

The Sabbath Recorder.

New York, Fifth-day, June 23, 1859.

EDITED BY A COMMITTEE OF THE BOARD.

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

The Seventh-day Baptist Central Association.

[Continued from last week.] The Report of the Committee on Education not being received of the Secretaries of the Association in time for insertion last week, we present it in this place:

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION.

The Committee on Education report that they have considered the subject and find that an able and full presentation of the matter was made to the Association last year by a Committee of which J. P. Hunt was Chairman. Besides the facts embodied in that report, we find nothing which particularly demands our notice at this time. We can only report that the cause of Education is one which demands the earnest and united support of the people composing our denomination. Especially do we recommend that under the financial embarrassment which now oppresses our country, and which too often weakens all enterprises of benevolence, special efforts be made to advance our literary institutions to that distinction which has been contemplated in the movements of the denomination heretofore.

JUNE 10TH—AFTERNOON SESSION.

Prayer by J. Bailey; after which, the Committee on Petitions reported in favor of holding the next session of this Association at Preston, but an amendment was offered and agreed to, making Lincoln, N. Y., the place of the meeting, and appointing J. Sumnerbell to preach the opening discourse, and J. M. Todd alternate.

The subject of appointing delegates to the other Associations, was then taken up. In some of the churches the opinion prevails that the money required to defray the expenses of such a delegation, could be more usefully appropriated in some other way, perhaps to missions. However, after a calm discussion of the subject, delegates were appointed to the Eastern and Western Associations. It was agreed to forward the circular letter of this, to the North-Western Association, instead of sending a delegate to meet with them.

C. M. Lewis was continued to write on the Christian Nurture of the Converted. James Sumnerbell was appointed to write an essay on Church Music. Voted that the next session of this body be held on the fifth day of the week before the second Sabbath in June, 1860.

The reading of the report of the Committee on Resolutions was called for, which being had, it was moved to adopt it by items. The question being spoken to by E. S. and Jas Bailey, and T. B. Brown, was taken and lost. It was then moved to adopt the report as a whole, when the brethren proceeded to discuss the various topics presented in the several resolutions contained in the report.

Much was said on the subject of Christian union, in which Jas. Bailey, T. B. Brown, C. M. Lewis, L. M. Cottrell, L. Crandall, and some others, participated. Brethren J. Bailey and T. B. Brown, (especially the former) enlarged upon the importance and good effects of Christian union; while Lewis, Cottrell and Crandall, thought there might be some difficulty in carrying it to the extent indicated by the remarks of the others. They feared that the union which appeared to exist among the different denominations was not in all respects just what it should be, and that a faithful presentation of the truth on some points, would be likely to put an end to the union so much valued by some.

At this stage of the discussion, the subject of missions came up, as presented in one of the resolutions in the report before the House. After a few remarks had been made on missions by some of the brethren, Herman A. Hall arose and asked why it was, that the correspondence of our missionaries was not furnished to our people through the SABBATH RECORDER. It seemed to be understood that the Secretary of the Missionary Society, Eld. Jas. Bailey, who was present, might give the information sought. Accordingly he arose and made a statement in reference to the case. The inquiry of Mr. Hall was out of the order of business; though naturally enough suggested by the subject up.

L. Crandall a member of the Publishing Committee was present and being dissatisfied with the representation made by the Secretary, and seeing that the opening of the affair had been allowed without any objection to it from the chair, or any member of the Association, arose and asked if it would be in order to speak to that question. The reply was that he could speak if he would speak to the resolution in the report. He then inquired if the subject just remarked upon was in order. The chair decided that it was not, and begged pardon for having permitted what had been said; in all which it was clear that there was not much, if any, disposition to hear Mr. Crandall, and so the door was closed against him, and the thing passed, with only the representation of the Secretary respecting it. The following is the substance of the Secretary's answer to the question of Mr. Hall, and also about what Mr. Crandall intended to say if he had been permitted to reply. The Secretary's answer was, in effect, that the Publishing Committee having the charge of the SABBATH RECORDER, had so treated him that he had refused to prepare and forward the mis-

sonary correspondence for publication in the Recorder. He also specified that said Committee had charged him with betraying official confidence by publishing a letter, or part of a letter, some two years since, from Mr. Charles Saunders at Jaffa.

Such was the Secretary's answer, (in the main,) to the question of Mr. Hall. The reply that Mr. Crandall wished to make to the Secretary, was something like the following:

1. That since Mr. Bailey had accepted the office of Corresponding Secretary to our Missionary Society, and the Board of that Society had devolved on him the duty of selecting for publication in the SABBATH RECORDER, from time to time, such items of the correspondence of our missionaries as he supposed to be interesting to the people, and useful to the cause, fidelity to his important trust demanded of him to attend to the work required of him.

2. That it was not pertinent, or competent, for him to assign the fault-findings or criticisms of the Publishing Committee, or any other committee, or the members of any committee, or any other person or party, as a reason for refusing to do as he had been required to, by those who had jurisdiction over that business.

3. That it was the right of the Publishing Committee, and every other committee and individual, to form, and express freely, their opinions, as to whether he filled his position well, or ill; and that his remedy for such annoyances was only, such as others have, namely, to explain his acts as he might be able, and then compose himself as well as he could in view of the decisions of his contemporaries, and posterity. But that the course persisted in by him, nearly two years, refusing to furnish to those who put him into office, the little but much-desired intelligence from their missionary friends abroad, is an outrage upon their rights, and an indignity offered to them that admits of no apology; as it has no justification.

Having got rid of the question of Bro. Hall, the discussion of the resolutions contained in the report before the House continued. The Rev. Mr. Fox, of the M. E. Church at Scott, being present, was called upon to speak, which he did briefly in favor of union among Christians. J. R. Irish spoke at considerable length on the subject of temperance, as embodied in one of the resolutions. He called attention to the rapid and railroad-like increase of intemperance among the youth of our country, and their strong proclivities to excesses generally in the pursuit of pleasure.

C. M. Lewis spoke to the resolution respecting Sabbath-schools. His remarks were very affecting. As he alluded to his childhood days spent there, to the teachings, piety, life, death, and burial of his sainted mother, who was laid in the yard near where they were met, and to his first Sabbath-school experiences in a school in that house, under the superintendency of the late and lamented James Hubbard, of that church, many tears were shed. Many tender recollections seemed to spring up in the minds of those present, when that Sabbath-school, and those who slept in the grave-yard, were so affectionately named by the speaker.

Bro. Solomon Carpenter next spoke, and brought to view the sad condition of the heathen children, as compared with ours who enjoy among other privileges, the instruction afforded in the Sabbath-school. J. R. Irish spoke on the topics of war and the slave-trade, contained in the report. L. Crandall made some remarks on one or two points before the House, when the question to adopt the report was taken and carried.

The Committee on the State of Religion then reported as follows:

REPORT ON THE STATE OF RELIGION. The Committee on the State of Religion respectfully report, that after mature consideration and examination of the state of religion, as set forth in the communications of the churches, we are constrained to say that it appears there is not that engagedness in divine things that ought to characterize the disciples of Christ. Only two of the churches report revivals of religion. Nine have suffered decrease of members, and the aggregate decrease in the Association is forty-nine. Twenty-two have called to their last account during the year, thirty-nine have been dismissed by letter, and twenty-four have been excluded. Yet there are encouraging facts presented in the reports from the churches. None are suffering by internal dissensions. And we hope that a more thorough discipline is being enforced. The Sabbath meetings are generally well attended, and the social meetings for prayer are seasons of delight, so far as we have been able to ascertain. The interest in Sabbath-schools is on the increase, and is truly heart-cheering. The monthly concert is with some exceptions observed, and the collections for our foreign missions show that the hearts of the people go out for the benighted and perishing. These are encouraging features among our people, and call for devout gratitude to God. Still we have reason to be humbled that we are more devoted to God, and there is reason to fear that family, and secret prayer are sadly neglected. Dear brethren, we affectionately urge upon your attention to the importance of greater efforts to save souls, and in earnest prayer to God, consecrate yourselves anew to His service; that during the next associational year all the churches may receive the visit of His grace, the out-pouring of His Spirit; and that the Lord will add to the churches such as shall be saved.

All which is respectfully submitted. J. M. Todd, WM. G. QUELL, MORRIS LANGWORTHY, Committee.

The foregoing report was then adopted, and the Association adjourned to the call of the chair.

The most important or marked feature of the services on the Sabbath, was the sermon delivered at 11 o'clock A. M., by Eld. Eli S. Bailey. His text was the third verse of the epistle of Jude, and of course his subject was, contending for the faith. The Elder evidently felt the importance of his subject, and the responsibility of his position. He affectingly alluded to his being the oldest minister but one in the denomination, and to his standing almost the only representative of the past generation, or as it were, a single and solitary link, connecting the generation to which he belonged with the present.

In describing the errors in the church, and prescribing for their removal, he dealt largely on the subject of open communion, exhibiting a thorough acquaintance with that matter in its philosophical, scriptural, and historical aspects.

Having given briefly the history of a number of Seventh-day Baptist churches which had

adopted the open-communion plan and became extinct, Eld. Bailey closed his sermon as follows: "Sabbatarianism and open communion cannot exist together. When a church attempts it, its death-warrant is sealed. Brethren, an ardent desire for your welfare has led me here. I have left a decipied wife, in order to fulfill the charge laid on me forty years ago, that, if I saw error arising in the Church, I must lift my voice against it; and I could not bear to go down to the grave, without standing up (if you would give me an opportunity,) to discharge that obligation." The discourse was strong, effective, and also timely in view of the state of the things among us. At the close of the sermon the Lord's Supper was served. Elders Eli S. Bailey and Enoch Barnes administered.

T. B. Brown gave an able discourse in the afternoon, and James Sumnerbell preached to a large and attentive congregation in the evening.

First-day morning, the Association was called, and the session opened by singing two verses of the hymn, commencing with the words, "My soul be on thy guard." Prayer by E. Barnes. After the reading and approving the minutes, the Corresponding Secretary read the Corresponding letter which was adopted as follows:

CORRESPONDING LETTER. The Seventh-day Baptist Central Association to Sister Associations, sendeth greeting: DEAR BROTHERS—By the kind Providence and grace of our Heavenly Father, we have been favored with the opportunity of holding another Anniversary of this body.

The churches have uniformly been represented by delegation and annual epistle; but the intelligence communicated has not been of the most inspiring and cheerful character; although a few merry drops have been vouchsafed to a limited portion of our Zion, in the breathing of precious souls to the Church of the living God—yet the statistics show a numerical decline in the churches as a whole. This diminution of our numbers is to be accounted for in part upon the principle that what appears to be a loss to us, is probably the occasion of gain to the churches of some other denomination.

But death also has been doing his work by thinning our ranks and removing many of the old and young, and we hope, constituting them members of the Great Central Association, composed of spirits of the just made perfect in heaven.

As the Apostle Paul was refreshed by the coming of Stephanas and his companions in labor and travel, so we have been refreshed by the presence of the delegates of the Eastern and Western Associations in the persons of Brethren Jas. Bailey and T. B. Brown, who were cordially welcomed as the messengers of the churches and ministers of Jesus Christ, and fraternally assisted as by their councils and advice in our deliberations, and to fan the flame of devotion in religious exercises.

The cause of Education received that attention the importance of its claims demand, both in the report of the Committee and the discussions elicited upon the adoption of the same.

A series of resolutions upon the various subjects of benevolence, philanthropy and reform, were reported by the Committee assigned to that work; and after a spirited investigation and rigid analysis of their merits with a view to evolve the truth they contained, were unanimously adopted.

The questions involving the interests of the cause of Missions, and Sabbath-schools were warmly and interestingly discussed and afforded pleasing indications that the head and heart are being set in the right place in relation to these great enterprises of religious labor.

We have appointed Bro. J. M. Todd to attend the Eastern and Bro. J. R. Clarke (or D. P. Curtis alternate) to attend the Western Association at their next session.

We have directed our Corresponding Letter to be sent to the North-Western Association without a delegate.

We pray that the Spirit of Divine Wisdom may guide you in your deliberations, and that the Spirit of Divine Love may influence your religious devotions, and in all our hearts, may grace reign through righteousness unto eternal life in Jesus Christ. Yours in the fellowship of the Gospel, THOMAS FISHER, Cor. Secretary.

Voted to appoint a Committee to examine any ministers of ours, present who have not been examined by the Synod of the Conference, or an Association. The Committee were E. S. Bailey, E. Barnes and C. M. Lewis, who reported thus:

"The Committee to examine Ministering brethren who have been previously examined and ordained by councils called by churches, with a view of satisfying this Association as to their ministerial qualifications, before being received as members of this body, and to receive who have held a session, and after prayer by Eld. Barnes, proceeded to examine Brethren J. M. Todd, Halsey Stillman, Wm. G. Quibell and J. B. Clarke, on their doctrinal views, and the plans on which they regard it their duty to operate in the publication of the Gospel, and have Resolved that we, the undersigned Committee express satisfaction and recommend their reception by the Association.

E. S. BAILEY, E. BARNES, C. M. LEWIS, Committee. Jas. Sumnerbell then read an essay on war, which was requested for publication.

Adjourned to hear a discourse by James Bailey, at the close of which the Association was called. Prayer by L. M. Cottrell.

The Report of the Finance Committee was received. It presented \$136 expenses to be assessed upon the churches. Report adopted. Voted that Bro. Todd write an essay on the importance of our young men consecrating themselves to the work of the ministry. Adjourned to the call of the Chair. Prayer by James Sumnerbell.

Preaching in the afternoon by Eld. Solomon Carpenter, (late from China,) followed with remarks by Chau Ching La, interpreted by Mr. Carpenter. The exercises were listened to by a large and deeply interested congregation. A collection was taken in connection with these services, for the cause of Missions. The amount, not known.

At the close of the public services, the Association was called, and the ministers examined by the Committee above mentioned, were received without the formality of extending the hand of fellowship.

It was voted that the Clerks draw from the Treasury the \$20 appropriated to pay for printing the Minutes.

After the Minutes were read and approved, the Association adjourned.

daily reading of the Scriptures. Hereafter the teachers in the public schools must either read a portion of the Bible to their scholars, or they will not receive their salaries. The by-law makes it obligatory on all teachers, to open their schools by reading a portion of the Holy Scriptures after the 1st of August. Every expedient was resorted to by the anti-Bible part of the Board to stave off the question, but to no purpose. The settlement of this question will give much satisfaction to all good citizens. The Bible is now read daily in some two hundred schools, and there are some ten that are opposed to it.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH DIRECTORY: A Guide to the Doctrines and Discipline, Officers and Ordinances, Principles and Practices of Baptist Churches, embracing a concise view of the questions of Baptism and Communion, by Edward T. Hiscor, D. D. New York, Sheldon & Co. Boston, Gould & Lincoln, 237 pp. 12mo.

This work is what it professes to be: A Baptist Church Directory. And as there is a striking similarity in the organization, discipline, and internal government of all Baptist churches, this work will be found very instructive and useful to the members of those churches generally, and especially to such as anticipate uniting with them. The author's remarks upon the ordinances of the Gospel, church government, qualifications for membership, and duties of church-members are worthy of being studied by every member of a Baptist Church, and all classes of Baptists would find this a useful work.

EMBARKATION OF MISSIONARIES.—The Boston Courier of the 14th inst., says: "Yesterday morning a company of five missionaries embarked on board the bark Race Horse, to enter upon the missionary work in the East, under the auspices of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. They were Rev J. C. Clarke and wife, who will be connected with the missions in North Armenia; Miss Maria A. West, who returns to resume her duties as teacher in the seminary at Boke; Miss Myra A. Proctor, who will join the seminary at Aintab as teacher; and Mrs. J. W. Parsons, who, with her two children, returns to join her husband in missionary labor. The usual religious services were held on board the ship.

PROPORTION OF CLERGYMEN TO POPULATION. According to the census of 1850, there were in the United States 23,190,876 people. At the same time there were 26,842 clergymen, or one clergyman to 863 people. But N. Hampshire takes the lead in supporting clergymen, as she has one clergyman to every 490 people. Connecticut stands next, with one clergyman to every 526 people. All the New England States support one clergyman to less than 600 people. New York has one clergyman to every 722 people, Virginia one to 1217, South Carolina one to 1410, Louisiana one to 3000.

It will be recollected that during the recent session of the Eastern Association, that a resolution was adopted, appointing an Associational Missionary Executive Board, with instructions to employ Bro. V. A. Horjesky on a domestic mission for three months, and also appointed a sub-Committee to make the necessary arrangements with him. Bro. H. has by the request of brethren in Shiloh, visited the churches in Cumberland Co., N. J., in advance of the meeting of the sub-Committee, and labored a fortnight with them. In view of Bro. H.'s missionary labors, the following sums were contributed to Bro. H., with the request that they be published in the SABBATH RECORDER:

Table with columns for church names and amounts. Total \$39 77.

Shiloh Church, \$17 00
Sabbath-School, 3 00
Marlborough Church, 5 27
Caleb Sheppard, 5 00
John S. Bacon, 2 00
Ethan B. Sweeney, 1 00
Charles Bright, 1 00
Brother and Sister Ewing, 1 00
Rouben Davis, 1 00
Received from individuals in small change, 3 00
Total, \$39 77

We have been visiting in our office Chester's American Writing Ink, and we believe it to be a very valuable article. It appears to be free from any corrosive property upon metallic pens, and leaves no sediment upon them when they dry.

This ink also seems to be proof against the influence of acids. We have seen a very strong acid applied to paper colored and uncolored, written over with this ink, and though the color and texture of the paper were destroyed, there was scarcely a perceptible change affected by a profuse application of the acid to it.

This ink runs freely and pleasantly from the pen. It must be a valuable ink for deeds and records, and for banking purposes, as it will be impossible by the use of acids to destroy or render the writing illegible, without destroying the texture of the paper or parchment. We have never seen an ink that could thus withstand these tests.

We can, with confidence, recommend this ink to the use of the public, and particularly to our friends, and to country merchants.

This ink can be obtained at wholesale and retail of Mr. Chester, the proprietor, at his office, No. 385 Broadway, New York.

Rev. Mr. Stuart, recently stated that there were now in commission, in the American navy, eight ships, on board of which daily prayer-meetings are held, which are having a very good influence on the general deportment of the men.

Hardly a day passes but what the daily papers chronicle casualties by the careless use of campfire. It appears singular that there should be a person so ignorant or careless as to attempt to fill a lamp with this dangerous fluid when lighted.

Communications.

For the Sabbath Recorder, Flattering Titles to Man.

"Neither let me give flattering titles unto man, in so doing my Maker would soon take me away."—Job xxxii. 21.

As Bro. Wm. M. Jones, (in the Recorder of May 26,) appears to take some exceptions to a remark of mine, as quoted by J. P. H., viz., That "the words Rev. and Reverend do not look well on paper or anywhere else;"—(Bro. Jones or J. P. H. should have added the rest of the sentence,) "when applied to man." I would respectfully confess that I did not intend the words as a "fling at the title 'Rev.' and 'Reverend,'" as Bro. Jones says; but only to show up this precious relic of Popery, or Papal idolatry, among Protestants.

We find the word "Reverend" once in Scripture, beautifully applied to God—"Holy and Reverend is his name." Next we find the word applied to the Pope—"His holiness—the right reverend Father in God," (to which we object.) Next we find the word applied to the Protestant clergy. And lastly, we find the word "Rev." some twenty times in the SABBATH RECORDER of the above date.

Now to take this Holy, and Reverend name of God, and give it to mortals does not look well on paper to me. And further, I would respectfully add, that I am ashamed of it: to give a pious person, who does not believe in having flattering titles to man, take up my paper and see the name of God taken in vain (as I suppose,) so many times. To see other religious papers entirely leaving this out of their papers, in this age of reform, is encouraging.

And shall we, my brethren, be backward in this reform? I had hoped to see this much reform with the people whom I love, during the age of one near seventy years. And I would be glad if our respected editors of the Recorder would some way take a vote of their patrons, whether this relic of Popery shall any longer be continued in our publications. It could not be much more work to print the Scriptural title, Eld. B. C.

In the foregoing brief article of B. C., are some remarks on the word Reverend, and its abbreviated form, Rev., as applied to ministers of the Gospel, are no doubt worthy of consideration. We are pretty well satisfied that those who use this term in writing or speaking to, or about ministers of the Gospel, mean no more by it than to designate their calling, or vocation, as they use Excellency as a title of honor formerly given to kings and emperors, and now given to ambassadors and governors, and as Hon. or Honorable to judges, and members of Congress, Esquire, to justices of the peace, or General, Colonel, Major, Captain, etc., to military men. These are all titles of respect or honor, as well as descriptive in some way of the various offices designated by them. In the same way the term Rev. or Reverend is applied to ministers of the Gospel, simply to designate their calling, and not as a mark of adulation. Nor can it be properly considered as a flattering title. The term Reverend as used in the only place where it occurs in the Scriptures, (Psa. cxli. 9,) "Holy and Reverend is his name," is not used there as the name of God, but as expressive of honor due to his name. As an adjective, it simply expresses a quality of his name, the same as the word Holy. So that it is no more the name of the Deity than is the word Holy. And this term Holy (agios,) and holy only is uniformly in both the Old and New Testaments, applied to the people of God, and translated saints. And it is not generally thought to be irreverence toward God to call his people saints or holy ones. The word excellent is also applied to the name of God. ("How excellent is thy name in all the earth!" (Psa. viii. 1.) but the sacred writers do not scruple the propriety of applying the term to men. The writer of the book of Esther, (i. 4,) applies it to King Ahasuerus, and Luke i. 3, applies this honorable title to Theophilus, "most excellent Theophilus." The term blessed is frequently applied to God as a quality, and God applies it to his people. These latter terms are as much the name of God as is the word Reverend, and we can see no good reason why the usual custom of applying these latter terms to men is an irreverence to the Deity any more than the former. For ourselves we will say that we have no itching inclination to have any title of distinction, and think we have never used the term "Rev." in connection with our own name. When others write to us with this prefix to their names, we have no special objections to publishing it, more than if they had written Mr. or Master, which it signifies, or Mrs. (Mistress.) By doing so we do not admit that we are doing them a reverence beyond the limits of a proper courtesy, or that we are calling them our masters. Our brother suggests that we take some course to have the term "Rev." excluded from our publications and have Elder substituted therefor, which he considers a more Scriptural title. We grant that this term frequently occurs in the Scriptures, and of course is a Scriptural title. But there is no evidence that the sacred writers have ever used the word as a title to a preacher of the Gospel. The word Elder, (presbyteros,) signifies older, or a man advanced in years, and has no reference to office otherwise than as the office is held on account of age, and in the Scriptures the word refers more frequently to the Jewish elders, than to Christian ministers, and when the word is used in reference to Christians, it signified their age and not their office. There is an impropriety when speaking of a young minister to call him an Elder. It is about the same as saying, a young older man. We of course do not use the word Scripturally, when we use it only to signify a clergyman, or a man appointed to preach the Gospel. Still if our

brethren prefer calling themselves and each other Elders, we have no objections to their doing so, but confess at the same time that we can see no profanation in the use of the term Rev. or Reverend.

Letter from W. A. Barnes to Dea. Thos. B. Stillman.

New York, June 11, 1859.
Dear Sir,—It affords me much pleasure as a minister of the Gospel of Christ, to commend to your favor the Rev. William M. Jones and family, your missionaries to the Holy Land. It was my pleasure when in Jerusalem to become acquainted with and spend some few weeks in the family of your missionary, in the great City of God. I also preached in the house of Bro. Jones, on Mt. Zion, from the text beginning at Jerusalem, and while there I baptized Bro. James Millins, of London, England, in the pool of Siloam. I shall never forget Mt. Zion, for the happy days of my life were the few weeks which I spent in that family. There are few women like Sister Jones in this world of sin, who are willing to submit to the hardships, the trials, and the labors of missionary life. We have homes in a land of liberty, with all the advantages of civil and religious liberty; they are in a land of despotism, surrounded with wild beasts in the form of men, to which the vision of Peter will apply. Among such men as those, God in His Providence has called Bro. Jones to labor, to learn a language taxing all his energy to master for four years. He is now just ready to preach the Gospel of Christ to the Arabs of Palestine; but he informed me when at Jerusalem, that unless his brethren would send him more means to go on with the missionary work, he would have to labor in a crippled condition. He has been doing what he could to teach the Arabs, the Jews, the Copts, and the Armenians, the sublime doctrines of God and immortality; and though he may have to wait long, (as did our beloved Judson in Barmah), yet will the Lord bless the great work committed to his charge, of preaching the Gospel in the Arabic, in the land of the Bible, and the birth-place of the Son of God.
Respectfully yours, in Christian love,
W. A. BARNES.

To the Editors of the Sabbath Recorder.—

As progress in the cause of Christ is ever pleasing to the readers of the Recorder, I will give a brief sketch of what has transpired in the Seventh-day Baptist Church at Jackson Centre, Shelby Co., Ohio. In November last, I received a request from the Church here to come and preach for them. I came to spend the winter, thinking to return in the spring—I found the Church in quite a distracted condition—commenced labors with them—had the privilege in the course of the winter of seeing the prominent root of difficulty amicably removed, and a better state of feeling enjoyed, some backsliders reclaimed, five additions to the Church—four by baptism, and one by letter.

At our quarterly meeting, commencing on Sixth-day, May 20th, it was resolved by the Church to ordain to the office of work of deacons, two brethren, Jacob D. Maxson and Jacob H. Babcock, who had for some time stood as deacons elect. Accordingly, on First-day morning, (the hour being literally named,) we proceeded to ordain in manner following: Ordination sermon by Eld. Rowse Babcock from 1 Tim. iii. 10, after which, singing by the choir; consecrating prayer by Eld. Simeon Babcock; laying on of hands by Elders Simeon, Maxson, and Rowse Babcock; charge to Candidates by Eld. Rowse Babcock; address to the Church by Eld. Rowse Babcock; right hand of fellowship by Eld. Maxson Babcock; Benediction by Eld. Rowse Babcock. Yours,
J. L. HARVEY.

For the Sabbath Recorder.
Truth in a Nutshell.

The following conundrum which I cut from the N. Y. Sun of June 1, seems to me to be worth inserting in the Recorder:
"Why is a washerwoman, at her work, like the Sabbath day? Because she is at the clothes (close) of the week."
Leaving you to offer such congratulations to your brother editors as you may see fit on his conversion from Sunday Sabatarian error in which we had feared he was firmly fixed, allow me to try my hand at the same business:
Why is a Sunday Sabatarian like the latest of washerwomen? Because he wants a rest to begin with, and is best suited when farthest from the close (clothes) of the week.
— J. L. HARVEY.

The above reminds us of the saying of a witty Hebrewian, who, when reproved by his employer for commencing his day's work rather late, replied, that when he wished to do a good day's work he wanted to rest well in the morning.
[Eds.]

For the Sabbath Recorder.
The Time of Commencing and Ending the Sabbath.

SCRIPTURE.
"And the evening and the morning were the sixth day."
"From even unto even shall ye celebrate your Sabbath."
"Add at even when the sun did set."
— Mark i. 5.

ARGUMENT 1.
The "evening and the morning" constituted the day. The Sabbath was to be kept from even to even. The commencement of even was sunset; therefore from sunset to sunset shall ye celebrate the Sabbath.
— H. H. BAKER.

According to the Edinburgh Review, the number of words in the English language acquired in childhood is about one hundred, and this by an imitative process which waxes less active as childhood becomes an adult. If he does not belong to the educated classes of society, he will at no period acquire more than three hundred or three hundred and fifty. Up to a stock of twice that amount he may mix with learned men, and even write a book; and this when our entire vocabulary contains fifty-five thousand words.

General Intelligence.

Foreign News.

If the advices from the seat of war by the Europe, are to be taken as true to the letter, they are very important. The Austrians twice endeavored to retake Palestro, from which Victor Emmanuel had a few days previously driven them, and were twice repulsed—the Sardinians, assisted by a small force of Zouaves, performing feats of valor, and capturing 1000 prisoners. The slaughter on both sides is stated to have been very great, particularly among the Sardinian troops, which were commanded by the King in person.

Several attacks by the Austrians at various other points, are reported, each of which resulted in their defeat. It looks as if most, if not all, of these movements were feints, designed to mask their main body, which was, according to the latest despatches, in full retreat across the Ticino. The Allies' successes in Piedmont were quite paralleled by those of Garibaldi who withdrew from Varese into the mountains on the approach of Gen. Urban—and this would seem to be the explanation of the Bernese telegram via Germany, to the effect that he had been defeated—in order that he might surprise his antagonist, retake Varese, and re-enter Como victoriously, as he did.

The Sardinian vanguard was attacked near Sesto Calende, which is only thirty-five miles from Milan, and defeated the assailants and crossed the Ticino in pursuit of him. The insurrection in Lombardy was spreading, Garibaldi's victories freeing the Northern districts more and more from the Austrians and giving heart to the Italians. The District of the Valtellina, to the Northeast of the lake of Como, was in insurrection, Sondrio, its principal town, which boasts of a population of over one hundred thousand, having declared for Victor Emmanuel.

An unfounded rumor that a general battle was taking place had caused great excitement at Paris.
It is said that a revolution is on the point of breaking out in European Turkey.
A troopship anchored off Spithead, which had 500 soldiers and their wives on board, was enveloped in flames by an explosion of saltpeter, but only seven persons were killed.

MARKETS.

The steamship Anglo-Saxon, Captain Borland from Liverpool on Wednesday, the 8th inst., passed Father Point at 9 o'clock on Saturday last, on her way to Quebec.
The news is of the highest importance.
The great battle of the campaign occurred at Magenta, near Milan, in which the French claim a decisive victory, giving the loss of the Austrians at 20,000.
The French loss is reported as high as 12,000.
The Austrians had evacuated Milan.
The French crossed the Ticino at Bufalora and Turbigo. There was considerable fighting at both places.
Napoleon's despatches claim a decisive victory, and Paris was illuminated. He says that they took 7000 Austrian prisoners, and placed 12,000 more *hors du combat*, besides capturing three cannon and two standards.

The Austrians took one.
The French General Espinasse was killed, and Marshal Canrobert was mortally wounded.
Five French marshals and generals were wounded.
General McMahon was made marshal of France and Duke of Magenta.
Genl Baraguay d'Hilliers had been superseded in his command by General Forey.
Milan had revolted and declared in favor of the King of Sardinia.
The Austrians had retired from Milan but the French had not occupied it.
The forces engaged are reported as 150,000 to 180,000 Austrians and 100,000 to 150,000 French.
The Austrian accounts speak of a "series of battles with varying success on both sides, but still undecided up to the night of 6th, with great loss on both sides."
The Austrians admit that they had four generals and five staff officers wounded.
It was reported that General Hess commanded the Austrians, and also that the Emperor Napoleon partially commanded the French.
It is believed that proposals for peace would be made if the French entered Milan.

SUMMARY.

The pension forger, Follet, who was arrested at Troy, some days since, and committed to jail in default of \$8000 bail, will be tried in the U. S. District Court at Canandaigua, week after next. Some of his operations evince a considerable degree of boldness. A poor ignorant man named Hoffman, of Lansingburgh, was approached by this man, and made to believe that he was entitled to 160 acres of land, because he used to do errands in the camp of Gen. Storms in 1812, and induced him to do the necessary swearing. Follet then forged the necessary documents and forwarded them, receiving in return the warrant, which he disposed of to his own advantage. Mrs. Burns, of Lansingburgh, it is said, has drawn a pension for two years on papers forged by Follet.

A sad railroad accident occurred on the Hartford and Providence railroad, below Batt's bridge near Packersville, on Saturday afternoon. Mr. and Mrs. Henry Meech of Canterbury were crossing the track near that point, when the afternoon train from Providence came unexpectedly around a curve, and the engine striking the carriage, killed Mrs. Meech instantly, and injured Mr. Meech so that he died within the hour. Mrs. Meech was so mutilated that she could not be recognized except by her dress. Mr. Meech was also terribly mangled. They were each about fifty years of age.

On Thursday last, in the Oyer and Terminer, Judge Gould sentenced James Glass, convicted the day before of manslaughter in the first degree, for the homicide of Richard Owens, at No. 121 Elm-street, on the 15th of January, to imprisonment, with hard labor, for life in the State Prison. The prisoner's brother was sent last term to the State Prison for 20 years, for shooting William Decker at the same place, on the same occasion.

The citizens of Mount Liberty, Belmont county, Ohio, made a descent upon the inmates of a respectable house kept in that place, which was the resort of men and women, whose characters were not altogether unqualified, and after demolishing everything they could lay their hands on, took the inmates, a Mr. Gratton, a young man, Mrs. Gratton, and her daughter only 16 years of age and administered to them a coat of tar and feathers. This makes the third time Mrs. Gratton has been tarred and feathered.

Mr. Martin field, the head of the mail department of the Express company, visited the diggings simultaneously with me. At the Jackson diggings he bought small lumps of gold of a miner, that is valued at \$4, and at the Gregory's he washed out a pan of dirt taken from the Indian claims, which yielded \$5. The miners here, for the present, mostly in tents and the branches of the colossal pine trees, thick forests of which cover the diggings. A mining town will doubtless soon spring up.

The Dubuque Times has the following story from a Mr. Jones, whom he says can be relied upon. It was suspected that Mason Clark was one of the fraudulent letter-writers, and he was put to death in the most horrible manner. The Times says:
"Mr. Jones left Cherry Creek on his return journey about four weeks since. He was not able to realize a farthing for all his expenditure of time and money and his long-continued exposure and fatigue. Many of the emigrants had previous to his departure, suffered extremely, and there were increasing manifestations of desperation among them. About 500 of the most reckless had organized themselves into a company of 'Lynchers,' and there was a sworn purpose among them to visit summary vengeance upon all persons who had been instrumental in circulating false reports of the existence of gold at Cherry Creek. Mason Clark, formerly of St. Charles, Floyd county, Iowa, was suspected and convicted of having been one of the fraudulent letter-writers, and he was put to death in the most horrible manner. Four miles were lashed to the extremities of his limbs, made to draw in different directions, and he was literally torn to pieces; Ezra Allen, formerly of Chickasaw county, and two other persons, whose names our informant could not remember, were shot for the same offence. Great indignation exists against the inhabitants of Omaha City and Council Bluffs, and the returning gold-hunters threaten vengeance upon those towns."

IMPORTANT ARRESTS.—William Loof borrow, Thomas S. Miller and James Young, were arrested in Brooklyn during the week charged with being engaged in the circulation of counterfeit ten, twenty-five and fifty cent pieces. So large a number of these bogus coins had got into circulation that the police made extraordinary efforts to discover the parties concerned in passing them. After various fruitless attempts they finally got a clue which they perseveringly followed up, tracing finally the circulation of the spurious pieces to Miller, one of the persons subsequently arrested, his position as a transfer tickets on the second avenue cars, between 42d street, New York, and Harlem, enabling him to dispose of a large quantity of them daily. A conductor on the Flushing avenue and Greenpoint route was next arrested, the counterfeit coin having been found on him also, and at length the manufacturer himself, named James Young, residing in 8th avenue, was also arrested. They were all taken before U. S. Commissioner Bridgman, in this city, who committed Miller and Young for examination, and liberated Loof borrow on bail, he having aided the officers in securing the arrest of the other parties.

A NEW YORKER MURDERED ON A SOUTHERN STEAMER.—We learn from a gentleman that a horrible murder was committed on the steamer Matagorda; which left the port of Matagorda on Saturday, the 4th inst. Mr. W. Lyons, agent for a New York firm, got on board at Indianapolis with a Mr. Hill and wife, and disappeared during Saturday night. At day-break on Sunday Capt. McKay found clots of blood and portions of human brains on the after-deck, with evidences of a terrible crime, and that the victim had been thrown overboard. He instantly traced the deed to Mr. Hill, and had him landed at Galveston. Circumstantial evidence prove that Hill had murdered Lyons for his money. The examination at Galveston which is still going on, elicited the fact of Hill's clothes being bloody, and his having in his trunks, valuable papers and deeds of Lyons'. It is singular that such violence and robbery could be committed upon the deck of a steamship. Where could the watch have been? Either sound asleep, or abettors of the crime—in either case criminal.
[Louisiana Courier.]

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The pistol with which Sickle shot Key, and which he was not, of course, disposed to claim in court, was sold by a police officer who picked it up, and has been resold for \$25. At a recent sale of Key's personal effects, the brass-barreled holster-pistols used by his father in the late war, and which were on the table on which he wrote the "Star Spangled Banner," were sold at \$2, and bought for a Massachusetts man.

The citizens of Amesbury, Mass., propose to erect a monument to the memory of Hon. Josiah Bartlett, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and the first man who proposed to dissolve connection with Great Britain. He served in the colonial Legislature and was a member of the Continental Congress, held at Philadelphia. He was born in Amesbury, in 1717.

It appears that Kansas is to become a second Indiana, by the ease and facility with which people can get divorced. A citizen from Massachusetts left his wife good out there on a visit to her relatives, but when he went to claim her he was informed that she had been divorced from him some three months; the Territorial Legislature passing a special act absolving both parties from the bonds of matrimony.

At last accounts 3000 Texans were encamped near Fort Belknap for the purpose of exterminating the Caddo Reserve Indians. The Governor of Texas had called for U. S. troops to proceed against the marauders, and three companies of dragoons, under Major Van Dorn, were on their way, from Fort Washita and Belknap. Major Van Dorn, had an encounter with Apache Indians, killing 40 or 50 and taking 80 prisoners.

Mr. Jacob Straun of Morgan county, Ill., owns over 30,000 acres of arable land. He has a farm of 7800 acres, and another of 10,000. He has usually employed from 200 to 300 men, and a large number of horses. Every year, until quite recently, he has stabled from 5000 to 6000 head of cattle, and kept other live stock in proportionate numbers. He has one corn-field nearly six miles long.

The house of Col. E. A. Stevenson, about three miles from Red Bluff, Oregon, was burned to the ground on the 11th ult., consuming his wife and three children, and a Mrs. Krouk, with her two children. Mr. Krouk, Col. Stevenson's overseer, was in the house, but by some means, managed to escape, though so badly burned it is doubtful about his recovery.

Two large casks of silks were received at the State Department in Washington on Wednesday, accompanied by a letter from the Emperor, accompanied by a letter from the Emperor. The casks were sent to the Patent Office. A suitable letter of acknowledgment will be sent to the Emperor, and presented by Mr. Harris, our minister, to that Empire.

Mr. Frank Moore, of New York, has discovered proof that many of the occasional pieces, both in prose and verse, which appeared in the Tory periodicals published during the Revolutionary war, were written by Maj. Anré. These, we understand, are to be collected and adapted probably published.

The Minnesotians have found immense quantities of ginseng near St. Paul. Two dollars a day is the ordinary result of the labor of digging this root. The St. Paul Pioneer says: "The price of ginseng is from six to ten cents per pound when green, and from twenty-five to thirty cents when dry."

The Legislature of Connecticut have passed a resolution, directing an inquiry into the conduct of the "Woodbury Bank,"—"the Bank of North America," at Seymour, and the "Litchfield Bank," and the Committee are to report whether the charters of those institutions have not been forfeited.

Two murders were recently committed in the vicinity of Oswego, N. Y. One of the victims is the notorious Marvin Green, the parish bully, and the other Solomon Rima, who was killed by his father, George Rima, the mail-carrier between Richmond and Redfield.

The concluding exercises of examination week occurred at West Point on Tuesday. A class of twenty-two were graduated: The Hon. John Kerr, of North Carolina, delivered the address. General Scott was present, but took no active part in the proceedings.

A lad in Baltimore named Davis, ejected from his stomach, a few days since, a frog about two inches long, which had been in his stomach about three years. It was alive, and hopped in the most lively manner about the floor.

A couple have just returned to Falmouth, Mass., from their wedding trip, which was a whaling voyage that lasted five years. During their absence the wife gave birth to two babies, one of which was a child of four years when it reached home.

Mr. John Croats and wife of Winchester, Ind., aged respectively 71 and 70, and both enjoying good health, had a family festival a short time since at which their children and grand children, numbering 144 were in attendance.

A Mormon woman was recently rescued from a Mormon train by a party of Pike's Peak emigrants from Indiana, Illinois, and Iowa city, their attention having been drawn toward by an exclamation which she made in passing.

Charles H. Green has recovered \$2000 damages of the Hudson River railroad, by causing the death of his wife, near Poughkeepsie, who was killed in 1856, by another train running into the one she was on board.

Four men in this city are under sentence to be hung on the 22d of July. Felix Sanchez, a Cuban Creole, just convicted of the murder of his wife's father; Shepherd and Stephens wife murderers, and Appo the Chinaman.

FINANCE AND COMMERCIAL.

The stringency that was apparent in the money at the close of last week, has, in a measure, subsided; but there appears to be no material change in rates of interest.
The Government have thrown five millions of dollars into the market, selling buyers at rates not exceeding 3 1/2 cent. The best kinds of paper are not very abundant, and prime lists are generally taken both by the banks and the commission houses at 7 3/4 cent. Four and six months paper rates at 7 1/4 to 8 3/4 cent. for good names, but single names are as high as 8 and 9 1/2 cent, and these that are not very well known, at 10 and 12 cent. In the London money market there has been a good deal of improvement, which is noticed by the last arrival, which may tend to give a better feeling here; but there is still a great call from this quarter. A letter from London says:
"I think the fall time will be benefited rather than injured by the war; for this reason, it has made buyers much more cautious. For nearly a month there was but few high buyers held aloof, taking goods would fall when the war began. When it did take place here was no important change in prices, as manufacturers were all busy making goods to order. A month or more ago has since passed, and prices for most goods declined very little, and buyers (who did not buy) will have to wait for their goods to be made. As this will make it very late, they will not buy as many as they would have bought if they had bought sooner. I do not know that the war will be limited the quantity very much. The chances are that many kinds of goods will be lower, for I notice the operations are still large. One buyer thought last Thursday in Manchester, \$200,000 of cotton stocks. So long as this demand lasts cotton and cotton goods cannot decline much. The war will help the West, as breadstuffs of all kinds and provisions will rule at a fair if not high prices all the year."
The export of specie during the past week has been \$1,877,294.

STOCK MARKET.
The stock market has improved a little during the last week, which was caused by the announcement that the four trunk lines had entered into a compact agreeing on a common tariff of rates, at an advanced price. It appears to have benefited the N. Y. Central most of all, but the transactions have been very limited, and no investment. The Union Bank stock has fallen from 108 to 95, in consequence of the heavy fraud committed on it, which it is said, the bank is a loser to the amount of \$163,000. Erie stocks have been quite active during the week. State stocks have been selling at 62 1/2 c.
Land Warrants are dull and heavy. Thompson Brothers quote as follows:

Paying	\$1.00	Selling	\$1.00
40 acres,	85	90	
80 acres,	70	75	
120 acres,	55	60	
160 acres,	45	50	

MARKETS.
NEW YORK, June 18, 1859.

FLOUR AND MEAL.
The heaviness of this market for Western Canal Flour noticed last week, was of short duration, since which it has been very active advancing in some instances from 5 to 15 c per c. The amount of injury by the frost at the West has induced many to purchase heavily. Spring Wheat brands have sold slowly. Southern Flour has declined. Eye Flour has also slightly declined, with a fair demand at the low figures. Corn Meal has been steady with a good inquiry. We quote:

Unsound	75	75
State, common brands	65	65
Michigan, extra brands	65	65
Ohio, common brands	67	67
Ohio, fancy brands	68	68
Ohio, fair extra	70	70
Ohio, extra brands	70	70
Michigan, fancy brands	68	68
Genesee, fancy brands	75	75
Genesee, extra brands	75	75
Missouri	76	76
Ohio, extra brands	70	70
Eye Flour, sup.	4 60	5 50
Corn Meal, New Jersey	2 10	4 20

There has been a good deal of variation in the Wheat market during the past week. The arrivals have been small, but the change in the Flour market, growing out of the injury to the Wheat crop by the late frost, have been the cause of the great activity in this market. The stock of all kinds is limited. The decline in prices of last week from 8 to 10c. have been fully recovered, and the tendency is still upward, especially for Winter Spring Wheat has been inactive. Oats has sold slowly, and that only for milling purposes. Rye has again declined, and the arrivals have been large, and the trade has been cautious about purchasing at quotations. In Corn the tendency has been downward, with increased receipts, here and at the Lake ports. We quote:

Wheat, white	1 78	2 00
Wheat, Canadian	1 72	1 82
Wheat, Southern white	1 70	1 80
Wheat, Michigan	1 65	1 75
Wheat, Chicago S.	1 10	1 15
Rye, Northern	97	98
Corn, Southern white	80	80
Corn, Southern yellow	80	82
Corn, red white	85	89
Corn, Western mixed	85	86
Corn, Western yellow	92	93
Barley	60	62
Oats, River and Canal	49	52
Oats, Western	50	52
Oats, New Jersey	47	49
Oats, Southern	44	49
Beans, white	1 05	1 25

PROVISIONS.
There appears to be rapid changes both in the demand and value of Pork in our market, more so than for any season for a long time. There is a great falling off in the demand for export and consumption in every direction. There appears to be no call for Prime Mess, and the market closes unsettled. Beef is somewhat lower, and quiet. Beef Hams have ruled higher with considerable firmness at the above price. Bacon with a reduced stock has been in fair demand, and prices firm for all kinds. Oct Meats remain without change, and are in good request. Lard has been freely offered at lower prices, but remains inactive. We quote:

Beef, Mess, bbls.	8 25	14 00
Beef, city	9 00	14 00
Beef, extra, new	14 00	15 50
Beef, prime Mess.	12	17 50
Pork, Mess, new, bbl.	12	19 50
Pork, clean, new	15	20 12 1/2
Pork prime Mess.	17	21 12 1/2
Pork prime Mess.	17	21 12 1/2
Beef Hams, bbl.	15	18 00
Hams, b.	8	12
Shoulders	6	7
Lard, O. bbls.	11	13

COUNTRY MARKETS.

BUTTER.—The receipts of State in firkins and Welsh tubs have been quite light. The receipts of Western are larger, and the stock is accumulating. Prices are on the average fully 10c. lower than this day week for all kinds except Orange County. There is very little choice State firkins in market—of these selections for shippers have been sold to a very limited extent at 20c.; unselected lots have been sold at 18c. Welsh tubs are getting scarce, and the best qualities command high prices, and are very irregular. Very much otherwise choice Butter ranks as second or third quality from excess of salt, and this difficulty, about which so much has been said, seems to increase rather than diminish. Our quotations are very nearly the same now as for the corresponding week last year; but the increasing receipts of Western, and the hot weather which has now fairly set in, gives in the present state of our market, rather a discouraging look. We quote: Orange county, pails, 1/2 B., 20c; 2 1/2, State, extra firkins, 17 1/2c; 2 1/2, State, extra firkins, 18 1/2c; State, extra firkins, 18 1/2c; Western Reserve, choice yellow, 13 1/4c; Western, fair to good, 12 1/4c.

EGGS.—Extra quality, 1/2 B., @ 9 1/2c to good quality, 7 1/2c. English Dairy (Good) 10 1/4c. Common and Skimmed, 2 1/2c.
EGGS.—We quote: State and Philadelphia, 1/2 dozen 15 1/2c; Western, 14 1/4c; Jersey and L. I., 15 1/2c. COFFEE.—Sales of Java at 14 1/2c. St. Domingo, 9 1/2c; Rio, 10 1/2c; Jamaica, 11c.
MEATS.—We quote: Beef, sides, good, 9 1/2c; Mutton, carcasses, 4 1/2c; Lamb, Spring 1/2 head, \$3 00; Pork, carcasses, corn-fed 8 1/2c; Shoulders, prime fat, 8 1/2c; Veal, carcasses, 5 1/2c; Calves, live weight, 14 1/2c.
LIVE POULTRY.—We quote: Fowls, 1/2 pair, 60c; Ducks, live, 1/2 pair, 75c; Turkeys, live, 1/2 B., 1 1/2c; Game Pigeons, 1/2 doz., 50c; Geese, 1/2 B., 12c; Chickens, choice, 14 1/2c.
Wool.—American Saxony Fleeces, 1/2 B., 56c; do. full blood Merino, 55c; do. native and 1 Merino, 40c; extra Pulled, 47c; superfine Pulled, 45c; No. 1 Pulled, 33c; No. 2, 31c.
SEEDS.—The demand for Clover Seed has continued, and prices are firm; sales of 251 bags and bbls. at 8 1/2c. and small lots at 9 1/2c; Timothy Seed, 22 1/2c; 2 1/2 bush; Rough Flax Seed nominal.
HOPS.—We quote good to prime first sorts 75c at 10 1/4c; Old are held firmly.
FRUIT.—Live Helder, 55c; 53c; 50c.
BEESWAX.—37c; 38c.
POTATOES.—We quote: Mercers, best, 1/2 bbl., \$2 00; 2 1/2; Peachblows, fresh arrivals, pkgs. in. \$2 00; 12 Peachblows, old stock, \$1 25; 50; Western Bed, \$ 87; do. 100; Jersey, 75c; Jersey, 75c; 87 1/2.
ONIONS.—New Orleans, 53 1/2 c; do. from Bermuda, choice, 23c; 24c.
DRYED APPLES.—We quote: Southern, 8c; State, 8 1/2c; do.
CRANBERRIES.—We quote: first quality, 15 1/2 c; 1/2 bbl. good prime 10 1/2c; Western, 8 1/2c.
SUGARS.—We quote: New Orleans at 5 1/2c; Cuba at 5 1/2c; Porto Rico, at 5 1/2c.
TALLOW.—The market is quiet; small sales of prime at 10c. cash.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The Thirteenth Anniversary of the Seventh-day Baptist North-Western Association will be held with the Church at Southampton, Ill., commencing on Friday before the last Sabbath in June next, (23d day of the month) at 10 o'clock, A. M. Introductory discourse by T. E. Babcock, N. V. Hull, alternate.
A. C. BURDICK, Sec. Ser.

N. B.—All persons desiring to attend this Association, and who come by Railroad from the North and East, should take the Rock Island Railroad at Chicago for Chillicothe, where they will be met by brethren with carriages to convey them to Southampton.
The carriages will be in readiness on the afternoon of the 22d, and morning of the 23d inst., at the arrival of the trains.
A. HAKES.

LETTERS.

Wm. F. Randolph, (due 51c. for M. F. B., Quiet Doll, for 1857-'58); Daniel P. Williams, Thos. W. Potter, E. M. Randall, Ira Spencer, W. F. Langworthy, John Whitford, H. W. Babcock, Thos. P. Lanphier, S. S. Griswold, E. S. Sheffield, E. Forsythe, (due \$2 for vol. 15); A. M. West, Rowse Babcock, L. Randall, T. P. Burdick.

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 fully acknowledged, should give us early notice of the omission.

FOR THE SABBATH RECORDER:
White Williams, Watson, \$2 00 to vol. 16 No. 52.
Zebulon Scriven, " " " " 16 " 52.
John Parmalee, State Bridge, " " " " 16 " 52.
Wm. F. Potter, Durhamville, " " " " 16 " 26
David Dunn, New Market, " " " " 16 " 52
Isaac H

Miscellaneous.

The Emperor and his Prisoner.

It is curious to reflect how many of the great discoveries have been the result of accident or misfortune—misfortune was the mother of the stocking-loom. Our readers are aware that in 18—, William Lee, a fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, was expelled the university college for secretly marrying. He and his young wife were reduced to extreme poverty and distress, and the latter compelled to knit stockings as a means of procuring an existence. Lee, in despair was one day watching the action of her fingers, when the idea of imitating the movements by a machine suddenly occurred to him. How the art of making Dresden china was discovered, is scarcely less remarkable.

When Augustus, Elector of Saxony, coveted the throne of Poland, he was sadly in want—as monarchs frequently are—of that valuable commodity, money. And at that time a German professor of chemistry, an old man, named Bottger, presented himself at Dresden, and having made known the object of his visit, demanded an audience which was granted. He assured Augustus that, if a suitable laboratory were erected, and certain materials provided for him, he could make gold in quantities.

"Are you sure, old man?" said Augustus. "Quite sure, your highness," was the reply. "So sure, that I would stake my very existence on my success."

"Within what time?" "Three months, sire."

"Be it so. You shall have trial." Three months passed away, and the day arrived for the old professor to make known to the elector whether or not he had succeeded. The elector was alone in his chamber. He had previously given orders, that no one, save the countess of Koenigsmark, or Bottger, should on that morning have access to his private apartments. The very seconds seemed like years to Augustus, and his impatience converted minutes into eternities. If Bottger could but give him gold, he could crush the intrigues by which he was surrounded; he could humble the presumptuous Louis XIV. of France, who wanted Poland for his cousin, the Prince of Conti? At such a time gold to Augustus was power and majesty, and therefore he thirsted for it.

The Countess Koenigsmark entered the chamber, and Augustus thus addressed her: "Aurora, they talk of your empty coffers; but this day—this very day whatever I touch shall turn to gold."

"Are you sure of that?" inquired his partner. "Is it already sparkling before your eyes?" Suppose Bottger should not succeed?"

"He must, he shall succeed, Aurora. Yes! this day Bottger will bring me lumps of gold." At this moment a chamberlain announced Professor Bottger!

The elector sprang towards the old man, and, seizing him by the hands, exclaimed—"Bottger, you bring me gold? Is it not so? You bring me gold?"

"Sire," replied the old man, "I bring you my gray head, which I have forfeited, I deem success infallible. I was in error, and I now confess it."

"What! you do not bring me gold?" cried Augustus, vehemently. "Know you what you have consumed in smoke and vapor? Not only your mixtures and amalgamations, but a king's crown! You pledged me your head; what is your head to me? It was the stake in a high game which you have lost!"

"Then calling loudly for the captain of the guard, he thus instructed his officer: "This old man is your prisoner. Convey him to the lofty prison of Koenigstein. There let him for the remainder of his days, feel the penalty of making promises to a prince, which he could not fulfill!"

"Sire," said the professor, "allow me one word. If I have failed in penetrating one mystery of nature, my attempts have revealed to me a mystery in art, for which Saxony shall forever be famous."

"No more of your delusions, sirrah!" said Augustus. Away with him to prison."

The old man was removed; but at the instance of the countess, the keeper of the prison extended to him every species of kindness consistent with duty. The professor's daughter and one or two friends were permitted to visit him occasionally, and the light of day suffered to lessen the gloom of his dungeon.

Days, weeks, and months passed away; and the elector ceased to think of the professor's default.

In an apartment of the palace of the Countess Aurora stood two Chinese vases, which some potentate had presented to the elector. Of their kind they were the most costly works of art then in Europe. One day an Italian artist employed by the countess to copy a picture, had the misfortune to stumble against the pedestal on which one of these vases stood. The vase fell and was broken into innumerable pieces. The terrified artist fled the kingdom and was seen no more, for he anticipated what would be the wrath of the elector; who not only reviled the unlucky, in his absence for his awkwardness, but attacked artists of all kinds.

"You overrate the painters and musicians," said he to the countess; "you make them, by your patronage, proud, insolent, and arrogant. And what are they after all? A parcel of useless idlers."

"Do not disparage my artists, sire," replied the countess. "Is the flower useless whose fragrance refreshes our senses? Is the sunbeam which warms our souls useless? Artists and composers, sire, infuse into this dull, monotonous existence of ours the essence and spirit of poetry, and light it up with the bright lamps of the imagination. Sire, if you disparage my artists and composers, you disparage yourself—at least in my eyes."

The destruction of the vase the flight of the artist, and the anger of Augustus were facts soon known throughout Dresden, and ere long found their way into the prison where the old professor was incarcerated.

"Think you," said Bottger to the governor of the prison, "that you could procure for me the vase which is unbroken? The countess is ever kind to the unfortunate. Let me but have that vase, and I will not only be liberated and restored to my family, but the elector, in person shall do me honor."

"There is a musical composer—a countryman of yours—who also takes a very great interest in you," replied the governor of the prison. "He frequently sends to inquire about your health and your state of mind. He is in great favor with the countess, and it is possible that, through him, your desire may be gratified. I will speak to him on the subject."

The composer saw the countess, and petitioned for the vase, which, since the accident, had been removed, inasmuch as the sight of it had become offensive to the elector, reminding him as it did, of the artist's awkwardness.

The countess hesitated and inquired: "For what purpose do you wish for the vase?"

"For a good one," replied the composer; "but for a brief while it must remain a secret."

The countess yielded, and the night the precious work of art was in the prison of Koenigstein, and in the hands of the German professor.

By day and by night did the old man and an assistant, who was now permitted to remain with him, apply themselves to the work. They had many failures; but at last the object was accomplished, and in such wise that the old man himself could not distinguish the copy from the original. Both vases were then entrusted to the composer, who caused them to be conveyed secretly to the apartments of the countess, and placed on their pedestals, and the domestics enjoined not to mention the restoration of the vases; but suffer the countess to make the discovery herself. And this the countess very soon did, such conspicuous ornaments were the vases. At first she imagined that the broken vase had been very skillfully repaired; but that could not be, she reflected, since the large fragments were still in her possession. Besides, both the vases which she then beheld were entire, and without the slightest flaw. The countess demanded an explanation of her servants. But they could afford none, beyond that the composer had caused the vases to be placed on their pedestals. While the countess was gazing on the vases, with wonder and delight, the elector entered the apartment.

"Welcome, sire," exclaimed she. "Your advent is propitious. Look at these works of art."

The astonishment of the elector was not less than that of the countess Aurora. He demanded an explanation; the countess could afford none; but she informed him of the composer having borrowed the unfinished vase some six weeks previously for a good purpose.

The composer was at once summoned and came.

"Sir," said Augustus, "here is an enigma of the sphinx, which I require you to solve."

"Sire," replied the composer, "the sphinx punished with death those who attempted to solve her riddles, but could not."

"In your case, the danger is not so great," said Augustus.

"But sire," urged the composer, "if the sphinx punished with death those who could not solve her riddles, she did not fail to reward those who could."

"Well, well, proceed," said the elector.

"Sire, I would make one request—one demand—Request—demand? Sirrah."

"Yes, sire, a request, a demand, which you cannot refuse, since it is founded on justice and humanity. In a dungeon in the prison of Koenigstein, there lingers an old man who is the honor and glory of his country—Bottger."

"In the dungeons of Koenigstein there lingers, and shall linger, an impostor who deceived me."

"Sire, it is true he did not keep his promise in making gold, but he has kept his promise in one respect. Look, sire, at these vases, and say which is the product of China and which of Saxony. If, here at this moment, you smash into a thousand pieces both of these vases, and fling their fragments into the Elbe, Bottger in a few weeks could furnish you with scores of their equals."

"Is it possible that one of those vases was made in Dresden?"

"Yes, sire, by Bottger, in the lofty prison of Koenigstein! And shall such a man, who has opened his country such a rich, glorious and exhaustless source of industry and trade; who has given an art, more valuable than gold, to a people, while he failed to keep his word with a prince, any longer inhale the poisonous atmosphere of a dungeon?"

"Let the old man be brought to my presence," said Augustus, while tears of joy at the discovery, and of compassion for the professor, stood in his eyes. "Go you and bring him here."

In a short while the composer returned to the apartments of the countess.

"Where is the old man?" the elector demanded impatiently.

"Sire," replied the composer, "the old man is now beyond the favor or displeasure of your highness. His great spirit has winged its flight to another world, leaving his earthly remains in his dungeon, surrounded by the materials of an art which will survive to distant ages. Ay, long after Dresden shall be crumpled to ruins, will this great discovery preserve her name in the annals of the civilized world!"

The Aspect of the War.

We shall not burden our columns with weekly speculations upon the issue of the war in Italy. The exponents of prophecy are already at work upon the prophetic numbers, and are demonstrating that the battle of Armageddon, which was fought in the time of the French Revolution, and again at Waterloo, and once more in the Crimea, is now raging "positively for the last time." We will not dispute their figures or their reasonings; we cannot doubt that God will unfold some new page of his Providence luminous with recorded triumphs of his kingdom of grace; but we prefer to wait the issue in the patience of hope, praying more earnestly, "Thy kingdom come."

It will be profitable for the Christian reader to keep his eye upon the map of the field of war; and to follow the course of events with an intelligent watchfulness for whatever promises good to the cause of civil and religious freedom. We have availed ourselves of the practical knowledge of a military officer who has himself seen service in Italy against the Austrians, and who understands the whole field of present maneuvers; and he gives us the following comment upon the recent battle of Montebello:

"The first passage of arms between the Austrians and French occurred on May 21st at Montebello, when an Austrian force under Gen. Stadion attacked the advanced corps of Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers. The division of Gen. Forey, though surprised, sustained an obstinate fight; till reinforcements began to come up, when the Austrians retired and recrossed the Po unmolested. To arrive at anything like a correct idea of the merits and probable consequences of this encounter, we should know whether the Austrian corps under Gen. Stadion did seriously endeavor to drive back the army of the French marshal, of which the division commanded by Forey was the advanced corps, or whether the affair was a simple reconnaissance, executed with vigor and in force.

"A reconnaissance," he observed, "may either be strong and open, and may provoke an army or advanced corps by menacing or actually attacking it, for the purpose of ascertaining the enemy's strength and position; or it may be undertaken by a few men."

"That the Austrians should have pushed forward a strong reconnaissance is natural and prudent—and after having provoked the enemy to show himself, the reconnoitering party should retire before it was overwhelmed and hemmed in by succors which would rush to the spot, is also natural and prudent. There appears, however, to have been a degree of presumption almost amounting to rashness, in sending on this service a corps so isolated as that of Gen. Stadion, which in case of serious disaster could not have been supported by the main army, and which had such a river as the Po in its rear; we are at a loss to understand why the French, if they gained such a signal triumph as they claim, did not vigorously pursue the retiring enemy instead of allowing him unmolested to recross the water."

"Another item of news, which in our opinion is of far greater importance than the affair at Montebello, is the arrival of Gen. Garibaldi with 6000 men on the shore of Lago Maggiore, with the intention of passing over the lake into Lombardy, there to rekindle the smouldering embers of revolution. This move, if successful, may do more toward restoring Italy to herself than any foreign aid can accomplish. The attempt of Garibaldi is beset with difficulties. The Austrians have armed boats on the lake, and the well-wooded mountains running into Lombardy from the base of the Alps, present but a narrow belt between the plains and the Swiss frontier, which is neutral territory. The chief danger is between the lakes of Varese, Lugano and Como, where the Swiss cantons of Ticino runs out near Como itself; but if Garibaldi can penetrate north and east of the lake of Como and get into the Italian Tyrol, the mischief he can and will do to the Austrians is incalculable. We have great faith in the abilities of Garibaldi, and disposed to believe that he will effect his object; and having with him men from all parts of Italy, he will school them into the correct mode of conducting guerrilla warfare, so that when the proper time shall arrive, a fire shall be kindled along the Apennines and their dependent ridges, from Lombardy to Calabria, that no foreign intervention will be able to extinguish—a fire which may make Italy too hot for the Pope, and will be of essential service in restoring Italy to herself."

"There are several splendid military roads into Lombardy from the Tyrol, through which passes Austria can pour her hosts into Italy. Should, however, the passes of the Alps be interrupted by Garibaldi, and Venice be blockaded by the French fleet, there will remain to her but the Friule road, which might be interrupted by an expedition landed on the coast. That the passes can be interrupted by a comparatively few men is evident, because in the spring of 1848 the inhabitants of the Cadore, without aid from without, did break up the road and effectually stop the communication of the Austrians. It took a strong division nearly two months to force the pass, having to construct the ground foot by foot, and to repair the road as each step was gained. Projects were on foot to send aid and ammunition to the mountaineers, but want nearer home directed those supplies to other purposes, and the gallant Italians of Cadore held their valley once more the high road for Austrian invaders. If, however, Garibaldi reaches the Stelvio pass, Trento, Cadore, and other more intricate ways, will the Austrians be able to keep the roads open? The Italian Tyrol will also furnish the Italian riflemen of the first quality."

"We quite agree with our military friend as to these movements of Garibaldi. Italy is everywhere ripe for revolution, and the name of Garibaldi, coupled with the most heroic deeds in 1848, is a watchword of Liberty. We know something of the enthusiasm of Italians for that noble patriot, that courageous soldier, that skillful general. We are sure if he can once set foot upon the soil of Lombardy with 6000 armed men, his army will soon be doubled with popular recruits fired by the trieb's enthusiasm of revenge. Austria would soon have hot work to hold Milan."

[Independent.]

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Not by any means. This man's home is a perpetual scene of trial. In this world, and in domestic life, there are many most undignified and even absurd necessities laid upon persons, and if one in a family greedily appropriates all that is possible of the agreeable and refined experiences, throwing off all that he can of his own share of the reverse, somebody suffers. There is always a martyr where there is a selfish monster, as such a refined, super-delicate person is. After the best is done there is just so much complacence, in elegance, homeliness, and grossness to be endured in this fleshly life.

Not one of us can quite escape these ridiculous and uncomfortable necessities; and if we are determined that we will escape them we do, by injury, burden and torment others, and only render ourselves more absurd than are the things which we despise.

A refined man, who does not know how to bear with what is not refined, or a romantic and sentimental man, who doesn't know how to come pleasantly down to mere matter-of-fact, and to bear with that which is void of sentiment, never makes his home happy.

But his is a happy home, even if it be but in a single humble room, who has dear friends, or, at least, one friend awaiting him, and who loves him so that every effort is made to render it comfortable and pleasant; who meets with a glad face, and is true in the very heart's core to him. His is the happy home who carries to it an unselfish and affectionate disposition, and a temper sweetened and made gentle by the discipline of life. There may be no picture on the wall, no carpet on the floor, and the furniture may be scanty indeed—it matters not—if love and peace are there, the home of the man is happy.

Love is the basis of all true joy and pleasure. Selfishness is the bane of life—the darkener and destroyer of home. Why will not men believe it? Why, at least, will not the poor believe it? How superlatively foolish in those who have nothing else there, to cast out love and loving kindness from their homes. If the rich man who has his portion in this world can afford to do this, the poor certainly cannot.

Conversation affords an invaluable means of mental culture and spiritual development, since it gives such an opportunity for a ready interchange of thought and feeling. Who that has been a listener to the conversation of gifted minds upon some high theme, has not been delighted, and animated as with a new spirit? In conversation, wit and fancy may have play—there may thoughts which lie half-formed in the mind take shape and coloring—there may elevated feeling take new impulse, and weak resolution be strengthened. The expression of ideas which we have gathered from reading and observation, tends to make them more truly our own, and while we enrich others, we are ourselves benefited. We read many times a fine thought, but often it is not till we attempt to communicate it to a friend that its full power and beauty are revealed to us.

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Conversation affords an invaluable means of mental culture and spiritual development, since it gives such an opportunity for a ready interchange of thought and feeling. Who that has been a listener to the conversation of gifted minds upon some high theme, has not been delighted, and animated as with a new spirit? In conversation, wit and fancy may have play—there may thoughts which lie half-formed in the mind take shape and coloring—there may elevated feeling take new impulse, and weak resolution be strengthened. The expression of ideas which we have gathered from reading and observation, tends to make them more truly our own, and while we enrich others, we are ourselves benefited. We read many times a fine thought, but often it is not till we attempt to communicate it to a friend that its full power and beauty are revealed to us.

It is to be regretted that so little regard is paid for conversation as a means of mental culture in our systems of education. Especially it is desirable that in the home circle there should be an open channel for a constant interchange of thought. Some of the richest sources of home enjoyment are hidden to those who, from want of interest in each other, or in anything but their daily cares, pass life with lips sealed on all subjects but the most common place and uninspiring. A father may die and leave to his children wealth, or the reputation of a scholar, but it would be far more valuable to them to give them daily, from the treasures of his mind, thoughts rich and rare, and to draw from them their own ideas and feelings, immature though they may be. It is by the daily ministrations of sunlight, dew and air, that the germ is perfected, and becomes the giant oak. So must a child daily receive from a father's intellect and a mother's affection the life of its own spirit. We ought to realize that the "solitary are put in families," not simply for the physical benefits of the arrangement, but for the growth and culture of our higher natures. [Mother's Magazine.]

Whose home is happy? Is it his who is the owner of hundreds of thousands of dollars—whose walls are bright with exquisite pictures, and whose parlors are furnished like a palace? Perhaps so; it may be that his is a very happy home; but the wealth, and the pictures, and the costly furniture do not create that happiness. They may, indeed, add very much to the enjoyment of the heart which is at peace without them, but such things are not indispensable to a happy home. It is his home who is elevated above the heads of his fellow-men by the extraordinary endowments of mind, or by great attainments in learning? Is it his who has so fine and critical an ear, and eye, and judgment that he can find faults in everything, whether earthly or heavenly? Is it his who is refined and sensitive beyond measure? who can hardly endure the grossness of eating or the literality of life and body? who although not all too supreme to perform acts, whose consequences are any thing but romantic and delectable, is infinitely disgusted at the results of his own conduct?

Not by any means. This man's home is a perpetual scene of trial. In this world, and in domestic life, there are many most undignified and even absurd necessities laid upon persons, and if one in a family greedily appropriates all that is possible of the agreeable and refined experiences, throwing off all that he can of his own share of the reverse, somebody suffers. There is always a martyr where there is a selfish monster, as such a refined, super-delicate person is. After the best is done there is just so much complacence, in elegance, homeliness, and grossness to be endured in this fleshly life.

Not one of us can quite escape these ridiculous and uncomfortable necessities; and if we are determined that we will escape them we do, by injury, burden and torment others, and only render ourselves more absurd than are the things which we despise.

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