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

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six months, Communications, orders, and remittances, should be directed (post paid,) to the Editors of the Sabbath Recorder, No. 5 Chatham Square, New-York.

For the Sabbath Recorder.

Reflections on the Death of my Sister. Two years ago to-day, When nature wore these gorgeous autumn robes, And all things looked prophetic of decay, My last dear sister passed from earth away. And I was left, like some sad monument of other days To stand alone. Bereft of parents, brother, sisters, all Which made the happy home of childhood dear. Two years have passed away, since thou, my sister, Bad'st adieu to earth with all its woes;

I see thy wasted form stretched on the bed of death, The angelic smile, which o'er thy features played, The light of faith and hope, which shone from out thy

And beamed with holy radiance from thy brow. & I seem to hear thy dying words, so full of peace and

In broken accents from thy faltering tongue. Thy voice, sweet sister, clearly echoes still, Through all the lonely chambers of my heart. But I shall hear thy voice no more. Two years

Since thou wert numbered with the sleeping dead

Though long and patiently did'st thou endure thy pain-

Fierce were the struggles of thy heart, In yielding all thine earthly treasures up; For thou did'st know a mother's love. Twere hard to leave thy darling child, in such a world

But God made sure his promise--Gave thee grace sufficient in thy time of need, And thou did'st bow submissive to his will. Fain would my weary spirit soar away. To know the mysteries of thy blest abode. But while imprisoned in this earthly house, I'll patient wait till my great change shall come. Sweet be thy rest, dear sister. Peaceful sleep. Till Jesus shall appear. Then may we rise triumphant o'er the grave,

With all the ransomed host, To dwell where death and parting are no more.

> Milton. Wis., Oct., 1859. For the Sabbath Recorder. Moses and Elias.

The narrative of the transfiguration of Christ

EUNICE.

and the appearance of Moses and Elijah with Him in glory, upon the holy mount, stands conspicuously in the three Gospel histories of the life and sayings of Jesus Christ, written by Matthew, Mark, and Luke; and is without doubt referred to by John. when he says, "We saw His glory as the glory of the only begotton of the Father, full of grace and truth;" and by Peter, when he says, "We were eye witnesses of His majesty." A circumstance occupying so conspicuous a place in the Divine record, was manifestly intended to have an important bearing upon the faith of the people of God. If we turn to these inspired accounts of the matter, we shall find our Lord himself foretold it some days before it occurred, as an exhibition of the nature of His coming kingdom. and the glory of it. "There be some of them that stand here (said he) which shall not taste of death till they have seen the kingdom of God come with power." The privileged disciples were, Peter, James, and John. The event seems designed to force them off from the popular faith of the nation in their times, which Slow of heart to believe all that the

il all arrearages are ne Committee. Tremittances, should be of the Subbath Reprophets had foretold respecting the Messiah and His sufferings, and the glory that is to follow, they seem to have had but an imperfect apprehension of it until after the resurrection from the dead; and the ascension to heaven of E PERIODICALS. restonicale.

I to whom's Period ment if he received to his never topped. His duty are from the office his base to notify the fore or tayers or taken by the period interest tore or middle. their risen Lord.* Then they could speak of it in the most rapturous terms, "We beheld His of grace and truth;" "We were eye witnesses such a voice to him from the excellent glory: in perment until cook of the perment until cook of publisher in the publisher is insertion. S. 75 in the perment of the publisher is insertion.

pleased." To the apostles and those that believed their and the valley which they searched? Doubt-

"This is my beloved Son, in whom I am well

*This was probably the reason why Christ forbid their telling the vision until he should be risen again from

testimony, this event was an illustration, and a erlasting kingdom in power and glory on a renovated earth. From Abraham's day to pariptions not paid till the close of the year, will be David's, the hope of Israel was an everlasting possession in the promised land. From David to Daniel an everlasting kingdom that should overthrow all the adversaries of Israel. From Daniel to Zechariah their hope was that when Messiah should come he would found an ever-

lasting and universal kingdom for the felicity and triumph of his sanctified people. When Messiah appeared he brought life and immortality to light, by showing that the King and This was manifestly the doctrine of the Lord

from the beginning of the world—obscurely revealed at first, that the people of God might the promise of God. Yet obviously revealed; for Enoch, the seventh from Adam, prophesied | since? For a square of 16 lines or less—one insertion, \$ 75 of these things, saying, "Behold the Lord could make he could not be found; because is reserved for the righteous, glory, honor, and

lieving and the obedient.

In like manner, when the most favored nation on the earth had fallen into the most abject and debasing idolatry on the face of the earth, and but a very small remnant were left holding to the faith of their fathers, God was pleased to signalize two of the most faithful of His servants that had ever appeared among that people, and translate them from earth to heaven, under circumstances well known and well attested to the inquiring among themthe one from among the righteous living, and the other from among the righteons dead.

Bet us take a brief review of the circumstances and facts necessarily connected with this interesting affair. From the days of Samuel to the carrying away of Babylon, there were established schools of the prophets of God in Ramah, Gilgal, Bethel, and Jericho; partly supported by their own labor, and partly by venerable trunks, covered with the evergreen the freewill offerings of the people. Whether they were instituted by Divine direction or not, is not apparent; but they obviously had the countenance of the attested prophets and Jehovah; and in this way, if in no other, they became the centre points to which the people of the rising sun, and his raiment contracts a were accustomed to look for all extraordinary disclosures of the Divine will. Elijah, although | day; and as he prays on, two men with gloria native and resident of Tishbeth, in the land of Gilead-which was on the other side of Jordan—was accustomed to visit the schools of the prophets, and by this means, and by his public defence of the worship of Jehovah in the face of the nation; and in defiance of the threats Israel, was a well known character, whose course was watched with intense interest by all the public men of the nation, and in particular voice, like the Bath Col, that spake of old to by the student prophets of the colleges. Now, by some means, of which we are not informed. a current report had gone out that the Lord had informed Elijah that he should be taken up to heaven in a whirlwind! How long such a prediction had existed we know not, but it anoint Elisha to be prophet in his stead: that is some ten years before the event occurred. Jericho: for as Elijah and Elisha came there. specting its truth, to which he answered in their course was watched, and fifty of these was that the kingdom of God would take place sons of the prophets followed them at a dist-Elijah being taken up into heaven in a chariot sown in corruption, was translated and transof fire with horses of fire, they entreated formed into a spiritual body; a fitting reprehim to allow them to send fifty strong men to search the mountains, lest the Spirit of God by those who shall be counted worthy to parshould have let him fall upon one of the mountains, or in some valley. Now, although he glory as the only begotton of the Father, full refused at first, yet because they urged him until he was ashamed, he said, send. They of His majesty," for he received from God the sent therefore fifty men, who searched three Father, honor and glory, when there came days, but found him not. Now this matter is of some importance, not only as confirming

in Israel, that the Devil disputed with Michael Devil resisted as belonging to his own kingdom. dispute but they have kept company ever "wait patiently the coming of the Lord."

These questions naturally grow out of the cometh with ten thousands of his saints." And following historic facts, viz: 1st. Moses died 10 00 when a scoffing world believed not his testimo- on Mount Nebo, and God concealed his body ny, the Lord to confirm it, translated him from there. 2d. Elijah was translated from thence earth to heaven. That it was a public event in a chariot of fire with horses of fire. 3d. is manifest—for after all the searchings they Moses and Elijah appeared together in glory, on the Mount of transfiguration. 4th. Michael, God had translated him. Thus early in the the archangel, was the patron angel of the them that stand here which shall not taste of God come with power."-Mark ix. 2.

Let us, like Moses at the bush, draw near and contemplate the scene. See the Lord foggy. with the three privileged disciples, ascend a solitary mountain in the central parts of Gallilee, away from the habitations and haunts of men; and while the morning clouds of that region cover the summits of the hills, and the fogs encompass their sides, beneath the foliage of the pines and the oaks-between their ivy-a nature of the country. See him kneel down amid the triple group of beholders, and pouring out his soul unto the Father of all in solemn prayer, and suddenly the fashion of his countenance is changed into the brightness dazzling unearthly brightness, white as light of of Genesis to the end of Revelation, for ammuous aspect and shining apparel, approach, and astonishment, I found the most of the proof, as he closes his prayer, enter into converse with him respecting the suffering and death that he should endure at Jerusalem, and of the glory to follow. As he exults in the results that are to follow: lo, a bright cloud, like that which of the idolatrous family now on the throne of | filled the temple of Solomon at its dedication, envelopes the whole group, and sheds its radiance on all the surrounding scenery; while a Moses in the Arabian desert, proclaims before those privileged disciples: "This is my beloved Son, hear ye him." Ah, well might John say ever afterwards, "Behold he cometh with clouds, and every eve shall see him." See him as the three saw him, and all the accepted in is highly probable that it was known unto that day be like him, as Moses and Elijah were Elijah from the time he was commanded to like him, in shining raiment, glorious person, and with immortal natures. That this was the scene our Saviour referred to when he said. Be that as it may before the event took place, "There be some standing here that shall not it was known at Gilgal, at Bethel, and at taste of death until they have seen the king-Jericho, and probably through the nation, that dom of God come with power," we have not a such an event was predicted; and at length doubt. The very language implies that the the time itself was known at Bethel and at kingdom of God was not yet come; the limitation of the privilege to some of the disciples, the sons of the prophets questioned Elisha re- implies that the many must taste death before the kingdom of God was come; yea more, it both instances that it was so. Accordingly implies that it was but an anticipating exhibition—the reality is to be hereafter.

Jordan and go up into the mountain. After years in a valley of Moab, translated and Elisha returned to Jericho and testified of made immortal—his natural body—which was sentative of the glorified state to be enjoyed take the glory of the first resurrection. Here was Elijah, taken from the midst of an apostate nation, against whose sins he had long borne witness, and in a moment, in the twinkling of an eye, changed from mortality to immortality, and made to ascend in a chariot of

*2 Peter, ii. 11, most probably refers to the same thing. Michael, as the defender and patron of God's Elisha's report, but for unraveling another obscure circumstance. What was the mountain Daniel x. 13 and xii. 1, and Zech. iii. 2.

t We say translated, because, although Moses had been dead and was now quickened, it was not to take a less the mountain and the valley where Elisha said the event occurred. What others would place again on the earth in its present state. Though subject of the endless punishment of the wicked, he and Elijah can never be the subjects of any other

It was the one where the fifty men who fire beyond the realms of corruption and sin; columns of the Recorder; and if no one else that the seventh day is to be the Sabbath; the guarantee of the second appearing of Jesus stood afar off saw them going on. What a fitting representative of the change that shall should see fit to take up the other side of the Christ in power and glory, to establish his ev- mountain was this? (See Deut. xxxiv. 1, and pass upon the living at the "Glorious appear- question before I arrive at my home, at Nile. there we are told this mountain was Nebo, ing of the great God and our Saviour, Jesus Allegany Co., N. Y., which (if providence perthe top of which was Pisgah.) On this moun- Christ." Who shall change our vile body, mits, will be as soon as March or April, and tain Moses died; in the valley of the same, that it may be fashioned like unto His glorious I am not convinced by the proof presented God buried him. What other event occurred body, according to the working whereby he is that my position is incorrect, I will endeavor here? Jude tells us, as a thing well known able to subdue all things unto himself." "Then to take up the subject. I find the above menshall we like him—for we shall see him as he tioned subject is enlisting much attention wher- be at the very time it is so endorsed rupudiated about the body of Moses.* Where would the is,"—all glorified and immortal. These were ever I go, especially in the West. dispute occur, but where the body was? not disembodied spirits; they were whole per-When would it be, but when Michael was sons, whose bodies were glorified together with the remonstrances of some of our orthodox there? When did Michael go there, except his glorified body. This was the kingdom of ministering brethren. Some complain of our when conducting the chariot of fire on his mis- God coming in power to raise the dead and Publishing Board for allowing these subjects to sion to-fetch Elijah? Why should they have change the living. Oh, the very thought of it be discussed through the columns of the REany dispute about the body of Moses? Surely makes my soul buoyant and fleet as the chariots conner, and complain bitterly about "Poor it must have been because Michael made an of Ammi-nadib, and with an ecstacy of expec- Pilgrim's" articles. Well, some people will invasion on the realms of the dead, which the tation I exclaim with John the beloved disci- complain, especially if their row looks a little ple, "Come Lord Jesus, come quickly." Yet, hard. Here let me say a word about "Poor How came Moses with Elijah in glory? unless like Paul, when I think of the sentence of Pilgrim." I have had the privilege of a short No paper discontinued until all arrearages are be tried, and trained to implicit reliance upon he was translated as Elijah was. Who can death that is in us I can compose my soul to acquaintance with him since I have been trav-

For the Sabbath Recorder. Does the World Turn Over?

at Milton and vicinity, Wis. On perusing the attack him on any of the above named subback numbers of the RECORDER, (which is all jects, had better look well to his lock, flint, ways a pleasure to me,) I discovered a short and ammunition; or, ten chances to one if he world did God give witness to men that there ancient people of God. Hence, the probable article written by Bro. "J. M. T.," in which, it does not come out second best in the contest conductor of that chariot of fire. 5th. It was seems from its style, that he thought I, in He is not a disorganizer of churches, as some immortality. Thus was it known from the be- a current belief among the Jews that there had my article, intended to laugh him out of seem to represent, but is in favor of remaining ginning, that "the gift of God is eternal life." been a dispute between the Devil and Michael his position, taken by him in a former arti- together as a denomination, notwithstanding Thus, this first exception from the appoint about the body of Moses. Though this is the cle, on Mal. iv. 1: "For behold the day the differences of opinion upon those subjects; ment of God for all men to die, when he said, extent of the facts related, what more natural cometh that shall burn as an oven," etc. I but wishes to investigate, that we may know "Dust thou art, and unto dust shalt thou re inference can be drawn, than this, viz: That had no idea of laughing him out of his po- the truth in relation to these great questions. turn," was made of God for the most wise and when Michael came to fetch Elijah, he took sition; although I confess I did laugh when I As for myself, I am for investigation, and gracious purpose of showing to men in that also Moses with him. And that these trans- read his article. The time has been when while we investigate, let us cultivate love, state of sentenced mortality, that he had lated men of God were so translated that they I might have read such an article, and thought charity, and long forbearance towards each treasured up life and immortality for the be- might be witnesses and examples of the man- nothing of it; but that was when I thought ner of the fulfilment of God's promises unto the old school, or orthodox doctrines were all Abraham, unto Isaac, and unto Jacob, and correct, and no mistake. But since the subunto their seed—partakers of their faith. It jects of the intermediate state of the dead, the is certain from the testimony of the Lord, their destruction of the wicked, and the setting up | [From the Occident, and American Jewish Advocate. appearance on the holy mount was designed as of Christ's kingdom upon the earth, etc., etc. an exhibition of the power and glory of His have become subjects of investigation and disapproaching kingdom. "There be some of cussion, I have tried to investigate some of those subjects for myself, without pinning my death until they have seen the kingdom of faith upon any one's sleeve. On examination for myself, I have concluded that some of my orthodox training and education, looks a little

On reading "J. M. T.'s" article, I thought selves as an established fact. that looked a little that way: not that I doubted his sincerity, or his honesty in his position. in the least. I suppose his object was to try to head off the doctrine of the distruction of the wicked. I have worked at that myself. I was once selected to assist in a debate upon that subject. At that time, I was, (as I thought,) a confirmed believer in the doctrine of the endless punishment of the wicked; and of course, took the fondest and most cherished hopes of Christhat side of the question. And as every good tianity." Now, I should very much like to soldier would do, I set myself at work to prepare gun and ammunition for the contest. After I had searched the Bible from the commencement nition or proof, to sustain my position. to my best adapted to the other side of the question. It seems to be death and destruction all through the Old Testament, and when I came to the New, I did not find the proof as abundant as I had anticipated. But not liking the idea of backing out, I collected what I could that hinged in that direction, and thought I would do the best I could. So into the contest of Creation? I went. On firing a few rounds, I found my gun kicked tremendously, on the account of my ammunition not fitting first rate; and as my opponents continued to pour in such a volley of well-arranged ammunition, such as death and destruction. I found lt very convenient for me to retreat. Since that time I have acknowledged the doctrine of the destruction of the wicked, as a Bible doctrine. While I make this confession, I am aware

that I lay myself liable to the frowns, and perhaps the indignation of some of my orthodox brethren. Some have already called me Infidel. and Atheist. etc. I do not wonder at this; for the first men that (in days gone by,) advocated the principle of the rotundity of the earth, were put down as fanatics, and if they escaped with their lives, they did well. So with an individual who advances a new idea that the present orthodoxy has not adopted in relation to the Bible. We can occasionally, that the earth stands still, and that the sun. moon, and stars roll around in a sort of a shell, or concave around the earth, like apples rolling around in a basket. I know a man in Allegany Co., N. Y., who says to believe this, and claims that he can sustain this position by the Bible. "Why." he says, "if the earth turned over, the seas, lakes, and rivers, would

So it seems to me in relation to "J. M. T.'s." application of the above text. If he admits that it has an allusion to the end of the world. his eternal and endless punishment doctrine all spills out. I hope "J. M. T.," or any other brother, will not take any exceptions to my people, and the Devil as his opponent, are referred to abrupt manner of expressing my thoughts. and hope he, or some one else will take the responsibility of collecting all the texts touching the and present them to the public through the a preference to the words of man.

eling in the West. Allowing me to be judge. he is a man of no small ability, is argumentative, answers questions readily, is free and social in his manners, well posted on the reforms of the day, and perhaps is the best posted in While traveling in the West. I found it con- Church history of any man in our denominavenient to stop a little time with our brethren tion. The man that makes up his mind to

> other, that we all may learn the truth; for the truth only can make us free. Edgerton, Wis., Oct. 14th, 1859.

Sunday Laws.

It is singular how some men are prone to deceive themselves on any matter they may wish for the furtherance of a favored doctrine to promulgate. In fact they frequently start what has no legitimate foundation in the first instance to rest on, and without investigating, repeat it so often, and in such various guises, impossible. that at last they absolutely believe it them-

I have been led to these remarks by having observed a communication in one of the daily papers, from the joint proprietor of a weekly ournal in reference to the Sunday question or in his words - "the Crusade against the Christian Sabbath." He goes on to state. "that an attempt has been made by demagogues, aided by reckless fools and blackguards to identify our adonted German population with this scheme to denounce the Sabbath, and render nugatory know on what grounds these hopes are based; for I defy him to show that Sunday has aught to do with it, or that the standard of sense and respectability is dependent on taking the same view he does of affairs. The Sunday. as a Sabbath, is here spoken of: first, as if it was a matter beyond question, emanating from Divine Authority; and, he then goes on coolly to state, that this Sabbath was instituted by our fathers. Whence, I would ask did our fathers derive their authority for this, and on what principle they could venture to set up

When the legislature of the State enacts law, it will admit of no alteration but from the power that called it into existence; and we of mortals.* Although it is almost beyond credit, that men with any pretensions to consistency should endorse such a barefaced contradiction as here exists: still. there are those to be found. who are a sort of echo in matters of this description, and never dream of analyzing aught that has been allowed to occupy such ground in connection with religion—think that it must be so. That the Sabbath claims a Divine origin admits of no controversy. It is clearly stated in that Book, which these to the centre. Thou feelest, and if thou dost parties profess to regard as the Word of God.

The peculiar way in which the question is begged

(if I may be allowed the expression.) by the style of

rgument resorted to, has a tendency to prejudice the

osition taken, more than aught beside. There exists

conflicting testimony together with a palpable eva-

sion of the point at issue, plainly visible throughout the whole, that seems to admit a want of confidence, anything but calculated to place matters on a basis necessary for accomplishing the object in view. The desecration of the Sabbath is first dilated or But what a scene it opens to our admiring at the present day, find a man that believes and invested with the same importance, as though the authenticated Divine enactment appointed by the Supreme was under discussion; then a few lines lower down, it is admitted a " Sabbath instituted by our fathers" yet subsequently aids, "the Government of the United States recognizes nothing in the shape of religion or religious observances? Then what, in the name of common reason, could justify an attempt to interfere with any little rational recreation or enjoyment that individuals might be disposed to indulge in, as their tastes should dictate? his nature, and you never saw such a thing for that has been the sole origin and cause of the difficulty. No meeting would have been called, or argument brought forward in the premises, had parties not attempted to enforce their own peculiar views on others in regard to the same, not allowing them the free scope of their own conscience in the matter, consequently they were the aggressors in doing this, and the origiators of the whole difficulty. Had they but reflected so as to have had their eyes opened to the peculiar position they occupy in regard to the Sabbath, they vould have let well enough alone-not found fault with others on a matter that must lead to discussion calculated to lay bare the true position they are placed in, devoid of all coloring, by voluntarily subscribing to a code of laws, in the first instance, in which

the observance of the seventh day forms a part, re-

reason being given, and the command laid down, in language that admits of no alteration together with the punishment for disobedience Now that all this should be admitted -regard ed as sacred-held up in every Protestant church before the eyes of the congregators, as forming part of the Divine Decalogue, which one would suppose should be in itself sufficient to insure it from the last attempt at change, to and transferred from the seventh to the first The people will investigate, notwithstanding day of the week, in plain contradiction to the command they pretend to uphold, is such a piece of unaccountable inconsistency, that did not know the fact, I should doubt the possibility of such men so far committing themselves. This sacriligious theory would level the Godhead down to the standard of human frailty, in altering His mind; for even they could never breach that the children of men were wilfully nisled on high. When the Supreme gave the Ten Commands to Moses for the children of Israel, there was no statement in regard to one of their number being limited to a certain period of time apart from the rest, which would surely have been the case had it been so intended. And therefore, the only position I see to be occupied by those who exclaim "the Jewish Sabbath has been done away with," is the blasphemous one, of supposing the Divine Will changed.

> why continue to hold up as holy the Ten Commands, when this would show them to be wanting in that which must be considered the Divine essence of perfection-incapability of change? and as this Jewish Sabbath, which the Fourth Commandment enjoins, has been done away with, why not erace it from its original position? Do not continue the mockery of its presence with the other nine. The Fourth Commandment can have no more claim to the title of Jewish than the fifth or sixth possesses; they must be all equal in this respect. They were given at one time, emanating from one source to one people, and if one be Jewish so is the balance; and as no attempt was ever made to thrust them on any community, why have aught to do with them, particularly in the face of such defects as above discovered? I am sure it would be much more consistent: for as long as these Ten Commands stand as they do, and are venerated as God's Laws. it is out of the question to tamper with one of their number, by saving it has been done away with. What affects one affects the rest: you cannot separate them without attacking the Divine attributes from which they emanate; they were given to be "observed for all time." The moment you limit one to a certain existence in the face of this, you divest the whole of that Divine quality that renders change - Honestus.

But allowing, for argument, this to be so;

WHAT CAN I DO FOR JESUS?-Let every Christian man, let every Christian woman, put the question to the heart. What can I do for Jesus? What more can I do than I have done? What more can I give than I have given? Consider what he has done for you. what he is now doing for you, what he has already given you, what he has promised you, what he deserves from you, what he expects at vour hands, the honor he has put upon you, the charge he has given you, the account he will demand of you, the rule by which he will reward you—and then ask, What can I do for Jesus? And if there be any faith in his blood. if there be any love to his name, if there be any reverence for his authority, if there be any concern for his cause, if there be any zeal for his glory, if there be any pity for sinners, if there be any regard for his Word, ask, and be honest in asking, what can I do for Jesus?

Abolition of Church Rates.—The bill abolishing church rates, which has just passed the British Commons is not understood in this aught that would not only clash with the country. Some suppose that it alienates the Divine injunction, but also run counter to the established church from government support professed object in view, by commemorating and makes it dependent on the voluntary conthe commencement, instead of the completion tributions of the people. It is by no means so important and radical a measure. It does not touch the ordinary revenues of the church, but is simply a provision that assessments for repairs of church edifices and other incidental may surely venture to claim for a divine behest expenses shall not be made upon the parishonthe same consideration, extended towards that ers, thus making them matters of voluntary contribution.

> Our world has two forces: it has one tendency to run off at a tangent from its orbit: but the sun draws it by a centripetal power, and it attracts it to itself, and so between the two forces it is kept in a perpetual circle. Oh! Christian, thou wilt never walk aright, and keep in the orbit of truth, if it be not for the influence of Christ perpetually attracting thee not feel always, it is still there—thou feelest an attraction between thine heart and Christ and Christ is perpetually drawing thee to himself, to his likeness. to his character, to his love, to his bosom, and in that way thou art kept from thy natural tendency to fly off and be lost in the wide fields of sin. Bless God, that Christ lifted up draws all his people unto him in that

Do you see the cat? She sits there, and will that, said the other. Well, said the first speaker, did you ever hear of one of the hoos taken out of the sty that did so? No, said he. But he could if he liked, said the other. Ah! verily he could if he liked; but it is not according to done, and until you have changed the swine's nature, he cannot perform such a good action, and God's word says the same of man.

We are too often ready to judge that to be the best sermon which has new, strange thoughts in it, many fine hints, and some grand and polite sentiments. But a Christian, in his hest temper of mind, will say, "that is a good sermon which brings my heart near to God which makes the grace of Christ sweet to my soul, and the commads of Christ easy and degarding them as the words of God—yet, notwithstanding this, assuming to themselves the responsibility of which enables me to mortify some unruly sip, the spirit of their principles in this respect, but yields and to vanquish a strong temptation.

Che Sabhath Recarder

New York, Fifth-day, November 3, 1859.

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

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

"And besides all this, giving all diligence, add to knowledge, temperance; and to temperance, patience; and to patience, godliness; and to godliness, brotherly kindness; and to brotherly kindness, charity. For if these things be in you and abound, they will make you Lord Jesus Christ."--2 Pet. i. 5-8.

is to be added. It is interesting to see in what for error, and error for truth. manner the simple child of God progresses in his growth of grace. He is born into the king- unto every good work, and to make him wise tion is exceedingly discouraging.

into that rest that remains for the people of reject. Add to virtue all the knowledge God God: and yet may have come far short of those has given in his Word. "And if any man lack attainments that are embraced in the apostolic wisdom, let him ask of God who giveth to all exhortation. A young Christian is a fit em- men liberally, and upbraideth not, and it shall blem of a little child. His faith, though a be given him." More anon. living one, is weak. His knowledge of Divine things is very limited. Like an infant, he is unpracticed in the use of his newly acquired powers, and he seems afraid to make an effort to walk, lest he should fall. He is timid; such obstacles and difficulties, as in his more advanc ed state he can bravely meet and overcome. cause him to hesitate and falter. And it is as amount. The executors also appeared, and necessary to the usefulness of the child of God stated that they needed no forcing—they were that he should grow in grace, and in the knowl- ready to pay the sum, and had already taken edge of the will of God, as it is that an infant measures to do so, to the Society of which the grow in stature, strength, and knowledge, to Rev. Mr. Pinney is Secretary. Mr. Abbott. fit him for usefulness in the common business who claims that he is the Secretary of the real of human life. And this is what St. Peter Simon-pure Society, wished the Surrogate to he said, but the most eminent of the early they showed themselves as ready to persecute exhorts his brethren to.

seem to:signify in its common use about every Christian should diligently endeavor to attain have the word understood in a particular, rath- not so well pleased. er.than in a general sense. The word here rendered virtue, is in the original, arêten; and also in the third verse of this chapter, and in Phillip. iv. 8. But it was generally used to signify moral or physical courage—bravery. The ancients venerated this as the highest and most important qualification; for by it they were defended from, and conquered their enemies. And Webster gives his first definition of vir tue, thus-"Strength: that substance or qual ity of physical bodies, by which they act." and produce effects on other bodies. 2. Bravery: valor. This was the predominant signification of virtus among the Romans." And 1 Peter ii. 9. appears to have used aretas in this sense, thus making the phrase read—"That ve should with courage, publish abroad him who hath called you from darkness into his marvelous light." In this sense we can see a very impor-

proclaim to the world Him who has called him But this year £4,371 have been given to the ont of darkness into his marvelous light. Every "Indian Special Fund," and deducting these convert should give due diligence to have his special donations, there would be a diminution mind prepared for the coming conflict. He of income as compared with last year of £803. must manfully contend for his holy and precions faith, by publicly confessing Christ before the men of this world, whose every natural in- has been issued by a Mynherr Frank, in the atinct is opposed to the holy stand he has New Yorker Democrat. calling upon the taken. In the apostolic writings, the disciples Jewish people to protest against the readof Christ are addressed as soldiers of the cross ing of the Bible in the Public Schools. -marshaled under the great captain of their It is objected that the New Testament instead | traffic, and amusement of every kind. salvation; and they are exhorted to put on the of the Old is used, and that the Bible, except whole armor of God, and to fight the good of its passages, such as "Love your neighbor." being strong churchmen, had taught that it fight of faith. But what avails the panoply of etc., is not a proper book for the schools. If was left with the Church to determine which a soldier, if he have not the courage to use the Board of Education presist in demanding day of the seven should be observed as holy; it? Peter understood the importance of this, that the Bible shall be read in the schools, the Dr. Bound rejecting the authority of the estab-When but a young convert, for want of this address advises measures to be taken on the Christian courage, he quailed before the scoffs part of Israelitish parents to secure to their of an unarmed maiden, and was frightened into children a different education from that provide the appointment of the Church. This he a heinous denial of his blessed Saviour. We ed in the Public Schools as they now exist. should naturally suppose that after his conversion from this grievous sin, he would remember his fall, and the occasion of it; and also sell their property and move further up town the command of his departed Lord, who said. with in Christ.

rful, sagacious adversary. The Saviour has in the vicinity of the Chapel." bidden his followers to be as wise as serpents. The knowledge we should add to virtue, is the knowledge of God—His blessed character, pondents to address him at Akron, Erie Co., from the ministry therefor. precepts, and instructions. Him to know N. Y. aright, is eternal life. Sinners are represented The President has appointed his nenhenw.

to know Christ in his character, as revealed in the Scrintures. We should endeavor to understand the important truths revealed in the Scriptures, relative to our depravity, sinfulness, weakness. and the doctrine of human redemption; the incarnation, sufferings, death, resurrection, ascension, and mediation of our blessed Lord and Saviour. Jesus Christ. We should endeavor to know ourselves, our weakness, and liability to err from the path of Christian duty. We should know what man ner of spirit we are of, that we may at al times, and under all circumstances, be able to discriminate between the holy inspirations of

your faith, virtue; and to virtue, knowledge; and to God, and those impressions that may be made upon our minds from the departments of the world, the flesh, and the devil. Without unneither barren nor unfruitful in the knowledge of our derstanding upon these important departments of Christian knowledge, we shall be constantly The precious faith of the Gospel is the foun- liable to put light for darkness, and darkness dation to which every Christian grace and work for light; good for evil, and evil for good; truth In order to make the man of God perfect

dom of Christ an infant in knowledge, and unto salvation. He has given him the Holy in the various accomplishments and embellish- Scriptures. In these blessed writings, every ments of such Christians as have come to the department of Divine science is clearly and full stature of a man in Christ Jesus. It is fully illucidated. What the Scriptures cannot essential to our salvation that we be born again teach us upon any point of religious knowledge, that we pass from death unto life—that we it is better for us not to know. It is no part obtain a precious, living faith in Christ—a faith of Christian duty to pry into the unrevealed that works by love, and that purifies the affec- mysteries of God's affairs. "Secret things tions—a faith that confides with undeviating belong to God: but those things which are reconfidence in all the teachings and promises of vealed, belong unto us, and to our children for-God's holy Word. Without a faith like this, it ever." The Holy Scriptures teach us our duty appears to us that a sinner's prospect of salva- to God, to ourselves, and to each other. They teach in what manner God can be acceptably But we conclude a person may be a Chris-served. What feelings and affections it is tian-may be born of God-and finally enter right for us to cherish, and what to oppose and

The \$10,000 left by Mr. Seth Grosvenor to the Society for bettering the condition of the Jews is at last to be paid to somebody. Both parties appeared on Thursday last before the Surrogate to make the executors pay the Church." instruct the executors to whom to pay the Besides this faith, add to it virtue. What money. The Surrogate decided it was not his are we to understand by this word? It would business, and that the executors could pay to whom they pleased. Consequently, the repregood and virtuous accomplishment, which every sentatives of the Pinney branch of the Society went away delighted with the prospect of obto. Still we think the Apostle designed to taining \$10,000, while the Abbot branch were

Mr. Grosvenor's Legacy to the Jews.-

SUNDAY CARRIAGE DRIVING FORBIDDEN IN PITTSBURG.—Mayor Weaver, of Pittsburg, has made a final decision in the carriage case. which has attracted so much attention at Pittsburg. Some hack-drivers took pay from invalids riding on a Sunday, and were prosecuted therefor under an act of 1794, expressly forbidding all wordly employment on that day under penalty of a stated fine. The Mayor considered the act clear and unambiguous in its terms, forbidding all worldly employment. and accordingly gave decision against the defendants. A fine of \$25 was imposed upon each driver, and judgment was entered accord-

English Missions.—For sixty-seven years the English Baptists have had a noble foreign mission; and its meetings for 1859 have been tant use for the word, as used in the passage unusually interesting. At the members business meeting Dr. Acworth occupied the chair. The young convert needs to have added to The income for the present year was reported his pure faith, a holy courage, to enable him to to be £26,513, being an increase of £3,556.

JEWS OPPOSING THE BIBLE. - An address

The location, which is fast becoming unsuitable This example of Christ and his inspired apos- his brother came to his bed, about ten o'clock, canopy. There is also a tomb, said to belong where have power already given them to repent When thou art converted, strengthen the for a church, is very desirable for business pur- tles, he declared to be equivalent to a positive he got up in an excited manner and went into to his purse bearer, honored with an effigy, brethren;" and most faithfully did he obey poses. The Intelligencer says: "It is a matter precept to observe Sunday as the Sabbath. II- the hall, taking his bed clothes with him. As large as life, having an angel at his head, and from above to breathe the breath of life, has this injunction. Many of the hearers of our of great regret that this sacred spot must be logical and absurd as this theory was, it found Lord's discourses, believed on him; but through deserted. But necessity knows no law. Antheir criminal cowardice, did not confess him, ticipating a move up town (but not so speedily. and consequently did not enter into his king- we believe), the Consistory last Spring took nom. The young Christian needs this Chris- the Livingston Church under their care. Since tian magnanimity as an inseparable adjunct to that time service has been held, each Sunday. in what is now known as the Chapel of the And to virtue, knowledge. Courage and Broome street Reformed Datch Church, on the weapons without knowing how to use them, corner of Thirty-third street and Eighth avenue will avail but little in combating with a pow- A committee are now looking for eligible lots sports after the hours of divine service. This

Eld. A. A. Lewis requests his corres-

to be "alienated from the life of God, through James Buchanan, a young lawyer of Philathe ignorance that is in them." It is necessary delphia, to be his private Secretary.

[Reported for the Sabbath Recorder.] Lecture on Sunday Laws.

On Sunday afternoon, Oct. 16th, the shameful history of the Sunday Laws since the Protestant Reformation, was exhibited in a lecture by Rev. J. L. Hatch, in Rev. Dr. Maxson's Church,

in Eleventh street. The lecturer said, that having on a former affairs were more and more corruptly administered down through the "Dark Ages." He had now a very similar story to relate concerning Sundar Laws under Protestantism.

early Christian Fathers, taught that, to call 'Sunday the Sabbath," and make its observance obligatory by the Fourth Commandment. was "a superstition, an apostacy from Christ,"

These were the very words which Martin Bucer, one of the chief reformers of the 16th century, used respecting the Sunday-Sabbatarian doctrine—"a superstition, an apostacy." He s so quoted by John Milton in his Book of 'Christian Doctrine;" and Milton endorses that view, and strongly opposes all Sunday Laws.

Luther the father of the Protestant reformation took the same view of the matter, and exhorted his followers to resist with all their might any attempt to enforce the observance of the first day of the week, as a Sabbath made binding by the Fourth Commandmentfor this he declared was an "encroachment on the Christian Spirit and liberty." He is thus lished doctrine of the land. They were also quoted by Coleridge, in his table talk; and Coleridge subscribes to that view, saying, "To confound it (Sunday) with the Sabbath, or to rest its observance upon the Fourth Commandment, is, in my judgment heretical, and would so have been considered in the primitive

Beza, Melanchton, Quingle, and Bullinger; Laws met with opposition in England, and showing that they were of the same mind with Luther and Bucer respecting Sunday and Sunday Laws. And not only was this the case in the Lutheran, Swiss, and Anglican Church, The Presbyterians were now in power, and Dissenters, Puritans, Presbyterians, and Congregationalists, adopted the same view. Thomas Cartwright, whom Neal in his history calls 'the father of the Puritans," declares in his 'Directory of Church Government." that 'Holy days [among which he counted Sunday] are, without exception, to be considered as ain." said the lecturer, has given a truthful 'abolished." He says, they may be observed. or not, according to convenience, but are not Parliament," and the "Westminster Assembly, to be made a matter of "necessary require- by which these Sunday Laws were established;

So Robert Brown, the father of the Congregationalist, cited by Neal as "one of the chief Puritans about London," says, in his concompulsion.

sprung up; or rather, an old doctrine was reamong the Puritans. Thomas Aquinas, Bonaventuro and other schoolmen of the 13th century, had taught that the Fourth Commandment was both ceremonial and moral-moral as to the requirement of the observance of one day in seven as holy-ceremonial as to the coming of the Christian dispensation, they said, officers, at their discretion. but the moral part remained. Boneventuro in his "Sermon on the Commandments," says "The sanctifying of a day is moral; the sanctifying of a seventh day is ceremonial."

Dr. Bound, a Puritan divine of some talent and boundless zeal, published a work in 1595 in which he advocated this distinction, and maintained that it was the duty of all men, to the end of time, to sanctify one day in every seven, by a strict abstinence from labor, travel,

But whereas Aquinas and his cotemporaries. lished Church, was obliged to look for some other sanction for the selection of the first day, than found, or pretended to find, in the facts that Christ rose from the grave on that day, and The Broome street Church have resolved to that the apostles and early disciples were ac-1618, it had so gained ground that King James felt called upon to put it down by publishing his "Book of Sports," as it was called which was nothing more or less than a proclamation of liberty to his good subjects to recreate themselves in all decent and lawful proclamation all the clergy were required to read in their pulpits. Many, of Puritan prin- from constitutional weakness, to administer chlo- We are informed that a similar one, of the ciples refused, and were expelled or suspended roform.

> The controversy was a very warm onethose in favor and those opposed to an enforced observance of Sunday as a solemn Sabbath, being about equal.

In the first decade of the 17th century, the 'Pilgrim Fathers," as they are called left England on account of the persecutions they endured, and found an asylum in Holland where, for some ten years, (as their Secretary, Nathaniel Morton, has left on record) they did "sweetly enjoy" their "Church liberties under the States." But the Dutch, though very willing that the Paritans should observe Sunoccasion shown that Sunday Laws, either civil day as a rigid fast, abstaining from all recreaor ecclesiastical, had no existence during the tions as well as labor, and having a long even first and purest centuries of the Christian ing service as well as morning; could not, as Church—that the most distinguished of the Morton says, with all their efforts to persuade early "Christian Fathers" believed and taught them to do so, be brought to observe Sunday that the first day of the week was not "as the Sabbath," but persisted in observing ing as to require bracing apart, as they are Divinely appointed, either as a day of worship it in a festival fashion—devoting it to worship or of rest, and that Sunday Laws came in with in the morning, and social enjoyment and recrea the union of Church and State, and the estab- tion in the evening. According to the decree o lishment of the Roman Hierarchy, and grew the first Council of Dort, in 1574, which was more and more severe as civil and ecclesiastical that, "in such churches where evening prayer has not been practiced, there it shall not be introduced: and where it has been, it shall be put down." So the Paritans left Holland, and came to America where they formed a stric The early Protestant reformers, like the Sunday-Sabbath-keeping community, and enforced their practice upon others by severe pains and penalties.

> In 1635, Roger Williams, minister of Salem Colony, having adopted and boldly preached the doctrine that Sunday was not the Sabbath. and that, if it was, the civil magistrate had no right to enforce its observance, was banished therefor, with others who had adopted the

Meantime. Presbyterianism was rapidly gaining strength in England, and with it the Sunday-Sabbatarian doctrine. In the reign of Charles I. A. D. 1643, the "Westminster Assembly of Divines" met in London and adopted the strongest articles, endorsing Dr. Bounds doctrine of a Sunday Sabbath in full and the "Long Parliament, soon after, sanctioned these articles, making them the estabsanctioned and adopted almost immediately, by the "Cambridge Synod" of New England Divines, and the "General Court" of Massachusetts. The Presbyterian Assemblies of Scotland and the United States also adopted them in full. Here then, in the Westminster Assembly, was laid the foundation articles of The lecturer proceeded to quote from Calvin, our present Sunday Laws. But these Sunday everywhere. King Charles strongly opposed them, and it was by his order that the "Book of Sports" was republished. It was in vain. others as others had been to persecute them. The "Book of Sports" was ordered to be publicly burnt, and the King himself was borne to the scaffold by the infuriated sectari-

Milton, in his "History of Great Britdescription of the character of the "Long and proceeded to read an extract from that work, in which Milton declares both those bodies to have been extremely corrupt, and, under the cloak of great piety, to have been guilty fession, that "the Lord's day" and other feast of great meanness, venality and oppression. days of Christ (as Easter, Christmas, etc.,) This. he said. would always be found in conmay, by Christian liberty, be kept," not by nection with efforts to enforce Sunday observance. He would give another example taken But in the very last part of the 16th cen- from the early history of the State. In 1647 tury and the first of the 17th, a new doctrine and 1648, Peter Stuyvesant, having been appointed Director General of this, then Colony vived and enforced (with some additions,) of New Netherlands, enacted and enforced stringent Sunday Laws, requiring preaching "in the afternoon as well as in the forenoon." and ordering all his "officers, subjects, and vassals(!) to frequent and attend the same," abstaining from all labor, travel, amusements. etc. The penalty of transgression was to be particular day appointed, viz: the seventh. tied to the public whipping-post and chastised The ceremonial part was abolished at the in- by our Fiscal, or any of the higher or lower

> For this decree the New York Sabbath Committee praise him, and call him the "good Peter Stuyvesant." the "pious Peter Stuyvesant." But what, said the lecturer, does history tell us was his true character? Robertson and Bancroft both show it to have been ex tremely corrupt. He was a perfect despotproud and treacherous-intolerant and inhu-

> his determined enmity to civil and religious liberty, and closed by showing that we are. through the Dutch Reformed and Presbyterian Sects indebted to Stuyvesant and the Westminster Assembly, for our present Sunday Laws, which he thought should be abolished.

SOMNAMBULIST INJURED .- A case of somnam onlism occurred a few days ago at the hotel of Brady's Bend, had been at the Fair, and, with his brother, had stopped at Capt. Goff's over customed to meet on that day for worship. night. He was the first to retire, and when he laid down and immediately went to sleep, they did not molest him further. In the middle not a few adherents; and the more as the first of the night he got up again, crawled out of the purity of the reformation decreased; until in window on to the porch roof, from that he posed to be in honor of his cook. It is a flat fell to the ground, breaking one thigh and dislocating the joint of the other. Drs. Lowman and Neyman were called, who, with the aid of four strong men, in one hour and a quarter's constant pulling, succeeded in replacing the joint. The splintering of the other leg was a small matter. The patient went through the whole thing like a hero, it being dangerous,

> having left in the hands of his widow \$400.000 for objects of benevolence, Mrs. Brown appropriates \$30,000 of the amount to the Princeton Theological Seminary.

Communications.

For the Sabbath Recorder. Journal of Mrs. Carpenter.

CLIFTON near Bristol. Monday, March 28.

Our friends took us for a drive, about the Towns of Clifton and Bristol, to show us the curiosities of both. First came a street of the old Town, still preserved, very narrow, and the houses so constructed that the successive stories, projecting over each other, come nearly together at the top, and are so totterby strong timbers wedged between them. We wonder how they contrive to get "light in their dwelling," or how they have courage to remain there themselves.

Of a date still more ancient, doubtless, was the old Cathedral, which we next visitedrescued from the monks at the Restorationevery possible relic of its original self (the Monastery of St. Augustine.) is faithfully preserved. We walked through the empty cloisters, and visited the penance room, a dismal stone dungeon. The walls, the floor, the seatare all stone and the heavy grated door, through which the penitent communicated with his spiritual guide, or received his allowance of temporal sustenance, strongly suggest, what miserable comforters all were to him. We entered the chapter room, which is

nearly as it was one thousand years ago strong, almost as if hewn out of the solid rock—the stalls. where the priests sat in coun cil. having only received the improvement of of wooden seats. like cushions laid upon granite chairs. Passing through, we entered the Dean's study. It is well supplied with books, on massive shelves, and some were lying upon the centre table, as were also writing materials, and a cheerful coal fire was burning. proving that it is still tenanted, and in daily use. But the Church of England instead of Rome, now holds umpire here, and these an cient haunts of inquisitorial power, are now the peaceful abodes of a purer faith.

Returning we were shown the tombs of many crusaders, buried as was the custom, in the body of the Church. They are generally much defaced by time, and the change that once swept so fearfully over them, when all England was in its transition state, still, many of them retain the life-like form and perfect outline of the reclining effigy; and all are in teresting as relics of a by-gone age.

Near the centre of the nave we were shown the tomb of Butler, author of the "Analogy," being of comparitively recent date; it is quite perfect in preservation, and is very beautiful in design and execution. There are many others of modern make, and indeed, there is the same mixture of ancient and modern here, as at Westminster Abbey: but we were getting used to it. The daily service as at that place, was also in progress here; but the performers were comparatively few.

From the Cathedral we went to the Church of St. Mary de Redeliff. It is finer in structure, as it is superior in age, to that of the sunken shafts at intervals through all the way, Cathedral, and like it. was built by Papists, sending down their momentary, but dubious and long subject to their rule. There are still light, only sufficient to show us the sepulchral preserved and exhibited several original indul- gloom through which we were passing. It gences dating back to 1242-48, and grants of was a "darkness visible" indeed. land for the expenses of the building, still ear-

lier. It was commenced as early as Henry II's reign; is of course, in the form of a cross and. is 239 feet in length, including the Chapel Its height is 200 feet, including the spire, which is imperfect, having been a long time ago broken by the storm.

As might be expected, it is full of ancient tombs, monuments, crosses, and relics, as well as many beautiful, and some very ancient paintings there, by Hogarth. But perhaps the most interesting memorial (to an American). is a flat slab. attached to a column, to the memory of Sir William Penn. who lies buried beneath. He was father to that William Penn of American memory, who founded the State that bears his name. Quite recently has this grave been opened for the first time. to receive another member of the Penn family. On a column close by hangs the armor. worn by some ancient knight, ornamented by

the decayed fragments of tattered banners. All these seem so out of place in a Protestant The lecturer proceeded to quote instances of Church. But, as parts and parcels, of old Cathedrals, they are scrupulously preserved: and. as precious relics of the older time, they will continue to be, while the love of antiquity continues as it now is, a master passion in the truly good." And I will go a little farther, English heart.

The most pompous among the tombs is that of William Canning. "Ye richest merchant of Bristol," noted also for his public benefactions. and most of all for his efficiency in repairing | nothing." And Pilate could not even crucify Captain Goff, in Oakland township, Butler and restoring this beautiful Church. An ele- the Saviour except power was given him "from county. It appears that Mr. William Hart, of gant altar tomb, bears both his effigy and that above."—(John xix. 11.) I would be underof his wife, erected by himself, on occasion of stood, that, when "God now commandeth all her death, and is surmounted by a large fint men every where to repent," that all men every a dog at his feet, with his paws placed upon a the same power to breathe a prayer to God large bone. Not far from this is another, sup- for mercy and grace, (unless such person may climbed up to the roof of the main building, stone, on which are engraved a knife and and from thence, a distance of twenty-five feet, skimmer, with a Latin inscription to the memory of the once useful individual who sleeps

In one of the aisles, placed up against a pillar, was shown us a rib, reaching far above our heads said to have belonged to the DunCow, which once supplied the cityof Bristol with milk. The late Mr. George Brown, of Baltimore, formidable hero, Guy, Earl of Warwick, by present world; looking for that blessed hope,

the city of Bristol, of all these traditional hon. ors, by believing the rib to have been that of a whale, or some other sea monster. Near he is a confessional, another relic of Papal times_ long since changed in happy England. At the east end of the Church is "Our Lady" Chapel," in which is a rudely carved statue of Queen Elizabeth, in wood. It was in this room she used to assemble her maids for their daily devotions.

A room over the porch, once the residence of priests, is still preserved, communicating with the tower: and it is here that is to be sought the grand charm, or mystery that binds the relic-loving to this old haunted spot. For it is with this. that is forever associated, the memory of the gifted and ill-fated Thomas Chatterton. Here are still preserved the remains of the old chest in which he professed to have found the MSS. attributed to Rowley. but which are generally supposed to have been the inventions of his own precocious brain, "Bristow's Wonderful Boy." Truly, for he took the strange fancy to palm off upon the world, as the works of another, what might have won for himself, had he acknowledged them as his own, an unrivalled fame. But the deception was discovered, and he was denounced, yea, more, he was crushed by the discerning and unmerciful public. He went a poor fortune seeker, to the heartless world of London, where he struggled for a few short months against his fate, in destitution and suffering, and finally in dispair, destroyed his own life by taking arsenic, and was cast into the burying-ground of Shoe-Lane Workhouse.

But an appreciative public came at last to understand and pity him, and a beautiful monament to his memory has been erected by sub. scription, called "The Chatterton Memorial." It stands very near the corner of the yard. close by the Church, and it was the unexpected sight of this monument that first called my attention to the fact, that we were so near the scene of that mournful tragedy, which had often called up the sympathies of my heart in childhood, and which was now revived in a way, and at a time entirely unanticipated. His wonderful career, so soon terminated (for he died at the age of sixteen years), should be known and remembered by the young—a ceaseless warning against all untruthfulness and

Our sight-seeing accomplished, we were soon (accompanied by our kind friends) at the station ready to return to London. Nor did we once leave the cars afterwards until our arrival there. But we paused for some moments at Bath. sufficient to get an idea of its outlines. and to pronounce it very like the Little Falls" of our native land, in its river, its rocks, its ravines, its bridges, and its granite hills. But it was only "Little Falls" revised, improved, and very much enlarged! Then there was the Box Tunnel, through which we passed, said to be nearly or quite the longest in England-measuring some four miles, and occupying us some fifteen minutes in making the passage through. We had no lamp in the cars. as at Primrose Hill, but there were

"So we passed The liberal open country, and the close And shot through tunnels like a lightning wedge By great Thor-hammers, driven through the rock, Which quivering through the intestine blackness splits And lets it in at once. The train swept in Athrob with effort, trembling with resolve, The fierce denouncing whistle wailing on And dynig off, smothered in the shuddering dark, While we, self-awed, drew troubled breath oppressed As other Titans, underneath the pile, And nightmare of the mountains. Out at last, To catch the dawn affoat upon the land.'

It was late in the evening when we arrived at Mill-Yard, with head and heart full of grateful memories of all that we had admired and enjoyed in our visit to the west of England. L. M. CARPENTER

For the Sabbath Recorder. Total Depravity. In my article of Sept. 29th. I perceive that

I am not fairly understood. I am satisfied that when we understand the general meaning of the Scriptnres, and each other, that we shall then "see eye to eye." I would say, that I. agree with the editor. " that we are unable of ourselves to turn to God or to do any thing and say, we are unable of ourselves to do any thing good or bad, i. e., without Divine assistance, no, not so much as to breathe the breath of life; for Christ says, "Without me ye can do immediately; and that any man who has power be given over to hardness of heart and reprobate mind; for God hath said, "My Spirit shall not always strive with man." Therefore all men should repent immediately, and not harden their hearts another day.) That all have power to repent immediately, it is said that Christ is the "true light which lighteth every man that cometh into the world." And "the grace of God that bringeth salvation hath appeared to all men. teaching us, that desame animal, is still preserved in Warwick Cas- nying ungodliness, and worldly lusts, we should tle, a trophy of the wonderful prowess of that live soberly, righteously, and godly, in this whom the Dun Cow had the honor of being etc. Now if any man does not reject this True slain. Matter-of-fact people, however, choose Light, (which all have,) and this grace of to divest both Guy and the Cow, as well as God that bringeth salvation, but follow this by the editor all die, even alive."_1.G speaking of (See verse upon all men, 7. 12. We than this mo ford, and that the second A 2" " Were even as other ed to prove W or the total the posterity. Then if well clude "the M him our natu brethren," (H as we are. E ii., he represen having been their own sins (Verse 2:) H obedience."

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To the Editor

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. CARPENTER

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Light, and obey this teaching, he may depend upon this salvation.

I would notice one or two Scriptures quoted by the editor, (Oct. 6th.) 1. "As in Adam all die, even so in Christ shall all be made alive."—1 Cor. xv. 22. This is expressly speaking of "the resurrection of the dead." (See verse 21.) Now "death hath passed upon all men, for that all have sinned."—Rom. v. 12. We look for "a better resurrection" ford, and that through the redemption of Christ the second Adam.

2. "Were by nature the children of wrath, even as others." This Scripture is often quoted to prove what is called, the total depravity, or the total corruption of the nature of all the posterity of Adam, "by reason of his sin." Then if we admit this to be true, we must include "the Man Christ Jesus," who took upon him our nature, and was "made like unto his brethren," (Heb. ii. 16,) and was tempted like as we are. But if we understand Paul in Eph. ii, he represents (verse 1,) the Ephesians as having been "dead in trespasses and sins,"-in their own sins, not dead for the sin of Adam. (Verse 2:) He speaks of "the children of disobedience." That these children of disobedience were actuated, not through, or by Adam's ing adopted the sentiments of that pious enpower of the air, the spirit that now worketh o in the children of disobedience. (Verse 3:) That we all in times past acted like them; " and were by nature the children of wrath, even as others." That by becoming first, children of disobedience, we naturally become second, children of wrath." Why? Because, "the wrath of God is revealed from heaven against all ungodliness, and unrighteousness of men. who hold the truth in unrighteousness,"-not against men as men, but against their sins, and their unrighteousness. (Verses 4, 5:) "But God, who is rich in mercy, for his great love wherewith he loved us," (who were naturally the subjects deserving of wrath,) "even when we were dead in sins (our own sins,) hath quickened us together with Christ; (by grace ye are saved.)" Not a word in this chapter about little children, as their being the natural subjects of the wrath, or displeasure, or indignation of God, by reason of Adam's sin, both, or either, in this world, or that which is to

except the Father which hath sent draw him." For an explanation of this, see next verse: "It is written in the prophets, And they shall be all taught of God. Every man therefore that hath heard, and hath learned of the Father cometh unto me." Thus by being taught of God, all are drawn to Christ. The doctrine that Adam's sin cannot be transferred or imputed to his posterity, is so plainly taught in the xviiith of Ezekiel that it seems unnecessary to say any more on the subject. See verse 20: "The soul that sinneth it shall die. The son shall not bear the iniquity of the father—the wickedness of the wicked shall be upon him." Now if the son shall not bear the iniquity of the father, then it is plain that Adam's posterity cannot bear his sin at all, no way nor shape. And if "the wickedness of the wicked shall be upon him," then it follows, that Adam's sin cannot be upon his posterity, no way nor fashion. If such plain Scriptures cannot settle the question, I know not what may. All must admit that God's "ways are equal;" and that his "grace is sufficient" for every man to seek and find this sal vation, one as well as another.

3. John vi. 44: "No man can come to me,

and tell them that they are unable to turn to God, by reason of Adam's sin; and thus hinder the cause of God; and "shut up the kingdom of heaven against men," (Matt. xxiii. 13,) then should we not do more harm than good?

To the Editors of the Sabbath Recorder:-

DAKOTA, Oct. 18, 1859.

I thought a few lines from our feeble frontier societies might be acceptable, as our quarterly meeting came off last month with us. We had a medium attendance, and a very interesting and feeling occasion. Bros. Davison and H. Babcock were with us and favored us with a series of well digested discourses, which were listened to with serious attention, and with apparent marked effect. We think the effect was decidedly good, the Divine presence appeared to be with us. May the Lord seal the instruction of the occasion to our good, and strengthen us to carry out and maintain the good resolutions made and renewed on the occasion. Remember us at the throne of grace, that we fail not.

GEO. C. BABCOCK.

Music as a Medicine.—Eugene de Mirecourt, in his lively little biography of Felicien David the composer, whose recent work, "Hersick with fever by his piano-forte performances. The sick man at the sound of the instrument to renew its attacks David would chase it away | al Assembly. by a few preludes. In a week the man was well. This was not unlike the genuine original David playing before Saul.

This fact is worth receiving the attention of the faculty. To treat people by music would be an excellent method of introducing harmony into the conflicting medical systems.

A dyspetic affection would probably be cured by three days of the cornet-a-piston. Nothing has yet been advanced to prove that neuralgia of New Richmond, Ohio, having just finished a stand more than twenty minutes of ophielreide. invitation to Rev. J. S. Graves, of Aurora, O., Half an hour of bassoon would drive away the to supply them for a year. headache, while deafness could be effectually in one of Verdi's finales.

pounds. Her husband is a great lady's man. School, Pennsylvania.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Rev. J. R. Haswell, the son of the missionary, and wife, and Miss Sarah Mason, daughter of Rev. Francis Mason, missionary at Toungoo, Burmah, sailed from Boston, on Monday, Sept. 26, for Burmah. Mr. Haswell will be located at Maulmain, and Miss Mason at Toungoo. Religious services were held on the ship previous to departure, in which Rev. J. G. War-Rev. Dr. Stockbride, Rev. Dr. Neale, and Rev. of the terms agreed upon at Villafranca. than this mortal, this first adamic life can af- Dr. Peck, took part. On Tuesday of the same week, six missionaries of the Episcopalian and Presbyterian denominations, sailed for Africa, from New York.

a recent sermon of the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, says: "What we have, with sad forebodings, long expected, is now realized, in Mr. Beecher's open abandonment of the doctrine of the inevitable and eternal perdition of ungodly dependence of Central Italy from foreign conmen. The secret of his fraternizing with Chapin and Parker is now fully explained in his open potentiary to the Congress. The Pope would avowal of the main principle of Universalismwhich is that all the Scriptual assertions of the the questions connected with Italy. sure and eternal punishment of the wicked fail to make us know that they will thus be pun-spoken of.

The village of Zora, Tuscarawas county, Ohio, is the residence of a colony of separatists from the Lutheran Church, who emigrated to this country about forty-two years since. Havsin, but acted "according to the prince of the thusiast of the seventeenth century, Jacob Boehmf, or Behmen, as he is generally called, two hundred persons left Wurtemburg, in 1817. under the leadership of one Jacob M. Bimmeler. and on their arrival in this country purchased 6000 acres of wild land in Tuscarawas county where they still reside. They practice Social ism in the strictest sense of the word-labor and property being equally divided among all Their officers are a director and three trustees, upon whom devolve the management of the temporal affairs of the society. These officers are elective, females voting as well as males. The trustees serve three years, one vacating his office annually.

> preacher in Cincinnati, died at Keokuk, Iowa, came down into the court yard, and taking a has been robbed of a costly set of harness and last week, leaving a fortune of \$150,000. An brief out of his side pocket, stepped up to W. Euglishman by birth, he left college at the age B. Lewis, Esq, and addressing him said, there of sixteen, master of eight languages; came to is a brief written by you (naming the case) in John Johnson, a colored man, recently in the New York in 1830, entered into mercantile which you have used abusive and insulting lanbusiness and amassed a competency, which he guage towards me personally, and without prolost in the panic of 1837, and then became a vocation. Now I desise to know if you have wanderer. He engaged in open-air preaching, any apology to offer me for so doing." After and subsequently went to Keokuk, where he a few words, in which Mr. L. gave no satisfac-

Methodist Church, will sail for Japan in November, including Rev. M. L. Wood, of the North Carolina Conference; Rev. Mr. Allen, of the Georgia Conference; Rev. Mr. Stewart, of from the Memphis Conference.

Rev. O. W. Briggs, recently of Brooklyn, entered upon the pastoral charge of the Baptist Church, at Rock Island, Ill., the first Sunday in October. As a preacher of uncommon mental power, and mind of the highest order, coupled with attainments in every branch of religious literature, his accession to the clerical force of the West, is an event of much congratulation among Western Baptists.

Rev. E. G. Brooks, pastor of the First Uni and in about ten minutes he walked away. versalist society of Lynn, Mass., has received salutatory in New York.

The Rev. Charles O. Reynolds has removed rom Morrisania to Hunter, Greene county, N. Y. Mr. Reynold has been for five years pastor of the Congregationalist Church in Morrisania where he has commended himself to all by the fidelity and usefulness of his labors. He has been dismissed from the charge solely at his own request, and much to the regret of the But if we teach "total depravity" to men, people, but in the hope that a change of climate may enable him to work with more vigor in his

> ored population of Richmond and Manchester, eight men, were recently baptized in James standing within eighteen yards of his assailant, River, and received to the membership of the and with coat and vest thrown wide open re-

Rev. Caleb Baldwin, wife and one child, of Bloomfield, N. J., who have been in this country about two years, sailed on Tuesday, Oct. 4th, on their return as missionaries to China.

Mrs. Mary Stafford, who died in Savannah a few days ago, bequeathed in her last will and testament, a handsome residence on Orleans square, valued at some \$8000, and seventeen negroes, to the Methodist Church of that city, of which she was a member.

Western Presbyterian Theological Seminary displayed much coolness and courage. this term, and six other young men who graduated but a few days ago, at college, have sigwill make forty-three matriculates.

Rev. H. A. Wise, Jr., who has been ordained Priest of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Saviour, West Philadelphia, enters upon his duties on the first Sunday in November.

The Rev. Dr. Forbes, who recently resigned Lewis. the pastorship of St. Anne's church in this city, has since, it is said, renounced all allegiance to the Church of Rome.

society in Boston which meets at Music Hall, on account of the illness which caused the tour on which he is now absent. The society refused to accept his resignation, and adopted measures accordingly.

The Presbyterian Church and Congregation

Mr. Daniel Bowen, a graduate this year of the pastor of the society in Hingham, Mass.,

General Intelligence.

Foreign News.

The steamer Nova Scotia, which left Liverpool on the 19th ult. for Quebec, arrived off Father Point on Saturday morning.

The treaty of peace between France and Austria was signed at Zurich on the 1st of last reff, D. D., Secretary of the Missionary Union, month. It is said to be simply an elaboration Other treaties were, however, to be signed in a few days.

Great preparations were being made for the assembling of an European Congress, to be The Puritan Recorder, (Boston,) alluding to composed of representatives of the five great Powers, and Spain. Sardinia. Sweden, Portugal, Naples and Rome. To this Congress is to be confided the fate of Italy. It is reported that Great Britain demands the complete in trol as a sine qua non of her sending a plenisoon, it was said, issue a general manifesto on

Changes in the French Ministry are again The difficulty between Spain and Morocco

has been amicably adjusted. The news of the arrival and courteous reception of our Minister, Mr. Ward, at Pekin, is confirmed. The intelligence was brought to Shanghae by a Russian gunboat, but no letters were received from any of the United States legation. Mr. Ward expected to arrive at Shanghae by the last of August with the rational

The accounts from Japan state that the currency question remained unadjusted, and trade consequently continued suspended.

The steamship Great Eastern was still at inchor at Holyhead, but nothing was known as to the time of her departure for the United

DREADFUL ENCOUNTER IN MARKSVILLE, LA. at Marksville, between Judge E. North Cullom and Messrs. W. B. and E. T. Lewis. Soon amongst the Detectives, Police Captains, and William S. Reese, formerly a famous street after the adjournment of the Court, the Judge others present. The General who, it appears made a small but productive investment in land. factory reply, Judge Cullom gave him a tre-A slight scuffle ensued, but nothing done by either party.

On Wednesday morning, the 12th, Messrs. Edward T. Lewis, son of W. B. Lewis, and John C. Lewis, a nephew, rode into town, and the Tennessee Conference, and two ministers it was soon rumored about that they meditated an attack on Judge Cullom. At the usual hour the Court was called and business went on as

and accepted a call from the Sixth Universalist giving them every possible opportunity to at extra meeting of the Board of Foremen, and become their pastor at a salary of \$2400 per | quently seated himself on the front gallery of action should be taken as will place the Fire libel brought by Moses Bates, for certain re-30th Oct., and will preach next Sunday his Delvallade's store. Mr. E. T. Lewis stepped their number in the city to collect their bills. behind a china tree, and made a slight motion as if about to draw his pistol. The Judge had requested the bystanders to keep out of the

At length the Judge got up from his seat and walked backward and forward in front of the Coffee House, when E. T. Lewis came down from the drag store nearly opposite the Judge, and drawing his pistol beckoned to the Judge to walk further up the side walk. The Judge replied that he was acting on the defensive and that his position suited him very well. There was two horses tied in the rear of the Judge A revival is now in progress among the col- which were unloosed and led away. Lewis raised his pistol very deliberately and taking Va. Sixty-three—thirty-five women and twenty- steady aim fired at Judge Cullom, the latter turned the shot. They fired alternately until Lewis had exhaused his seventh shot. Mr. L.'s pistol snapped once and Judge C.'s twice.

After the Judge had fired ten shots, some one handed him a walking-cane, which proved to be a small shot gun. After examining it closely, he raised it and fired at Lewis. At this instant John C. Lewis took deliberate aim and fired at Judge C., and then walked off. E. T. Lewis received two wounds before he retreated, and the Judge drew a knife and was about to pursue his assailants, but was prevented by the Thirty seven new students have entered the bystanders. Both the Judge and E. T. Lewis

The next day the Judge opened court and disposed of all the business before it, and then nified their intention to enter next week. This sent word to the Messrs. Lewis to know if they

SALE OF WEBSTER'S DICTIONARIES.—From amount, in shares of \$5 each. certain published statements of the leading book-The Fourth Presbytery of New York, at sellers from every part of the country, it would culaneum," was so successful at the Paris opera, their recent meeting, after a full expression of seem that the sales of the various editions of most incredible circumstance of the old barbar- Eld. C. Woodruff, Zanesville, O., 1 00 tells that when in the East, David cured a man opinion on the subject of Home Missions, unani- Webster's Dictionaries are enormous, exceed- ous law of Turkey which prescribes the assas- Arnold Saunders, Dorrville, mously recommended their churches to make ing many times the sales of all other dictiona- sination of all children which any princess of provision for taking up an annual collection for ries put together. We learn that there are the Imperial family may bear to a subject, A. C. Spicer, Rushford felt his fever leave him, and when it threatened the Church Extension Committee of the Gener- five different editions of our great American having been acted upon within the last few sides several English dictionaries which are of Mahmoud Pes'a, was safely delivered of a dore Parker resigning his office of pastor of the confessedly based on Webster. A recent article in the London Critic admits that the or- a few hours before her confinement, and it is thography of Webster's Dictionary is all but said that he gave express orders that the child

universal in the United States. [Boston Daily Journal.

CIETY.—The recently organized German Asso- was strangled accordingly. ciation to protect their fellow-countrymen from could resist an hour of vieloncello, and an at- neat and commodious edifice, capable of seating ticket swindling and kindred frauds, were the tack of cholers, however violent, would not some four hundred persons, have extended an means of bringing up several cases of alleged w ndling before the Mayor, on Friday. Three of Boston. During the administration of Jef-McCuren and Freman, are the parties charged, cured by the united efforts of these instruments the Cambridge Divinity School, has received who were arrested by officer McArthur. The and accepted a unanimous invitation to become Mayor committed them to the Tombs for exis said to weigh five hundred and fifty-three now President of the Meadville Theological Liverpool passage tickets, instead of tickets to and resided there until his death. He was a formed the suffering one into an angel of bliss. How A. M., and 12 M., and 4 00 and 6 00 P. M. Bremen as desired.

FROM MEXICO.—By the Teviot, at Havana, we learn that the dates received from the city of Mexico are to the 30th Sept., and from Vera Cruz to the 5th Oct.

tained frequent and important victories over the evil, gave her a house and lot and \$500 in cash. federal troops. In one of these battles, at on condition that she should wed a certain Cuicido, near Guadalajara, the forces of the you man mentioned by her father. The daughchiefs Rochu and Valdez had been defeated, ter was open to propositions, and readily agreed Doblado at Leon, and the former was at Lagos a deed in full for the property and paid over organizing expeditions against Zacatecas and the cash. But the old man and his expected Cruz against Cordova had no great result.

march against Vera Cruz in the next campaign. The letters say that public opinion was more in favor of the government since the late success of its forces.

The news of the separation of Vidaurri from the government, and his breaking his relations with Degollado, has created a great sensation in the city of Mexico.

RUPTURE OF THE HEART.-Mrs. Saloma Schneider, the wife of an engineer, awoke in her usual good health and cheerfulness. Suddenly she was seen faltering in her gait, and presently to fall on the floor in a half-reclining position. She gasped for breath once or twice and was a corpse. A post mortem examination by Dr. Charles Spinzig revealed a most rare lesson; it was a rent in the heart, which allowmulate in the sac which invests the heart, and this also was ruptured. She had, in a physical sense of the word, died heart broken—an exed a verdict in accordance with the revelations of the post mortem. St. Louis Republican.

Tom Thumb at Police Head Quarters.—On Thursday morning last, Mr. Charles Stratton, but better known the world over as Genera Tom Thumb, appeared at the Police Head On Monday, the 10th ult., an affray took place Quarters corner of Broome and Elm streets, where his presence created quite an excitement other articles, came down from his home in Bridgeport, Ct., in search of his missing goods. employ of the General, on or about the 20th ult., robbed his employer and fled to this city with his plunder, which he disposed of, and returned to Bridgeport, with all the assurance of there and after incarceration, made a confession husband keeps the Mansion House, the only a subsoil channel about an inch and a half from the The North Carolina Christian Advocate mendous slap in the face with his open hand. to the General, to whom he stated that the house of entertainment that the city affords. plants, to admit air and water to come in contact with city. Detective King was deputed to accompany the General in search of the stolen property, which he is exceedingly anxious to re-

> THE FINALE OF THE FIREMEN'S PARADE.—The Board of Engineers are in arrears some twelve usual. There being but little before it, the hundred dollars, which they claim are not charg-Court adjourned about 11 o'clock, and the ed to the Board, from the fact that they did Judge came down. He armed himself and pa- not order the work for which the excess is due, raded the streets, at one time meeting the The assessment placed on the firemen was bare-Messrs. Lewis on Marks street, where he stood ly sufficient to pay for music when every Comfor some time within a distance of sixty feet of pany had paid their share, and to this expense them. The Judge remarked that if they wish has been added nearly one thousand dollars for ed to attack him, then was the time and there advertising, and a large sum for printing. The was the place. They made no demonstration, programme printing is also unpaid, and these bills also were unauthorized by the Board of The Judge, however, promeuaded the streets, Marshalls. The result of the matter will be an

> > THE PRINCE OF WALES COMING TO THIS COUN-THY—THE VICTORIA BRIDGE.—The Montreal Pilot has it on authority, that His Royal High-Colonial Secretary, and other distinguished personages, will visit Canada in the end of May or the beginning of June next. The formal opening of the Victoria Bridge will then take place. The corporation have appointed a committee to meet the Grand Trunk Directors, and co operate with them on the celebration. We understand that Mr. Blackwell, at an interview with the Chairman (Councellor Bristow,) expressed the great felicity he would have in doing all in the power of the Company to make the celebration worthy of the occasion, and of the illustrious visitors from England expected to be present at it.

FROM PARAGUAY.—It is stated that the English Consul had demanded his passports from Ayres on the 18th of August, on board the steamer Salto do Guayra. He left Paraguay of Nov., 1859. on the 11th of August, in consequence of a misunderstanding with President Lopez, on account the Republic. The English Consul left her Treasurer, J. A. Potter, of Albion. Majesty's subjects under the protection of the French Minister.

A HOME FOR DRUNKARDS .- A meeting of the desired to renew the contest. They replied friends of temperance was held at No. 163 that they did not. The Grand Jury subse- Bowery, on Friday evening last, to consider the quently indicted the Messrs. Lewis, (both law-propriety of establishing a Temperance Instiyers), and they gave bail in \$5,000 for their tute for the reformation of inebriates. Speeches appearance at the April term, 1860; and Judge upon the subject were made by the Hon. James C., was also indicted for assaulting W. B. A. Briggs, Abram Beale, Esq., Dr. Chauncey, Dr. Bennett, Mr. Edward Falkner, and others. A list was opened for stock to an indefinite

A late Constantinople letter relates the allexicographer now published in England, be- days. One of the Sultan's daughters, the wife should not be murdered. Nevertheless, "damn- Van Horn, of the former place. ed custom" prevailed. The officers of the seraglio who attended the princess delivered over JAMES VAN HORN and Miss ELIZABETH JANE BABCOCK, OPERATIONS OF THE GERMAN PROTECTIVE So- the babe to a cunuch to be strangled—and it both of Welton.

Wm. Jarvis, of Weathersfield, Vt., died on the 21st ult., aged 89 years. He was a native well known ticket operators, named Fitzpatrick, ferson he held the post of U.S. Consul at Lisbon. He did much to improve the wool product SUMMARY.

A well-to-do farmer in Southern Berkshire, Mass., had a daughter inclined to naughty The forces of Miramon's government had ob- things, and after trying various remedies for the San Luis Potosi. The expedition from Vera son-in-law awoke and found that the "bird had flown," not forgetting, however, to take along The government was preparing itself to a man suited to her own fancy.

The inhabitants of Chantauque county are exercised over the way in which the name of the county shall be spelled. At a recent meeting, a petition was received asking for a substitution of the letter a for e in the finale syllable. Resolutions were also passed directing the clerk of the Board to spell the name of the county Chautauqua, and to request the county and town officers to do the same. Copies of this resolution was directed to be sent to the State and Legislative officers, and the County Clerk was ordered to change the county seal to

The English papers report that another solicitor has disgraced the profession, not merely year of his age. "His end was peace." by a gigantic failure, but by gigantic fraud Mr. Buller, a member of Lincoln's Inn-fields, ed the blood contained in that organ to accu- largely engaged in conveyancing and mortgage loans, has, it is said, taken flight, leaving debts to the amount of \$500,000, much of it money entrusted to him by clients, many of whom are pression only true physiologically for she was consigned to absolute poverty. One case was greatly beloved by her husband, and they lived stated of a lady whom he had induced to call happily together. The Coroner's Jury return- in a mortgage of \$50,000, on the pretence that pages their very best productions. Terms-One copy, he had procured another paying 1 per cent. more of interest. He received the money, and spent the whole of it.

Mr. Luddington, of Milwaukee, has sued certain parties in St. Paul, "upon a written covenant to recover \$50.000 advanced by him to accomplish certain purposes of the forty in regard to Railroad matters in Minnesota." The latter, however, have put in the plea in answer, that said funds were advanced to buy up and bribe the officers and members of the Territorial Legislature, in disposing of the Congressional land grants; and that this, being against "public policy," Luddington is not, therefore, Corn, Beets, Carrots, Onions, &c., &c. entitled to recover his \$50,000.

The family of the great Mormon prophet, Joe Smith, still dwell in Naukoo. No persuasions can prevail on them to move to Utah. an honest man. He was promptly arrested His widow has married again, and with her Joseph, is a Justice of the Peace, and a useful and much respected citizen. Great inducements have beenoffered him to remove to Great Salt Lake City, but he steadily resists all such opportunities. The petition of the down town firemen to

have the great bell replaced on the City Hall, should be granted, if the bell cannot be rung in the present tower by means of wires connected with the look out. which it is proposed to great utility and convenience. For expeditious operarebuild in the repairs to the City Hall A restoration of the bell to its former position is opposed, because it shakes the building and all the inmates thereof every time it is rung, and because, in case of another fire in the City Hall, the roof, which is rather weak, might give way under the ponderous weight.

Major Ben Perley Poore, of Boston, has annum—double that he is now receiving. He Barbin's coffee house, and the Messrs, Lewis Department in a proper position. Some of the ficctions upon his (Bates') character, published preached his farewell sermon on Sunday, the came down on the opposite side of the street to bands of music were compelled to leave one of in the Boston Journal, under the signature of mation."—[Presbyterian. "Perley," and written at Washington.

A private Paris letter, dated October 5th, says that Miss R. Pickens, daughter of our Minister to Russia, was to have been married on Saturday, to Mr. Bacon, Secretary of Leness the Prince of Wales, accompanied by the gation. They are to spend the Winter in Italy.

The Treasurer of the Citizen Gas Light Company has, thus far, received about \$600. 000 on the subscriptions for the stock, from which it would appear that the Company will soon be enabled to commence active operations in supplying the citizens with gas.

There was a heavy white frost at Augusta, Ga. and vicinity a few days since.

Special Notices.

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.

The next Quarterly Meeting of the Seventh-day the government, and had arrived at Buenos Baptist Churches of Rock, Dane and Walworth counties, Wis., will be held with the Church of Albion, commencing on the evening after Sixth-day, the 18th

The Executive Board of the Seventh-day Baptist North-Western Association are requested to meet at of the arrest of a person named Cancer, a Albion, Wis., on the 20th of November, 1859. The British subject, on suspicion of his being the churches are also earnestly requested to forward by agent of a conspiracy against the President of that time, their contributions for home missions to the

LETTERS.

T. E. BABCOCK, Sec'y.

P. S. Crandall, 2; L. Crandall, A. C. Spicer, Jas. A Begg, L. A. Davis, S. S. Griswold, C. Woodruff, J. M. Todd, Arnold Saunders, T. E. Babcock, A. A. Lewis. RECEIPTS.

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

\$4 00 to vol. 16 No. 5 1 00 FOR THE SABBATH-SCHOOL VISITOR: ELIPHALET LYON, Treasurer.

MARRIAGES.

In Welton, Iowa, Oct. 20th. by Eld. L. A. Davis, Mr. In Albion, Wis., Oct. 21st, by Eld. T. E. Babcock,

Mr. John F. Bradley, of Dunkirk, Wis., and Miss NANCY C. OVIATT, of the former place.

DEATHS.

In Greenmanville, Ct., Oct. 17th. Anna Weston, daughter of Thomas S. and Charlotte Greenman, aged 16, 1859. Leave New York for Easton and interof the United States, by importing from Spain 2½ years. Few of so tender years have suffered more mediate places, from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7 30 over three thousand five hundred fine-wooled than this dear child. Ever since its first year, an unamination. The complaints set forth that these sheep. On his return to the United States, in vailing all that a father's ancionation and rendered unaamination. The complaints set forth that these sheep. On his return to the United States, in vailing all that a father's anxious care, and a mother's with trains on the New Jersey Railroad, which leave men duped their customers by selling them 1810, he settled at Weathersfield as a farmer, deepest love could devise or do. Death has now trans-

In Groton, opposite Greenmanville, Sept. 17th, HEN RY. aged 17 years; and on Oct. 12th, Lucy H., aged 12 years; and on Oct. 13th, Frances S. Whippie, aged 19 years; all children of Daniel Whipple. Seldom am I called to attend so many funerals in one family in such quick succession. May the angel of death spare

In Dunkirk, Wis., Oct. 16th, of consumption, Mrs. SOPHRONIA A., wife of Manly G. Truux, and daughter of Buel Oviatt, in the 27th year of her age. During and with this the Department was restored. to mend her ways and live a Christian here- was to her, for several months, and especially in the Gen. Woll had gained a victory over Senor after, whereupon the generous father gave her trying hour of death, "as an anchor of the soul, both

> In Albion, Wis., Oct. 21st. of typhoid fever, Thur-LOW WEED WEST, in the 18th year of his age. He had been, from a child, a punctual and faithful member of the Sabbath-school, and, like the most of such scholars, he gave his heart to God in early life; and by a consistant life he became rich in the esteem of all who knew him. A most admirable trait in his character, so frequently overlooked by the young, was the respect and kindness manifested in his deportment to the aged with whom he was brought in contact. Peace, resignation, and trust in the Saviour, affixed their seal upon the closing hours of his life. In Clarence, N. Y., Sept. 15th, Miss PHEBE BURDICK

> aged 77 years, and 5 months. She was a worthy member of the Pendleton Seventh-day Baptist Church. peaceful screnity marked the close of a life of piety and usefulness. "Blessed are the dead that die in the

In the town of Wasioja, Minnesota, Ellis Scott, son of Eli B. and Rebecca Jane Ayars, aged 1 year, 9 months, and 5 days. Near Shiloh, N. J., on Seventh-day evening, Oct. 8th,

In Kingston, Oct. 6th, Mrs. NANCY WELLS, widow of James Wells, Esq., late of Hopkinton. In North Kingston, Oct. 3d, Mr. Christopher Hall, aged 72 years.

of cancer in the stomach, ELNATHAN DAVIS, in the 58th

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every family that shall purchase and use it.—[Family

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security of all policy-holders, \$100,000. Policies are issued for life, or a term of years, payable at the death of the insured. Also, Endowment Policies, payable on the party attaining a certain age. Annuities granted on favorable terms, payable immedi-N. D. MORGAN, President. ately or deferred. C Y. WEMPLE, Secretary.

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sis of bone. Connected with the establishment is a Dental Shop, where all calls in that profession will be sttended to. H. P. BURDICK, Address, Alfred, Allegany Co., N. Y.

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JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent

Miscellaneaus.

[The following lines written by the late Justice Story, and in his hand-writing, were found among the papers of the late Chief Justice Marshall:]

Lines Written at Washington.

Various the minds of men; more various still, Their powers and passions, their pursuits and will, Some dull and prosing, yet themselves commend By sheer good nature, like an easy friend: Some proud and lofty move with cumbrous state. Like Knights in armor, struggling with the weight, Some bright and witty scorch whate'er they touch, They always say too little or too much; Some sly and slippery leave you still in doubt, What is their meaning, and what worth found out; Some are so crabbed, that they ne'er go right; And some so cold, they pain like crossing light; Some are so jealous of each word and look, They spell your features, as they scan a book; Some are so gentle, and so plastic too, They change, like melting wax, and yet seem true; Some are so vain, the very light they cast On their own foibles marks them to the last; Some are so grave, mysterious, and sedate, Their words flow coldly, like decrees of fate; And some so dark, so cunning, and so bold, The assassin's dagger lurks in every fold. How few of all we meet possess the power To smooth the rough, or cheer the listless hour. With modest air to temper manly sense. Studious to please, and cautious of offence. How few, with genius blest, combine the art To bear their honors meek, and win the heart. How few of all, who lead in public strife, Grace the calm circle of sequester'd life; How few with tempers kind, affections wide, Make home at once their solace and their pride. How few of all, whom Learning loves to raise, Forget their own to aid another's praise. How few, the public Favorites, learn to hear A rival's fame, without a frown or sneer. Give me the Man of frank and fearless mind, 'In knowledge various, and in tastes refin'd; Deep in his feelings, in his words sincere, Tender to all, but to himself severe; Melting at others' woes, but wisely sure Ne'er to touch wounds his kindness cannot cure: Profound, when need requires, but lingering still On thoughts of gentler mood, and lighter skill; Whose liberal converse with his theme grows bright, Cheerful, yet solid, earnest, yet polite: Or in its playful turns, with silent sway Wins, as it varies, through the livelong day; Who deems the first, the last of earthly gain, A home, where love and peace, and virtue reign; His altar there, of life the aim and end; Give me that Man, and let me call him, Friend. - [Alexandria Gazette.

The Last Scene of Washington's Life.

volume, after giving a sufficient narrative of the Administration of Washington, his retirement | Lear, "he desired me to call Mrs. Washington | reached a place of warmth and shelter. from office, and his mode of life at Mount Ver- to his bedside, when he requested her to go Beside the usual occupants of the cabin, there non, Mr. Irving brings the work to a close down to his room, and take from his desk two were three or four persons present, who, like with the following description of the final scene:

and rain, and frost, yet Washington still kept useless, as being superseded by the other, and whom they called Steers, who was supposed to up his active round of indoor and outdoor avo- desired her to burn it, which she did, and took be on his way from Central Point with a load cations, as his diary records. He was in full the other and put it into her closet. health and vigor, dined out occasionally, and "After this was done, I returned to his bedhad frequent guests at Mount Vernon, and as side and took his hand. He said to me: 'I ox team. One remarked that any other man usual, was part of every day in the saddle, going find I am going; my breath cannot last long. I but Steers would be frozen, if he undertook it. the rounds of his estates, and, in his military believed from the first that the disorder would Another suggested that he would be a fool if phraseology. "visiting the out-posts."

nephew about the grounds, showing the im- settle my books, as you know more about them provements he intended to make, and had than any one else; and let Mr. Rawlins finish colder as the day advanced, and I began to especially pointed out the spot where he pro- recording my other letters which he has begun. posed building a new family-vault, the old one I then told the General this would be done. being damaged by the roots of trees which had He then asked me if I recollected any thing overgrown it and caused it to leak. "This which it was essential for him to do, as he had change," said he, "I shall make the first of all, a very short time to continue with us. I for I may require it before the rest."

phew, "he stood on the steps of the front door, observed, smiling, that he certainly was, and pork and potatoes, we heard a team approachwhere he took leave of myself and another. It that as it was the debt which we must pay, he was a bright, frosty morning; he had taken his looked to the event with perfect resignation." usual ride, and the clear, healthy flush on his In the course of the afternoon he appeared cheek, and his sprightly manner, brought the to be in great pain and distress from the diffiremark from both of us, that we had never seen | culty of breathing, and frequently changed his the General look so well. I have sometimes posture in the bed. Mr. Lear endeavored to opposite—paused, crushing down the crisp snow thought him decidedly the handsomest man I raise him and turn him with as much ease as as though it had been as much glass. ever saw, and when in a lively mood, so full of possible. "I am afraid I fatigue you too much." pleasantry, so agreeable to all with whom he the General would say. Upon being assured company, and in spite of the shuddering cold, associated, that I could hardly realize that he to the contrary, "Well," observed he grate.

all who approached him."

cupied in digesting a complete system on which His servant, Christopher, had been in the his estate was to be managed for several suc- room during the day, and almost the whole and seized the new comer by the shoulder. The ceeding years; specifying the cultivation of the time on his feet. The General noticed it in the next instant he started back with a look of several farms, with tables designing the rota- afternoon, and kindly told him to sit down. tion of crops. It occupied thirty folio pages, About five o'clock his old friend, Dr. Craik. and was executed with that clearness and came again into the room and approached the method which characterized all his business bedside. "Doctor," said the General, "I die papers. This was finished on the 10th of De- hard, but I am not afraid to go. I believed cember, and was accompanied by a letter of from my first attack that I should not survive vigor of his intellect at this advanced stage of bedside and sat by the fire absorbed in grief. his existence, and the love of order that reigned | Between five and six the other physicians | it is in this way that the vast army of France throughout his affairs. "My greatest anxiety," came in, and he was assisted to sit up in his is kept replenished: said he on a previous occasion, "is to have all bed. "I feel I am going," said he; "I thank "This military lottery occurs every year. these concerns in such a clear and distinct form you for your attentions, but I pray you to take The annual contingent of troops levied thereby, that no reproach may attach itself to me when no more trouble about me; let me go off quiet- varies according to the necessity of the state, I have taken my departure for the land of ly; I cannot last long." He lay down again; being at war-times very high, and in peaceable

and vigor, he looked forward to his long cher- what hour it was. ished hope, the enjoyment of a serene old age | Further remedies were tried without avail in sion, their term of service having expired. A in this home of his heart.

these voluminous instructions to his steward and never uttered a sigh or complaint.

of War.

rode out as usual to make the rounds of his es- was between ten and eleven o'clock, on the night is one of much picturesque animation. Groups and told of it. tate. The ominous ring around the moon, which of December 14, 1799.) his breathing became of the finest youths of a wide neighborhood, he had observed on the preceding night, proved easier. He lay quietly; he withdrew his hand with generally their fathers and mothers, relating the detected some typographical errors in a newshe had observed on the preceding night, proved easier. He lay quietly; he withdrew his hand observed on the preceding night, proved easier. He lay quietly; he withdrew his hand sale, and friends, are assembled in the spacious paper, has gone East to get a perpendicular York. Is Summer-Street, Boston. 780 Chestnut-Vork. Is Summer-Street, Boston. 780 Chestnut-Vork. Street, Philadelphia. 181 Baltimore-Street, Baltimore. overcoat, he continued his ride without regard. The General's hand fell from his wrist; I took usually several officers quartered in the district. ing the weather, and did not return to his house it in mine and pressed it to my bosem Dr. On every face there is an expression of hope till after three.

His Secretary approached him with letters to ed without a struggle or a sigh. got wet; but he replied, "No, his greatcoat over; I shall soon follow him; I have no more country as militaires for the space of seven had kept him dry." As dinner had been wait trials to pass through."

ing for him, he sat down to the table without changing his dress. "In the evening," writes

his Secretary, "he appeared as well as usual." inches deep and still falling, which prevented miles it was said to be from the point where I widow, or of a father of seventy years of age; him from taking his usual ride. He complain- had started—and put up for the night at a certain classes of students in the public schools, ed of a sore throat, and had evidently taken small log cabin, with two rooms on the floor, including all those who have carried off the cold on the day before. In the afternoon the an unusual luxury in that part of the country great prizes of the institute, or of the university. grounds between the house and the river to but then this was reckoned as a sort of tavern, the day, grew worse toward night, but he made ing it" in a new country pretty well. light of it.

his hoarseness would permit, or he listened and as much as they would here. the debates of the Virginia Assembly.

'No," replied he, "you know I never take any- He says: thing for a cold. Let it go as it came."

In the night he was extremely ill with the ague and difficulty of breathing. Between two and three o'clock in the morning he awoke Mrs. Washington, who would have risen to call a servant, but he would not permit her, lest she should take cold. At daybreak, when the serbe sent for, and that in the meantime Rawlins, one of the overseers, should be summoned to here !" bleed him before the doctor could arrive.

A gurgle was prepared for his throat, but was convulsed and almost suffocated. Rawlins As I previously remarked, I had crossed a sixmade his appearance soon after sunrise, but teen mile prairie, and put up at a log tavern when the General's arm was ready for the opera- containing two rooms. It was an exceedingly tion, become agitated. "Don't be afraid," said | cold morning when I started, and I think I was the General, as well as he could speak. Raw. advised, then, not to leave till the weather modlins made an incision. "The orifice is not large erated; but I was anxious to get on, and so I enough," said Washington. The blood, how- started, in spite of their friendly protestations. ever, ran pretty freely, and Mrs. Washington, I was warmly dressed, and wore a pair of boots to your neighbors and friends when they call to uncertain whether the treatment was proper, and fearful that too much blood might be taken, begged Mr. Lear to stop it. When he was cold. about to untie the string, the General put up Instead of the weather moderating, as it had his hand to prevent him, and as soon as he could been prognosticated, it grew colder and colder speak, [murmured, "More, more:" but Mrs. every moment. I never saw such a blue. still. Washington's doubts prevailed, and the bleed. stinging cold day in all my previous experience ing was stopped, after about a half-pint of blood of the weather. It seemed, actually, as though had been taken. External applications were my breath froze before it escaped from my nosnow made to the throat, and his feet were trils, and I was compelled to brush the pennant

His old friend, Dr. Craik, arrived between eight and nine, and two other physicians, Drs. Irving's new Life of Washington, in five vol- Dick and Brown, were called in. Various reme-

prove fatal. Do you arrange all my military he started at all. A third, wishing to be face-He had recently walked with his favorite letters and papers. Arrange my accounts and tious, no doubt, added, that he reckoned he told him that I could recollect nothing, but "When I parted from him," added the ne- that I hoped he was not so near his end. He were yet seated around the table, eating our

was the same Washington whose dignity awed fully, "It is a debt we must pay to each other, through the solid logs, there was a general rush

For some time past Washington had been oc- will find it."

were dated was clear and calm, but the after- "About ten o'clock," writes Mr. Lear, "he ces of the empire. The names of all the young noon was lowering. The next day, 11th, he made several attempts to speak to me before men between the ages of twenty and thirty, of the song "There's a good time coming," a State, and now on file in this office. notes there was wind and rain, and "at night he could effect it. At length he said, 'I am both years inclusive, are then described on the country farmer got up and exclaimed: "Mister, just going. Have me decently buried, and do conscription lists of their respective localities. The morning of the 12th was overcast. That not let my body be put into the vault in less and every attempt to evade conscription is punmorning he wrote a letter to Hamilton, heartily than three days after I am dead.' I bowed as- ished by an imprisonment of from one month to approving of a plan for a military academy, sent, for I could not speak. He then looked one year, whilst any one aiding or abetting a which the latter had submitted to the Secretary at me again and said, 'Do you understand me?' fugitive from the dreaded ballot, is liable to the ing false witness against your neighbor," was I replied, 'Yes.' 'Tis well,' said he.

be franked, that they might be taken to the "While we were fixed in silent grief, Mrs. paper deciding his future destiny, all the spectime for prayer, consideration, and searching post-office in the evening. Washington franked Washington, who was seated at the foot of the tators, as well the parties immediately concern- God's word, before you attempt to perform it. the letters, but observed that the weather was bed, asked with a firm and collected voice, 'Is ed, feel the most lively interest. Those who the letters, but observed that the weather was ped, asked with a nrm and concected voice, as do bad to send a servant out with them. Mr. he gone? I could not speak, but held up my draw a higher number of refolly, afford rare instances of reformation, youth stores to some stores of the send a servant out with them. Mr. he gone? I could not speak, but held up my draw a higher number of refolly, afford rare instances of reformation, youth stores of the send a servant out with them. Mr. he gone? I could not speak, but held up my draw a higher number of reformation, youth stores of reformation, youth stores of reformation, youth stores of reformation. Lear perceived that the snow was hanging from hand as a signal that he was no more. 'Tis cruits required, are exempt, whilst those who is the proper season. his hair, and expressed his fears that he had well, said she, in the same voice. 'All is now draw a lower are condemned to serve their

The Frozen Guest.

On the following morning the snow was three Minnesota. I had crossed a prairie—sixteen weather cleared up, and he went out on the at that time, for most cabins contained but one; mark some trees which were to be cut down, and was kept by an Illinois man, who seemed A hoarseness which had hung about him through to understand the practical business of "rough-Any one who has passed a winter in Minne-

sat in the parlor with Mrs. Washington and denominated there a blue day, which signifies Mr. Lear, amusing himself with the papers nothing more or less than an exceedingly cold would otherwise reject. As it is, the instances

ceived from an esteemed friend in the vicinity firm, and unfit for military life." On retiring to bed, Mr. Lear suggested that of the town of Redwing, although the town was he should take something to relieve his cold. neither built nor contemplated at that time.

"I have been carting fencing stuff to-day, a distance of four miles, over a light crust of snow which fell last night. It has been a comfortably cold day-not what we call a 'blue day' here, by any means, but you might, if you had it east; it was only 22 degrees below zero this morning, but it rose twelve degrees from vant woman entered to make a fire, she was that before noon. You see I cannot do without sent to call Mr. Lear. He found the General my thermometer, although I am content at prebreathing with difficulty, and hardly able to sent with a log cabin. What would you think utter a word intelligibly. Washington desired of getting up and feeding your cattle at 35 dethat Dr. Craik, who lived in Alexandria, should grees below zero? What do you say? I have done it once or twice since I have been

But in spite of this seeming bravado of the cold, the people do sometimes get frozen, as the whenever he attempted to swallow any of it. he little incident I am about to relate will show tanned with the hair on, which gave me courage

When I reached the log-cabin tavern before mentioned, every joint in my body was numb and stiff as though my whole frame had sudumes, has just been completed. In the fifth dies were tried, and additional bleeding, but all denly become petrified. I should have perished, I think, had another mile been added to "About half-past four o'clock," writes Mr. my journey. As it was, I felt thankful when I

wills which she would find there, and bring myself, had been forced to discontinue their them to him; which she did. Upon looking at journey to avoid the intense cold. They were Winter had now set in, with occasional wind, them, he gave her one, which he observed was talking with the host in relation to some person of grain, or lumber, or something-I forget what; at all events, he was expected with an would be a "lump of ice." It grew colder and think there might be danger of freezing even in the cabin, although the guests kept cramming the fuel by armfuls in the big cooking stove till it was red-hot in every spot which came in contact with the fire.

About an hour after sunset, and while we ing over the frozen crust. Did you ever observe how far you could hear the slightest crack of the surface incrustation on one of those terribly

still, freezing nights? The approaching team drew nearer—came

"That must be Steers!" cried most of the which you could almost fancy you saw creeping and I hope when you want aid of this kind you for the door. There stood the cart and oxen, and there sat the driver. Neither moved. The landlord, who was an old acquaintance, ran out horror. "Heaven preserve us !" he exclaimed, "but the man is dead! frozen to the wagon!"

Conscription in France.

Christian Watchman.

United Service Magazine. It is known that | that fadeth not away.

all retired except Dr. Craik. The General contimes comparatively low; at all times, however, It was evident, however, that, full of health tinued uneasy and restless, frequently asking it amounts to at least 20,000 men, that, being the number who annually receive their dismisthe evening. He took whatever was offered census of all the departments is taken every laxity of principle from that freedom of demean-According to his diary, the morning on which him, did as he was desired by the physicians, year; and the number of men required is divid- or which often arises from a total ignorance of ed in equal proportions among all the provin- vice.

About ten o'clock he mounted his horse and 'About ten minues before he expired, (which as usual to make the rounds of his estation of the scene which takes place at the drawing and told of it.

I replied, 1 est. The went, said ne.

Sewing-Machines have more than sustained my expection of the scene which takes place at the drawing and told of it.

Sewing-Machines have more than sustained my expection of the scene which takes place at the drawing and told of it.

Sewing-Machines have more than sustained my expection of the scene which takes place at the drawing and told of it. same penalty. Craik put his hand over his eyes, and he expir- and fear, anxiety and excitement; and, as each advances towards the fatal urn and draws the

include all below the height of five feet five inches; all criminals; all who are the subject of In the winter of 1855 I was traveling in any physical incapacity; the eldest of orphans; the only son, or eldest son, or grandson of a None, however, are exempt from the ballot all must appear and draw their lots; and this over, such as have objections to urge, send them in to the council of revision, which is appointed for the purpose. Were it not for this close examination, many would evade the common na-He was very cheerful in the evening, as he sota may know something of what is usually tional responsibility, and some would intrude themselves into the service, whom the service which had been brought from the post-office. day, such as is rarely if ever experienced in are numerous of persons who mutilate them-When he met with anything interesting or en- Massachusetts. It is true that people get used selves by chopping off a finger, or who raise tertaining, he would read it aloud as well as to it, and do not feel it, or seem to feel it, quite sores on their bodies by piercing their flesh, and drawing strings through the wound, that they made occasional comments while Mr. Lear read I will give you an extract from a letter re- may be reported by the medical inspectors in-

Farm Economy.

Good economy in farming is a rare jewel. In our rambles, of late, among the farmers, we have observed some things so common that we take it for granted they are considered good rules of farm economy by those, at least, who practice them. It is sad to lose the results of valuable experience. We will, therefore, state some of the common things for the benefit of those who

1. To build a good barn on the side of a hill so steep that all the wash from the yard will run off into some creek below; and should there be any fear that the hill side is not steep enough, dig a drain, as we have actually seen done, to acreek, so as to be sure that you will let the best part of your manure heap run off entirely out of you reach. 2. To let fifteen or twenty hogs run in the

road all summer, and when they come to the

house, feed them in the road, but very near the kitchen or front door. Their abundant droppings will be very agreeable to the family, and see you. When fall feeding begins, cut up your to believe that I might safely contend with the corn and throw it over into the road, and still feed your hogs there; it will save you the ing eighteen years from the time of making such loan. will not trample into the dirt and mud more they will not thrive half so fast as they would

> 3. To have very few, if any gates about the farm, but spend a great deal of time in pulling down and putting up the fence every time you wish to go from one field to another; or, if you prefer not to put up the fence at once, torment your little son or daughter by setting them to section, and for the payment of the interest on the loan

4. To persist in half plowing a field with an old plow, so dull as to require more than all your strength and skill as a plowman to keep t in the ground, instead of spending two or hree hours in going to the blacksmith's and having it properly sharpened, when you well know that such plowing will diminish your next crop of wheat at the rate of two or three bush-[Ohio Valley Farmer.

serted that the opponents of the doctrine of the and determine what sum, being applied in payment of plurality of worlds allow that a greater probability exists of Mars being inhabited than in thereafter, within the period of eighteen years from the case of any other planet. His diameter is the time of contracting said loan, will be sufficient to four thousand one hundred miles, and his sur- pay the interest and redeem the principal of said loan face exhibits spots of different hues; the seas, according to accurate observation, appearing to be green, and the land red. The variety in the spots, it is thought, may arise from the shall give notice of such apportionment to the Boards planet not being destitute of atmosphere and of Supervisors of the respective counties. It shall be Clarence—Rowse Babcock. cloud; and what adds greatly to the probability of this, is the appearance of brilliant white spots at its poles, which have been conjectured to be of this State, in the same manner as other State taxes. snow, as they disappear when they have long | The money collected and paid into the treasury under been exposed to the sun, and are greatest when emerging from the long night of their polar winter, the snow line then extending to about six degrees from the pole. The length of the shall be insufficient to comply with the requirements of day is almost exactly 24 hours, the same as this section, the Comptroller shall increase the sum that of the Earth. Continents and oceans and thereafter to be levied and collected by tax in each green savannahs have been observed upon Mars, aforesaid. and the snow of his polar region has been seen to disappear with the heat of summer. Clouds tax, may be repealed whenever the revenues of the may actually be seen floating in the atmosphere of the planet, and there is the appearance of land and water on his disc.

VARIETY.

from? Secondly, What by? and Thirdly, What loan of two million five hundred thousand dollars, to to?—What from? Believers are redeemed pay the floating debt of the State," and, "Against the from hall and destruction. What he ? De loan of two million five hundred thousand dollars, to from hell and destruction. What by? By We take the following interesting account of the precious blood of Christ. What to? To of the several election districts of the State shall prothat date to his manager or steward. It is a it; my breath cannot last long." The Doctor the Conscription in France, from the English an inheritance, incorruptible, undefiled, and vide a separate box, in which the ballots given in pur-

> minds, there is always to be found an explanation sufficient for faith, but never as much as Governor of this State. If a majority of the votes is necessary for comprehension. The what it is two million five hundred thousand dollars, to pay the Millon—Jos. Goodrich, A. C. Burdick. is sufficient for us; but the how is beyond our floating debt of the State," then the preceding sections comprehension, and is not at all necessary for of this act shall take effect; but if a majority of the

unfrequently the most modest; and we are never fect, but shall be inoperative. more deceived than when we would infer a

couldn't you fix the date? that is what we want -just give us the date. Mister." The best definition we ever heard of "bear-

given by a little girl in school. She said it was

draw my comforts, not from how well I believe, but from Jesus, in whom I believe. If you doubt the propriety of an action, take

Men long inured to vice, and habituated to Saturday evenings from 5 to 8 P. M. Interestallow-

If the arrow of prayer is to enter heaven, we years. Some are exempted. These exceptions must draw it from a soul full bent.

STATE OF NEW YORK. OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, ALBANY, August 31, 1859. THO THE SHERIFF OF THE COUNTY OF NE YORK-Sir: Notice is hereby given that, at the GENERAL ELECTION to be held in this State on the TUESDAY succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following officers are to be elected, to wit:

A Secretary of State, in the place of Gideon J 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 A State Treasurer, in the place of Isaac V. Vander-

A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Charles H 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 Russell F. Hicks. All whose terms of office expire on the last day of

December next; Also, a Justice of the Supreme Court for the First Judicial District, in the place of James J. Roosevelt, whose term of office will expire on the last day of De cember next. 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 John Slosson and James Moncrief; One Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, in 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 December next;

The attention of Inspectors of Election and County Canvassers is directed to chap. 271, of Laws of 1859. a copy of which is printed herewith, for instruction in regard to their duties under said adt, "submitting to the people a law authorizing a loau 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 Loan of Two Millions Five Hundred Thousand Dol- Seventh-Day Baptist Publishing Society's Publications lars, 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 nereby authorized to borrow on the credit of the State \$2,500,000, at the rate of not exceeding six per

perhaps, than a quarter or third of the corn; applied exclusively to the payment of claims against and tastes of every class of readers. As a Religious the State not otherwise provided for, for work done on and Family Newspaper, it is intended that the Recorder bathed in warm water, but without affording icicles from my nose as often as once in five then you will save the labor of going to mill—injury to private property growing out of the construcin a good house, with ground, cooked food, but priated by the State for the use of such canals, and for the canals of the State, and for private property appro- shall rank among the best. tion of the canals, or to the payment of the principal and interest of such loan, and for no other purpose

hereby appropriated to be paid out of the Treasury, ment, from the said moneys, within two years from the time when this act shall take effect, for the payment of claims against the State, specified in the last preceding 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 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 proceeds of the said taxes when received into the 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 hereby authorized, within eighteen years from the time of IS THE PLANET MARS INHABITED ?- It is as the contract thereof. The Comptroller shall ascertain principal and interest in the first year after the tax can be collected as aforesaid, and in each succeeding year within said period of eighteen years; and shall in each 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 Akron—Samuel Hunt. the duty of the Boards of Supervisors of the respective counties to cause the amount so appropriated in each | Genessee-W.P.Langworthy. | Gowanda-D. C. Burdick year to be levied, collected and paid to the Treasurer 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 year, so as to make the fund adequate for the purpose Sec. 5. The fourth section of this act, imposing

canals, after meeting all present constitutional charges 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 mentioned in the first section of this act. Sec. 6. This act shall be submitted to the People of this State, at the next General Election, and the votes given for its adoption shall be indorsed, "Constitutional Never forget the three Whats. First, What Loan," and shall be in the following form: "For a pay the floating debt of the State." The inspectors suance of this act shall be deposited. The ballots shall be canvassed and returned, and the result shall be In the mysteries of religion, for well-regulated returned, and the result shall be determined and certified in the same manner as votes given for the office of cast, pursuant to this act, shall be 'For the loan of votes to cast shall be "Against a loan of two million five hundred thousand dollars to pay the floating debt Women that are the least bashful are not of the State," then the said sections shall not take ef-

Yours respectfully, GIDEON J. TUCKER.

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK. SHERIFF'S OFFICE, NEW YORK, Aug. 31, 1859. I hereby certify that the above is a true copy of the At a concert in Wisconsin, at the conclusion original notice received by me from the Secretary of

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No. 1-Reasons for introducing the Sabbath of the Fourth Commandment to the consideration 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 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 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 Christian Church; 52 pp. 5. A Christian Caveat; 4 pp. 7. Thirty-six Plain Question research 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 Con. troversy; 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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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 Vindecator. Price \$1 per hundred. The series of fifteen tracts, together with Edward Stennet's "Royal Law Contended for," and J. W. Morton's "Vindication of the True Sabbath," may be had

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 Chatham Square, New York.

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