describe an enclosure containing grain and herbs for food and flowers and trees for ornament.

So far from being true is it that the word 'Paradise" "was only" "used by the Apostles" and unknown to prophets, that the word Pardees in the Hebrew text. corresponding to the Greek Paradiesos, and the English Paradise, is found in Neh. ii. 8; Eccles. ii. 9; Songs

original language of the Scripture, from the mere representative of physical phenomens, a garden, place of beauty and delight, the metaphor for the abstract idea of exquisite delight,

In the Chaldee Targums the Garden of Eden is used as the exposition of heavenly blessedness. In certain Talmudical writings frequent reference is made to Paradise as the immortal heaven to which the spirits of the righteous are admitted as soon as liberated an earthly and heavenly Paradise.

Agreeable to this higher and commonly received sense in the time of the New Testament, it was used by Christ and the Apostles, (the Poor Pilgrim to the contrary, notwithstanding,) in such passages as the following: " Verily. I

dignation be accomplished; for that that is also the lost and deplorable condition of by the "Poor Pilgrim" is, to say the least, an heaven, as the abode of the saints, is away determined shall be done." His history is con- sinners, the finally impenitent, who reject the uncommendable mode of procedure with the from the earth. A few passages on this point tinued till "he shall plant the tabernacles of invitations of the Gospel, and slight offered sacred Scriptures. It is no less than an at- will suffice. When Christ went away, he went mercy and salvation when the summer is past tempt to manufacture Scripture by putting to heaven. Acts i. 11,- This same Jesus and the harvest is ended, and they are not words into the mouth of the Saviour, adding which is taken up from you into heaven." This fect, a most infallible pattern. This, then, is saved. The Bible is our chart and compass, to that which is written in order to commode was a fulfillment of what he said in John xiv.

each other chronologically according to the all numbered, and not one shall fall to the ture as authority, it cannot reach higher than it. 24; Rev. iii. 20.) It was in the full belief order in which they are recorded. No one be- ground without His notice; and that He is a the head of "Poor Pilgrim," and as a substi- of this that Asaph said, "Thou shalt guide me prayer hearing, and a prayer answering, and tute for the literal words of the Saviour, of the four great kingdoms symbolized by the sin pardoning God to all who truly repent of "Verily I say unto thee, this day with me their sins and believe in Jesus Christ; and is thou shall be in Paradise;" it is a bungling and I say, and willing rather to be absent from the to be succeeded by other four symbolized by more ready to give to those that ask Him in barefaced perversion of the Saviour's language. body, and to be present with the Lord." There is not a single example in the use of

the language of the New Testament to justify, depart and to be with Christ which is far betself made Scripture, even as a paraphrase of the Saviour's language.

The Greek term Seemeron, (to-day,) when followed by a verb in the future, is in no instance, in the New Testament, applied to that point of time that describes present action, as the Bible is of God, and I do believe that if indicated by the word now. The phrase. used in the personal addresses of the Saviour.

that he promised his disciples he would go language, when he says, "Verily, I say unto so long as we thus apply this pediction. (See away and prepare for them, and come again | you, till heaven and earth pass, one jot or tittle Isa. lxv. 25.) And I have not yet become and receive them to himself—that where he shall no wise pass from the law," etc., is that quite materialist enough to adopt it. Still he intends to say, that he is or will be affirm- these animals are to dwell in the new heavens ing till heaven and earth shall pass away, the and new earth. Children also are to be born fact that one jot or tittle shall not pass from there. Verse 23,-" They shall not labor in blind human reason, vain traditions and super- the law, till all is fulfilled, would be justly regard vain, nor bring forth children for trouble." stitutions of men, broken cisterns that can hold ed as an unwarrantable perversion of Christ's (Bernard's version.) language, yet it is no more perversive and far-And besides the interest in these prophesies | Bible imparts to live by, and to die by, and I fetched than the "Poor Pilgrims's" self made a shameful scene is here presented. Christ has thou shalt be with me in Paradise."

timents of "Poor Pilgrim," but simply to refer to some radical defects in his article, and in kindness offer some suggestions; for we have become heartily sick of the intellectual feast of new and conflicting isms that are served un to us each week. It is time that this kind of carving, and wresting, adding to, and detracting from the word of God had ceased, especially with those who profess to be teachers in Zion. Let God and his word be true, though human theories fall to the ground.

Ministers of the Gospel have a higher calling than to labor for the division of the church by attempting to propagate sentiments and win converts to theories which neither effect the moral character of the man or the salvation of the soul. How long will it be ere our brethren shall end this warfare of opinions which now make our denominational periodical a weekly panorama for the weekly exhibition of all kinds of conflicting views.

> For the Sabbath Recorder. Where is the Home of the Saints?

"I go to prepare a place for you."--John xiv. 2.

To the weary and tried of earth, these are words of great comfort. And the child of faith exults, as Jesus adds, "I will come again and receive you to myself."

But the question is often raised, where is this place? Is it not here on earth? Do the Scriptures plainly teach that heaven is here on earth? Or that the earth renewed is to be the future abode and inheritance of the saints? That here we are to build houses and plant fineyards? And all this in the immortal state? Now if such is the fact, we ought to know it, especially if God has revealed it. And it can do no harm, and may do good to investigate the subject a little.

1. The future abode of the saints is heaven. I will here offer the following proof. Elijah went into heaven .- (2 Kings ii. 1, 11.) Matt. v. 12,-"Great is your reward in heaven." That this term in the development of the Matt. vi. 20,—"Lay up treasure in heaven." Matt. xix. 21.—"Thou shalt have treasure heaven." The result was that Jesus said, "a rich man shall hardly enter into the kingdom of heaven." Luke vi. 23,-"Your reward is and finally to denote the happiness of the great in heaven." Eph. iii. 15,-" Of whom righteous in a future state, is susceptible of the whole family in heaven is named." Col. i 5,-" Hope which is laid up in heaven." x. 34,—"Knowing that ye have in heaven better and an enduring substance." 1 Pet. i 4,-"To an inheritance incorruptible, undefiled and that fadeth not away, reserved in heaven for you." In 2 Cor. v., the Apostle declares most pointedly that the saints have a building from the body. The Book of Sohar speaks of of God, a house not made with hands eternal main, shall be caught up together with them so shall we ever be with the Lord." The ques-

moth corrupteth."

I go to prepare a place for you; and if I on earth. That he is doing now to all his real

with thy counsel, and afterward receive me to glory."-Psa. lxxiii. 24. "We are confident, am in a strait betwixt two, having a desire to

I know that this view is opposed by many good men, but such is the teaching of the word of God, and I am not at liberty to reject it. That there is to be a new heavens and new earth. I have no more doubt than I have that we would only take God's exposition of that "Verily, I say unto you," is very frequently subject in the lxvth of Isaiah, instead of applying it to the immortal state, the whole difficulbut always as a separate phrase without any ty would vanish as darkness flies before the

ambs, lions, and serpents are to have a place cise faith, or any other grace, but in strength To assume that the intent of the Saviour's in the immortal state, will be unavoidably just

If we apply this to the immortal state, what address of Christ to the dying thief, which is said, Matt. xxii. 30,—"For in the resurrecin substance, "I say now, at some future time tion they neither marry, nor are given in marriage, but are as the angels of God in heaven." We do not take the pen to discuss the sen- In hope of a place in beaven

Promises for the Day of Trial.

God calls his own children to pass through a stern discipline. As gold is purified in the fire, so his beloved ones must be refined in the furnace of affliction. The Captain of our salvation was made perfect through suffering, and the disciple cannot expect to be above the master. But all afflictions are made to work together for good, and the following paragraphs may comfort any passing through the deep waters:

The day of trial came, and the blow, usual, fell most heavily upon the mother. Her child was dead. In her troubles she hastened to the promises of God; and when asked if she found support from them, she answered, "What are the promises for, if not for such a season as

The child of God is often called to walk in darkness. The further he proceeds, the greater is the darkness. The light of reason fails to guide him. He is confused, and the gloom within is tenfold that of the gloom without; for. "if the light that is in thee be darkness, how great is that darkness!" He casts himself upon God. and receives—deliverance? no -nothing but a promise. "Fear not; when thou passeth through the waters, I will be with thee; and through the rivers, they shall not overflow thee; when thou walkest through the The following paragraph indicates more wisfire, thou shalt not be burned; neither shall the flame kindle upon thee." And it is enough; "hath he said, and shall he not do it; or hath he spoken, and shall he not make it good?"

The promises of God give light; they are the Lord's candles. When the Lord had deivered David out of the hands of all his enemies, and out of the hand of Saul, he said Thou art my lamp (or candle,) O Lord, and the Lord will enlighten my darkness."

A motherless boy was once asked if he would not like to have another mother to take care of him. He assented, and then added: "But my grandmother will take care of me, and she'll do it, whether she is paid for it or This was child-like. The experience of the past was to the lad a pledge for the future. Now to the Christian, the promises of God are pledges that, come what may, all will be well. In their past experience all his promises are endorsed as kept, so that they can say with the Apostle, "I know in whom I have believed, and am persuaded that he is able to keep that which I have committed unto him." Is the night dark? Has the sun gone down.

and is there no moon? Take, then, these pledges-these candles of the Lord-and let there be light in thy heart. "Judge not the Lord by feeble sense,

But trust him for his grace: Behind a frowning providence He hides a smiling face."

PEACE.—Peace is better than iov. Jov is an uneasy guest, and always on tip toe to depart. It tires and wears us out, and yet keeps us ever fearing that the next moment it will in the heavens. Heb. xi. 16,—" But now they be gone. Peace is not so—it comes more desire a better country, an heavenly." 1. Thess. quietly and stays more contentedly, and it iv. 17, ... Then we, which are alive and re- never exhausts our strength, nor gives us one anxious forecasting thought. Therefore let us in the clouds to meet the Lord in the air, and pray for peace. It is the gift of God-promised to all His children: and if we have it in so shall we ever be with the Lord." The question seems to be settled in Luke xii. 33,—"Sell bright wings never touch us while we tarry in and Christ, Calvary salvation, and everlanting the world." Rev. Dr. Wantworts.

"Look Well to Your Faith."

He that has the faith of Christ, has all: he that wants it, has nothing. Well might our Lord say: "This is the work of God, that ye believe on Him whom He hath sent." It secures the heart for God through Jesus Christ. and that secures the whole man: all bis thoughts, all his words and actions; forming the whole of his conduct for life upon a perthe direction to which every Christian must turn his mind. Look well to your faith,

Beware of starving your faith by neglecting to lay in proper provision. Faith comes by hearing, and hearing by the word of God. What the word holds forth and conveys through faith into the heart, viz, the grace of God in Christ, is the only support of the soul. Wherefore, as new-born babes desire the sincere milk of the word, that ye may grow thereby." "And let the word of Christ dwell in you richly, in all knowledge and spiritual understanding." It is the Spirit of Christ indeed, which alone can kindle and maintain this Divine flame: but it is the Christian's business to lay the fuel ready.

Beware of poisoning your faith. And this may be done, either by perverse principles or practices. Both commonly go together, and mutually contribute support to each other. The milk of the word must be sincere, i. e., without mixture, in order to give nourishment; for every foreign mixture gives it a poisonous

Beware of spoiling your faith by suffering t to be idle. Exercise is as necessary in the spiritual life as in the natural. By faith the Christian lives, and, of course, he only lives so far as faith is kept in constant exercise. Just so much activity and exercise as there is, so much is there of faith; and whenever it ceases to act, the Christian ceases to live. The seed of life may be in him: but life consists in the exercises of life. At the same time we must But the absurdity of believing that wolves, beware of attempting to live, that is, to exer-

Straining after Popularity.

The lack of piety shows itself in our day, in straining after popularity. One is truly popular by the force of his talents, and the fervor of his piety: another, because he seeks it as a main end. Between these there is a wide difference. One is simple and solemn: the other is magniloquent and affected. The one impresses by his thoughts; the other by his manner and words. The one attracts by the solemnity and power with which he presents and applies Divine truth; the other by his newspaper notices, his quaint subjects and texts. his odd illustrations. The one wins converts to Christ: the other, admirers of himself. The one preaches boldly the doctrines of the cross; the other withholds or modifies them lest they should offend, and blunts every arrow lest it should penetrate, emulous only of the reputation of a popular preacher l

How many and sad are the lessons taught as by the history of the church, as to the great evils arising from an unconverted ministry! How sadly the Jewish church suffered from false prophets! It was an unconverted apostle that betrayed the Lord of Gloryl. For how many ages were the boasted successors of the apostles the vilest of men? And how. even now. in Germany, the lowest infidelity is decked in the robes of the ministry; and in England, the merest worldling, because second or subsequent sons of the gentry. are promoted to church benefices: and how. in communions regarded as evangelical an nusanctified ministry are prostituting the order and ordinances of God's house to the purposes of superstition, and to the supplanting of a spiritual by a formal and ritual religion.

Piety, then, is the first great, essential element of a true minister of the Gospel. Without this, a preacher is but sounding brass and a tinkling cymbal. He is a minister only in the technical sense of the word.

Dr. Plumer.

A. GLORIOUS THING. - Men of the world are sometimes ashamed to pray, and are unwilling to be seen in a praying circle; but they only proclaim their spiritual ignorance and blindness. dom and discernment: "As John Foster approached the close of

life, and felt his strength gradually stealing away, he remarked on his increasing weakness. and added. 'But I can pray, and that is a glorious thing!' Truly a glorious thing; more glorious than an atheist or pantheist can ever pretend to. To look up to an Omnipotent Father, to speak to him, to love him, to stretch upward as an infant from the cradle. that he may lift his child in his everlasting arms to the resting-place of his own bosom; this is the portion of the dying Christian. He was overheard thus speaking with himself-O death. where is thy sting? O grave, where is thy victory? Thanks be to God who giveth victory, through our Lord Jesus Christ.' The eye of the terror-crowned was upon him."

THE PRICELESS GIFT.—The Chinese are exanything for money. They have no notion of any man taking a course which does not tend to profit. Many of them think we pay people to become Christians: that we hire men and women to receive baptism and profess faith in the doctrines of Jesus. One of our new converts recently held the following dislogue with a neighbor who attempted to catechise him on the subject:

"How much did these foreigners give you to join their church—twenty dollars?"

"More than that." "A hundred dollars?"

" More than that."

"A thousand dollars ?"

" More than that." " How much, pray?"

"More than the value of the weight of this

mountain in silver and gold." "In the name of Buddal what ?" cried the astonished intterrogator

"This precious book," said the Christian

The Sabbath Recarder.

New York, Fifth-day, October 13, 1859.

EDITED BY A COMMITTEE OF THE BOARD.

The editors of this paper are not to be con sidered as indorsing the sentiments of the articles furnished by correspondents, whether written anony- beginning and ending the Sabbath. Those mously or over their proper signatures. Correspondents writing anonymously should in all

cases communicate their names to the editors.

Tempting God.

"Thou shalt not tempt the Lord thy God."-JESUS. These words were cited by our Saviour, when Satan having taken him up into the holy city, and sat him on a pinnacle of the temple, and vine appointment, the Sabbath is changed to said to him, "If thou be the Son of God, cast the first day, as they claim, and the whole of thyself down," etc. This was one of the temp- this day is embraced as the Christian Sabbath, ations by which Satan attempted to frustrate then an important portion of every Sunday is our Lord's Divine mission, by a probable sug | secularized and subjected to all manner of and reported. gestion, that by so doing, his destruction could worldly avocations. If our friends have any be prevented only by a miracle, which, if used conscientious scruples against working the for his preservation, would convince the priests whole day, how is it that they have none to and people of his being the Messiah. The pre- working on a part of it? If a man works in cept is, however, of general application. It his secular business for an hour or two on the was first delivered by Moses to the Israelites day he esteems the Sabbath, he is considered in the wilderness. (Deut. vi. 16.) And what, a Sabbath-breaker, especially if this be done may be asked, is it to tempt God? The peo- habitually. How then can he shield himself ple of Israel tempted God when they murmur- from the charge who habitually uses for his ed for want of water, and came to Moses with secular business one quarter part, that is, from their complaint. They should have had confi- sunsetting to midnight, of all his Sabbaths? dence in God who had brought them from As Sunday is now observed by the churches in Egypt, and led them through the sea, and de- our country, it is made, for an accommodation livered them from the power of their pursuing to business purposes, to begin about six hours enemics. They should have remembered that after the day properly commences, and is exwhen they were hungry, God sent them manna | tended the same length of time into Monday. to eat. They should have recognized God as their benefactor, and should have gone to him and asked him to supply their necessities, rather than to Moses to murmur against him. Satan proposed to Jesus that he should tempt God by exposing himself to the danger of losing his life unless God should interpose by a miracle to rescue him from danger.

Whenever any person unnecessarily places his person in a perilous condition where life or limb would be in danger, in the hope of Divine protection, tempts God. When Sam Patch leaped into the Niagara river, he periled his life to gratify his vain ambition to do an extraordinary feat, and have the honor of doing what no other person had the hardihood to atof such a man. When Blondin stretched his which before him, no person had the presumpof vertigo would have been as certain death to him, as to have been perforated by a canoa exploit. In all these balloon excursions, undertaken as they are merely to gratify an idle curiosity, God is tempted, and sinned against ing. If the cause of humanity or benevolence demand the exposure of life, we may be justified in venturing the sacrifice but where success can ultimate in no good, and only in the gratification of vain ambition, such adventurous enterprises should never be encouraged by others, even so far as to witness them, thereby becoming in some measure accessory to them.

If God had designed that men should walk upon, or live in the water, he would have furnished them with fins to swim with as he has the fishes of the sea. Or had he designed that we should travel in the air, he would have provided for us feathers and wings. But he has made man to live upon the earth, and has furnished him with limbs adapted to his condition. and to the labors designed him. If God has a work for us to do, it is upon the earth, where we can do ourselves and others good.

The fatal occurrences which have resulted from these criminal experiments should be a sufficient warning to deter others from attempting their repetition.

SATURDAY HALF-HOLIDAY .- It will be satisfactory to the friends of this popular movement to know that, since the period when the application was made by the Early Closing Association to the Committee of bankers, to suspend business on Saturdays at 2 o'clock, the cause has made great progress. In addition to the to do, while the nets are actually breaking in Manchester, Liverpool, Scotch, and other banks, who have for some time past adopted the Saturday half-holiday, the bankers of Bristol have just fallen into a similar arrangement, as also the wholesale booksellers; and, on Saturday last, the great iron-houses in Thamesstreet gave in their adhesion to the movement. and announced their intention to close henceforward on Saturdays at 2 o'clock. It is also stated that the memorial to the London bank ers in favor of this object, which had previously been very numerously signed by merchants and other traders of influence, has recently received the signatures of a large number of additional leading city firms. Independent.

This is taking one step towards getting back to the Scriptural time of beginning and ending the Sabbath.

In the time of our Saviour the Sabbath commenced in the evening, and it appears to have been the custom of all the Asaiatic nations, as well as the Hebrews, to make sunset the line of division between their days. To the Editors of the Sabbath Recorder:-The Romans and the nations of Europe began Scotland was by law made holy from Saturday | Lord's Supper. Yours in the Gospel, noon to Monday morning.

ment of a weekly day of rest claim for it a whole day, that is, twenty-four hours. The religious portion of our citizens consider these hours holy time. Formerly in New England, and it may to some extent be so at the present time, the Sunday was commenced at evening, as corresponding with the ancient order of the who plead for a change of the Sabbath from the seventh to the first day of the week to be consistent with their theory, should commence their day in the evening when they are awake, and know when they begin it, and not at midnight when they are asleep. Besides this inconsistency, they desecrate a portion of what they claim to be holy time. If by Di-"Consistency is a jewel."

Those who acknowledge the Divine appoint-

The Revival in Ireland.

The Rev. F. F. French gives a very lengthened and interesting account in the Daily Ex. press, of his visit to Belfast, for the purpose of satisfying himself in regard to the great awakening and its effects. After giving many details of his attendance at meetings, visits to the awakened, conversations, etc., he concludes

"To record one tenth of the extraordinary man, J. H. Townsend, John B. Wells. things I have heard, would be impossible in Managers for three years-James W. Flinn, my limited space, and I wish to confine myself W. H. Pendleton, C. C. Norton, D. S. Parmaalmost exclusively to what I have seen and lee, C. C. Pinckney, Hiram Hutchins, J. W. what I have heard from converts themselves. Sarles, Isaac T. Smith, S. T. Hillmann. tempt. He tempted God in so doing, and paid There may be some inaccuracies in what I have The foregoing ticket was put to the vote, his life for his temerity. And no upright stated, and I can vouch for nothing except the and carried unanimously. minded person could seriously mourn the loss general truth of the facts, of which I have The Committee reported, recommending orbeen an eye-witness. The reader can form his der of exercises. own judgment; and on such a subject facts | Afternoon session to commence at 3 o'clock. rope across the Niagara, and ventured to cross such as I have related may enable him to do when addresses will be delivered by Rev. D. E. the river upon it, over the boiling stream, it so in some degree, and will be unspeakably in- Thomas, of Ohio; Samuel Aaron, N. J., and was to gratify his vain ambition, and obtain teresting to all who care for the Redeemer's Dr. Braddus, of Va. the empty honor of performing an exploit glory. Some persons might be disposed to ask The Union having been organized, the regthe writer, 'Do you think that the work is the ular exercises commenced by singing, prayer, work of God?' My reply would be, 'Whether and reading a portion of Scripture by Rev. C. tion to meditate. In so doing, he tempted it is so or not, can only be PROVED by the per- Graves, of Oneida, New York. God, who had his life in his hand. The slight- manent fruit; but this I must say, that I be- Rev. Dr. Armitage, President, then proceedlong-suffering, gentleness, goodness, faith, meek- the necessity of having a pure translation, conhim the faculty to perform this heaven during been most remarkable. Drunkards have be- as corrupt, and made so to pander to some ty, and bitterness towards Roman Catholics, if ceived dogmas. It was the aim of the Union any such feeling ever existed, has most certain- to have a true translation, and they would meaning, in many instances, and my people the nations. ly been removed.' I recollect one expression have it. by such as adventure the dangerous undertak- in a prayer which I heard, 'Lord, thou hast done for us what controversy could not do; lows: by letter to their friends in America. On the us to welcome all who sincerely seek a pure the English tongue. other hand, while I see much that is astound- Bible to one common platform. And this ing and utterly incomprehensible, I see nothing | without regard to their connection with other which is contrary to Scripture. Is it unscrip- organizations—without reference to their views tural for men and women to be 'pricked to the on other subjects, or any other circumstances After which, Dr. Baldwin, of Philadelphia, heart, and 'cry out?' Is it unscriptural to whatever. If they are desirous of pressing to said he believed that the truth in Jesus Christ cutor literally struck down to the ground? Is things are wrong; which approves whatever bind the Christian. Union in God's truth was name of God's holy child, Jesus? Or, are we tion. No man has a patent whereby he can which had caused many divisions among the to disbelieve, because the answer is attended arrogate to himself these privileges. But they brethren of all denominations. He rejoiced with circumstances incomprehensible to us, and must, of necessity, be free to all, while the that there was such a Society as the Bible

> to meet the calls upon them now than the ordi- man, woman, and child who is willing to assist blessed God, with his soul, for all that had mer light, they would be like those who in nary physicians were to meet the calls of the us "to procure and circulate the most faithful come upon him, and now his influence was felt Samuel Johnson's time, paid boys with lights poor in a village where the cholera broke out. versions of the sacred Scriptures throughout in the cause. In that case what was done? The Govern- the world.' Amen." ment sent medical aid to the locality. Let the same be done now to the church. Let ministers be sent from localities where, alas! none are looking for spiritual food or spiritual comfort. How many localities there are where Hymnthe spiritual physicians have little or nothing Belfast. Let any one who can go to the help of their brethren; and while we lawfully wish to have our due share of the spoil, let us be prayers appropriate to the occasion, after pleased—was a thorough going revisionist.

'What should be done?'

THE SWISS LAW AGAINT THE JEWS .- It appears from the "Suisse," a Bernese journal, that Mr. Fay, the representative of the United States in Switzerland, has just submitted a memorial to the Bundesrath, requesting that measures be taken by the Swiss Federal Government for abolishing the illiberal laws against the Jews. Mr. Fay has made a positive com-States, who are of the Jewish persuasion, are to speak. treated in such a manner that it is in perfect States.

In your issue of Sept. 1st, I found a valuable their day at midnight. When the Western discourse from Bro. N. Wardner. It deeply nations became Christian, and received Sunday interested me; but of one thing he stated as as a holiday, they commenced and ended it at fact, I have long been in doubt. If he would midnight, while their days of annual celebra- make that point clear through your paper, I tion they still begin in the evening. A should be much indebted to him. I refer to Tew centuries ago, Sunday in England and the statement in regard to Judas and the

American Bible Union.

5th, at the First Baptist Church, corner of Christians. Elizabeth and Broome-streets. The religious exercises commenced by the singing of the

Hymn, commencing-"Jesus shall reign where'er the sun Doth his successive journeys run. Rev. Mr. Wheat offered prayer.

ments were then appointed: Nominations .- Revs. Messrs. F. Remington, Harris, Bird. Duncan and Bates.

Arrangements. - Rev. Messrs. McIntosh Hutchins, Durbrow, Rousee and Smith.

The Committee retired, and during their ab sence, the Hymn was sung, commencing-"Come, let us join in cheerful songs, With angels round the Throne.'

when the Committee on Nominations entered

The following officers and managers for 1859 and 1860 were re-appointed:

President-Thos. Armitage, D. D. Vice-Presidents-Rev. Geo. W. Eaton, D. Rev. S. B. Payne, Rev. J. C. Onken, James B. Colgate, Esq., Ely Kelly, Esq., Hon. Thos. Swain, Rev. Stephen Remington, Rev. Wm. Carey Crane, Rev. Wm. Hillman, Rev. T. G. Jones, Rev. P. S. Stringfellow, L. T. Trotman, Wm. C. Duncan, Wm. Norton, J. E. Bill, Wilson G. Hunt, Esq., C. W. Thomas, Esq. Revs W. W. Evarts, James Challen, Jacob Creatton, Elder James Lyon, Thos. P. Millen, Esq., Revs. A. Wheelock, J. Pyfer, Samuel Mason and W. B. Maxson.

Recording Secretary-Charles A. Buckbee. Treasurer—Eleazer Parmly.

Auditor-Sylvester Pier. C. Kempsey, W. B. Maxson, J. Boggs, John Shaw, Ezra Smith.

The President concluded his address as fol- I should otherwise have no opportunity of the interests of millions of souls depended on a

different to what we expected? There is one word of God continues to be the rule of faith, Union to bring all denominations into its fold,

The President, Dr. Armitage, occupied the cause of the American Bible Union, and he Chair, and opened the exercises by the 270th was ready to battle still for it. Dr. Broadhus

"Join all the glorious names,

Messrs. Godwin and Discard, who offered he hailed from, Indiana-or Hosierdona if they comparatively careless into what boat it is which the congregation sung the Hymn, com- The doctrine of the Twelve Apostles did not expositions of the Scriptures by examples

"Come, Holy Spirit, Heavenly Dove, With all thy quick'ning powers."

of such an organization.

vert to the cause of Revision. He felt its ne- true, but it was perfectly visible to all that serting it to be the solemn duty of every man his support ever since. Many persons were greater favor. He would defer further remarks to provide for it in his will, was adopted. not aware that there was a revised version of to a future occasion.

the Scriptures now in use on this Continent.

be sleeping in the grave when the holy work should be accomplished, but he had seen enough prayer, and the meeting adjourned until six Morton, and others, was adopted nem. con. Committees on Nominations and Arrange of its progress to be persuaded that it would be finished in due time, and that the earth would be covered with its glory.

Dr. L. C. Bates, (of N. Y.,) referred to the bitter spirit in which the opponents of the of Rev. Dr. Armitage, Rev. Mr. Breckenridge Dr. Mason with 2,000 copies of the New Tes-American Bible Union had treated the organi- led a free conference, in which he made a few tament for gratuitous distribution among the zution at its commencement, and the pleasing remarks explanatory of the cause of revision. Karens. It was adopted. change which had taken place in the views of Prayers were then offered by Rev. H. Hutchsuch, when they observed the advancement of ins, Rev. F. Remington, and others; after from the Committee on Publications, which the principles on which a revision of the Scrip- which, some short addresses were delivered, tures had been based. He was in favor of the and a hymn sung, which closed the conference. Some more prayer and singing followed, circulation of small tracts, and minor publications, in order to clear the way for the greater occupied the Chair.

Rev. Mr. Ballard said he was proud of being a member of the Bible Union. He had attended their anniversary two years since, was sung by the whole congregation. and, as he was then in feeble health, he had told them it would probably be the last time forcible address, in which he exhorted the D., of Madison University, N. Y.; Elder Al- they should see him; but God had heard his members of the Bible Union to be true and exander Campbell, Rev. Dr. R. Campbell. Rev. prayer, and the prayer of his brethren, for his firm to their principles, and rely alone on God S. W. Lynd, Eld. T. Fanning, Rev. G. M. recovery, and he was now ready to thank Him for success. They should throw themselves Cramp, Rev. R. Reyland, Prof. A. Adkins, for the gracious privilege of attending an as-right on the arm of God, and He would sup-His holy word.

complimentary remarks, Dr. Broadhus, of Vir- critical light to be thrown on the sacred page ginia, who referred to his first visit in New by the professors of religion and the world York in the year 1829, in order to confer with generally. The Word of God would bear any the late lamented Dr. Cone. That eminent scrutiny and examination. There was a time man had given him counsel in the younger days when the forces of rationalism and infidelity of his ministry, which had been of service to came like a flood on the structure of Christihim ever since; and he (the speaker) felt as anity, and threatened to bury it in ruin. Then Baker, S. S. Whitney, Esq., Rev. Charles H. great a loss in his death as the American Bible | the Christian turned to the work of man in an Spurgeon, Horace Evans, M. D., Revs. J. C. Union did, when he was their first President imperfect translation of the Bible, to combat He felt it in his heart, that the Book which these forces, but he failed. Subsequently, nature and aim of the revision movement, and Corresponding Secretary—Wm. H. Wic- the Bible Union was revising, was the most however, he turned to the Bible in its pure vindicated it from the charge of sectarianism; important volume in the world. The more he state, with a critical eye, and from its sacred read the Common Bible, the more weak his pages he conquered these enemies. Faith, dependence became in it; it was full of contra- which was necessary to salvation, required an dictions and ambiguous phrases, not under unobjectionable revelation of Divine truth-in-Managers for one year-Samuel Baker, M. stood by the great mass of the people. Yet fallible and incapable of being misunderstood by while the whole Bible needed revision, thou all. The common version did not present such Bray, C. T. Goodwin, W. S. Clapp, James M. sands of dollars and years of labor were ex- a basis of confidence, and hence the necessity pended in translating a single word—because of the work commenced by the American Bible Managers for two years—J. Q. Adams, S. those engaged in the work believed the word Union. But did those present ask him would by deceased, recommending that the Board I. Purple, F. Remington, George A. Merwin, in dispute gave a Biblical authority to the this work of Revision be successful? He never Baptists as a denomination. That was an er- asked himself that question. He believed the ror, however, for the Baptists did not depend movement was of God, and he left the victory upon any word in the Bible for their existence, to Him. God would accomplish His work; but on every word of the sacred volume! Now, and whatever hindrance that might arise the case was altered. The whole of the Scrip | against it would be removed | by, His provitures were about to be revised. He would and dence. In every work of God which he placswer for his State, (Virginia,) that the work ed in the hands of His children, His voice was popular there, for in a mixed assemblage prompted them by crying, "On, on Christian;" lately in one of its cities, the cause of the and it was nothing but treachery to the Al American Bible Union was brought before the mighty to stand still or pause when we had the meeting, and it was determined to ascertain advancement of His kingdom in our hands. the number of its friends and opponents. The At the period of the Reformation, when Wycmeeting on a trial, however, was almost unani- kliffe and Luther, and other heroes of the mous in favor of Revision, and a member on church, were struggling to emancipate Europa

know then that I am a Greek scholar, which Rev. A. Cleghorn, (of N. Y.) said that as

showing." [Laughter.] That was the secret faithful version of the Sacred Volume, it was Lord, do still more!' Those who 'came to | "Allow me, in closing, to congratulate, the of many a man's opposition to the holy work surely the most important work which had ever mock, have remained to pray.' Those who Union upon the fact, that, during the past of Revision, but it was fast passing away. engaged the attention of man. He had been would have burned the Bible, now read it, and year, God has raised up many lovers of His The Rev. gentleman concluded by hoping that an old convert to the cause of Revision, and blasphemers now speak the praises of Christ word to strengthen our hands as "fellow-help- there would be a perfect translation of the he might say that in that respect he had never till they are hoarse, and waft the good news ers of the truth." Our organization enables Scriptures, if in no other language, at least in fallen from grace. The speaker referred to

> The hymn was sung commencing— "How precious is the Book Divine,

'tremble and be astonished,' or to see a persetheir heart a Bible which forbids whatever was the only cement which could effectually it unscriptural to expect an answer to prayer; things are lovely; which enjoins whatever things necessary to the Christian church, and the and have not innumerable prayers been offered are dutiful—then they are entitled to equal only basis of such a union was a pure version up that great wonders may be done in the privileges with all other friends of the institutof the Holy Scriptures—the inaccuracies of worthy of the blood and treasures which were other question which might be asked, and and individual man possesses the Divine right in order to give a correct copy of the book which I think ought to be asked, and that is, of its interpretation. With this view, we may which God had given to the world for its guidaddress ourselves anew to our holy work, and ance. Few men had suffered so much for the of the change to which the English language "The ministers in Belfast are no more able cordially extend the hand of fellowship to every American Bible Union as the speaker, but, he had been subjected. If they followed the for-

Dr. Breckenridge, of Indiana, rejoiced to The building was crowded at two o'clock. several States. He had fought long in the ginia were in favor of Revising the Scriptures. scurity in the sacred volume. but he could tell them that every man, woman, The President then called on the Rev. and child of any intelligence in the State which travel with more rapidity than the principles drawn from the Bible, and urged the importance of the American Bible Union. It had its sup- of furnishing the Word of God to all races porters in every land, and the only difficulty and nations in their vernacular tongues. The President then announced that the seemed to be in the slowness of the work. Professor Whiting impressed on the audi gaged. Brevity was necessary in such a cause, which had not a previous struggle. When the the language with which they are familiar. and he would recommend it in order to allow people of the West first heard of the Revision | The Rev. Dr. Baker, of Williamsburg, subthough such an eminent and good man as Dr. was adopted. Rev. J. Challen, of Philadelphia, referred McClay should be against them! He loved The Rev. Mr. Hall, from the Committee on to the motive which actuated the members of the Doctor from his heart, and he hoped and the Letters of the Rev. Messrs. Drayton and the American Bible Union. Their great and prayed that he would die loving him, but he Rose, of Rangoon, Burmah, recommended the only object was to give to the world a pure believed that Dr. McClay's opposition would appropriation of \$1,350 for providing the Kaversion of the Word of God. He hoped there eventually serve the cause. He was but an rens, a native tribe, with the Scriptures in were some present who were converts to the instrument in the hands of God, and seemed their particular dialect. cause, and he also hoped they would now an- to be raised by Him to strengthen rather than Mr. Wyckoff sustained the report, which weaken the cause of Revision. Drs. Judd and was adopted unanimously. Dr. Barclay said he was not a young con- McClay had given them much trouble it was The report and the appended resolution, as-

but he could tell them that such was the fact, said he was still weak with the "chills," which reported the progress of that branch of the The anniversary meeting of the above So- and the work promised, from present indica- he had taken while preaching Revision in Tex- Union's efforts, and set forth its importance as ciety commenced on Wednesday morning, Oct. tions, to be soon in the hands of all Bible as. He thought that if the truth of God's one of the most effective means of disseminat. Word stuck to men's consciences as closely as ing a knowledge of the Society's objects. Dr. Maxson advocated the cause in which the chills stuck to him, all the world would be Prof. Loos, Chairman of the Committee on he said the American Bible Union was engagi revisionists. [Laughter.] He had raised over the German Scriptures, dwelt on the extent ed. The circulation of the Scriptures, pure as \$10,000 for the work in the past eight months. and availability of Germany as a field for mis-God gave them, should be the object dearest He gave a lengthy and spirited sketch of his sionary labor. The report which he presented to the Christian's heart. He would, perhaps labors in the Southern portion of the Union. embodied substantially these views; and, hav. The Rev. Mr. Duncan then offered a closing ing elicited remarks from Mr. Wyckoff, Prof.

The attendance at six o'clock was as numerous as that of the afternoon. In the absence At 7 o'clock, the President arrived, and

The 775th hymn, commencing— "Blow ye the trumpet, blow,

Prof. Loos, (of Virginia,) followed in a sembly having for its object the circulation of port them, and being in God's hands, their victory was sure. Christian faith not only Rev. Dr. Armitage introduced, with some would admit of, but actually required the most

the platform said, "I reckon we needn't count from the thraldom of superstition, a loud and them. You have the majority, Brother Broad- harmonious refrain arose from the multitude of hus." One clergyman whom the speaker knew low-browed, bearded and tyrannical Monks, dissented from the principles of the American who cried with a mighty voice, "It is not Bible Union, and he was a gentleman who had time! It is not time!" But the reformers reest mistake in his steps, or the smallest degree lieve that up to the present every conceivable ed to deliver his address. He spoke of the attained considerable distinction as a professor joined in a voice of thunder, "It is time. The variety of fruit which the circumstances admit excellency and perfection of the Bible, as it of Greek. "Ah!" said he, "what opportunity people shall be free." And then arose that of, have been brought forth. Love, joy, peace, first emanated from the mind of God, and of would I have of showing the people that I mighty movement which still bore such gloriknow Greek at all, if there was no necessity to ous fruits. God had specially given this work ball, and no being but God could preserve to ness, temperance, love to the brethren, have demning the present, or King James' Bible, read the text in the original tongue as well as of revising the Scriptures to those present. that in which it is translated, in order to arrive They were following in the rear of the Al come sober, restitution made of stolen proper- venerable superstition, and to uphold precon- at its real meaning? I read the Greek text mighty himself, who was battling in heaven from my pulpit, for I must to find the true and on earth for His Word, and giving it to

> the obstacles which the Bible Union had encountered in its infancy; and assured all pre sent that it would come out from the fire of affliction triumphantly. The time for revising the Bible was the present, and all inaccuracies and obscurities should be removed from it. He would not, however, deal too harshly with the King James' or common version for he retained an almost superstitious reverence for that and declared the meeting open for a free convolume. It revealed glorious truths, and was shed for it; but it was imperfect, obscure and

inaccurate, and required revision. The question was—whether they should walk in the Divine light which had overspread the world in King James' day, or the new illumination which had accumulated, in consequence to guide them through the streets of London in the evening. When the gas-light came, see such a large number of delegates from the however, they departed from this course. and rejoided in the new and more brilliant light. So should those present. They should have the gas-light of God's Word, and abandon had said that the greater part of those in Vir- everything which savored of darkness or ob-The Doxology was then sung, and the meet-

ing adjourned until Thursday morning.

Rev. Mr. Carman, of Ohio, justified pulpit

meeting would be occupied by a free confer. The cry was-" when will your revision be ence the fact that God, in communicating with ence, and every member present would have completed?" To be sure, they had met with men, had addressed them each in his own lanan opportunity to address the assemblage, and much opposition—but what had ever been at guage; thence the speaker deduced the conset forth his views in reference to the advance- tained in the world without it? For his part, clusion that the Bible, being God's Word, ment of the cause in which they were all en- he never thought anything of an attainment should be furnished to the common people in

plaint to the effect that persons from the United all who might desire to do so, an opportunity movement, they cried out; "Oh! it's only a mitted the report of the Committee on the speak.

Squabble between the New York brethren—
Revision of English Scriptures, in which it was
Dr. Wyckoff here handed a letter to the they are always fighting! What has it to do set forth that the revision was imperatively de-President, from Professor Ripley, eulogizing with the sober men of the West? let us leave manded, and that the labor was commensurateviolation of the treaty which several years ago the work of the American Bible Union, and it alone, and it will die out of itself." But it ly great, and had been prosecuted, thus far, setting forth, argumentatively, the necessity did not die out, and it never would. What, with the requisite ability and zeal. The report

The Rev. Mr. Kallock, Chairman of the beat anywhere.

Rev. Dr. J. E. Rue, of South Carolina, Committee on Distribution of the Scriptures,

John A: under das Y., where

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The report of the Rev. Mr. Cathcart, who was one of the Committee appointed to con. sider the letter of Dr. Mason, recommended an appropriation of \$1300, in order to provide

The Rev. Mr. Cleghorn presented the report was adopted.

The Rev. Mr. Garner submitted the report of the Committee on St. John's Gospel. The Committee expressed a preference for the revised translation over that of King James' version, citing with approval instances in which in the new version, the word "immerse" is employed instead of the word "baptize."

The Rev. Mr. Osgood represented himself as neither an enemy nor a friend of the Bible Union. His object in rising was to state what were his experiences of the religious condition of Germany. There, as in England, they had an established Church, and a great deal had yet to be done to secure a decent system of toleration. In Prussia, he said, the churches were called Union Churches, and, as their union had been effected through the instrumentality of the Government, religion was a mere formality. But God had a remnant in. Germany, and if the Faith were to be promoted, it must be through the American missionaries, supported by American churches.

Dr. Hackett, one of the revisers, was intro. duced by the President, and addressed the assemblage at some length. He sketched the insisted on the propriety of undertaking the work now, and argued that modern scholarship was more adequate to the task of translation than was that of the Fathers.

The Rev. Mr. Sarles presented the report of the Committee on Spanish Scriptures, and referred incidentally to Mrs. Crowe, the wife of a devoted missionary in Central America, late. lend her its aid in continuing the labors which

The President spoke with much feeling of the loss which the Church had sustained in the death of Mr. Crowe, whose character and services he warmly eulogized, and stated that his widow was present. No sooner was this announcement made than, on motion, a collection was taken for her benefit—the first collection, it is said, ever made at a meeting of the Bible

This was followed by devotional exercises with which the morning session concluded. The first hour of the afternoon meeting was similarly occupied. At three, business was re sumed—the first in order being the disposal of the report on the Spanish Scriptures.

Dr. Achilli, to whom the Italian version has been confided, delivered an address, in which he made the Bible Union the subject of a high laudation, and dealt in terms of strong reproof with the Church of Rome. The report was

Dr. Eaton presented the report of the Committee on Matthew. from which it appeared that the first five chapters of the revised trans. lation had been carefully examined by them.

and met their warmest approval. Dr. Church presented the report of the Committee on Luke. It represented the style of the translation as easy, simple and perspicuous. and much superior to the common version in point of accuracy, though the opinion was expressed that the substitution of certain words. such as "try" for "tempt," could hardly be regarded as an improvement. On the whole, the new version was approved. Report

adopted. Tue Secretary submitted the report on obit-

The report of the Committee on Scriptures for the heathen was read by the Rev. Mr. Remington, and adopted.

The President announced that all the reports of the Committees had now been presented,

each, and in the interval that occurred up to the evening adjournment, remarks were made by the Rev. Messrs. Edsall, White, Gregory, Marshall, Hackings, Clayton, Broadhus, and After the adoption of a resolution, at the in-

The speakers were limited to three minutes

stance of Dr. Parmly, complimentary to the ladies for their hospitality, and to the press for. its attention, the afternoon session was closed with prayer and praise. At six o'clock in the evening the meeting

was again opened, and a conference meeting was held, in which a score or more of brethren

Rev. Jas. Challen, of Philadelphia, then addressed the Union. He said that he had been at every anniversary of the Union but one, since its origin, but thought this the most profitable and delightful he had ever participated in. He made a lengthy appeal to the Union in favor of a support of a Bible revision.

Rev. Mr. T. L. Breckinridge, of Indiana, followed. He spoke well and humorously. frequently bringing the house down in roars of laughter. He emphatically denied the story which had begun to get wind, that he was the brother of the Vice President of the United States, and said he was neither his brother by blood, his brother in religion, or his brother in

Mr. Breckinridge is a good speaker, and speaks with great energy and apparent feeling. The President, Rev. Mr. Armitage, stated that the first five chapters of Matthew, revised edition, had been completed, and would be sold at the door at the rate of twenty-five cents per copy. He continued some remarks on the close of the anniversary, in which he referred feelingly to the death of the late Rev. Mr. Nott. Dr. Armitage was listened to by

the audience with great interest The Convention then adjourned sine die.

Eld. O. P. Hull, having removed to Milton, Rock Co., Wis., wishes his friends to direct communications designed for him to that

The Leavenworth Daily Register hears from all parts of the Territory that the crops never cessity twenty-five years since, and it had had their course was only bringing the Society into who lived the Union, and has money to spare, were so large. Corn and vegetables are splendid—the quality and quantity can't be

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d speaker, and aparent feeling, age, stated that atthew rovised and would be of twenty-five some remarks y in which he the late Rev. listened to by el eine die.

September 1 removed to his friends to for him to that

die general gib ister hears from George Devel

Narrative of a Balloonist. John A. Haddock, editor of the Reformer, under date of 5th October, at Watertown, N. Y, where he resides, gives the following account of his recent ascension with La Mountain, which resulted in their being lost in the Canada woods. The ascension was made at 530 P. M. Mr. Haddock says:

heen made for a successful inflation, and at 37 settled nor any warm country. hindkerchiefs waved their mute adieu. Just ought to be thankful." s I stepped in my good friend Fayel stripped "We rolled ourselves up in our blankets, and room at home.

the farmers present. The buildings in the vil- were able to behold the country below. It

miles high—thermometer 34. At this point a said it. He seemed greatly to regret his inasuggestion made just before starting, by Judge | bility to perform his engagements at the Kingsone. He had advised the taking along of some which he was advertised to make ascenscions. surface—a comparison with which, doubtless, Montreal.' many who read this account will hardly quarrel.

more memoranda. I put up my note-book, the Arctic circle. narrative were all made at the time, and the reached a country not pleasant nor profitable alone. variations on the thermometer can be depend- to land a balloon in: Mr. Haddock finished ed upon as accurate. "We heard, soon after dark, a locomotive tain's noble behaviour."

whistle, and occasionally could hear wagons rumbling along the ground or over a bridge, serenade, as if conscious there was something has arrived at his home in Troy. in the sky monstrous and unusual. We sailed along, contented and chatty, until about half

over a dense wilderness, and settled down over a small lake. We had our life-preservers ready for use, but got up again by throwing over all our ballast except about 18 pounds. Mr. La Mountain now said it was folly and madness to stay up any longer, that we were up over a great wilderness, and the sooner we descended the better. We concluded to settle the 24th ult. down by the side of a tree, tie up, and wait until morning. In a moment we were near the sent by Lady Franklin to the Arctic regions in "Nearly every one in this locality is aware earth, and as we fell I grasped the extreme search of the traces of Sir John Franklin's from the burning buildings. Mr. Homer's loss that the second ascension of the Atlantic was top of a tall spruce, which stopped her de- expedition, had returned to England, having is estimated at \$65,000, on which it is underadvertised for the 20th of September. The scend, and we were soon fastened to it by the been completely successful. At Point William, stood there is an insurance of about \$35,000. storm of that and the following day obliged large drag-rope. The touch of that spruce the postponement of the ascension until the sent a thrill of discomfort to my heart, for I 23d (Thursday.) Every arrangement had knew that its kind did not grow in any well- 1848, signed by Captains Crozier and Fitzjames. pets. He employed about twenty men, and

minutes before 6 P. M., the glad words, "all "Mr. La Mountain said, after he looked abourd," were heard from La Mountain, and around and made as much of an examination

wok it, and it did me good service, but I was were wet as men could be. After a night hever able to return it. Mr. Burnett, of the passed in great discomfort we were glad to see American, in the kindest manner supplied us the first faint ray of daylight. Cold. and wet, with some eatables and drinkables. "Let go and rainy, the morning broke, the typical preall," and away we soared—the horses on the cursor, we were to learn, of many other mornsounds of earth had ceased, and we were lifted would cease, and that the rays of the sun, by the ships, was discovered. into a silent sphere, whose shores were without warming the gas in the balloon, would give us an echo, their silence equalled only by that of ascending power sufficient to get up again, for the grave. Not the least feeling of trepidation the purpose, if no other, of obtaining a view was experienced—an extraordinary elation took of the country into which we had descended. possession of my soul, and fear was as far re. The rain did not cease, and we concluded to moved as though I had been sitting in my own throw over all we had in the balloon except a coat apiece, the life-preservers, the anchor, and "Two or three things struck me in looking the compass. Overboard, then, they wentdown from an altitude of half a mile: The good shawls and blankets. Mr. Favel's overcoat, small appearance of our village from such a bottles of ale, and a flask of cordial, ropes and height, and the beautiful mechanical look which traps of all kinds. The Atlantic, relieved of the straight fences and oblong-square fields of her wet load, rose majestically with us, and we

ing on a ten-acre lot, and the first church-spire | balloon. As the current was driving us still | ney's action. barely equalled in size a respectable May-pole. to the north, we dare not stay up, as we were the clouds completely shut out the earth, and the side of a tall spruce. We made the At. thorities. the cold white masses below us had precisely lantic fast by her anchor, and for a moment country does as you look down upon it from a a mouthful to eat. No protection at night is confirmed. higher mountain. Those who have crossed the from the damp ground, were distant we knew Alps by the Symplon Pass—or have stood upon not how far from habitation, were hungry to cally received on his visit to Pavia, Lodi, etc. the lofty summits of the Sierre Nevada, and start with, no earthly hope of raising a fire. The Pope remained in a very alarming state, around them, will be able to catch the idea I concluded to trust to the compass kindly loan. to attend to public affairs. ter, kindly loaned us by T. H. Camp & Co., the S. we thought, of the Ottawa—and knew by the overland route. showed a fall of 24 degrees. It stood 84 when that a course south by east would take us out, we left. The balloon rotated a good deal, if we had strength enough to travel the dis. already sailed. The government intended desshowing that she was ascending with great ra- tance. La M. stepped up to the balloon and patching fifty gunboats, besides frigates and gave the edge of the basket a parting shake, other vessels. "At 5 48 thermometer stood at 42, and fall- saying "Good bye, old Atlantic," and I fancied ing very fast. At 5.50 we were at least two I could see a tear in his honest eye when he packed in 200 boxes had been executed at

cotton, with which to fill the ears when at great . "Mr. Haddock then continues to say, that hights, and my father had procured me some. after traveling about a mile and a half, they The unpleasant ringing sensation had now be- came to the bank of a creek, where they were come painful, and I filled both ears with cot- agreeably surprised to find that some human ton. This made my head feel a good deal as being had been there before them, for, among a very large hollow pumpkin may be supposed other things, they found a barrel which had to, with a humming bird buzzing upon its contained pork, marked, 'Mess Pork, S. M.,

"Being convinced that they were in Canada At 5 52 we put on our gloves and shawls- they traveled all day Friday along the creek, an extra pair for Mr. La Mountain being found and crossed it along a deserted timber road, in friend Fayel's overcoat—thermometer 32. lying apposite a large shanty. They tried to The wet sand bags now became stiff with cold return to the shanty, but on re-crossing the they were frozen. Ascending very rapidly. creek, Haddock fell in the stream. After he light. I recognized the St. Lawrence to the they tried to warm themselves. Their condisouth-west of us, which showed we were drift- tion was most pitiful. In the morning they ing nearly north. At 6 o'clock we thought constructed a raft, with which they polled down we were descending a little, and Mr. La Moun stream about ten miles, when again they met tain directed me to throw out about twenty with a huge pine tree which blocked their paspounds of ballast. This shot us up again | sage. They untied the pieces, tied the raft thermometer 26, and falling very slowly. At again and polled down the stream. That day 6,05—thermometer 22—my feet were very cold. they are each a raw frog. Down the creek charge itself at the mouth, and its abominable alders on the bank where they had half an our knees and feet. At 610, thermometer 18, staring them in the face, entering another doubt." we drifted along until the sun left us, and in a long stream La Mountain commenced to sing short time thereafter the balloon began to de- cheering words. Four days had now passed scend. At 6.30, thermometer 32-rising, since they eat a meal, and returning once more Threw over about 5 pounds ballast. We must to the point where they entered the lake, they war in the interior:

his narrative with great praise of La Moun-

The Daily Times publishes an account sim-

past 7, when we distinctly saw lights, and heard aged 27, of Davenport, Delaware county, was 16th, when he died. Terry remained unhurt. and as individuals, should serve to remind us earlier fruit of the same kind. There are other the rewring of a mighty was a people of the same kind. There are other than the rewring of a mighty was a people of the same kind. There are other than the rewring of a mighty was a people of the same kind. There are other than the rewring of a mighty was a people of the same kind. the roaring of a mighty waterfall. We deconveying a load of trunks, belonging to the list said that Judge Terry resigned his sent that the homage of grateful hearts is due to a number of blassesses. scended into a valley near a very high moun-students of Fergusonville Seminary, to Catskill, on the bench before leaving Sacramento. His Him from whom these mercies flow. 30 pounds of ballast, and skyward we sailed. Hotel, in Stamford, he was caught between Messrs. J. C. McKibben and another whose next, as a day of general Thanksgiving and missioner of Missouri, has been officially in-In about 20 minutes we again descended, but the beams and the trunks which bent him name we do not know, but probably either ex- Praise to Almighty God; and I invite all per formed by the acting Commissioner General of this time no friendly light or "deep-monthed almost double, breaking his back. He died at Sheriff Colton, of Yreka, or Mr. John A. Mon- sons to abstain on that day from their usual the Land Office, that there is due the said A. M., and 12 M., watch-dogs' heavy bay" greeted us. We were 3 o'clock the next morning.

General Intelligence.

Foreign News.

The screw steamer Fox, Captain McClintock, myself and that distinguished æronaut stepped of the scenery as we could do for the darkness survivors, in all amounting to 105, were pro- employed eighty men. into the car. Many were the friendly hands and rain (for it had rained the past hour,) that ceeding to Great Fish river. Sir John Frankhe shook—many a fervent "God bless you," the "Atlantic was played out—we were far lin had died June 11, 1847, and the total and an additional loss by the men being thrown

of his over coat and pressed it upon me, saying patiently waited until morning. The rain dition were found on the western shores of convicts. Mr. Underwood was paying about that, as Mr. La Monntain had no outer gar dripped down upon us in rivulets from the King William's Island, and others were obtain- \$717 for the men employed by him. It will ment, we would need more than we had. I great balloon, and it was not long before we ed from the Esquimaux, who stated that after take at least six weeks to repair the shops. square "reared and pitched" a good deal at ings to be spent in those uninhabited wilds. men, large quantities of clothing, etc., and a tion that both fires were the work of incendiathe novel sight, but in an instant all minor We waited until 6 o'clock, in hopes the rain duplicated record, up to the abandonment of ries. Two men have been arrested, upon sus-

> The Italian question may be regarded as are supposed to be discharged convicts. settled. A treaty of peace is to be concluded between France and Austria, upon the basis be called the Grand Duke of Venetia.

lage do not, from such a height, appear to was an unbroken wilderness of lakes and spruce discussed by the British press, but they had money she had, and that it was good. She cover a tenth part of the ground. The poor | -and we felt, then, that we had gone too far, dropped the bellicose tone assumed by them at | was then told by the conductor she must get old court-house looked like a pepper-box stand- through a miscalculation of the velocity of the the first receipt of the news of General Har- off when she got to Shelby, which she did on

the same look that a mountainous snow-covered talked over what we should do. We had not pointment to the Captain Generalcy of Cuba quite muddy, and having over half a mile to

The King of Sardinia was most enthusiasti-

am trying to convey. In six minutes we were ed by H. K. Newcomb, Esq., and take a Extensive preparations were on foot for the far above all the clouds, and the sun and we course which would bring us out of any wilder. prosecution of the war against China. Upwere face to face. We saw the time after that ness we might be in. We settled in our own wards of a thousand marines, strong detachwhen his face looked very fair to us. In eight minds that we were either in John Brown's ments of the rifle brigade, two light infantry minutes after leaving the earth, the thermome. Tract, or in the great Canada wilderness—to regiments, etc., were to leave England for China

The first of the squadron against China had

on shipboard. These go to China overland, Clark of Plessis, was found to be a very good ton and New York State Fairs, at both of and a second order to a much greater extent

was progressing for the sea voyage. There was a rumor at Paris to the effect that there is to be no Chinese expedition, that the head of the Peiho mandarin had been proffered in atonement, coupled with promises of all the satisfaction required, and that the ambassadors will be immidiately received at

The ship John Quincy, bound from Leghorn for Boston, was abandoned at sea on the 4th ult, leaking badly. Her crew and a small portion of her cargo had arrived at Liverpool.

BIG TREES. - Mr. Greeley, in a California letter, refers to his visit to the Mariposas trees, At 554 thermometer 28, and falling. Here re-reached the bank, they both entered the which, according to his interesting account, we caught our last sight of the earth by day- shanty, where they found dry straw, with which are of most marvelous and incredible dimensions. He thus describes these sylvan mon-

"We went up to the Mariposas trees early next morning. The trail crosses a meadow of most luxuriant wild grass, then strikes eastward up the hills, and rises almost steadily, but in the main not steeply, for five miles, when The Atlantic was now full, and presented a they went into a lake two miles long. At 10 it enters and ends in a slight depression or val-

From Mexico.—We have advices to the

have been, before we began to descend from heard the report of a gun, quickly followed by From the Liberal camp the letters make exhibited, and subsequently disposed of for this hight $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles high. At 6.30, thermome- a second report. Seeing the smoke rolling light of the recent engagement between Woll \$3000. ter 23-rising. We were now about station- over the tops of the trees, they felt that they and Doblado. The latter was still near the ary, and thought we were sailing north of east. were saved. They went to the shanty and village of Villita, where he sent word to the We could, we thought, distinguish water below heard a noise, and a noble looking Indian came Commander-in-Chief that his division is nearly BY HIS EXCELLENCY, EDWIN D. MORGAN, GOVERNOR OF us, but unable to recognize it. At 6.38 we to the door, and Haddock having asked him, organized. The brigade of Zacatecas, sup threw over a bing of sand, making 80 lbs. of Parles vous Français? Yes, he said, and ported by six pieces and a numerous park of ballast discharged, leaving about 120 lbs. on English too. They went into the cabin and artillery, has also incorporated itself with the of Autumn admonish us that another year is hand. We distinctly heard a dog bark. Thermometer 28—rising rapidly. At 6.45, therMany Cameron. They then found out that
mometer 28—rising rapidly. At 6.45, thermometer 28—rising rapidly. At 6 they were 150 miles north of Ottawa-in a a body of 500 infantry, at another a numerous sings. The labors of the husbandman have "At 6.50 it was dark, and I could make no dense uninhabited forest whose only limit was body of cavalry. But nothing yet seems to been most abundantly rewarded. Commerce pencil, and watch, and settled down into the "Mr. Haddock thinks that after traveling tion of troops for a combined attack, nor does great prostration into which the late revulsion basket, as much at home as though at my post about one hour, they struck another current it appear that any definite plans have yet been had thrown them. in the Reformer office. From this point until from a variation of their attitude, which bore decided on. The army is scattered over a The pestilence, so much dreaded at our printhe morning I can only give my experience them off Northwest, and traveling in a current country of 100 miles in extent, and each cipal seaport, has been happily averted, and

Senator Broderick of California, Killed bloody connect or to stand in patter array, in a Duel with Judge Terry.—A duel be have been permitted, in the Providence of God, come up to the surface of the water the fisher-prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Dragging, tween Senator Broderick and Chief Justice to continue in the enjoyment of freedom and man kills them with his knife. Terry took place in San Mateo Co., Cal., a few self-government, and to pursue, amid the pleawhile the dogs kept up an almost ceaseless ilar to the foregoing, from La Mountain, who miles from San Francisco, on the morning of sures and comfort of our own firesides, our unthe 13th ult. Broderick fell at the first fire, exampled career of peace and prosperity.

his garden. They are of a fair size, and seem to have all the fragrance and lusciousness of

roe, of San Francisco.

Sing Sing.—About 2 A. M., Sunday week, a Author, and Giver of every blessing. employed 90 men per day. All the machinery, nor. stock on hand, raw materials, etc., were destroyed or damaged - nothing being taken on the northwest coast of King William's The dye house was occupied by Benjamin Un-Island, a record was found dated April 25, derwood, for dying yarns used in Brussels car-The record says the Erubus and Terror were estimated his loss at about \$10,000, on which abandoned three days previously in the ice, five there was an insurance of \$7500. The auger leagues to the north-northwest, and that the shop was worked by James Homer & Co., and

and "happy voyage," were uttered—and many into the woods, and it we got out alive "we deaths to date had been nine officers and fifteen out of employment until the buildings can be reconstructed. Mr. Homer was paying the Many deeply interesting relics of the expe- State about \$1900 a month for the service of their abandonment one ship was crushed in the A fire was discovered in some old houses in the ice and sunk, and the other forced on shore, rear of the main street of the village, near the where she remained. The Fox was unable to aqueduct. There was not three minutes differproceed beyond Bellot Straits, and wintered in cuce between the breaking out of the two Bentford Bay. Several skeletons of Franklin's fires. This circumstance leads to the supposi- were made of lead, and were not much defaced. picion that they have been implicated. They

The State will lose in buildings about \$7000,

A SINGULAR CASE.—A case of rather a sin of the preliminaries agreed upon at Villafranca. | gular character was tried at the Mansfield The famous fortresses of Mautua and Peschiera | County (Ohio), Court, recently. Some time and the States of Parma and Modena are to ago a lady, the wife of the Postmaster at be ceded to Sardinia: the House of Lorraine Salem, got on the cars of the C. C. & C. R. R. is to be re-established in Tuscany, and the lega- at Crestline, intending to go to Salem. She tions are to be restored to the Pope; while had along with her a couple of small children. Venetia is to have a sort of nominal independ- | When the conductor came around for tickets ence, under an Austrian Archduke, who is to she offered him a ragged and soiled one dollar bill, which he refused to take, saying it was The San Juan Island affair continued to be worthless. The lady said that it was all the the arrival of the train. At that station she The Great Eastern is to leave Holyhead for was advised by some gentlemen to get on the As we rose into the light fleecy clouds, they drifting further and still further to that "fro. Portland on the 20th inst. There was, how train again, it being only five miles further to looked between us and the earth like patches | zen tide" from which we knew there was no | ever, a rumor that her voyage would be delay. | Salem. This she did, and when the conductor of snow we see lying upon the landscape in escape. Mr. La M. seized the valve cord and ed until next year. A portion of her crew had again came around, and found her without springtime; but when we rose a little higher discharged gas, and we descended in safety by mutinied, and been sent to prison by the au- other money than what was before offered, he stopped the train and put the lady off. The The report from Spain of Gen. Serrano's ap- | day was cold, and a drizzling rain had made child took a severe cold, which, after a sick ness of over two months, resulted in the death of the latter. Suit was brought for damages, gazed cown upon the eternal snows below and and no distinct inea as to where we were. We and Cardinal Antonelli had declared him unfit and after a protracted trial, the jury returned a verdict for plaintiff for \$650.

EXTRAORDINARY DISCOVERY. - A singular dissaw. The mark produced on the paper by a proposed reduction is stated at 30 per cent Woolwich in three days, including the stowing particular note is invariably the same; so, also, if a person speaks, the tone of voice in which he speaks is faithfully recorded. As yet no practical advantage has been obtained by this discovery; and M. Scott is sanguine that, in course of time, he will so far improve his apparatus that it will be capable of printing a speech (which may be written off verbatim, to the great saving of the labor of Parliamentary reporters. [London Photographic News.

> THE WILL OF GOD .- Often think that the real value of what we do is proportioned to do it because it is the will of God that I should. the steps of the altar. I am doing what is more agreeable to him than if I were to do what should even cost me my life, without any Divine intention. I would advise you often, during the day to beseech God bushel. that he would inspire you with a real love of your vocation, and that you should say, like St. Paul. when converted, "Lord, what wilt thou have me to do? Wouldst thou that I should serve thee in the lowest office in thy house? I will reckon myself here, too, blessed, provided I serve thee, I care not in what ca-

THE MASTODON AGAIN .- A few days since, most splendid sight. The gas began to dis- o'clock at night they crawled in under some ley, nearly on the top of this particular moun- while a gang of men were at work digging tain, where the big trees have been quietly marl, in Ellenville, Ulster county, New York, smell, as it came down upon us, made me sick. hour's sleep. After again traveling next day nestled for I dare not say how many thousand they struck upon an immense tusk of a masto-I had been trying some of friend Burnett's they were so exhausted that locomotion was years. That they were of very substantial don, which when removed and measured, "sinews of war," but every thing that would impossible, and they were prepared for death | size when David danced before the Ark, when | proved to be eleven feet in length and twentycome up left my poor stomach in a flood. A Next day on returning and having again labo. Solomon laid the foundation of the Temple, four inches in circumference at the largest end. moment's vomiting made me feel all right riously worked, Haddock found a clam which when Theseus ruled in Athens, when Eneas fled A portion of bone supposed to be part of a ngain. La Mountain was suffering a good he gave to La Mountain to eat. Their clothes from the burning wreck of vanquished Troy, small rib was also found, and appeared to be deck hands on the rivers are getting sixty to deal with cold. I passed my thick shawl were nearly torn off, La Mountain's hat was when Sesostris led his victorious Egyptians about five feet long. The owner of the land around his shoulders, and put the blanket over gone. And still in this condition, with death into the heart of Asia, I have no manner of where these remains were exhumed, is still excavating to obtain the remainder of the skele dentally shot and fatally wounded on Friday, ton, and is sanguine of success. A skeleton of by a young man named Joseph Fogle. Fogle an animal of the same apparent species was was shooting at a squirrel, missed his mark and 26 ult. The news principally concerns the exhumed about a year since from the same lo- shot Mott as stated, and also shot and slightly cation, and was conveyed to Europe and

Thanksgiving Proclamation.

The gathered harvest and the varied hues have been done. We hear of no concentra- and Manufactures are recovering from the

from memory. The figures in the preceding at the rate of 100 miles an hour, they soon division seems to be acting fish in the Rhone. They wade into of my practice I have extensively used your Clove Anvast multitudes in foreign lands have been the water at night, with a knife and a watersummoned from their homes to engage in tight lamp. They place the lamp under water. SENATOR BRODERICK OF CALIFORNIA, KILLED bloody conflict or to stand in battle array, we and the trout will soon follow it. As the fish

SHOCKING ACCIDENT. - Mr. Oliver Davis, half-past nine o'clock in the morning of the which have been showered upon us as a people

avocations, and to unite in public declarations State on that account \$413,500.

CONFLAGRATION AT THE STATE PRISON AT of their gratitude to our Heavenly Father, the

fire broke out in the auger shop of the prison In witness whereof, I have hereunto signed ceive the benefit of the Smith Charities, that at this place, and before the flames were sub- my name and affixed the Privy Seal of the the Selectmen have two blankets yet unfilled dued the file shop, the auger shop and the dye State, at the City of Albany, this first day of The girls must have been married three months have advices from Europe to the afternoon of The file shop, occupied by James Home & Co, eight hundred and fifty-nine. By the Gover- them to the benefit of \$50 each.

> (Signed) EDWIN MORGAN. GEO. BLISS, Jr., Private Sec'y.

> > SUMMARY.

A new Horticultural Society has been organzed at New Rochelle, Mr. F. E. Prime being the President, Mr. Robert Craighead, Vice President, and G. E. Vandenberg, Secretary. A very considerable exhibition of fruits and flowers was made recently in Reeber's Hall; and prizes were awarded before the new Society had really been organized. There are already 120 members, and semi-annual exhibitions are in contemplation.

The bones of quite a number of soldiers who fell at the battle of Brandywine have been dug up at Chadd's Ford, near Philadelphia, by the men engaged in grading the Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad. The bones of one man supposed to have been a German soldier, measured about six feet six inches. He had on the Hessian uniform. The buttons

In digging a well in Bureau county, Ill., vein of gas was struck which burned with a flame fifteen feet above the surface of the ground. It was so near a dwelling house that the well had to be filled up to save the house.

On Salurday, a fellow was taken to Rochester from Albion, en route for the penitentiary, in which institution he is to be confined for six months. His offence was stealing some rings and jewelry from the dead body of a lady—a victim of the late bridge disaster.

One of the Polar bears in the Zoological gardens at Brussels was found dead in the basin of the enclosure a few days since, having been hugged to death by his more powerful companion, in revenge for his having eventured to swallow a cake which the other considered his property.

At Cold Spring, N. Y., recently, a boy six years old, was induced by a keeper of a drinking saloon, to drink some brandy, by telling him it was cider. The boy drank so much that he died the same night in spasms.

The Malwaukie Light Guard, at their fall attend. encampment, recently, performed the serious farce of "shooting a deserter," and laying him walk for shelter, the lady and the youngest in his coffin, all in the presence of a large crowd of spectators, many of whom were affected to tears, while the great mass were so indignant that a summary "wiping out" of the whole encampment came near being the final

The workmen at Col. Coll's pistol factory in covery of M. L. Scott, by means of which sounds Hartford, to the number of about 300, were may be made to record themselves, whether not at work Wednesday in consequence of a the sounds are those of musical instruments or "strike" of the contractors by whom they have emitted by the voice in singing or speaking. been employed. The contractors, it seems. Professor Wheatstone, during his recent visit have been notified by Col. Colt that he would to Paris was invited by the Abbe Moigno to make a change in the rates of compensation inspect the papers on which these sounds had paid them, after the Ist inst.; they consequently printed themselves, and is said to have been strike. We believe they have heretofore been An order for two million ball cartridges greatly surprised and pleased with what he paid very liberal wages. The amount of the

At the Erie county (N. Y.) fair there was a young girl sixteen years of uge who had with her a box of snakes, comprising several rattlesnakes, copper-heads, California racers, and others, all of the most venomous character. These snakes she handled in the most fearless

A young wolf, about ten months old, took refuge a few days ago in the church of Bourgtheroulde (Scine Inferieure). The beadle saw the animal enter, and having carefully closed the conformity with which we do it to the will the doors, informed a neighbor of the fact, who of God. If in merely eating and drinking I came with his gun and shot the wolf close to

> crop in that region is unusually large and fine. John S. Bacon, Shiloh, N. J. and is selling at from 40 to 60 cents per R. T. Stillman,

Mr. T. F. Walton, of Batler county, Ohio, was recently re-married to a woman from whom he had been divorced, and who, during his absence in California, had married and outlived a second husband.

A school census taker in Cincinnati, in his preambulations through the city recently went into a domicil, where he found a lady, who said she was one hundred and three years old. On being asked whether she had any children about the house, she replied that she had but one boy, who was at work in the other room, and was eighty-one years of age.

A Mobile paper says that negro laborers are in great demand in that city, and that seventy dollars per month.

Basil Mott of Woodsboro', Md. was acciwounded himself.

Engagements have been made with twenty gentlemen, well versed in the various departculture in New Haven. There will be one handred lectures given, and the fee for the TIAN. course will be ten dollars.

the frontiers to disperse the Aracuanos. An armistice of fifteen days had been declared between Peru and Ecuador, and hopes were en-tartained that the long standing disputes of the will ye suffer? Read the following letter from a tertained that the long standing disputes of the distinguished practical dentist: two powers would soon be pacifically arranged.

The Eshermen have a very curious way of

Mr. Peckham of Fall River has just picked ripe strawberries of the second crop, grown in

The Greenfield Gazette informs the mar riageable girls of that town, who wish to re By the arrival of the Canada at Halifax we house were destroyed. The loss is very heavy. October, in the year of our Lord, one thousand or be married within three months, to entitle

A number of persons in Havana, it is said, have been tried for the crime of "advocating an annexation of the Island to the United States," and three of them were sentenced to eight years confinement in prison.

In the Cincinnati jail there are now fourteen prisoners charged with murder in the first

A boy in St. Louis, named John Durk, com mitted suicide by hanging, on Friday week Cause—his parents wouldn't let him go to

Hon. Samuel A. Smith, of Tennessee, h as accepted the appointment of Commissioner of the General Land Office, recently tendered him by the President. The Postmaster General. Hon. J. Holt, has

returned to Washington, from his late visit to Kentucky. Papers relating to 18 private land claims in New Mexico, have been received at the General

Land Office, and will be submitted to Congress at its next session. Many of these claims are said to be of great value. Dr. Winterbottom, of England, has given

\$100,000 for the establishment of a Free Nautical School for seamen. There were two distinct shocks of earth-

quake in San Francisco on the 9th and another

An American eagle measuring eight feet rom tip to tip, was captured near Sain's Point. above Ellenville, a few days since, and is now to be seen at Botsford's tower at that Point.

Elizabeth City, N. C., has a population of five thousand souls, and vet has but one night

The ship Rome, of Baltimore, was burned at St. Thomas on the 18th ult.

Special Notices.

CHURCH DEDICATION.

The new Seventh-day Baptist Meeting-house of the 3d Seventh-day Baptist Church in Genesee, N. Y., will be dedicated, providence permitting, on Fifth-day, Oct. 13th, at 10 o'clock, A.M. Brethren and sisters desiring to be present on the occasion, are invited to Done by order of the Committee.

BOARD MEETING—PUBLISHING SOCIETY. By a note from Eld. N. V. Hull, dated Rovalton. Niagara Co., N. Y., Sept. 30th, we learn that he is Though much prostrated, he was convalescent, and hopes to be able soon to resume his labors.

He requests us in his name to notify through the SABBATH RECORDER the members of the Board of Managers of the Publishing Society, a meeting of the Board ter, on the Fourth-day of the week, the 19th day of the present month of October, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to take into consideration, matters of business relating to the interest of the Society/

N. V. Hull; Vice-Presidents, L. Andrus, G. Greenman, T. E. Babcock; Treasurer, E. Lyon; Corresponding Secretary, Jonathan Allen; Recording Secretary, D. R. Stillman; Managers, B. F. Langworthy, E. Potter, George Maxson, G. Evans; Auditor, Erastus A. Green.

The Yearly Meeting of the New Jersey Churches will be held, by Divine permission, with the Church at Shiloh, commencing on Sixth-day before the third Sabbath in November, (the 18th,) at 101 o'clock, A. M.

N. V. Hull, W. B. Gillette, J. B. Clarke, Thomas A manner, winding them about her neck, waist Maxson, A. M. West, E. C. Stillman, Eph. Maxson, C R. Burdick, S. S. Griswold, J. A. Foster, L. M. Carpen

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 Harrisburg (Pa.) Union says the potato Manlius Bush, Clear Creek, \$2 00 to vol. 16 No. 52

FOR THE SABBATH-ECHOOL VISITOR: Manlius Bush, Clear Creck, ELIPHALET LYON, Treasurer.

MARRIAGES.

In Greenmanville, Conn., Sept. 19th, by Rev. S. S Griswold, at the residence of Henry Chipman, Esq., ington, Ct., and MARTHA JANE BROMLEY, of Charlestown. N. Y. At 6 o'clock, the train whirled the happy

pair to the far-west, on their bridal tour. In Scott, N. Y., Oct. 1st, by Rev. J. B. Clark, Mr. DUANE D. BURDICK and Miss EMILY F. BARCOCK, both

In West Edmeston, N. Y., Oct. 4th, by T. A. Crandall, Esq., Mr. MACUMBER BARKER, of Chautauque Co., N. Y., and Miss ELIZABETH B. MILLARD, of West Ed-

In Plainfield, N. J., Oct. 5th, by Eld. J. W. Morton,

DEATHS.

In Shiloh, N. J., Sept. 24th. EDMUND S. ATARS, son of Clayton Ayars, aged 27 years. He retired to his bed at 9 o'clock as well as usual, in the same bed with he found his son cold in death. For a number of years ments of agriculture, to give, during the month he had been subject to occasional fits, which was doubtof February, a course of instructions in agri- less the cause of his death. He was a young man whose walk, conversation, and life gave conclusive evidence that he was what he professed to be—a Chris-

In Hopkinton, R. I., Oct. 4th, Mr. RUSSELL WELLS. Advices from South America represent the Elder Varnum Wells. Two of his sons form the enbut of late years had lived quite a retired life.

NEW YORK, Dec. 19th, 1846. Messrs. A. B. & D. SANDS Gentlemen: In the course odyne with much success for the relief of the toothache, and as I constantly recommend it to my patients. I deem it but just to inform you of the high opinion I

100 Fulton Street, New York.

Sold also by Druggists generally. Central Railroad of New Jersey,

CONNECTING at New Hampton with the Dela-ware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, to Scranton, Great Bend, the North and West, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, to Mauch Chank—Summer Arrangements, commencing May 16, 1859. Leave New York for Easton and inter-Tain, but as the place appeared rather forbid- and on Thursday evening, about 7 o'clock, in seconds were Messrs. Calhoun Benham and I do, therefore, in humble reverence, appoint H. G. Fant, who has been adjusting the two mediate places, from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7.30 ding, we concluded to go up again. Over with driving into the wagon-house of Brownell's Thomas Hayes. Mr. Broderick's seconds were Thursday, the twenty-fourth day of November per cent fund account on behalf of the Com- 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 Courdand street, at 7.40 M., and 4 Wishod 6 90 P. M. 7 301 Hads JOHN O. STERNS; Superintendent

Miscellaneaus.

For the Sabbath Recorder. Creation.

The earth was without form and void. And darkness ruled the deep : When all obedient to the Lord Sprang from chaotic sleen.

At God's command the light appeared, He saw and called it good. He gave to day and night their bounds. Each in its order stood.

He set the firmament on high The waters to divide: And at His word the land was dry. The seas their bounds abide.

At His command the verdure grew In all its various forms: He gave to each its proper hue. Which clothed the earth with charms.

He bade the shining orbs appear, Throughout the spacious heavens: For signs, for seasons, days, and years. Each had its order given.

He spake and every living thing, Both from the watery deep. And from the earth did haste to spring, That fly, and walk, and creep.

And last of God's creative works. Man in his image made; And made him ruler of the earth, With all its blessings lade.

And now creation's work was done, The seventh day of time; God rested, blessed it—set apart An everlasting sign.

That each succeeding seventh day Was sanctified and blessed, To celebrate His finished works Should be a day of rest.

And ever since that blessed day Has this memorial stood. To bring to mind creation's works. Which God pronounced good.

Milton, Wis., Sept., 1859.

A Heavy Cross.

STORY WITH A MORAL.

Robert Hope and Samuel Hullins had lived next door to one another for more than twelve years, and it is probable that they would have | sheep marked for the butcher!" continued to live in harmony, if Samuel, who gained at Trafalgar a small pension, which he | tine?" paid for by the loss of one of his legs. Now partly that leg. and still more that pension. he blamed fate for having left him two legs. could not, as he said, sell his legs at the same price as Hullins. Every time that he went to then shown himself at the door of his house. pay his rent, he repeated grumblingly that his a good pension.

At first. Robert contented himself with by little his discontent was expressed more loudly, and soon it became his habitual and favorite topic of conversation.

One week, when he was behind hand with property?" his rent, and as he was going towards the house of Mr. Taylor to make his excuses, he tinued on his way.

some who are born with their mouth full of Stoke, the carpenter. when he has such a pension as his."

complain much more."

happy enough to lose a leg, as he was, it house by his man. would have been a famously productive day unceasingly to pay your rent."

posed to do nothing; very well. I can free for home. you from this necessity of working, which you engage to hold you quit of your rent."

hit of chalk and tracing a white cross on

will not ask you for your rent."

sure that you have seen the last of my money, that cross." for I will carry such a cross all my life!"

at the folly of Mr. Taylor in giving up his rent | dened with patience, replied with a blow, and | longing for sunlight. How often does the hus-10 casily. He had never felt happier in all his the result was a regular fight between the two, band, by cold greeting, cast a gloom over the life than when he reached home; he found fault to the great scandal of the neighbors, who ran happy, tristing face of his young wife, who it Manhattan LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.—

11 ANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.—

12 ANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.—

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14 ANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.—

15 ANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.—

16 ANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.—

17 ANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.—

18 ANHATTAN LIFE so easily. He had never felt happier in all his the result was a regular fight between the two, band, by cold greeting, cast a gloom over the with nothing; even his dog came and sat down to separate them. at his feet without being punished for his It is not necessary to say that everybody de- sound of his footsteps to give him a joyous familiarity. As he sat down on entering the cided against Robert, who at first braved the home, his wife did not at first see the white general disapprobation, and even found consocross he had on his shoulder; but passing be- lation in his fury; but the more impetuously a

cried out all at once, in a sharp voice:

knit your stocking, and let me alone." "That I will not!' said Mistress Hope, in a for the week in his hand.

ting the door violently.

been more gentle, I-would have told her of my good luck, but she is not worthy of knowing it." "O, Robert!" cried the old man, Fox, the moment Hope turned the corner of his house, "what is that white cross you carry on your back?"

"Mind your own business," replied Hope insolently.

"Mr. Hope," said little Patty Stevens, the daughter of the grocer, "stop a moment if you please, till I rub off the cross some one has made on your shoulder!"

"Go and sell your herrings idle girl!" replied Robert; "and don't trouble yourself about the passers by."

was chatting with his neighbor, the black-

"You are just the man we want," said they,

up, dressed in her plaid and blue apron. "Heavens-Mr. Hope!" cried she, gathering up her apron with her hands, "what a hor- The Swedes, and a small conservative party in rible thing on your back!"

mark.

can serve as a sign for the inn of the White Cross 1" wife put this sign on his shoulder for fear of it is not an original instrument—that it is

escape their jokes, so he hastily left the place, | tion of 1791, etc.—but it is none the worse for but not without calling them foolish idlers. The cross began to weigh upon his shoulders

more than he had first supposed possible.

The unhappy Robert seemed destined this day to unpleasant meetings, for scarcely had he taken a few steps when he found himself in the midst of the school children. The school was over, and the scholars burst out into the road, disposed to make the most of any occasion for frolic which might present itself. Hope rily be farmers, whence Norway is sometimes was seized with a terrible restlessness; he nicknamed the Farmer State. Naturally, they seemed already to hear the hue and cry after take very good care of their own interests.

him. Before long his fears were realized; one of the first steps being to abolish all taxes hardly had he passed, when a loud cry was on landed property; but in other respects I heard, and at least fifty scholars began to run | cannot learn that their rule is not as equitable after him, pointing at him, and throwing their as that of most legislative bodies. Mugge, in bonnets and caps in the air.

And the shouts of laughter began again,

louder than before. Hope now became pale of coarse and ignorant people? were constant objects of jealousy for Robert; with anger; he turned round like a surly housedog worried by children, and perhaps would certain practical understanding cannot be deand he complained bitterly to God because he have taken cruel revenge on his persecutors, if nied to most of these farmers, and they often Mr. Johnson, the school-master, had not just give their sons a good education before giving Robert went towards him and began to com- therefore finds in the country many accom-

well able to pay a rent, the king gave him such | bonds and insolent children. Mr. Johnson re- in Christiania, if there were not many farmers' family of the owner. plied that he would not for all the world sons among them?" encourage impertinence in his scholars, but that talking of his grievances to himself; but little this white cross which he had on his back would make people wiser than children laugh. "What business is that to you?" replied Robert, haughtily; "is not my back my own

The schoolmaster bowed, and Hope con-

regular as a clock to pay his rent. The very on his shoulders. He began to think it would abundance of silver, its bank-notes in demand, enforcement of that article of the constitution the time of contracting said loan, will be sufficient to sight of Samuel had on Robert the effect of not be so easy to avoid paying Mr. Taylor his order everywhere, and, as you see, an increase sickness; so when he bowed his head in reply rent after all. If so many jokes followed him of prosperity, with a flourishing commerce. to the salutation of Hullins, his face singularly already, what would it be when they knew the Here lies a statement before me. according to resembled that of a bull showing his horns to reason of this foolish ornament? Reflecting which, in the last six mouths alone, more than a dog. On reaching the house of the landlord, thus, Robert came near the tavern; he was a hundred vessels have been launched at the Hope was severely reprimanded, and the ex- going to pass on, when he perceived Mr. Tay- different ports." ample of his neighbor held up to him, as all lor himself a few steps in advance, and on the ways paying regularly and to the last penny. other side, his neighbor Hullins, dragging "Yes, yes," muttered Robert, "there are along his wooden leg, and chatting with Harry

money; Hullins is very happy, but I am not | Harry Stoke was the wit of the village, and astonished that a person can pay regularly on no account did Hope wished to be joked by be made against the farmers. If anything is massive volume mation "—[Presbyterian. him before Hullins. So he took refuge in the to be done for science, or for so-called utilitarian "Hulling has a pension, it is true," replied tavern. But that was not long tenable. The objects, they are always ready to give money, of libraries."—[Littell's Living Age. Mr. Taylor, "but his infirmity is a heavy cross, drinkers were not slow to perceive the cross. If a deserving man is to be assisted, if means and if you were afflicted with it, you would and joke Hope about it—a quarrel broke out, are wanted for beneficial purposes, Insane | FLEETWOOD'S LIFE OF OUR LORD AND thereafter to be levied and collected by tax in each and the inn-keeper, fearing something serious Asylums, Hospitals, Schools, and such-like Apostles and Evangelists, and a History of the Jews, aforesaid. "Not at all," replied Hope, "if I had been would happen, had Robert put out of his

Robert had left his own house, intending to for me. I would sell all my limbs at the same go and look after some work which had been price Samuel has. Do you call this wooden offered him in the neighboring village, but leg a heavy cross? for my part, I think his his temper had been so ruffled by the old man pension ought to make it light. The heaviest Fox, Patty Stevens, the blacksmith, the butchcross that I know of, is to be obliged to work er, Peggy Turton, and the scholars, that he decided to return home, thinking that after all

think so grevious. You think the cross of to be overtaken; then he would take a stop a If you will accept of one much lighter, I will in advance; sometimes in the road, sometimes sort, you can't do anything with them!" in the fields he would glide behind the bushes "Such as this," said Mr. Taylor, taking a time the white cross was unsupportably heavy. of them. At last he reached home, and he hoped now Robert's coat; "as long as you wear this I to find a little quiet. But as soon as his wife

saw him she cried out:

hind her husband to wind up the clock, she fire burns, the sooner it consumes that which nourishes it; even as passionate men soon ex-

band to become the laughing stock of the vil- as he saw him. "I thought you would repent shadows we cast—can we escape them? Can sis of bone. lage, and if I tear your coat in pieces, you of your bargain before long. This is a good we look back, as we walk on in life's journey, shall not wear that ridiculous cross!" lesson for envious and impatient characters, and see no shadowy marks about our foet-So beying, the whole household endeavored to who are constantly complaining of God and prints?

brush Robert's shoulder: and he knowing that life. Call to mind all that has happened. Mr. resistance was useless, fled, scolding and shut- Hope, and remember that He who has created us has proportioned the burden to the back of "What a fury?" murmured he: "if she had each one of us. Do not complain of being less happy than others, for you do not know what your neighbor suffers. All crosses are heavy; and faith."

Common-Sense Statesmanship.

Bayard Taylor's sketch of the Farmer-Legislature at Norway, contains not a little food a hard one. for useful thought:

"I was indebted," he says, "to Professor Munck for a sight of the Storthing, or National Legislative Assembly, which is at present in session. The appearance and conduct The little girl, confused, ran into her mother's of the body strikingly reminded me of one of our State Legislatures. The members were Just then Hope reached the butcher, who plain, practical looking men, chosen from all classes, and without any distinguishing mark of dress. The Speaker was quite a young man, with a moustache. Schweigaard, the stopping Robert; and they immediately began first jurist in Norway, was speaking as we ento talk of business; but hardly had they be- tered. The Norwegian Constitution has been gun, when an old woman, Peggy Turton, came in operation forty-three years, and its provisions, in most respects, so just and liberal, have been most thoroughly and satisfactorily tested. Norway, would willingly see the powers of the Robert turned around to tell her to let it Storthing curtailed a little; but the people alone; but then the blacksmith perceived the know now what they have got, and are further

than ever from yielding any part of it. In the "Heavens, look !" said he, laughing; "he house of almost every Norwegian farmer, one sees the Constitution, with the fac simile autographs of its signers, framed and conspicuously "I suppose," added the butcher, "that his hung up. The reproach has been made that merely a translation of the Spanish Constitu-Hope felt that there was but one way to tion of 1812, a copy of the French Constituthat. Its framers at least had the wisdom to produce the right thing at the right time, and, by their resolute and determined attitude, to change the subject province into a free and independent State; for, carefully guarded as it is, the union with Sweden is a source of

strength and security. One peculiarity of the Storthing is, that a majority of its members are, and must necessahis recently published Northern Picture Book, "Look, look 1" cried one; "he looks like a gives an account of a conversation which he had with a Swedish statesman on this subject. "Do you not see," said another. "that he has The latter was complaining of the stubbornness

> Mugge asked: The Storthing, then, consists of a majority

Statesman-"I will not assert that. them the charge of the paternal fields. One neighbor was a very happy man; that he was plain that his school was composed of vaga- plished men. How could there be 700 students

> Author—But does this majority of farmers in the Storthing commit absurdities? Does it. govern the country badly, burden it with debts or enact unjust laws?

Statesman—"That cannot exactly be ad-

Author - The Farmer-Legislature, then, In very many respects, this reproach cannot sure that they will encounter no opposition. land are as hard and tough as Norwegian

that not a dollar drops out.' Author—On what occasions?

shoulders.) these farmers have not the least price, \$1 00. "I see," said he to Hope, "that you are dis- he should be more quiet there. So he started comprehension of statesmanship! As soon as a treasure of wisdom, health, and economy to loan of two million five hundred thousand dollars, to there is any talk of appropriations for increas. every family that shall purchase and use it. [Family pay the floating debt of the State," and, "Against the Sometimes he would walk quickly, so as not ing the army, or the number of officers, or Magazine. the pay of foreign ministers, or the salaries EVERYBODY'S LAWYER AND COUNCELLOR of the several election districts of the State shall proyour neighbor Samuel easy to bear, do you? minute, in order not to pass some he would see of high official persons, or anything of that L in business, containing plain and simple instructivide a separate box, in which the ballets given in pur-

But what kind of a cross will you put on and jump over walls, and fly from the sight of long time without the comprehension of states—

Out keep them as decessary papers connected therewith; by Frank returned, and the result shall be determined and certification of the Philadelphia Bar. 384 field in the same manner as votes given for the office of me?" asked Robert, uneasily, for he feared men with as much care as a robber who had that the proposition would not be accepted.

| Crossy, Esq., member of the Storth pages, 12mo An entirely new work on the subject, Governor of this State. If a majority of the votes a stolen a chicken from the barnyard—all this ing, I would have as thick a head as the restriction of the United cast, pursuant to this act, shall be "For the loan of Berlin—Datus E. Lewis. | Dakota—R. I. Crandall.

joking; but on being assured that he was went out? Already five or six of our neigh- There is no pathway in life which is not some- men from the country, and others wishing a profitable bors have asked me if you had not lost your times in the shade, and there is not one who business, should secure an agency at once. They will speaking seriously—

"By St. George!" cried he, "you may be senses. Quick now, let me pass my apron over walks over these paths, it matters not which find the books very popular, and on terms that cannot walks over these paths, it matters not which find the books very popular, and on terms that cannot walks over these paths, it matters not which fail to pay. Experienced canvassers are particularly his good luck, and all along the road he laughed her back. Mrs. Hope, who was not overbur- act, cast a shadow on some heart which is may be, has waited anxiously for the first Nassau-street, opposite the Post-Office, New York. welcome to his home. How often has the parent, by harsh reproof, chilled the ever-flowing spring of confidence and love which is bubbling ble at the death of the insured. Also, Endowment up from the fountains of the heart of the inno- Policies, payable on the party attaining a certain age. cent prattler at his knee. How often are the Annuities granted on favorable terms, payable immedi-"Ahl—good heavens, Robert, where have haust their energy by the violence of their bright rays of hope torn from the clinging of Y. Wemple, Secretary.

"All—good heavens, Robert, where have haust their energy by the violence of their bright rays of hope torn from the clinging of Y. Wemple, Secretary. you been? You have a cross a foot long on feelings. Robert, on becoming calmer, had grasp of the souls of those worn out by poveryour back. You must have come from the not the courage to continue this painful con- ty and by the never-ending conflict of life, by tavern, and I suppose some drunken friend has test; he felt there was no hope of quiet for the stinging ridicule, or the sordid avarice of played you this trick to make you look like a him, either out of doors or in his own house, those whom the world honors—aye, loves to Miss M. BRYANT. booby—as if you need a mark for that! Get as long as he wore that cross on his coat, and honor. How often does the child—even after lest you cast a deeper shadow over those which

Popular Delusions.

That the horns of the new moon inclining from the perpendicular toward the concave denote a wet month, and the contrary a dry one GENERAL ELECTION to be held in this State on the that which makes them light is patience. hope nests in low ground foretells a drought in the next, the following officers are to be elected, to wit: coming summer.

That the flesh of hogs killed during the 'new moon" will swell in the pot, and if kill ed in the "old moon" will shrink.

That when the husks of Indian corn are thick and strong, the following winter will be

That abundance of dead flies are a sure sign of an approaching epidemic. That a low stage of water in springs and streams late in autumn indicates a mild winter.

and their fullness a severe one. That the extreme whiteness of the breast bone of a goose indicates that the winter will be cold, because, as we conjecture, the color December next; both of the bone and snow is white.

That party-platforms show in the least how

That the passage of resolves is any presumption that they will be remembered, or adhered New York;

That talking of the people, the dear people will make a man a patriot, any more than saying, Lord, Lord, will make him a Christian.

That men will remember promises, not made in writing, any longer than a sick man will recollect his resolution after he gets well, or than a hen remembers her chickens when she thinks it time to send them adrift.

That the Atlantic Cable is the immediate is of a deluge. The frost always appears in six weeks from

the first singing of the katydids. That hives of honey-bees will not prosper if they are bargained away and sold for money That when their owner dies, his heir must knock upon the hive and inform the inmates of his decease, and that he has now become their master, on pain of losing them by gradual decay or accident in case of his neglecting this formality.

That if the first N. E. storm in autumn clears up warm, all the succeeding ones till the next spring will terminate in a similar way, and so the winter will be mild.

tive of pestilence and war, do yet "shake from ble. the other.

to the Pacific Ocean of temporal and eternal had served under Admiral Nelson, had not been crossed, and is going to leave for Pales and ignorance of the Norwegian farmers. felicity leads over the happy valley of the and interest of such loan, and for no other purpose plantations of the South, but whether through whatever. Carolina, Lousiana, Arizona, or some other Sec. 3. Two million five hundred thousand dollars in latitude of the slave countries, is still unsettled. That Friday is an unlucky day, on which no

work or enterprise should be commenced. and December. That the blossoming of a pear tree in au-

These are all vulgar fallacies; some of them leading to false conclusions and erroneous con-

LEGAL PERSECUTION.—The Indianapolis Journal says: "It has been hinted in circles where mitted, although this majority naturally gives great reverence is expressed for the constitution its own interests the preference, and shapes the of the State, that the calling of Rev. Anthony government accordingly. The State has no Burns to the pastorate of the colored Baptist be collected as aforesaid, and in each succeeding year met his neighbor Hullins, who was going as But the cross bore more and more heavily debts; on the contrary, its treasury is full, an Church of Indianapolis, will be followed by an thereafter, within the period of eighteen years from prohibiting the immigration of negroes."

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Author, (to himself)—God keep them a cording to law, with legal forms for drawing the various shall be canvassed and returned, and the result shall be States. Forwarded free of expense on receipt of price, two million five hundred thousand dollars, to pay the Millon-Jos. Goodrich, A. C. Burdick. THE SHADOWS WE CAST. — In this great The above books are all on good paper in a clear and votes so cast shall be "Against a loan of two million"

Hope thought at first that his landlord was "Are you not ashamed to come back as you stantly casting shadows from them in return.

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There is no nathway in life which is not some. world of sunshine and shadow, we are con. open type, are all illustrated, well bound, and adapted five hundred thousand dollars to pay the floating debt way they tend, who does not now and then fail to pay. Experienced canvassers are particularly or I will carry such a cross all my life!"

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The facilities in this "Cure" for the successful treatment of Diseases of the Liver, Spine, Nerves, Female up, and keep quiet till I brush off that cross!" he decided to efface it that evening himself of it has grown to the full bloom of manhood, Diseases, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, &c., are Get on 1" cried Hope, turning away quick- his own accord.

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In cried Ho hour to the house of his landlord with the rent ing on the brink of eternity. Then beware, advantage found in but few "Water-Cures." Especial attention will be given to diseases commonly called urgical cases, such as Hip Diseases, White Swellings, Saturday evenings from 5 to 8 P. M. Interestallowstill sharper voice. "I do not wish my hus- "Ah, ah, Robert!" said Mr. Taylor, as soon are already darkening his happiness. The Cancers, (in their early stages,) and Caries and Necro- ed on deposits at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from

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

STATE OF NEW YORK. OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE. ALBANY, August 31, 1859. TTO THE SHERIFF OF THE COUNTY OF NÉW 1 YORK-Sir: Notice is hereby given that, at the That the fact of certain birds making their TUESDAY succeeding the first Monday of November A Secretary of State, in the place of Gideon J.

Tucker; A Comptroller, in the place of Sanford E. Church; An Attorney-General, in the place of Lyman Tre-

A State Engineer and Surveyor; in the place of Van R. Richmond: A State Treasurer, in the place of Isaac V. Vander-

A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Charles H. Sherrill: An inspector of State Prisons, in the place of Wesley Bailey;

A Judge of the Court of Appeals, in the place of Alexander S. Johnson; A Clerk of the Court of Appeals in the place of Russell F. Hicks. All whose terms of office expire on the last day of

Also a Justice of the Supreme Court for the First Judicial District, in the place of James J. Roosevelt, their authors mean to act after being put into whose term of office will expire on the last day of De-Also, Senators from the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, and

Seventh Senate Districts, comprising the County of COUNTY OFFICERS TO BE ELECTED:

Seventeen Members of Assembly; Two Justices of the Superior Court, in the place of ohn Slosson and James Moncrief; One Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, in the place of Charles P. Daly.

One Justice of the Marine Court, in the place of Albert A. Thompson. All whose terms of office will expire on the last day Stennet's "Royal Law Contended for," and J. W. Mor-December next:

The attention of Inspectors of Election and County Canvassers is directed to chap. 271, of Laws of 1859, precursor of the Millennium, any more than it a copy of which is printed herewith, for instruction in regard to their duties under said act, "submitting to the people a law authorizing a loan of two million five hundred thousand dollars, to provide for the payment of the floating debt of the State."

> CHAPTER 271. An Act to submit to the People a Law authorizing a Loan of Two Millions Five Hundred Thousand Dollars, to provide for the payment of the Floating Debt of the State. Passed April 13, 1859-threefifths being present.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows: Sec. 1. The Commissioners of the Canal Fund are

hereby authorized to borrow on the credit of the State \$2,500,000, at the rate of not exceeding six per cent. per annum, and reimbursable at such periods as shall be determined by said Commissioners, notiexceeding eighteen years from the time of making such loan.

rost, just as the ignorant most dread one or the State not otherwise provided for, for work done on the canals of the State, and for private property appro-That the only road for the African to travel priated by the State for the use of such canals, and for injury to private property growing out of the construction of the canals, or to the payment of the principal

hereby appropriated to be paid out of the Treasury, on the warrant of the Auditor of the Canal Department, from the said moneys, within two years from the time when this act shall take effect, for the payment of That an equinoctial storm accompanies the claims against the State, specified in the last preceding passages of the sun across the Line in March section and for the payment of the interest on the loan authorized by this act, which shall become payable prior to the receipt into the Treasury of the first annual tax, hereinafter directed to be levied and collected tume prognosticates the death of one of the for the payment of the interest and principal of the loans authorized by this act; but any sum applied to pay interest as aforesaid may be refunded out of the only silly, while others are injurious, because proceeds of the said taxes when received into the Treasury. Sec. 4. An annual tax is hereby imposed, and shall

State taxes are levied and collected, sufficient to pay the interest and redeem the principal of the loan herethe contract thereof. The Comptroller shall ascertain and determine what sum, being applied in payment of principal and interest in the first year after the tax can Chatham Square, New-York. pay the interest and redeem the principal of said loan within said period of eighteen years; and shall in each Adams—Charles Potter. year appropriate the sum so required among the seve- Alfred—Charles D. Langworthy, Hiram P. Burdick. ral counties of this State, according to the then last Alfred Centre—B. W. Millard. corrected assessment rolls returned to his office, and shall give notice of such apportionment to the Boards United States, their History, Doctrine, Govern- of Supervisors of the respective counties. It shall be this section shall constitute a sinking fund to pay the interest and redeem the principal of the loan contracted pursuant to this act, and shall be sacredly applied to that purpose; and if, at any time, the sinking fund shall be insufficient to comply with the requirements of this section, the Comptroller shall increase the sum Saviour Jesus Christ, with lives of the Holy year, so as to make the fund adequate for the purpose

Sec. 5. The fourth section of this act, imposing upon them, shall amount to enough to form a sinking fund sufficient to pay the interest and redeem the principal of all loans within the eighteen years men-

Sec. 5. This act shall be submitted to the People of Loan," and shall be in the following form: "For a loan of two million five hundred thousand dollars, to pay the floating debt of the State." | The inspectors tions to all classess, for transacting their business ac- suance of this act shall be deposited. The ballots floating debt of the State," then the preceding sections | Utica-Z. Campbell. of this act shall take effect; but if a majority of the

GIDEON J. TUCKER. Secretary of State.

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, SHERIFF'S OFFICE, NEW YORK, Aug. 31, 1859. By the Seventh-day Baptist Publishing Society, I I hereby certify that the above is a true copy of the original notice received by me from the Secretary of State, and now on file in this office. JOHN KELLY, Sheriff.

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at its Depository, No. 5 Chatham Square, N. Y., viz: No. 1-Reasons for introducing the Sabbath of the Fourth Commandment to the consideration of the Christian public; 23 pp. 2. Moral Nature and Scriptural Observance of the Sabbath; 52 pp. 3. Authority for the Change of the Day of the Sabbath; 28 pp. 4. The Sabbath and Lord's Day: a history of their observance of the Sabbath and Lord's Day: servance in the Christian Church; 52 pp. 5. A Christian Caveat; 4 pp. 6. Twenty Reasons for keeping holy, in each week, the Seventh-Day, instead of the ot the First-day; 4 pp. 7. Thirty-six Plain Question presenting the main points in the Sabbath Controversy; a Dialogue between a Minister of the Gospel and a Sab. batarian: Counterfeit Coin; 8 pp. 8. The Sabbath Controversy; the True Issue; 4 pp. 9. The Fourth Commandment: False Exposition; 4 pp. 10. The Sabbath Embraced and Observed; 16 pp. (In English, French and German.) 11. Religious Liberty Endangered by Legislative Enactments; 16 pp. 12. Misuse of the "Sabbath;" 8. pp. 13. The Bible Sabbath; 24 pp. 14. Delaying Obedience; 4 pp. 15. An Appeal for the Restoration of the Bible Sabbath, in an Address to the Baptists, from the Seventh-day Baptist General Con ference; 40 pp.

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The Society has also published the following works to which attention is invited:

A Defence of the Sabbath, in reply to Ward on the Fourth Commandment. By George Carlow. First printed in London in 1724; reprinted at Stonington, in 1802; now republished in a revised form; 168 pp. The Royal Law Contended for. By Edward Stenne: First printed in London in 1658; 64 pp. Vindication of the True Sabbath. By J. W. Morton;

late Missionary of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, Also, a periodical sheet, quarto, The Sabbath Vindicator. Price \$1 per hundred. The series of fifteen tracts, together with Edward

ton's "Vindication of the True Sabbath," may be had in a bound volume. The tracts of the above series will be furnished to those wishing them for distribution or sale, at the rate of 1500 pages for \$1. Persons dersiring them can have them forwarded by mail or otherwise, on sending their address with a remittance, to GEO. B. UTTER, General Agent of the American Sabbath Tract Society, No. 5

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