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# The Sabbath Recorder

-For the Sabbath Recorder. Journal of Mrs. Carpenter.

LONDON, April 1, 1859. Visited the British Museum. Here again, as every where, nothing was as we anticipated. It was one great collection of natural wonders and the marvelous things of antiquity; ancient statuary. Grecian. Roman and Egyptian; giant figures from Thebes, and winged beasts from the Nile; colossal images, of which we had seen fac-similes in the Crystal Palace; fossils of the various formations, one of which, a restored specimen stood boldly forth in the center of a long hall, a gigantic skeleton of the lost tribes. There were stuffed birds of every variety of plumage, and animals of all names and mummies in their dismal cerement. Some were still in their coffins; some were near to, but outside of their's; others again were parwhich, was Cleopatra herself, bound head and foot, and closely enveloped in her numerous winding sheets. In stature the figure seemed very small, but the outline and proportions were those of a well-formed woman, although no part of the person were at all revealed. I looked at it long, and tried to fancy the wonderful feats performed by that little delicate figure, whose name shall live, while a notable trio, at which history grasps, and the reading world wonders, and will do so, while history and the world coexist. Then there were the exhumed relics of ancient graves, old coins, old books, and old paintings, with mistaken for a different affair altogether. I various instruments of labor or art. One may be wrong in this, I give it only as room contained autographs of remarkable indi- "mine opinion." One thing, however, did viduals, among which I noticed the original will of Mary, Queen of Scotts, written the to mention, inasmuch as I have seen the same night before her execution. It was in a large thing mentioned in some newspaper criticisms character. like the copy hand of children, only the letters were more sharp and upright, as well as irregular. There was also the copybook of devotions which lady Jane Grey used upon the scaffold, a tiny little volume, and seeming much worn by use. Then there were rich volumes, once the property of kings, and done up in a style to astonish the book-binders of the present day. Days instead of hours, rather weeks instead of days might be exhausted here, and the half not yet explored. This brief outline gives but a faint idea of the busy day we had, and the weary frames with which we sought our homes at night.

Glad were we that the next day was Sabsoul, spirit and body. And it was a day long had been thus permitted to surround the sacramental board, and much did we enjoy it. There was something novel too, in the manner of this celebration. Seated in one common circle around a table, in a large pew in front of the desk, the elements were passed, around by the administrator, Mr. Black, after which he gave the hand of fellowship to each before and pleasing. In the evening we attended the quarterly Church meeting of this little body, which was also conducted in the most social and genial manner possible.

Sunday morning found us thoroughly refreshed, and ready to commence again the busy round which we had marked out for ourselves. We must go to day and hear Mr. Spurgeon preach. Sight-seeing in London would never be completed without a visit to this, the lion of certain circles. We had intended to obtain we went on to the next gate, at which a crowd already waited, and to which multitudes more were flocking to await admittance on the opening thereof. We dispaired of accommodation, if we in of the crowd was like the overflowing of ominous growling, and we were glad afterwards

meeting by giving out the hymn and requesting that the audience would join in the singing, standing, which they did. His reading of the Scriptures was very quiet and not at all oratorial, but his opening prayer did savor of preparatory labor. It had three grand divisions, distinctly marked, and carefully sustained. First, he prayed for the impenitent, second for the doubting, and third for the established Christian. It was a well digested preliminary to the forth-coming sermon. His text was: "O thou of little faith wherefore dids't thou doubt." His sermon was a plain, practical

one, and almost entirely free from those erratic flights, which so often give umbrage. One remark I shall long remember. He said, "we were as much required to be able to give a reason for our doubts as for our faith." This was and orders, foreign costumes, and curiosities; clear from the text. Another remark I shall remember for its (as I believe,) erroneous teachings. "No man was ever drowned going upon Christ's errand." It was too nearly akin tially unrolled, among the most interesting of to the Chinese idea, that none but reprobates are killed by lightning. For the rest, I may say, his manner was mildly energetic, free from rant and ribaldry, and scarcely capable of giving offence to the most fastidious. His personal appearance is that of a very young man, somewhat too self-reliant, yet acting under the full conviction that he has the entire sympathies of his audience; just the feeling to give him self. possession and ease in his performances. This those of Julius Cæsar and Mark Antony exist, is, in any opinion, the secret of his popularity.

His manner is so different from the stately labored style of the popular Divines of England. The self same sermon from the lips of a Cumming or a Noel, would be, by the crowd, upon Spurgeon as happening before now. As the crowd passed up the avenue to depart, he. as it seemed, for convenience sake, passed up the way-side, and along the balcony to the street beyond, and from this conspicuous elevation turning to the admiring multitude, whose capti to them, with a gracious smile of acknowledgement, and then disappeared around the corner, where a carriage (his carriage,) awaited him, and he was out of sight. Like all popular

others, is everything, at least it is much, and bath, for we felt the need of its quiet rest, for he should go over to America, where every man talks after his own fashion, much more, if to be remembered by us, the first in which we I am not mistaken, than in England, before his reputation can be safely signed, sealed, and delivered over to posterity. His personal appearance will improve by age, and his face, which is simply a pleasant one, will exhibit the lineaments of intellect cultured and enlarged. This evening we went to tea with a friend in

over-censured. Manner with him, as with

Hounsditch, and while there we listened for the first time to the chimes of Aldgate Church rising. It struck me as peculiarly appropriate | bells, calling the people to church with a tune. It was Greenville, and although some of the tones were not quite perfect, yet for chimes only, it struck us as something wonderful.

Gardens. We went by the cars from Fen Church street station to the foot of Primrose Hill, this side the tunnel, as we designed to add to the pleasures and fatigues of the day by a or unscriptural his rule, could not possibly have ramble over its mound like surface, and a view from its well-trod summit. It is singularly destickets for the greater facilities of admission, titute of trees, for a spot so much admired and but had neglected to do so until too late. sought after—the favorite retreat of the citi-This ticket system is one of the great conven- zens of London, in search of pure air and promise of blessing annexed. iences of English Assemblies. Though gener- healthful exercise. The surrounding prospect ally bought, they are not always so, but distri- is most lovely, and children with their nursery buted to an extent corresponding to the maids were there before us to enjoy the healthnumber of convenient seats, so that those thus ful breezes of this beautiful spring morning. of depreciating those who labored for the Lord supplied are sure of accommodations, after From this height we looked down into the which, if admittance is granted, it is with the gardens we were about to enter, and towards understanding that persons so admitted must which we soon took our way. The grounds be content with whatever remains for them; are uneven and extensive, with every variety so we comforted ourselves with the hope that of landscape, rock, rivulet, and tree, to add inby this time the Spurgeon excitement had so terest to the place. Nor have they forgotten fur subsided, that we could afford to stand our to introduce a subterranean passage, dignified chance with the multitude. We hastened on with the cognomen of tunnel, through which to the Surry Gardens, wherein is situated the you pass in your explorations of the artistic Music Hall, he occupies at present as a Chapel. whole. And here too are found almost every At the first gate the people were passing in, variety of animal comprised in the Zoological their unsubstantiated dicta, in preference to and we turned our steps thither, but were told | department of nature one fancies upon seeing | the mind of God, as it is revealed in His word it was those with tickets who entered here; so them. A description of the whole is impossi- Thankful as we are, and ought to be, for the ble here, and a mere catalogue of their names encouragement and help to faith which their undesirable. One word however about the example supplies -as showing how the Lord lions. While we were passing their quarters. one of them, an immense Nubian, eyed us with ready to give strength to the weak,—we canwaited there, and fortunately our attention was dignified indifference until it espied among the just then directed to a ticket seller standing visitors (there were a goodly number besides near. We caught at the chance, bought our ourselves,) the singular costume or strange pertickets at a shilling a piece (English), and sonality of our Chinaman, Chau Chung La, hastened back to the open gate, delivered them when it suddenly commenced a most uncourteup, and were soon comfortably seated within ous growling, walking back and forth in its nice hearing distance of the wonderful Oracle cage, eyeing him uneasily, and seeming of Surry Music Hall. He came in accompal greatly annoyed at his presence. Fearing selves gladly, therefore, of whatever aid their nied by an elderly man, who took his seat and these angry demonstrations might proceed too remained with him to the end in the desk, but far, we walked on, and the lion became quiet, bore no other part in the exercises. His en- but afterwards passing again before the door, trance must have been an "open sesame" to the same suspicious restlessness was exhibited, the great gate, for instantaneously the rushing the same troubled pacing to and fro, with the

apparently to its very utmost. He opened the ing near that den. All the other animals 1399 an act was passed in England condemning is to seek to use Scriptural means for its pre- his Commentaries respecting the appointmen treated him with the utmost indifference to the flames those it pleased such legislators until we came to the little pond, the domestic to call "heretics;" and, in the same year, quarters of the seal, a creature, which in my | William Santre so sealed the testimony he had ignorance I had been prone to rank as among given against the Papacy. Among the associthe lower orders of the finny tribes. But this ates of Santre had been William Thorpe, who, was none of that class. He paddled up from in 1407, was subjected to examination by placing the relation of the thousand years we v. 10. his dormitory in the borders of the mimic lake, Arundel, Archbishop of Canterbury, who thus see influencing injuriously in a practical and took his station where he could eye our charged him with having been twenty years party to advantage, which he did, as a child teaching heresy in the north of England. He those of others, not only in their own day, but might, turning from one to another, with a gives account himself of this examination. look of intelligence which was almost startling. which is contained in Fox. and re-edited by Presently he caught sight of the Chinaman, and | Wordsworth. started off to where he could get a better view doubting look at the rest of the group, he time and oft; and so before all other men I Gardens, if it had been only to see the China-

#### For the Sabbath Recorder. The Devilry and Doom of the Nations;

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

"Again the word of the Lord came to me saying Son of man, behold, they of the house of Israel say, the vision that he seeth is for many days to come, and he prophesieth of the times that are far off. Therefore say unto them, Thus saith the Lord God; there shall pal part hath overcome perfectly all the wretchnone of my words be prolonged any more; but the word which I have spoken shall be done, saith the Lord God."—Ezek. xii. 26-28.

tations of the Apocalypse, at present largely acstrike me as in bad taste, which I may venture | cepted, it is not merely interesting but instructive to give attention to their origin and progress to maturity. In the case of Wyckliffe. I have years between the binding and loosing of Satan. were altogether unscriptural; and that a misthe high front steps of a private dwelling by take of such a kind must have seriously affected the views which he had concerning the agents and operations of his own time, is evident.

vated eyes were fixed upon him he lifted his hat possible for such a man so to deceive himself, as to imagine the fulfillment that for a thousand years after the birth of Christ, Satan was so bound up that he could deceive the nations no more; and that his being let loose at the close of that period had produced no more obvious people, he has doubtless been over-praised and effect upon society—apart altogether from the promised resurrection of the righteous dead, and their reign with their Lord.

But besides this grevious inattention to the nature of the First Resurrection and the characteristics of the Millennial age, it is also to be observed that in supposing the thousand years to be already past while he applied the predictions of the Antichrist to a Pope living and ruling in his own day, was a sad anachronism. From the Apocalypse and other prophecies of Scripture, it is perfectly evident that the prevyears, and that he is destroyed before the commencement of that blessed epoch. If, then, in Wyckliffe's time, the thousand years had been already past, then so also must the period And now came Monday, with its renewal of of Antichrist's blasphemy and oppression have sight-seeing, and a visit to the Zoological been at an end a thousand years before. If. therefore, Wyckliffe had been correct in his interpretation of the thousand years, the Pope of his own day, however flagitious his conduct. been the Antichrist of the Apocalypse,—and this, at least, he could scarcely have failed to discover, by attention to the statements of the book, which all are invited to read, with the

Let me not be supposed desirous of undervaluing the importance of the reformation,defective in many respects, though it was-or in its dawn. I am not insensible of the difficulties and temptations of their position; and am, therefore, by no means disposed to speak disparagingly of men to whom, I gratefully acknowledge, we owe so much. But it were to cast away the liberty which it cost them so much to secure; it were to dispise the grace through which alone they triumphed: it were to render nugatory the victory they achievedwere we blindly to accept, on a single point, ever leads the willing, and how He is ever not shut our eyes to the fact, that much as the reformers and their precursors were taught of God in important respects, they were far from being perfect. Nor is it doing their memory any injustice to assert, that their obvious mistakes are more to be regarded as beacons, than retained for their excellence. Availing ourworks may impart, it becomes us but to use such as a means of further advance in the Christian cause.

In 1384, Wyckliffe died; the seed which he had sown, the tares as well as the wheat, however, bore fruit, to the alarm of those who prepent up waters, and the Hall was soon filled, to keep him behind us out of sight when pass. ferred Papal darkness to reformation light. In

of him—eyed him with a most scrutinizing | homely" with Wyckliffe and others of the same | sickness or was secretly made away with. glance for a little while, then casting a half faith, with whom he said he communed 'long turned away and scrambled off as a frightened | close willingly to be informed of them and by child might at the sight of some oft-threatened them; and specially of Wyckliffe himself, as of horror close upon his heels. But the innocent the most virtuous and godly, wise men that I object of so much terror might have felt him- heard of or knew." Wordsworth indeed notes self absolved for his unluckiness had he under- that he sometimes "closely follows the argustood English enough to catch the remarks of ments of his master, Wyckliffe. Thorpe also it follows, necessarily, that the Seventh-day, or the visitors, who were saying to each other, quotes Grosthed approvingly, as having said, they were well paid for coming to visit the "The priest that preacheth not the word of God, day being specified in the Commandment, and though he be seen to have none other default, he is Antichrist and Salhanas, a night thief and a day thief; a slayer of souls, and an Sunday is not the Sabbath; and the obangel of light turned into darkness." \*

not our present purpose to enter into. But even in the definition he gives of "Holy sition, it will be observed, all the following tes-Church" we discern a fundamental prophetic timonies tend: error, when he conceives that the reign of the saints has already begun. Holy Church, he says, "hath two parts. The first and princiedness of this life, and reigneth joyfully in heaven with Christ. And the other part is When considering the nature of the interpred here yet in earth, busily and continually fight- a Jewish foundation (i. e., upon the authority TESTIMONY OF THOMAS CARTWRIGHT, AND THE ing day and night against temptations of the fiend." etc. t

When the Archbishop intimated his purpose to make him obey "the determination of Holy shown that his views of the promised thousand | Church." Thorpe replied, "Sir, by open evidence and great witness, a thousand years after the incarnation of Christ, the determination which I have here before you rehearsed was accepted of Holy Church as sufficient to the salvation of all them that would believe it We cannot but wonder, indeed, how it was faithfully, and work thereafter charitably. But, sir, the determination of this matter was brought in, since the fiend was loosed, by friar Thomas Aquine, t specially calling the most worshipful sacrament of Christ's own body an accident without subject."

In this statement of Thorpe as to the time of the loosing of the fiend we have again Wyckjoins as a note upon it, "And I saw an angel bottomless pit, and a great chain in his hand. And he laid hold on the dragon, that old serpent, which is the Devil and Satan, and bound him a thousand years, and cast him into the hottomless pit, and shut him up, and set a seal upon him, that he should deceive the nations no more till the thousand years should be fulalence of Antichrist preceeds the thousand filled; and after that he must be loosed a little season."—Rev. xx. 1-3. To this passage in the Apocalypse reference is here made by Thorpe as it was by Wyckliffe and his follow ers on many other occasions as prophetical first, of the purer ages of Christianity, and also of the corruptions which overspread the Church in the second millenary after Christ's ascension. See Lewis' History of Wyckliffe, pp. 87, 124: Fox, pp. 365-6. §

And once more, in reply to an assertion of the Archbishop, that "many great and praiseable miracles" were being done in London and various other parts of England, and that the images of the saints in whose name they were done should be especially worshiped, Thorpe promptly replied, There is no such virtue in any images made with men's hands, and that none should trust there is such virtue, nor vow to them, nor pray to them." And he adds, "Therefore, sir, if men take good heed to the writing and to the learning of S. Agustine, of S. Gregory, and of Saint John Chrysostome, and of other saints and doctors, how they spoke and wrote of miracles that shall be done now in the last end of the world, it is to dread that for the unfaithfulness of men and women, the fiend hath great power for to work many of the miracles that now are done in many

Wordsworth again in a subjoined note rethink, but by the illusion of Satan rather, who, as the Scripture witnesseth, hath been loose now abroad five hundred years, according as it is written in the book of the Apocalypse, "After a thousand years, Satan shall be let loose." Fox, p. 914. Compare Lewis' Life of Pecock, pp. 112, 113.

good men, is apt to be propagated and con-

† Ibid, p. 146. † Wordsworth explains, "Undoubtedly St.Thomas Aquinas; and the place cited may be found Sumna Teolog. part 3, Quæst. 75, art. 5.

Ibid. p. 161. Wordsworth's Ec cle. Biog., vol. i, pp. 161, 162.

vention and correction. And here it deserves of the Lord's day: "In memorial of our Lord's notice, when men are ready to ask, What practical effect the knowledge of Scripture prophecy produces on those who believe it? Truth and error both have their fruit. The error of mismanner the minds of those leading men, and also long beyond it.

I may add that it is supposed Thorpe himself is supposed to have been committed closely Thorpe avowed that he had been "right to prison, and that he either died there by

> For the Sabbath Recorder. Sunday no Sabbath.

Anti-Sunday-Sabbatarian Testimonies Compiled from the Writings of the most Distinguished Protestants, Reformers and Confessors of the 16th Century.

If it be granted that the Law of the Fourth Commandment is binding on Christians, then Saturday, must be kept holy; that particular no other day having ever been, by Divine command, substituted in its place; wherefore servance of the first day of the week as a day The main subject of his examination, it is of rest is no keeping of the Fourth Command- v. 10 ment. To the establishing of this plain propo-

> TESTIMONY OF MARTIN LUTHER. Concerning the observance of the first day of the week as a day of rest and worship, Luther says: "There is no necessity for keeping it, but if we do, it ought not to be on account is no more holy than the other;" nor, as he of Moses Commandment. . . .

of the law given by Moses, the Fourth Com mandment.) I direct you to work on it, ride on it, to dance on it, to feast on it, to do anything that shall reprove this encroachment on the Christian spirit and liberty."-Quoted in "Michelet's Life of Luther," Bk. iv., cap. 2, and Coleridge's "Table Talk," May 19, 1834.

"The Lord's-day is not observed by us

upon the principles of Judaism (i.e., as a

TESTIMONY OF JOHN CALVIN

Sabbath, and as required by the law of Moses in the Fourth Commandment). For we celebrated it not with scrupulous rigor, as a ceremony which we conceive to be a figure of some spiritual mystery, but only use it as a remedy the uncharitable surmises of Dr. Whitgift, necessary to the preservation of order in the uttered in his answer to their Admonition. advantages have arisen from such a sentiment. (viz: That the Salbath has been changed from the seventh to the first day of the week!) For those who adhere to it far exceed the Jews in liffe's error as to the thousand years deliberate- a gross, carnal and superstitious observance of ly adopted and continued. Wordsworth sub- the Sabbath, (or that which they call Sabbath,) so that the reproofs of Isaiah (i. 10-15; lviii., 3-7; lxv., 2-7.) are equally applicable to come down from heaven, having the key of the them in the present age (i. e., the Papists who were then the most strict Sunday keepers.) as to

> those whom the prophet reproved in his time." —Calvin's Institutes. Lib. ii. cap. 8. § 34.

TESTIMONY OF PHILIP MELANCHTON. In the "Augsburg Confession," prepared by Melanchton, it is thus written, concerning festivals which, as he says, "it may be well to observe," but the neglect of which is in itself considered "not sinful:" "Such are the observance of the Lord's day, the Passover, the Pentecost, and other similar feasts and rites. For those who judge that, by the authority of the Church, the observance of the Lord's day has been substituted for that of the Sabbath, as if necessary, greatly err. There yet exist prodigious disputes about the

change of the law, of the Sabbath etc., which all sprung from the false persuasion that Christ committed to the Apostles and Bishops the charge of inventing new ceremonies which should be essential to salvation. These errors crept into the Church at a time (viz. "the dark ages.") when the righteousness of faith was not taught with sufficient clearness. Some maintained that the observance of the Lord'sday was not Divinely appointed, but, as if it had been, they prescribed respecting holidays, as from that Sabbatarian (he means Sunhow far it was lawful to work (i. e., what were day Sabbatarian) strictness, that his followers cases of necessity and mercy). What are controversies of this sort but snares for consciences? For, however they may attempt to harmonize their traditions, truth can never be attained while the opinion of their necessity (or binding obligation) remains."—Confession, Faith." in the latter of which they declared Wittemburg Edition, p. 28.

Concerning the manner in which the Lord's

Church. Beza says, that though it was made by them "a day for assembling together," there lished, as it were, in spite of God and to the was observed among the Jews (on the Seventh- association, (as Mr. Strype calls it,) and day, and enjoined by the Fourth Command- others of the same sort were suppressed by the ment). This cessation (from labor on the first | Queen, in 1577, as "nurseries of Puritanism," day of the week) was first brought in by Con- and their members were "silenced," so that marks, "So in a dialogue between Bilney and stantine (A.D. 321,) and afterward confirmed the following year there was not a single act-friar Brusierd, Bilney says, "These wonders, with more and more restraints by the following ing minister in the large and populous town of which they call miracles, be wrought daily in emperors."—Beza on the Apocalypse, ch. i., Northampton. The same views were enterthe Church, not by the power of God, as many verse 10. (Quoted in Heylin's History, p. tained by Smith and Barrow, who, next to

TESTIMONY OF ULRIC ZUINGLE. This great leader of the Reformation in Switzerland, in enumerating some ways in which the observance of the Lord's day as a day of Christian worship may be made a vain and empty ceremony, mentions this: "If we think the Lord's. day so affixed unto any time, that we conceive it an impiety to change it unto another (than Thus we perceive how error,—the error of that now celebrated, the first of the week). this would indeed make it become

good men, is apt to be propagated and continued. The more, therefore, does it become Lord's day, after the end of Divine service, for \*Wordsworth's Ecclesiastical Biography, vol. i. pp. any man to follow and pursue his ordinary 131, 145, 151. I have again modernized the spelling. labors; as commonly we do in the time of

TESTIMONY OF HENRY BULLINGER.

resurrection, the churches set apart this day. . . By their own authority and of their own accord they made choice thereof, it being nowhere to be found that it was com-

manded."—Comment on Apocalypse, ch. i.,

TESTIMONY OF WILLIAM TYNDALE. The oninion of this zealous English Reformer and martyr, respecting the mere human appointment of the Lord's day, coincides exactly with that of Beza, Zuingle and Bullinger, and is thus expressed: "We be lords over it. the first day festival) and may change it to Monday or any other day as we see need, or we may make two (such festivals) every week. if it were expedient."—Tyndale's Works, Bk. i.,

TESTIMONY OF MARTIN BUCER. This distinguished Reformer expresses him-

self very clearly and strongly against the Sun-

day superstition. In his Commentary, after declaring that the Lord's day was appointed "by the common consent of Christian people. and not by Divine authority, he adds: "To hold that working on the Lord's-day is, in itself, considered a sinful thing, is a superstition, an apostasy from Christ. . . . I do indeed well approve of the Lord's day meetings. if there be excluded from men's minds all opinion that the day is necessary to be observed; that it is holier, in itself, than other days; and that to work up on that day is, in itself. sinful."—Comment. in Apocalypse, ch. i.,

Bishop Hooper, who was burned at Smith field by Queen Mary for his bold and persistent advocacy of Protestant doctrines, compares the day of Christ's Crucifixion, Friday, with that of his Resurrection. Sunday: and declares that we are under no more obligation to celebrate the latter than the former, and that "The one

plainly indicates, than any other day—Monday anywhere any one sets up its observance upon or Thursday. Treatise on Decalogue, p. 103. FIRST PURITANS. Neal in his "History of the Puritans," sets down Thos. Cartwright as "the father of the Puritans," (Dugdale calls him "the standardbearer of the Puritans,") and says that he was "the great antagonist of Archbishop Whitgift, 'the persecutor of the Puritans,' and the author of the Second Admonition to Parliabehalf of the Puritans." His testimony, together with that of John Field (author of the First Admonition), Edward Deering and others of "the chief Puritans

about London," is given in the "Confession" of Faith which they put forth to testify "against . . . And indeed we see what In this Confession they utterly deny the first day of the week to be "more holv than another." ... "We keep the Lord'sday," they say, "as we are commanded. (i. e. by the civil and ecclesiastical laws of England. which did not require it to be observed as Sabbath.) but without all Jewish supersition, (i. e., all notion of basing it on the Fourth Commandment.) we think that those feast days of Christ, as of his birth (Christmas). Resurrection. (Easter and Lord's day,) etc., etc., may by Christian liberty be kept, because theyare only devoted to Christ, to whom all days

> like, etc."—Neal, vol. i. p. 122. RESTIMONY OF ROBERT BROWN, AND THE FIRST

and times belong: but days dedicated to

saints, with fasts on their eves we utterly dis-

This earnest Reformer, the first to advocate the principles of Independent or Congregational Church government, (and who, as Neal tells us, was thrown into thirty-two different prisons for his persistent efforts to expose the corruptions of the Hierarchy.) has left on record his testimony, to the same effect with Thomas Cartwright and John Field, viz.: That Sunday is not the Sabbath, nor of Divine appointment. It is given in his subscription with them to the Confession put forth in reply to the aspersions of Dr. Whitgift, quoted by fore, where it is expressly avowed that "the Lord's-day" is but a humanly appointed "holy-day," which, like Christmas and other festivals of our Lord. "may, by Christian liberty, be kept." Further testimony is found in his life and practice in Northamptonshire, which, as Fuller tells us (B. x., p. 263,) was

town of Northampton formed themselves into an "independent" association, in 1571, and adopted "Regulations" and a "Confession of the distinguishing of the Lord's day and other festivals as holy, to be, in common with distinction of meats and apparel, "a tyrannous yoke" day was observed by the early Christian imposed by "the Papistry;" "set up of their own invention;" "a devilish confusion" estabno cessation from all work required, as reproach of religion." This "well-minded" Independency.—Neal's Hist., vol. i., pp. 118-

It may be added that the ministers of the

TIME AND ETERNITY -- We step on the earth; we look abroad over it, and it seems immense -so does the sea. What ages had men lived, and knew but a portion? They circumnavigate it now with a speed under which its vast bulk shrinks. But let the astronomer lift up his glass, and he learns to believe in a total mass of matter, compared with which this great globe itself becomes an imponderable grain of dust. And so to each of us walking along the road of life, a year, a day, an hour, shall seem ong. As we grow older, the time shortens; harvest."—Ad Valentine Gent., Tom., i., p. ong. As we give our eyes to look beyond this earth, our seventy years, and the few thousands of years which have rolled over the This eminent Swiss Reformer, the friend and human race, vanish into a point; for then we co-laborer of Zuingle, thus expresses himself in are measuring Time against Eternity.

# The Sabhath Recarder.

New York, Fifth-day, January 5, 1860.

It will be seen by the communication from Bro. Hatch, that he thinks that in our criticlsms upon Rev. Mr. Cathcart's printed sermon upon "Lord's-day and the Sabbath," that we have mistaken, and consequently misrepresented his sentiments in regard to the Sabbath and Lord's day. We regret it, if we have so done: for we would not willingly misrepresent the sentiments of any man, especially to do this to his injury.

G. in the statement of his opinion upon the of Rev. H. W. Beecher's Plymouth Church. subject in question. We have long since ceas- Brooklyn. The council should consist of delepossible opinion that may be entertained upon this subject. When Bro. C. advocated the abolition of the Sabbath from 2 Cor. iii.. upon the ground that the precepts engraved upon those tables were abolished, and that it did not seem possible for the keenest intellect to evade his (Paul's) conclusion—that the system Congregational Churches in New York and whose prominent features were the two tables. is abolished in all its powers and shadows, and having become old and decayed has vanished away; it appeared to us that the only conclusion to be come at was that the whole moral code, termed the decalogue is abolished. We admit that if the Apostle had stated that the laws engraved upon the two tables were abolished, the Fourth Commandment being one of them, it must of course be included.

We do not insist that Bro. C. designed to be understood that he believes men are not bound to respect all the other precepts which were engraved upon the tables of stone; but we think that the legitimate results of this position would be to leave mankind without law. Still we did not design to allege that he believed whatever might be the tendency of his opinion in this matter. The qualifying clause referred to by Bro. Hatch in the 9th page of Bro. C.'s pamphlet, being so remote, unconnected and so conditional that we were not aware that it was designed to qualify those redesigned in his succeeding remarks upon the abolition of the decalogue, any qualification.

We trust he will pardon us for any misrepre sentations we have thus inadvertently made of his sentiments upon this subject; for we would not willingly place him in a false position.

We have not doubted but that our Bro. C. observes the first day of the week upon what he regards as the example of the apostles, and that he looks upon such as equivolent to a Divine precept. We have not aimed at representing him as insincere; but our remarks have been designed to show the inconsistency, and the legitimate tendency of his opinions. Had our brother been a Catholic, we should have expected him to resort to ecclesiastical authority and tradition to support his religious theory; but he is a protestant, and a brother Baptist, who, of all Christians should be the most opposed to the Catholic rule of faith. It is boldly and frequently asserted by Protestants that, the Bible is the religion of Protestants, can we find it asserted in the Bible that the of the bounty of the charitable. apostles regarded the first day of the week as a day of religious worship? One solitary case is only mentioned, (Acts xx. 7,) and this of a single apostle only, and this a night assembly. held during the interval between the Sabbath and the first day of the week, in the morning of which. Paul and his company departed for their journey. And there is nothing recorded in the Scriptures showing that there was any thing like a concurring practice in the teaching or practice of any one of the apostles. Can any man in his senses claim this as a apostolic practice?

Now while we admit that our brother holds himself religiously bound to keep all the moral laws, which he, aside from the decalogue, understands to be moral laws; and also that he keeps the first day of the week from the perwe consider his position as justifying our pedoon every first day of the week. And it is also after which the children were dismissed, rejoicinferred that what they all did, is a law to all ling over the good things they had received.

coming Christians. And all this inference upon inference is without anything written in the Scriptures in support of it. This is not the position assumed by our Protestant fathers, in their motto.—" The Bible is the religion of

#### The Sunday Question.

The Rev. J. L. Hatch, recently excluded from Dr. Cheever's Church of the Puritans, for his denial of Scripture obligation to observe the first day of the week, (which body has refused to submit his case to a mutual tional Churches of the cities of New York upon the point involved. and Brooklyn, and the neighboring cities, for We have never doubted the sincerity of Bro. an ex parte council, to meet in the lecture-room from a minorty of the churches met on Tuesday morning last, at Mr. Beecher's Church; it was obligation." therefore thought proper to adjourn the council until Tuesday, Jan. 3d, at 4 o'clock, P. M. The following is a copy of the letter which Rev. Mr. Hatch has addressed to each of the vicinity, in calling for an ex parte council:

Church of the Puritans, New York, feels himself deeply aggrieved by the recent action of that Church, in his suspension and subsequent excommunication. Having repeatedly protested against their action, while proceedings were pending, and having twice—once before and again since the final act of excision-solicited that the points upon which he had taken exceptions might be submitted to a mutual council, and been denied, he now proposes to refer the case to an ex parte council, which is invit-Church, Brooklyn, on Tuesday, the 27th day of December, 1859, at ten o'clock, A. M.; and your pastor and delegate are hereby respectfully requested to be present as members. The charges brought against the undersigned, were

1. Holding unscriptural views concerning the Sabbath, in proclaiming the abrogation of the Fourth Commandment.

2. Circulating injurious publications in ridicule of the Sabbath.

The points upon which exception is taken which were offered to be submitted to a mutual marks made on his 20th page, for we were not and are now proposed to be referred to the ex parte council—are three, and are embraced in the following questions:

1. Had the Church of the Puritans the right of jurisdiction over the faith and practice of the excommunicated member, in the matter involved in the charges?

2. Were the charges brought, and trial had upon them, in a regular and valid manner? 3. Were these charges just and true, and was the accused member worthy of excommunication or suspension therefor?

J. L. HATCH.

Brooklyn, Dec. 9, 1859.

Contributions received from the societies of Berlin, N. Y., for the support of Rev. Vincent A. Horjesky, of the City of New York and vicinity, \$44 25. Received from the Seventh-day Society in Petersburg, \$15-74.

STILLMAN Coon wishes his correspond ents to address him at West Milton, Rock Co.

CHRISTMAS AT THE NEWSBOYS' LODGING-HOUSE. -About seventy poor boys, belonging to this Institution, feasted on an ample supply of the Abel's day for the race. They were incorpo- passages might be introduced to prove that an and that what is not written therein, or plainly good cheer of Christmas on Monday afternoon, inferred therefrom, is in no wise obligatory upon Dec. 26th. The abundance of hams, roast turus. Now although Bro. C. and a myriad of keys, chickens, pies, etc., on the board, proved to other Christians may believe in the infallibility the newsboys that they had not been forgotten of the apostles, and that their "religious prac- in the dole of good things. We are informed | course perished with it." tices are laws to all coming Christians," we that a large proportion of the feast was conwould ask in all candor, where is it written in tributed by the proprietors of the Howard the Bible that the apostles were unerring men? House and the United States Hotel. Mr. A. By Gal. ii. it appears to have been quite other- J. Hill and Dr. Swan, of the Astor House. wise. Peter, who has been considered prince and Messrs. Cammin, Seaman & Co., Dev of the apostles, and Paul had a serious con-street, with an expansive benevolence which with it." To this latter proposition I should Bro. \*'s text, Gen. i. 6. We find in Gen. tentan together, and though we may think does them much honor, contributed fifty shirts Paulwas right in this matter, the case shows for the poor boys of the Lodging-House. This very plainly that they were not unerring men. addition to their comforts gave them a respect-Where is it written in the Scriptures that the able appearance; their faces were bright and religious practices of the apostles are laws to clean, and their hair nicely smoothed. They all coming Christians? The Apostle said, "Be joined in the religious exercises of the evening | Paul may be said to have been "Antinomians." | "And God said thou cans't not see my face, for ye followers of me, even as I am of Christ." with a decorum that marks a creditable im-There was certainly no first day keeping found provement in morals and manners. Their singin Paul's pattern. Again he says, Gal. i. 8: ing was remarkably good. We had delightful "But though we or an angel from heaven proof in the cheers and expressions of feeling preach any other Gospel than that which we with which the names of the generous donors have preached unto you, let him be accursed." of the Christmas gifts were received, that there From these passages it does not appear that it are not within the walls of any Institution in was impossible for an apostle to err. Where New York more grateful or deserving recipients the standard of moral rectitude still."

ANNIVERSARY OF THE WILSON INDUSTRIAN SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.—The Seventh Anniversary for Girls was held on Thursday last at the School Building, 137 Avenue A. The exercises consisted of recitations and singing by the children, and addresses by Rev. Dr. Clark, of the Mercer Street Church, Pardee, Atwill positive institution.

The Wilson Industrial School is the oldest establishment of the kind in the United States, and owing to the able management of the ladies who have the control of the institution, it is in a prosperous condition. There are at present one hundred and seventy-five children in daily attendance at this school. The exercises commenced at 11 o'clock, and were gone through by the children in a very creditable manner, after which they adjourned to partake sussion that the apostles did so, and that their of a beautiful repast, propared for them by practice is religiously binding upon all coming contributions from several ladies attached to tially and summarily given in the law of the his likeness refers not to any physical attribute Christians: he must excuse us when we say that the Institution. After having regaled them- two commandments—"the golden rule"—as or appearance whatever, but a causative selves to their content, they were marched to laid down by our Saviour. baptist brethren in the course they pursue in with a hood and talma, and those girls who another room, where each girl was presented regard to baptism. They admit that they had taken good care of the clothing presented the crushing blow of the Lamb shattered the yet we that are unlearned would have to resort have no express warrant in the Scriptures for to them last year, received also a warm dress their practice: but justify it by inference and and a pair of gloves, in addition to the hood analogy so from a single act of an apostle and talma. When they had been attired in moral law were unharmed. Moral laws can very difficult to keep in our minds, and be very meeting with the disciples once on a special their warm presents, they were again marched never be abolished. They existed as soon as much in the dark when we thought of what to another part of the building, where two occasion upon the first day of the week, it is beautifully arranged Christmas trees appeared inferred that all the apostles met for worship loaded with gifts. Those were distributed, crushed into idiocy," etc.

# Communications.

ELDER CATHCART'S VIEWS OF SUNDAY OBSERVANCE, ETC. To the Editor of the Sabbath Recorder:-

cart, of Philadelphia, to say, that in a recent communication to the RECORDER, I alluded to declaring its abrogation, as such, or as a whole his views of Sunday observance in a way which is liable to misconstruction, and which, being misconstrued, would greatly misrepresent our brother's opinions on this subject. Allow me council.) has issued a call to several Congrega- to correct, by stating more fully his position. My statement was: "Rev. William Catheart. of Philadelphia, and others, now adopt and

defend the same doctrine, viz: that the observance of one day in seven is the Sabbath, is these corrections, and out of all this writing ed to be surprised by the endorsement of any gates from about twenty churches. Delegates not, under the Christian dispensation, binding and discussion good may come, and the great as a matter of Divine command or religious cause of truth be advanced, I remain, for the

> Now this is, literally, true of his views of Sunday, as the Sabbath; but many would be likely to draw the inference that Bro. C. takes the ground of Milton and others, (which I also hold,) that, not only is there no Divine find an article over the signature of a \* authority for the observance of any particular The undersigned, recently a member of the day of the week as the Sabbath enjoined by the Fourth Commandment, but no Divine authority or religious obligation to observe the first. or any other day of the week, as a day likeness." And commences with the interogaof special religious worship.

pear from the following lines, quoted from the or spiritual image or likeness, or a combination 20th page of his pamphlet: "By the example of the two?" Now I do not wish to enter of unerring men, whose religious practices are into an argument with Bro. \*. as I am. what laws to all coming Christians, we are taught to in these enlightened days may be called uned to meet at the lecture-room of the Plymouth keep the Lord's day as a day of worship. It learned; but when I read the text referred to, is not to be a Jewish Sabbath, clogged with I understand, that when God formed man out effete rites, and rendered gloomy by death pen- of the dust of the ground, he was physically alties; it is to be a day of holy joy and sacred in the image of his Maker, and when he worship; a day of triumph to our souls."

Thus, while clearly rejecting the authority of became in the likeness of his Maker morally. the Fourth Commandment, on which all Sunday-Sabbatarians rely for the observance of image to mean when it is mentioned in the the first day of the week as a day of public Scriptures, besides the one under consideration, worship, he still asserts the binding and virtue in Gen. v. 3. We read that "Adam begat a ally Divine authority of Sanday observance. son in his own image." we understand that the on the ground of apostolic example; and son resembled Adam physically and morally. this is the view taken by Bunyan, and some In Gen. xx. iv., we read, "Thou shalt not make others. Much as I differ from it, and deprecate unto thee any graven image or any likening of the idea on which it is founded, that the anything that is in the heaven above." etc. apostles were "unerring men, whose religious which I understand to mean physical likeness. practices are laws to all coming Christians, In Lev. xxvii. 1, we read, "Ye shall make ve I am anxious to do him no injustice by a par- no idols nor graven images, neither shall ye set tial representation of his views. So much for up any image of stone," etc. In Matt. xxi myself. Allow me, now, to correct two import- 20, the word image is used where the Herodianterrors, into which, as I think, you have inad- ans presented the tribute money to our Saviour, vertently fallen, in your view of his pamphlet, in who inquired of them, "Whose image and the RECORDER of Dec. 15th. I feel sure that superscription hath it," alluding no doubt to you would be as unwilling as myself to misrep- the figure impressed on the money. "They resent his views, and place him in a false posi- say unto him Casar's;" and his answer to them tion. You say, "Mr. C. asserts that whatever plainly shows to my mind the fact that he unwas incorporated with the Jewish economy derstood man to represent his Maker physically. perished with it. This is certainly high-toned He says, "Render therefore unto Casar the Antinomianism." But you overlook an import- things that are Cæsar's." If that is Cæsar's ant qualifying clause in Bro. C.'s statement, image, give it to him. "And unto God the His words are (p. 9), "But supposing the Sab-things that are God's." As much as to say. bath to be enjoined in Eden for the race, that (to my mind at least), as ye are in the image would not save it from abolition with every of God, render therefore, (as in the language symbolical ordinance, when the Jewish dispen. of the apostle), your bodies a living sacrifice, sation was set aside. Sacrifices existed in holy and acceptable to God. Many more rated in Moses' Law, and with his ceremonies image is made to represent to our vision the were swept out of the worship of God forever physical form of some being. If we take the So the Sabbath, a typical institution incorpo- Scriptures as they read, (and I know of no bet rated into the Jewish economy, as a matter of ter way), how can we form any other idea than

rate this statement is very different from the show him his glory; and in verse 19, we un

which is revealed to all men in all ages, being see how you came to the conclusion "That the written on their hearts; and which is substan- being created in his (God's) image and after

Accordingly Mr. C. says, (p. 16), "When many other words, altogether proper I suppose, power of Judaism, and bereft the whole sys- to Webster for a definition, and from that probtem of Divine life, the golden precepts of the ably we should get up a God that would be mind, and they must exist until mind itself is the Saviour said in his sermon on the Mount,

Now here, as before, Mr. C. takes the same shall see God." ground with Bunyan, Baxter, and other pious Boston, Dec. 15, 1859.

and learned men. You differ with him entirely, as to this point—whether any part of the decalogue is positive, ceremonial, and therefore temporary: and you have men to support you in this view equally pious and learned with Bunyan and Baxter. But, it is evidently unfair to connect your views of the decalogue, as I feel it to be due to the Rev. William Cath- entirely moral, with his view of its making him responsible for the whole abrogation: for in he specially and distinctly excepts that part of it which he considers moral and positive in its nature; which, though incorporated in the decalogue was independent of it, having existed equally before the Jewish law was given, and since it has been repealed; or rather superseded by the Gospel dispensation. That you did not intend this injustice. I am without a doubt. Hoping that you will see the importance of

> truth, whatever it be, yours truly, J. L. HATCH.

> > For the Sabbath Recorder.

Brooklyn, Dec. 23.

In the SABBATH RECORDER of Dec. 1st. with a caption in the following language: "Man in the Image and Likeness of God:" taking for a text Gen. i. 26: "And God said let us make man in our own image, after our tion. "What is the image and likeness of God That this is not Bro. C.'s position, will applaster which man was created? is it a physical breathed into him the breath of life he then

Now, what are we to understand the word that God has been pleased to impress on the Now, his proposition here, is plainly not that minds of those who penned the sacred Scrip-"whatever was incorporated with the Jewish tures, the fact that he was himself possessed economy perished with it," but whatever of a of a physical form. I will now cite the mind "typical" or "symbolical" nature was incor- to some passages of Scripture, which I think porated with the Jewish economy "perished sustains this position. And first I refer to accede, and perhaps you would also. At any xxxiii. 18, that Moses besought the Lord to other, and is not "antinomian" in any other derstand that God was willing to make his sense than in which the Protestant Reformers, goodness pass before Moses, and proclaim his the early Christian fathers, and the Apostle name, etc. But in verse 20 it reads thus: Again, you say. "Mr. C. advocates the abo- there shall no man see my face and live. And lition of the whole decalogue, from 2 Cor. iii: the Lord said there is a place by me, and thou It is easy to see that if the decalogue was shall stand upon a rock, and it shall come to abolished at the death of Christ, in conse. pass while my glory passeth by. I will put thee quence of its weakness and imperfection, both in the cleft of the rock, and will cover thee the Saviour and his apostles were in error in with my hand while I pass by. And I will inculcating those precepts and making them will take away my hand and thou shalt see my back parts, but my face shall not be seen." This would be a perfectly correct represen- Now, here we have the declaration of God tation of Mr. C.'s views but for the important himself, he had a face and a hand, and had omission to recognize, and bear in mind, the back parts. Now, I should be glad to know distinction which he makes (and which theolo- how it can be understood in any other sense gians generally, I think, admit to be a proper than what it is expressed. In Philipians ii. 6. one,) between moral and ceremonial laws, or the Apostle in speaking of the Lord Jesus, says, laws that are of natural, and those that are of "Who being in the form of God, thought it as patiently wait and work and pray! Also not robbery to be equal with God." And in let us be careful about judging, for "with what thority for his meaning of the word death? The former he holds to be eternal and uni- verse 7 he tells us what that form was, viz: versal in the application; the latter temporary "And was made in the likeness of man." Paul and limited; and he considers the decalogue to to the Hebrews i. 1, says: "God, who at sunhave comprised laws of both kieds; so that, dry times and divers manners, spake in times while the decalogue, as such, is not binding on past unto the fathers by the prophets, hath Christians, and they are utterly absolved from these last days spoken to us by his Son, whom any allegiance to that portion which is peculiar he hath appointed heir of all things, by whom to it, viz: the positive or ceremonial portion, also he made the worlds; who bring the brightthey are still under obligation to obey that ness of the Father's glory, and the express image portion of it which is moral and natural; of his person," etc. And now brother I cannot

For the Sabbath Recorder.

This office is owned by Wm. S. Bailey. the editor and proprietor of the Free South. He commenced his labors as an editor in that place in the year 1850, by issuing a paper prayers devoted to freedom and free labor. For a few years he met with much opposition; was once and we trust the Lord is still converting noor burned out, at a loss of about \$15,000. Not feeling willing to give up the work he had un poor creative energy a freewill, and a great dertaken, and feeling a deep interest in the principles of freedom, and that freedom speech and of the press should be sustained in band, but I trust united in the truth of God, his State, he set himself at work preparatory to and striving to keep his holy commands. the issuing of his paper again.

"The Publishing Society."

To the Editor of the Sabbath Recorder: It is widely known that difficulties of a somewhat serious nature have for sometime affected the interests of the Publishing Society, and that from time to time these difficulties have been referred to in the columns of the RECORDER. Hitherto the writer of this article has taken no part in this discussion, nor would he now feel impelled to do so but for an article in a recent issue, reflecting on the Society and the New Board. by one who signs himself "An Old Member of the Board." But my object is not controversy, nor will I have anything to do with the dispute existing between the former General Agent and the Old Board, or any of its members. I have never entertained other than feelings of good will toward both parties and an unshaken confidence in their integrity. I have ever regarded their difficulties as a public calamity to be deprecated by all good men: nor have I for one moment been affected, to my knowledge, by a partizan feeling as to the questions in dispute. My appointment to a place in the New Board at the recent meeting of the Society was wholly unexpected. This is true also as I suppose of the other members of the Board.

But now for some things in the article under

review for above those merely personal. "An

Old Member of the Board" says, ' before taking leave of the SABBATH RECORDER, and the Board into whose hands it has, by a singular providence, been confided." "Why take leave of the SABBATH RECORDER?" Suppose those disliking its management for a time past had nursued the same course? That others have been tempted to do so I am aware, but better counsels have prevailed else the SABBATH RE-CORDER had months since taken leave both of Said he: "I never mistrusted, or had any susthe "Board" and its patrons! But why take picion of anything wrong at the time, but after 'leave of the Board" into whose hands the the mob I could easily see the fellow's object. RECORDER has, by a "singular providence," been committed? The New Board has done in Cincinnatti. He is desirous and intends to nothing but in the most earnest and sincere be ready to issue his paper again, in from one manner to seek to know and do the will of their to two months. In order to do that he mus employers. Is this an occasion of offence? necessarily have some money, or means to assist Their first act after their appointment was to him in his work. I visited him on the 22d correspond faithfully and honestly with persons | Dec. inst | Believing his cause and efforts in various and important parts of the denomi- good, and knowing that the readers of the nation, taking special pains to embrace in that RECORDER were usually Anti-Slavery in senticorrespondence the Old Board and their sym- ment. I drop this short sketch for publication pathizers, to learn to a certainty, if possible, hoping our Anti-Slavery friends will feel it a the wishes of the people. Between thirty and privilege to assist him in his efforts to get un. forty letters were received in return, singularly der way again, by donation, or by becoming uniform in their character and views, showing subscribers for his paper. I would here say, most unequivocally the direction in which the that I have been a reader of his paper for public mind was drifting. Now if the Board are not to perform the will of those appointing paper worthy of our patronage. Those desirthem, and in whose interest they serve, what one to assist him by donation, or by becoming are they appointed for? The Old Board were subscribers, can address him, Covington, Box refused a re election, not because they were No. 9. Ky. The object of his address being personally offensive to the Society but because changed to Covington, is on account of the in their official capacity they refused to be Postmaster at Newport being implicated in governed by the Society's clearly expressed the above mentioned mob. I intend to pass wishes. Should the New Board repeat the around through some of our societies in New action of their predecessors, the seal of public Jersey. Rhode Island, Connecticut, and New disapprobation would be stamped upon them York between this and spring. If any should

patiently wait the full development of the new movement. If it should happily succeed then I know from the well known, generous nature of "An Old Member of the Board" As to the controversy between the Society protected hereafter." Prosecution has been and the Old Board at the September meeting, commenced against the leaders of the mob. I can only say I shall ever mourn over it and pray the like may never occur again. But 'An Old Member of the Board" goes on to To the Editor of the Sabbath Recorder: say. "Under pretence of appointing a Board which should be free from party strife, one which should be neutral in regard to all questions of former dissatisfaction, a Board has peen appointed like those sufficiently in the majority to appoint them." For this charge upon the Society in the appointments of its New Board I am sorry; but may it not be that stronger language is used by the writer than he intended? To accuse the Society of hypocrisy in the appointment seems to me under the circumstances contrary to that charity which "suffers long and is kind." But it is said that the New Board are like those appointing them, that is, hypocritical in their actions. I am sure that these words will fall heavily upon the hearts of the New Board. especially as they come from a brother beloved. That these men possess ordinary infirmities is doubtless true, but that they deserve the character here imputed, I trust is not true. Let judgment ye judge, ye shall be judged."

A MEMBER OF THE NEW BOARD.

Newport, Ky., was broke into by a mob: and the press and type thrown into the Ohio River

By the assistance received from Northern friends, and by depriving himself and family of many of the comforts of life, soon issued his viz: "Blessed are the pure in heart, for they paper again. The labor of conducting his State of Georgia, has passed both houses of the paper has been principally performed by him Legislature.

upon subscribers, and donations from the Northern States, to sustain him in his position in publishing an Auti-Slavery paper upon slave soil. For a few years past, however, he has been receiving considerable patronage from the citizens of his own State; so much so that he was induced to commence repairs on his office and buildings. His building in front is a three story brick : the second and third floors being used for press, type, etc., etc. At the time his office was mobed, which took place on the evening of the 28th, and afternoon of the 29th of Nov. last, he had commenced painting the front part of the building, preparatory to lettering the name of his office thereon. At the time the mob made their appearance, the family had no weapons of defence, nor had they kept any for two or three years past They had been unmolested for so long a time. they had no suspicion of danger. The Harper's Ferry affair (without doubt,) was the first cause of this distruction of property, and the braking up of this press. The editor thinks the mob was hired by those not living in that city to commit the work of depredation upon his office. The mobites were careful to ascertain the fact that the family kept no weapons for defence. "One of them." said Mr. Bailev. "came into the office the day previous, joking and laughingly asked if he felt secure to go on with his publications under the present excitable condition of the country? Answering him in the affirmative, he continued to ask questions. Asked me "if I did no keep weapons on hand for defence, providing an attack should be made upon me or my office?" Said he answered him, "that he did not neither had he for two or three years, Mr. Bailey is having press and type fitted un several years past, and have found it to be a wish for further information, I shall hold my-But perhaps you will say the public are mis-self ready as far as I am able to give it. led. This may be so, but they will never be Terms for the Weekly Free South, \$2 per set right by any actions which bear upon their annum. Mr. Bailey designes hereafter to be face the signs of a purpose to set their will prepared for defence, provided similar attacks aside by arbitrary action. Let us then should be made. His daughter received a present a short time ago from a friend in Mass, in the form of a six shooter. He showed me quite a long list of names both from Newport and Covington, that he said, "had pledged themselves that he should be

self and family—his two daughters usually set.

ting up the type. He has depended mostly

. E. LANPHEAR. Washington, D. C., Ded. 26th. 1859.

In the RECORDER of Dec. 22. I see what purports to be an answer to my inquiry of Dec. 1. as to the meaning of the word "death" Your correspondent has seen fit to blink the question I put. It may have been impertinent in me to ask it, but I trust not. Let me state the point. Your correspondent is a Materialist, and as such has entered the arena of debate. The meaning of the word "death" is supposed to be material in the controversy, and for this reason he quoted it and gave the definition he did. I have seen the definition he gave, disputed, and that too by what seemed high authority. What I want, is to see his lexicographical rule. No doubt he has it, or he would not have made the statement he did, in the columns of a religious newspaper. It is to be supposed when a man attempts to speak through the press upon points of great moment, and especially as a disputant, that he has anthority for what he utters. Will "M." then have patience with a novice, and quote his au-INQUIRER.

To the Editor of the Sabbath Recorder:-

We have been very much pleased with a visit The office of the Free South, published at from Bro. V. A. Horjesky. His labors with us have been of a deeply interesting character He seems to be emidently fitted for the work in which he is engaged; and we trust that he will be well supported in the field We feel that he is worthy of our contributions and our

> We are enjoying good health in this place, sinners. O, that Zion might arise and put on her beautiful garments. Then sinners by hundreds would be converted to God. Remember of us at Berlin in your prayers. We are a fcable

A. W. COON. Yours, in haste.

Berlin, N. Y., Dec. 23, 1859.

A bill authorizing the holding of a State Convention to revise the Constitution of the

On Tuesday fire broke out ing-house in 1 threatened the h which fortunate injury to person damage to prop Mrs. Amos Sti house, which w been brought it mon was near the front end o rear.) rose suc fire. The hous sible, but before filled with smol a large sheet th Of course a extinguish the of water from two engines, w and brought w subdued; not,

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hasement and the andience the whole build ing it probably As to the or doubt. It be (grasce, which front entrance. fire had been seats were intr were closed to of those seats. red the wood-w which finally house was ins One of the pa Company of V on the 4th of There is occ the fortunate who saw the f two doors thre must pass and

or combustible with the flam and expressin stand that s through the learn, howeve As soon as procession for Bend Cemet We unders Church have repaired.

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Last Sundi the Second P Ohio, stated that day off present at h some time sin Reformed cl York, to fill Bethume. N tees of the which they g tion of his c did not rele therefore go During his church, Mr. love, of his that they pa the church le affecting, as ple the appro The Bisho

Baptist den Deacons. A Rev. Daniel candidate. Bishop. M. pastor of th He subsequ within the tical relatio Episcopal c summer, by of Rome: 3 the denomin trust that him to a p into whose r In the v

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McLeod. D. Presbyteria preached a slavery, en holders of them to from the c are glad t printed by Alexander great inter the guther, times both Its re-sppe Under th

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Of course all hands at once set to work to extinguish the fire; and with the aid of buckets of water from the neighboring wells, and of the two engines, which were soon on the ground. and brought water from the river, the fire was subdued; not, however, until the ceiling of the basement and a part of the floor and seats of the audience room had been demolished, and the whole building flooded with water, damaging it probably from \$500 to \$1,000.

As to the origin of the fire there can be no mubt. It broke out immediately over the urnace, which stands in the basement, near the front entrance. The day was cold, and a hot fire had been built. When the temporary seats were introduced, the registers in the aisles were closed to prevent scorching the occupants of those seats. The heat, thus confined, chared the wood-work in the vicinity of the furnace, which finally broke out into a blaze. The house was insured to the amount of \$4,000. One of the policies was issued by the People's ministry, has been long, useful, and peaceful. Company of Worcester, Mass., and will expire on the 4th of January.

There is occasion for gratulation in view of the fortunate termination of this affair. Those who saw the flames bursting out between the two doors through which the crowded audience must pass and thought of the consequences if some should faint in the aisles, or if expansive or combustible dresses should come in contact with the flames, were pardonable for feeling his charge as pastor of the Second Presbythrough the windows, and did so. We do not Reformed church in Rhinebeck, upon the learn, however, of any accident.

As soon as the fire was subdued, the funeral procession formed and proceeded to the River Bend Cemetery, where the remains of Mrs. Stillman were buried.

We understand that the Seventh-day Baptist

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Last Sunday morning, Rev. James Eeels, of the Second Presbyterian church of Cleveland, Ohio stated to his congregation that he should that day officiate for the last time, for the present at least, as their pastor. Mr. Eeels some time since received a call from the Dutch Reformed church, Brooklyn Heights, New York, to fill the place vacated by the Rev. Dr. Bethume. Mr. E. read a letter from the trustees of the Second church of Cleveland, in which they gave their consent to his resignation of his charge here for six months,—but did not release him permanently. He will therefore go to Brooklyn for the period named. During his connection with the Second Dutch church. Mr. E. has greatly won the esteem and love of his church,—and it is with reluctance that they part with him now. The scene at the church last Sunday was more than usually affecting, as the pastor announced to his people the approaching separation.

him to a position of usefulness in the church, and nays, and delared it carried. into whose ministry he has just been admitted.

In the year 1800, the late Rev. Alexander McLeod, D. D., then pastor of the Reformed Presbyterian church in Chambers street, preached and published an able sermon on slavery, entitled "Negro Slavery Unjustifiable." It was designed to convince the slaveholders of New York of their sin and bring them to repentence, or effect their exclusion from the church as open transgressors. We are glad to learn that it is about to be reprinted by a grandson of the author. Mr. Alexander McLeod of this city. It attracted great interest at the time of its appearance. was commended by Mr. Jefferson in a letter to the author, and has been reprinted several times both in this country and in England. Its re-appearance just now is very seasonable.

Under the name of "Epiphany," the Foreign Committee have already issued an Occasional Paper, in a larger form than heretofore, urgently calling for funds. They need at least as much as last year's extraordinary labors, on the part of Bishop Boone, produced: that is to say, about an hundred thousand dollars. The simplest way to raise this, is for each same this year, although no Bishop Boone may what is needed; and nothing else will.

noted revivalist would arrive in Boston before done in that time except to pass a bill to meet the last of next month; but a release from a the deficiencies in the liabilities of the Postprior engagement enabled him to go there Office Department, when the House should and thus far his sermons have been a simple, in a manner quite unobjectionable to any reason. Mr. C. If Scott, of California, who received able person. We learn that the order of meet- seventeen votes. The House then adjourned. ings is, for the present, prayer-meetings from 12 to 1, and from 6 to 7; and preaching at 3 and 7 o'clock.

the disbanding of the (Plymouth) church.

Mass., on the 16th is announced. Dr. Perry had lived more than three quarters of a cens tury, and held a very prominent position in that State. He was one of the oldest ministers, we believe the second in age, in the Essex North Association, and had exercised a wide influence in the churches. He was a gentleman well informed on other than theological questions, and was always interested in whatever could promote the public good.

For the year ending the 1st of November, the Missionary Union received from donations and legacies the sum of \$33,266 09, against \$38,264 18 last year, a decrease of \$3,997 09. fact that the efforts made for the extinguishment of the debt of the Union have in some cases diminished or delayed the regular contributions.

Congregational churches of Hampden county man still lacking four votes. Adjourned. at Longmeadow, and took an active part in its proceedings. He had a vigorous constitution, and thought, wrote, and spoke clearly to the

has been in existence about one hundred years, journed till Tuesday next. and has had four pastors, to all of whom it ministry, and still continues.

Rev. R. H. Timlow has been dismissed from banks of the Hudson, in New York.

In Travancore, India, the scene of the recent

[Narragansett Weekly, Dec. 29th. his church in Cambridge, Washington county, N. Y. He will seek a more Southern clime.

Rev. Daniel Lord of Nyack, has declined the call from the Third Presbyterian church of

# General Intelligenre.

Proceedings in Congress Last Week

SECOND-DAY, DECEMBER 26TH.

The SENATE was not in session. In the House of Representatives, Mr.

Moore offered a resolution declaring Mr. Boteler Speaker. Mr. McClernand moved to substitute the name of Mr. Davis of Indiana. But there were objections that the resolution was mails, and a large and valuable cargo. out of order, and the Clerk so decided. Mr. The London Times says:-The unusually and thus smothered herself before she could Smith having the floor, was appealed to give heavy gale, or rather hurricane of the night of give any alarm. She leaves two children, aged way that the House might proceed to vote for the 24th of October last was unexampled in respectively eight and six years. Speaker, and continue till 2 o'clock, and then its work of destruction in our maritine records. adjourn. Mr. Smith would consent to an ad- The summary of the whole work of destruction journment, but others thought he had better from the 25th of October to the 9th Novemgo on with his remarks, which he did. Mr. ber, is distressing in the extreme to contem- News, the gang at work in the Eastern portion The Bishop of Rhode Island held an Ordina- Smith then attempted to proceed, but was in plate. It is as follows:—Total shipwrecks, of the tunnel, having lighted the fuse, retired tion in Grace church, Providence, on the terrupted, and appeared extremely anxious for 325; total lives lost, 748. It is gratifying to behind the embrasures and awaited the blasts morning of Advent Sunday, when he admitted an adjournment, without losing his right to the find that on these occasions 487 lives were res- - four of which had been loaded. Three of Mr. Josiah P. Tustin, late a minister of the floor. But the Republicans were opposed to cued by life-boats and other means from the these exploded with the stunning report which Baptist denomination, to the Hoty Order of adjournment, and he went on. Various sug-sad wrecks. Deacons. Morning prayer was read by the gestions were made, and among them one that Rev. Daniel Leach, who also presented the Mr. Smith have leave to finish his speech, and expected in Paris, and it is the intention of the "hung fire." After waiting a reasonable candidater The sermon was preached by the that the House stand adjourned till it was different scientific sections of the Academie to length of time, the foreman of the gang, Mr. Bishop. Mr. Tustin was for several years the finished. This excited the indignation of Mr. receive her with the honors usual upon the re- John Fennel, went to it, found the fuse had pastor of the Baptist church in Warren, R. I. Smith, who rose, evincing much heat, saying ception of royalty. He subsequently removed to the South, and that he could not see why gentlemen should wish within the last year has changed his ecclesias to treat him in that way. He did not see why Plenipotentiary at the approaching Congress.

tical relations, and is now a minister in the he should be forced to speak to empty benches, of Rome. He was a prominent preacher in followed great confusion, when another motion on and after the 1st of January next to be body, and he survived the accident only twentythe denomination which he has left, and we to adjourn was made, and the Clerk rushed effected in silver as formerly. trust that Providence will open the way for the question through against calls for yeas

THIRD-DAY, DECEMBER 27TH. In the SENATE, the President's annual Mes sage was received, when Mr. Collamer objected to its being read, on the ground that, on the adjournment of the Senate, it was agreed that no action should be taken in the absence of many Senators who had left the city under that agreement. It was argued, however, that listening to the reading of the Message would be no action, in the common acceptation of that term, on the part of the Senate. Finally, the question was taken on having it read, and the Senate agreed to hear it. Mr. Brown of Miss., stated that he wished to speak on the Message, but would wait until there was a full Senate. Mr. Bright moved the usual adjourned to Friday next.

sident's Message, John Cochrane moved that it ized. But Mr. Craig, of N. C., moved that it promptly accepted by Mr. Cochrane. Much was released from custody. confusion ensued, as such a proceeding was reparish that gave last year, to do precisely the garded as entirely without precedent. Mr. Uraig finally withdrew his amendment, and Mr. parishes that have given nothing heretofore, sage was laid aside. Mr. Smith of Va., then the following report: begin now. All this is feasible, and will do resumed his remarks on the Slavery question. Mr. Houston proposed to elect a temporary It was not expected that Elder Knapp, the Speaker for ten days, and that no business be early last week. He at once commenced proceed again to the election of a Speaker. his meetings in Balwin-Place, and they are This was objected to, unless Mr. John Sherman Well attended. He evinces few eccentricities, should be the one chosen. A vote for Speaker was then had, Mr. Sherman still lacking four plain, and pungent presentation of Divine truth votes of an election. The next highest was

> FOURTH-DAY, DECEMBER 28TH. The SENATE was not in session.

General Assembly have received an applica be to the other side of the House. Mr. Rust have our lives and take the vessel, I fired upon On Tuesday afternoon, at 2 1-2 o'clock, a tion, numerously signed by brethren in Central proposed that the Conservative members select them, the shot taking effect in Sullivan's side. On Thesasy alternoon, at 2 1-2 octoor, a non, numerously signed by pretinent in Constraints memoris across the first broke out in the Seventh-day Baptist meet- and Western New York, in which they state a candidate from the Democrats, or vice versa and went for down in the programme. A butcher of Ninove, December, and his child was born on the 16th of November, executed on the 16th of November executed on the 16th of Nov the broke out in the personal land in Belgium, went to Brussels, in consequence of last July.

The most diseasure a consequence but for a more efficient entered and appears who declared that they would not lim it not most diseasure a consequence but for a more efficient entered and appears who declared that they would not lim it not most diseasure a consequence but for a more efficient entered and appears who declared that they would not lim it not most diseasure as a consequence of last July. highouse in the state of the most disastrous consequences, but for a more efficient effort among their churches between the most disastrous consequences, but for a more efficient effort among their churches between the most disastrous consequences, but for a more efficient effort among their churches between the most disastrous consequences, but for a more efficient effort among their churches described and Kolly and Confined him of a stupid between the most disastrous consequences, but for a more efficient effort among their churches described and Kolly and Confined him of a stupid between the most disastrous consequences, but for a more efficient effort among their churches described and Kolly and Confined him of a stupid between the most disastrous consequences, but for a more efficient effort among their churches described and Kolly and confined him of a stupid between the most disastrous consequences, but for a more efficient effort among their churches described and Kolly and confined him of a stupid between the most disastrous consequences, but for a more efficient effort among their churches described and Kolly and confined him of a stupid between the most disastrous consequences, but for a more efficient effort among their churches are also and the most disastrous consequences. threateneur one most unsassions consequences, our for a more emergine enort among vitor a large dog in several which fortunately was subdued without serious for Church-Extension," unanimously and corbe thus used, and Mr. Garnett of Va., had and Kelly separate. Sullivan was sent ashore that city. He had before engaged in several at the resolution of Ray A read the resolution in at Outresting and the resolution in a first several at the resolution of Ray A read the resolution in a first several at the resolution of Ray A read the resolution in a first several at the resolution in a first several at the resolution of Ray A read the resolution in a first several at the resolution of Ray A read the resolution in a first several at the resolution of Ray A read the resolution in a first several at the resolution of Ray A read the resolution in a first several at the resolution of Ray A read the resolution of Ray A read the resolution in a first several at the resolution of Ray A read the resolution of Ray A read the resolution in a first several resolution in the resolution of Ray A read the re which fortunately was subduced with a substantial was sent as the comparative of the kind, in which he had come off to persons, and with comparatively small dially recommend the appointment of Rev. A. read the resolves of his State Legislature, in at Quarantine, and Kelly taken in charge by combats of the kind, in which he had come off to persons, and with comparatively small dially recommend the appointment of Rev. A. read the resolves of his State Legislature, in the comparatively small dially recommend the appointment of Rev. A. read the resolves of his State Legislature, and Kelly taken in charge by combats of the kind, in which he had come off to persons, and with comparatively small dially recommend the appointment of Rev. A. read the resolves of his State Legislature, in the comparative by combats of the kind, in which he had come off to persons, and with comparatively small dially recommend the appointment of Rev. A. read the resolves of his State Legislature, in the comparative by combats of the kind, in which he had come off to persons where the comparative comparative by combats of the kind, in which he had come off the kind of t damage to property. The funeral exercises of M. Stowe, as District Secretary for the terristructing the Representatives from that State officers Mathew and Stack. Mis. Amos Stillman was proceeding in the tory embracing the Synods of Utica, Susque- to unite with the elements of the Opposition. hanna, Onondago, Geneva, and Genesee. He Various explanations were indulged in, when Mr. Morris of Ill., claimed the floor, and pro-The death of Rev. Dr. Perry at Groveland, ceeded to bear down heavily upon the Adminisafter a number of explanations, Mr. Sherman police office, and stated that she had murdered still lacking four votes of an election. Mr. her brother in her own house, and that she Maynard of Tenn., received 65 votes, and the wished to be taken into custody. The police rest were scattered. Adjourned. FIFTH-DAY, DECEMBER 29TH.

The SENATE was not in session.

In the House, Mr. Morris of Ill., resumed and finished his remarks, Mr. Milson of Va. replied to him. Mr. Grow of Pa., then took the floor to reply to some former remarks by Mr. Branch of N. C., in connection with the defeat of the Post-Office Appropriation bill This brought Mr. Branch out, when a heated and somewhat excited altercation between This deficiency is explained, in part, by the Messrs. G. and B. ensued, the latter calling for a retraction, which the former refused to make. Mr. Vallandigham of Ohio then explained his action to the Post-Office Appropriation bill. The debate was continued by The late Dr. Cooley's last participation in a Messrs. Pryor of Va., Hickman of Pa., Mcpublic gathering of this character was in Oc- Knight of Pa., and Maynard of Tenn., tober, when he attended a conference of the when a vote for Speaker was had, Mr. Sher-

SIXTH-DAY, DECEMBER 30TH. In the SENATE, Mr. Rice of Min. introduced several bills relative to public conveniences in last of his protracted years. His life, like his that State, and also gave notice a bill providing for a temporary government within the The First Presbyterian church, Baltimore, Territory of Dacotah. The Senate then ad-

In the House, Mr. Perry of Me. moved a was their only charge. Three of them com- resolution that, until an organization was effectmenced in it their pastoral labors, and ended ed, members be restricted to twenty minutes life in its service. The fourth there began his speaking, and not more than once, until all tured and confined in jail. The citizens held members desiring to speak shall have been heard. Also, that all motions to lay on the tee, who were taking active measures to distable be decided without debate. But obstand that several judged it best to escape ed a call to become the pastor of the Dutch and Mr. Boyce of S. C. took the floor, and attacked the negroes, driving them into the over \$100,000; fifteen who pay taxes on over jections were made to offering the resolution, charging it with obstructing the execution of the Fugitive Slave law. Mr. Stanton of Ohio few white men. A mounted company was replied, when there was a lengthened colloquy ranging the woods in search of negroes. The outrages against Christians, twenty-eight Hin- respecting the Tariff bill of '57, partisan polidoo adults, of whom twenty were females, have tics, etc., when Mr. Stanton, in view of the insince been baptized, at one Missionary station. ability to effect an organization by the ma-Rev. J. H. Nixon has been compelled by jority rule, suggested the adoption of the The greatest excitement prevailed, and every Union Meeting House until their own house is the failure of his health to ask a dismission from plurality. This was objected to by members man was armed and prepared for a more seriof the Administration party, and Mr. Mont- ous attack. At the latest advices, however, gomery of Penn. moved that Mr. Corwin be declared Speaker for 24 hours, in order that the Deficiency bill might be passed for the relief of mail contractors and other Government creditors. Adjourned over until Tuesday

### Foreign News.

land the weather was very cold for the season. the floor, the dead and charred body of his ing. First half of the passage moderate weather; wife. A few pails of water extinguished the last half a succession of violent westerly gales, fire. As far as can be ascertained, Mrs. Watsnow storms and severe cold weather, the ship son was busily engaged in a closet or small a great part of the time covered with ice. The Arago brings 131 passengers, the usual

The Vienna Imperial Law Gazette of Dec.

A HARD CASE -The New Haven Palladium says that Captain Mayo, of Bangor, Me., arrived in that city a few days since with his rather hard treatment at the hands of the State of Virginia. After the Harper's Ferry affair, In the House, on the reception of the Pre- give up. The Captain in vain attempted to stated. obtain redress from a U.S. Court. in session be laid on the table till the House was organ- there, but finally succeeded in raising the necessary sum in Boston, now swelled by the costs be received and read, which amendment was to \$700, which he paid over, when his vessel [Boston Traveller, of 28th.

MUTINY AT SEA.—Capt. Cook, of bark Jas. come to stir up their zeal. And let all the Cochrane's motion was adopted; so the Mes- Cook, arrived 28th ult. from Havana, makes

deck. Upon proceeding there found the first glorious time ensued. and second mates fighting for their lives with two seamen named J. Kelly and Thomas Sullicalled the gentleman to order, and said if such sisted I would most certainly fire the next shot cordance with the above facts was rendered.

The Church-Extension Committee of the epithets were to be applied to any one, it must at them. Finding they were determined to

Journal. A few days since, a respectable spring, and seizing the man by the throat, laid of this city. He preached his farewell sermon tration. A vote for Speaker was ordered, and tradeswoman, with two children, went to the him dead at his feet. went to the house, and found the dead body of her brother, whose name was Rasel, lying in one of the rooms with his throat cut. The woman said that the man after losing from drunkenness several situations as clerk to advocates, had been reduced to the necessity of accepting the position of railway porter, but that she had kindly allowed him to live with her gratis, on condition of his giving a solemn promise that he would abstain from drink for the future. This promise he had not kept, and the night before he had returned home so drunk that he had fallen asleep on the floor. Irritated a royal salute, speeches, music, and a general at his shameful conduct, she cut his throat. The police, thinking the woman insane, had her examined by medical men, but no indication of lunacy could be discovered. It turned out that she had committed the murder in the presence of her two children, aged ten and twelve, and that before giving herself into custody she had made her will.

> NEGRO INSURRECTION IN MISSOURI.—A de into Beirut. spatch dated St. Louis, Dec. 29th, says: About eleven o'clock on Monday night the citizens of Bolivar were aroused by shouting and the throwing of stones on the public square. The negroes threatened to burn the town before morning. A vigilant watch was kept, and all attempts failed. One negro was dangerously wounded by a pistol shot. Several were capa meeting and appointed a Vigilance Commit cover those engaged in the riot. When a sufficient number of whites were collected they found that a gang of negroes had attacked a ward. owner of some rebellious slaves was badly wounded, and only saved himself by flight. Several blacks have been severely punished. the excitement had somewhat subsided

BURNING ACCIDENT AT FORDHAM.—On Saturname of Watson was burned to death in Fordham. Her husband went down to Tremont after some articles for his children, and on his geturn home about 8 o'clock, in company with a neighbor, upon nearing his home he perceived The steamship Arago arrived at this port that the house was on fire. He quickly burst room salting down some meat, and having a fluid lamp by her. She either upset the lamp or it set fire to the upper part of her clothes,

FATAL ACCIDENT AT THE HOOSICK TUNNEL. On Friday of last week, says the North Adams only those who have remained in the cavern The Court Journal says:-Lady Franklin is during discharges can realize, but the fourth gone out, and inserted another, lighted it and Lord Wodehouse will go to Paris as second repaired to cover, awaiting its discharge. But hearing no report, after waiting some time, he again went up to the heading, which he had Episcopal church. He was confirmed last by both friends and foes. Finally a vote was 13th, published a decree ordering the payment just reached, when off went the terrible battery summer, by Bishop Alonzo Potter, in the city had on adjourning, and it was negatived. Then of the interest on the National Loan falling due of rocks, mutilating the upper portion of his

> FRESH AIR IN RAILROAD CARS.—In the Superior Court at Boston, the case of Robert A. Forbes agt. the Old Colony Railroad Comvessel, the Romp, and made a statement of pany resulted in a verdict of \$5 for the plaintiff. The facts in the case are as follows: Plaintiff was riding in the cars in October last, and Gov. Wise issued an order that the captain of opened a window to let in some fresh air, and any vessel leaving a harbor of the State with- get some ventilation. Some tenderly-constiout first giving him information, should be sub. tuted people objected to the influx of this freshject to a fine of \$500. Capt. Mayo, who has ness, and requested that the window might be been engaged in the coasting trade, and who closed. Mr. Forbes declined to close it, and knew nothing of this law, entered a harbor of the conductor being applied to, shut the win- three quarters of the patients had been vacci-Virginia, landed his cargo, took on board dow himself. Mr. Forbes then put his elbow nated. another for New Haven, procured the proper through the window, and for this the conductor clearance papers, and set sail. He was stopped the car and put him out. The Court obliged, however, to return on account of head | ruled that the conductors have a right to eject winds, and, upon touching the land, was unruly passengers for the purpose of preventing boarded by Virginia officers and ordered to a violation of the rules, or a disturbance, but fered to lie on the table till after the 3d of pay the fine of \$500. As he was unable to not to eject a man as a punishment for any January. This was agreed to, and the Senate pay the fine, his vessel and cargo were taken damage he might have committed to the railpossession of by the authorities, who also de- way property. For this the road had its manded his papers, but these he refused to remedy at law. The Jury found as above run in connection with the ports of Norfolk A DOUBLE ELOPEMENT.—Esquire Marchant

was called on to unite in wedlock at the Bur nett House, a couple who had fled from Fayette County, Ky. At the Spencer House another couple—the male somewhat advanced and the bride but eighteen—were also anxious to unite as the "Green Snake." themselves for life. The proper authority was The strangest part of the affair is this, the bridegroom at the Burnett and the bridegroom Sailed from Havana Dec. 12th, and on the at the Spencer were son and father. Both had the use of the Utah army. 17th, while in sight of the Florida coast, and eloped from the same vicinity with the same while standing at the wheel, was surprised to intent, neither knew the purpose of the other, hear the cry of murder from the second mate. both came on the same train. When the young A passenger named George Williams took the man learned of the facts, the Burnett House wheel, saying there was bad work on the main repaired to the Spencer, and it is said a most Cin. Times.

FATAL BURNING CASUALTIES.—On Tuesday van, who swore they would have our lives. I last, Margaret Goolin, a chambermaid at No. succeeded in getting the mates into the cabin, 44 Bleecker street, accidentally set fire to her the seamen making a number of attempts to dress, and on calling for assistance, Margaret a mark. He died in three hours. knock me down and prevent it, and got in my- Dunlery, also a servant in the house, ran to her self, keeping them outside, they making des- aid and threw her own dress about the person perate efforts to get in. I then told them that of the burning girl. Unfortunately the dress In the House, Mr. Rust of Ark., obtained if they made another attempt to gain the cabin took fire, and before assistance could be afford-The Chelsea council, after occupying four the floor, and indulged in bitter denunciations I would fire on them. At that they both ed, she was fatally burned, and died the same entire days, came to a result on Monday even- of John Brown's raid and the Republican made a rush at me with their weapons, swear- day. The other girl escaped without being ing last, at a session held in the Old South party, characterizing the principles of the latter ing they would have our lives. I fixed one dangerously burned. Coroner Schirmer held dered David Dunlap, at Napoleon, Ark., was chapel in this city, unanimously recommending as treasonable. Mr. Dunn of Ind., promptly shot in the air, to show them that if they per- an inquest on the body, and a verdict in ac- hung at that place between two negroes, both 100 Fulton street; New York.

SUMMARY

awaited him. At the very commencement of STRANGE MURDER.—An extraordinary affair the fight the dog, rendered furious by the has occurred at Hanover, says the Lockport blows it received from its antagonist, made a pastorate of the First Congregational Church

> A singular phenomenon occurred, in the towns of Victor. Bloomfield and Mendon, during a late snow storm. Spherical balls of a bridge over the Loupe Fork of Platte River. snow, from 6 to 18 inches in diameter, and have been passed by the Nebraska Legislature. every one perforated longitudinally—the largest having holes sufficiently large to enable a of cattle this fall, yielding him \$75,000 -man to insert his arm—were seen rolling in the They were all fattened on his 3,000 acre farm snow. It is presumed that they were formed in La Salle county. by the wind.

Parliament buildings in Canada has been made. citizens, of the State. A reward of \$25 is The first sod was turned at Ottawa on the given for information of a violation of the law-26th ultimo, in the presence of a large concourse of people. The event was honored by iollification on the part of the citizens.

Through the energy of the American Consular authorities at Beirut, Syria, the perpetrators of the outrage upon the Dickson at Boston the same. (American) family, have at last been brought to justice. Four of the accused have been imprisoned for life, and the dead body of the fifth and principal criminal had been brought

The trial of Rev. Jacob S. Harden, on a charge of having murdered his wife by the administration of poison, which was commenced at Belvidere, N. J., on Tuesday last, was postponed Wednesday on account of the absence the advanced age of 120 years. of a witness material to the defence. The cese was set down for the first day of the next regular term.

A late assessment of Memphis, Tenn., shows that there are three gentlemen who own property in this city to the amount of over half a million of dollars; twelve who pay taxes on

Rev. Benjamin Over closed his ministerial labors with the Congregational church at Saxton's River, Vt., on the last Sunday of December. Inability to support the ministry in the church, is the reason assigned for the sundering of the relation. It-is stated that under the late decision of

Postmaster-General Holt, Mr. Jesse Thorn Postmaster at New Market, Middlesex Co., N. J., has decided that Abolition documents. day evening of last week, a woman by the and especially Helper's Impending Crisis, shall not be delivered from his office. A verdict of guilty has been rendered in the

case of Gibson, one of the robbers of the State Treasury of Ohio, and the associate in crime of the notorious Breslin. A desperate effort will be made to secure a new trial for Gibson, with on the 28th ult. At the time of leaving Eng- in the door, and to his horror found near it, on the hope of acquitting him upon a second hear-A steer, raised in Vermont, called the "Great

Eastern," has been purchased by a Boston man, to be sent to England. He weighs over 4,000 pounds, although far from being fat. It is Henry Sheldon, Alfred Center. thought he will carry 1,400 pounds of flesh in Geo. Champlin, addition to his present weight. The Board appointed to test the rifle cannon

at Fort Mouroe, recommend the appointment of a permanent board for testing fire arms, and say that the era of smooth bore guns for field J. J. Minor, Fayetteville, N. C., 2 00 exercise has passed. They urge the necessity for further experiments. At South Abington, Wednesday forenoon. Mrs. Olive Nash, aged 77, was standing near

ped from her body. She lingered till half-past 5, and died in great agonv. A Frenchman in California has been detected in a new swindling operation. He was in the habit of purchasing from the restaurants coffee that had been used, then drying, mixing

a little fresh with it, repacking, repapering, and then selling it to the poorer classes. Despatches from Costa Rica represent the new Government as in a frightful condition. and as even more tyrannical than that of Pre-

sident Mora. The Conservatives hold the balance of power, and may possibly hold the extremes in check. Archbishop Hughes of New York, has accepted the invitation of the Senior Class of the University of North Carolina to deliver the

Commencement Sermon before them on the 4th Dr. Henry Letheby writes to the London Times that he has investigated 93 cases of ter, together with several others, during a season of small pox in London and finds that about

An iron cannon of 70,000 pounds weight, the largest ever made, was cast on Friday week at the Fort Pitt Foundry, Pittsburg, for the two she seemed in much distress, yet her faith remain-U. S. Government. The casting is 50 inches ed firm and unwavering. She died like one going to in diameter, and 19 feet 4 inches long. A line of four steamships is about to be

and Providence, and forward freights for ports beyond Boston, free of commissions. A farmer in Richmond, Mo., in constructing

established between Baltimore and Boston, to

a road across his premises uncapped a hillock, when in the space of about two feet square he discovered \$4 snakes, principally those known

The Wintersett, Iowa, Madisonian, of the summoned, and they were accommodated. 17th, gives notice that there is an agent of the Government in that town, who intends to purchase one hundred yoke of working oxen for of David and Lucy W. Burdick, of Milton, Wis., aged

Mr. Rembrandt Peale, the venerable and distinguished artist, is lying ill at Stonington, Conn, where he stopped on his way home from a visit to Boston. Mr. Peale will be 82 years of age on the 22d of February next.

in Baltimore, shot himself accidentally, a few no use, nothing will cure me. Such morbid feelings days since, while loading his pistol to shoot at | peculiarly belong to

Nevajo Indians were again hostile, having kill- tion in the restoration to health of those who had long ed one man and wounded others, who had pined under the most distressing forms of the above gone to trade with them

The late John E. Cook was born on the 16th of May, 1830, was sentenced to death on the A dog fight recently ended in a way not laid 16th of November, executed on the 16th of

Gerrit Smith has been returned to his home at Petersboro', his health, mental and physical, being so nearly restored as to warrant his removal thither

The Rev. S. A. Barber recently resigned the last Sunday week

A memorial and resolutions, praying Congress for an appropriation of \$80,000 to build

One farmer in Illinois has sold 2,500 head The Mississippi Legislature has passed a bill

A movement toward the beginning of the forbidding peddling in that State, except as No less than three million three hundred

thousand dollars worth of the new nickle cents

were coined at the U.S. Mint during last

month. The thermometer at Montreal on Thursday last, at 8 A. M., stood at 17 degrees below zero:

An association has been organized in Maryland for the purpose of establishing a State Inebriate Asylum.

On Thursday of last week a black bear, weighing 250 pounds, was shot in Wilson, six miles from Lockport.

A free colored man, known as George Wood house, died at Norfolk. Va. last Saturday, at

#### Special Notices.

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

D. E. LEWIS, Church Clerk.

BOARD MEETING.

The Board of Managers of the Seventh-day Baptist Publishing Society will hold an adjourned meeting at the residence of Eld. N. V. Hull, in Alfred Center, January 7th, 1860, at 64 o'clock, P. M.

The Executive Board of the Seventh-day Baptist Western Association are requested to meet at Afred in the house of Eld N. V. Hull, on the evening after the first Sabbath in January, (7th.) J. KENYON, Sec.

Hannah L. Vars, John Sheldon, Geo. S. Crandall, . Clark, J. J. Minor, Chas. Potter, D. E. Lewis, E. Lanphear, B. W. Millard, (will you state when those three persons paid;) R. C. Langworthy, A. W. Coon, Jos. I. Tucker, L. M. Cottrell, N. V. Hull, L. A. Davis, D. Burdick, Eunice P. Osgood, Stillman Coon, E. Forsythe. Moses Forbes.

### RECEIPTS.

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

Hannah L. Vars, Dorrville, R. I., \$2 00 to vol. 16 No. 52 Samilation Potter 16, Calvin Hall, Clark Crandall, Dan'l Sheldon, Forestville, Iowa, 2 00 Wm. E. Palmer, Potter Hill, R. I. 5 00 Roswell Saunders, Adams Center, 2 00 Orrin Trowbridge, Ezra Whitford. Edward W. Whitford, Henry B. Babcock, Berlin, Wis., 5 00 W. P. Green, Center Berlin. a stove, when her clothes took fire, and before | Silas Lanphear, Berlin, the fire could be extinguished, the flesh drop-Leroy R. Burdick, Hebron, Pa.,

> Stillman Coon, West Milton, Wis., 2 00 Maxson Babcock, Montra, O., 2 00 FOR THE SABBATH-SCHOOL VISITOR: R. C. Langworthy, Little Genesee Eunice P. Osgood, Lairdsville, ELIPHALET LYON, Treasurer.

L. A. Davis, Dewitt, Iowa,

MARRIAGES

In the Seventh-day Baptist Church near Welton, Iowa, Dec. 24th, by Eld. L. A. Davis, Mr. Joseph C. SIMPRINS and Miss REBECCA E. DAVIS, both of Welton. In Alfred, N. Y., Dec. 25th, by Eld. N. Wardner, Mr. SYLVESTER S. HAMILTON, of Portville, and Miss SARAH S. MUNROE, of Alfred.

# DEATHS.

In Berlin, Wis., Sabbath morning, Dec. 17th, EMILY

A., daughter of Benjamin and Emily Baker, aged 21 years. She was a worthy member of the Seventh-day Baptist Church in this place, having made a public profession of religion three years ago the present winrevival, under the pastoral labors of Eld. J. M. Todd; which she adorned with a consistent life and godly conversation, being ready to give a reason for the weeks with Christian fortitude, viewing her approaching dissolution with great composure, saying she was willing to die if it was God's will. The last day or sleep; and although her friends deeply mourn the loss of one beloved in the family circle, yet they mourn not without hope. In her death, the Church has lost one of its valuable members. Her disease was bilious typhoid fever. In Adams, N. Y., Oct. 29th, of consumption, accom-

panied by dropsy, Eunice Whitrend, daughter of the late Jesse and Reuah Whitford, in the 72d year of her age. Sister Whitford was formerly and for many years town. The subject of this notice was for many years known to the writer as a worthy and devout follower of Jesus her Saviour. It is pleasant to learn that in her recent sickness grace was given, so that while suffering from bodily ailments and exhaustion, her soul evertheless maintained unshaken confidence in God. N. V. H.

In Ashtabula, Ohio, Dec. 15th, HATTIE M., daughter 2 years and 7 months.

SAND'S SARSAPARILLA, UNEQUALLED FOR THE CURE OF

All diseases arising from an impure State of the Blood. Persons long afflicted, who have vainly tried many expedients to eradicate a disease, are but too apt to give way to despondency, and relinquish all hope of many, who had completed his medical studies is placed within their reach, they exclaim, Oh! it is of in Baltimore shot himself accidentable.

SUFFERERS FROM

Scrofula, Ulcers, Dyspepsia, Cutaneous and Eruptive Advices from New Mexico state that the diseases. The unprecedented success of this preparamaladies, has given it an exalted character, furnishing, as it does, evidence of its own intrinsic value, and re-On Friday, the 9th ult., S. Moore, who mur- commending it to the afflicted in terms the afflicted only can know.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, For sale also by Druggists generally.

Heroes who conquered many a field Of hard and sterile soil-Who made the sturdy forest yield To unremitting toil; Heroes who did not idly stand, But dealt such fearful blows, That acres, broad, of worthless land, Now blossom like the rose.

The heroes of the plow and loom. The anvil and the forge; The delvers down among the gloom Of yonder rocky gorge; Heroes who built you lofty tower, And forged its heavy bell, Which faithfully proclaims the hour, And marks its flight so well.

Heroes who brought from every clime Rich argosies of wealth; Heroes of thoughts and deeds sublime, Who spurned what came by stealth; Who won a guerdon fair and bright, And left no bloody stain-No hearth profaned—no deadly blight— Upon God's wide domain.

These world-wide common workers crave No laurel wreath of fame-No monument above their grave; They toiled but for a name Among the lowly ones who plod Their weary way along, With faith and confidence that God Correcteth every wrong! [Goward's Reg.

### The Royal Penitent.

dam, one day dining with King Frederick this manner and die, what will it benefit me? mentioned by the author is its zealous pursuit to it?" Schubert replied: "I was just think. Dear Schubert! I must become another man. Christians. It is an evidence rather of the ing, suppose I were to die during the comedy, and I will, too, only I can't rightly succeed in the great economy and frugal habits of Friends, and the judge were to ask me, at the bar of attempt. Tell me, once more, how must I go who, by not including in the gaieties and experiment was wronged in the great economy and frugal habits of Friends, ed by Capt. Peterson of the Phantom, and by infection from Contagious Diseases. Several others. Capt. Mason, of the Orestes, It tells You Of the various diseases of Children, and several others. attending a play! Let these people be dis- desire this thing and anon that, and when I've or Quakers; that the new admissions during

theme was the necessity of conversion; men big fellows (the king's body guard,) standing men." Mr. Fox accounts for this diminution, should (1) be converted aright, and (2) be there, and attentively listening to you!" Schu-first, on account of the peculiar language of converted without delay. Having fortified his bert assured the monarch that several of his the society; second, by its abstaining from new creatures, if ever we hope to be saved! the minister, to Berlin for my sake. I will at of the day, was a cooper in Aberdeen. One And if we be not renewed, we'll only suffer the tend your devotional meetings more frequently. of the editors of the London Daily Journal greater condemnation than if you had not But, really, many more citizens might attend. was a baker in Elgin; perhaps one of the best warned us!" The minister replied: "God de Why don't they improve such a blessed advan- reporters of the London Times was a weaver sires to save all of you. I wish that the word tage? He that refuses to be converted, con- in Edinburgh; the editor of the Witness was spoken may be blest to you all in this respect." demns himself!"

entrance walked up to him, and commenced near two hours. He once more assured him finally departed in peace, May 31st, 1740. that he was brought under powerful convicttions by his sermons, and was earnestly striving our hearts evidently increases." S. "I am delicious fruit:

ers; often directed me to the choice of ways and means in this or that concern, when none whatever happened to be at my command." S. "Well, then, since God has done such things in regard to your bodily and temporal concerns, then of course he will be infinitely more ready to lend a gracious ear when your majesty calls upon him, with an earnest and be- readers: lieving mind, for spiritual and heavenly gifts." "That's a fact," said the king, adding some seed. 7,600 weed seeds; in a pint of cow grass other remarks on the Lord's Supper, and on the seed, 12,600; in broad clover, 39,440; and in disposition of his heart during its celebration. two pints of Dutch clover, severally, 25,500 The monarch here having his attention called and 70,400 weed seeds. Supposing these samoff to other duties, the minister craved his per- ples to be sown, here were weeds enough to mission to hold a further conversation with stock the land with weeds for many years.

him, on this most important subject, on a future occasion. The king graciously granted the market and gets weeds for corn, and so pays request, assuring him that he would take a exceedingly dear for that he considers a cheap delight in listening to him, and the queen pro- bargain." If this be true in relation to Engmising to bring about such an occasion.

He has so often sent me answers to my pray-

just read the sixth chapter of John, when the cultivation of the soil. king entered the room, and, standing in the In purchasing seed grain, turnip seed, grasses, we assuredly all walking with him? Whose-term. soever conscience replies in the negative, him I The fecundity of some weeds is truly aston. Vision. In vain. From that time to the pres-

parted with many assurances of his favor.

minister. After the usual salutation, the king said: "But, my dear pastor, how ill you look! Do take care of your health! I fear you overtax your powers in the discharge of your min- the announcement of three different books reistry!" "I am not sick, thank God," said lative to the Society of Friends and its decline. Schubert. "I promise you I will indulge my- We mentioned two of these books among our self. as far as I dare. Still, the salvation of late literary items. We now observe a third, the souls entrusted to my care lays nearer to entitled, "The Society of Friends; an Inquiry my heart than my health." "That's right," into the Causes of its Weakness as a Church. The Rev. Henry Schubert, minister at Pots- said the king; "but if you sacrifice yourself in By Joseph John Fox." Among the causes William, a comedian was announced, asking | Then you must cease imparting such wholesome | of wealth. "It is said that the majority of the permission to play a farce. While some of the advice to me. God preserve you for my sake. banking firms of the metropolis have descended guests were advocating, and others were op. You and C are the right sort of preachers; from the members of the Society of Friends. posing the measure, the king suddenly turning all ought to be such. You discoursed yester- This, we should think, is hardly a just cause to the minister, said, "Schubert, what say you day in such a way as to pierce my inmost soul. for the decline of this respectable body of God: Schubert, from whence do you come? to work in the right way." Schubert having travagances of the world have been enabled, whether I could confidently reply: From the encouraged the king to persevere in seeking, through many generations, to accumulate play?" Then the king said, with great emo- praying and knocking, the monarch said: "The wealth. It is said that there are now in Engtion: "No! neither should I like to die while whole world is nothing but vanity. Now I land and Wales about sixteen thousand Friends One day the king, accompanied by several sient will answer. God yesterday led me to a year, "yet the total steadily diminishes, the generals and captains, heard Schubert preach attend your meeting for devotion. My heart vearly secession reaching, probably, an average a fast-day sermon on Matt. iii. 7-10. His was intensely wrought upon, by seeing those of sixty, women falling off more rapidly than The Emperor was present at the trial trip, mind by prayer, Schubert preached with great soldiers were truly converted men, and that he proselytism; third, by its "mystic doctrine liberty and bold assurance. Service being felt desirous that all his majesty's officers and and singular ministry, together with its defecended, the king invited Schubert to dine with soldiers might become genuine converts, then tive discipline and its rigors with respect to him. The monarch received him graciously, would his majesty's army be the terror of all marriage: and lastly, by its eccentricity of and in the presence of all his courtiers, testified the world. "Yes, that's a fact," said the king. costume." which, he says, was never contemthat the fast day sermon had wrought such a "Good Christians are faithful servants, others plated by the founders of the society. We powerful impression on his mind, that he would are not; if only the whole of us were good apprehend, from the name of the writer of this never forget it while he lived. Then turning Christians, how much good could I accomplish." work, which belongs to old Quaker families in to the preacher, he said: "Do you hear, Schu- Here the king again began to weep most bit- England, that he is among the seceders alluded bert? You condemn us still more than we terly, saying: "I do wish to become another to. already feel ourselves condemned! You de- man. I pray for it; but still I can't effect it." scribe our state in such plain and convincing S. "I hope soon to have the pleasure of hearterms, that we all must feelingly admit; thus it ing that your majesty can, by the power of editors the Westminster Review could ever is, and thus it must be! And we must become Christ." The king: "God sent you and C-, boast of, and one of the most brilliant writers

The king then unbosomed his whole heart to When the king lay on his death-bed, he sent London was a blacksmith in Dundee; another the minister, and said he very often resolved to for his court chaplain, Daniel Erneet Jablonsky was a watchman in Banff. The late Dr. do better, but could, alas! never succeed ac- (successor to Schubert) to aid him in preparing Milne, of China, was a herd-boy in Rhynie. cording to his desires. "There must still be for the important change now awaiting him. The principal of the London Missionary Sosomething wanting. But what is that?"— Honest Jablonsky, treating the subject with all ciety's College at Hong Kong, was a saddler Hoe, and find it to be an instrument of great utility "Prayer," replied Schubert. "I pray, it is that serious conscientiousness which the thought in Huntley; and one of the best missionaries and convenience. For expeditious operation in the true," said the king, "but before I am aware of a future accountability was calculated to that ever went to India was a tailor in Keith. drill row, I know of nothing equal to it. of it, I again utter an oath, and act an unmer- awaken, called upon the monarch strictly to The leading machinist on the London and Birciful part toward my neighbor. Is that right?" examine his past course of life, while not shund mingham Railroad, with \$3,500 a year, was a "It is not right," said the minister, who now ning to remind him of several acts of precipi- mechanic in Glasgow; and perhaps the very adverted to the necessity of vigilance and tation he had been guilty of. That nettled the richest iron founder in England was a working prayer, both of which duties are intentionally king at first, and giving vent to his displeasure man in Moray. Sir James Clark, the Queen's combined together by our Saviour. The king: in vehement expressions, he diverted his looks physician, was a druggist in Banff. Joseph "Ministers may well afford to be pious; but it from the stern preacher, and turned his face to- Hume was a sailor first, then a laborer at the is a difficult matter for a man in my station, wards the wall. Jablonsky, so far from suffer- mortar and pestles in Montrose; M'Gregor, the surrounded by such generals and captains, aling himself to be thereby deterred from dismember of Parliament from Glasgow, was a though I admit that it is not impossible." charging his duty, after awhile ventured a poor boy in Rosshire; Wilson, the member for Schubert: "I rejoice that your majesty admits second attempt at producing conviction in the Westbury, was a plonghman in Haddington; and at 4 30 P. M. the possibility. God must grant us the power. king's heart. In the meantime another preacher, and Anderson, the member from Orkney, earned And he does grant it to those that ask it of the Spirit of God, having operated on that his bread by the sweat of his brow in the him. Moses, Joshua and David, were generals heart, Jablonsky presently found his task ren- Ultima Thule. These men, however, spent too, and men of rank. Christianity sanctifies dered easier. As soon as the king again cast their leisure hours in acquiring useful knowlall ranks, without exception, and is adapted to his eyes upon his faithful chaplain, he called edge. American public life is full of such exall." The king approved of every sentiment out to him. "You are right! I am a great amples. With resolution, economy of time, uttered, but added: "But what shall a man sinner, and have done evil in the sight of the perseverance and an upright life, no young man do, who is compelled to dwell among people Lord!" Then ordering the crown and sceptre need despair of success. who do nothing but rail out, and curse and to be brought in, and to be placed on the table swear?" S. "You must admonish, warn, and before him he folded his hands and prayed: affectionately entreat such characters not to sin "Lord Jesus, thou King of kings, and Lord of Many Facts in Small Compass.—The num against God. If that will not answer or suc- lords! Thou hast appointed me to be king ber of languages spoken is 4,064. The numf ceed, you must signify your disapprobation by over many people, to establish order and ad- ber of men is about equal to the number o a serious reserve, withdraw from the company, minister justice. I confess to Thee the sins I women. The average of human life is 33 and pray for the unfortunate creatures that for have committed, and implore Thy mercy! years. One quarter die before the age of 7; get their Creator!" "K. "Gentlemen! we Lo! here I cast my crown and my sceptre at half before the age of 17. To every 1,000 must all do better! In our present condition Thy blood stained feet! In Thy wounds I look persons, 1 only reached 100 years. To every none of us will be saved! But it is a difficult for the forgiveness of my sins!" Deeply moved 100, 6 reach 75 years, and not more than 1 in matter, very difficult!" Schubert then showed and rejoiced by this scene, the chaplain said: 500 will reach 80 years. There are on the when it was a difficult, and by what means it "Great king! because thou hast humbled thy- earth 1,000,000,000 of inhabitants. Of them self in the presence of the King of kings, and 33,333,333 die every year; 91,824 die every Some time after, Schubert was again sum- art seeking remission of sins in His atoning day; 7,780 every hour; and 60 per minute, or

moned before the king, who immediately on his blood, therefore all thy sins are forgiven thee!" I every second. These losses are about bal-

tinued, "while I was young I was much more The following by a correspondent of the Ohio few ever after. The number of marriages are tinued, "while I was young I was much more the following by a correspondent of the Ohio few ever after. The number of marriages are wicked. As we advance in years, the evil in Cultivator, is worth a trial by all lovers of in the proportion of 76 to 100. Marriages are Office, Bank of Commerce Building. No. 31

IN. Y. Observer.

bound to tell your majesty the truth before Procure your trees grafted upon the wild during the months of June and December. God. Our heart, in extreme old age, remains plum stock. The tree partakes of the nature Those born in spring are generally more robust as evil and corrupt as it was in youth, unless it of the wild plum, being hardy, and will never than others. Births and deaths are more frebe changed by grace, and purified by the blood winter kill, and putting out late in the spring, quently by night than by day. Number of of the Son of God. Affectation for sin is as will never be injured by the frost, and it is a men capable of bearing arms is one fourth of Policies, payable on the party attaining a certain age. deeply rooted in old age as in youth, only that certain preventive against the working of the the population. the powers of the body decrease for the com- peach grub, while the natural life-time of the mission of sin as we grow older. Conversion tree is beyond that of our own; so you may is, therefore, as indispensably necessary for the depend upon peaches every year, and for a long sire as for the youth. That your majesty feels period of time, without the destructive and disand believes in the power of the Word is by couraging influences attending the growth of grace; and God will perfect his work in your the common peach. They can be obtained from benefited by covering. They come out in the Saturday evenings from 5 to 8 P. M. Interestallowmajesty, provided you will yield to the influen- fifty to seventy-five cents per tree, and you had spring earlier, and seem to start stronger. But ed on deposits at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from ces of his Spirit." The king said: "Yes, yes!" better pay five times the amount, than not to many who are not acquainted with the habits \$5 to \$500, and 5 per cent. on sums over \$500. while scalding tears ran down his cheeks. obtain them, and be certain of peaches every of the plant kill them with kindness. They "Alas! I am still an unconverted man; but I year. Try it, and our word for it, you will know our gracious God will not condemn me. be satisfied with the result.

How Weeds are Produced.

Professor Buckman has recently made some careful investigations as to the amount of seeds of weeds contained in seeds sold as clean, and we will state a few of the results obtained, as they cannot fail, we think, to interest our

The Professor found "in a pint of clover "The farmer often goes to the cheapest

lish farming, how much more so it must be to On the Sunday following, Schubert held his America. when it is well known much less customary family worship, which was attended pains is taken in preparing grain for market, as by a great many citizens and soldiers. He had well as in the selection of seed, and the general

door, surveyed the company with a very serious etc., farmers often display a want of judgment air. After a short pause, the monarch beck- and ordinary prudence, by selecting such artioned to Schubert to continue the service. At cles as are cheap, or rather low-priced-for the 67th verse, the latter inquired: "Is it that is not really cheap which is not genuine; likely, my kind hearers, that our Lord Jesus and we can conceive no greater pest in an Christ could address this question to all of us agricultural neighborhood than a cheap seed without exception: will ye also go away? Are store in the but too common acceptation of the

ask: Won't you yet go to Jesus, and surrender ishing. Prof. Buckman has counted 8,000 ent, more than ten years, he has remained yourself to him?" At these words the king seeds in a single plant of black mustard and color blind. Mr. White Cooper, who brought began to weep aloud. The minister went on in a specimen of charlock, 4,000 seeds. The with his stirring appeal, and concluded with common stinking camomile produces 46,000, prayer and singing; whereupon the king de- and the burdock 26,000 seeds, and the seed of a single plant of common dock produced 1.700 The next day he himself called upon the little docks.

THE DECLINE OF THE QUAKERS.—We have lately noticed in the London literary journals got it I am still not satisfied. Nothing tran the present century have averaged forty-eight Providence Journal.

> MEN WHO HAVE RISEN .- One of the best a stone mason. One of the ablest ministers in

[Christian Advocate and Journal.

Jablonsky then continued to attend to the anced by an equal number of births. The another conversation with him, which lasted precious soul of the dying monarch, until he married are longer lived than the single, and, above all, those who observe a sober and industrious conduct. Tall men live longer than in Drugs, &c., is solicited. Address short ones. Women have more chances of life G. W. Davis & Co., Townline, N. Y., or F. Jordan. It tells You The law for Patents, with mode of proto become a new creature. "Still," he con- How to Grow Peaches every Year.— previous to the age of fifty years than men, but Goodrich, C. W., sole proprietors and manufacturers. more frequent after the equinoxes—that is, Nassau-street, opposite the Post-Office New York.

> PROTECTION OF STRAWBERRIES IN WINTER. In protecting the strawberry there may be too much of a good thing. All varieties of this fruit that we have ever experimented with are posits from 9 to 2 o'clock, and on Wednesday and pile on coarse manure, straw, leaves, or fine sea-weed, until the plants are smothered. While

the plant is in its inactive state there is little to prevent it from decomposing, by the action of heat and moisture, like other vegetable matter. An examination of a plant taken from under a manure heap, would show that the leaves and crown had rotted.

The strawberry in its uncultivated state grows among the grasses, which, in their decay. form all the protection the plant needs. Nature provides but a light covering to shield it from the sudden changes of the atmosphere. For this purpose almost any coarse litter, pea or bean vines, cornstalks or sea-weed, kept in place by poles or brush, are good enough. They must have air in winter as well as in American Agriculturist

DANGER OF STRAINING THE EYES IN TWI IGHT.—In the London and Edinburgh Phi losophical Magazine, for May, is an account of sudden loss of the power of distinguishing colors, produced by over-taxing of the eyes. A sea captain who was in the habit, when time hung heavy on his hands, of occupying it by working at embroidery, was one afternoon engaged upon a red flower, and, being anxious to finish it, prolonged his labor until twilight came on, and he found it difficult to select the suitable colors. To obtain more light, he went into the companion wav. and there continued his work. While thus taxing his eyes, his power of distinguishing the colors suddenly vanished. He went upon deck, hoping that an increase of light would restore his the case to notice, says that, after the Great Exhibition of 1851, several instances came under his notice, in which the sensibility of the retina was temporally blunted by the excitement to which it was exposed in that brilliant

VALUABLE INFORMATION.—An experiment was tried on board the leaking bark Orestes. a few days ago, which may often prove of great service in cases of vessels springing a leak at sea. To discover the locality of a leak in a a ship, take a sound cask, bung it up tightly and bore a gimlet-hole in the head. When the cask is placed directly over the leak, is will emit a distinct ringing noise, caused by the water rushing through the leak in the vessel The cask will only emit the sound when placed directly over the leak. The sound is evidently conveyed by the timbers to the cask, and in some way become augmented in passing through the hollow cask. This phenomenon is as singular as it is sure. The experiment was witnessfirst made a trial of it, having heard of it being resorted to before. It may often prove the means of saving a vessel when at sea. [Honolulu Commercial Advertiser, Aug. 4.

M. Camille Vert. a Parisian, has invented a flying machine in the shape of a fish, which, while in the air, he can guide in any direction. which took place under the high ceiling of the Industrial Palace, and has authorized a public exhibition of the machine.

#### BAKER'S PATENT WEEDING HOES, FOR FIELD AND GARDEN USE. (Patented Oct. 4, 1859.)

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Cht 311

The King That the king ence in the tim charge brought were charged b kingdom, and not but hindered the Matt. xxiii. 13: and Pharisees, b kingdom of heav go in yourselve are entering, to

52 Y This lang deseption of the Again, thể ki quite small at its of efforts and co large one, inde eventually. Suc the supposition be set up g Christ comes, th subjects, and n that it is small steady growth is mustard seed. parable put he kingdom of hea ard-seed, which field; which inc but when it is g herbs, and buco the air come and

parable of the this point. The a man that sow while men slept tares among the long to insert. has its existence "tares" are gro end of the worl in the growing the kingdom to time. (See Da 27.) All those as "taking the kingdom, and

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