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WHOLE NO. 807.

the Sabbath Recarder.

There's no such thing as Death.

- "There's no such thing as death;" To those who think aright, 'Tis but the racer casting off What most impedes his flight: Tis but one little act, Life's drama must contain; One struggle keener than the rest,
- "There's no such thing as death;" That which is thus miscalled, Is life escaping from the chains That have so long enthralled; 'Tis a once hidden star,

And then an end of pain.

- Piercing through the night. To shine in gentle radiance forth Amid its kindred light.
- 'There's no such thing as death;" In nature nothing dies! From each sad remnant of decay Some forms of life arise; The faded leaf that falls, All sore and brown, to earth, Ere long shall mingle with the shapes That gave the flowret birth.
- "There's no such thing as death;" 'Tis but the blossom spray, Sinking before the coming fruit That seeks the Summer's ray; 'Tis but the bud displaced, . As comes the perfect flower; 'Tis faith exchanged for sight, And weariness for power.

Heroic Lives.

[Arthur's Monthly.

Valedictory Oration, delivered at the commencement exercises of Alfred University, July 6, 1859: By MISS E. E. KENYON.

The youth standing on the threshold of home. listening to the inspiring words of brothers and sisters and the admonitions and blessings of parental love, pauses but to utter a word of encouragement to those-of deep hearted gratitinde to these -of love and farewell to all, and he is gone, to live his own life, to perform his own labor, to meet his own danger, to achieve victory for himself, or for himself to suffer

So every year, from this rural seat of learning goes forth a band: each with his eve fixed on some distant goal; each full of lark-like hopes and lofty aspiran-a-fully purposed to win some laurel wreath of extrange, which shall become a crown of peace upon the ples of age. But whatever calling in life he may deem best fitted to his purpose, whether as urusu uc surve, with siccless zeal, so to realize his Divine ideal—as more fully to express what nature would be in perfection; whether, as philosopher, he delve in the dark mine of thought, to bring up the gold of truth; whether, as prophet, he give ear to the voice of God. and proclaim the glad word; or, yet, as servant, he labor in dark nooks and alleys, the elements of a heroic life are the same. In palace or hovel he may be a hero; for true heroism is of the soul, and he who would lead a heroic life must have an unwavering faith in the freedom and incalculable force of the soul," an ever abiding confidence in the efficacy of endeavors, which alone will prompt to truest action. Just as in the summer harvest, when every muscle is heated and worn with the mid-day toil—the laborer, be he reaper or gatherer, gleaner or water-carrier, looking beyond the heat and toil, beyond the field, yet unshorn, and the prostrate grain, beyond the sheaves and the threshing floor, and believing that through this sweat and toil and weariness shall come the bread for which the world is

ever crying—his flagging energies are renewed. Again, he must possess manly courage, a calm intrepidity, which neither shrinks from, nor dreads scorn or danger, to which the derision of the multitude or the shout of the infuriated mob is alike unheeded with the fanning of the sycophant or the adulations of the crowd: a courage which shall not shun the extreme of toil. the uttermost of endurance.

He must feel the spirit of self-sacrificing labor, a spirit which wearies not at confirmed stupidity, that flags not at continued obstinacy, that seeks not reward—asks not even gratitude, but which does what good it can for right's sake, and as something due to humanity. that subtle agent which pervades the air, but | truth. only in the gathering storm leaps and flashes athwart the broken clouds, with a splendor that charms while it awes.

fulfillment of what He has declared.

tude, for faith.

where there will always be nemean lions to So common was this impression that the wick- viii. 1, says that he went through the "cities you are away from home. "Wo unto him that things. Thirty years ago, when the public first.

heroism, how great are the incentives to noble ses beckons from the cloud-encircled Sinai; the voices of the martyrs may be heard, above the din of hooting mob and the roar of consuming flame; the prophets call to us from out the valley of vision; gentler tones of encourherds in all the humbler walks of life.

Those dying words of Jesus: "Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do," for wrong the highest appeal for the right? not arouse us to being and doing, shall that urgent cry of want, which comes to us from the world's hungering million, pass unheeded? multiplied. What the world wants is liveslives which shall embody these principles, and demonstrate the possibility and the excellence,

that "Holy of holies," in thy own soul, and ed to, could take place? Did John and Christ I cannot stand my hand as I once could, I will bowed before the awful majesty of the "Shekinah of thy being?" And when the voice spoke | deceived, if the kingdom was two thousand | After standing a few moments—he at the same to thee, has not every faculty been moved to years off, or thereabouts. But this matter is time leaning against a hitching post until he ward its true purpose? These were moments still more strongly stated in Luke ix. 27: "But | could recover a little-said I, had you not betwhen thou hast felt the real aim and end of existence. Dare not to disober the imperatives of that "God in you." The soul who hears these calls as the welcome voices of kindred: who heeds the cry of want with a heart over-brimming with love; who obeys the high behests of his being, will meekly submit to the cross and patiently bear it up his own Calvary—ave, shall be & Saviour to the world.

My brothers and sisters, we are parting. We have at for an hour by this wayside fountain, and drank of its invigorating waters. Now we each, reluctantly, take up our pilgrim's staff to journey on-but whither? O'er grassy plain and flower-gemmed mead? Yes, up rugged rocks, and through shadows of dark valleys too. Thank God, and be glad in the midst of joy: thank Him and be brave in the midst of toil and sufferings. Give to the world passages. the highest lives you are capable of living, and that best of encomiums. "well done," not only by the voice of humanity, but also by your

own souls, and their Author. pause to thank you for the patience and zea with which you have unfolded to us the secrets of nature: expounded the truths of science and the applications of literature, and from our very heart of hearts, do we bless you for lives. We have witnessed your self-reliance, your courage, your fortitude, your faith; and we feel within us, to-day, that the silent influence of your lives, has taught us, that which precept never could have taught. To prove how truly we appreciate this lesson, may our lives be molded, not after yours, but after the same great pattern as yours—the All Perfect

forgive us, ere we go. Pray for us when we are gone. And may that same strong hand which you have learned to trust, guide you down the declivity of age, and welcome you to your final home.

For the Sabbath Recorder. The Kingdom of Christ .--- No. 2.

In our last, we showed by two branches of Such a spirit will reveal itself in the crisis of prophecy, that Christ's kingdom has long since human need-in deeds, whose grandeur shall been set up. We will now proceed by anchallenge the homage of all who behold, like other class of facts to prove the same great

A general impression prevailed among Higher still, he must possess that Christian come and assume his universal reign, much fortitude, which alone is patient in affliction,— to the joy and satisfaction of the subjects. long suffering under oppression, and magnani- Men of wisdom, and understanding, so undermous in every condition in life; a firm, high stood the matter. Matt. ii. 1, 2: "Now when trust in the all perfect God; an unvarying Jesus was born in Bethlehem of Judea, in the See Luke x. 9-11; xi. 2; xix. 24. In the time locked up in the calaboose; layed out in faith in His promise; a full certainty of the days of Herod the king, behold, there came above passages, it is positively declared that the streets many a cold night, until now. Now Grand as is this soul-majesty of a heroic Where is he that is born King of the Jews, life, it is attainable by every one. Every soul. for we have seen his star in the east, and are in its truest moments, far down in its depths, come to worship him." Not only the good of feels the stirrings of a noble life. No matter Judea, but of the distant regions reaching into how common-place may be the individual's Arabia, were in high expectation as to the surroundings, there is no vocation so humble promised King. The heavenly bodies witnessbut it will call for courage, for labor, for forti- ed the correctness of those expectation, as to the presence of the King. So the light of the

are enemies within tenfold more dangerous this heavenly kingdom. This was the reason Luke xvi. 16: "Since that time the kingdom the to him, and maketh him drunken." Young than any without. There are inner conquests why that wicked tyrant (Herod,) "sent forth of God is preached." Now, if the doctrine of far more glorious than the outward can afford. and slew the children of Judea." While he repentance, faith and obedience to Gospel re-Such being the elements and possibilities of was correct in relation to the time, he mistook quirements was the Gospel of the kingdom, the nature of the kingdom as men do now; and constituted the laws in part or all, then the living? The voices of the great and good of and hence, this fearfully bloody slaughter of laws of the kingdom were in force. To supall ages call to us. They are calling to those children to destroy him "that was born King pose that the laws of the kingdom were in who dwell in the low valleys, to come up higher, of the Jews." This general impression is de- force, and the kingdom not in existence, is the up to the hill-tops of earthly excellence. Mo. cidedly indicative. Let us now try the third greatest absurdity, and worthy only of its adline of testimony, and see where that will bring vocates. If this Gospel of the kingdom had us. Christ and his apostles taught most dis its legitimate effects on the minds of any, they tinctly that the kingdom of heaven was in were necessarily subjects of the kingdom. If their time in existence. Indeed the Gospel subjects, then the kingdom must exist. dispensation opened with the encouragement agement greet us from a thousand unknown of its presence among the people. And that fact was the ground upon which immediate repentance and submission to God was urged. See Matt. iii. 1, 2: "In those days came John call, with such a touching earnestness, how can the Baptist preaching in the wilderness of Juwe choose but hear? For, is not forgiveness dea, and saying, repent ye for the kingdom of heaven is at hand." This is John's language. But, if these voices of encouragement do Now let us hear Christ's opinion, Matt. iv. 17: a time when the county fair was in progress in "From that time Jesus began to preach, and to say, the kingdom of heaven is at hand.' Jesus told his disciple to go and preach the same | being, I discovered quite a crowd of people Precepts and rules for right living have been thing; Matt. x. 6, 7: "But go rather to the lost opposite, or in front of a nine-pin-alley on the sheep of the house of Israel. And as ye go preach, saying, the kingdom of heaven is at hand." Webster defines "at hand," to mean "near;" was going on in the crowd; and as much exof living in accordance with the right. In at hand, not far distant, within reach. Near, citement prevailed, I slackened my pace a movery pity, then, for a needy world, give it the in time, not distant. We have before us the ment on the sidewalk opposite the crowd. best you have. As the apostle to the beggar testimony of John, and Christ, and Christ's soon discovered a poor, emaciated, sickly-lookasking alms, so reply ye: "Gold and silver, Church, to his disciples, declaring that the ing person emerging from the crowd, very have I none; but such as I have, give I thee;" kingdom of heaven was then (more than eigh- much put to it for breath. A feeling of huand many a crippled soul shall "arise and teen hundred years ago,) "at hand." Can it manity seemed to shoot through my breast, and be possible that the Bible is so vague and I said, friend, had you not better step up this But a higher and stronger motive than either indefinite as to use such language affirming a way; you may get hurt there in such a crowd. of these is found in the worth and "dignity of matter so plainly, and yet near two thousand On his catching my words, he made towards friends and supporters of Mr. Wm. Lloyd Garri-

> kingdom of God." (Matt. xvi. 28; Mark ix. 1.) You may get hurt if you remain here. Here it is positively affirmed that, that generation should not pass till some of them should

Beloved teachers, before we tear our feet | Matt. xxi. 43: "Therefore say I unto you, the | the Methodist Church in that place. On my from the threshold of our Alma Mater, we kingdom of God shall be taken from you, and return to the hotel-to my astonishment-I given to a nation bringing forth the fruits use I make of the text is correct. The Jews the examples you have given us of heroic dispensation, and therefore were deprived in a thought they should know what was right betdoctrine is further justified by Luke xvi. 16: "The law and the prophets were until John; since that time the kingdom of God is preachpeople are said to press into the kingdom. Whatever pain we may have caused you, men "press into it"? Here the expression, trip: I guess it falls upon him.' Says another, firmly up the steeps of life; lead you gently of the Gospel kingdom. It is most absurd to gave it up. But soon one of the raftmen came and the violent take it by force." Could the kingdom, two thousand years off, be said to suffer violence; and men two thousand years away "press into it"? Any other conclusion than that the kingdom did then exist, makes

stood, and any other expalanation, doubtful. ly come when the long promised King should ing. Perhaps we had better include the Saviour's teaching that is to be classed with the the "kingdom of God is come." Those that my poor widowed mother disgraced; all for are known as advents say it is not come. And consenting to take one glass of beer. Had so you have the opinion of each.

The great truths and doctrines taught by what it should have been, I might perhaps Christ and his apostles constituted the laws of this day been a good Christian; and a respectthe kingdom, and so was called the Gospel of able man in society. But alas! it is too late." the kingdom. Luke iv. 34: "I must preach the So ended his story. Reader! are you a prowhere every one may show himself the hero; of prophecy, and says "the time is fulfilled." Gospel of the kingdom to other cities." Luke fessor? If so, what is your influence when the progress made towards a better state of nial is as hard in the same things as it was at

hunt, and golden apples to gather. There ed also were expecting the establishment of and preached the Gospel of the kingdom." gives his neighbor drink, that putteth the bot- mind of the United States was profoundly in-

For the Sabbath Recorder. The First Drink of Beer.

V. Hull.

THE STORY OF AN INVALID. While traveling through Wisconsin, I found it convenient to stop a day at Portage City, at that place. As I was walking down town from the hotel where I stopped for the time opposite side of the street. As I neared the spot. I discovered that considerable fighting undertake to deceive the people? They were do so, as you seem to speak to me as a friend. I say unto you, there be some standing here ter walk down street a little way with me that shall not taste of death till they see the that you may be out of the way of the crowd?

Said he. "I have friends here in the muss, but as I can do them no good. I will walk down see the Son of man come in his kingdom. Mark a little way with you," at the same time walksays. "with power;" they should see it come. ling along by my side. "Are you a professor These passages are so plain that they forbid of religion sir?" said he. Answering him in explanation. They can hardly be misunder- the affirmative he commenced his story. Said stood by the most superficial reader. And will her "I am now twenty-six yours old Four years only be misunderstood when the mind has been last winter I experienced religion, and united warped by some side issue, or previously con- myself with the Methodist Church in this place. ceived prejudice. But these are by no means I thought then I should never backslide, but all the plain evidences that Christ's kingdom should always enjoy the religion I professed was then set up. It appears to me, to be un- But on the following spring, myself with three necessary to push the investigation any farther. others, members of the same church, started But for the aid of those who may wish to go for Grand Rapids to hire out as laborers to run a little farther, I will introduce a few more lumber down Wisconsin river. We arrived at the Rapids on Saturday, found an employer, The introduction of the Gospel kingdom and hired out to start down the river on the formed a very marked division in the govern- Monday following. We put up at a hotel in ment of God. The administration of the Jew- the place, to wait until the time to commence ish service was spoken of as a kingdom. See our labor. On Sunday I attended meeting at found my companions there playing cards for a thereof." If you will read the connection in little diversion as they claimed. I thought it which the text is found, you will see that the quite strange that members of the Church should be thus engaged, especially on Sunday. unfaithfully administered the service of that But as they were older members than myself, I great degree the honors of the Gospel dispen- ter than myself, so I said nothing about it. sation. And so the kingdom of God was taken On Monday we went up above the Rapids with from them and given to another nation. This a lot of jolly fellows, as they seemed to be, to start down the river. About noon we started. We made a fine run down the Rapids, clearing all the rocks-came out below in full glee, when ed, and every man presseth into it." Here the one of the hands cried out: 'Who pays the colttail?' at the same time one of my compan-Now if the kingdom did not exist, how could ions looking at me, said: 'This is John's first "law and the prophets," is used as a synonim | Fetch on the toddy Johnney, and all will be with "kingdom of God" in the other. Here right.' But I refused to comply, telling them we have positive evidence of the then existence | that I did not use the article—so they soon say that men pressed into a kingdom, two around, and said, 'Well Johnney, if you won't thousand years away. Matt. xi. 12 says: take anything strong, you must take a little "The kingdom of heaven suffereth violence, beer, for we cannot run the river without taking its extirpation. He had been asked by persons something; that won't hurt any one.' I consented. But oh! that glass was my ruin. took the first, and finally the third that day. The next day no beer was to be had, so some brandy was handed around. I thought I would these passages difficult and hard to be under- refuse; but one of my companions whispered in my ear, and said. 'Johnney.' we are not at Now let us try another class of passages _ | home now _ when we are on the river we must the people at that time, that the time had ful- we will take the apostles' preaching, or teach- do as other men do. I took a drink of brand and from that day to this, I have been a rowdy I of course was dropped from the church. I proposed class of passages. Matt. xii. 28: have followed rioting, gambling, drinking, fight-"But if I cast out devils by the Spirit of God. ing; have whipped and been whipped, pounded, then the kingdom of God is come unto you." and have been pounded; found myself many a wise men from the east to Jerusalem, saying, the kingdom had come. Can language be you can see what I am. I am about to die. more explicit? It seems to me that it cannot. Consumption has seated itself upon me, my The matter seems to stand thus—Christ says constitution is broken, my character gone, and

the influence of those church members been

man! hast thou consented to take the first glass of beer? There is always the first step to ruin. Take heed lest you fall.

Barrie, Pike Co., Ill., Nov. 20th, 1859.

From the London Morning Star, Oct. 17.] American Slavery'

On Friday evening an Anti-slavery Meeting, of a more than ordinarily interesting character, was held in Spatields Chapel, under the auspices of the London Emancipation Committee, The object of the meeting was to afford to the Rev. Samuel J. May, of Syracuse, N. Y., an opportunity of delivering an address upon American slavery, and the duty of the people of Great the United States, more especially those comoccupied the chair, supported by Malcolm Lewin, Esq., George Thompson, Esq., Dennis McDonnell. Esq., Mr. and Mrs. Croft, the well known fugitives from slavery in Georgia, Miss Sarah P. Remond. of Salem. Mass.. John E. Fuller, Esq., of Boston (one of the original members of the Boston Anti-Slavery Commit- with cheers, gave some account of the succestee) the Rev. Messrs. Bonner and Jones, Messrs. | ful labors of Mr. May in his own country, and

Wilcocks Farmer, etc. The Chairman, in his opening remarks, referred to a number of texts in the Old and New Testaments bearing upon the subject of slavery, most anti-slavery city in the Union. (Cheers.) and earnestly commended to the attention of the professing Christians of America the lesson taught by Christ in His sermon on the Mount. thee: leave there thy gift before the altar, and and then come and offer thy gift." On introducing Mr. May, the Chairman observed that voted. that gentleman had been one of the earliest spiritual existence." Hast thou never entered | years, was yet to elapse before the event allud- me, and said (in a panting tone of voice,) "as son, and had for more than thirty years been an gers of the Church, welcomed the friends of earnest laborer in the ani-slavery cause. In the State of Connecticut, where Mr. May was ori- which they had had much pleasure in granting ginally settled, he espoused the cause of Miss for so good a purpose as that to which it had Prindence Crandall, a lady who was the victim of cruel persecution for the offence of receiving colored young ladies into her boarding school: he had been the general agent of the Mass. Anti-Slavery Society, and subsequently the the center of the great State of New York. When at home. Mr. May was an active direcwhich was doing a flourishing business, having | fine fellow of six years of age forwarded during the year previous to Mr. May's departure for Europe, no fewer than 200 fugitive slaves in the direction of the British possessions in Canada. He (the Chairman) had neard with sorrow of the state of the churches in the United States in their relation to slavery -that with four exceptions they were all guilty of complicity with the upholders of the infam-

ous system. The exceptions were—the Free Will Baptists, the Seventh-day Baptists, the Scotch Covenanters, and the Congregational Wesleyan Methodists. (Hear, hear.) He believed also that it was a fact that the American Bible Society had for more than twenty years declined an offer of \$5,000 towards a fund for supplying the slave population with the Scriptures, while at the same time that Society had uttered no protest against the laws which prohibit the teaching of slaves to read the Word of God, and punish with imprisonment any one known to give a copy of the Bible to a slave. As a proof of the unchristian preudice against color, he might state that he had been informed that at a revival prayer meeting in the city of New York, some colored persons, who sought for admission, had been sent to a nermitted to mingle on terms of equality with day? he white worshipers.

warmly greeted. He commenced by a refer- and call upon your God, and resolve that you directed to the support of the efforts now mak- heart, but go to him just as you are. O! own country. The people of England should thee light. Why not to day? never forget that their forefathers were the founders of the hateful institution of slavery on the shores of the New World. and the recollection of the fact should incite them to labor for The grass, the birds, the very worms of the in this country whether remonstrances against American slavery were not likely to irritate the baths and ordinances are continually witnessslaveholder, and make matters worse. He had ing against you, they are ever proclaiming that replied that those who thought so should call there is a God and a judgment, and you are home their missionaries from heathen lands and living as if there were none. The tears and leave pagans and idolators to get rid of their superstitions and sinful practices in their own way. If it was right to send messengers to have a soul, though you seem to forget it. The proclaim the true God amongst idelators, it very grave-stones you see every week are witwas at once a right and duty for the Christians nessing against you: they are silently witnessof this land to rebuke the professed followers of ing that "life is uncertain time is short. the Christ abroad who were guilty of the enormity resurrection is yet to come the Lord is at of holding in bondage millions of their fellowmen. (Cheers.) He had found an idea preva- awake! O! reader, the time nast may surelent that the great experiment of freedom in ly suffice you to have slept. Awake to be

the West Indies had been a failure. This he wise. Awake to be safe. Awake to be hap-(Mr. May knew to be contrary to the fact; py. And why not to-day? but it was necessary that the idea should be dissipated, for it was calculated to operate unfavorably on the condition of the slaves in other parts of the world. (Hear, hear) The speaker at considerable length illustrated the personal, moral, and legal position of the slave in the United States, showing that he was held in the condition of a "chattel personal" reout the power to defend the honor and chasti- ly quitted the room. ty of those most dear to him in the tenderest and most sacred relations of life. He turned from contemplating this dark picture to notice

different on the question of slavery, he (Mr. May) was called to listen to a lecture in Boston from a young man little more than twenty years of age, on the subject of slavery—a lecture which, for solemnity and power, he had never heard excelled. The speaker was William Lloyd Garrison, who had then just commenced his career as the self-consecrated champion of immediate emancipation. (Cheers.) His own conversion to that doctrine was soon accomplished, and he had ever since been the friend and fellow-laborer of Mr. Garrison, who, in the midst of contempt, opposition, persecution danger, and the threat of assassination, had been true to the vows he had taken in his youth, and had already lived to see a revolution effected in the public sentiment of the country. (Applause.) After a graphic description of the present aspect of the anti-slavery movement Britain to co-operate with the Abolitionists of in the United States, Mr. May concluded with an earnest appeal to his audience for their aid posing the American Anti-Slavery Society. in diffusing throughout Great Britain correct The Rev. T. Thoresby, minister of the place, views and sentiments on the subject of slavery, that the moral influence of this nation might be enlisted on the side of the millions who are still groaning in the house of bondage. The reverend gentleman sat down amidst loud ap

> Mr. George Thompson, who was received especially in the city of Syracuse. in which he resided, which, owing to the influence of Mr. May's preaching and example, had become the Malcolm Lewin, Esq., late Judge of the

Sudder Court at Madras, moved a resolution of thanks to Mr. May for his clear and abl 'If thou bring thy gift to the altar, and there re- address, and expressing the fervent desire of memberest that thy brother hath ought against | the meeting that he might return with re-established health to the scene of his past successgo thy way; first be reconciled to thy brother, ful labors, and be long spared to advocate the great cause to which his life had been de-

The resolution was seconded by I. T. Wilcocks, Esq., who, in the name of the lay mananegro freedom to the building been put.

Mr. William Croft, being called upon by the Chairman, presented himself to the meeting, and was loudly cheered. It having been announced that he was accompanied by his pastor of a church in the city of Syracuse in wife and one of his children, the audience manifested a strong desire to see them also. and they came forward amidst renowed applause. tor of the Underground Railway Company, On the presentation of the boy, a remarkably

Mr. May remarked This boy, in America. would bring in the rave market about two hundred dollars.

Mr. Thompson said he thought that with cotton at 14 cents a pound he would fetch more: he was, however, a true born Englishman for whom Lady Byron and the venerable Dr. Lushington had become sponsors at the baptismal font. (Loud cheers.) Mr. Croft made a short but effective speech

emarking, in the course of it that the happiness attributed to the slave was only that of an imbruted being, produced by degradation, and that for himself he would say, God forbid that any human being should be happy while deprived of the gift of liberty he had received from his Creator. (Loud applanse.)

The Rev. W. H. Bonner offered some brief observation, after which thanks were voted to the Chairman, and the meeting terminated.

Why Not To-Day?

Reader, you hope very likely to be a real Christian some time, and fit to go to heaven. You hope to repent and believe in Christ, and distant part of the building, and had not been have a hope before you die. But why not to-

What is to prevent you? Why should vou The Rev. Samuel J. May, on rising, was wait any longer? Why not this day awake ence to the great struggle for the abolition of will sleep no longer! I set before you Jesus the slave trade, so happy and gloriously achiev- Christ, the Saviour, who died to make atoneed more than fifty years ago, and proceeded to ment for sinners. Jesus who is able to save to characterize the movement for the overthrow the uttermost, Jesus who is willing to receive. of slavery as one of the noblest and purest in The hand that was nailed to the cross, is held which any nation had ever been engaged. He out to you in mercy. The eye that wept over regretted, however, to observe that there had Jerusalem is looking on you with pity. The been a lamentable subsidence of the anti-slavery voice that has said to many a wanderer, "Thy feeling which existed five and twenty years ago, sins are forgiven," is saying to you, "Come and was most anxious that for the sake of the unto me." Go to Jesus first and foremost, if interests of freedom and humanity throughout you would know what step to take. Think the world, that feeling should be revived and not to wait for repentance and faith and a new ing for the emancipation of the slaves of his awake thou that sleepest, and Christ will give

Sun, moon and stars, are witnessing against you: they continue according to God's ordinances, and you are ever transgressing them. earth, are all witnessing against you: they fill their places in creation, and you do not. Sabprayers of godly relations are witnessing against you; others are sorrowful, thinking von hand." All. all are saving awake, awake,

Profanity.—The famous Dr. Johnson never suffered an oath to go unreduked in his presence. When a libertine, but a man of some note, was once talking before him, and interlarding his stories with oaths, Johnson said, "Sir, all this swearing will do nothing for our story; I beg you will not swear." The narraduced to the level of the brute being, denied tor went on a swearing. Johnson said, "I every social and civil right, debarred the bene- must again entreat you not to swear." The fit of an intellectual training, and wholly with- gentleman swore again, and Johnson idignant-

> Every Christian should begin to doubt himself, if he finds, after ten years, that self-de-

> > 1

The Sabbath Recarder.

New York, Fifth-day, December 8, 1859,

Expose of the Doctrinal Sentiments of the Seventh-day Baptists.

ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL CONFERENCE IN 1833.

From the great variety of sentiments advocated by individual contributors to the columns of the Sabbath Recorder, it may have become a question of doubt as to what are the avowed religious sentiments of the denomination.

It will be noticed, however, that as this Ex pose was adopted some twenty-six years since, and as subjects of religious duty have been entertained and discussed at the Anniversaries held at times subsequent to the promulgation of this Expose, it does not claim to be an exponent of all the points of moral and religious duty upon which the denomination is agreed; as in its denunciation of human slavery, and its general agreement in opposing the use of intoxicating liquors.

Each of the following articles is sustained by references to the Scriptures for their justification, which are here omitted-

1. We believe that there is one God. We believe that Jesus Christ is the Son of God: and that the Holy Spirit is the Spirit of God and of Jesus Christ his Son. We believe that there is a union existing between the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit, and that they are equally Divine, and equally entitled, to our adoration.

2. We believe that the Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments were given by inspi ration; and that they contain the whole of God's revealed will, and that they are the only infallible guide to our faith and duty.

3. We believe that man was made upright and good, and had ability to remain so: but that through temptation he was induced to violate the law of God, and thus fell from his uprightness, came under the curse of the law of God, and became a subject of death; and that all his posterity have inherited from him, depravity and death.

4. We believe that God so loved the world that he gave his only-begotten Son, that who soever believeth on him, should not perish, but have eternal life. That he took upon him our nature, and was born of the Virgin Mary, That he offered himself a sacrifice for sin. That he suffered death upon the cross, was buried, and at the expiration of three days and three nights, he rose from the dead. That he ascended to the right hand of God, and is the Mediator between God and man-from whence he will come to judge and reward every man according to the deeds done in the body.

5. We believe that by the humiliation and sufferings of Christ, he made an atonement, and became the propitiation for the sins of the whole world: but that the nature or chara-ter of this atonement is such as not to admit of instification without faith, or salvation without

6. We believe that regeneration is essential to salvation: that it consists in a renovation of the heart, hatred to sin. and love to God: and that it produces a reformation of life in whatever is known to be sinful, and a willing conformity to the authority and precepts of

7. As to good works, we believe that they are not the ground of a believer's hope; but that they are fruit essential to a justified state. and necessary as evidence of the new birth.

8. We believe that there will be a general resurrection of the dead, both of the just and

9. We believe that there will be a day of indement for both the righteous and the wick ed. and that Jesus Christ will judge and reward every man according to his works.

10. We believe that the righteous will be admitted into life eternal, and that the wicked shall receive eternal damnation.

11. We believe that the law of God. contained in the decalogue, and recorded in the xxth of Exodus, is morally and religiously binding upon all mankind.

12. We believe that it is the duty of all men, and especially the church of God, to observe religiously the seventh day of the week. as commanded in the fourth precept of the decalogue; which, in common with the other days of the week, scripturally commences and

13. We believe that a Gospel church is composed of such persons, and such only, as tion, and have submitted to Gospel baptism.

14. We believe that Christian Daptism is the immersion in water, in the name of the Father. Son. and Holy Spirit, of a believer in and that no other water baptism is valid.

believe that the practice of "laying on of hands" upon baptized converts, on their adwas an apostolic practice; but as the propriety of the practice has been called in question, it has to a considerable extent fallen into disuse

members of the church to commemorate the sufferings of Christ in partaking of the Lord's Supper, as often as the church shall deem it expedient, and their circumstances admit.

17. As we deem it unscriptural to admit to the membership of the church any person who does not yield obedience to the commandments of God, and the institutions of the Gosnel. or who would be a subject of church discipline. were he a member of the church: so we deem it equally unscriptural and improper to receive such at the Lord's table, or partake with them at the Lord's Supper.

Note.—"But now I have written unto you not to keep company, if any man is called a brother, be a fornicator, or covetous, or as idolator, or a railer, or a drunkard, or an extortioner; with such a one, no not to eat."-1 Cor. v. 11.

The City Poor.

The sixteenth annual report of the New York Association for improving the condition of the poor, which has just been issued, contains a mass of useful information, and of sickness and demoralization of a very large portion of the population of this city. Such an amount of misery in the very midst of the most wealthy city of the Western world-the great emporium of commerce and the centre of civilization of the American continent, would be incredible but for the high authority by which it is placed before the public.

One of the most fearful evils treated of in the Report, is the rapid increase of pauperism. According to the official reports, 130,150 city paupers were relieved and supported during the year ending December 1st, 1858—equal to one seventh part of the entire populationwhich was an increase of 37,011 over the preceding year, involving an expenditure of \$500,-000. The commitments for crime were 35,172, which was an increase of more than 25 per cent. over the preceding year, at an outlay of more than \$300,000, making the annual cost to the tax payers, for pauperism and crime alone. about \$800,000. all probability, so common would be the sense

i But, perhaps, the most frightful phase of this great evil of pauperism, as shown by the Report, is the refutation of the popular idea that there is but little pauperism of native growth, which, it is alleged, leads to the neglect of measures for its prevention. The proportion of native born citizens receiving public relief in this city is stated at 38 per cent. of the population; and the ratio in the interior coun ties of the State is said to be still greater. Taking the entire State, and comparing it with Great Britain, the figures show that the ratio of pauperism in England and Wales in 1858 was four and six-tenths per cent. of the whole population, in Scotland there are nine-tenths; in Ireland nine-tenths of one per cent.; while the State of New York, it was seven and four-tenths per cent., - exhibiting appalling fact, that the pauperism of this State is some five times in advance of that of Ireland; or, in proportion to the populations of the respective countries, there are in this State five paupers to every one in Ireland. It is further shown, that this mass of pauperism has been of gradual growth, and goes on to state that, "In 1831, there was one pauper to every one hundred and twentythree persons; in 1841, there was one to every thirty-nine persons; in 1851, there was one to every twenty-four persons: and this year (1859), there is one to every seventeen perions. Let the same ratio continue afteen years longer, and there will be one pauper to every five persons; that is, every five persons in the

State must support one pauper." The sanitary condition of the city, as a matter of course, occupies a considerable space in the Report, and the changes are rung, as usual on the evils of filthy streets, crowded and ill ventilated tenement houses, damp and unwholesome cellars, and the physical and moral debasement incident thereon. It is also shown as has been shown over and over again, that from the want of proper sanitary supervision New York is about the most unhealthy capital in the civilized world, despite its admirable lo-

Answer to N. V. Hull

Gerrit Smith is a Baptist, being an advocate and subject of immersion or baptism; he is an observer and advocate of the seventh day as the Sabbath, and therefore he is a Sev-

If it be necessary to believe in whatever else a Baptist believes in, to be a Baptist, then who is a Baptist? And if it be necessary to believe what all Sabbath-keepers believe, then who are Seventh-day people?

Will Bro. N. V. Hull say what a man must not believe to be a Seventh-day Baptist?

THE GRAND LIGNE MISSION.—The Ladies' Association of the Grand Ligne Mission held their fourteenth annual meeting on Sunday evening, at Dr. Lathrop's Baptist Church on Second avenue. After singing the 877th and 740th hymns, Dr. Lathrop read the Report of day the Treasurer, Mrs. J. Lee. which showed that have given satisfactory evidence of regenera- the whole amount contributed by the city of New York, during the year past, towards the Mission was \$732 19, and the amount of expenditures \$732 18. Rev. Mr. Osgood fol-Christ upon the profession of the Gospel faith; doing something towards aiding the missionaries now employed in Canada, teaching the 15. Concerning the imposition of hands, we Gospel by Indians and Canadians. He remarked that twenty-five years ago, when Madame Teller first began teaching in the second mission to church-membership, was formerly story of a log house, sometimes she would general in the church, from a belief that it not have a sufficient number of children to keep her time employed, but that in the present day they had not the means of supporting or attending to the numerous wants occasioned 16. We believe that it is the duty of all the by the great increase of converts to religion.

> NOTICE.—A letter has been received at this office dated Milton, Wis., Nov. 28th, enclosing \$1 to be added to a previous paymen for publications of the Society—which the writer did not get-and to be credited on his account for the SABBATH RECORDER, but no name to the letter. Will the subscriber please forward his name, that we may know to whom the money is to be credited?

> There are large plantations of peanuts in California, and the article will eventually be exported in considerable quantities.

John Brown.

substance with our views

Let us see how this is:

Do these gentlem n understand the difference between malum prohibitum and malum in se? The Virginian's right to hold slaves is simply a legal one, and the crime of letting the oppressed go free in Virginia, is only a lehibited by Virginia laws, and not because it were present. The President, Mr. Ph. Wagis a crime or sin or wrong in itself morally Thus, what is legally wrong in Virginia is legally right in New York, and vice versa. A man here would make himself amenable to the laws, and earn for himself among his neighbors the opinion that he was one of the blackest-hearted kind of scoundrels, who should attempt to buy and sell black men women like cattle; and the man who should bring such villainy to the light, and restore to the oppressed their stolen rights, would to \$2,23987, and the disbursements \$2,28545. go unconvicted of crime, not only, but be rewarded with the approbation of all good citizens for commendable faithfulness to duty. In

own safety and the completion of their righteous undertaking, in shooting down their adversaries like wild beasts. Well, what has John Brown been guilty of? He has done in Virginia what would have been all right in New York, legally and morally (so far as concerned the slaves:) what s the nature of the act then when shifted to the theatre of another State? We answer. that it has lost nothing of its intrinsic value: rather that it has gained by the incomparably greater cost and risk involved in the undertaking. But we are told he violated laws. What does that argue against his morality? It may

of outrage committed, that the people would

if resisted in the execution of that purpose,

they would feel justified, if necessary to their

not taken care to see himself safely through: but not against his morality, unless he believe the law to be right. We know no other ground upon which to justify Washington and his compatriots. There is no moral difference between successful and an unsuccessful hero, unless it redounds to the credit of the latter. The unsuccessful hero has probably thrown himself against the greater odds. But Brown espoused the cause of negroes, a distinct class from his own, and one in which he had no concern. Surely, disinterestedness is not a crime. But slavery is allowed in the Constitution; it

was originally compromised for; and is an in-

violable part of the edifice of the nation. Just

appose that John Brown entertained a differ-

ent opinion; or that he agreed with you but renlied. "I had no part in that compromise, and cannot endorse it because it is iniquitous." etc. what is he morally speaking, a traitor to? Finally. But the Union of these States is incompatible with these principles. Very well. Brown perhaps preferred the liberty of all mankind to the American Union, as the American fathers preferred their conceived rights to the union with the mother country; and the condemnation of Brown for his preference must

morally condemn them for theirs. Thus, by this, to us unavoidable process of easoning on the subject. John Brown may subject himself to the gallows in Virginia while making himself a name to live in the admiration of the people of the free States as long as they shall endure.

Gerrit Smith.

We make extracts from a letter written by Rev. Wm. H. Black, pastor of the Seventh day Baptist Church. London, to the London Morning Star, that our readers may know to what extent the London writer considers Mr. Smith implicated in the Harper's Ferry insurrection; and also the editor's remarks, which will be found enclosed in brackets:

as found in possession of Captain John Brown, with contempt. But I had there got so near chief of the slave insurrection, might easily en- the mouth of the pit that I almost despised able the pro-slavery party to implicate that the calling which I have so long delighted to public-spirited and philanthropic person in the honor. But in the course of a kind Providence. guilt of the recent outrage at Harper's Ferry. But, fortunately for him, the subsequent pub- of the country, barely escaping with my prinlication of that letter is accompanied with documentary evidence, affording, to my mind, It is hard under the most favorable circumthe most satisfactory refutation of any such charge against Mr. Smith. This evidence con- in a right frame of spirit for his work, and it sists in the projected "Constitution," which prescribes for the appointment of a "Sabbath." identified with the common observance of Sun- the sulphuric atmosphere of the lower regions.

Now, it is well-known to Mr. Smith's friends that he is a zealous and earnest "Sabbathkeeper." in the sense of this expression, among the Seventh-day Baptists. He observes and advocates the religious observation of Saturday ment in question.

I doubt not that Captain Brown had drawn heavily on Mr. Smith's generosity, on pretence applied the funds entrusted to him, by expending them upon a very different and criminal object. Mr. Smith's letter, published in your last issue, perfectly agrees with this view of the matter.

requires that I should publish this justification of Mr. Smith by means of the British press: and I would only add my belief that Mr. Smith considers, as I do, every slave-holder and slave-trader a criminal guilty of a capital offence, as bad as murder, by the Divine law. altered by Divine authority, and no human punished with certain death.

. [We have already stated our conviction that the letter which Mr. Gerrit Smith addressed to Captain Brown, and which was found in that Jan. 1, \$174,996 30. Disbursements, includes so much. The language implies to me, that tain a copy of the Circular, I will try not to unfortunate person's possession, did not con. ing current expenses, to 30th ult., \$157,970 12, the kingdom was to appear in an extraordinary | run | "a foul" of such a snag again in ignor-

Mr. Smith in the late insurrection at Harper's Ferry. The latter had exclusive reference to We copy from the Brooklyn Times of Dec. 3, Capt. Brown's "Kansas work," and the meney the following remarks, which correspond in which was enclosed in the letter was evidently intended to assist him in that work. Our correspondent shows that there is an important It seems to us there prevails a marvellous difference between Mr. Gerrit Smith's views confusion of ideas on the subjects involved in of the Sabbath and those promulgated in the act of John Brown, in the minds even of Captain Brown's projected constitution; and thinking men—men who take a large share in this fact, of course, tells greatly in favor of the direction of public opinion. In speaking of Mr. Smith's innocence. But we think that our the execution of the old man, they ask, "Did correspondent is guilty of some injustice when he not deserve it? was he not guilty of mur- he assumes that Captain Brown misappropriatder. of treason, and of inciting the slaves to ed the money which he received from Mr. rebellion, for which the laws of Virginia inflict Smith. There is not a tittle of evidence to startling facts in reference to the pauperism, the penalty of death?" and then follows bitter show that the money was not applied to the denunciations of all those who have expressed object for which it was intended; and in order their admiration of the bravery of the old man, to exculpate Mr. Smith in the eyes of all and the devotion of his life to his conscient reasonable men, it is not at all necessary to common mode, or materialism fails. In close two or three, or a dozen, or a hundred even. tion on the part of Captain Brown.]

> MEETING OF THE SWISS BENEVOLENT SO-CIETY.—The above named Society held on Saturday last its annual meeting at Del It is a crime solely because it is pro- monico's. About one hundred of its members neux, after calling the meeting to order, stated that they had met to hear the report of their committee on the finances of the Society. It appears, from the administrative return, that by the subscription of the members the donation of the cantonal governments and some other sources, the receipts during the year ending on the 15th of November last amounted The balance on hand is \$3,517 80. No remarks being offered the President introduced Mr. de Luze, who stated that pursuant to an invitation of the German Benevolent Society interest themselves en masse to rectify it; and and the St. George's Club, he joined the delegates of those societies who assembled at the Cooper Institute, to discuss the best means to prevent frauds upon emigrants who land New York. As yet no definite measures had been taken, but another meeting of delegates is to take place in a few days, and it is thereifore to be desired that the meeting should elect three delegates and clothe them with power to co-operate with the delegates of the other benevolent societies. This motion was carried, and Messrs. De Luze, Zollinger and L. Decoppet were appointed delegates.

> > NEW YORK SOCIETY WIDOWS AND ORPHANS OF MEDICAL MEN.-The seventeenth annual meeting of this Society was held on Wednesday evening of last week. at the College of Physicians and Surgeons. corner of 4th avenue and 23d street. The chair was occupied by Dr. Isaac Wood, President. The application of several medical men as members of the Society, duly recommended by members, were received and ordered to stand for disposal at the December meeting of the Board of Management. The officers of the Society were elected for the ensuing vear as follows: President. Dr. James Anderson: Vice Presidents, Drs. Henry D. Bulkley. George Camman and William Detmold; Treasurer, Dr. E. L. Beadle; Managers, Drs. John J. Crane, Edward Delafield, S. T. Hobbard, Alfred C. Post, Oliver White, Isaac Wood

A DESPAIRING COLPORTEUR.—We have come in possession of a letter, says the St. Louis Republican, written to headquarters in this city by D. M. Smith, an itinerant distributor of religious books and tracts, dating from Maries county, Mo. The extract which we subjoin, will give our readers an idea of some of the tribulations of a colporteur:

and George F. Woodward.

The Sunday here is generally spent in hunting-by those who are able to pack a gungambling and dissipation. Frequently-I might say generally—even after I had proposed and had praved in the family at night before retiring, the last words that I would understands to be references made to the transhear was cursing. Then again, I was often awakened by profanity, the master cursing the slave, the father the son, brother cursing brother, and not unfrequently, children cursing their parents. I had never before seen Catholicism in bloom and bearing fruit. But here the crop bids fair to be as abundant as ever the devil himself could wish. And I never The mention of a letter from Gerrit Smith, before was tempted to look upon colportenring I took the chills and fever and was driven out ciples. I will not soon willingly return there. stances for the colporteur to get in and keep will take a stronger Christian than I am to maintain such a frame of mind, while breathing

of his age. Remember us in your prayers."

tain an atom of evidence tending to implicate leaving balance in hand of \$16,996 19.

Communications.

For the Sabbath Recorder. Moses and Elias.

The circumstances connected with the transto one" to be annihilated.

The first thing that is to me objectionable, is the effort of P. P. to make it appear that the conveys no such thing to me, but quite the kingdom, spoken of by Christ, some six days be- opposite. The language is such as the people fore the transfiguration, refers to that event as generally would employ to describe a real or its fulfillment. I will say plainly that I have principal event, and not an "anticipating not the least idea that the most remote design- event." Poor Pilgrim will excuse me if I ed reference is made to the kingdom of Christ, should say that his effort looks like an earnest mentioned in the passage referred to in the desire to make out a case. P. P. has exhibit. above named instance: because.

taste of death, till they see the Son of man com- or want of ability. I regret that talents so ing in his kingdom," there is no apparent ref- worthy should be misdirected. I had intended erence to the transfiguration. There is nothing to say something in relation to his views of in either the xvith or xviith chapters, that sug- Moses' presence with Elias, but must reserve gests such a fact. 2d. Nor is there any evi- that for another communication, since I have dence that the transfiguration suggested any- this so long. I prefer to write over my real thing as to the "manner" of the appearance name. of Christ's kingdom, as P. P. supposes. Mark says, "Till they see the kingdom of God come with power." as though there was an extraordinary manifestation of the kingdom. 3d There is nothing in the event that intimates dom of any kind. Read the history of the transfiguration, and you will see no allusion to a kingdom in any form whatever. Christ exhibits no kingly appearance, authority, or power. 4th. Nor is there anything in the anpearance of Moses and Elias so far as temper. spirit or conduct is concerned. 5th. There is nothing in the conversation in relation to kingdom at any time or place. If the event occurred designedly to present the appearance of the kingdom, as P. P. supposes, (if I under stand him.) it is passing strange, that other matters should form the subject of conversation to the exclusion of the leading design of the meeting. 6th. There is but a single remain that there was anything peculiar in appear ance of Moses and Elias ruke ix. 31, says "They appeared in glory, and spake of his decease which he should accomplish at Jerusa lem." Now, if the event occurred to exhibit the appearance of God's children in their glo rified state. how is it that only one of the Evangelists should mention that fact? Thi is done too, in the most casual and passing manner. It strikes me very forcibly that if this circumstance occurred to exhibit the glorified appearance of the subjects, as P. P. supposes, that not only others of the Evangelists would have mentioned the fact, but there

would have been more than a simple allusion

to the fact. 7th. What is more, and worse,

P. P. quotes four different passages, which he

figuration of Christ. And this after his resur

rection, when P. P. supposes the deciples' eyes

were open to understand the design of the event, and yet they make no allusion to th supposed object of the transfiguration. And after this dead silence, P. P. supposes that "To the apostles and those that believe their testimony, these events were an illustration, and a guarantee of the second appearance of Jesus Christ in power and glory, to establish hi everlasting kingdom in power and glory on a renovated earth." All this would have been quite well if the inspired authors had said so. That the transfiguration occurred to establish the fact that Christ was God's "beloved Son." and that we should "hear him." I have no doubt. But that it occurred to establish anything in relation to the kingdom. I have no better evidence than P. P.'s word. And cer We extract the following from a letter tainly this would be good if he knew. P. P.

from Eld. A. W. Coon, dated Berlin, N. Y., says, "If we turn to the inspired accounts of Dec. 2d, 1859: "We are having very warm the matter, we shall find our Lord himself foreand pleasant weather, and are enjoying good told it some days before it occurred, as an ex--not of Sunday; and, consequently, could health. Our little Church feel deeply the loss hibition of the nature of His coming kingdom, lowed with a few remarks on the necessity of not have had anything to do with the move- of our dear brother, Dea. John Whitford. and the glory of it." And then quotes, "There But while we are called to sorrow, we have be some of them that stand here which shall reason to rejoice for what the Lord is still do- not taste of death, till they see the kingdom of of carrying out his (Mr. Smith's) well-known ing in our midst. A goodly number have found God come with power." But this lacks the "Free Soil principles in Kansas, and then mist peace in Jesus, and I had the pleasure of han were proof wanted to mist have the same and I had the pleasure of han were proof wanted to mist have the same and I had the pleasure of han were proof wanted to mist have the same and I had the pleasure of han were proof wanted to mist have the same and I had the pleasure of han were proof wanted to mist have the same and I had the pleasure of han been proof wanted to mist have the same and I had the pleasure of han been proof wanted to mist have the same and I had the pleasure of han been proof wanted to mist have the same and I had the pleasure of han been proof wanted to mist have the same and I had the pleasure of han been proof wanted to mist have the same and I had the pleasure of han been proof wanted to mist have the same and I had the pleasure of han been proof wanted to mist have the same and I had the pleasure of han been proof wanted to mist have the same and I had the pleasure of han been proof wanted to mist have the same and I had the pleasure of han been proof wanted to mist have the pleasure of han been proof wanted to mist have the proof peace in Jesus, and I had the pleasure of bap- very proof wanted, to wit, that the transfiguratizing seven candidates not long since; and tion was referred to at all; certainly the text others I trust will soon follow in the good way. does not say so, nor does the context say so. One family of six persons has embraced the It is here, as on other points, the proof is un- have I heard its contents, or what it contains Sabbath—five of them were among the num- fortunately (for P. P.,) left out. But the My official relation to my American friends ber baptized. We are still holding evening character of the event of the transfiguration, I have enquired, and cannot find that any meetings, and the good work seems to progress. as well as the manner of expression is against Father Satterlee is remarkably smart for a man | the supposition of P. P. But I don't know but I am making myself a little too free with P. P's conjectures, and so I will go on. After ing Secretary that the good effect of the Cir-EMIGRATION STATISTICS.—The number of emi-three times affirming that the remarks of our and liable to capital punishment, by judicial grants arrived to the 30th ult. is 74.508. less Lord about the kingdom, refers to the trans-(not by martial) process. (See Exodus xxi., by 702 than the number arrived to correspond- figuration (perhaps like Nebuchadnezzar's embarrassment. ing date of 1858. Number on Ward's Island, dream, repeated to make the "thing certain,") laws can contravene it, or make that allowable 743, being a decrease of 238 in comparison he says, "The very language" (referring to may be allowed a place in your paper, that I which God hath forbidden, and directed to be with the number at corresponding date of last Mark ix. 2,) "implies that the kingdom of may not again be the instrument of provoking year. Aggregate receipts of the Commission- God was not yet come." Not quite so fast P. my amiable friend into so marked an expression ers of Emigration, including balance in bank, P. To me the language does not imply quite of official temper. If I can by any means ob-

come with power" The word power in this connection implies to me at least, an unusual manifestation of power, as on the day of Pen. ticost, for instance. There was not the least appearance of a kingdom, neither by word or action. How then could it be said that it ap figuration of Christ is an event of importance. peared or come with "power"? P. P. good Not only as it relates to the apparent design on: "The limitation of the privilege to some of the event, but other points of doctrine seem of the disciples, implies that the many must to be indirectly involved in the relation of the taste death bofore the kingdom was come," facts. One is the question of the intermediate Certainly P. P. has a very active mind, to see state of the dead. Another is the question of so much when there is so little chance. To the future establishment of Christ's kingdom. me the language does not imply that. It him Moses was there. This fact must be account- ply implies that "some" of them, without indied for in some other, than the obvious and cating how many, whether it should be one connection with the record of this event, is a But Poor Pilgrim sees still more. Like the statement of the Saviour's in relation to his young man that was sent from the Assyrian kingdom; the natural bearing of which is de- camp with a host of soldiers to take Elisha, at cidedly against the notion of the future estab- Dothan, "his eyes were open." and he saw the lishment of Christ's kingdom. The attention mountain was alive with men "round about of the readers of the Recorder has lately been Elisha." Like the young man, he sees much called to this subject by P. P., upon which when others see but little. Yes, P. P. goes on wish to bestow a few remarks; although to see still more. Where will the "vision" kindly admonished by E. L. to keep from be- end? He says, "Yea, more, it implies that fore his gun; although my chances may be "ten it was but an anticipating exhibition—the event is to be hereafter."

To this I will only say that, that language ed a good deal of tact and ingenuity, and made 1st. When Christ says, Matt. xvi. 28:- the best out of the evidence that can be made: There be some standing here, which shall not his failure is not to be charged to his negligeng VARNUM HULL

> For the Sabbath Recorder. Our Palestine Mission.

It is a grave question for the consideration of all congregational or anti-prelatical denominations, what system shall be adopted in the propagation of the Gospel among the heathen, or other nations where churches may not be self-sustaining?

It is conceded that where churches can sustain the ministry, and the ordinances of the Gospel independently, there does not seem to be, nor is there existing the same embarradment in the question: for the church thus situated, to extend the Gospel, has only to exert the influence of its moral and social principles around about it—to disciple, and baptize, and thus convert the world, as it were, by the light shining of its own is at from a common center. But we what are called "missionary but we ;" these must have a minister sustained by external, or foreign aid, and that aid coming from an organization which may be disposed to exact certain conditions upon which it is granted, or compliance with certain rules and regulations of its own adoption: the church is thus liable to be so under the influence of these conditions, or rules, as to be no longer an independent organization—no longer congregational in its character.

It is this feature of the missionary organizations, which confounds the philosophy of all our congregationally organized churches, which have gone into the missionary work in foreign lands. And, it was this feature of our own Missionary Society, to which I attribute the evils that have followed our missionary under taking. It is to this, that I attribute the animosities and jealousies among the missionaries themselves, and as a consequence, the unplease ant controversies among the members of the Board, and between the Board and its missionaries, and still further to the discourage ment and loss of missionary interest among the churches.

In my former article I intended to arge a change of the policy of our missionary administration in this respect, believing that the time had arrived, when our people were prepared by a sorrowful experience in their own missionary work, and by the light of the history of all the missions of the Baptists in India, and by the light of the principles of their own church constitutions, to change their course, and in augurate a more consistent, and scriptural system of missionary operations. But I perceive that. by one, and he a scribe of the existing order of things, my object was misunderstood, and by the spirit of his article, another proof furnished of the danger of this kind of prelatical authority or official consequence in our missionary work. An amiable brother is no sooner invested with the executive authority, and pen, than a severe denunciation is hurled at the freedom of the press, and poor "Reformer" is made the object of official contempt and abuse What better comment can be exhibited of the

I have not been favored with the confidential "Circular" of the Missionary Board; nor about our missionaries having been recalled. member of the Church in my vicinity. has received one, or knows the contents of it. It is perhaps enough to learn from the Correspondcular recently issued by the Board, was to relieve the Society from its present pecuniary

I hope in the discussion of this subject, if I manner, "until they see the kingdom of God ance.

T observe 17th, over the a new proposi of supporting impressed wit culty in this hy an appeal every church the propriety, to do anythin necessity of a of sustaining ly: for althou ly and perfian certainty of for the suppo Society. I d presented to erable feeling matter of dou Palestine Mi tant as the m able points in or the circun burthensome. sufficiently to natrons of the formed. The presented, the churches for withdraw the the necessity may, but do

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VARNUM HULL.

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Recorder.

Mission.

To the Editor of the Sabbath Recorder :--I observe an article in the Recorder of Nov. 17th, over the signature of "Reformer," that a new proposition is presented to the readers, of supporting the Palestine Mission. I am impressed with an idea that there is some difficulty in this plan of supporting this mission by an appeal to the churches simply, as in every church there may be different views of the propriety, of this or that mission; so that to do anything efficiently, there would be a necessity of a new organization for the purpose of sustaining either of these missions separately; for although we have contributed constantly and perhaps liberally for both, there is no certainty of doing what would be necessary for the support of either alone, by our present Society. I discover since the subject has been presented to the denomination, there is considcrable feeling manifested, and to me it is a matter of doubt whether, with the people, the Palestine Mission is not as popular and important as the mission to China. Of the questionable points in the working of the two missions. if the circumstance which has rendered one burthensome and useless. I am not informed sufficiently to judge, and I am in doubt if the patrons of the mission are generally better informed. The Corresponding Secretary has presented the announcement, and asks the churches for means to sustain one, and to withdraw the other. Do the churches know the necessity of this measure? Some of them may, but do they generally know? And should they not have the whole matter understood, before we are asked for money to carry out the measures?

proper under some circumstances: but to withdraw from a purpose long-cherished by our people, on which their hopes have so long lingered, is in my opinion connected with great secrated to the high duties of the ministry, to responsibility.

You will say, of course. I am not prepared to condemn the measure. This is true, and and improper interests have had some influence example were more generally followed. in stopping this business, and I am afraid that the discouraging features of this mission have their origin in the Society, and brethren at home Have we, with proper solicitude, consulted the and found? Or has the missionary interest we felt when these missions were established, been exhausted in the considerations of those speculations courting our attention through the columns of the RECORDER? Must we study the signs of the Master's advent, to the neglect of the duties he has assigned us? Is it not equally important that when he comes, we shall be found so doing"? Or has our attention been diverted from the great field of Christian labors and Christian sympathies, both at home and abroad, by the continual presentations of the isms so persistently challenging our attention and assent, through the medium and diverting our days, were the leading stars of promise to the Seventh day Baptist cause?

I am pained with the conviction that a want has been, not only the fruitful source of this uneasy spirit so apparent among us, but has been the occasion of the want of success in our churches at home, and our missions abroad, of which we complain. Ought we not seriously and carnestly to enquire, whether we as a people are rejected or excused from this field of labor, before we decide to abandon it?

Yours truly,

For the Sabbath Recorder.

In the RECORDER of Nov. 24th. "Poor Pilgrim" writing on "The Saint's Inheritance." finds it necessary in sustaining his position, and overturning mine, to take the following position: "From that time they understood that there were two classes of promises; one concerning the seed of Abram, (Gen. xii. 7,) and one concerning the seed of Abraham, (Gen. xvii. 7.) In the first, the word everlasting, or blessing promised, is with a covenant, and secured by an everlasting title."

I was surprised on reading this, for it is expressly declared in Gen. xiii, 15: "For all the land which thou seest, to thee will I give it. and to thy seed forever." And this promise was made to "Abram." (See verse 14.) If "Poor Pilgrim's" view of God's promise to Abraham, then his whole position is a fallacy. While I wish to exercise that charity that suffereth long, and is kind, I cannot refrain from news of which he speaks?

For the Sabbath Recorder. Did Christ Go to Heaven the Day of the Crucifixion?

I wish to call the attention of all who say he did not, and therefore the penitent thief was not there with him to his own words, Luke xxiii. 46: "Father, into thy hands I commend my Spirit." Two things are plain in this text. 1. Christ had a Spirit. 2. When he expired, that Spirit went to his Father. In fact, there is reason to believe that even during his incar nation he was in heaven. (See John iii. 13.) With these facts before us, how appropriate shall hold the same for life. his words to the dying man on the cross: "Today shalt thou be with me in paradise." His words to Mary-"1 have not yet ascended to my Father"—are to be understood in this sense: Since my resurrection, I have not yet ascended to my Father. With this view, all is plain. Truth is not contradictory.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

The stated meeting of the Managers of the American Bible Society was held at the Bible House, Astor Place, on Thursday, the 1st inst., at half past four o'clock: Hon. Luther Bradish in the chair, assisted by Wm. B. Crosby, Benjamin L. Swan, Francis Hall, and Pelatiah Perit, Esars. The Rev. E. T. Senseman. of the Moravian Church, read the 90th Psalm. and offered prayer. Five new auxiliaries were recognized, of which three are in Kansas, one in Missouri, and one in Indiana. Communications were received from Rev. Isaac G. Bliss. Constantinople, in regard to publishing the Scriptures in the Turkish language: from Rev. Mr. Syle, Shanghae, recommending appointments of an agent of this Society in China. Secretary M'Neill gave an account of a recent

tour to the South, and of an encouraging meeting in behalf of the Bible Society in Charleston. Some valuable additions to the Library were presented. Grants were made to the American Tract Society; to the Presbyterian Board of Missions: to the Sunday School Union of the Methodist Missionary Society for their Missionary in Buenor Ayers. S. A.: books to the amount of \$300 for distribution in poor counties in Florida and Georgia; to the amount of \$170 for Kansas; books for Canada; for distribution at Rotterdam, Holland; and to captains of vessels, through J. S. Pierson, Esq., books in various languages to be distrifor the blind. It is announced in several of our secular ex-

changes, that the Hon. Edward Stanley, of California, is about to become a candidate for holy orders. Mr. Stanley is a gentleman of marked ability. Many years since he was a representative in Congress from NorthCarolina. and on taking his seat was, we believe the youngest member in the house. His readiness and power in debate soon placed him promi-The withdrawal of a missionary might be nently before the house and the country. His familiarity with public affairs, his position as a lawyer, his reputation as an advocate, and the rich and varied experience which such a career must have accumulated, cannot fail, when conexert a wide and salutary influence. It is a hopeful sign of the times, when men of Mr. Stanley's caliber can cast uside for the fascinations of public life and the honors and emoluequally unabled am I to approve. I want in ments of the bar, to assume the post of a misformation. I am afraid that wrong feeling sionary of the Cross. Would that so notible an

The Jewish Messenger has advices by the steamer Africa of the most gloomy character. They relate to the Jews in the now agitated state of Morocco. Placed as they are, begreat Master's will? Has wisdom been sought tween the attacking Spaniards, the defending Moors, with the savage Kabyle ready to pillage and murder them, hundreds of Jewish families have fled from Tangiers, regardless of their destitution, heedless where they shall find a shelter for their weary heads; a home for their houseless wives and starving children. Twentyseven hundred of these careworn beings have arrived at Gibraltar, where they are suffering every privation. The English Jews, at the head of whom is Sir Moses Montesifore have commenced a subscription for their relief, and appeal to the American Jews for aid. Subscriptions will be received at the office of the Jewish Messenger, 694 Houston street, and immediately forwarded.

Rev. Mr. Thaver is making energetic and very successful efforts to concentrate the Uni rescaliate and to establish a observi III Syraminds from those cardinal principles of our cuse. There are a large number of this deholy religion; which, in our more prosperous nomination in Syracuse, and in the country towns near the city, who have been scattered on account of the absence of ministerial labors of vital interest or piety, is, and for years past tion, and form a congregation for regular services. The meetings of Mr. Thayer for some Sundays past have been well attended, and his evening lectures have been received with great satisfaction.

The Orthodox Quakers, whose meeting-house was formerly in Orchard street, are building a new one on Twentieth street, opposite Gramercy Park, which is nearly completed. In accordance with the usages of the Society of Friends, it makes no pretensions to architectural display. The front, which is of Nova Scotia drab stone, being merely relieved by Tuscan cornices. The building is 61 by 88 feet, has a spacious gallery, and will seat about 1400 persons. It cost about \$30,000.

Rev. W. C. Bartlett, who for the past eighteen months has satisfactorily supplied the 1st Congregational Church of Jersey City, has relinquished that charge. In response to his communication, signifying his desire to occupy another field, the Church say to him-" With great pleasure they would testify to the Christian fidelity and godly example he has exercised forever, does not occur; in the second, the in their midst." And they also attest the "faithfulness and ability which have distinguished his pulpit administrations."

The paragraph which has been going the rounds of the papers concerning the Rev. Dr. Forbes, of New York, to the effect that he withdraws his late letter to the Roman Catholic Bishop of New York, is entirely without foundation. Letters have been received from "Abraham" is necessary, in order to sustain appeared, and affirming in the strongest terms is stopped. his repudiation of Roman Catholicism, chiefly on moral grounds.

The anniversary of the Philadelphia Bible Society was held on the 29th ult. The audience was large. The Secretary, Mr. Thomas pondering in my own mind these thoughts—is McKeller, read the annual report, from which it certain that "Poor Pilgrim" has those clear we learn that 4194 Bibles and 2612 Testaments have been distributed during the year making a total distribution of 98,748 Bibles and 154,692 Testaments.

The Beliot Convention in Wisconsin has withdrawn "fellowship and confidence, as a minister of the Gospel," from Rev. William A. Baldwin, a member of that body, for his "rejection of the doctrines of the Trinity, the Atonement, Human Depravity, and Eternal advanced rate of freight; and that from and He was a resident of Elizabeth township, in the present season, which have an average Punishment of the finally impenitent."

A government bill for abolishing State aid to religion has been introduced into the Sydney (Australia) Legislature. It provides that admitted, and that all the clergymen who had

Rev. John L. Edwards has been elected Professor of Rhetoric in the University of North Carolina. It is thought he will not ac-

class of Japanese interpreters.

General Intelligence.

Foreign News.

By the Europa, which arrived at Halifax on the 30th of November, we have advices from Europe to the 19th ult.

No formal invitation to the Congress has vet preliminary condition with Lord John Russell. ations against the regency. The Paris correspondent of the Times of

ing the effect produced in England by the Wm. McCormick, a New York thief, charged buted in foreign countries; and two volumes a journal while defending energetically the drunkenness and disorderly behaviour. fending the susceptibility of a great people by pline is preserved in every department. pursuing this line of conduct. Also that the dignity of the Imperial policy may be reconciled with the interests of the alliance of

> France, and the maintenance of peace. The London Times, upon the San Juan difficulty, enlarges upon the general conviction that war between America and England is impossible. It. however, says: "There are some convictions which work out their own truth in practice, but there are others which tend to their own practical refutation. We sincerely hope that the different readings of the axiom, that war with England and America is impossible, may not be an illustration of this truth." The editorial, after pointing out the importance of San Juan to England, and the impossibility of the surrender of it, unless some very different title be brought forward from any yet seen, concludes by expressing much satisfaction that the right to the island will be coolly discussed in Washington and London, while the affairs on the spot will remain in

> The London Herald understands that Mr. Lever has again offered to charter the Great Eastern for twelve months, but the proposal was refused without hesitation by the Di-

The official investigation into the loss of the Royal Charter is progressing in Liverpool, but without developing anything new. Divers at the wreck had brought up several small boxes

The warlike article in the London Times of the 15th had produced a great sensation. The Paris journal generally say that the views set forth are exaggerations, and that the unfriendly feeling, if any exists, is entirely owing to the violence of the British press.

Gen. Montauban is named General-in-Chief of the French expedition to China. This nomination is unpopular in the Army.

Parma, Modens and Romagne ed thanks to Prince Carignan for naming a substitute, and informed him that they accepted with gratitude the Regency of Buoncampagni

The Paris Constitutionnel announces that the French Government has recommended the Cabinet of Turin to annul the expedient of the Regency, which is delegated to Buoncampagni, to call them together. It is now proposed to as such a course would prejudice the questions concentrate all the believers in universal salva- and encroach on the competency of the Con-

> It was said that the Sardinian Congress would be summoned to meet before the assembling of the European Congress. The question of the annexation of Italy is to be fully discussed, and numerous addresses from the people of the Duchies will be presented, in order to give weight to their cause.

> The latest telegram from Paris says that it was rumored that Buoncompagni would tender his resignation of the regency of Central Italy to the Sardinian government.

The Piedmontese Gazette publishes a letter from Prince Carignan to Buoncompagni, in which he refers to the repeated assurances of Napoleon that there should be no intervention in Central Italy, and says that such assurances without oppress the national will.

Garibaldi is said to have been named Lieut. General of the Sardinian army.

Two British men of-war steamers had suc-Christians from small ports of Morocco. A general massacre of fugitives was feared.

A Spanish army of 40,000 men was expectearly in December.

Marshal O'Donnell had returned to Cadis. after having effected a survey of the Coast of Africa. Military operations are to commence

A frost has prevailed in the gulf between St.

DIRECT TRADE BETWEEN THE EASTERN CON-TINENT AND THE SOUTHERN STATES.—A large in favor of direct importation were adopted: | wounded. Resolved, That in future, so far as our capital and facilities will enable us to do so,

or manufacture direct to this port.

turers, awaiting execution for the Spring trade, bed the former twice with a knife, inflicting pledge ourselves to use our best efforts to have wounds from which he died. Dick was a marthe goods shipped to James river, even at an ried man, and about twenty-five years of age. after the first day of January next, we bind which the affair occurred, and bore a good measurement of 35,000 tons. The world may ourselves not to give an order for foreign goods character. Herron fled after the commission to any party, without an understanding that of the crime, and at last accounts a warrant ships of so large an average, or whose aggresuch goods shall be shipped to James river for his arrest had been issued by a neighborhenceforth no new claims for salaries shall be when practicable; and furthermore, in order ing squire, who, however, had been unable to to facilitate the object we have in view, we find him. salaries assigned to them on the 1st of July hereby pledge ourselves to unite upon some one or more responsible shipping agents at Liverpool.

The Rev. Mr. Liggins, missionary of the gaged in the importation of foreign merchan shoemaking, but owing to old age and the other day, the heads of which were three inches American Church to Japan, has arrived at dise, and that said paper be deposited with the asthma, had been for several months unable to thick. They were made of this unusual thick-Nagasaki, and has been engaged in teaching a Secretary of the Board of Trade of this city. do any work. The craft had been contributing ness because wood is cheaper than lard. Such

complete non-intercourse, enforced by fines and come a public charge, he took his own life. every article of Northern manufacture or im- large, robust-looking man.

A GLANCE AT THE COUNTY JAIL.—This public institution, under the management of Mr. been sent to England by France, but Count cleared above expenses over \$7,000 to the turning home one evening, he placed his hand-Persigny has been instructed to arrange the county. The building is fifty feet front by one cart in the cellar, and joined his family. He The formal and official invitation will be sent of the building being three stories high, and not eat any more suppers, buy any more papers, to London from the Cabinets of Vienna and the rear two stories. A small library of mis- or go to meeting any more, as no good came Paris simultaneously. The invitations will not | cellaneous works for the use of the prisoners from it. He shaved and combed his hair, then | Pa., returned to Lykens. Dauphin county, last be identical. Austria will propose that the stands at the entrance of the prison room, but went into the cellar, and taking a rope from his Friday week, with a cargo of eight deer, five Congress assemble in Paris, while France will owing to the want of literary taste among the cart, proceeded to his chamber, and hung him of which were shot by Daniel Kevser, of the abstain from indicating any place. It is cer- prisoners, is seldom brought in use. The cells self to the bed post. Deceased leaves a wife latter place. tain that Austria, through the medium of are eighty-six in number, eighty-two of which and children. One of his sons is an inmate of Prince Matternich, has protested against the are six feet by nine, and six, for the detention of an insane asylum, nomination of a regent by Piedmont, as such a witnesses are each twelve feet square. There regency would be contrary to the conditions of is a machine shop attached to the building, the treaty of peace signed at Zurich. It is twenty five feet by one hundred, for the manustated that England also has made represent- factory of buttons, buckles and slides, at which from thirty to forty men are daily employed. The number of prisoners at present is eighty-Saturday states that a confidential communi- two, eighteen of whom are women, and twenty cation of an important nature has been ad- two boys. With the exception of John O'Dondressed by the Minister of the Interior to all | nell and Elijah Jones, (colored) who are the Prefects of France, with a view of obviat- charged with murder and awaiting trial, and violent language of the French press. The with larceny, there are no others imprisoned Prefects are instructed to invite the journals to for grave crimes, the majority having been senbe more circumspect. The Minister says, that tenced to short terms for petit larceny and for rights of the country, might easily avoid of prison is kept in very good order, and disci-

Gov. Wise Arrested !- On Monday night Governor Wise was at Charlestown, and being anxious to know if the gift of vigilance was as fully developed in the guardians of that place as it ought to be, bethought himself to try the old strategic idea of sauntering by the sentinel, incognito. He loafed suspiciously about the lines of the camp for a while, and then approached within a few steps of one of the sentinels. "Stop!" said the sentinel, "and who are you?" he added, as the suspicious charanter reluctantly halted. "Friend," replied the Governor. "Advance and give the countersign." The Governor had no countersign, he had forgotten about getting it, etc. The sentinel was firm, and the Governor was in a quandary as to what he should do, but he at length replied. "I am the Governor of the State of Virginia. Henry A. Wise." "Perbut you are my prisoner," and straightway marched the Governor to the guard-house, somewhat accelerating his speed by a significant movement of his bayonet. Arriving at the guard-house, the Governor sent for one of the commanding officers to whom he was known, and his release was effected.

THE MILLION MUSKET SUBSCRIPTIONS.—The committee for the Garibaldi fund beg to inform the public that besides the gentlemen heretofore advertised, Mr. D. H. Clark, of the Everett House; Mr. Hiram Cranston, of the New York Hotel; Messrs. Treadwell & Whitcomb, of the St. Nicholas Hotel; Mr. Shepard Knapp, President of the Mechanics' Bank, and Mr. Luigi Antonaroti, of No. 89 Greenwich street, have also kindly consented to take charge of subscription books.

The best oil portrait of Gen. Garibaldi. painted and presented to the committee by Mr. among the subscribers, can be seen at the Merchant's Exchange of this city.

General Avezzana, President; Dr. Minelli, P. Piatti, M. Pavini, G. B. Sanguinetti, J. Gandolfo, R. Amarani, Secretaries.

THREE CHILDREN BURNED TO DEATH IN GREENFIELD, MASS .- On the 25th ult. the wife of Patrick Fahay, in Greenfield, Mass., locked her three little daughters in while she went out. Upon her return she found that the house was on fire. She immediately entered, and, grasping one of the children, attempted to escape by thewindow. The window fell upon her shoulders and then she raised an alarm which attracted the attention of some men at work a few rods garet, one year and seven mouths, died of suf- ing at this season the birds and animals. focation. Sarah, four years old, was burned from head to foot, her flesh being roasted.

DEATH FROM BURNING FLUID .-- Mrs. Mer are an encouragement of the policy of the ritt, wife of Daniel Merritt, residing at New King, which could never let violence from Paltz Landing, Dutchess county, met with a shocking accident on Wednesday of last week, which terminated her existence. She was engaged in filling a fluid lamp while lighted, when the flame from the lamp communicated ceeded in bringing three hundred and fifty to the can, which burst, setting her dress on fire, and burning her in so dreadful a manner that she died in a few moments after the flames ed to land on the Atlantic coast of Morocco | the body and a verdict of accidental death | them since the separation of the parents. rendered, Mrs. Merritt was an estimable lady about thirty years of age, and beloved by all

LYNCH LAW IN ALABAMA.—A few days since, Mr. Allen Page, of Conecuh county, the above distinction between "Abram" and him, in Baltimore, dated since the paragraph Petersburg and Cronstadt, and communication Alabama, was murdered for his money by two brothers by the name of Ward. Subsequently, the two Wards were hung by the people of Sepulga and adjoining neighborhoods. Mr. Page was a very estimable gentleman, and had been izing flogging in the State prison. Mr. Goodmeeting of Richmond merchants was held on very kind to the Wards. Mr. John Wright, win, of Lowell, who is chairman of the board of the 1st inst., at which the following resolutions who was riding in the same buggy with Mr. inspectors of the prison, stated that not a blow Page at the time he was shot, was also slightly had been inflicted there for nearly three years.

> FATAL AFFRAY IN PENNSYLVANIA. - The we will import our own goods of foreign growth | Pittsburgh Chronicle mentions an affray that occurred on the 25th ult., on the Connellsville Resolved, That those of us who now have railroad, between two men named James Dick orders in the hands of agents or manufac- and William Herron, in which the latter stab-

SUICIDE OF AN OLD MAN.—An elderly un married man named John F. Mills, a native Resolved, That a committee of three be ap. of Philadelphia, and for a few years of Steupointed to draft an agreement in accordance benville, Ohio, put an end to his life, one evewith the above resolutions, and procure the ning last week, by cutting his throat with a past year. signature of every merchant in this city en- knife. For some years back he worked at A lard barrel was exhibited on 'Change the long-standing and obstinate cases, with such invariable

Legislature to pass laws establishing "full and go to the County Infirmary. Rather than bepenalties that will keep out of our borders He was between 71 and 72 years of age, a to lecture before one of the New York Lyceum

SUMMARY.

Ezra Holton, about sixty-five years of age Sidney Layton, the present jailor, is in a pros- in Charlestown. Mass, who had followed the perous condition, having during the last year business of hand-cartman for many years, rehundred and fifty feet in depth, the front part declined to eat any supper, saying he would

Saturday of last week, at the new house of lawful duck, and five little ducklings behind William H. Flint, Gloucester, shattering the him. house to a great extent, seriously, if not fatally njuring Mrs. Flint, and badly burning Mr F.'s face and hands. It was the first evening of burning gas in the house, and it seems that the fitter had left unplugged a bracket hole On entering this room with a light the gas took fire and burned Mrs. F.'s face, neck and hands, and injured her internally to such an extent that her life is despaired of A man in Hartford, Conn., is living with his

third wife, his first two partners having left him because he did not come up to their ideas of morphine, administered through carelessof what a kind, careful husband should be. Neither of the ladies procured a decree of divorce. vet each of them has a second husband. The father and mother of this practical freelover have each been married a second time, although their separation was simply by mutual agreement. The Courant vouches for the truth of the statement.

Mr. John M. Allen, who was hurt so badly few months ago at the Flamboro catastrophe, Canada, returned to his home in Kinderhook, and died there from his injuries. His widow has recovered \$5000 of the company. The verdict gave \$2000 to the widow and \$3000 to the children. Two other verdicts each of \$5000, were rendered at the same count.

The expedition under Colonel Shaffner, which sailed from Boston on the 29th of August, for the purpose of surveying the route for the North Atlantic Telegraph, via Greenland and Iceland, has been heard from. Col. Shaffner haps you are," replied the sentinel, who was reports that he has the utmost confidence as to the practicability of the route. The sound ings between Hamilton's Inlet and Greenland were to be commenced on the 16th of Septem-

> The skeleton of a mammoth bull was found in digging a cellar, near Richmond, Ind., the other day. The back bone measured 13 feet, the skull 3 feet 6 inches, and the leg bone from the knee to the pastern joint, 2 feet 5 inches. It must have been equal to a small elephant when alive.

The Venezuelan Consul in this city has issued decree announcing the blockade in due form of all the coast of Venezuela lying between the port of Cumaribo westwardly to the bar of Maracaibo; consequently all access and commerce with the province of Coro is prohibited. Merchants and others interested will govern themselves accordingly.

The venerable Moses Grant, of Boston, writes by way of "encouragement to the Giuseppe Gerosa, to be disposed of by lot young," that no less than five boys bearing the name of Brown, and all from different families of the Browns, have risen to notable positions in society from the charitable asylum of the Boys' Asylum and Farm School in Boston. Mr. Grant wishes to know "what these five Browns would have been if left to themselves?"

> A letter from the physician of the Utica Asyleum of Nov. 28, states that Gerrit Smith was greatly improved and is now quite himself. Permission has been accorded to Mr. Smith's nephew, the Hon. John Cochrane of this city, to either visit his uncle in person or correspond with him by letter.

A golden eagle was killed lately on the Lower St. Lawrence, and brought to Quebec. off. They had not discovered the fire, but which was shot while endeavoring to carry off rushed to the aid of the woman, and rescued a child about three years of age. This is the her, and brought out the bodies of the three only bird in America that will attack the huchildren. Mary, five years of age, and Mar- man species. They breed in the north, follow-

The new Alexander volunteer company styled the "Home Guard," number nearly one hundred men, more than half of whom are over fifty years of age; and there are not a few persons carrying muskets in its ranks, worth from \$100,000 to near half a million of

Dr. Bennett complains that his wife, (whose petition for divorce created such a stir at New Haven some months since,) is about to remove, with his children, to a place some 2000 miles distant. Mrs. Bennett declares that it won't | G. W. F. Randolph, New Milton, Va., were extinguished. An inquest was held upon hurt his feelings much, as he never has visited

A telegram in the Nord states that fourteen youths, pupils in the Naval School, having been implicated in the late plot in Turkey, were, without trial, tied up in sacks with a thirty pound shot at their feet and thrown into the Bosphorus. Their ages averaged about

The Massachusetts House of Representatives has abolished the provision of law author-

The last British census, in its statistics of the employment of woman, reported that there were 200,000 female servants, and 500,000 business women. One item in the latter list was 26,000 butcher wives women who not merely preside over the business, but buy stock. put down meat, and drive a cart if necessary.

The Bangor Jeffersonian says that thirty six ships have been built in the State of Maine safely be challenged to produce thirty six other

Mr. John A. Washington has made a contribution to the Mount Vernon Fund. Mr. Riggs, the Washington Banker, has notified the Regent, that Mr. Washington has sent him an order for \$1.228 25 being the proceeds. him an order for \$1,228 25, being the proceeds of the Mount Vernon steamboat trips for the past year. | are daily being published, and the confidence of the public is asked only in proportion to its actual merits.

The Richmond Enquirer urges the Virginia to his support, and he was strongly urged to resorts are the meanest kind of swindling.

The Boston Atlas and Bee states that Sen ator Sumner has been offered the sum of \$400 associations. Mr. S. declined, preferring to reserve his health and strength for his public duties at Washington.

There is a large quantity of grain afloat upon the Upper Lakes for Oswego. It is estimated that 400,000 bushels of wheat, 135, 000 of corn, and 55,000 of barley is about the amount, not including the shipments expected from Canada.

A party of hunters, who had been on a gunning tramp to Sugar Valley. Clinton county, Mr. Francis Drake, a painter by trade, has

eloped from Boonville with a Miss Martha A serious explosion from gas occurred on Goodenough. This wicked Drake leaves a Over three hundred barrels of Sorghum

molasses have been made in Carroll county Indiana, the present fall. It sells readily at 60 cents per gallon. A French savant is contemplating extensive excavations, on the sites of cities of Upper

Egypt. It is said that he has engaged 3000 Miss Anna Nicholson died on Wednesday of last week in Philadelphia, from the effects

ness, instead of quinine. John Brown was executed at Charleston on Friday last at a quarter past 11 o'clock. He met his fate calmly, dying with scarcely a

struggle. A huge serpent was recently shot near St. Josephs, Missouri, which measured seventeen feet in length. It had a dog in its coils, which

Benjamin Richardson, of Needham, Mass. died of hydrophobia on the 16th November. He was bitten by a dog six weeks previous.

Rev. Theodore Parker has taken rooms in Rome for six months. His health is better. I pursuance of advices from his physiciaus, he has given up the idea of preaching any more. The fair of the Sisters of Charity at Syra-

cuse last week yielded a profit of \$1200. The jail at Saginaw, Wisconsin, is without an inmate, the first time for two years.

Special Notices.

A SERMON IN POETRY. Next Sunday afternoon, Dec. 11th, at 2 o'clock, will be read, in Union Hall, No. 195 Bowery, a very curious discourse, entitled, "THE SABBATH-A Sermon in Poetry," by Rev. Abram Blakeley, A. B., of Rochester; and this will be followed by a Critical Review of the same in Rhyme, by Rev. J. L. Hatch, A. B., of Brooklyn. Seats free—all invited. "Hear both sides, then judge."

The next Quarterly Meeting of the Seventh-day Baptist Churches of Berlin, Dakota, and Coloma, Wisconsin. will be held with the Church in Berlin, commencing on the evening of Sixth-day before the first Sabbath in January next.

D. E. LEWIS, Church Clerk. NOTICE.

A special meeting of the Seventh-day Baptist Missionary Board will be held in the vestry of the Seventh-day Baptist Meeting-house in Westerly, R. I., Dec. 13th, 1859, at 9 o'clock, A. M. JOSEPH POTTER, President,

J. Maxson, J. M. Todd, (2;) Cyrus Babcock, J. Clarke, V. Hull, (3;) W. B. West, T. Saunders, A. C. Spicer, J. F. Randolph, Truman Clarke, D. P. Freeborn, M. G. Truax, J. B. Clarke, B. Clarke, T. R. Burdick, D. Loofburrow, R. J. Davis, E. Lanphear, S. P. Marsh, A. M.

RECEIPTS.

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

the omission.		11) 110010	1
FOR THE SABBATH	RECORDER:		į
A. J. Wells, Berlin, Wis.,	\$8 00 to	rol N	
John Larkin, "	2 00	13 13	
W. B. West, Utica, Wis	2 00	17	52 4
Daniel Clarke, Akron, Ill.	2 00		
C. B. Miller, Southamnton III	2 00	17 H	27
Geo. J. Davis, New Milton, Va.	2 00	15	26
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J. F. Randolph "	75	16	29
Dewitt C. Coon, South Brookfield	1. 2 00	16	52
parton Brand, Delancy.	2 00	16	52
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Daniel Babcock "	1 00	16	26
Thos. Dve.	1 00	16	26
J. B. Richardson, "	2 00	<u> </u>	52
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n. J. Davis, Dewitt, Iowa.	2 00'	17	26
Lucinda Rogers, Leonardsville,	2 00	16	52
r. B. Burch. "	2 00	16	52
Daniel Babcock, "	2 00	ز 16	52
FOR THE SABBATH-SCHO	DOL VISITO	R:	
G. W. F. Randolph New Milton	`à ·	œ.	25

MARRIAGES

ELIPHALET LYON, Treasurer.

In Milton, Wis., Oct. 13th, by Eld. V. Hull, Mr. RICHARD HULL, of Milton, and Miss CHARLOTTE ANN STEWART, of Albion. In Milton, Wis, Oct. 27th, by Eld. V. Hull, MARTIAL R. Coon and Miss MATILDA J. HUFMAN, all of Milton.

In Westerly, R. I., Nov. 26th, at the residence of the bride's father, by Eld. C. C. Stillman, Mr. Ellas F Brown and Miss Jane M. LITTLEFIELD, all of Westerly. In Berlin, N. Y., Nov. 28th, by Eld. A. W. Coon, Mr. M. W. HEWIT and Miss ANTONETTE BROWN, all of Ber-

In Hopkinton, R. I., Nov. 24th, by Eld. J. Clark, Mr. RICHARD CURRIE, jr., of Westerly, and Miss SARAH J. Russell, of the former place.

In Verona, N. Y., Dec. 1st, by Samuel P. Marsh, Esq., Mr. Alonson Gray and Miss Marosly Jenman, both of Verona.

DEATHS.

In Milton, Wis., Oct. 25th, HATTY E., only daughter of Alexander C. and Charlotte L. Crumb, aged 3 months and 25 days. In Clarksville, N. Y., Dec. 2d, ELIZA, wife of C. L Ware, Esq., aged 46 years.

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Clear air expression

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TIPATION STRING S

REFORES &

Miscellaneaus.

To the Moon. BY ROBERT FRASER.

All pale and lovely wanderer! Thy story who shall tell? What pencil paint the lovely land Where thou wert wont to dwell: Ere yet, through boundless space afar, Thy pilgrimage began, Or thine eye of love was kindly set Upon the home of man.

Fair spirit, if to mortal muse The privilege be given, The deeper mysteries to scan, Of thy far native heaven, Methinks before my tranced eye The happy hosts appear, Whose harp-strings waked to love and joy Alone, when thou wert near.

Methinks I see the clouded brows 'That ne'er were dim'd before-The desolation dire that told Thy smile for them no more-Thy sigh that rose in concert full, Still murmurs on the gale. And memory still is brooding o'er Thy tender, parting tale.

But seemlier far, fair moon! may I Essay to sing the night, When infant nature wantoned first In thine unwonted light; And myriad dewy drops were fain To drink thy balmy ray, And happy birds awake to hail The softer, sweeter day!

Soon as thy kindly smile outbeamed, From you unclouded blue, Earth's startled slumberers turned to gaze, And deemed they dreamed anew; Steadfast each eye upon thee set, Fondly besought thy stay, Fearful that lovliness like thine,

Joyous as when the light of truth, Long sought and long concealed, Bursts on the mind, the sage beheld Thy wondrous charms revealed— The sickly lamp, the musty page, Incontinent forsook, And lit by thee went forth to gaze On nature's glorious book.

Too soon would pass away.

Then, too, the quickening bosom moved With wondrous tumult heaved, And answering eyes to eye confessed The tale that ne'er deceived; Then young affection revelled in A joy before unknown, The lover, lovely queen of heaven, Thy radiance claimed his own.

And bless thee, "Bonnie lady moon!" To me thou still hast been A beam of joy-a beacon light-'Mid life's beclouded scene; Oh! ever smile as thou wert wont In boyhood's happy day, For wisdom, love, and friendship, all

An Impatient Mother.

Are ripened by thy ray.

Two children, a boy and a girl, were playing punish. happily together, and had been playing in the most perfect harmony for over an hour. The said, turning with a new indignation toward in their plays, to have the sunshine of goodpleasure of one seemed to be the pleasure of Amy, and raising her hand to punish her also, humor suddenly fade, look close to yourselves, the other. If Amy suggested some new amuse- But something in the aspect of the child stayment, John agreed in cheerful good humor; and ed the uplifted hand, and the smarting strokes at your own doors. Of one thing you may be it was the same with Amy, if her brother pro- fell not upon the frightened calprit. posed any change in their sports or employ-

which they had been building.

ed dresses, and the two children sat down upon | think that my children should act so wickedthe floor to arrange and fit them upon the ly!" figures of men and women that were also con-

I cut them out?"

over the things in her work-basket.

spoke in quick, angry tones. Amy started, and drew back a step or two from the basket, her face flushing, and a cloud

rested only a moment before. "I want the scissors," answered the child.

"I want to cut some new dresses for my of all this."

Flora," urged the child, again approaching the basket, and diving her hand among the laby- than that in which their mother's presence rinth of spools, tape, muslin, and cord, which it smote them, the two children at this command. contained. A sudden change had come over went quickly away; Amy into her mother's her feelings, and, in her childish persistence, room, and John up into the lonely garret. she meant to obtain the article desired.

them?" exclaimed the mother, still further to herself as if her burdened little heart would losing temper, and at the same time, catching break, and John standing still in the center of Amy by the arm, and jerking her with const the garret floor, with scalding drops falling rasiderable force, from the basket.

time their wishes are thwarted. Yet she did fested. He understood that her mother had regularly, and not change from one to another, vival meeting, "I fear I must compare some regularly, and not change from one to another, bear and the same and the sam not feel this unkindness of her mother any the refused to let her have a pair of scissors to cut less. It fell like a shadow upon her young out dresses for her paper dolls, and he could spirit, and dimmed, for the time, all its bright understand how this would fret her mind: but

her brother, her mood of mind was entirely so great a change of feeling toward himself, tion of the number of deaths from consumption verse with you in your sleep, you must labor changed. He was already there, with his box and caused her to act with selfish unwindness. in Boston from 1811 to 1857, finds that the in the cause of virtue during the day." of paints and a sheet of white paper, from which to cut the new dresses for Flora. "Did you get the scissors ?" he asked.

No, answered Amy, pouting her lips, and body, still smarted on his spirit as painfully as year was 126, and the number of cases of conlooking very unamiable.

its di**nythy ?"** distinate poets at the Mother wouldn't give them to me."

he had been playing so sweetly for an hour.

forting voice. Flora will have to wait for ciple of life was moving with a vital force. map of the State, leaving certain portions colher new closk. She must wear one of her old "I'll lock up all my picture books," he said ored, to denote the towns and particular localidresses to day. Here is a handsome one." to himself, spitefully: "Amy shan't look into ties where consumption was most prevalent. It

"Flora will look handsome enough in this," | doll's dress for her. I'll throw her kitten from | even in the neighborhoods adjoining each other. said he. in a cheerful voice.

Amy looked still more unlovely. The frown can put my hands on !" on her brow was heavier, and her lips pouted to a degree that sadly marred her childish these direful threats against his little sister, he ing vegetable matter, in its effect upon the air, features.

rentof his feelings which had been gliding along on the very next day he passed hours with her so smoothly, with the sunshine on its breast; in sport, he did not feel right towards her. and commenced rippling over stony obstructions. was not so willing to yield his wishes for her in the Atlantic Monthly, we have this defence He sat down upon the floor beside the box of pleasure as he had been in times past. paper dolls, and in a listless kind of way commenced turning over the figures and dresses. Presently he took up a bonnet and began bend- for that mother's angry refusal to let her have ing the front of it backward, though not in a a pair of scissors, she might still have been manner to injure or disfigure it.

ward, and reached out her hand to take the herself even for a single moment. small piece of painted card-board from her and thrust the bonnet behind him out of her doing. reach!

"Give it to me. John !" The child's reddening face marked her quickly rising anger.

bonnet beyond her grasp.

"Give me the bonnet!"

"I won't until I please." "Mother!" Amy turned to the door, cry-

ing out in an imperative voice. "What do you want?" The tone in which

as that of her children. "John won't give me my doll's bonnet!" "John W the mother called to him sharply, once more; But only the echo of her voice

"Yes, he is, mother. He's bending it all up, and spoiling it."

"John!" called the mother, sternly.

" Ma'am !"

"Give Amy her doll's bonnet this instant !" "There! take the bonnet, you mean, selfish thing !" And John threw the bonnet upon the floor.

ed out the now thoroughly exasperated little and seen her fall bleeding on the floor. At girl, as she saw the bonnet tossed upon the this moment the voice of his mother had awak-

floor. the work upon which she was engaged, and out, looking fearfully around him. starting up in passion, came, with quick step | "Do what, my child?" was asked in a soothand a resolute air, into the room where her ing voice.

children were in dispute. frightened little boy by the arm, and holding ther, and burst into tears. him with a tight grip. "Say, didn't I tell you?

What do you mean by such conduct?" And without waiting for an explanation, she struck him one or two blows.

"I did give it to her," said John, as soon as he could find his voice. "There it is, lying at her feet now."

it at me," was indignantly answered by Amy. future of their lives. The mother saw that Amy had partis deceived her, and that she had been too quick to

"Naughty children !" she said, as she re- tient, wrangling, unhappy children. " Naughty gained a little self-possession. "Let us play with paper dolls," said Amy, children, to be always quarreling with one at last, growing weary over the toy-houses another! I'm surprised and ashamed of you! of you, for the sake of your precious children, What will your father think when he hears of to receive this lesson into your hearts. John was ready for paper dolls, or anything this? How will he feel when he learns that else his little companion might propose. So his little boy and girl have been angry with Amy brought from the closet her box of paint- one another? It makes me sick and sad to

Very little of a right impression did the mother's censure make upon the minds of her unof fashion. She must have one of the new tal- They stood with partly averted faces; silent, mas before she can go walking agaid. Won't moody, and with, unkindness in their hearts. you paint me a new dress and cloak for her, if Their apparent want of penitence fretted their weak mother's mind. She looked for or at time, better than this proposal. He went sing- part. She expected them to "kiss and be ing off up stairs for his paint-box, while Amy friends again" at her word, as if love and kindher mother's room, and commenced turning other's bidding. But she could not command to hold all, without the necessity of changing.

> around their young spirits. "I must separate you!" she at length said, with a sternness of voice and manner that show-

As if any place would be more agreeable Both, the instant they were entirely alone, "Didn't I tell you that you couldn't have abandoned themselves to grief; Amy sobbing pidly over his burning cheeks. To the boy The child did not complain. She was not there was a cruel mystery in the sudden he was too young and unskilled in the philoso- carefully gathered, there are 5,000 deaths from When Amy returned to the room in which, phy of mental transitions to comprehend how consumption every year in Massachusetts, equal gloriously, you must act gloriously while you consumption every year in Massachusetts, equal are awake; and to bring angels down to control to 14 per day. Dr. Bowditch, by an examination are awake; and to bring angels down to control to 14 per day.

little while the boy's tears ceased to flow. Sit- had in it 213 unfair days, and deaths by conting down on an old chest, and in the shadow sumption during that year were more numerous cause they have not examined them, and which John looked disappointed. He stood, for a of an unhappy mood, he brooded in loneliness than in any other.

John's face new became troubled. The cur- full of bad feeling was his heart. And though

As for Amy, poor child! she was wretched enough, alone in her mother's room, when, but playing happily with her brother, who had

An hour after the mother had punished her brother. John, instead of giving it up in a children, she laid aside her work, and went kind way, was offended at his sister's manner, over into her chamber to see what Amy was

"Into some mischief, I'll warrant!" she said to herself, as she thought how very quiet the the child had been. But she found her asleep But John did not yield. He still kept the on the floor, with the tears yet undried upon her cheeks. A sudden tenderness came over "I'll tell mother, if you don't give me my her feelings, and lifting the beautiful sleeper in doll's bonnet !" cried Amy, with increasing ill- her arms, she laid her upon the bed, and smoothing back the moist hair from her fore-"Tell her! I don't care!" replied the head, stood and looked some moments into her still sad face. She sighed heavily as the mother's love came rushing back into her heart, and bending down to the little one she kissed her tenderly.

Then a thought of John caused her to turn from the bedside and go out into the passage this query was uttered, showed the mother's and up to the third story of the house. Standstate of feeling to be quie as much disturbed ing at the foot of the garret stairs she called him in a suppressed voice. No answer came. She waited for a few moments, and then called "I'm not hurting the bonnet," answered came down to her listening ears. A few hurried steps brought her to the room up to which she had banished her offending boy. He too was asleep, lying upon the old chest, where he "It's no such thing, mother," responded had at first seated himself. His head was resting upon the hard wood, and the position of his body was in all respects a most uncomfort-

"John!" She laid her hand upon him. The boy started up with a terrified air. He had been dreaming of his sister; they had quarreled in the dream, and he had struck her "Mother? He won't give it to me!" call- a heavy blow on the head with a piece of iron. ened him.

At this the mother threw from her hands "O mother, I didn't mean to do it !" he cried

For a moment or two John continued to "Didn't I tell you to give your sister her glance around him in a bewildered manner, doll's bonnet?" she exclaimed, seizing the now and then said, as he leaned his face upon his mo-

"It was only a dream." Tenderly his mother drew her arm around him, as she said, in tones of gentle admonition: "Naughty feelings bring naughty dreams."

Ah! if she could have known that for this naughty dream" she was responsible, and not the child, it might have been better for that "You didn't give it to me. You only threw child, and for all of her children in the great

Mothers, be patient with your children. Wrong them not by sudden anger. Mar not the beauty of their young spirit. If they are "You are a naughty, story-telling girl !" she | wont to be angry with one another, to quarrel and see if the cause thereof does not lie mainly very sure; impatient mothers will have impa-

The law of cause and effect is as immutable in this as in all other cases. And so we beg [Arthur's Home Magazine.

Manner of Milking.

The manner of milking has a more powerful and lasting influence on the productiveness of the cow than most farmers are aware of. "O dear!" said Amy, affecting a tone of happy children, the sunshine of whose pleasant | That a slow and careless milker soon dries up annoyance. "All my Flora's dresses are out day her own darkening anger had clouded. the best cows, every practical farmer and dairyman knows. The first requisite of a good necessary to the publication of a daily journal miker is, of course, the utter cleanliness. With on board, to be filled with the contributions of out this, the milk is unendurable. The udder the passengers. It is believed that the literal chine unsurpassed by any in the market, and one should, therefore, be carefully cleaned before ture of sea-sickness cannot be more nauseating Nothing could have pleased John, at the least, required an obedient yielding on their the milking commences. The milker may be than a great deal of the stuff published on gin gradually and gently, but should steadily land at the present day. increase the rapidity of the operation, till the tripped away in the happiest mood possible to ness were vassals that come and went at an udder is emptied, using a pail sufficiently large the sun of love to shine, nor scatter, with a Cows are very sensitive, and the pail cannot "What do you want there?" the mother breath of her lip, the shadows that were be changed, nor can the milker stop or rise during the process of milking, without leading the cow more or less to withhold her milk. The utmost care should be taken to strip the darkening the pure brow on which the sunshine ed more of angry indignation than love. "Amy, last drop, and do it rapidly, and not in a slow do you go over into my room, and stay there and negligent manner, which is sure to have alone until I call you; and you, John, go off its effect on the yield of the cow. If any "Well, you can't have them. So go away to the garret, and don't let me see your face milk is left, it is re-absorbed into the system, until your father comes home. I shall tell him or else becomes caked, and diminishes the tendency to secrete a full quantity afterwards. If gentle and mild treatment is observed and perpressing a sore teat, the animal is harshly presence for lack of Sabbath clothes. snoken to, she will be likely to learn to kick as a habit, and it will be difficulty to overcome it sed in love, walked out to the precipice, took off afterwards. To induce quiet and readiness to his clothes, gave one lingering look at the give down the milk freely, it is better that the water beneath him, and then went-home! cow should be fed at milking time with cut His body was found next morning in bed. food, or roots, placed within her easy reach. The same person should milk the same cow

Consumption.—According to the statistics If John's mother had not punished him. he fatality of the disease has corresponded with could have forgiven Amy. But the blows, the number of unfair days in the year. The though felt only for a moment by his shrinking smallest number of unfair days in any one when they were given in sudden anger. In a sumption was small; the most unpleasant year

little while, looking now at the paint-box and and sorrow over the early mystery of life, and Dr. B. has been engaged several years in them. sheet of paper in his hands, and now at the al- learned one of his first lessons of hate toward collecting statistics on the causes of this fatal tered face of his sister the sister with whom those by whom he felt that he had been wrong disease. By returns of circulars sent to a large know how to make use of good advice, and to ed. An evil seed had been sown in the earth number of physicians in Massachusetts, and Never mind," he said at length, in a com- of his young heart, and already, its latent prin- the State Report of deaths, he has prepared a And stooping down to the box on the fleor, one of them again as long as she lives. I won't is found that there is a great difference in the How to make gloves last twice as long—only he lifted therefrom a green plaid walking dress. play with her any more, nor paint another amount of this disease in different towns, and wear one at a time. and Argendess argue its hinghits or a court of the real property and the real times of the real place of the arguet with the

the window, and let her canary out of the cage: Very high or very low land is unfavorable. A to get there; as the way to hit a mark is to "I don't want to play with paper dolls." and I'll burn every one of her playthings that I cold, wet soil is still more so. It constantly keep the eye fixed on it. throws off a dampness, and sometimes unheal-Now, though John never executed any of thy exhalations. Stagnant water, and decay-

was really in earnest when he made them, so is also decidedly unwholesome. [Congregationalist.

THE CROW.—In an article on Winter Birds latter part miserable.

He consumes, in the course of the year, vast quantities of grubs, worms, and noxious vermin: he is a valuable scavenger, and clears the land of offensive masses of decaying animal "Don't do that !" said Amy, curtly. "You'll been separated from her, and sent away up into substances; he hunts the grass fields, and pulls spoil the bonnet." And she came quickly for the garret, where she was afraid to stay all by out and devours the underground caterpillars, strovs mice, young rats, lizards, and serpents; lastly, he is a volunteer sentinel about the farm, and drives the hawk from its enclosures, thus preventing greater mischief than that of which he is himself guilty. It is chiefly during seedtime and harvest, that the depredations of the crow are committed; during the remainder of the year, we witness only his services, and so an ornithologist who does not plead in his be-

An Ingenious Idea.—An interesting operation was successfully completed lately, in Port Dundas, Scotland, for the restoration of a chimney which had 'settled out of the perpendicular. This was accomplished by sawing several of the mortar beds between the courses on the side from which the chimney leaned, thereby allowing it to come back by its own weight, without the application of any external force. Only one draft was cut at a time. to guard against any shock which might have endangered the stability of the building, and by keeping the saws wet, a bed of mortar was prepared for the superincumbent weight to settle pages, 12mo. An entirely new work on the subject, down upon. Twelve cuts were made in this adapted to the wants of every citizen of the United down upon. Twelve cuts were made in this manner on different parts of the structure, which generally set before the saws had passed \$1.00. through half of the circumference, particularly in those made nearest the ground, where the weight was greatest. The principal dimensions to the wants of families and individuals everywhere. of the chimney are: total height, 468 feet; from surface to top of cope, 464; outside diameter at foundation, 50 feet; at surface, 34 find the books very popular, and on terms that cannot ledge, reclaim the inebriate, and enfranchise the en feet; at cope, 14.

of the 7th L. C., was in the act of stooping to get a flower from the jungle, about 200 yards from the roadside, when he heard a rustling noise behind him: he immediately turned his head to see what it was, when he beheld a huge tiger within a few yards of him. In the fright and hurry of the moment, when endeavoring to rise, he trod on the skirts of his dressing-gown, and fell backwards. He was at the same moment seized by the brute, which caught him over the waistband of his trowsers in its mouth. In this position the beast was dragging him, when he got his hand in his pocket, and drew a small double-barrelled pistol, plants. which he placed as direct for the animal's mouth as the position in which he lay would admit, fired, and in an instant he was free: for the tiger made a tremendous spring forward, plants. carrying with it the clothes which it had

VARIETY.

The Springfield Republican tius a poor opinion of tobacco raising. It says, "If there is any dirtier work than raising tobacco, except chewing it, we should like to know it. A gum issues from green tobacco that covers every thing that it comes in contact with. We met recently a troop of men fresh from the tobacco field, that in any other portion of the world than this, would pass for Hottentots. They looked as if they always burrowed in the FAMILY SEWING MACHINES, ground, and in hands and face, as well as dress, were the color of woodchucks."

Besides providing a band for the entertainment of the passengers on board the Great Eastern, we understand that an enterprising Yankee has arranged to take passage in her. provided with a printing press and all materials

When a child is learning to walk, if you can induce the little creature to keep its eves fixed on any point in advance, it will generally "navigate" to that point without capsizing; but distract its attention by word or act from the object before it, and down goes the baby. The rule applies to children of a larger growth. The man who starts in life with a determination to reach a certain position, and adheres unwaveringly to his purpose, rarely fails, if he lives long enough, to reach the goal for which

The last "fashion" announced from Europe is that of dressing very plainly when going to severed in, the operation appears to be one of church. Some of the ladies of the "first cirpleasure to the animal, as it undoubtedly is; cles" go to worship in plain calico. It is thus but if an opposite course is pursued—if, at sought to encourage the attendance of the Goffices of Exhibition and Sale, 459 Broadway, New every restless movement, caused, perhaps, by very poor, who have hitherto withheld their York. 18 Summer-Street, Boston. 730 Chestnut-

A young man at Margate, having been cros-

"Brethren." said an aged preacher at a rehave eyes and see not, ears have ye and hear A French writer has said that, "to dream

C Y. WEMPLE, Secretary. sept29-6m A preacher lately said in his sermon: "Let

gates of paradise." There are truths which some men despise be-

There is nearly as much ability requisite to know how to act for one's self.

those which are to spare.

Half the secrets in the world are disclosed in order that those who possess them may let their friends know that they hold them.

of their lives in contributing to render the

up the wrong way, tormenting himself with his own prickles.

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