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

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> For the Sabbath Recorder. Thoughts of Heaven.

> > BY SARAH.

I'm thinking of Heaven, delightful thought, Where we shall rest when life's battles are fought Where care and anxiety, pain and distress,

I'm thinking of Heaven, where angels dwell, And praise to their Maker each bosom swells. And white winged seraphs, their homage bring. To crown with joy their Saviour King.

I'm thinking of Heaven, where God resides. And Jesus, in glory stands by His side. And intercedes for us in love. That we may meet in Heaven above.

I'm thinking of Heaven, oh glorious thought, With visions of home and eternity fraught. Where the pure in heart will die no more. But rest in peace on that golden shore. Milton. Wis., June, 1859.

An Exegesis.

ELD. N. WARDNER; AND ITS PUBLICATION IN THE SABBATH RECORDER RE-

shall have to content myself with expressing a few of my own crude thoughts upon this chapter, drawn from the text itself, as compared those that have already been fulfilled. with other parts of revelation. I do not expect to satisfy myself or any one else as to its port of the Saviour's language.

close of the xxiiid chapter, and especially the last verse, in which, after the Saviour had warned the Jews of the destruction with which God was about to visit Jerusalem, and the reason why, he proceeds: "For I say unto you, Lord." | This was after his triumphant entrance | into that city, and must therefore refer to an- spiritual or figurative sense? other occasion, in which he would appear to them when they would rejoice at his presence.

It could not have taken place at the destruction of Jerusalem, for there is no evidence that the Jews, at that time, manifested any spirit of repentance or faith in Christ.

was pronouncing upon that doomed city for the iii. 19-21. sins of its inhabitants.

divided in the midst of thee. For I will gather like manner as he went. all nations against Jerusalem to battle; and

The Sabbath Recorder is devoted to the exposition and that was ever yet fought at Jerusalem; and away, and that man of sin be revealed the son the Lord is particularly described; and the temple of God declaring himself to be God."* earthquake that is to take place compared of Israel in former days. The writer then stroyed by the Saviour's coming. goes on to describe the reign of righteousness that is to follow, which is to extend over all the nations of the earth.

A more minute description of this battle and its accompanying circumstances may be found

In the xiith chapter of Zechariah, while decribing the distressed condition in which the inhabitants of Jerusalem shall be at the time the Lord appears for their deliverence, it says: "And it shall come to pass in that day that I will seek to destroy all the nations that come house of David and upon the inhabitants of Jerusalem, the spirit of grace and of supplications; and they shall look upon me whom they one mourneth for his only son, and shall be in bitterness for him, as one that is in bitterness for his first born." And thus it goes on describing the intensity of their grief and distress, and how spontaneous will be the burst of joy when the shall see their deliverer coming, and how naturally they would cry out in the language of the Saviour, "Blessed is he that cometh in the name of the Lord."

I am aware that it is the popular belief that the second coming of Christ will be only in a spiritual sense. But it seems to me that such an interpretation would require us to force Scripture language without any necessity, or any good reason.

I believe it to be a generally admitted fact, that all prophesies which have yet been fulfilled, have been literally fulfilled, only allowing a figure to be a figure. And as we find no intimation that there is to be any change in the Not being the owner of any commentary, I | mode of fulfilling prophesy, the natural inference is that those predictions which are yet to be fulfilled will be as literally accomplished as

One of the chief reasons why the learned Jews did not see the Messiah in Jesus of Naza full and certain meaning, but simply to suggest reth, was because of their habit of spiritualizwhat occurs to my mind as the probable im- ing and explaining away a part of what was said of him. It would seem that Zechariah As somewhat explanatory of the xxivth describes the well known mount of Olives and chapter, we need to notice a few verses at the its locality quite too definitely to admit of its being a mere figure.

When Christ ascended from that mount 1800 years ago, two angels declared to those who beheld him, saying: "This same Jesus which is taken up from you into heaven, shall so come ye shall not see me henceforth, till ye shall say, in like manner as ye have seen him go into blessed is he that cometh in the name of the heaven." And how did they see him go? Was it literally-bodily? or was it merely in a

Peter said to the Jews: "Repent ye therefore, and be converted, that your sins may be blotted out, when the times of refreshing shall come from the presence of the Lord; and he shall send Jesus Christ, which before was preached unto you: whom the heaven must re-He could not have had reference to his dis ceive until the times of restitution of all things. ciples, for he was addressing Jerusalem, and which God hath spoken by the mouth of all right in connection with the woes which he his holy prophets since the world began."—Acts

Here he says that the heavens must receive Perhaps a few quotations from other por- him until the times of restitution, etc., implytions of Scripture may throw some light upon | ing that then it will give him up again. But this point. In the xivth chapter of Zechariah, how did the heaven receive him? The disciples we find the following language: "Behold the saw it receive him bodily. If so, then it must day of the Lord cometh and thy spoil shall be deliver him up bodily, since he is to come in

But returning again to Matthew's record the city shall be taken, and the houses rifled, we find that after Jesus had declared to the and the women ravished; and half of the city | Jews the doom that was to come upon them shall go forth into captivity, and the residue of and the city, he went out of the temple, when the people shall not be cut off from the city. he described to his disciples the utter destruct from Jerusalem upon that sacred day. Then shall the Lord go forth and fight against | tion that should be wrought upon that sacred those nations, as when he fought in the day of edifice. "And as he sat upon the mount of battle. And his feet shall stand in that day Olives the disciples came unto him privately had not been from the beginning of the upon the mount of Olives, which is before Je- saying: Tell us, when shall these things be? world, or ever should be again. And history rusalem on the east, and the mount of Olives and what shall be the sign of thy coming and shows that no seige was ever attended with power and glory. shall cleave in the midst thereof, towards the of the end of the world?" The time when so much suffering and horror; and in this reeast and toward the west, and there shall be a this great destruction should take place; the spect, it doubtless exceeded what will be expegreat valley; and half of the mountain shall sign that should foreshadow his second coming, rienced at the great battle of Armageddon; remove toward the north and half of it toward and the end of the world, seem to have been the south. And ye shall flee to the valley of all connected in their minds; and we should the mountains; for the valley of the mountains naturally suppose that if the answer he gave shall reach unto Azel: yea, ye shall flee like as would not apply to these three points, he would ye fled from before the earthquake in the days have so separated and defined as to have corof Uzziah king of Judah: and the Lord my rected any false impression that would finally God shall come, and all the saints with thee. be left upon their minds. But it would seem . And the Lord shall be King over all the by Paul's language to the Thessalonians that earth: in that day there shall be one Lord, the idea was very distinct in his mind that the and his name one. . . . And it shall come to second coming of Christ and the destruction of pass in that day, that a great tumult from the Jerusalem were two distinct events, and far Lord shall be among them; and they shall lay removed from each other in point of time. For hold every one on the hand of his neighbor, he says: "We beseech you brethren, respect- the original.

his neighbor. And Judah also shall fight at our gathering together to him, that ye be not Jerusalem: and the wealth of all the heathen | hastily shaken in mind, or troubled, either by round about shall be gathered together, gold, spirit or by word, or by letter, as from us, as and silver, and apparel, in great abundance." that the day of Christ is at hand. Let no It is evident at the most casual reading that one deceive you by any means: for that day the battle here described is different from any | will not come, until there come first a falling the result of it will be the reverse of what took of perdition; who opposeth and exalteth himplace at the destruction of that city under self against all that is called God, or that is Titus. Here also, the personal appearance of worshiped; so that he sitteth as God, in the

These words were penned only about fourwith one of history, which was a literal fact. teen or fifteen years before the destruction of The manner also in which the victory is to be | Jerusalem; and still he declares that the comaccomplished over the nations that shall assem- ing of Christ was not at hand; but he seemed sound the city, and were to be the token that ble against Jerusalem at that time, is compar- as by vision, to trace the career of Antichrist ed to his manner of overthrowing the enemies down to that period when he was to be de-

first comprehend the Saviour's answer to their questions, they did soon after. But the chief difficulty in the way of our comprehending it. is the apparent want of distinctness in referin the xxxviith, xxxviiith and xxxixth chapters | ring to the two events spoken of. This difficulty, however, may, perhaps, be removed, to a great extent, by understanding that the lead ing facts relating to both events would be so nearly alike that a general description of one fulfillment and pledge of the ultimate fulfill. against Jerusalem. And I will pour upon the the rule in the prophetic writings of the Old ing towards the literal interpretation, not hav-Testament.

have pierced, and they shall mourn for him as of trouble, when the Jews would be longing from noon to midnight, so that candles were for and expecting a deliverer, and therefore needed to go about house at mid-day. And show evidences that looked plausible, and there | was fearful, although it was at the time of full showing the state of mind that they will be in, stroyed; and the present condition and faith of large portion of the earth. In this case, the the Jews indicate that it will probably be the same again, as they are still looking for the manner, as by a divine hand. This may or

> Christ gave his disciples special directions how, and when to escape the common calamity that was about to fall upon that city, telling them that when they should see it compassed about by an army, then they should flee to the mountains. The singularity of this instruction is well worth our attention. At the time impossible to escape, that was the time he ordered them to go. It was a severe test of their faith, and made their all depend upon their watchfulness, and their prompt and uncompromizing obedience. In these respects, it was a most striking representation of the nature and conditions of that great salvation which he has offered to the human race.

This peculiarity rendered it absolutely neceswatch for the promised tokens of deliverance; heavens. for he tells them that many would fall away through persecution and the influence of these false teachers, and their want of care in observing his directions. But he that endureth to the | mediately after the tribulation of those days end, i. e., continues watchful and obedient to the salvation of the soul.

Again he tells them that the glad tidings of the kingdom will be proclaimed in all the world the end come. This statement, doubtless had reference to both events referred to in this chapter. In regard to the first, he tells them that when they should see the abomination of desolation spoken of by Daniel the prophet, standing in the holy place, then they were to flee with all haste to the mountains without even stopping to gather up their raiment; for

doubtless had reference to the Roman eagles. or banners, on which, a golden eagle was perched, and which they worshiped as the god of war, and were therefore to be considered an abomination, and the insignia of destruction and desolation.

In the xxist verse, he tells them that there would be great affliction at that time, such as for the prophetic descriptions which we have, show that though the besieged, in that battle, will be driven to great extremities, and their destruction will seem inevitable, yet in that distress they will turn to the Lord, and he will suddenly appear for their rescue, and the utter destruction of the besiegers. But in the former instance, had not those days of distress been shortened, the whole Jewish nation would probably have become extinct, and the pro-

and his hand shall rise up against the hand of ling the coming of our Lord Jesus Christ, and mises made to the elect fathers have failed of a land all the tribes of the earth will wail because falfillment.

In the 27th and 28th verses he says: "As the lightning cometh forth from the east, and shineth to the west. thus also will be the coming of the Son of man. For wherever the car- If he had only been speaking of the destruccass is, there will assemble the eagles." doubtless had reference to that sudden manifestation of his providence, of which he forewarned them, for their deliverance from Jeru- But he used this language after he had done salem; and also his sudden and unexpected speaking of his second coming, so as to indipersonal appearance at the great Armageddon eagles. doubtless had reference to the Roman eagles, already referred to, that should surthe time of their deliverance had come.

Up to this point, his description appears to have been chiefly referring to the destruction It is probable that if the disciples did not at of Jerusalem. But at the 29th verse he seems to change the subject, and speaks of events which would not attend the Roman siege, but were to take place at some future time; for he says: "Immediately after the affliction of those days, the sun will be darkened, and the moon will not give her light, and the stars will fall from heaven, and the powers of the heaven will be shaken." Whether that which is described in this verse was to be literally fulfilled. would answer for both. One, as a primary or whether it is a figurative description of great moral and political changes, as some suppose. ment of the other. This seems to have been I am not competent to judge, but have a leaning been able to find Scripture to oppose that The Saviour first warns his disciples against idea. History informs us of a very extraordiready to believe any such pretender who could | during the first half of the night, the darkness | were many about the time Jerusalem was de- moon. And it is said that it extended over a sun and moon were darkened in a very unusual may not have been the sign spoken of.

The falling of meteors, or what in common parlance would be denominated stars, (as was the one which appeared to the wise men at the Saviour's birth,) has taken place within the recollection of a large portion of us present, and which was witnessed by half the globe, and was, by far, the most remarkable event of when, to all human appearance, it would be the kind on record. Whether these events were sufficiently stupendous to answer the prediction, or whether its fulfillment is yet in the future, or whether this language should be understood as figurative and descriptive of something else, I am not very confident.

The powers of heaven that were to be shaken, may refer to some such disturbance or interruption of the uniform order of the heavenly bodies, or it may refer to the weakening of sary that they should pay no heed to the lo Satan's power to persecute and stay the pronere's and lo there's of other teachers, but they gress of Gospel truth, as he is represented to must fix his exact words in their minds, and be the prince of the power of the air, or lower

There is another difficulty involved in the first clause of this verse, which seems to represent that all these things should take place imwhich had just been described, referring to the shall be saved. Hence, if any one failed of overthrow of Jerusalem, which I do not know salvation it was his own fault—the fruit of his how to reconcile, except by understanding him own carelessness, as will be the case in regard to comprehend in that description the persecutions and afflictions which extended on from that time down through the dark ages, till that persecuting power was broken. Mark for a testimony to all nations, and then will says: "In those days, after that affliction, the sun will be darkened," etc. "Then," he says, will appear the sign of the Son of man coming on the clouds of heaven, with power and

The following seem to be the points brought

1. The sign that immediately precedes the appearance of the Son of man. What this every thing with them, depended upon mo- sign is to be, I find nothing in Scripture to determine. But it is to be so closely connected spoken of as almost one and the same event.

2. The general wailing spoken of, corrobo-Again, he orders them in particular to re- an overpowering army, and partly by calling and has always so stated it to others; it was in member the Sabbath, and to pray that the ne- to remembrance their former sins, when they this way he was solicited to present the subject cessity might not be laid upon them to escape shall look upon him whom they had pierced. to the Sabbath Recorder, by complainants of could not keep the house clear with twenty solman coming in the clouds of heaven with such

> loud sounding trumpet, to bring together his informed, can set that matter right. elect from the four winds, from one end of heaven to the other." They will see him come in the clouds of heaven, as his disciples saw him ascend. We also find corroborative lancome with the clouds of heaven." etc. Again.

Another difficulty presents itself in the 34th verse, where it says: "Verily I say to you, this generation will not pass till all this is fulfilled." tion of Jerusalem, or if he had spoken this in close connection with his description of that event, it would have involved no difficulty, cate that he referred to this event as well as battle. The allusion to the assembling of the to the other. The only way I can reconcile it. is by understanding it to apply to each event separately; and that the signs of each event, with their fulfillment would be accomplished within the period of one generation. Greek expression, hee genea hautee, may signify this same, or that same generation.

The Saviour winds up with the exhortation to watch and be ready: for no man would know when that day would come, as it would happen to the generality of men as did the flood in the although they err in their interpretation of days of Noah. They will be eating, drinking. marrying, and giving in marriage, seeming to think all things were going to continue as they have from the creation of the world. But all who pay heed to his word, will watch the signs of the times, and be in readiness as was Noah, that they be not involved in the general overin the field: the one will be taken and the other left. Two women will be grinding in the gathered by the angels that will be sent forth to gather the elect together.

For the Sabbath Recorder. Poor Pilgrim's Response.

Poor Pilgrim does not wish to assume the attitude of an accusor of the brethren, but the design of his introductory in the Reign of the Saints, was simply a feeler, by making public a complaint which he has repeatedly heard from persons widely separated, and so call the at tention of his brethren to facts prominent at some points, but either unknown or disregarded among ourselves; if these are misrepresented they can be corrected by such as are cognizant

If the tenor of Poor Pilgrim's article wears the appearance of severity, or censuriousness, he asks forgiveness of the wounded; and entreats them not to be too sensitive where no

It was never intended to make the impression that the SABBATH RECORDER had caused the loss of the churches in Ulysses and Hayfield. Pa., and as he has since been informed he may add. Clarence. N. Y., but that the policy of a part of our people in rejecting a long neglected truth, when represented with Bible evidences, and of shutting off all discussion of great questions of present moment, and suppressing existing inquiries, upon topics of as absorbing interest as those contained in the in terpretation and application of Christian prophesy, has had that effect in the instances men tioned; and that the same policy is in some places extending and widening these results.

Poor Pilgrim was never present in either o the places above mentioned, and does not affirm the truth of these allegations; he has his information from persons who affirm that they were present when these things occurred, and were in the list of the proscribed. To see how these things agree with our published denominational documents, Poor Pilgrim has first turned to the Conference Minutes of 1858, and can find no Clarence, no Ulysses in those statistics The abomination of desolation, spoken of with his appearance that they seem to be while Hayfield reports 18 members remaining, and 32 decrease in three years.

Poor Pilgrim makes no complaint against rates what Zechariah says, concerning the the editors of the Sabbath Recorder on his great mourning that is to take place among own account; he has received nothing but kindthe Jews, partly in consequence of the perilous ness and courtesy from them, and would be condition they will be in, surrounded by such sorry to make any other returns toward them: And those that are assembled against them that proscribed class, who affirm that articles will mourn in view of their unprepared state in defence of their positions have in past years to meet him, and the blasting of all their am- been sent to the SABBATH RECORDER, and been a large passage boat to Hong-Kong, leaving in bitious hopes, when they shall see the Son of rejected, and, in one, instance at least returned. And they affirm that they did not leave their churches until proscription became intolerable. "And he shall send forth his angels with a If he is misinformed, perhaps some one better

If Poor Pilgrim should present a series of articles on the reign of the saints, against which as he is happy to learn, the SABBATH RECORDER has no ban, he may find a better opguage in Dan. vii. 13: "I saw in the night portunity than the present to give his views visions, and beheld one like the Son of man, of the work of the Apocalyptic Beast, and to whom it applies. In the mean time the editors Matt. xvi. 27: "For the Son of man will come of the SABBATH RECORDER may rest assured in the glory of his Fatner, with his angels." that no imputation of that kind attaches to Also, Mark xiii, 26: "And then they will see them; they have never been suspected of leanthe Son of man coming in the clouds with ing to Calvanism, or of inculcating a proscripgreat nower and glory." Also, Rev. i. 7: tive policy, nor do we really question whether *Some of my quotations are taken from Bernard's translations, as I think it comes nearer the sense of eye will see him, and those who pierced him: them.

Poor Pilgrim was never what was called a Millerite. although he never refused to hear one of their teachers or lecturers on that subject, during the whole of that movement, but although a pastor of churches in the midst of that wide spread excitement, he never lost a member of church or congregation thereby. A student of prophesy years before Mr. Miller commenced his career, he knew his position. and was able to defend it; not by proscription, nor, like the hunted ostrich, by sticking his head in the sand: but by manifestation of the truth, proving all things, and holding fast that which is good.

Poor pilgrim is not identified with these who are approbriously called Adventists. Nor can he receive one-half of their present theory; he. however, respects them as houest, self-denying men, and rejoices in their success in turning men from the traditions of ages, to keep the commandments of God, and the faith of Jesus Christ. What of truth they hold, is truth, some Bible prophesies, and by indulging a wise -augury beyond what is written in the Bible.

Poor Pilgrim thinks that the chief cause of their successful invasion of our ranks, is the low esteem in which the study of prophesy is held among us. The plausible and striking interpretations which their preachers give to throw that shall come upon the careless and the prophetic Scriptures, applied to madeniable ungodly. "Then," he says, "two men will be features of the present age, is novel and captivating to persons unaccustomed to read and think upon these subjects: and this accompanimill; the one shall be taken and the other ed by the demonstration of a few paloable, but false Christs, that should appear in those times nary darkness, about A. D. 1798, extending left." This, I think, is applicable both to the popularly rejected truths, gives them a prestige destruction of Jerusalem, and the second com- wholly irresistible, so far as prejudice and igwill take place between the faithful and the Christian men ought to know that men of unbelieving—in the first instance by the disci- piety who believe they have taken refuge in bles escaping when they saw the opportunity the testimonies of the God of Hanniah, Mishprovided, and in the second instance, being ael, and Azariah, cannot be driven from that position by proscription, although their opponents were as tall as Apollyon, and as hirsute as Azazel. It is not the mad-dog cry of heretic that will turn intelligent men from positions, deliberately and conscientionsly assumed Men morally corrupt, and men rejecting the authority of revelation, ought to be put away from the churches of Christ. But Christian people conforming their lives to the law of God and the ordinances of Christ, and whose only fault is that they reverence the word of God, above written creeds, and human interpretations orthodoxically statuated; although their own views may be in error, are not the proper subjects for excission from a Christian church, nor proscription from Christian fellowship. Here, if ever, is a case for Christian forbearance: here applies the exhortation of the Apostle. "We that are strong ought to bear the infirmities of the weak." And this is

applicable on the one side as well as the other. While the safety-valve is in the present hands, and the waste-pipe occasionally opened for escape of excess of steam, there is not much danger of any killing explosion. So at Poor PILGRIM.

Excursion by German Missionaries in China

Not in a vision of the night, but in an aften dinner dram, our cotemporary of the Register beheld two foreigners entering San-chun; and being suddenly wakened by a demand for copy, he gave his dream to the local world. Nothing of the kind has taken place: that and other statements which have been made on the subject are quite unfounded, and we should not condescend to notion the matter were it not that the error arose from an interesting excursion made more than a fortnight ago by two German missionaries into a district of country which we have not visited. Being desirous of visiting the scenes of their former labors, and tasting the safety of again taking up their abode on the mainland, two of these gentlemen went in a passage boat to Saihcong, which is situated to the northwest of Namtow, and from thence sent a message to the mandarin of Namtow, who requested them not to visit that place, as he was engaged at an examination, but sent them two police rupners to escort them to "Fak-wing" (eternal happiness.) and to other places lying to the north, where they had formerly been well known as physicians of the body as well as of the soul. From Fukwing they went to "Tai-ping" (great peace.) which is a pretty large place, and, found the people afraid and indisposed to receive them At one place they were mobbed and stoned by the boys, being called foreign theires as well as devils, and at Tai-ping they were so crowded by the people that the mandarin there diers, and was obliged to send the foreigners, for their greater comfort and security; into a small fort. From Tai-ping they came back in the evening, getting into the Kup-shui moon by four in the morning, and, being delayed by a head wind, not reaching this till the afternoon. One of the travelers, from whom we have had the pleasure of hearing an account of his excursion, thinks that the Chinese showed rather curiosity than hostility: and being an adept in the language, well known in the district, and protected by the authority of mandarins. he ran no unwarrantable risk. We are glad to know that the German missionaries are again prosecuting their labors in the Sunon district, and shall rejoice to notice any excursions or narratives by them, or by others. which may throw light upon the state of the neighboring Chinese, and so promote the cante of Christian philanthropy and of intelligent enterprise. But we must be excused from confosing such matters with the meanness of netty local interests. We must decline controversy on matters relating to the coast of China with those gentlemen like the Register, who, while

we were enjoying a storm in a small China

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Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy. Nor do we feel called the due observance of the first day of the favor of any religious views over their own—in ing Judicial opinions of Chief Justice Terry, one God and one Mediator. Our Police Comon to defend our acts or motives against the week," but this provision was found impracti- favor of the Puritan and Presbyterian doc- of the Supreme Court of California, and of morbid ingenuity of the other advertising me- cable, and was repealed in the last revision of trine and practice of Sunday over the Luther- Judge Black, now United States Attorneydium. Let them shoulder their pens and go the ordinances. up to San-chun themselves, taking a few dozen of their mediums for distribution there. China Mail, March 17.

The Sabbath Recarder.

New York, Fifth-day, July 14, 1859.

EDITED BY A COMMITTEE OF THE BOARD.

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

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

The New York Daily Tribune of July 2d, has a short spicy article relating to those who waited upon the Police Commissioners on the previous day. The Tribune does not give a fair, or a just statement of this matter. Neither in the address of Mr. H., nor in the remonstrance, is there a wish expressed that the citizens should not be protected from the annovance of intemperance on Sunday. We insist upon it now, and always have insisted upon it, that our city and country should be protected against the annoyances and crimes incident upon drunkenness, upon Sundays and upon all other days of the week; and that there should be no invidious distinctions made in favor of Sunday to the disparagement of the Sabbath or other days of the week. Annoyances on the seventh day are as unpleasant to those who observe this day as the Sabbath, as the like things on the first day are to those who observe it. If quiet from such disturbances can be obtained upon the first day, by the interference of the police, we believe the same quiet by the same means may be had on other days. No class or society of citizens can properly claim exclusive privileges in matters of this kind, on account of their being a majority. A single rights which cannot be justly absorbed by the were good and sufficient, and we hope that in and where a Sunday liquor law, called the multitude which may differ from him.

The Tribune seems to look upon the remonstrants as rather insulting the Commissioners than otherwise. The remonstrants did not so design it, and we trust that the Commissioners did not so understand it.

The Tribune says: "The Police Commissioners have no choice between enforcing the law, and not enforcing it. Whether the laws are good or bad is not a question for their consideration." We think otherwise. Honorable and good men, such as we trust the Police Commissioners are, would not enforce what they believed to be an unjust law. They would sooner resign the position they hold, than be the direct agents of oppressing their fellowcitizens, by exacting from them obedience to laws, dictated by religious bigotry, and which are averse to the rights and privileges guaranteed to every citizen of the United States. by the Constitution of his country.

We subjoin the address presented to the Board of Commissioners on this occasion, and our readers can judge for themselves whether it is or is not an insult offered to them.

To the Metropolitan Board of Police Commissioners:

Gentlemen: The Constitution of the State of New York, Art. I., Section 3, provides that "The free exercise and enjoyment of religious profession and worship, without discrimination or preference, shall forever be allowed in this State to all mankind.

has told us, "under a solemn confidences of which intemperance, vice and crime create, on the dangers from ecclesiastical ambition, the bigotry of spiritual pride, and the intolerance who observe the first day of the week as Sabof sects, exemplified in our domestic as well as

The remonstrants perceive with great regret. that you have been memorialized by an organ- city alone, including not a few of our very ization calling itself "The New York Sabbath best citizens. These also observe as their Sab-Committee." and by others who have been in- bath, the seventh day, (which was designated duced to unite with that Committee for this by their great law-giver, Moses,) and not the purpose, to strictly enforce certain "Sunday first day of the week; and they will regard it Laws," which, in defiance of these plain con- a great wrong and injustice done to them and should not neglect to accomplish them. There stitutional provisions have been, at different their faith, if you shall be persuaded to make are hundreds, if not thousands, of such drunken times, introduced among our statutes and or- invidious distinctions in favor of another Sab- disorderly houses within your District, where dinances, through the efforts of sectarian zeal- bath; or to carry into force those distinctions ots; but which, being thus diametrically op- which others have made, in defiance of the posed to that religious liberty and equality for Constitution. which the Constitution provides, and, therefore. unsustained by public opinion, have now for mans by birth, of whom it is believed there many years fallen into almost universal neglect are about 200,000 within the limits of the principles of the Decalogue of Moses, upon the

of the laws themselves plainly indicates, the enforcement of the observance of that day as a land, the first day of the week is regarded, not Sabbath—a day of religious rest and worship; as a Sabbath—for that institution they have and not only so, but its observance in a very been taught and believe is abolished with cirparticular manner, according to the doctrinal tenets of a certain distinct class of religionists. as a Christian festival of human appointment. Now we submit to your consideration, gentle- like Thanksgiving and Christmas, to be devotmen, that the determining whether any one ed in part to festivity and social recreation, men, that the observed as a Sab-meeting in the open air, or in commodious faceable characters, the character and bond spect have no constitutional or just right over morning, and taken to Dr. Bigelow's in Sixth be observed, within the limits of those neces- day afternoon and evening, for that purpose sary laws of order and equality which remain according to the custom of their Fader-land. continually in force—all this belongs to the This cherished custom and long habit of the narrow and crumbling Puritanical supersti-RELIGIOUS rights and priviliges of the people, Germans, we perceive from the document of tions, which were imported and cherished here RELIGIOUS rigues and priving to the dictates of the memorialists, they desire you to break up and before we attained our freedom, have been it; and not until the time of Constantine was except the deceased, survive. His mother died be true, then the enforcement of any law by "dram-shop," every ball alley or biliard-saloon zan and sectarian hands, upon this cornerwhich a preference for "the religious quiet and a "gambling place," and the simplest dialogues stone of the Constitution, with the vain hope security of a day observed as the Sabbath," and colloquies with which they entertain them- that there (incongruous and monstrous as such by one denomination, or set of denominations, selves, "the orges of the theatre!"—all which a union is) they would be suffered to remain over mother day, so observed by another de- they desire you to instruct your officers to and, in the end, be firmly established. We nomination, or by other denominations, is close up and prevent on the first day of the strongly desire that you should do nothing to tional provisions we have cited; and so is any already been arrested and fined for innocently them to their swiftly approaching doom. In same day. Therefore we remonstrate against intelligent, orderly, and frugal, and not a of the State to enforce the observance of any

action, these defunct Sunday laws. dinances of the city of New York, which were trary, they honor those institutions, so far as ed under date of June 9, and expressing the 11 has ever been, in the estimation of these before concurrent with the statute law, were they are those of liberty and equality, (as to a views and feelings, not only of the editor, who carthly powers, as well as in the estimation of annuled in 1834, the ordinances being then regreat extent, happily, they are,) and they red is one of the oldest clergymen of this city, but. annued in 1835, provision was made for the joice in nothing more than in the guarantees generally, the views of that denomination on the dignitaries of the popular Church, an established in 1845, provision was made for the joice in nothing more than in the guarantees generally, the views of that denomination on the dignitaries of the popular Church, an established in 1845, provision was made for the joice in nothing more than in the guarantees generally, the views of that denomination on the dignitaries of the popular Church, and established in 1845, provision was made for the joice in nothing more than in the guarantees generally, the views of that denomination on the dignitaries of the popular Church, and established in the guarantees generally, the views of that denomination on the dignitaries of the popular Church, and established in the guarantees generally, the views of the popular Church, and the guarantees generally, the views of the guarantees generally, the views of the guarantees generally appointment, by the Mayor, of "Sunday offic of the Constitution, that there shall be no dis- this matter of enforcing the Sunday laws. ... Bential part of the Christian religion, equally from his church in Broome street.

boat, was lying sea sick in the steamer Sir ers" to carry into effect the State laws "for crimination shown by the civil government in

fore null and void. These California Sunday all, null and void. laws were a transcript, mostly, from our own; last revival of the statutes of the State. declared in a public meeting held in New York with the Commissioners, at that time, whether they should continue the Sunday law statutes practically, for the most part a dead letter; and that they finally concluded to continue them out of regard for "good old Peter Stuyresant" and other venerable worthies who had introduced them into the Colonial Decrees and Acts of the General Assembly, from whence they were transferred to the Statute Book of the State, regardless of the fact that we had passed from a monarchial to a Republican Government, and had foresworn forever all union of Church and State. But (as Mr. Butler declared) they had no expectation in thus retaining these Sunday laws that they would be enforced in future, any more than they had been in the past. The wisdom of retaining them, on such grounds, may well be questioned; but since they were thus retained, and not from a conviction of their justice and necessity, and with the intention of having them enforced, we submit to your consideration that it is not fit you should endeavor to enforce them: especially since, in the case of the canals, which are under her immediate control and supervision, the State does not see fit to observe or profess to observe these Sunday laws. It is true that there is special provision made

in the "Metropolitan Police Act" for the closing of all places where liquors are sold on Sun-traveled on the Continent of Europe, testify day. But this provision has not been enforced: to the same happy effect as resulting there thus far it has been a dead letter law. We from the use of beer and wine. suppose you have adjudged that the reasons view of the facts and considerations presented by the remonstrants, you will conclude to conso far as the enforcement of the clause con- of the evil working of this act have at last ing with the spirit of the Constitution. cerning the sale of liquors on Sunday is con-The Memorialists disapprove and ask you to change your past course in this

The statement that the burdens of taxation have been greatly increased by intemperance. (on which the memorialists dwell at such length.) we do not deny, we assert it: and we formation from the most impartial and reliable laws of the whole Christian community paramount and believe it to be your bounden duty to adopt all proper and lawful measures to suppress intemperance, and the vice and crime to which ed had been "at all decreased" by the "Forbes the first day of it, alone. The memorialists that could be traced to it," were "undoubted since the settlement of the country. demand that you should adopt and enforce and undeniable." In Glasgow, the official readay laws, particularly in public exhibitions on Sundays. special measures to secure this end on Sunday. by way of sustaining, as they declare in so many words. "the sanctities of the Lord's day," now, as they consider, infringed upon. Against such action on your part, we earnest. ly protest. By it, you would be lending yourselves to sectarian objects and forswear your oaths of office, which require you, as State supply the place of. officers, above all things to support the Con-

Some of the remonstrants belong to the very respectable, though not large denomination of Seventh-day Baptists—a denomination which embraces among its most estimable members more disastrous than under the monarchial We contend that the seventh day is the Chrisquite a number of our most valuable citizens. represented in your own Board in the person of your worthy President. These, regarding know, already resulted here, from persistent the seventh day of the week, or Saturday, as the only true Sabbath, desire, and think it The Constitution of the United States con- their right to expect, that you will grant them tains a similar provision, made as Judge Story the same protection from the riot and disorder

> Others of the remonstrants are Jews, of whom there are some 50,000 in New York

Others, still, of the remonstrants are Ger-Police District. These are mainly immigrants recognition of which the memorialists have from the Continent of Europe, where, in accordance with the instructions of Luther and the other great Protestant Reformers of that cumcision and other Mosaic institutions—but your hearing the prayer of the memorialists, drunken, dissipated or improvident people; nor particular day of the week as Sabbath; as also

an view and observance of that day. Through We would also remind you that, during the the unscrupulous efforts of religious partizans past year, one State of our Union has, by the and bigots, statute laws and civil ordinances decision of its Supreme Court, declared all its have been, and may be, enacted to that effect: Sunday laws to be unconstitutional, and there- but being unconstitutional, they are, one and

Not a few of the remonstrants are of New as was the article in their Constitution with England parentage, and we have learned that which they were declared to conflict. identical | when our Pilgrim Fathers fled from civil and with the article in our own Constitution to religious tyranny in the mother country, they which your attention has been called; and we found a place of refuge among the Dutch, on legitimate sphere, and its enactments are like the sumpfeel confident that a similar decision would be the Continent of Europe, where for ten years tuary laws of the ancients, an invasion, without reason given in our own State, should a test case be they, as their Secretary recorded, did "sweetly or necessity, of the natural rights of the citizen, which carried up (as we hope will soon be) to the and quietly" enjoy their spiritual liberties; and tution Court of Appeals. The late Hon. B. F. But although they could not bring the Dutch to ler, who was one of the Commissioners for the observe Sunday otherwise than as a festival day, yet did the Dutch not interfere in the least with their observing the day as they saw fit. about two years ago, that it was a question so long as they abstained from vice and crime. And when, now, after a lapse of two hundred years, emigrants from that land seek among us as they were: they being acknowledged to be, a home and liberty, we are determined that so far as lies in our power, they shall as "sweetly and quietly" enjoy their freedom of observing Sunday according to their religious faith and national customs. Not to allow them this. would be outrageous-returning evil for good -treachery for hospitality.

With regard to the Germans, we desire you to bear in mind the recent verdict of evidence and chemical analysis, that the lager bier which is the customary beverage of Germans, and which in the document of the memorialists is reckoned among the "poisons," is "not an intoxicating beverage;" and, still further, we would remind you of the testimony of many of our strongest friends of temperance, that the introduction and use of light wines and mild beer-especially when indulged in as is the German custom, on Sunday, in connection with cheerful and exhilirating amusements -operate to diminish, and not to increase, drunkenness and vice. No less a person than Thomas Jefferson has left on record, in his published letters, his testimony in favor of the the Commissioners last week. The following is plan of diminishing drunkenness; and Bayard the document as reported by the Chairman, Taylor, James Brooks, and others of our well- Judge Ulshoeffer: known and reliable fellow citizens who have

years past in force, the statistics of drunkenbecome so frequent and loud, that Parliament has ordered a "Royal Commission" to visit Scotland and investigate the practical workthey shall be found as represented, the act may tian Sabbath as a part of their religion. be forthwith repealed. In moving to institute such investigation. Lord Melgand said that so far as he could learn-and he had received inparties in Scotland—it was "doubtful" whether in full force. the drunkenness for which that people are notturns for 1857, he said, showed "an actual increase of convictions for crime," and of cases as far as the law allows, be prevented by the whole marked "drunk and disorderly."

And it is this very disgraceful "Forbes McKenzie Act," which the New York Sabbath Committee covet so much, and desire you by your vigorous action, so far as possible, to disregarded or repealed because of peculiar notions of

We remonstrate, gentlemen, against vour doing so, being fully convinced that the attempt would not only prove abortive in the end, but would, in this free and liberty-loving land, be attended with consequences even Government of Great Britain. The destruction of property, and even of life, has, as you attempts to enforce such arbitrary and tyrannical regulations; and we earnestly deprecate result in further acts of violent resistance, and other scenes of bloodshed. The prevention of actual vice and crimes, the closing of disordertions under the name and guise of healthful beverages; or of liquors, the properties of which, when genuine, are well known, and therefore at least comparatively harmless: these things surely come within your province. and it is the wish of all good citizens that you the vilest and falsest liquors are daily sold, and which you might at once close and keep closed.

Again we respectfully suggest that, in this matter, as a Police Department, appointed by depend," than you have with the principles of the Alcoran of Mahomet, or the Shasters of the Hindoo Brahmins. This is not, in its govfoundations have engraved upon them, in inef-And this is none the less true, for those certain

Finally, we ask you to consider the follow- as much so as the belief in the existence of General, with reference to the constitutionality of Sunday laws in this land.

wealth vs. Newman, carried up an appeal, as country who think and practice otherwise. a test case, said:

"The Legislature has no power to enforce upon the citizen a compulsory abstinence from his ordinary lawful and peaceful avocations for one day in the week. there shall be no established form of religion, As well might the Legislature fix the days and hours for work by an unbending rule. Whenever such attempts are made, the law-making power leaves its for himself in this matter. It therefore follows are guaranteed by the fundamental law."-The Consti-

Judge Black, in the case of Commonwealt vs. Johnson, said:

"Those among us who believe that the institution of the Jewish Sabbath has been engrafted on the Christian system, and changed from the seventh to the first day of the week, have a right to propagate their doctrine by their own example of an upright walk and conversation in life, and by charity to those who differ from them. They must get their arguments from Revelation, though, and not from the statute book. Religious truth asks no favor except that of its natural freedom. The absurdity of planting an oak in a hothouse is not more palpable than that of sheltering Christianity under legal enactments."

On motion of Mr. Bowen, the papers were referred to the Committee on Laws and Ordi inances. Judge Ulshoeffer and Mr. Stranahan Brooklyn jury, founded on a large amount of are the Committee. No further movement will be made to suppress the sale of liquor on Sunday until the Committee report, and in case the existing laws are defective, matters will remain as they are until other laws are enacted. The Board then adjourned.

Sunday Laws in New York.

The report of the Committee of the Police Commissioners on the petition of the "N.Y. Sabbath Committee," and the remonstrance of their citizens against the enforcement of obsolete Sunday laws, was made at the meeting of

The Committee on Laws and Ordinances

tinue the wise policy you have so long pursued. ness and vice are appalling, and the complaints forcing a law on the ground of doubts as to its conflict. Scherechawsky, Henry Purdon, and E. H. know them well-I know them to be self-deny-II. The Christian religion is that which has always

exists in these United States, recognized and professed by the masses of the people, of various religious derespect; we approve and desire you not to ings and effects of the law, in order that, if nominations, and nearly all of which regard the Chris-III. That the highest judicial authorities regard the Christian religion as the prevailing religion of the coun-

religions must still leave the principles, practices and

not allow the smallest portion of the community to call upon the great mass of the people to abandon the en-McKenzie Act." while the "collateral evils forcement of those Sunday laws which have existed

and trafficking in liquors and other like things, shoul the opinion of the masses of the people, in regard to moral principles and practices, and for the punishment of transgressors on any day of the week, are not to be

morals entertained by small portions of the community. We notice the assertion that "nearly all denominations regard the Christian Sabbath as a part of their religion." This is begging the question, "What is the Christian Sabbath?" tian Sabbath, and that Sunday is but a heathen festival baptized by the Roman Church into the Christian name; but having no higher authority than the Emperor Constantine who inall further attempts of the sort, as certain to augurated it, and first enacted the code of Sunday Laws which the "N. Y. Sabbath Committee" still ask to have enforced. We are ly houses, and places of riotous, drunken de- not Roman atholics, and we are not willing bauch, putting a stop to the manufacture and to accessory to the iniquity of that sale of the vilest and most poisonous adultera- Church of abolishing the true Christian Sabbath, (the seventh day,) and of instituting in

its place a heathen festival. The seventh day

is the Sabbath, THE TRUE CHRISTIAN SABBATH. We have en our own account no special objections to the Enforcement of these Sunday laws, especially, so far as they may require the closing of liquor stores and dram shops, whether their enforcement is constitutional or Baptist Church, was suddenly removed by otherwise. But we think that a right minded police would find it difficult to enforce a law rigidly where doubts existed as to its constitutionality. The Constitution of the United States forbids making any law for the estabthe assurance to inform you that "the prostlishing of religion of any kind, whether it be perity and perpetuity of our free institutions Christian, Jewish, Mahommedan, or Pagan. All religions have an equal right to the pro- until he went down. Last Sunday he was tection of the laws in every part of our coun- feeble, and in his debilitated state it is supernment, a Jewish nation, nor a Greek; it is try, whether in city or country, and no one posed the exertion of bathing overcame him; banner bears a welcome to men of every clime, to disturb or infringe upon the liberty and privilege of another. Majorities in this re- His remains were brought to this city Friday it was promulgated. And both Jews and Pagans passed laws and adopted rules to suppress inflicted upon Christians has always been look-

ed upon with abhorence by all classes of Christorn. tians in all subsequent ages. When Christianity got upon the throne and nomination, or contrary to the Constitution week. Some of these German-Americans have perpetuate or confirm them there, but leave legislators became favorably interested in it, attempt by law to establish that particular amusing themselves on Sunday. Against such closing, we desire to call your attention to the they soon began to enact laws to enforce it sort of observance practiced by some as oppost proscription and persecution we protest. Our accompanying copy of a memorial addressed and regulate its concerns according to their ed to that practiced by others, of those who German fellow-ctizens, though fond of their by the "Seventh-day Baptists" of this State to own opinions, right or wrong, and more fre- drawn into the Ministry by his talents and agree in resting from ordinary labor on the beer and cheerful amusements, are, as a class, our Legislature, protesting against the endeavor quently wrong than right. The Word of God early profession of Christianity, and studied was not made the standard of their laws. To your nearing one prayer with the introduce, establish, and enforce the observitwo years since. sent, "lack in respect for the laws and institu- SABBATH RECORDER, the organ of the "Seventh ance of Sunday was about the first, and has We would remind you that the Sunday or- tions of this their adopted land." On the con- day Baptists" in this City and State, publish heen the continual object of their legislation.

missioners admit that the Christian Sabbath (Sunday) is an essential part of the Christian religion: though there are many devoted Chief Justice Terry, in the case of Common- Christians in our cities and throughout the is a principal point secured to our citizens of all classes, by our national Constitution, that and that every person shall be free to choose that no one or more doctrines or usages essential to the existence of the Christian or any other religion, can be constitutionally enforced upon the citizens of the United States while this Constitution remains in force. It therefore appears to us to be a violation of this guaranty of the Constitution, to enforce by law the religious opinions and practice of a The Grand Duke Constantine entered in state majority, however great, against a minority.

MISSIONARIES TO CHINA ORDAINED .- An

though it be small.

overflowing audience assembled at St. George's (the Rev. Dr. Tyng's) Church Thursday morning to witness the ordination of four Deacons for the Episcopal Mission to China. Among the bishops and clergymen present were the Right Rev. Bishop Boone, Missionary Bishop to China; the Right Rev. Bishop Southgate, Missionary Bishop to Turkey; the Right Rev. Bishop Payne, Missionary Bishop to Africa; the Right Rev. Bishop Smith of Kentucky; the Rev. Dr. Tyng and some others. After the usual religious services, the Rev. Drs. Hawkes and Stevens officiating, the Rev. Dr. Tyng stated that one of the Missionaries to be ordained had not reached the city. He would. therefore, be ordained at the Church of the Ascension next Sunday morning at 10½ o'clock A. M., by Bishop Boone. Dr. Tyng read a To the Editors of the Sabbath Recorder :letter from Bishep Potter, in which the latter expressed his regret that numerous engagements prevented him from being present on creature." At its conclusion, Messrs, J. J. Boone, and the exercises were closed as they had been opened with appropriate scryices.

PROCLAMATION TO THE JEWS.—The following is a copy of a neatly printed handbill adfressed to the "Sons of Abraham," which has cen posted in various parts of the city, and attracts considerable curiosity:

"Eighteen hundred years have now nearly passed since our beloved land—the heritage God gave to our Fathers and to us. their posterity, for an everlasting possession-has been wrested from us by cruel and bloody idolaters. During that long period we have remained scattered and captives among the Gentiles. We have suffered the most cruel persecutions and hoped for the coming of that Great Deliverer, whom the God of Israel has promised to send to restore us and to re-establish the Throne of David. This hope, in the minds of many, is now beginning to be shaken. Some. ecause the fulfillment of these promises has een so long delayed, deny the truth of God's Word altogether. Many have already forsaken us. and have enlisted under the banner of Infidelity. Hundreds of others are embracing the religion of the crucified Nazarene. Is not then most important for every one of us o ask himself the question: "Has the Messiah cue! The faithful ones in Israel demand it!"

Readers, please correct a misprint in an article of July, over the signature of J. Bailey, near the close of the last paragraph but one. For Daniel. read David

We have just received the manuscript opy of the Minutes of the Central Associaion. It is in the hands of the printer, and will be issued with all practicable dispatch.

REV. A. KINGMAN NOTT DROWNED.—Rev. A. Kingman Nott, the pastor of the First death on Thursday afternoon. He was spendng a few days with some friends near Perth Amboy. While bathing in the Raritan River. presence of his sister, and others who were standing on the bank. Mr. Nott was an expert swimmer, and no one suspected he was guments, and not assailed me with invectives drowning. He was noticed to be splashing and reproaches, for having dared to go out of and playing, as it was thought in the water, the limits of my "own denomination," and not Christian nor Mahommedan. Its broad sect or denomination has a constitutional right that his body was cramped, and thus he is ject. But as his article from beginning to end, gone. The water was but seven feet deep. is little more than an assault upon me-my The body was recovered in about an hour. bath; and if so, what day; and how it shall halls and saloons, with their families, on Sun- of perfect religious freedom and equality, FOR minorities. In the early ages of Christianity street, his late residence. Mr. Nott was ination at all, but of expostulation with the ALL, "WITHOUT DISCRIMINATION OR PREFERENCE." it was in the minority in those nations where young, talented, and beloved, and leaves a brother, who, (carried away by the intensity And this is none the less true for those certain and beloved, and beloved, and leaves a brother, who, (carried away by the intensity very important Church in deep sorrow. Mr. Nott was born in April. 1834, and was

the voungest of five children, all of whom. and was formerly a Congregationalist minister at Nashua, N. H., where the deceased was

A brother of Mr. Nott (Richard Nott) finished his studies on the very day of the death of A. Kingman Nott, or and has been called to the First Baptist Church, Rochester. This sudden death has caused a void not soon to be filled in the community. He was ester. New York, where he graduated only

His ministry in New York has been very successful, and he has performed the service of to be such (as in Christian charity he ought;) Baptism here in his congregation, during and not an intentional wresting, and wilful twenty-three consecutive months, for more than 200 persons.

The funeral took place on Sunday afternoon

Communications

Letters from Palestine --- No. 51.

Dear Brother. The French mail has ar. ived, bringing the RECORDER of the 7th and 14th ult. It is an untold privilege to receive the paper regularly. We trust that Bro. and Sister Carpenter are with you long ere this. When will brethren Carpenter and Wardner return to their interesting field? How often have we prayed that the Lord of missions would bless the station at Shanghae. The cause is precious, time is short, undying souls are fast passing beyond the reach of mercy's call. Would that all our dear brethren could be wholly enlisted in the blessed, personal work of missions, either by going abroad themselves, or sustaining those who do go abroad. News is just received confirming the rumor of the past few days that Austria has declared war, that the declaration was made on the 26th ult. the city to-day at 1 p. m. The procession of bishops, consuls, and their cavasses and Turkish officials was imposing. The brother of the Emperor and his lady were quite plainly dress ed, mounted on horses, while several ladies of court, apparently, were carried in gilded taht rouwans—a kind of covered carriage bodies borne on men's shoulders, or carried between two mules. The Greek convent ha made great preparations in cleaning and white-washing, which gives their quarter an air of comfort. It is said the Prince left four vessels of war at Jaffa, and that five hundred of his marines are following him, and will probably enter the city this evening or to-morrow. He will remain ten days, including his visit to Jor-

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onlar SOLJEN PAGE

I have no letter from the Board since the 9th of August last, and have been living on borrowed money for six weeks. Pray for me. dear brother, that I may be sustained, and that success may attend the preaching of the Gospel. Very truly yours, w. m. J. Jerusalem, May 12, 1859.

I trust that you will indulge me with a small space in your columns, to say a few words in relation to Eld. Wm. M. Jones and having considered the petitions for, and re- this occasion. The Rev. William Sparrow, family, your Missionaries at Palestine; and monstrances against the enforcement of the ex- D D., of the Theological Seminary, Fairfax, although L may not say a word but what you In Scotland, on the other hand, where the isting laws relative to the observance of Sun- Co., Va., preached the sermon from Mark xvi. already know, yet I desire to add my humble citizen has his inalienable religious and civil for allowing it to remain so long unenforced strict Puritan view of Sunday most prevails, day, respectfully offer the following resolutions: 15. "And he said unto them go ye into all testimony. During the four or five years of my sojourn in that country. I became intimately and happily acquainted with that family I'm Thompson were formally ordained by Bishop ing, laborious, devoted missionaries of the cross. I believe them to be faithful servants of the Lord, ever striving to their utmost to promote his cause, and the mission in which they are engaged, ever setting their faces as a flint against all iniquity, whether in high places or in low, and ever disdaining the idea of courting or floating down the stream of popularity. The dark and benighted souls around them, the poor and destitute, the outcast and down-trodden, the sick and afflicted, ever share largely, not only of their sympathies, but of their aid and assistance. This, no doubt, they feel happy in doing, and feel no desire in trumpeting it abroad from "Dan to Bersheba," or to America either, ever knowing and feeling assured that their "Father in Heaven, who seeth in secret, himself will reward them openly." I know them well—their trials, their privations, their embarrassments, their up hill tug, their sorrows and anguish of spirit, in consequence of treatment received from quarters, where certainly they had a right to expect better things. I knew them, in prosperity and adversity, in sickness and in health, in trials severe and afflictions deep, and I knew them to be kind, benevolent, affectioncome, or do we still look for another? Rab- ate, faithful and true, as an own brother or bis, answer! Teachers in Israel, to the Res-sister. I believe them to be emphatically deserving of your confidence, your sympathies, your prayers, your encouragement and your WALTER DICKSON.

Harvard, Mass., July 7, 1859.

For the Sabbath Recorder. The Truth again Defended.

"But why dost thou judge thy brother? or why dost thou set at nought thy brother? for we shall all stand before the judgment seat of Christ."-Rom. xiv./10.

Bro. J. Bailey, in the last RECORDER, takes up his pen in defence of his views of dancing, viz: that, as a social amusement, it is always and under all circumstances sinful. My own view differs from his; but, as I had advocated my views in a former issue of the SABBATH RECORDER, I should not, probably, have attempted to reply to J. B., had he been contented with presenting his views and arshow "my opinion," in opposition to his, as embodied in his published essay on that submeddlesomeness, heresy, etc., Lifeel called upon to reply, not in the way of retaliation or recrimof his convictions and feelings on this subject,) has allowed himself to "judge" me, and set me entirely "at nought," forgetful of the every man's judgment and conscience. If this suppress; counting, as they do, every beer-hall a thrust, or endeavored to be thrust, by parti-there a human law made to favor it. The op- when he was quite young. His father, Rev. injunction of the Apostle, quoted above, and pression which those anti-Christian governments H. Nott, resides at Kennebunk Port, in Maine, of the fact that "we shall all stand before the judgment seat of Christ."

By the passage of Scripture which J. B. places at the head of his article, as also by a passage in that article, he charges me with "wresting" and "perverting" the words of Scripture. But he does not take chapter and verse, and show where, and how, I have so perverted Scripture. I may have placed a wrong construction upon some passage or passages, and, if so, I should have been truly thankful to J. B., if he had kindly, and in an argumentative manner, pointed out my mistake—assuming it perversion. I solemnly aver that I have not so wrested or perverted Scripture to sustain my views of dancing, and I am grieved that a ving souls are fast of mercy's call. brethren could be sed. personal work abroad themselves. go abroad. News the rumor of the de on the 26th ult. ine entered in state The procession of cavasses and Turk-The brother of the e quite plainly-dressle several ladies of rried in gilded taht red carriage bodies or carried between convent ha made g and white-washer an air of comlleft four, vessels of ive hundred of his and will probably

the Board since the lave been living on eeks. Pray for me, he sustained, and e preaching of the outs, w. m. j.

or to-morrow. He ling-his visit to Jor-

idulge me with imns, to say a faw. Wm. M. Jones and at Palestine; and word but what you ekto add my humble our or five years of L became intimatewith that family; I em to be self denymissionaries of the e faithful servants o ther utmostito ne mission in which whether in high disdaining the idea own the stream of nd benighted souls d destitute, the oute sick and afflicted. nly of their sympad assistance. This. in doing, and feel abroad from "Dan either, ever know t their " Father inet himself will reou them well—their en embarrassments.

rtainly they had a ings. I knew them ty in sickness and in afflictions deep, and enevolent, affectionan own brother for he em**ph**atically deyour sympathies, agement and your WALTER DICKSON.

rows and anguish of

treatment received

Defended. by brother? or why dost ?!for we shall all stand: irist:?!!! Rom. xiv. 10, est Recorder, takes s views of dancing. ement, it is always, ces sinful. My own in I had advocated at the of the Sabbath

B. had he been his views and arme with invectives dared to go out of lenomination," and prosition to his, as estay on that subali, gpon and my feel called spon Laurtion or recrimby the intensity jndge" me, and (forgetful of the quoted above, and

ipture which J. B. article, as also by e charges me with ing "the words of te chapter and her. I have so perre placed a wrong rige of passages. in Argumentative stity he ought.) Sing and wilful

all stand before the

brother in the ministry should charge me with

J. B. declares my assertions that I had not urged my views of dancing, etc., upon the readers of the RECORDER, to be "false;" and represents that, not only undesired and uninvited, but against the wish and will of the Editorial Committee and of the Seventh day Baptist Denomination, I have thrown, what, in the bitterness of his spirit, he chooses to designate as my "poison," into their churches.

In reply to this serious impeachment, I appeal to the Editorial Committee, if they have not invited me to contribute occasional articles to the RECORDER; and if I have not always readily and willingly yielded to their judgment respecting my articles on amusements, as well as on other subjects. If they say I have not, and that I have been officious and offensively pertinacions in insisting upon their printing my articles. I will admit that carried away by my feelings. I have been beside myself, and have not known what manner of spirit I was of. But I am very sure the Committee will not say so. Moreover, I think that if necessary, they will remind J. B., that the RECORDER, though a denominational, is not a sectarian paper; that it is, and has always been, open to the pens of brethren of other denominations, and other views, on some points, than those generally received in that denomination; that they also may shew their opinion, and that by the interchange and discussion of differing views, the great cause of truth and piety may be advanc-

The conductors of the RECORDER, if I understand them correctly, have faith in the power of truth to meet error in a fair open field and conquer it; and it is no part of their proposed policy to advance what they conceive to be truth, by concealing and ignoring the arguments of those who oppose it; but rather to bring them to the light and expose their fallacies, in a way so clear and sharp, and yet so generous and kind, that those who, unhappily, have embraced the error, (if error it be,) will be won to the truth, rather than repelled from them as personal enemies. And this I conceive to be the right position.

I am certainly not the only "outsider," (ashe chooses to call me.) who has written on controverted points for the RECORDER. But I submit to Bro. B., that he ought to count as "insiders." in the discussion of matters of common Christian interest, all who profess the Christian name and faith.

The charge of corrupting youth is a very old one-as old, at least, as the age of Socrates -but, as applied to me, is it a true one? have never desired others to pin their faith to my sleeve, but have, on every fitting occasion, urged them to search for themselves and see it these things were so, and if not, to reject them. How much better for J. B., to have given

the argumentative and Scriptural antidote to my "poison," if such it be, than to ruffle his charges against mel He says he did not reply to my first article because he heard I had been disciplined in my own denomination for my views of this and other amusements. I have been dismissed from a former pastoral charge, and am now under suspension in the Church to which I belong, for my advocacy of innocent and healthful amusements, and for my rejection of the Sunday-superstition. But, of course. proscription and persecution no more convince me of error in the former doctrine than the latter; and I am none the less needy and desirous of the light and information which J. B. or any other Christian brother may have to impart, in order that, if I am indeed in error. I may be led to see and forsake it; and if, in attempting to set me right, such Christian brother should come to see that he and not I was in the wrong-he surely ought to have Christian manliness and magnanimity enough to acknowledge it frankly. We are contending, I hope, not for victory for ourselves, regardless of where truth lies, but for the truth, let it be found where it will. All other discussions are "doubtful disputations" and " vain disputings."

One word more and I have done. I would refer Bro. B. to several passages of Scripture. and ask him to examine them in connection with his statements that the dancing mentioned with no reproof, if not with approbation, in the Old Testament, was invariably as a solemn devotional act. viz: Judges xi. 34; 1 Sam. xviii, 6; Ps. xxx. 11; Jer. xxxi. 4; Lam. v. 14 and 15; and I would assure him that, without charging heresy or the wilful wresting and perverting of Scripture upon him. I believe him to be in error on this subject, great and extremely injurious error. Admltting his honesty and sincerity, I cannot admit the logical and Scriptural soundness of his position, and brother) to forget and forgive the past, and make a second fire. enter on a full discussion of the interesting subject with him, in the RECORDER or any other J. L. HATCH.

Brooklgn, July 8, 1859. For the Sabbath Recorder. What Next?

The article in the RECORDER of June 16th, the common fraternity.

the opposite sentiment.

The non-appearance of my article was attributed to the fact that the Editorial Committee did not deem it profitable to have the subject further discussed at that time.

Knowing the wishes of the Committee, I will forego the pleasure of responding to the able arguments of Mr. H., in the RECORDER of June 30th.

If he is satisfied with that effort, I can see of events at the seat of war: no good reason why I should complain.

If his last arguments are so conclusive as to convert the more conservative portion of the of the populace. Christian community to his views, and Sabbath worship into a dancing festival, for the present we must abide the consequences.

TRICKS AND TRAPS. — It is notable how wise in their generation" are the "children of this world." They wear for their purpose various and incongruous disguises, with the same facility as their normal robe of selfishness and worldliness. They undergo the most rapid and surprising transformations, issuing forth upon us continually, as if from a universal tiring room, never twice alike, scarcely ever recognizable in the same person, "deceiv ing if it were possible, the elect." They follow the slightest inclinations of men, with servile, but successful sagacity, and can be in turn pious, profane, moral, mean, dignified, sneaking. manly, puerile, respectful, scurrilous, in holy rapture, or leering at vice, an Angel of light, or a Mephistopheles of darkness, equally at home at a prayer meeting or a theatre, wielding with the same facility a sermon or a song.

Nothing in this line of things is so painful

to a right-minded person, as the disposition to be availed of the awakened religious sentiment of the world to make "a gain of godliness." When men are sunken in spiritual apathy, and the moral sense is exceed ingly dulled, we find this large class of unprin cipled money getters appealing to the lower propensities. Then an appetizing tale, a flaming play-bill, or a cunningly devised caption which promises a piquancy that it does not announce, and titillates the prurient fancy. is spread out like a snare, and takes the feet of the foolish. But when men are awakened from their spiritual sleep, and divine and eternal things are prominent in their minds, and they turn away from the unsatisfying objects upon which their souls had famished before, craving the bread which shall never perish; then, with protean facility, which would be amusing, if it were not diabolical, the money makers are ready with an assortment of attractions adapted to this phase of the case. Mr. Beecher's sermons, and also Mr. Chapin's, adorn the columns of some "Spiritual Telegraph." Religious Intelligence is paraded with meretricious capitals, and headings of sensation, in prints where the day before, and the day after too, if the current turns, the details of filthy lasciviousness are spread forth at equal length. in the same style, and with similar gusto. What organs of digestion and assimilation! How these men "watch for souls"—alas! for their destruction. How do they "become all things to all men, if by any means they may" -with what words shall we complete the sentence?-We are not careful where these strictures hit. Under no circumstances, at no time, for no purpose, should a trade be driven in spiritual things. The withdrawal of the temper and injure my feelings by bringing such | Spirit of God is the inevitable and dreadful result. "It is written, my house shall be tion in Hungary. called the house of prayer, but ye have made it a den of thieves." [N. Y. Chronicle.

> THE LOVING-KINDNESS OF GOD .- The lovng kindness of God-what a beautiful expression! How rich and consoling the thought contained in it! It is not mere good-will-not mere complacent friendship—not the mere neighborly kindness of human beings, although these are of high and precious account; it is the good-will, the friendship, the kindness of love-of the love of God, who is love itself We know something of the loving-kindness of father and mother. We have been gently tended and nursed by this kindness: or, parents ourselves, we know full well the throb bing of parental affection. Deep, earnest, selfsacrificing is human love in many tender relations. We trust in it fervently, and without fear. Oh! if there were no human love in which we can trust, what a desolate place would this earth be! But the loving-kindness of God-of that great and incomprehensible Being who fills the universe with his presence, and before whose majesty the pillars of heaven tremole-what a loving kindness that must be! -the kindness of infinite love wedded to infinite power! There is nothing that love can conceive of, or wish to do for its object, but is contained here, and rendered not only possible, but absolutely certain. [Sunday-School Times.

WHO ARE ZOUAVES .-- The New York Evening Post, in reply to the question, "Who are the Zouaves?" says they are distinguished from other French troops by their dress, which is somewhat oriental in style, consisting of

and gymnastic exercises among the men, and land." placing at their disposal, by the direction of The London Post says, the mission of the veracity. government, whatever apparatus is necessary.

The Rev. Father Chiniquy, the Catholic priest, who with five thousand French Canato which my signature is attached, and which dians in Illinois, left the Church of Rome about was written more than a year ago, was not de- three years ago, preached to large audiences signed to throw the universe into convulsions at the Cooper Institute Union Religious meetnor to exasperate any individual member of ings Sunday morning and evening. He related the story of his separation from the Feeling deeply impressed with the conviction Catholic Church, and told of the sufferings and that a series of articles written by a corres- destitution to which he and his people were pondent about that time were well calculated reduced in consequence. He was listened to to exert a pernicious influence upon the minds with a great deal of interest, and large collecof many who were already too far drawn in tions were taken up intended to be so approthe direction of vain amusements. I felt de- priated that the sale of the chapels, church, sirous of contributing "my quota" along with | colleges and schools of his congregation in Illinois may be prevented.

General Intelligence.

Foreign News.

The royal mail steamship Asia. Capt Lott which sailed from Liverpool at 2 o'clock P. M on the 25th of June, arrived here at an early hour Monday morning.

Turin, June 22—(Official Bulletin.)—Yesterday the Emperor and King quitted Brercia trial." for the camp amid the vivas and acclamations The allied armies have occupied Lonato.

Casteglione and Montechiaro. Turin, June 23.—The main body of the Austrian army is on the left bank of the Mincio:

The Piedmontese had advanced towards them was talked of Perchiera, and, after a vigorous encounter, repulsed the outposts of the enemy, who lost 24th ult., informs the St. Joseph Gazette that several killed.

The entire French force has passed the Chiese at Montechiaro, pushed a reconnais-Austrian Guard (grande garde Autrichienne.) which lost nine prisoners and some killed.

The Vienna correspondent of the Times of 21st, states that the pickets of the two armies mishes. The Emperor of Austria is believed of the Mincio.

Lonato, June 23—(Official.)—This morning he Emperor Napoleon, accompanied by the King, traversed the environs of the town and Santa Fe. pushed a reconnoissance as far as Desenzano on the borners of the lake.

A dispatch from Turin states that a portion of the Piedmontese fleet, consisting of six war steamers, was to sail immediately on active

The Austrian correspondence annouces that tne French government has strongly disapproved of the conduct of the Admiral of the French fleet before Venice in capturing some harges belonging to the fishermen.

A Venice letter of the 15th states that the disturbances there were put down without loss of life. A number of arrests were, however,

A correspondent of the London Times, in feats accomplished by Garibaldi in surprising

The Paris Moniteur contains a note explaining the nature of the dictatorship offered by the whole of Italy to the King of Sardinia. It says: "Persons conclude wrongly that Piedmont, without consulting the wishes of the different people, or the great powers, reckons on uniting the whole of Italy in one single State. Such conjectures have no foundation. The different people, whether delivered or abandoned, desire to make common cause against Austria. With this intention they have placed power, which, whilst uniting the common forces in the same hands, in no way presages combi-

that the Prussian government had declared

THE LATEST. Paris, Saturday Morning, June 25. The Emperor has telegraphed the following

to the Empress: CARRIANA, Friday Evening. Great battle! great victory! The whole Austrian army formed the line of battle, which extended five liegues in length. We have taken all their positions and captured many cannon,

The battle lasted from four o'clock in the morning till eight o'clock in the evening. THE ATTITUDE OF PRUSSIA.

Prussia was assuming a decidedly hostile atitude, and her proceedings attracted much

A dispatch to the London Daily News. dated Berlin, June 23, says: "Prussia has demanded permission to march 31,000 troops through Hanover to the Rhine

between the 1st and 5th of July," It is denied that any treaty had been concluded between Austria and Prustia with refer-

The basis and mediation which it is said Prussia will propose to the beligerent powers is, that Lombardy shall become an independent State, Venetia be governed by an Austrian Archduke, and an energetic application shall be made to France and Austria to bring about an armistice.

The official Prussian Gazette, in a lengthy "The Franco-Sardinian army is moving near

ernment has repeatedly declared that it regoods—a cash purchase—amounting to \$86. blue tunics, the loose pantaloons tucked in by its care. The Italian conflict is assuming could not be changed, but the confiding Coe gaiters, and the Turkish fuz or skull-cup. They ever-increasing dimensions. England and Rustook it and paid the \$86. It is needless to differ also in their military art, using the sia are arming on the greatest scale. The add that when Coe arrived at the hotel the President. The non-slave holding States will bayonet almost exclusively, and trusting to Prussian government would be faithless to its merchant was not there to make the bogus have 186 electors, and the slaveholding States, their gymnastic agility rather than their skill duty and to the sense of the nation if she bill good. in the use of firearms. They are regularly should refuse to act commensurately with that trained in gymnastic exercises; and what gives spirit by which Prussia has become great. trained in gymnastic exercises; and what gives spirit by which Prussia has become great. Strange Evidence of Veracity.—Peter Indian agent in New Mexico hint at the probof them in operation in my different places, and, after them their success against heavy-armed troops Prussia is entirely free from every engage- Verdine, a convict in the Michigan State ability of another Indian war. The Navajos four years trial I have no fault to find."—J. M. Hamis the swiftness with which they will scale ment. She obeys only these obligations Prison, the other day coolly and deliberately are again committing extensive depredations, walls, leap ditches, and bayonet gunners at which spring from the innermost nature of her laid his finger on a block, took an axe and cut without any regard even for the authority of Offices of Exhibition and Sale, 459 Broadway, New am ready, (if he is now ready to meet me as a their posts, even before these have a chance to State interests. It will soon be seen whether it off close to the hand; rolling his finger up their chiefs, who are desirous of remaining at York. 18 Summer-Street, Boston. 730 Chestout-Prussia's initiative will be supported by the in a paper, he gave it to his keeper, saying The British commander-in-chief, taking a necessary impress of the German States. him, "Send it to the Governor as an evidence hint from the discipline of the Zouaves, has Prussia's policy stands firm, and whoever lays of the truth." He has been endeavoring to issued a circular to the commanding officers, obstacles in its way may consider that he is get pardoned, and being fearful the Governor

> Prussian Ambassador at Vienna to the headquarters of the Emperor Francis Joseph, is formally contradicted.

> The Grand Duchess Dowager, mother of the Princess of Prussia and aunt of the Emperor Alexander, is dead.

> BRUTAL MURDER NEAR CERES. PA.-A cor-

near Ceres, M'Kean Co., Pa., on Friday evening last:

"Last evening, between sunset and dark, James Dunn proceeded to a groggery at Ceres, and pears like one whom a heavy burden weighs down."

Are well as the reception and payment of decessing the new York Custom House, their aggregate salaries amounting to over \$100,000 to the last day of June, ninety-five employees in the New York Custom House, their aggregate salaries amounting to over \$100,000 to the last day of June, ninety-five employees in the New York Custom House, their aggregate salaries amounting to over \$100,000 to the last day of June, ninety-five employees in the New York Custom House, their aggregate salaries amounting to over \$100,000 to the last day of June, ninety-five employees in the New York Custom House, their aggregate salaries amounting to over \$100,000 to the last day of June, ninety-five employees in the New York Custom House, their aggregate salaries amounting to over \$100,000 to the last day of June, ninety-five employees in the New York Custom House, their aggregate salaries amounting to over \$100,000 to the standard evening from 5 to 8 P. It is a year, were discharged. The object was \$100,000 to the position of the parents, she being the pears like one whom a heavy burden weighs down."

The pear of the reception and payment of decessing the pears like one whom a heavy burden weighs down."

The pear of the reception and payment of the position of the pears like one whom a heavy burden weighs down."

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The pear of the pear

found most brutally murdered. The two were prominent merchant (a Spiritualist) of that killed by the recent terrible railroad accidents seen together only a few moments before the city has been compelled to take able legal on the Michigan Southern Railroad, is forty. murder was committed, and soon after Dunn counsel as to what course she shall pursue, her All the others it is said will recover. was seen alone. Stoker's head was badly husband having modestly requested her to broken with a binder used for binding lumber, abstain from his bed and board, because of which was found near the body, quite bloody. incongeniality, or lack of "Spritual affinity." Dunn's bottle was also discovered near the Counsel has advised her to keep quiet and let murdered man. Stoker had a wife, and was her husband take the initiatory. The young The following dispatches indicate the course lifty years old or upwards. Dunn is an Irish- members of the family are divided in the matman, about thirty years of age—not married. ter—one daughter taking the side [of the Genesee Free Press.

> From Pike's Peak—Conflicting Accounts. -The express from Denver City has arrived at Leavenworth, K. T., bringing dates of the 31st ult. The accounts from the gold region continues flattering. The Indians were very troublesome, and an expedition to chastise Mr. McCoy, who left Danver City on the

only eight or ten claims have yet been discovered that pay. These are on the Gregory road. the rest being all a desert. He says that the sance as far as Goito, and surprised the great reports of the richness of other claims are absolutely false, and that the miners were leaving 20th ult., and from Mexico to the 3d inst., by dick, H. W. Randolph. (cr. in Rec. June 30;) Geo. R. in large numbers. Some three thousand the arrival at New Orleans of the steemer W. Wheeler, John Whitford, H. P. Green, Walter Dickson, in large numbers. Some three thousand the arrival at New Orleans of the steamer W.

wagons are now on a return trip. Mr. McCoy H Webb, from Minatitlan. She brings intel- Clarke. I. P. C. Davis. estimates that there are now about the mines ligence that \$2,000,000 in treasure were on the in Italy were within sight of each other, and from 25,000 to 30,000 persons, most of whom 20th ult. shipped for the East at San Francisco. that scarcely a day passed without slight skir. are doing nothing or working for their board. Business was improving somewhat. Mr. Curry He says the mines will not support more than had been nominated for Governor by the antito have 280,000 under his command on the line 5000 people, and advises everybody to stay at Lecompton Democrats, who had also nominat-

Carlisle Burracks arrived here en route to It is announced that Gen. Robles, at the

DISTRESSING ACCIDENT.—On Friday evening last, while a number of our citizens were engaged in testing the cannon brought here from Addison to be used on the occasion of the celebration, it exploded from being overloaded, red brick, which gives them the appearance of instantly killing a young man named Jerome polished marble, or pure porcelain. The brick Nobles, of this village, and slightly injuring is dipped into the preparation and then burnt another named Vanderlip. At the time of the for six hours, when the preparation becomes explosion, young Nobles was walking in an attached to the bricks, as if it were a part of opposite direction from the cannon, and was the original, making the brick much stronger at least twenty rods from it. He was in com- and exceedingly beautiful in appearance, pany with his brother-in-law, who, seeing the entirely impervious to water capable of reexplosion, warned young Nobles of the danger, ceiving any color. but without success. Nobles turned to look in the direction of the cannon, when a piece College, at Ovid, was laid on Thursday last weighing eleven pounds struck him on the head, with appropriate ceremonies by ex-Gov. King, the allied camp, describes some remarkable killing him instantly. Another piece, weight in the presence of a great concourse of people. ing one hundred and thirty pounds, fell within The report of the Trustees state that \$40,000 the Austrians—making forced marches of 45 a few feet of him. It is evident that those have been subscribed towards the Institution miles within 24 hours, and raising the country having the cannon in charge were entirely they are therefore not so much to be censured and they otherwise would have been. The community deeply sympathizes with the parents of the deceased in the calamity which has thus befallen them. Genesee Free Press.

halloon Atlantic, which ascended from St. Louis at half past seven, P. M. Friday, July barn-yard,' and adds that he is "a three-cow-1. landed the next day at Henderson, Jefferson gentleman-farmer-knows what the taste of themselves under the protection of the King, Lake Ontario; thus making a journey of eleven seen real cream." but the dictatorship is purely a temporary hundred and fifty miles in nineteen hours. The balloon passed over the whole of Lake Erie from Toledo to Long Point—passing between Buffalo and Niagara Falls at 12 o'clock, M. It was reported at Paris that the Russian When opposite Rochester, a violent gale drove Ambassador at Turin had remonstrated against it from its course and carried the voyagers over the organization of the Hungarian Legion, and Lake Ontario. Here the balloon lost her ascending power, and sunk down to within 30 that it will assist in putting down an insurrec- feet of the Lake. Providentially the balloon reached the shore having traveled over fifty. Gen. Gyulai, ex-Commander in-Chief of the miles, just above the waves, at the rate of two Austrian army in Italy, had retired to his miles a minute. The balloon lodged in a tall sycamore tree, and is badly damaged. It was traveling companion, while on the way from the intention of Messrs. Wise and Lamountain | Kentucky to visit his sons at Charlenville, Ill. to follow the line of the railroad track, and The murder was effected with a club and land at Albany, and they probably would have knife, and the dead body was robbed of about ed by the gale.

> FINAL DECISION OF THE SHAW RAILROAD detection. Case.—In the Supreme Court, on Saturday. Chief Justice Shaw announced the decision of the Court on the motion made by defendants for a new trial in the celebrated case of Sarah E. Shaw vs. the Boston and Worcester Railroad Company. The case has been in law for and shoulder measures seventeen and oneseven years, and has excited much attention. quarter inches in circumference. She is a the righteous, and in her death she is not divided from Four trials have been had, long and sharply woman in appearance, and as intelligent as them. contested, before the Court and at the bar of ordinary children of her age. public opinion. Three verdicts have been rendered-\$15,687 50, \$18,000 \$22,250-each progressing in amount, so as to correspond with the accrued interest and expenses. Mrs. Shaw will get \$18,000, the counsel \$4,500, and the railroad company will have to pay in all nearly \$30,000. It has been closely contested by some of the finest legal talent in the Boston Traveller.

BECAUSE HE DIDN'T TAKE THE PAPERS.—A young man by the name of John Coe, from Le Roy, N. Y., being on board of the "Buffalo," the other day on his way to Michigan, made the acquaintance of a genteel man, representing himself as a merchant. At Cleveland, they walked together on their way to a hotel. The pretended merchant was accosted by a the frontiers of Germany. The Prussian gov- third party, who presented him with a bill of gards the security of Germany as entrusted to The merchant tendered a \$100 note which if Kansas should be admitted at the approach

authorizing them to introduce athletic games rendering services to the enemies of the father- would not believe all that was set forth in his petition, offered this strange evidence of his

SUMMARY.

The New York correspondent of the Boston Journal says: "Almost any day that is pleas- crew were saved by the Princess Helena and ant, the form of Mr. Sickles may be seen on landed at Queenstown. \$25,000 in specie was horseback, in the upper part of the city. But also saved. all who knew him one year ago, and then saw respondent of Little Genesee, under date of his full and genteel appearance, the care of his July 2, furnishes us with the following partic- costume and the haughtiness of his air, exclaim, ulars of a most brutal murder perpetrated as they behold him, 'What a change!' He is \$2,000,000; balance in the Treasury, \$4,438, near Ceres, M'Kean Co., Pa., on Friday quite thin, and stoops as he rides; a restless

short time after Dunn left Ceres, Stoker was The Troy Whig says that the wife of a He is on his way to Smethport jail to await mother, and the other that of the father.

> In Scio, on Wednesday. June 20th, during the severe storm occurring a little afternoon of that day. Fletcher Middaugh, son of Elijah Middaugh, of Middaugh Hill, Scio township, a young man about nineteen years of age was instantly killed by lightning. He was in a barn, and with pitchfork in hand, was in the act of throwing down some hay to his horses, when the bolt came crashing through the roof killing the young man, and also, at the same time, a valuable span of horses. Other men and horses were in the barn at the time, but escaped uninjured.

We have advisces from California to the ed Messrs. McKibben and Booker for Con-One hundred and thirty-six troops from gress. From Mexico there is no political news. request of Minister McLane, had released the \$5,000,000 conducta, and that it was awaiting shipment at Vera Cruz.

Mr. D. W. Clark, of Bennington, Vermont, has invented a material for facing the common

The corner stone of the State Agricultural sum is also appropriated by the State. The building will be ready for the accommodation of one hundred and fifty pupils next Spring.

Henry Ward Beecher is ruralizing somewhere up the North River, on a small farm of twenty-seven acres, which he has bought for THE GRAET BALLOON VOYAGE.—The great \$500 an acre. In his last letter to the Independent, he say, "a cow is the saint of the county, N. Y., near the northeastern shore of real milk is, and once more before he dies has

> In the case of a man killed by falling into retaining wall built by the corporation, coro ner's jury in St. Catherines. C. W., returned a verdict of wilful murder against all the mem bers of the Street Committee, as principals and other members of the corporation as accessories. The excitement is intense, and not one of the implicated parties dare show

An old man of 73 years, by the name of Circy, was murdered last week by a young succeeded had not their course been interrupt- two thousand dollars. The murderer, who formed an acquaintance with his victim on the boat from New Orleans, has as yet escaped

> Isabella Thompson, of Washington county, Ohio, although not quite six years of age, weighs over 200 pounds. She is three feet ten inches high and her arm between the elbow

Medical journals report that fevers in an isolated form, and as an epidemic. have for several years been declining, both in violence as well as number in Great Britain and the United States. The reasons of this case may in part be explained on the ground that the causes of fever are better understood than formerly and are more or less modified.

The Detroit Advertiser states that wheat crop in Michigan will be abundant. notwithstanding the frosts, and that the reports of excessive damage which were first circulated were unduly exaggerated. The frost was confined to a section comparatively small, and the fears of the timid led to the spread of unfounded rumors.

The next Electoral College, chosen in November, 1860, to meet in February 1861 will ing session of Congress—consists of 306 votes. 154 of which will be necessary for a choice for

Dispatches received in Washington from the

Edward Hall, milk agent on the Harlem Railroad was killed at Hunt's bridge on Tuesday by a milk train being thrown off the track. by the carelessness of the switch-tender at that station. An example should be made Senerally inherited, yet is possible for those born of these negligent railroad people.

The ship Stalward, Capt. Lucas, from New The ship Stalward, Capt. Lucas, from New selves to mephitic gases, or malaria; or from inactive Orleans to Liverpool, was destroyed by fire at digestion, all of which impair the vitality of the blood, sea on the 21st of June. The captain and

The receipts of the Treasury for the week ending June 30, were \$2,633,000; the drafts paid, nearly \$3,000,000; drafts issued, over

at Havana, at latest dates.

Blondin has again walked over Niagara with

a sack on his head. He was aided in his performance of his perilous feat by a rope dancer's balancing pole.

The Postoffice Department his dispensed with twelve Route Agents, whose salaries were \$1,000 a year each Economy is the order of

The President has commuted the sentence of the boy Plummer, the alleged mutineer, from death to imprisonment for life.

Jeroham Linn, a soldier of the Revolution, died at Windsor, Vt., recently, in the 100th year of his age.

Fifteen hundred lives were lost by an earth. quake, at Ezeroum, on the 2d ult.

J. B. Clarke, Wm. Dunham, James Coon, B. W. Mi N. V. Hull, Pardon C. Kenyon, R. G. Stillman, 3; J. B.

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

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MARRIAGES.

In Genesee, N. Y., July 4th, by Eld. H. P. Green, Mr. IRA PUTMAN, of Wirt, and Miss ELIZA JANE GLOV

In Cuyler, N. Y., on the 4th inst., by James Burdick, Esq., Mr. ALVIN TALBOT, M. D., and Miss Annis I. Lu-THER, both of DeRuyter, N. Y.

In Scott, N. Y., July 6th, by Eld. J. B. Clarke. Mr CARLOS B. STANTON and Miss JOSEPHINE L. B. GREENE

DEATHS.

In Portville, N. Y., June 28th, of whooping cough, attended with a fever, and followed with dropsy on the brain, EMILY F., youngest child of Sheffield B. and Frances Main, aged one year and seven months. In LeRoy, Coffee Co., K. T., June 25th, of conges tion of the brain, Miss RACHEL SUTTON, daughter of Levi and Sarah Sutton, formerly of New Salem, Harrison Co., Va., in the 17th year of her age. The deceased embraced religion, and joined the Baptist Church in April, 1857, of which church she remained a worthy member to the time of her death. "Blessed are the doed that die in the Lord."

In Berlin, Wis., June 18th, Mes. NANOY CLARK, widow of Joshua Clark, formerly of Brookfield, N. Y Sister Clark was 88 years of age; fifty-nine years she was a member of the 1st Seventh-day Baptist Church in Brookfield, during which time she maintained her Christian profession, and as long as life and power of communication lasted, expressed a good hope of rest with the people of God when this life was ended. Her decease took place at the residence of her son-in-law, Dea. Charles Clark. In life the was numbered with

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ITAC T SHITE BOG.

that I have not ntare : to gustale : HALL TEVEL LAND

Migrellaneaus.

For the Sabbath Recorder. Sabbath Eve.

A calm and holy quiet reigns O'er woody hills and grassy plains; And earth, in peaceful beauty, sleeps, Nature, her primal Sabbath keeps: My soul rejoices in this hour, And owns the magic of its power.

The cares of life I now lay by, And strive to fix my thoughts on high; His gracious favor I will seek, Who blessed the day that ends the week. How great the wisdom of that plan, Which gave the Sabbath-day to man!

I look on yonder setting sun, Whose daily course again is run; Sweet pensive thoughts my bosom fill, Serenest joys my spirit thrill: And, like those clouds of gold and blue, My hopes assume a brighter hue.

Now, Luna, beauteous queen of night, Has donned her robe of silvery light-The clouds, she makes her royal car-Her splendor pales each twinkling star: 'Twas thus she ruled, when first on earth, The Sabbath evening had its birth.

But this, like other earthly good Will pass away; for since I've stood Beside my window, wrapped in thought, The hours have sped with pleasure fraught. What purer bliss could I receive? I bless thy power, sweet Sabbath eve!

Life, too, is short; 'tis but a day, Like morn and eve, 't will " pass away.' Each Sabbath brings me nearer home; But when the hour of death shall come, May I, though weekly Sabbaths end, A blest eternal Sabbath spend.

Feruling Anna Hawkes.

"Buzz—buzz—buzz-buzz!" "Indeed I cannot stand this. You'll drive me quite crazy with yoar buzz, buzz, buzzing I must and will have silence. I find, that plain, pleasant persuasion will not do: I shall be forced to resort to a harsher method. Now, listen one and all, while I assure you that the first scholar old or young, miss or master, young gentleman or lady, whom I shall see whispering without leave, I will ferule!

The teacher, Mr. Arthur Stone, closed his bearded lips firmly, and glanced about the oldfashioned school-room with a determined expression, as he ceased speaking. He evidently meant just what he said-meant it in the faces of the stout, stalwart young gentlemen, and the pretty, witching, bright eyed girls about him. For a moment there was a dead silence upon all, while every eye was fixed on the handsome, resolute face of the teacher. But in the little crowd of eager, upturned faces, there was but one which his eye sought intuitively, drawn as it was, by some strange, mesmeric power. One face, and one at that moment which was a pretty picture of piquant beauty, with its saucy inquisitive blue eyes, which met his own fully and daringly; its strawberry red mouth pursed up by the most provoking and daring smiles, that said as plainly as words could have said it - 'you won't ferule me. Arthur Stone, if I whispered ever so much!"

A sudden flash of anger reddened up into the cheek of the young man, and shot from the depths of his fine gray eyes, as he said, determinedly, in answer to the smile of the red mouthed and blue eyes and toss of the dainty head-"I repeat it; I will ferule the first scholar whom I see whispering without leave!"

This time there was no mistaking it; there was a perceptible motion of Anna Hawkes' her books—"you can ferule me if you choose,"

ting his threat into execution. But he was ill regret this." at ease as he turned moodily at the arithmetic course, and whatever he might do he could not better them. There was but one way for him. He must put a stern face upon the matter. He must maintain his dignity as a teacher, even if he was obliged to thrust aside his own wishes and inclinations. Afina Hawkespleasant, witching, graceful Anna-the one bright star that threw so much light upon his arduous, tiresome duties; the warm-hearted girl who had grown nearer and dearer to him as the dull, wintry days went by, till he had dared to hope, silently, yet earnestly, that sometime he might be more to her than any one else in the world, even she, if she was between him and dimpled hand with a cruel two-inch rule? He back with a sigh into the softly cushioned his duties, must be sacrificed. It was a most had rather cover, blister it with kisses, instead. | chair. miserable thought, and he greeted it with a It trembled within his grasp, and about the long deep drawn sigh.

in the neck, but in such a manner as to display | Lucky, lucky Mr. Stone, the ruler fell harm- morning do as well?" but there was a certain refinement in her taste | claimed hurriedly : breastpin; the knots of black velvet ribbon not feel justified in letting the affair pass." fastened about her luxuriant soft brown braids; "The last committee man upon earth that I will go home," she said, while her cheeks crim-

a sudden rush of triumph over her whole face, state of affairs he did not care about having asked in a low, quivering voice, half choked the universal indifference, the general impiety, dilating her finely curved nostrils and sweeping | rivals around. Everything went along smoothly | with tears. like very sunshine over the blue of her eyes, during school hours, as it always did during making such rare dimples about her chin, as the visits of the several committees, but the words slowly, in a clear, emphatic tone.

""A stone repeated the gence, mammon worship in reality in men who words slowly, in a clear, emphatic tone. by the cunning forefinger of Cupid himself.

much a man of the world to allow the young with vexation. His rival had made his appetty anger had died out from his cheeks and now in spite of himself, he stood and listened go home!" forehead, he said in a voice the coolness of eagerly to catch the few words that dropped which surprised even himself:

"Can I be of assistance to you. Miss Hawkes?"

"None, sir, thank you. I have quite conquered my exercises alone to day."

Foolish fellow! The coolness of his manner betrayed the secret which he strove to hide. reply, as she started towards his desk. There was little need of coverts where there is |(. nothing to conceal. And so it was that the ask such a thing, but Dr. Barker wishes me to dare ask more than you dare hope, perhaps forenoon slipped unpleasantly away, and the drive with him in his new sleigh, which I am afternoon came in its stead. The teacher's very anxious to do, and so I'd like to be ex- love me; that you will place yourself and this rule so far was a good one. The school was cused from remaining to-night to take my sinned against, abused little hand in my keepremarkable for its quietude. If Anna Hawkes feruling, promising to come early to-morrow ing. Tell me, Anna have I asked too much?' had not been present, Mr. Stone would have morning. counted it a success; but as it was, he was in Mr. Stone bowed and said, "very well," from Anna Hawkes' lips, but nevertheless it a constant tremor of fear.

seat, and a timid application for assistance was | China, and himself free from school-teaching. | reward in kisses. met with something like an unreasonable frown. He thought as he stood moodily by his desk | So it all ended. And a few weeks after. In a hurried nervous way he proceeded to ex- watching Anna Hawkes pin her plaid shawl Anna Hawkes became Mrs. Arthur Stone. plain away the difficulty to the timid applicant, closely about her throat, and tie under her much to the satisfaction of the wondering anxious to be away from such dangerous sur- chin the blue ribbons of her quilted hood pre- school at Elton. [Christian Ambassador. roundings. Just as he was congratulating paratory to her drive with Dr. Barker, that himself upon his success, and about turning he was the most miserable man in existence, away, a rapid, whispered volicy of words rat- and that he would purchase him a farm, work orchards. Let no branches lie scattered tled past his ears. There was no avoiding it. shoveling on the railroad, would do anything around. If in crops, let the tillage be thore He knew the source from whence they came as rather than teach another school. He had ough and clean. In plowing near the tree be well as every scholar that heard them. He engaged already to take charge of the village careful not to strike deep enough to lacerate could not pass thoughtlessly along. The dread academy the following spring, but now he re- the small roots and fibres. An orchard should alarm had come with such a sudden distinct solved he would not do it—he would throw up be tended with a cultivator rather than a plow. ness as to surprise him into an involuntary the engagement at once. start. Every pair of eyes in the school-room were turned inquiringly and curious in his said to himself, as the gay equipage went dashing fence corners, and grub out all bushes, briars face. He was forced into doing his duty. down the street. Perhaps, after all, she had and weeds. A fine orchard with such a ruffle The heavy beard about his mouth was friendly not meditated that ruthless attack upon his around it is like a handsome woman with dirty to him then, for it covered a suspicious palor dignity and patience. Indeed, now that he ears and neck. that had settled there as he turned about and | thought of it again, the whisper was more like | rested his eyes sternly upon the blushing, a sudden exclamation than anything else. Yet and well-established trees all side-shoots. After piquant face of Anna Hawkes. She was the he had not given her the slighest chance for an a tree is three inches in diameter through the picture of innocence just then, with her brown explanation, but like the executioner who stem, it may be kept entirely free of side shoots. lashes drooped low upon her cheeks, and the loved his occupation, hurried her forward to But young trees are much assisted in every pearly white teeth crushed cruelly down the a punishment—the dolt that he called himself. respect, except appearance, by letting brush crimson of her lips.

pered a moment since?"

'Yes, sir." The white lips were thrown wide open, and the clear eye fixed frankly and feelings were those of the teacher. It was its being spindling or weak-fibred. upon his own.

" Who?" " I, sir."

a moment?" He led the way out on to the

"Yes, sir, certainly." She followed him promptly, standing beside the desk and resting one hand prettily upon its top.

I suppose you heard my rule of this morn-'Yes, sir."

"You understood it too, doubtless?"

"Yes, sir, perfectly."

"Understanding it perfectly, then, you have

me, sir." She commenced drawing a slender gold-ring from her hand. "This hand?" she asked suddenly, looking up into his face. "We have plenty of time, Miss Hawkes;

do not hurry," he said, evading her question. "I have something to say to you."

She leaned her elbow upon the desk, and her burning face upon her hand. "I shall be hearted woman, who makes her power a tatoes, is a decided benefit to the cabbage crop, happy to listen to you," she said.

say that I regret more than I am able to express, that a scholar whom I have ever en-know this? The thought was agonizing to cropping needs extra cultivation to insure sucdeavored to treat with uniform courtesy and her. head, an unmistakable light in her eyes, and a respect, and in whose advancement I had felt whole, unbroken sentence wreathed about the a lively interest, should, by so glaring a miscurve of her lips, as she turned carelessly to demeanor, such an utter contempt for my wishes, avow a disregard for me as a teacher she said mutely, not believing he would venture and a friend. Such a display is unpleasant But in the morning she was sick and feverish, may be differently situated. enough if a mere child wilfully breaks the rule | scarcely able to lift her head from the pillow. "And I certainly will," was the silent reply of a school, but when, instead, a young genof the young man, confident the while that she | tleman or lady so far forgets him or herself, it | must contentedly wait for the next. Against would not allow him the opportunity of put- is intensely painful. I assure you that I deeply her wishes Dr. Barker was summoned, who

class from which his attention had been drawn speaking. Again her white teeth were dented quiet and follow his directions, he said, and he by the unusual confusion. Affairs had taken into her lip, while the brown lashes trembled would come again in the afternoon to learn a disagreeable turn, an unexpected turn of close upon the deep burning red of her cheeks. how she was getting along. He came in the

"Your hand if you please." though it was to receive a caress instead of a window, looking eagerly up the street. But blow. As it lay so tenderly and trustingly while he prated learnedly at her side, he saw upon the broad palm of the teacher, he in- a rapid red stain through the whiteness of her wardly cursed his stars. He called himself a cheek, and an eager light break out from the brute, a tyrant, a monster. He had a mind to clear blue of her eyes. Arthur Stone was get down on his knees and pray for a big- passing by the house and viewing with a scornmouthed earthquake to come and swallow him: ful curl of the lip the handsome equipage of for a sudden flash of lightning (in the winter Dr. Barker. He did not look beyond it, to time) to melt him into nonentity; for a whirl- the pale face bent so earnestly towards him, wind to sweep him with its rushing winds from but turned his eyes coldly away and walked off the face of the earth. Strike that little haughtily down the street, while Anna sank mouth of the owner a little white line was Not once during that forenoon did he venture islanding the redness of her lips. For a to look towards Anna's seat, or allow himself moment, he thought he'd kneel before her, to pause anywhere in her vicinity, for fear his and ask her to give the pale prisoner entirely because of the misunderstanding of Tuesday ears might be greeted by a provoking odious to him. It would be his hand then, and no afternoon, which she was too guilty to face whisper. Not once, did I say, but I must ex- one could blame him for not wishing to injure again. She would go to school though she cept the long recess, during which he watched his own property. A thought struck him. dropped fainting on her way. She could not her eagerly, as she bent over her slate working He might strike his own hand instead of rest until her weary mind was unburdened of out her algebraic problems, apparently lost to Anna's. He could shield her and take the this heavy load. So she went, pale and tremeverything about her. Two or three times he blow himself. The idea was a rare one. He bling at an early hour to the school-house. half started from his seat to go to her assis- was in a mood for cracking every knuckle that "How he scorns me—how he hates me!" tance, as she knit her white brows perplexedly, he owned. He raised his ruler. Anna raised she thought, as Mr. Stone quietly raised his one white hand running rapidly and gracefully him, so long as she lived! As the thought of the previous morning.

that was truly pleasing. It was visible in "The committee, Miss Hawkes. You can every thing she wore—the dainty cambric take you seat now, but remain to-night after in a voice that had more of tenderness than "In Milwaukie, I collar confined at the throat by a small cameo school. Even for this interruption I should aught else running through it.

the petite black silk apron, with its girdle of would care to see!" exclaimed Mr. Stone to soned with shame. silk cord, and full large, drooping tassels, and himself, as he bowed low before the pompons Mr. Stone bit his lips to keep back a reply gambling, back-biting, gossiping, and busyeven the slender, shining little kid boots that young gentleman, known by the cognomen of which rose involuntarily to them. Again was bodying, corruption bonds, bribery, Sunday peeped daringly out from the folds of her Dr. Wesley Barker, who rapped with his whip that tender white hand before him waiting wine-dinners, especially during the hours of simple skirt. In all his life Arthur Stone had upon the door—said young gentleman being meekly for its punishment, now weak and divine service, deaconocracy, pulpit shows that mediate places, from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7 30 never looked upon a face or figure so pleasant one of wealth and education. But the teacher trembling from illness. Did she think him a make believe preach Christ, infidel meeting- A. M., 11 45 A. M., and 4 00 P. M.; for Somerville, at and captivating. But as he watched her she did not care a fig for his wealth—he did not brute? Quite evidently, from her action. raised her eyes to his face. In a moment the envy him—or anything for his education—his "I—I regret that I wounded your feelings without Bible, Christ, prayers, or God, munwith trains on the New Jersey Railroad, which leave without Bible, Christ, prayers, or God, munweather seriousness which had rested so become pretty seriousness which had rested so becom- own was quite equal to it. But what he did on Tuesday," she said, raising her eyes to his icipal stealing, and civic and national Godless- A. M. and 12 M., and 4 00 and 6 00 P. M.

smile curled up her rosy mouth, and went with mirer of Anna Hawkes, and in the present Will you pardon me?" The question was etousness, money greed, and grab in general, Publications of the American Sabbath Tract Society during school hours, as it always did during the visits of the several committees, but the moment school was dismissed, Dr. Barker stalked across the school-room floor and up to Anna Hawkes' seat. Mr. Stone bit his lips Anna Hawkes' seat. Mr. Stone bit his lips (WKL-12).

"Pardon you!" Mr. Stone repeated the sabbath of the words slowly, in a clear, emphatic tone.

"Is it too much to ask? You will not result feign piety, policy put for truth, display in God's house, pews in the church of poor and strictions distinctions, respect of persons, false notions that clothes make people, and that poor people and servants have neither the sabbath of the fourth Commandment to the consideration of the Christian public; 23 pp. 2. Moral Nature and Scriptive, false notions that clothes make people, and that poor people and servants have neither the consideration of the christian public; 23 pp. 2. Moral Nature and Scriptive, false notions that clothes make people, and that poor people and servants have neither the consideration of the christian public; 23 pp. 2. Moral Nature and Scriptive, false notions that clothes make people, and the christian public; 25 pp. 3. Author-strict that poor people and servants have neither the christian public; 25 pp. 3. Author-strict that poor people and servants have neither the christian public; 25 pp. 3. Author-strict the christian public; 26 pp. 4. The Sabbath and Lord's Day; a history of their observance of the christian public; 26 pp. 4. The Sabbath and Lord's Day; a history of their observance in the christian public; 26 pp. 4. The Sabbath and Lord's Day; a history of their observance in the christian public; 27 pp. 4. The Sabbath and Lord's Day; a history of their observance in the christian public; 28 pp. 4. The Sabbath and Lord's Day; a history of their observance in the christian public; 28 pp. 4. The Sabbath and Lord's Day; a history of their obser Arthur Stone was vexed, but he was too Anna Hawkes' seat. Mr. Stone bit his lips knew-" from Dr. Barker's and Anna's lips.

"Which of course he will do," replied Dr.

Barker. "I am not so sure of that." was the smiling

"Miss Hawes, can you tell me who whis just at that moment. He was sure that he pinching off the ends of the whips, if they would like to horsewhip him.

> A fair counterpart of the pupil's thoughts a dull, dreary drive that Anna Hawkes took | Examine grafts if any have been put in. was the thought uppermost in her mind, whichever way she turned. "And this is the return that I am making him for all his kindness to me-all the interest he has taken in my studies, both in and out of school. O, if he could but know the truth!"

Arthur Stone! loved him better than life itself! cabbage should be late and for winter use. "It does not admit of any question. Ferule But what proof had she given him of this? usually in July, mostly the first week, go along her power, she gloried in hers over Arthur are dug, level in the soil about the cabbage. Stone. But how was he to know, that it was and if any concentrated manure is at hand. rather than that of a strong, loving, true- This stirring the soil, necessary in digging po-"I will trouble you but a moment, only to loves, by which she draws him tenderly and another advantage gained in the selection. gently towards her? How, O, was he to

She resolved at last to go to him in the morning and confess her fault, humbling as it was. He should know at least, that she held his feelings too sacred to wound them wontonly. She could not see Arthur that day, and so she croaked dubiously of a fever which was hang-Anna bowed gracefully as Mr. Stone ceased ing about her. She must be careful, be very afternoon, but in an unlucky hour. Anna sat The little white hand was reached forth as leaning back in the rocking-chair by the

The next morning she refused to stay away from school another day. Arthur Stone would say that she was cowardly, that she feared a feruling, that she absented herself purposely,

her full, white throat, was strangely becoming lessly upon the fair rosy palm of Anna, as he Mr. Stone glanced keenly into her face. to her. He had never thought of it before, turned his eyes towards the window, and ex- The blanched cheeks and white, quivering lips testified to the truth of what she said.

"Hardly. You can fer-ferule me, and I

one might have supposed to have been fitted moment school was dismissed, Dr. Barker "Is it too much to ask? You will not re- God's house, pews in the church of poor and

With a quick rapid movement the teacher grasped the little feverish hand that was out-"I'll ask Mr. Stone to excuse me," he heard stretched to him, and covered it over and over pit, that I cannot find time to travel so far as again with fervent, passionate kisses.

"Forgive you," he said, while his fine eyes grew deeper and tenderer in their expression. "forgive you! yes a thousand times, and then not able to tell you a millionth part of the "I hope you will pardon me for daring to love which I bear you. Forgive you-but I'll more than you care to hope—that you wil

The answer was faint and low that came though the words quite choked him. He was a satisfactory one, for the sweet little A raised hand in the neighborhood of her secretly wished Dr. Barker and his sleigh in mouth from whence it came took immediate

ATTENTION TO ORCHARDS.—Clean out your and the space immediately about the tree "No doubt she thinks me a very brute," he should be worked with a hoe. Look to the

Grub up suckers, and clear off from large He had a very poor opinion of Arthur Stone grow the whole length of their stem, only grow too rampantly. In this way the leaves afford great strength to the trunk, and prevent

with Dr. Barker. She hadn't a heart to see if the wax excludes the air entirely; rub enjoy it after the folly of the afternoon. "He out all shoots which threaten to overgrow and "Will you oblige me by stepping this way | thinks that I do not care for nor respect him," | exhaust the graft; if it is growing too strongly, it must be supported, or it will blow out in some high wind. [Fruit, Flowers and Farming.

> CABBAGE AND POTATOES. - It is sometimes expedient to make the most of a small spot of ground and double cropping become neccessary by the words. And what was the truth? She potatoes and had excellent crops. It is highly buried her burning face in her hands as she desirable that the potatoes should be of early asked the question. It was this. She loved kinds, and designed to dig early, while the

knowledge slowly settled down upon her heart. bage are large enough to plant, which is of ribbon. What proof that she was any other than a with a stick and turn over the haulum if it is vain, selfish, unwomanly thing! None, alas, in the way, and plant the cabbage between none! Like any women who is conscious of each other row of potatoes. As the potatoes any but the glory of a fickle, heartless coquette. | put a handful around each plant previously. golden chain about the heart of the man she and the dissimilar nature of the two crops is

> It should never be forgotten that all double cess such as deep pulverization of the soil, well enriching with manures, and frequent stirring the soil with the hoe.

Those having large tracts of land to do with will be content with a single crop, but others

Prairie Farmer.

TO KEEP WILD PLUMS FOR WINTER USE .-Gather them before very ripe, put them in a jar and cover them with cold spring water; tie a cloth over the jar and put the cover on, and place them in the cellar; the scum that forms over them should not be taken off, but should be removed and re-placed again when plums are taken out.

Pruning may still be performed. Those who are raising-young orchards ought not to prune at any particular time between May and August, but all along the season, as the tree needs it. If a bad branch is forming take it out while it is small: if too many are starting. rub them out while so tender as to be managed without a knife and by the fingers. If an orchard is rightly educated from the first, there will seldom be a limb to cut off larger than a little finger, and a pen knife will be large enough for pruning. In the West there is more danger of pruning too much than too little. The sun should never be allowed to strike the inside branches of a fruit tree Many trees are thus very much weakened and even killed if the sun is violently warm. Overpruning induces the growth of shoots at the root along the trunk, and all the branches. Fruit, Flowers, and Farming.

ABOMINATIONS OF MILWAUKIE.—The Rev. J. Cook Richmond, of Milwaukie, who has been trying for months without avail, to get inserted with all the latest improvements, combining up a fight with the prominent churchmen of beauty, utility and durability. but a strange new feeling, like pride, kept him her eyes to his face. His fixed, determined eyes to her face, as she bowed a silent good the country, is continually in the local papers. back. He thought he had never seen her look expression startled her. She would bear his morning as she entered the room. How could His last card is in reply to a request from one half as pretty and loveable as then, as she sat blow without shrinking, without starting, she she ever face that stern, cold gaze, and make of his parishioners to preach against Slavery. there bending thoughtfully over her book, with thought, but, O, she would hate him, hate her excuse for not keeping her appointment He says that a minister has no right, being called on and sustained by both or all parties. over her slate. Her dress of dark crimson passed through her mind, a gay, dashing look-cloth, with its full sleeves confined at the ing sleigh, drawn by a pair of fine horses, ing," she said in a trembling voice, "or I to advocate any set of political doctrines in wrists with black yelvet bands, fashioned high came rapidly up to the school house door. should not have broken my promise. Will this the pulpit. He affirms that a true, wise, brave man will not preach against Slavery in the non-slave States, but will go where that institntion prevails. The following is quoted from

"In Milwaukie, I preach against lying, adultery, cheating, drunkenness, debauchery, masquerades, immoral theatres, dance houses. lager-beer saloons, brothels, profane swearing, Sabbath-breaking, Arianism, Tom Paine-ism, houses named after Christ, heathen schools ingly on her features was gone. A provoking case for was, that Dr. Barker was a great ad- face. "I am thoughtless, I hope not heartless ness, equivocation, hatred, family feuds, cov-

ignorance of the A B C of Christianity, neglidom should wither, break, perish, and starve —in short, there are so many lies and shame under my nose, just in and out of my own pul-South Carolina and the Feiee Islands."

Useful Information.—The washerwomen of Holland and Belgium, so proverbially clean, and who get up their linen so beautifully white, use refined borax as a washing powder instead of soda, in the proportion of a large handful of borax powders to about ten gallons of boiling water. They save in soap nearly one-half. All the large washing estabishments adopt the same mode. For laces, cambric, etc., an extra quantity of the powder is used, and for crinolines (required to be made very stiff), a strong solution is necessary. Borax being a neutral salt does not in the slightest degree injure the texture of the linen; its effect is to soften the hardest water, and therefore it should be kept on every toilet table. To the taste it is rather sweet, is used for cleaning the hair, is an excellent dentrifice, and in hot countries is used with tartaric acid and becarbonate of soda as a cooling beverage. Good tea cannot be made from hard water; all water can be made soft by adding a teaspoonful of borax powder to an ordinary sized kettle of water, in which it should boil. saving in the quantity of tea used will be at address with a remittance, to Gro. B. Utter, General least one fifth. To give the black the flavor Agent of the American Sabbath Tract Society, No. 5 of green tree, add a single leaf from the black currant tree. Scientific American.

A Conscientious Widow.—A poor peasant on his death-bed made his will. He called his wife to him, and told her of his provisions. "I have left," he said, "my horse to my parents; sell it, and hand over to them the money you receive. I leave you my dog; take care of him, and he will serve you faithfully." The dog, and five shillings for the horse." The farmer laughed, but as the terms were low, he shall rank among the best. willingly accepted them. Then the worthy woman gave to her husband's parents the five shillings received for the horse, and kept the ten pounds for herself.

HAIR OF CHILDREN.—It is a great mistake to plait the hair of children under eleven and twelve years of age. The process of plaiting more or less strains the hairs in their roots by pulling them tight, tends to deprive them of The truth! The young girl startled herself in this case; we have planted cabbage with their requisite supply of nutriment, and checks their growth. The hair of girls should be cut rather short, and allowed to curl freely. Whenthey are about eleven or twelve, the hair should be twisted into a coil not too tight, nor tied been pleased to break it. Can you name my A cry of pain went from her lips, as the The method of procedure is, when the cab- at the end with thin thread, but with a piece

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